

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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APR 22 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Lions Municipal Golf Course
Other name/site number: NA
Name of related multiple property listing: NA

2. Location

Street & number: 2901 Enfield Road
City or town: Austin State: Texas County: Travis
Not for publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this
 nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following levels of significance:
 national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

Mark Wolfe State Historic Preservation Officer 4/15/16
Signature of certifying official / Title Date
Texas Historical Commission
State or Federal agency / bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
Signature of commenting or other official Date
State or Federal agency / bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
 entered in the National Register
 determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register
 other, explain: _____

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

7/7/16
Date of Action

Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

<input type="checkbox"/>	Private
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public - Local
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public - Federal

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

contributing	noncontributing	
6	3	buildings
1	-	sites
1	3	structures
1	-	objects
9	6	total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions: Recreation and Culture: sports facility; Social: clubhouse

Current Functions: Recreation and Culture: sports facility; Social: clubhouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification: Other: golf course
 Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival
 Modern Movement: Moderne

Principal Exterior Materials: Stone/limestone, Brick, Wood

Narrative Description (see continuation sheets 7 through 15)

Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A	Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations: NA

Areas of Significance: Entertainment/Recreation, Social History

Period of Significance: 1924-1966

Significant Dates: 1924, 1950

Significant Person (only if criterion b is marked): NA

Cultural Affiliation (only if criterion d is marked): NA

Architect/Builder: Rowe, B. F.; Kreisle, Edwin C.; Tillinghast, A.W.; Page, Charles H.

Narrative Statement of Significance (see continuation sheets 16 through 35)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography (see continuation sheets 36 through 40)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): NA

Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property: Approximately 141.35 acres

Coordinates (See continuation sheet 42)

Verbal Boundary Description: The nominated property includes approximately 141.35 acres. The property is bounded by Enfield Road to the northeast, Exposition Boulevard to the southeast, and Lake Austin Boulevard to the southwest, and the property line running between Lake Austin Boulevard and Enfield Road. The property deed is recorded in Volume 10968, page 386, of the Real Property Records of Travis County, Texas. The nominated parcel excludes an area of approximately 16 acres on the east corner, which is leased to the West Austin Youth Association and has been developed with baseball fields. This parcel lies east of the golf course entrance driveway and north of a paved path running east from the golf course parking lot.

Boundary Justification: The nomination includes all property historically associated with the golf course.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title: Ken Tiemann and Charles Page

Organization: Save Muny

Street & number: P.O. Box 5745

City: Austin State: Texas Zip code: 78763

E-mail: historicmuny@gmail.com

Telephone: 512-589-7323

Date: June 24, 2015

Additional Documentation

Maps (see continuation sheets 41 through 47)

Additional items (see continuation sheets 48 through 61)

Photographs (see continuation sheets 5-6, and 62 through 79)

Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Photographs

Lions Municipal Golf Course
Austin, Travis County, Texas
Photographed by Ken Tiemann, June 2015

Photo 1
Camera Facing S.
View from 1st tee.

Photo 2
Camera Facing SSE.
View from 2nd tees

Photo 3
Camera Facing SW.
View of 2nd green

Photo 4
Camera Facing NNW.
View from 3rd tee

Photo 5
Camera Facing N.
View from edge of 3rd green.

Photo 6
Camera Facing E.
View from 4th tee.

Photo 7
Camera Facing W.
View of 4th green.

Photo 8
Camera Facing E.
View from 5th back tee.

Photo 9
Camera Facing W.
Looking back at 5th front tees from fairway.

Photo 10
Camera Facing SW. 6th hole approach.

Photo 11
Camera Facing SSE.
View from 7th tees.

Photo 12
Camera Facing N. 7th green.

Photo 13
Camera Facing SW.
Looking back at 8th tees from fairway sand bunker.

Photo 14
Camera Facing N.
View from 9th tee.

Photo 15
Camera Facing NW.
View of 9th green from Hole 6 tee box.

Photo 16
Camera Facing N.
View from 10th front tees.

Photo 17
Camera Facing N. 10th hole approach.

Photo 18
Camera Facing E.
Looking back to 11th fairway from 11th green.

Photo 19
Camera Facing SSE. 12th hole approach.

Photo 20
Camera Facing SSE.
View of water hazard from 12th green.

Photo 21
Camera Facing E.
Looking back at 13th elevated tees across 13th green.

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Photo 22

Camera Facing S.
Looking back at 14th fairway over 14th green.

Photo 23

Camera Facing S. 16th hole approach.

Photo 24

Camera Facing S.
Looking back at 17th approach from green.

Photo 25

Camera facing W.
1930 Colonial Revival Clubhouse (#19) with Lion
Statue (#26)

Photo 26

Camera facing S.
Clubhouse (#19) north elevation.

Photo 27

Camera facing NE.
Clubhouse ballroom.

Photo 28

Camera facing S.
Keeper's Quarters (#20) north elevation.

Photo 29

Camera facing N.
Maintenance Building (#21) south elevation.

Photo 30

Camera Facing N.
Limestone storm shelter (#22) between 3rd tees and 8th
tees. South elevation.

Photo 31

Camera Facing ENE.
Limestone storm shelter (#23) and large oak between
11th green and 16th tees.

Photo 32

Camera Facing E.
Limestone storm shelter (#24) between 12th green and
13th tees. West elevation.

Photo 33

Camera facing E.
Entry Piers (#25).

Photo 34

Camera facing SW.
Entry Piers (#25).

Photo 35

Camera facing S.
Commemorative plaque and cast concrete Lion Statue
(#26).

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Description

Lions Municipal Golf Course lies in west central Austin on approximately 141 acres heavily wooded with heritage oak trees. The eighteen-hole course was designed by Austin Lions Club member B.F. Rowe. Course construction was completed nine holes at a time during 1924 and 1925. On the grounds is a Colonial Revival style clubhouse designed in 1930 by local architect Edwin C. Kreisle. As evidenced by aerial maps, the property's current appearance is nearly identical to its appearance in the early 1950s with the exception of a few adaptive changes to the golf course layout as well as minor alterations and additions to the three contributing buildings. The noncontributing structures, added for continuing maintenance and modern convenience, do not diminish the integrity of the property and are primarily located out of sight from the course itself.

Lions Municipal Golf Course is located in west central Austin, two miles west of the State Capitol, on 141 heavily-wooded acres with many heritage oak trees. The nominated property includes three contributing buildings, four contributing structures, one contributing object, and eleven noncontributing structures. Despite minor modifications to the clubhouse and keeper's quarters, property features retain a high degree of historical integrity with regards to location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. As at other legacy courses, evolving changes have occurred throughout Muny's lifespan. Yet the playing surface has stayed remarkably consistent for the past 60 years, as evidenced by aerial photographs. The historic integrity of the course endures.

The property is located on the Brackenridge Tract and is leased to the City of Austin by the Board of Regents of the University of Texas System. The driveway leads to a parking lot adjacent to the centrally located clubhouse. Contiguous to the property are single-family residential areas in the Tarrytown neighborhood across Exposition Boulevard to the east and across Enfield Road to the north. The West Austin Youth Association baseball fields and headquarters is located to the northeast of the property, the Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA) headquarters to the west, and University of Texas student housing to the south across Lake Austin Boulevard.

The primary entrance, identified by a pair of contributing limestone masonry gateway piers, is located to the south of Enfield Road. Limestone, quarried locally, has been a popular material since the earliest days of Austin architecture. A secondary, private entrance is located north of Lake Austin Boulevard. The private driveway rises north up a hill by the thirteenth green, passing by the contributing limestone rock Keeper's Quarters and Maintenance Building behind the eighteenth green and then up to the contributing clubhouse. The Lions Municipal clubhouse was designed in 1930 by local architect Edwin C. Kreisle. Still used today by the many golfers who frequent the course, the Colonial Revival clubhouse is also rented out to citizens of Austin for special events.

The golf course also features three contributing limestone rock Storm Shelters near the eighth tee box, eleventh green, and thirteenth tee box. A commemorative plaque and cast concrete Lion Statue was donated and installed in 1937 by the Austin Lions Club. The statue, a contributing object, is located on the practice putting green outside the clubhouse. The Gateway Piers, Storm Shelters, Keepers Quarters, and Maintenance Building were under construction in 1938 and completed by 1939, funded by the federal Works Progress Administration (WPA) program and the City of Austin. Design of these structures is attributed to Charles Henry Page, a prominent courthouse architect and Austin Lions Club member. A limestone starters shed was also constructed in 1938-39, later to be razed in the 1960s. Lions Municipal was granted a Texas Historical Marker in 2009 to commemorate the breakthrough desegregation that occurred on the course. The marker was installed in the right of way near the entrance to the golf course.

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In 1926, Lions Club member John H. Tobin described the grounds: "Raising your eyes you behold the beautiful scenery which is an inspiration to the player."¹ To be sure, the eighteen-hole course offers scenic views of surrounding hills. Today, Lions Municipal remains an urban green space. The grounds evoke a park-like setting enjoyed by walkers and golfers alike.

Fairways are lined on both sides with trees, some centuries old. Areas not maintained as part of the golf course generally have thick coverage, primarily massive live oaks and juniper thicket. Other trees scattered on the property include post oaks, Spanish oaks, cedar elms, hackberry, and mesquite. The terrain slopes gently downhill from north to south, with maximum elevation of 573 feet above sea level (just east of the entrance on Enfield Road) and minimum elevation (500 feet above sea level) east of the Lake Austin Boulevard entrance.

Golf Course (1 Contributing Site)

The design and playability of each of the eighteen distinctive holes have given this par-71 course a beloved status among golfers in the Austin area and beyond. It is the most-played course in Austin, hosting an average 72,000 rounds each year. It is a classic straightforward course, yet filled with subtle features that can take years to master. Notably, the direction of the growth of the putting surface grass is pronounced. On each green, this "grain" grows toward the nearby Lady Bird Lake; putts moving away from the lake are relatively slow. Outside the golf course area, the playing rough consists of native buffalo and buffel grasses. The course offers measurements for tee placement at three levels: red (4,931 yards total), white (5,642 yards total), and blue (6,001 yards total).

Hole 1 (369 / 359 / 330 yards; Par 4) faces south with a 90-degree dog leg right to the west. The tee shot plays slightly downhill into the prevailing wind. A precise lay-up will leave a 140-150 yard shot to a small elevated green. Errant approach shots find trouble close by on all three sides.

Hole 2 (505 / 487 / 402 yards; Par 5) faces south/southeast. Lake Austin Boulevard parallels the right side of this hole and the traffic is protected by a tall mesh fence. Playing into the prevailing wind and uphill, this par 5 is challenging. A large tree in the middle of the fairway protects and adds to the difficulty of the approach shot. There are sand bunkers to the left and right of the large and deep green.

North/northwest-facing **Hole 3** (400 / 378 / 306 yards; Par 4) doubles back parallel with Hole 2. Grass bunkers protect the left side of the fairway. A sand bunker is at the front left of the green. The length of the hole and trees on left and right make this a challenging par. Added to the difficulty is the unreceptive green which runs away and to the left.

Hole 4 (155 / 138 / 124 yards; Par 3) is a deceptive east-facing par three, protected on the left by a large sand bunker. The green slopes almost imperceptibly from the left to the right.

Hole 5 (375 / 308 / 290 yards; Par 4) faces east from the back tee and north/northeast from the front tees. It is a sharp dogleg left with hydrangeas to the right of the back tee. From the back tee, large oaks on the left prevent cutting the dogleg for all but the better players. Any shot from the tee that is right of the center of the fairway will usually end up in the trees to the right. A large oak that extends into the right fairway further penalizes tee shots to the right. Any shot down the middle of the fairway that does not cut the dogleg may provide a long approach shot to the green.

Hole 6 (380 / 363 / 263 yards; Par 4) faces south/southwest and parallels the prior hole. This hole features a brief resting place with a stone bench behind the back tee box and a stone bench alongside the front tee box. There is a large

¹ Reed Badger, "Muny Golf Course Makes Record Growth In Two Year: \$45,000 Spent On 18-Holes Here," *The Austin Statesman*, April 18 1926.

Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

oak on the right of the fairway about 70 yards from the tee box. The hole is a soft dogleg to the right and this tree often comes into play. The right side is further protected by rocky soil that quickly slopes to the deep woods. The hole is downhill and the grain of the green runs away from the approach shot, adding to the difficulty of this hole. Dense woods encroach to the left of the south/southeast-facing **Hole 7** (161 / 146 / 128 yards; Par 3). Two sand bunkers (front and back) guard the right side of the green. The entrance to the green is very narrow requiring a precise tee shot to reach the putting surface. One of several limestone lightning shelters may be found just beyond this hole near the eighth and third tees.

The driving area of the northeast-facing **Hole 8** (445 / 430 / 425 yards; Par 5) is tight and the hole is a visual challenge from the tee. Exposition Boulevard parallels the hole to the right. There are heavy woods in the landing area of the tee shot on the right as well. In the landing area on the left is a well-placed fairway bunker. The second shot then doglegs left with a large grove of tall oaks lining the left side. Protecting the right side of the green is a large sand bunker. A long approach shot to the sloping uphill green most often requires a shot that draws or curves right to left.

Hole 9 (370 / 355 / 303 yards; Par 4) faces north and then turns sharply to dogleg to the west. Though not particularly long, even better players aim for the middle of the fairway with a layup shot. There is a heritage oak that takes up much of the right side of the potential landing area. The approach to the green must navigate the two smaller sand bunkers to the right and left sides of the sloping green. Dense woods beckon errant shots just to the left of the green. However, a well-placed layup sets up a relatively simple 100-yard approach, which provides any level of golfer a decent shot at birdie. *See photos 25 – 28.*

Hole 10 (295 / 276 / 255 yards; Par 4) faces due north with tee box located just beyond the clubhouse. Two water hazards are at the front right and front left of the green. A very narrow strip of fairway separates the two hazards. Oaks and cedars line each side of fairway. The fairway slopes down from the tee and up to the elevated green. While most golfers choose to lay up with an iron, the better players will often go for the green from the tee. This either requires a 250-260 yard carry or a lucky shot that hits the 10-15 yard opening between the two water hazards.

West-facing **Hole 11** (325 / 319 / 302 yards; Par 4) slopes sharply down from the tee to the landing area. It then slopes uphill to a somewhat elevated green. It is a slight dogleg right with a blind shot toward the green. Large trees protect the dogleg to the right. And heritage oaks are left of the fairway. The very large green slopes from back to front. Another limestone lightning shelter is placed just beyond the eleventh green and close by the sixteenth tee.

The south/southeast-facing fairway of **Hole 12** (500 / 472 / 424 yards; Par 5) is wide and inviting. But just to the left is a grove of the largest of the ancient oaks that are a part of Lions Municipal. These extraordinary trees help make the course feel even older than its 91 years. The elevated and large sloping green is well protected by a natural creek that creates a hazard to the right and a pond dissecting the fairway. The green is reached by a bridge to the left of the fairway. The green slopes from back to front and is further protected by three sand bunkers on the right. Another limestone lightning shelter is located between the twelfth green and the thirteenth tee box.

Hole 13 (161 / 139 / 108 yards; Par 3) faces west. The tees are well above the level of the green and present a challenge in club selection. The hole is protected by a large water hazard that fronts the entirety of the green. The green is then elevated just beyond the hazard. Any shot short of the green will be most likely be in the hazard, but playing it safe by going long is not an option. Just beyond the green is a row of trees that separate this hole from Lake Austin Boulevard.

Hole 14 (525 / 508 / 405 yards; Par 5) faces north/northwest. Lake Austin Boulevard parallels the hole to the left. The hole is a slight dogleg right and the ideal shot from the tee is just to the left of center. Shots further left end up in the trees or up against the large screen that protects the busy street. The approach shot must find a narrowing fairway and

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dense trees and vines are left and right of the fairway. The green is elevated more than it appears and slopes back to front.

Hole 15 (139 / 126 / 105 yards; Par 3) faces east. A large oak encroaches upon the entrance to the green on the left. Trees to the right are mostly out of play. The green slopes uphill and to the right. Pin placements on this hole affect the playing difficulty. With a back left pin placement, the best tee shot will often fly over the oak on the left and to the flag. Just beyond the green is a large heritage oak that has survived a lightning strike.

The south-facing fairway of **Hole 16** (403 / 381 / 363 yards; Par 4) is protected by a large overhanging oak on the left and a forest of scattered trees on the right. Ben Hogan is said to have found this hole particularly difficult. The fairway begins flat and then falls sharply downhill to a blind landing area. A water hazard, 240-280 yards from the tee, fronts the entire entry to the green. An added difficulty is that even a good tee shot often has a severe downhill lie. The green is very elevated and is 100 yards beyond the hazard. One of the most difficult shots in golf is to an elevated target from a downhill lie. Add the large water hazard and it's easy to see why even Mr. Hogan seemed intimidated.

The water hazard fronting the previous hole continues via a natural creek to **Hole 17** (183/165/118 yards; Par 3), the most challenging of the five par threes at Lions Municipal. The green to the north is fully protected by a large water hazard (pond) that takes up most of the fairway. The green is elevated and requires a long carry to avoid the water. Trees crowd the green on the right and just off the cart path on the left.

Hole 18 (310/292/280 yards; Par 4) faces south and is into the prevailing wind most of the year. This is an excellent finishing hole and is drivable by the long hitters. Many tournaments and friendly games are decided by the decisions the golfer makes from this tee. The fairway is wide, but it slopes uphill and to the right. A drive just to the right will find rocky terrain in a grove of trees. A drive to the left may find the cart path and bounce into the trees on the left. The green slopes left to right and the grain runs left to right. Even a well-placed tee shot or a good approach shot is often far from the pin.

Lions Municipal was originally designed as a golf course in 1924 and has remained a golf course to the present day. Its design qualities as a golf course remain dominant and the playing surface retains high historical integrity. The integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and visual effect of the historic landscape have all been preserved. The overall condition of the site is excellent, supported by the strong presence of original plant materials.

Assessing the level of design integrity of a golf course is probably best done from an aerial or macro perspective. Thickets of trees define Munny's essentially unchanged playing surface.² Although adjustments to the course have emerged over the years, Munny looks remarkably the same in aerial photos from 1954 and 2014 (*see Figure 1*). As with all enduring historic golf courses, Lions Municipal has evolved. A few modest design changes – both natural and manmade – should be noted. A natural change, for example, is the growth or death of trees near the course. Manmade changes can occur from renovation or even inadvertently through regular course use and maintenance. For instance, mowing patterns can slowly change the shapes of fairways and greens. Putting surfaces located near sand

² In general terms, each golf hole consists of three segments: a teeing area; a fairway; and a green. Of those components, the fairway — or the area of grass between the tee-box and the putting surface — represents the vast majority of the playing surface. For example, a hole that is 400 yards long and 30 yards wide would represent a total playing area of 12,000 square yards. Of that 12,000 square yards, approximately 9,600 — or 80% — would typically be fairway. When a hole experiences a change where the tee box and the green are reversed, that change affects roughly 20% of the hole's playing area. Since six holes at Lions Municipal have experienced this phenomenon, it would be fair to say that those holes only retain 80% of design integrity from 1954. When averaging the six reversed holes with the twelve that remain intact, the unchanged playing surface is calculated at 93%.

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traps will see their slope altered over time due to an accumulation of sand that results from shots played from the green side bunkers. Practically speaking, all golf courses experience change — unintentional and/or planned — over time, a famous example of which is Augusta National Golf Club (NRHP 1978), where at least one intentional change has occurred on all eighteen holes.³

In the 1970's Lions Municipal experienced design alterations that included reversing the tees and greens on five holes and the movement of an additional sixth green (see table outlining noteworthy changes at each hole at the end of this section). The vast majority of the playing surface was unchanged on the five reversed holes, but the current play direction is opposite that during most of the course's period of significance to civil rights history (the "1952 design"). Part of the change also included renumbering the holes such that the back nine became the front nine; (in other words, hole ten became hole one, hole eleven became hole two, and so on). Switching the order in which the respective nine holes are played does not affect the design or playability of a course. Renumbering has occurred at many golf courses, including the aforementioned Augusta National Golf Club (NRHP 1978). A recent example of renumbering occurred in March 2016 when the nines at the Austin Country Club were temporarily reversed to facilitate the World Golf Championship Dell Match Play.

Some golf courses in the National Register have earned a listing as outstanding examples of work by significant golf course architects or because they are associated with nationally significant golf tournaments and the professional golfers who played them. Muny is associated with national golfing figures and is a respectable piece of golf course architecture (partially crafted by the renowned A.W. Tillinghast). But the most significant historical aspect of Lions Municipal Golf Course is the role it played as a setting for an early civil rights benchmark. That being the case, the most judicious approach to judging its design – and any adaptations – should be more lenient than assessment of other National Register historic landscapes that are solely significant *because* of their design and architect. Notwithstanding, if one chose to judge the site purely on the basis of its current design as a golf course, Lions Municipal meets the threshold of sustained historical integrity. The landscape conveys its historic character and retains its original fabric. Moreover, because the original thickets of trees have remained relatively constant over the years and the size of the property is essentially unchanged, the course could also be restored to meet an unquestionable high level of historical integrity. Ben Crenshaw, a leading expert and practitioner in golf course architecture has confirmed this assessment.⁴ Among several storied courses, he and his partner, Bill Coore, renovated historic Pinehurst No. 2 (NHL 1996) in 2010. In Mr. Crenshaw's opinion, Muny could easily be fully restored to how it existed in late 1952, firmly in the middle of the period of civil rights historical significance, when it was the only course in the South where African-Americans were allowed the right to play.

Clubhouse (Contributing Building)

The Lions Municipal clubhouse was designed in 1930 by local architect Edwin C. Kreisle. The clubhouse is a one-story building situated near the first and tenth tee boxes on a flat hilltop, surrounded by mature oak trees. Constructed in 1930 at a cost of \$15,000, the Colonial Revival clubhouse consists of load-bearing brick masonry and a composition shingle roof. The building faces north and is configured in a T-Plan; a central corridor connects the ballroom bay to the pro shop bay. Next to the ballroom are a meeting room, storage room, and women's restroom. The central corridor divides the men's restroom and golf club storage to the east from dining room and kitchen to the west. The wheelchair ramp was added in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act. The corridor walls are filled with plaques commemorating past tournament champions. The pro shop is now situated in the original lounge area. An office for the head professional was constructed in place of the old pro shop. The current dining room and kitchen occupy the other

³ Daniel Wexler, "The Evolution of The Golf Course at Augusta National: What Would The Good Doctor Say?," (March 2011). <http://golfclubatlas.com/in-my-opinion/wexler-daniel-augusta/>.

⁴ Interview with Ben Crenshaw by Ken Tiemann and Robert Ozer, December 15, 2015.

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part of the old pro shop. The building maintains its integrity and original character, in spite of the renovations and addition completed in 1989.

The primary clubhouse elevation serves as the entry to the ballroom and faces the practice range to the north. This elevation is identified by a small accentuated gabled entry portico. The pedimented crown is supported by slender ionic columns. The portico emerges into a commodious concrete slab porch surrounded by crepe myrtles. The primary clubhouse entrance doors were added during the 1989 renovations. These doors have pane glass inserts and are topped with four transom windows. The entry doors open into the original wood-floored ballroom and separate meeting room to the right. The ballroom also maintains its original hanging light fixtures. Single hung windows are paired adjacently in four sets with 12/12 multi-pane glazing. However, the original design specified 6/6 multi-pane glazing windows throughout. The moderate pitched side gable roof is flanked by five symmetrical gabled dormers with slatted ventilation windows.

The east clubhouse elevation faces the practice putting green and is adjacent to the parking lot. This elevation shows the connection of the side gabled front bay to the cross hipped bay; these form the T-plan central corridor. The east elevation of the gabled front bay reveals a simple molded wooden cornice with shallow eaves. The moderately pitched roofline is close raked with a pair of cornice returns. A small arched slatted window provides ventilation to the attic above the ballroom. The windows are single hung and paired adjacently in four sets with 12/12 multi-pane glazing. The cross hipped bay reveals where six continuous small ribbon windows (now bricked and boarded) were originally located. A small window that broke from the other six ribbon windows was also bricked near the original Lions Club building plaque. The pro shop entry doors, identical to the primary elevation doors/transom windows, were added in 1989. However, unlike the primary clubhouse elevation, the pro shop entry doors are embellished with unpedimented entablature and decorative pilasters. Next to the pro shop entry on the southeast corner are two single hung windows with 12/12 multi-pane glazing consistent with the window pairing on the side gabled front bay.

The south elevation looks out to the first and tenth tee boxes, facing the wooded golf cart path and golf cart staging area. When the clubhouse was built in 1930, the gabled entry portico on the south elevation- identical to the ballroom portico on the side gabled front bay- led to the lounge and pro shop. Renovations in 1989 included enclosure of the south portico with wooden base boards and installation of seven smaller single hung 8/8 multi-pane glazing windows. Today the south portico is used as a starter's window. Unlike the primary elevation, the south elevation roofline is cross hipped. The windows are single hung and paired adjacently in three sets with 12/12 multipane glazing; the fourth set was enclosed with brick during the 1989 renovations.

The heavily-wooded west elevation faces the tenth fairway and the practice range. Large heritage oaks provide ample shade to this elevation. While the overall effect of the west clubhouse elevation endures, this side of the building has seen the most modification. The side gabled front bay originally had two sets of paired single hung windows with 12/12 multi-pane glazing and one single small window. The 1989 renovations included removal of one paired window set in the center, boarding of the small window to the right, and an addition of a window air conditioning unit. The west elevation of the gabled front bay reveals a simple molded wooden cornice with shallow eaves. The moderately pitched roofline is close raked with a pair of cornice returns. A small arched slatted window provides ventilation to the attic above the meeting room. Of the four building elevations, the cross hipped west bay is least symmetrical with regards to placement of windows and doors. A pair of single hung windows with 12/12 multi-pane glazing and one of the entry doors are extant. The bracketed eaves on the entry doors have been dismantled. The most significant change to the cross hipped west bay elevation is the continuous shed roof porch addition, along with a new set of paired doors with glass panes and transom windows. The porch roof addition is supported by spindled columns and balustrade atop a poured concrete slab. An additional door and a single hung window with 12/12 multi-pane glazing were also added to the dining room and corridor during 1989. Two smaller paired windows with nine pane glazing were enclosed with brick on the far southwest corner of the cross hipped west elevation.

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- **Keeper's Quarters (Contributing Building)**

The Keeper's Quarters were built between 1938-39 with funds and labor from the WPA and City of Austin. Design of this one-bedroom cottage is attributed to Austin architect Charles Henry Page. The quarters are located next to the Maintenance Barn to the south of the clubhouse behind the eighteenth green. The asymmetrical cottage is clad in hand-cut native limestone blocks. The gabled composition shingle roof features a rustic limestone rock chimney on the right. The front elevation reveals exposed raftering on the low-pitched roof with shallow eaves and extended bracketed eave over the wooden door on the right side of the elevation. A small concrete patio fronts half of this elevation. Two sets of paired single hung 6/6 multi-pane glazing windows are supported by heavy cut limestone sills and topped with heavy cut limestone lentils. A bedroom was added to the left of the front elevation, replacing the wooden sleeping porch. Like the original cottage, this addition was also constructed of wood with three 6/6 multi-pane windows and a low-pitched roof with exposed raftering. The west side elevation shows a pair of single hung 6/6 multi-pane windows and one single hung 6/6 multi-pane window. The cut limestone lentils and sills are replicated on all windows. The rear elevation to the south has been altered with additions made after 1937. The Keeper's Quarters is a fine early example of rustic Modern Architecture and Depression-era craftsmanship.

- **Maintenance Building (Contributing Building)**

The Maintenance Building was constructed during 1938-39, as per a bronze WPA Administration plaque on the west elevation. Design of the building is attributed to Austin architect Charles Henry Page. The building was used to store equipment and tools for the daily upkeep of the golf course. Like the nearby Keepers Quarters, the Maintenance Building is also clad in hand-cut native limestone blocks and features a gabled sheet metal roof with an extremely low slope to the south elevation extending four feet above the foundation. The east elevation has a large metal retracting door above which the pediment is painted wood siding. The south elevation reveals exposed raftering on a low-pitched roofline with shallow eaves. Six recessed single hung glass paned windows are arranged symmetrically, supported by heavy cut limestone sills and topped with heavy cut limestone lentils. The west elevation is identical to the east elevation with a large wooden sliding door and painted wood siding on the pediment. The foreshortened load-bearing wall on the south elevation consists of hand-cut limestone blocks. The handsomely constructed Maintenance Building is exemplary early rustic Modern Architecture.

- **Storm Shelters (3 Contributing Buildings)**

Three storm shelters are located strategically around the golf course to provide shelter from thunderstorms. The shelters were completed with WPA-funded labor in 1938-39; their design is attributed to Austin architect Charles Henry Page. While not identical, each of the three Storm Shelters is open-aired, constructed of native field limestone and equipped with permanent benches. The low-pitched gabled roofs are composition shingle with floors of poured concrete. The shelters' most unique feature is large ocular windows. These structures are notable examples of Depression-era WPA architecture and craftsmanship.

- **Entry Gate Piers (1 Contributing Structure in two parts)**

Labor to erect entry gate piers was funded by the WPA and the work was completed in 1938-1939. Design of the entry gate piers is attributed to Austin architect Charles Henry Page in 1938. The rustic limestone piers are constructed of native field limestone. The right pier is arranged geometrically with three projecting courses of stone blocks rapping around a central pier. The left pier, by contrast, is foreshortened and less ornate. Both piers are connected to rock retaining walls that frame the perimeter of the property entrance. Smaller limestone rock piers are located at each segment of the retaining wall. While the right pier remains intact, a dislodged chunk of the left pier is now located

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several yards away. The entry piers are good examples of the Depression-era architecture and craftsmanship that characterizes WPA parks and recreation structures.

- **Lion Statue (Contributing Object)**

A commemorative plaque and cast concrete Lion Statue, donated and installed in 1937 by the Austin Lions Club, is located on the practice putting green outside the clubhouse.

- Pump House on 13th Hole (2002, Noncontributing Building)
- Diesel Pump Station near the Keepers Quarters (2002, Noncontributing Structure)
- Open Car Port (Noncontributing Structure)
- Restrooms A between the 6th green and 7th tee (2002, Noncontributing Building)
- Restrooms B near the 16th tee (2002, Noncontributing building)
- Maintenance Shed (1980s, Noncontributing Structure)

Others Features (not counted separately from the overall site)

- Entrance Road
- Parking Lot
- Picnic Tables behind the ninth green.
- Service Entry Road
- Cart Paths, added during renovations in 1975 and 1978

Table 1. Contributing and Noncontributing features

Feature	Classification	Status	Map ID
Golf Course	Site	C	
Clubhouse	Building	C	19
Keeper's Quarters	Building	C	20
Maintenance Building	Building	C	21
Storm Shelter A	Building	C	22
Storm Shelter B	Building	C	23
Storm Shelter C	Building	C	24
Entry Gate Piers	Structure	C	25
Lion Statue	Object	C	26
2002 Pump House	Structure	NC	30
2002 Diesel Pump Station	Structure	NC	33
Open Carport	Structure	NC	34
2002 Restrooms A	Building	NC	35
2002 Restrooms B	Building	NC	36
1980s Maintenance Shed	Building	NC	32

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Table 2. Inventory of Holes

Hole Numbers		Yardage		Shape		Noteworthy Changes
2015	1954	2015 (total 6,001)	1954 (total 6,251)	2015	1954	
1	10	369	311	Dogleg right	Straight	1975: tee box moved south; fairway bent sharply to the right; green relocated
2	12	505	511	Straight	Straight	
3	13	400	445	Straight	Straight	
4	11	155	160	Straight	Straight	1978: hole direction reversed and green moved
5	14	375	393	Dogleg left	Dogleg left	
6	15	380	399	Dogleg right	Dogleg right	
7	16	161	156	Straight	Straight	
8	17	445	487	Double dogleg	Double dogleg	
9	18	370	350	Dogleg left	Dogleg left	1975: modified shape of hole and green location 1991: returned to original 1954 design
10	1	295	329	Straight	Straight	1975: water feature added
11	2	325	385	Dogleg right	Dogleg right	
12	6	500	505	Straight	Dogleg right	1975: reversed direction; green moved; water feature added
13	5	161	145	Straight	Straight	1975: reversed direction; green moved
14	4	525	520	Slight dogleg right	Straight	1975: reversed direction; green moved
15	3	139	190	Straight	Straight	1975: reversed direction; green moved
16	7	403	427	Straight	Straight	
17	8	183	199	Straight	Straight	
18	9	310	339	Straight	Straight	

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Statement of Significance

Lions Municipal Golf Course (known locally as “Muny”), was the first municipal golf course in Austin, Texas. Muny was established in 1924 by members of the Austin Lions Club who envisioned a modern, inclusive golf experience. The Lions Club association executed a lease with the University of Texas on May 31, 1924, for a portion of the Brackenridge Tract in West Austin. In 1936, they transferred the eighteen-hole course and clubhouse to the City of Austin. While Muny’s course layout has evolved alongside the game of golf, the property retains its historical integrity and character. The renowned American golf course architect A.W. Tillinghast consulted at Lions Municipal in 1936. Funding and labor from the Works Progress Administration program led to course improvements and new buildings in 1937-39. Many notable golfers have played at Muny including World Golf Hall of Famers Ben Hogan, Bryon Nelson, and Tom Kite. A fourth World Golf Hall of Fame member, Ben Crenshaw, credits the course as instrumental in his development. Lions Municipal Golf Course, then, is part of Austin’s golf legacy.

Lions Municipal Golf Course is also part of a broader, national story of social and cultural developments around race relations. In late 1950 – following the Supreme Court’s decision in *Sweatt v. Painter* but well before *Brown v Board of Education* – Muny quietly became the first desegregated municipal golf course in the South (defined as the states of the old Confederacy). African Americans routinely played at Muny thereafter. In 1951 and again in July 1953, Joe Louis (former heavyweight-boxing champion and, at that time, golf’s ambassador to black America) played at Muny. The desegregation of Muny and then other local facilities during 1950-54 occurred without conflict and with minimal public debate, in contrast to the hostile resistance of many communities in the South. Litigation arising from other southern cities demonstrated that (outside of the events in Austin) meaningful changes in the desegregation of city-owned golf courses would only happen after *Brown* was decided in 1954. The desegregation of Muny reflects progressive changes in the Jim Crow south before the advent of the post-*Brown* Civil Rights movement. For these reasons, the property is nominated to the National Register at the national level of significance under Criterion A in the area of Social History. The property is also nominated at the local level of significance under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment and Recreation as a significant municipal golf course that offered the opportunity for many to experience the sport of golf without the club membership required at the Austin Country Club’s private course (now Hancock Golf Course, NRHP 2014). The period of significance is 1924-1966, reflecting the property’s continuous use as a golf course through the historic period.

Course Design and Construction

Lions Municipal Golf Course was established in 1924 by Austin Lions Club members with a vision for a modern, inclusive municipal golf course. The Lions Club chartered an organization of their members (known as the Austin Municipal Golf and Amusement Association) to handle fundraising and development.⁵ On May 31, 1924, a lease for a portion of the University of Texas-owned Brackenridge Tract in West Austin was executed between the Board of Regents and the Association.⁶ Lions Municipal was the first municipal golf course and clubhouse in Austin⁷ and would remain the only city-owned course until July 1949 when the “North Side” Municipal Golf Course opened on the grounds of the old Austin Country Club.⁸ Opening in 1924, Lions Municipal was fifth among the early municipal courses in Texas. Brackenridge Park Golf Course in San Antonio, the first eighteen-hole municipal course in Texas,

⁵ "Austin Golf Club Is Granted Charter," *Austin Statesman*, May 28 1924.

⁶ *University of Texas Board of Regents Minutes* (University of Texas: May 31, 1924).

⁷ A private golf club, the Austin Country Club, was founded in 1899.

⁸ Morris Williams, "North Side Municipal Golf Course Opens," *Austin American*, July 24 1949.

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opened in 1916.⁹ Next were three municipal courses in Dallas: Oak Grove, in 1923, then Tension Park and Stevens Park in 1924.¹⁰

B. F. Rowe, recognized as the first Lions Club member to propose the municipal golf course, volunteered to oversee its design and construction.¹¹ By the fall of 1924 the heavily wooded tract had been converted into an attractive nine-hole golf course.¹² Construction of the back nine holes completed the course by September 1925.¹³ The course clubhouse opened in 1930.¹⁴ The clubhouse architect was Edwin C. Kreisle,¹⁵ who also designed noteworthy residences in Central Texas as well as Austin Fire Station #1 (NRHP 2000), constructed in 1938.¹⁶ He is credited with design of approximately 5,000 houses in Austin alone and the first local use of an attached garage.¹⁷

On December 17, 1936, the Austin Municipal Golf and Amusement Association transferred their lease for the course to the City of Austin.¹⁸ The Association also deeded to the City a brick veneer clubhouse (including furniture and fixtures such as a piano, soda water equipment, a beer dispenser, and merchandise), a two-room dwelling for the groundskeeper, lawn and fairway mowers, a mule shed, and two mules.¹⁹ After assuming the lease from the Austin Lions Club, the City of Austin initiated a series of improvements to the course and grounds in 1936-39.

Albert Warren "Tilly" Tillinghast (1876-1942), eminent golf course architect, contributed to course enhancements at Muny. Tillinghast is best known for his work at host courses for professional major championships: Bethpage Black, Winged Foot Golf Club, and Baltusrol Golf Club (NHL 2014).²⁰ Tillinghast began a national tour of golf courses in the summer of 1935 as a consultant for the Professional Golfers' Association (PGA) of America. Tillinghast had been recruited by his friend and PGA President George Jacobus for this tour to provide architectural recommendations (free of charge) on golf courses where active PGA members were retained as professionals.²¹ Over two years, Tillinghast would make two complete loops of the United States and would visit over 500 courses.²² The Austin golf community highly anticipated Tillinghast's "suggestions as to how local courses may be improved for the average player – the chap who habitually negotiates the distance in the 90's."²³

He consulted at Lions Municipal in December 1936, praising the course as "very prettily situated" and suggesting changes to tees and greens on the third, seventh, and eighth holes.²⁴ Tillinghast is said to have "emboldened" the seventh hole (now sixteenth and still a signature hole, famous for perplexing Ben Hogan) by moving the green up a hill

⁹ J.C. King and Frances G. Trimble, "GOLF", Handbook of Texas Online, (2010) (accessed June 23, 2015). Brackenridge Park Golf Course in San Antonio was designed by notable course architect A.W. Tillinghast.

¹⁰ "Early history of golf in Texas," *Dallas Morning News*, March 8 2010.

¹¹ "Final Services Held for Rowe," *Austin Statesman*, January 17 1952.

¹² "New Municipal Golf Course to Be Opened for Play Saturday," *Austin Statesman*, October 31 1924.

¹³ "Golf Course Now Complete: Lions Will Celebrate This Morning on the Links," *American-Statesman*, September 6 1925.

¹⁴ "Clubhouse and Golf Course Result of Prolonged Effort," *Austin American*, January 16 1930; "Lion Golfers to Hold Meet Sunday," *Austin American*, January 4 1930.

¹⁵ "Lions Will Open clubhouse Bids: How New Club for Austin Lions Will Look," *Austin Statesman*, August 28 1929.

¹⁶ "Kreisle Plans Model Home," *Austin American*, June 12 1927.

¹⁷ *Austin: Its Architects and Architecture (1836 - 1986)* (Austin Chapter American Institute of Architects, 1986).

¹⁸ "Muny from Lions to City," *Austin Statesman*, December 30 1936.

¹⁹ Alan W. Ford, *Historical Notes: Austin Lions Municipal Golf Course* (Austin Downtown Lions Club, 1936).

²⁰ Geoff Shackelford, "The Best Holes Ever Designed by Winged Foot Architect A.W. Tillinghast," *Sports Illustrated*, June 13 2006.

²¹ "PGA Course Service" http://www.tillinghast.net/Tillinghast/Tour_Service.html (accessed June 21, 2015).

²² Ibid.

²³ Morris Williams, "Here's Golf For You," *Austin American*, December 8 1935.

²⁴ "Muny from Lions to City."

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and adding space for a water hazard.²⁵ In a letter to PGA President Jacobus, Tillinghast described his visit to Lions Municipal along with PGA member Tom Penick:

There I was met by City Manager Guiton Morgan, the city engineer J.E. Motherall and Walter Seaholm, also of the City's engineering department. After discussing the proper fairway irrigation system with them, I investigated particularly certain holes, which they find necessary to improve and at the same time open up additional lengths. The course at present measures but 5737 yards. I recommended a new teeing ground and green for the two hundred yard third hole; a new green back of the present fourth, lengthening that hole 40 yards to 470; a new teeing ground and green for the seventh, lengthening the hole some 30 yards to 435; sketches for contouring the sixteenth green and drawing pits into the greens of the seventeen and eighteen. The city officials expressed their great satisfaction and heartily commended the assistance of the P.G.A., coming to them through their professional.²⁶

Tillinghast was inducted to the World Golf Hall of Fame on July 13, 2015, at the University of St. Andrews in Scotland.²⁷

Tillinghast's design suggestions and other improvements to the course were made during 1937-39 with support of funds and labor from the federal Works Progress Administration (WPA) program. The WPA was the largest and most ambitious American New Deal agency, employing millions for public works projects. By 1936, the WPA had allotted \$10.5 million in emergency relief funds to build and improve municipal golf courses across the nation.²⁸ In April 1937, the WPA administrator in San Antonio announced the allotment of \$9,568 in federal funds for new fairways and a sprinkler system at Lions Municipal; these funds were matched with \$13,319 from the City of Austin. The project was to provide employment for 119 workers.²⁹ The WPA constructed and enhanced course fairways on 2,600 acres in seventeen Texas cities by 1938.³⁰

WPA funds and labor also supported construction in 1938-39 of the Entry Gate Piers, Storm Shelters, Keepers Quarters, and Maintenance Building on the Lions Municipal property.³¹ Design of these structures is attributed to local architect Charles Henry Page. Page is recognized as a Director of the Lions Municipal Golf Club on a commemorative plaque on the Lion Statue installed in 1937 outside the clubhouse. In 1933, Page and Tom Penick chaired a Lions Club committee to install a paved street connecting Enfield Road and Lions Municipal.³² The Civil Works Administration and the city park board funded Page's development of Zilker Park³³ (NRHP 1997) and other Austin-area improvements, including allocation of \$4,400 in 1934 to complete construction of the Lions Municipal entry road. Page also designed the Austin Country Club clubhouse, now the Historic Hancock Recreation Center (NRHP 2014), as well as other historically significant Austin properties that include, Wooldridge Park (NRHP 1979), Gilfillan House (NRHP 1980), the Barr Mansion (NRHP 1983), the Brown Building (NRHP 1997), and the Littlefield Building. He

²⁵ Jim Apfelbaum, "'Muny': 85 Years and Counting at Austin's Lions Municipal Golf Course," (2009). <http://usga.org/news/2009/November/A-Texas-Muny-For-Everyone>.

²⁶ Personal correspondence from A.W. Tillinghast to President of the PGA (January 7, 1936). Golf Club Atlas: Golf Course Architecture forum, <http://golfclubatlas.com/forum/index.php?topic=12519.325;wap2>

²⁷ Mike McAllister, "Class of 2015 Hall of Famers receive surprise calls," (PGA.com: 2014).

²⁸ "Uncle Sam Spends Ten Millions for Muny Golf Layouts," *Lubbock Morning Avalanche*, December 18 1936.

²⁹ "Austin Granted WPA Golf Fund," *Austin Statesman*, April 14 1937.

³⁰ "WPA Golf Courses Brighten Acres of Landscape in Texas Towns," *Lubbock Avalanche Journal*, April 3 1938.

³¹ Edwin Kizer, interviewed by Charles Page (June 19, 2015). A bronze WPA Administration plaque also appears on the Maintenance Building.

³² "Austin Lions Will Seek Paved Street to Links," *Austin Statesman*, June 29 1933.

³³ "Page Architect for Building: Long-Time Experience in City of Austin," *Austin American-Statesman*, July 29 1937.

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was the founder of Page Brothers, Architects; the firm was active from 1898 until his death in 1957. C.H. Page is known for an illustrious career designing more than fifteen courthouses (including the Travis County Courthouse and U.S. Federal Courthouse (NRHP 2001) in Austin) and 300 public schools.³⁴

Local History and Golf Legends

The University of Texas golf team competed in a Southwest Conference tournament for the first time at Lions Municipal in May 1928.³⁵ Inaugural coach of the Longhorns golf team, Tom Penick earned two conference titles during his 1927-30 tenure.³⁶ He also served as the head golf professional at Lions Municipal from 1927-1961. He was succeeded at the University of Texas by his brother Harvey Penick, the legendary golf coach who earned twenty NCAA conference titles during 1931-63.³⁷ Lions Municipal would remain a favorite hometown course for the UT Golf Team. In April 1948, the UT golfers voted to play home matches with other Southwest Conference schools, as well as their own weekly challenge matches, at the Lions Municipal course.³⁸

The Keepers Quarters housed full-time course superintendent Roy Kizer and his wife Viola from 1937³⁹ until Roy's retirement in 1973.⁴⁰ In the small one-bedroom cottage located behind the eighteenth green, the couple raised seven boys (Edwin, R.D., Hubery Ray, Gib, Milton, Emil, and Joe) and one girl, Suzie. All became golfers. Edwin Kizer also worked as greenskeeper at Austin municipal course Morris Williams and elsewhere; his family remains friends with Ben Crenshaw.⁴¹ Gib played along with Randy Petri on the 1957 Austin High 4-A championship golf team (*Figure 9*), helping to earn Austin's first state title in any sport. Gib Kizer won the 1960 Men's City Championship, as did R.D. Kizer in 1962 and 1963. Roy Kizer's legacy was such that memorial plaques at four Austin courses recognize his contributions. In 1994, the City of Austin Parks and Recreation honored Roy Kizer by naming a new municipal course in southeast Austin after him, believed to be the first golf course in the U.S. named after a superintendent.⁴²

Lions Municipal has hosted the Firecracker amateur tournament every year in July since 1945. Notable past champions include: Bill Penn (Texas Golf Hall of Fame), Randy Petri (PGA Tour), Ben Crenshaw (World Golf Hall of Fame), Tom Kite (World Golf Hall of Fame), and Omar Uresti (PGA Tour).

Muny has hosted (and drawn praise from) numerous distinguished golfers. In 1948, World Golf Hall of Famer Byron Nelson played at Lions Municipal and declared it to be "one of the finest courses in this part of the country".⁴³ Another World Golf Hall of Famer, Ben Hogan, played with Harvey Penick (against Ed Hopkins and Morris Williams Jr.) in an exhibition match at Muny in 1950.⁴⁴ During the match, it is said that Hogan stood on the tee box of the daunting seventh hole (currently #16) and asked "Where's the fairway?"⁴⁵ He went on to birdie this now-famous Par 4, known as 'Hogan's Hole'. After the match, Hogan apparently signed a few autographs and commented that the course was "so

³⁴ *Austin: Its Architects and Architecture (1836 - 1986)*.

³⁵ "Conference Golf Teams Open Tourney," *Austin Statesman*, May 14 1928.

³⁶ TexasSports.com, "Texas Golf History", TexasSports.com http://grfx.cstv.com/photos/schools/tex/sports/m-golf/auto_pdf/golf-history.pdf (2015).

³⁷ *Ibid.*

³⁸ Morris Williams, "Longhorns Choose Muny," *Austin American*, April 4 1948.

³⁹ "Muny Grounds Man Still 'Temporary'," *Austin Statesman*, July 5 1950.

⁴⁰ "Golf Notes, Ol' Roy's Gone Fishing," *Austin American-Statesman*, February 4 1973.

⁴¹ Beth Geraci, "The Kizer Touch", *Golfdom*, December 12 2012.

⁴² Del Lemon, "Kizer course should please environmentalists," *Austin American-Statesman*, November 6 1994.

⁴³ Williams, "Longhorns Choose Muny."

⁴⁴ Apfelbaum.

⁴⁵ Kyle Dalton, "Lions Municipal Golf Course in Austin: Well known course, unknown designer," *GolfNow*, December 3 2001.

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good, it makes you think you're not in Texas."⁴⁶ One month later, Hogan would win the U.S. Open at Merion, his fourth major championship. In 1950, a local news article referred to the high praise that Nelson and Hogan ("two of Texas' most famous professional stars") had bestowed on the municipal course. It is interesting to note that both Hogan and Nelson were born in 1912, raised in Ft. Worth, and spent their youth caddying and playing at the Glen Garden Country Club.⁴⁷ Both men are considered among the best players in the history of the game. World Golf Hall of Famer Ben Crenshaw grew up in Austin, just blocks from Lions Municipal where he honed his game as a youth.⁴⁸ He was the youngest player to win the Austin Men's City Championship in 1967, earning two more victories in 1968 and 1969 before retiring from the event. He played golf at the University of Texas, supporting team championships in 1971 and 1972. Crenshaw is the only player to win the NCAA individual championship in three consecutive years (1971-73).⁴⁹ In 1972 he shared the honors with teammate Tom Kite.⁵⁰ Winner of nineteen PGA Tour events and two-time Masters Tournament champion in 1984 and 1995, Crenshaw still returns regularly to play at Muny where he shared the course record at sixty-one until 2015.⁵¹

Crenshaw has stated that he played his best golf in high school and college, and that his best stretch of swings occurred at age seventeen at Muny's Firecracker Open:

"In the span of four holes, he either drove or narrowly missed three 350-plus-yard par-fours and started the streak by reaching a long par-five in two with a driver and a five-iron. 'I'd never done that before nor since,' Crenshaw said. 'I'll never forget those four holes. I shot a sixty-four that day and won the tournament by seven or eight.'"⁵²

Tom Kite is another World Golf Hall of Famer who developed as a player at Lions Municipal.⁵³ After moving to Austin at age 13, he was Crenshaw's friend and All-American teammate at the University of Texas where he was coached by Harvey Penick. Kite won nineteen events on the PGA Tour, including the 1992 U.S. Open, and played on seven U.S. Ryder Cup teams, serving as captain in 1997.

Historic Desegregation at Lions Municipal

While Lions Municipal was formative in the evolution of golf in Texas, Muny was also the first municipal golf course in the South to desegregate. As such, the course played a pivotal role in the history of race relations in public recreational spaces. The story of Muny's desegregation and its historical context strongly reverberates in our nation's culture and democratic traditions.

African Americans helped construct Muny. A photograph from the private collection of Tinsley Penick (*Figure 10*) shows African American laborers clearing a fairway during course construction. This is not surprising given that the golf course was located less than a mile from Clarksville (NRHP 1976), a historically black community built on plantation land given by Governor Elisha M. Pease to his emancipated slaves with the hope that they would remain near his mansion for further service.⁵⁴ African Americans also caddied at Muny (*Figure 11*). In the mid-to-late 1940s

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Randall Mell, "Byron Nelson, Ben Hogan And The Legends Of Texas Golf," (2012).

⁴⁸ Doug Smith, "Legends of Lions will be honored Saturday," *Austin American-Statesman*, April 14 2010.

⁴⁹ "Crenshaw, Texas Win NCAA Golf Titles," *Daytona Beach Morning Journal*, June 28 1971.

⁵⁰ Jeff Williams, "Crenshaw, Mickelson share record: Golf legends are only two to win three D-I individual titles," (2012).

⁵¹ Dalton.

⁵² Melanie Hauser, ed., *Under the Lone Star Flagstick: A Collection of Writings on Texas Golf and Golfers* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1997): 88.

⁵³ Smith. "Legends of Lions will be honored Saturday."

⁵⁴ John Henneberger, *Clarksville: A Short History and Historic Tour* (Austin: Clarksville Community Development Corporation, 1978).

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and early 1950s, General Marshall (now a retired African American educator but then a teenager) and his friend Dr. William Bacon (now a retired African American orthopedist living in Florida) used to walk from their homes in the Clarksville neighborhood to caddy at Muny.⁵⁵ Neither General Marshall nor Dr. Bacon was allowed to play the course until Muny's desegregation in late 1950.

In accordance with the "almost uniform practice" at public recreational facilities throughout the South during the Jim Crow era, Muny was racially segregated from its inception.⁵⁶ Despite African American participation in World War II, racial relations in the post-war South were still governed by the Supreme Court's doctrine of "separate but equal" set down in *Plessy v. Ferguson*, 163 U.S. 537 (1896).⁵⁷ Before late 1950, Austin's African American golfers were relegated to places like Rosewood Playground in East Austin where there were complaints of golf balls hitting children as well as breaking windows and windshields.⁵⁸

In cases such as *Sweatt v. Painter*, 339 U.S. 629 (1950) legal theories developed by Thurgood Marshall and the NAACP helped to substantially erode racial segregation in the context of higher education.⁵⁹ The *Sweatt* case did not explicitly overrule *Plessy*, but the Supreme Court ruled that separate facilities provided to Heman Sweatt at the University of Texas Law School did not provide him educational opportunities equal to those of white students.⁶⁰ Because the case originated in Austin, the *Sweatt* decision received extensive press coverage, as did developments at the University in the aftermath of the *Sweatt* and *McLaurin* cases (*Figure 17*).⁶¹

It is in the shadow of *Sweatt v. Painter* that early events leading to the desegregation of Lions Municipal Golf Course must be viewed. After *Sweatt*, probably in late 1950, African Americans began quietly playing at Muny.⁶² During this

⁵⁵ General Marshall, interviewed by Robert Ozer and Ken Tiemann (November 22, 2008): Marshall noted that he was paid 85 cents for eighteen holes or 50 cents for nine holes. He also had to pay 5 cents at the clubhouse to cover any medical costs if he was injured while caddying. He could carry two bags and get double the fee and frequently received tips. Also: William Bacon, interviewed by Robert Ozer (November 22, 2008).

⁵⁶ Robert McKay, "Segregation and Public Recreation," *Virginia Law Review* 40, no. 697 (1954). The leading post-war case applying this well-established doctrine to a golf course was *Law v. Mayor and City Council of Baltimore*, 78 F. Supp., (District Ct. Maryland 1948). See also: George B. Kirsch, "Municipal Golf and Civil Rights in the United States, 1910-1965," *Journal of African American History* 92, (2007).

⁵⁷ Jim Crow enshrined in *Plessy* "put the authority of the state or city in the voice of the street-car conductor, the railway brakeman, the bus driver, the theater usher, and also the voice of the hoodlum of the public parks and playgrounds. They gave free rein and the majesty of the law to mass aggressions that might otherwise have been curbed, blunted, or deflected." C. Vann Woodward, *The Strange Career of Jim Crow* (Oxford University Press, 1955): 107-108.

⁵⁸ *Minutes of the City Council* (Council Chamber, City Hall: City of Austin, Texas, September 7, 1950). City Council Minutes are on file at the Austin History Center.

⁵⁹ Richard Kluger, *Simple Justice; the History of Brown V. Board of Education* (Knopf, 1976) at pp. 256-84; James T Patterson and William W Freehling, *Brown v. Board of Education: A Civil Rights Milestone and its Troubled Legacy* (Oxford University Press, 2001): 16-19.

⁶⁰ On the same day, two other case decisions also weakened Jim Crow. *McLaurin v. Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, Et Al.*, 339, (U.S. Supreme Court 1950) overturned policies segregating classrooms, libraries and other facilities at the graduate school of the University of Oklahoma. *Henderson v. United States* 339, (1950) declared that under ICC rules blacks must have equal access to dining facilities on railway cars.

⁶¹ "Sweatt UT Plea Upheld," *Austin American*, June 6 1950; Lyman Jones, "Two Negroes Enter UT," *Austin Statesman*, June 7 1950; "UT Approves 3 Negroes for Immediate Entrance," *Austin American*, June 7 1950. See also: Almetris Marsh Duren, "Overcoming: A History of Black Integration at the University of Texas at Austin," (1979).

⁶² "Negro Golfers Plans Ordered," *Austin Statesman*, March 12 1951. Press accounts suggest that African Americans were playing at Lions Municipal in the second half of 1950. A local news article in early March 1951 reported a recent discussion between City officials with regards to plans for African Americans' use of the west side municipal course, i.e. Muny. They also noted that

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time period, Mayor Taylor Glass recalled rushing to City Hall to consult with two other council members (Mayor Pro Tem Bill Drake and Will Johnson) about whether to arrest two young African Americans who had walked on to play Lions Municipal Golf Course. Together they decided to let them play, and the two youths completed their round without interference or arrest.⁶³ This round marked the desegregation of Muny, well over three years before *Brown v. Board of Education*, 347 U.S. 483 (1954).

Based on the recollection of a caddie at the course, one of the two African American youths whose play led to the desegregation of the course was Alvin Propps (1941-2010), also a Muny caddie at the time, about nine years old. Propps was actually detained by the police at the course but Mayor Glass instructed the police to let him go., Muny groundskeeper Roy Kizer initially apprehended Propps.⁶⁴ Propps would go on to become a highly regarded golfer in Austin.⁶⁵ He won the Texas State Amateur Golf Association annual championship award in 1959.⁶⁶ According to interviews with former African American caddies, blacks could play freely thereafter at Muny.⁶⁷ The course regularly attracted black golfers from the region and across Texas.⁶⁸ Joe Louis (*Figures 19 and 20*), the former heavyweight-boxing champion and golf's ambassador to black America, played the course in 1951 and again in July of 1953, shooting near par in 1953.⁶⁹

"Negroes have been playing on the Lake Austin Boulevard course for several months. Reportedly they have been denied use of the municipal Hancock course..." See also: "Negro Golfers to Get Lounge," *Austin Statesman*, May 18 1951.

⁶³ Mayor Taylor Glass, interviewed by Joe O'Neal (May 23, 1974): 9-10. Interview transcripts are on file at Austin History Center. It is important to note that in the transcribed interviews, Emma Long recalled that the desegregation took place during the term of Mayor Tom Miller (1933-49 or 1955-61). This is the case although during her June 3, 1981 interview with Anthony Orum, Long correctly dated the event squarely in Mayor Glass's term in 1950 or 1951. Orum, relying on his interview with Long, did not catch her mistaken recollection of Mayor Miller; in his book he referred to the desegregation events taking place during Mayor Miller's term when in fact they occurred during Mayor Glass's term. See Anthony M. Orum, *Power, Money and the People: The Making of Modern Austin* (Resource Publications, 1987): 213.

⁶⁴ Dr. William Bacon, interviewed by Robert Ozer (October 30, 2015); see also Kaufman, Martin, "Fight for History," *Golfweek*, April 4, 2016.

⁶⁵ "Alvin Propps No. 1 Negro Golfer Again," *Austin American Statesman*, January 16 1961: 16; Apfelbaum, Jim, "Muny": 85 Years and Counting at Austin's Lions Municipal Golf Course, USGA Website, November 19, 2009

⁶⁶ Texas State Amateur Golf Association: http://www.tournevents.com/_tournament/?event=tsaga

⁶⁷ It is unclear how long tee times were restricted for blacks after the desegregation. Del Lemon, "Remembering an era when city's golf facilities weren't open to all," *Austin American-Statesman*, February 24 2000.) quoted Doc Curry, a local African American golfer (now deceased), as saying black golfers teed off between 6:30-7 a.m. General Marshall indicates in his interview with Robert Ozer and Ken Tiemann (November 22, 2008) that any time restrictions – possibly for tee times only, not access to the course – that did occur did not last long. In an email to Tiemann on August 24, 2008, Marshall recalled that African Americans had access to the course every day without restriction. See also at p. A1: "Muny's Past Might Yield New Future, Backers Say," *Austin American-Statesman*, October 26 2008. William Bacon who also caddied at Muny while growing up corroborated that account during phone interviews with Robert Ozer (November 22, 2008 and October 30, 2015). He recalls that after a period of about 90 days there were no restrictions on play and that African American golfers from Dallas and Houston often played on Sunday afternoon, not early in the morning. Bacon also noted that Doc Curry, a professor, didn't come to Austin until 1952 or 1953 and wasn't in Austin when the course was desegregated. Given that the February 2000 article appears to be somewhat inaccurate, it should be noted that another newspaper article mistakenly dated the desegregation of Muny in 1959 rather than the correct date of late 1950 as demonstrated herein: "Playing Through," *Austin American-Statesman*, February 26 1995.

⁶⁸ Del Lemon, "Science of Golf: Game a distraction, then satisfaction, to Curry," *Austin American-Statesman*, October 16 1994.

⁶⁹ Dr. William Bacon, interviewed by Ozer (November 22, 2008 and October 30, 2015); Mark Batterson, "Joe Likes Show Biz But---'Pay Days Aren't as Big," *Austin Statesman*, August 1 1953. Dr. Bacon indicates that Joe Louis played the course twice. He saw Joe Louis play at Muny shortly after the course was desegregated and before he went to college in September of 1952. Louis played the course with Ted Rhodes, the great African American professional golfer who tried to break into the PGA and who taught Joe Louis to play. Joe Delancey, who played on the "black circuit" (United Golf Association sanctioned events), also played with Louis and Rhodes. Dr. Bacon believes this round was played in 1951. Interview with Bacon by Ozer (October 30, 2015). This would mean that the round that Louis played in 1953 was his second at Muny. Joe Louis became something of a "black golf

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In the spring of 1951, African American community leaders such as Dr. Everett Givens and Henry Pryor wanted support from Mayor Taylor Glass (1949-51) and the City Council for construction of a public golf course for African Americans in East Austin.⁷⁰ However, Councilmember Emma Long thought it was not cost effective to build a separate course when the African American community had other pressing needs including better streets, more sewer lines, and the removal of the city incinerator from the east side. Instead, she suggested in a council session on April 5, 1951, that African American golfers play on the city's existing courses.⁷¹ By not constructing a separate course for blacks in East Austin, the Council effectively ratified Muny's desegregation.

Despite the integration of the course, a separate lounge or clubhouse was constructed for black golfers at Muny around June of 1951. That building no longer stands, but council records, contractor bids, and newspaper articles allow us to pin down the approximate date of its construction and thereby provide further evidence for the date of the desegregation of the course itself.⁷² The existence of the clubhouse (*Figure 8*) is also established by interviews with Emma Long and by City Council minutes.⁷³ Interestingly, General Marshall (a Muny caddy and an Anderson High School sophomore in the spring of 1951) asserts that the separate lounge was not frequented by African American golfers: "We never accepted it...it went unused".⁷⁴ The Lounge was ultimately used as a storage shed until it was razed in 1989.

The relatively quiet manner in which Muny was desegregated without broadly publicized council action or debate reflected the desire of Austin's public officials to avoid a backlash in the white community.⁷⁵ In addition, Mayor Glass was close to the end of his term and could mostly avoid the political costs of the potentially controversial decision.⁷⁶ However, it should be noted that the desegregation of other public facilities in Austin also occurred well before *Brown v. Board of Education*.⁷⁷ In December 1951, the Austin public library system was integrated.⁷⁸ And in 1952, three

ambassador" attracting black celebrities to the game, increasing its visibility among blacks, and fighting racially exclusionary practices by the white golf establishment. Marvin P Dawkins and Graham Charles Kinloch, *African American Golfers during the Jim Crow Era* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 2000): 65-84. See also: John H. Kennedy, *A Course of Their Own: A History of African American Golfers* (Bison, 2005): 65-81.

⁷⁰ *Minutes of the City Council* (September 7, 1950) and *Minutes of the City Council* (Council Chamber, City Hall: City of Austin, Texas, January 25, 1951).

⁷¹ "Golf Course for Negroes Is Protested," *Austin Statesman*, April 6 1951. *Minutes of the City Council* (Council Chamber, City Hall: City of Austin, Texas, April 5, 1951).

⁷² Austin City Council Resolution signed by Mayor Drake and dated June 8, 1951; "Rundell Low Bidder for 3 Shelters," *American-Statesman*, June 10 1951; "Contracts Due on Three Jobs," *American-Statesman*, June 10 1951; *Minutes of the City Council* (Council Chamber, City Hall: City of Austin, Texas, June 14, 1951).

⁷³ Emma Long, interviewed by Joe O'Neal (Austin History Center: June 10, 1974): 11. "They built this little clubhouse 20 X 18, cement blocks, for the blacks to use for changing clothes; for the black people who played at the Municipal golf course. I don't know how long they used that, but they were going to have a lounge and dressing rooms. And I guess it was built. I think we took contracts for it, and I guess I went along with it because I certainly thought that after all they needed a place to dress and I guess they'd be too timid to dress in the clubhouse." See also Emma Long, interviewed by Anthony Orum (Austin History Center: June 3, 1981): 7-8. "And they built them—about several feet from the clubhouse, they built a little house where they could dress."; *Minutes of the City Council* (Council Chamber, City Hall: City of Austin, Texas, July 3, 1952).

⁷⁴ General Marshall, interviewed by Ken Tiemann (June 16, 2015).

⁷⁵ One such backlash occurred in Beaumont. In the summer of 1954 after the decision in *Brown* and the desegregation of municipal courses in nearby Houston, the Mayor of Beaumont sought to open the Tyrell Park municipal golf course to blacks. He was forced to revoke his decision after community reaction. Robert J Robertson, *Fair Ways: How Six Black Golfers Won Civil Rights in Beaumont, Texas* (Texas A&M University Press, 2005): 84-89; Kirsch, "Municipal Golf and Civil Rights in the United States, 1910-1965," 384.

⁷⁶ "First Term Will Be Last, Mayor Glass Announces," *Austin Statesman*, February 7 1951.

⁷⁷ *Oliver Brown, et al. v. Board of Education of Topeka, et al.*, 347, (U.S. Supreme Court 1954).

⁷⁸ "City Council Opens Library to Negroes," *Austin Statesman*, December 27 1951.

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“precedent-breaking Negro fireman” were appointed and assigned to an integrated fire station on Lydia Street.⁷⁹ This persistent pattern of desegregation of Austin’s public facilities⁸⁰ in the early 1950s illustrates a city in the South of the old confederacy with an unusually progressive attitude on issues of race.

Other cities routinely fought desegregation of golf courses and other public accommodations even after *Brown*. Dates of court case decisions in Miami, Houston, Beaumont, Atlanta and Nashville all demonstrate that Austin was earlier than these jurisdictions in desegregating its golf course. Austin’s lack of legal battles against integration was also unusual.

No case contrasts with the trajectory of Austin’s desegregation more so than litigation that arose in Miami in the early 1950s. In the *Rice v. Arnold* case finally decided in 1952, the Florida Supreme Court affirmed the separate but equal rationale used to allot use of a golf course in Miami to African Americans on only one day a week.⁸¹ The U.S. Supreme Court vacated and remanded to the Florida Supreme Court for reconsideration in light of the *Sweatt* and *McLaurin* cases. On remand, the Florida Supreme Court affirmed its previous judgment by distinguishing golf courses from institutions of higher education. The Supreme Court did not disturb this result. Hence, both Florida’s highest court and the United States Supreme Court were unwilling as a matter of law to integrate a municipal golf course in Florida at almost the same time that the Austin City Council integrated Munny voluntarily and without incident.⁸² Cases arising from Houston, Beaumont, and Atlanta demonstrate that – outside of the events in Austin – meaningful changes in the desegregation of municipal golf courses would only transpire after *Brown* was decided in 1954. In *Beal v. Holcombe*, the Mayor of Houston appealed to the Supreme Court in June 1952 with a case that allowed African American access to municipal golf facilities (although “preserving segregation”).⁸³ The case was pending for almost two years until certiorari was denied on May 24, 1954, a little more than a week after the *Brown* decision.⁸⁴ Shortly after, the City of Houston integrated its three municipal golf courses because its city attorney believed that as “a practical matter” Houston’s segregated facilities would not survive further judicial scrutiny.⁸⁵

More than a year later, in September 1955, the Tyrell Park municipal golf course in Beaumont was desegregated pursuant to litigation brought in federal court earlier in the summer.⁸⁶ Atlanta continued the fight even longer, until November 7, 1955, when the Supreme Court in *Holmes v. City of Atlanta* finally put the issue squarely to rest.⁸⁷

⁷⁹ “13 Rookie Fireman Are Appointed; Group Includes Three Negroes,” *Austin Statesman*, August 29 1952.

⁸⁰ The early desegregation of some public accommodations does not exonerate Austin from other policy decisions that were far from progressive. See “Austin Revealed: Civil Rights Stories,” ed. KLRU Presents (<http://www.pbs.org/black-culture/shows/list/austin-texas-civil-rights/>).

⁸¹ *Rice v. Arnold*, 45 So. 2d 195 (Fla. 1950), judg. vacated, 340 U.S. 848 (1950), judg. of Fla. Cir. Ct. aff’d 54 So. 2d 114 (Fla. 1951), cert denied 342 U.S. 946 (1952).

⁸² A result similar to the *Rice* case (though not directly referencing the *Sweatt* decision) was reached in a lower court decision arising out of Nashville at about the same time in 1952. *Hayes v. Crutcher*, 108, (Dist. Court, MD Tennessee 1952) in golf course case defendants required “while maintaining segregation, to afford equal facilities, apportioned to the need, to the segregated groups”.

⁸³ *Beal v. Holcombe*, 193, (Court of Appeals, 5th Circuit 1951). Cert. denied, 347 U.S. 974 (1954).

⁸⁴ McKay, “Segregation and Public Recreation.” at p. 715.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.* at p. 716, fn. 97; Robertson.

⁸⁶ *Fayson v. Beard*, 134, (Dist. Court, ED Texas 1955); Robertson, 155-63.

⁸⁷ *Holmes, et al. v. City of Atlanta, et al.*, 350, (1955). cert. granted and decision vacated 350 U.S. 879 (1955): post-Brown Supreme Court order eliminating segregation of municipal golf facilities. Discussing *Holmes*: “40 Years Ago: A Drive Down the Fairway for Integration,” *New York Times*, November 5 1995. See also: “Desegregation Slowly But Surely Gaining New Ground,” *New York Times*, November 18 1956: “Sixteen Southern cities have opened public golf courses to Negroes...in the past two years.”.

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Even after the *Brown* and *Holmes* cases, court decisions indicate active resistance to integration across the South in the form of the transfer or leasing of municipal facilities to private golf clubs, or by opening municipal courses only to members of a secondary, private association that excluded African Americans.⁸⁸ Even other parts of Texas were slow to catch on. Former Travis County Commissioners' Court Judge Sam Biscoe remembers that African Americans were not allowed to play municipal courses in Tyler, Texas where he caddied in the late 1950s and early 1960s.⁸⁹

Given this background of white resistance to desegregation of municipal recreational facilities throughout the 1950s and 1960s, two conclusions seem inescapable. First, what occurred at Munny in late 1950 and early 1951 is without question the first instance in the Southern states of the old confederacy when a municipal golf course was integrated.⁹⁰ This conclusion has been confirmed by Professor Marvin Dawkins, the leading academic authority on African American golf during the Jim Crow era. Dawkins noted that "the evidence which has now been assembled substantiates the contention that Munny was the first municipal golf course in the South to formally desegregate" thereby displacing other courses formerly thought to have held that distinction.⁹¹ Second, the actions of the Austin City Council in late 1950 and early 1951 seem all the more remarkable given the reluctance of the United States Supreme Court to apply *Sweatt* and *McLaurin* to golf courses as well as stiff resistance to integration of public golf in other jurisdictions. Austin's public officials seem to have gotten it right by allowing all golfers to play at Munny. The City's decision represented a long stride toward racial equality in Austin and the South by providing from an early date (*Figure 22*) a public recreational setting allowing friendly interaction among different races. Those interactions endure and are woven into the fabric of the community alongside Lions Municipal Golf Course.⁹²

⁸⁸ *Simkins v. City of Greensboro*, 149, (Dist. Court, MD North Carolina 1957): municipality cannot avoid giving equal treatment to Blacks by leasing to private non-profit club. *Griffis v. City of Fort Lauderdale*, 104, (Fla: Supreme Court 1958): sale of public golf course to private golf association for adequate consideration did not violate 14th amendment rights even though course was under federal court decree to integrate. *Wesley v. City of Savannah, Georgia*, 294, (Dist. Court, SD Georgia 1969): city golf championship played on public course (but sponsored by private association that excluded blacks from play) violated Civil Rights Act of 1964 and 14th Amendment; See also: Dawkins and Kinloch, 137-52.

⁸⁹ Former Travis County Commissioners' Court Judge Sam Biscoe, interviewed by Robert Ozer (July 11, 2008). See also Kirsch, "Municipal Golf and Civil Rights in the United States, 1910-1965," 388-389: noting "mixed results" in desegregating municipal golf courses in southern cities in 1950s and early 1960s with changes in some cities not manifest until after passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. In public remarks preceding the Munny Interfaith Golf Tournament (held on October 26, 2008 to celebrate course history), Judge Biscoe recalled that during his time as a caddie, caddies typically earned \$1.00 per nine holes per bag. This is somewhat better than what caddies received at Munny in the late 1940s and early 1950s. See fn. 60 *supra*.

⁹⁰ The Oso Golf Course in Corpus Christi, Texas was the second municipal golf course in the South to desegregate in March of 1953 according to notes from the NAACP Board of Directors provided by Professor Lane Demas on August 11, 2015. 1953 NAACP Board of Directors, Mary McLeod Bethune Papers, The Bethune Foundation Collection, Part 3, Subject Files 1939-1955 at page 112. See also: Jeffrey T Sammons, *Beyond the Ring: The Role of Boxing in American Society* (University of Illinois Press, 1990): 186, fn. 16.

⁹¹ Dawkins' remarks during the Munny Interfaith Golf Tournament on October 26, 2008. In an email to Robert Ozer (November 26, 2008), Dawkins also noted that a course such as Munny, located in a jurisdiction that did not actively resist desegregation, is less likely to be the subject of scholarly attention. See also: "Munny's Past Might Yield New Future, Backers Say." There are several useful journalistic accounts dealing with African American golf and American culture: John H. Kennedy, *A Course of their Own: A History of African American Golfers* (University of Nebraska Press, 2005); Pete McDaniel, *Uneven Lies: The Heroic Story of African-Americans in Golf* (Amer Golfer Incorporated, 2000); Calvin H Sinnette, *Forbidden Fairways: African Americans and the Game of Golf* (Gale Cengage, 1998). See also: Marvin P. and Tellison Dawkins, A.C., "African Americans and Golf," in *African Americans and Popular Culture*, ed. Todd Boyd (ABC-CLIO, 2008). Marvin P Dawkins, "Race relations and the sport of golf: the African American golf legacy," *Western Journal of Black Studies* 28, no. 1 (2004).

⁹² Dr. Roger Paynter, "Email to Robert Ozer," (2008). Roger Paynter, former pastor at First Baptist Church of Austin, notes that Volma Overton, Sr. played golf every Friday at Munny. Overton was the long-time head of the NAACP in Austin and the first African American congregant at First Baptist, where he was a member for over forty years. Dr. Paynter joined Overton on occasion and sometimes was the only white player in the foursome. Dr. Paynter celebrated Munny's history by playing in the Munny Interfaith Golf Tournament on October 26, 2008, as did Volma Overton, Jr., son of now-deceased Volma, Sr.

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Statement of National Significance

Muny's history is *nationally* significant because it was the first desegregated municipal course in the South, where conditions concerning race and Jim Crow were much more virulent than conditions in the rest of the country. These events occurred at a time when the struggle for racial equality, especially in Southern states like Texas, is not adequately recognized or appreciated.⁹³

A number of national experts, prominent individuals, and one national golf organization have supported the national significance of Muny's desegregation:

1. Ben Crenshaw, the two time Masters Champ and member of the World Golf Hall of Fame;
2. Marvin Dawkins, Professor of Sociology, University of Miami, co-author of *African American Golfers during the Jim Crow Era* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 2000);
3. Lane Demas, Associate Professor of History, Central Michigan, *The Game of Privilege: An African American History of Golf* (under contract, University of North Carolina Press, John Hope Franklin Series in African American History and Culture);
4. Professor Glenda Gilmore, the C. Vann Woodward Chair in History at Yale University;
5. Renea Hicks, prominent constitutional and civil rights lawyer and former Solicitor, Office of the Attorney General, State of Texas;
6. Professor Jacqueline Jones, Chair of the History Department and Walter Prescott Webb Chair in History at the University of Texas, Austin;
7. Professor Sanford Levinson, the prominent constitutional scholar and W. St. John Garwood Chair at the University of Texas Law School;
8. Robert J. Robertson, author of *Fair Ways: How Six Black Golfers Won Civil Rights in Beaumont, Texas* (Texas A&M Press 2005);
9. Professor Paul Stekler, the prominent documentary film maker (Two Peabody Awards; two films for *Eyes on the Prize II*) and Chair of the Radio/Television/Film Department at the University of Texas, Austin;
10. The United States Golf Association.

The statement of Professor Gilmore squarely places the desegregation of Muny in the context of the "birth of the civil rights movement" and the "long movement for civil rights" before *Brown v. Board of Education* and the Montgomery Bus Boycott of 1955. Professor Jones shows Muny's desegregation from the perspective of the marginalized laborers and caddies residing in the historically black community of Clarksville (NRHP 1976) near the course. She argues that Muny's desegregation was a source of "pride and hope" for them showing the desire of African Americans to "partake of all the rights and privileges in American life" and obtain equal treatment as a "customer, not as a laborer or server" at Muny well before they could "ride without restriction on a bus, sit at the lunch counter, or share a public drinking fountain" perhaps anywhere in the South. Mr. Hicks notes that the desegregation was achieved without a court order and stresses the non-violent and peaceful nature of the desegregation, as do several others of our experts including Professors Stekler and Levinson. Professor Robertson, along with Professor Gilmore, emphasizes the grass roots nature of the effort to desegregate Muny. Professor Demas, currently writing a book on the history of African Americans in golf, confirms the finding of Professor Dawkins that Muny was the first municipal course in the former confederacy to desegregate and concludes the course is of "immense historical value." These scholarly sources confirm both golf legend Ben Crenshaw's and the USGA's description of the desegregation as a "milestone" for the course and

⁹³ Few properties significantly associated with the birth of the civil rights movement have maintained high integrity. Only one property from our chosen NHL sub-theme has been cited in the National Historic Landmarks Study List; just three others have been designated as Properties Removed from Further Study. Matt Garcia et al., *Civil Rights in America: Racial Desegregation of Public Accommodations*, (National Park Service: 2004, revised 2009), 130, 135, 140-41.

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the game of golf.

As Mr. Hicks notes, intrinsic to the national significance of Muny's desegregation is that it "happened in the immediate wake of a U. S. Supreme Court decision, *Sweatt v. Painter*, which issued in the summer of 1950, but *before* the U.S. Supreme Court's historic *Brown v. Board of Education* decision, which ended the separate-but-equal doctrine laid down in *Plessy v. Ferguson*."⁹⁴ This provides the constitutional framework for assessing the national significance of Muny's desegregation within the broad contours of our nation's civil rights history.

In looking at this broader picture, the statement of Professor Gilmore at Yale is particularly powerful, placing the desegregation of Muny in the context of the "long movement for civil rights":

The fight to desegregate Lions Municipal Golf Course resounds beyond Austin and 'outstandingly represent(s) the broad national patterns of United States history and from which an understanding and appreciation of those patterns may be gained.' Historians searching for the impetus of the 'classical phase of the Civil Rights Movement,' preceding *Brown v. Board* in 1954 and the Montgomery Bus Boycott in 1955, have posited a 'long civil rights movement' that preceded those iconic struggles. (footnote omitted) In other words, Lions Municipal Golf Course is representative of the "birth of the civil rights movement.'

Professor Gilmore, along with Professor Robertson, stresses the grass roots nature of the desegregation of Muny as particularly significant, noting it should be the subject of future scholarly study.

Professor Jones of the University of Texas at Austin ties Muny's desegregation to broad national patterns concerning the kinds of labor and work available to African Americans under Jim Crow. This is illustrated by the marginalized lives and limited employment opportunities available to African Americans residing in the historically black community of Clarksville (NRHP 1976) located near the golf course. Both for the laborers who helped to build Muny and African American caddies working at the course, Muny's desegregation symbolized a way out of their economic marginalization and illustrated "the eagerness of African Americans to partake of all rights and privileges in American life." Professor Jones notes that:

For young caddies like William Bacon and General Marshall, before African-Americans in the South could ride without restriction on a bus, sit at the lunch counter, or share a public drinking fountain, they could access a golf course in Austin, Texas, as a customer, not as a laborer or a server. Other blacks came from anywhere within driving distance to experience this unprecedented freedom....

The desegregation of Muny — four years before *Brown* — represents the beginning of the unraveling of Jim Crow, and clearly is worthy of both national recognition and scholarly study. To my knowledge, it represents one of the first instances of a southern municipality's disregard for Jim Crow in *any* public facility and certainly the first such instance at a municipal golf course.

The National Register should embrace this site, not only for its obvious place in golf and civil rights history, but as an asset of immense historical and educational value. Muny is a living civil rights landscape that retains its historical integrity. It is as much of a piece of the American story — and potentially as powerful as a teachable experience — as the historic battlefields we protect and embrace.

⁹⁴ See also: Statements of Professors Stekler and Levinson.

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In short, Muny's desegregation should become "a source of pride and hope" not just "for the entire City of Austin" but also for the country as a whole.

Professor Demas, whose research is perhaps the most current since he is writing a book (under contract) on the subject of the history of African Americans in golf, confirms Professor Dawkins' claim that Muny was the first municipal course in the former confederacy to desegregate and concludes the course is of "immense historical value." Mr. Hicks notes that the desegregation was achieved without a court order and stresses the non-violent, peaceful nature of the desegregation, as do Professors Stekler and Levinson. And these scholarly sources confirm the conclusion of both Ben Crenshaw (World Golf Hall of Fame) and the United States Golf Association, that the desegregation was a "milestone" for the course and for the game of golf.

Still, in many ways the desegregation of Lions Municipal Golf Course simply represented the prosaic ebb and flow of local politics with us today.⁹⁵ In the spring of 1951, an African American community leader wanted City Council support for construction of a public golf course for African Americans in East Austin. A progressive member of the Council, Emma Long,⁹⁶ objected on the grounds that public funds could be better spent meeting other East Austin community needs.⁹⁷ Such an expenditure seemed ill-conceived given the existing municipal golf course in West Austin where blacks were already playing.

Few may have guessed that this seemingly typical city governance debate would come to have national significance. At the time, the separate but equal doctrine established in the 19th century had not been explicitly overturned by the Supreme Court. Jim Crow (state and local segregation laws) still prevailed and would remain in some form in the southern United States for years. Technically, black golfers playing on a municipal golf course in the early 1950s were committing nothing less than criminal trespass in Texas and across the South.

Yet the futility of a separate and segregated municipal golf course in Austin was implicit in Emma Long's argument. And when two black youths walked on to Lions Municipal Golf Course ("Muny") probably in late 1950,⁹⁸ Mayor Taylor Glass quietly and informally convened his majority at City Hall. Together they decided to let the black golfers play, and the two youths completed their round without interference or arrest. There at least on the golf course, Jim Crow died in Austin more than three years before the Supreme Court would decide *Brown v. Board of Education*, 347 U.S. 483 (1954).⁹⁹ Muny was the first municipal golf course in the South to desegregate (*Figure 22*).¹⁰⁰ Shortly after,

⁹⁵ The current Austin City Council recently had before it a proposal to develop a municipal golf course in East Austin. An African American Council member who represents the East Austin district supports the course as a spur to economic development. Objections have been lodged over issues ranging from water usage to whether the proposal must be submitted to the voters in a public referendum. Alberta Phillips, "Council Should Avoid Race Card, Let Austin Vote on Golf Proposal," *Austin American Statesman*, March 5 2015; Andra Lim, "Panel Probes Decker Details," *Austin American Statesman*, April 14 2015.

⁹⁶ For Emma Long's background as a progressive see Orum, 205-225.

⁹⁷ *Minutes of the City Council* (April 5, 1951); Emma Long, interviewed by Joe O'Neal (1974), 11; Emma Long, interviewed by Anthony Orum (1982), 7-8; Emma Long, interviewed by Ken Tiemann, Peter Barbour, General Marshall, and Robert Ozer (July 17, 2008).

⁹⁸ Press accounts suggest that blacks were playing at Muny as early as the second half of 1950. In early March 1951, City officials discussed plans for African American golfers to use the west side course and noted that blacks had been using the course for "several months." Play at another municipal course was not anticipated. "Negro Golfers Plans Ordered." See also: "Negro Golfers to Get Lounge."

⁹⁹ The *Brown* Court concluded that "the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place" in the field of public education and that facilities separated by race are "inherently unequal."

¹⁰⁰ Other jurisdictions routinely fought desegregating their golf course even after *Brown*. See *supra*.

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in December 1951, the Austin public library system was integrated. In 1952, three Negro firemen were appointed and assigned to an integrated fire station on Lydia Street.¹⁰¹

One case with far reaching ramifications made this all possible. Just prior to *Munby*'s desegregation, the United States Supreme Court decided *Sweatt v. Painter*, 339 U.S. 629 (1950), a case that arose out of Austin.¹⁰² The *Sweatt* decision shook the foundations of segregation, sending Jim Crow into a death spiral from which it never recovered. Through implicit, almost coded language, this case rocked the Texas political landscape (especially around the flagship state university based in Austin). In *Sweatt v. Painter*, the Court held that a black man, Heman Sweatt, should be admitted to the University of Texas Law School because the university had not provided an equal educational opportunity through a separate law school.¹⁰³

The *Sweatt* case did not explicitly overrule *Plessy v. Ferguson*, 163 U.S. 537 (1896) which had articulated the principle of separate but equal and served as the constitutional bedrock of segregation and Jim Crow. Sweatt's counsel, Thurgood Marshall, and the NAACP lawyers working on the case adopted a nuanced approach in their briefing at the Supreme Court, exploring the consequences of segregation while somewhat muffling a direct attack on the *Plessy* ruling.¹⁰⁴ Instead, they primarily argued that the facilities offered to Sweatt to obtain his law degree were not equal (as per both *Plessy* and subsequent cases). Marshall argued that the separate law school was academically and physically inferior with regards to the quality of staff, the library, and other facilities. But more importantly, a separate law school was inherently unequal under essentially intangible constitutional notions of equal protection. This broader, subtle argument finessed the notion of directly overruling *Plessy v. Ferguson* while at the same time substantially undermining it.¹⁰⁵

The Supreme Court, in a unanimous opinion written by Chief Justice Vinson, seemingly adopted this strategy in a style and language of their own.¹⁰⁶ First, the Court ruled that the University of Texas Law School was physically superior to the proposed law school for blacks in terms of the number of faculty, courses, opportunities for specialization, and facilities. However, the Court also noted:

What is more important, the University of Texas Law School possesses to a far greater degree those qualities which are incapable of objective measurement but which make for greatness in a law school.

¹⁰¹ "City Council Opens Library to Negroes"; "13 Rookie Fireman Are Appointed; Group Includes Three Negroes."

¹⁰² For *Sweatt v. Painter* see generally: Gary M Laverne, *Before Brown: Heman Marion Sweatt, Thurgood Marshall, and the Long Road to Justice* (University of Texas Press, 2010); Jonathan L Entin, "Sweatt v. Painter, the End of Segregation, and the Transformation of Education Law," *Rev. Litig.* 5, (1986): Paper 444.; Kluger, 255-283.

¹⁰³ Two other cases were decided the same day that also weakened Jim Crow. *McLaurin v. Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, et al.*, 339, (U.S. Supreme Court 1950) overturned policies segregating black and white students in classrooms, libraries, and other facilities at the graduate school of the University of Oklahoma; *Henderson v. United States*, 339, (U.S. Supreme Court 1950), 816: under ICC rules blacks must have equal access to dining facilities on railway cars.

¹⁰⁴ Entin, "Sweatt v. Painter, the End of Segregation, and the Transformation of Education Law." Since 1931 the NAACP had utilized a conservative but evolving strategy, developed by Nathan Margold, to attack segregation as practiced, rather than to go head on against *Plessy*. Kluger, 134-136.

¹⁰⁵ An Amicus Brief filed by the Committee of Law Teachers against Segregation in Legal Education made a frontal assault directly on *Plessy* the centerpiece of its argument. Entin, "Sweatt v. Painter, the End of Segregation, and the Transformation of Education Law," 45-46; Kluger, 274. Entin (61 – 63) thinks this brief was important for the decision in *Sweatt*. Specific arguments in the brief about equality in legal education (Amicus Brief, 40-46) appear to have influenced both the decision and Justice Tom Clark's memorandum to the Court (see text *infra*).

¹⁰⁶ In conference after oral argument Chief Justice Vinson would have voted against *Sweatt* but at least seven of his colleagues disagreed. Dennis J Hutchinson, "Unanimity and Desegregation: Decisionmaking in the Supreme Court, 1948-1958," *Geo. LJ* 68, (1979), cited in *The End of Segregation*, 60. However, Justice Clark may have swayed the Chief Justice to abandon his early opposition to Sweatt's case (see text *infra*).

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Such qualities, to name but a few, include reputation of the faculty, experience of the administration, position and influence of the alumni, standing in the community, traditions and prestige.¹⁰⁷

This intangible notion of inequality “incapable of objective measurement” constitutes the core of the *Sweatt* decision. And this language was explicitly cited in *Brown* when the Court overruled *Plessy*.¹⁰⁸

Justice Tom Clark, a former U.S. Attorney General, was a friend and ally of Chief Justice Vinson.¹⁰⁹ He was also a native Texan and alumnus of the UT Law School. Through an internal memorandum to the Court, Justice Clark appears to have heavily influenced the ultimate structure and philosophy of the *Sweatt* opinion. The memorandum seems to have moved the Court from “considering equality only as measurable mathematical construct” to one focused on “intangibles.”¹¹⁰ And the memorandum was comfortable with a decision that “undermines” *Plessy*.¹¹¹ Years later, Clark emphatically noted how the Court addressed *Plessy* via *Sweatt*: “In fact, not in *Brown* as people say, did we overrule *Plessy*. We implicitly overruled *Plessy*... in *Sweatt and Painter*...”¹¹²

The *Sweatt* decision received widespread and extensive press coverage in Austin. Local news articles speculated about the impact of the case on segregation.¹¹³ Citing the Court’s language quoted above, one article captured the conundrum facing segregationists in the South: “If the Court is going to consider any new Negro school unequal to its white counterpart because it lacks the latter’s ‘traditions and prestige,’ then how can a new Negro school ever be considered equal to an old-established white school of high standing?”¹¹⁴ Austin City Council members may not have read the *Sweatt* decision or been particularly versed in the intricacies of constitutional precedent. However, as elected officials engaged with their constituents and community, the City Council would have been aware of press commentary about the case. In addition, they would likely have been aware of some local witnesses’ highly anticipated testimony during trial court proceedings.¹¹⁵ Also of note were large public meetings in support of *Sweatt*’s cause.¹¹⁶

And, perhaps most importantly, local officials would have known about the makeshift black law school, located slightly below street level at 104 East 13th Street in downtown Austin. The law library was the Supreme Court library at the State Capitol, a somewhat inconvenient, though short walk for students from the nearby interim law school. Known derisively by *Sweatt* supporters as the “Austin Jim Crow Law School” or more often the “Basement School,” this law school was presented by the University as a temporary way station to a separate law school for blacks in

¹⁰⁷ Heman Marion Sweatt v. Theophilus Shickel Painter, 339, (U.S. Supreme Court 1950), 634.

¹⁰⁸ *Brown v. Board of Education*, 493.

¹⁰⁹ Kluger, 614.

¹¹⁰ Lavergne, 248-250.

¹¹¹ *Ibid.*, 249-250; Tom Clark, Memorandum to Supreme Court Justices (Tom Clark Papers, Tarlton Law Library, University of Texas at Austin).

¹¹² Lavergne, 255; Justice Tom Clark, interviewed by Joe Frantz (LBJ Library: October 7, 1969): 21, <http://www.lbjlib.utexas.edu/Johnson/archives.hom/oralhistory.hom/Clark-T/Clark-T.pdf> (accessed June 12, 2015).

¹¹³ James Marlow, "Single-Shot Decisions Add Up to Big Results," *Austin Statesman*, June 6 1950; "Daniel Says Segregation in Lower Schools Stands," *Austin Statesman*, June 7 1950; James Marlow, "Courts Chipping Away at Segregation," *Austin Statesman*, June 7 1950; Jones, "Two Negroes Enter UT,"; James Marlow, "Segregation Being Eased Out by Supreme Court Decisions," *Austin Statesman*, June 8 1950.

¹¹⁴ James Marlow, "Equality Issue Holds Fate of Segregation in Schools," *Austin Statesman*, June 9 1950.

¹¹⁵ Lower Court *Sweatt* proceedings received extensive local press coverage: Lorraine Barnes, "Experts' Opinions Conflict in Closing Sweatt Testimony," *Austin Statesman*, May 16 1947; "Sweatt to Appeal Ruling Denying Him Entry at UT," *Austin Statesman*, May 17 1947; "Brief Asks Unsegregated Professional Education," *Austin Statesman*, February 10 1947; "Attorney General's Brief Upholds State Segregation Rights," *Austin Statesman*, November 16 1947.

¹¹⁶ Lavergne, 133-134.

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Houston. Presumably, this separate school was to be equal in facilities, stature, and prestige to the University of Texas Law School in Austin.¹¹⁷

Sweatt v. Painter drove a stake through the heart of the segregated “Basement School.” And the City Council also let the blade pass through the heart of Jim Crow, at least with regards to some public accommodations.¹¹⁸ It would cost Austin’s local government a great deal to maintain separate but equal public accommodations, and separate golf courses might be particularly expensive. There was no reason to do so if the Jim Crow doctrine being enforced was headed toward extinction.

These implicit sentiments around the decline of Jim Crow crystallized with the debate surrounding construction of a separate golf course for blacks in East Austin. The result was the desegregation of Austin golfers at Muny. African American golfers could quietly play at Muny while the city applied the savings derived from integrating the course for other public purposes particularly in East Austin. Before *Plessy* was even overturned, the City Council was ready to quietly integrate Muny without even saying the word. In this light, subsequent events at Muny enhance the *national* significance of the desegregation above and beyond its striking impact locally and across the state of Texas.

As a course open to black golfers Muny became a magnet for such golfers in both the Austin area and the region.¹¹⁹ National figures played as well. Both in 1951 and in late July of 1953,¹²⁰ Joe Louis, the former heavyweight champion, and national icon for the symbolic blow he delivered against German racism¹²¹ by knocking out Max Schmeling, played Muny while in Austin. These rounds played by Joe Louis at Muny are important for at least two reasons. First, the course was available for Joe Louis to play at a time when he would have had extremely limited access to play on

¹¹⁷ On the “Basement School” see *ibid.*, 148-151. It should be noted that recent changes in key University personnel may have influenced the University’s approach to the *Sweatt* case, in which the named defendant was Theophilus S. Painter. He replaced Homer Rainey as University President in April 1946, shortly before *Sweatt* filed suit in Travis County. The Board of Regents had fired Rainey on November 1, 1944, after he stood up for the academic freedom of UT economists who supported Roosevelt’s New Deal policies. John Moretta, “The Battle for the Texas Mind: The Firing of Homer Price Rainey and the Fight for the Survival of Academic Freedom and New Deal Liberalism at the University of Texas, 1939-1945,” *Houston History*, October 14 2010.

Rainey was also progressive on racial matters. *Missouri ex rel. Gaines v. Canada*, 305, (Supreme Court 1938) established that states must either integrate schools or provide substantially equal schools. Rainey with others convened an education summit during the summer of 1942 on the issue of educational opportunities for blacks in Texas. This resulted in the Bi-Racial Conference on Negro Education in Texas whose work was seemingly supported by Governor Coke Stevenson. Lavergne, 78-79. However, after Rainey was fired rumors were spread that Rainey was variously a “communist,” “homosexual sympathizer,” or wanted to put “Negroes in the University.” Moretta, 62 and 65. After the *Sweatt* decision was handed down, the local press was not hesitant to remind the public about Rainey’s efforts on race in higher education. R. O. Zollinger, “Rainey was Prophet on Ruling, Got Called Red,” *Austin Statesman*, June 8 1950.

As for the defense of segregation in the *Sweatt* case, the Attorney General himself, Price Daniel (later to become Governor) handled the case. He directly attacked Heman Sweatt, Thurgood Marshall, and the role of the NAACP in the litigation in the trial court. Lavergne, 177-186.

¹¹⁸ Desegregation of public education involved a much more complicated range of issues that would require the explicit overturning of *Plessy* in *Brown*.

¹¹⁹ General Marshall, interviewed by Robert Ozer and Ken Tiemann (November 22, 2008).

¹²⁰ Dr. William Bacon, interviewed by Ozer (November 22, 2008 and October 30, 2015); Batterson, “Joe Likes Show Biz But-- ‘Pay Days Aren’t as Big’; “Rhythm and Blues Show to be Here Friday Night,” *Austin American*, July 30 1953.

¹²¹ In the post war era the NAACP was quick to draw the connection between the fight against Nazism abroad and the struggle against racism at home: “Today we are just emerging from a war in which all of the people of the United States were joined in a death struggle against the apostles of racism.” Brief of Appellants, *Morgan v. Virginia*, 328 U.S. 373 (1946): 28. When Joe Louis fought for black access to compete in the San Diego Open in January, 1952, his rhetoric was couched in terms of the fight against Nazism: “I want the people to know what the PGA is... We’ve got another Hitler to get by.” “Joe Louis Insists on Entry in Golf: PGA Group to Weigh Rule Barring Negroes - Co-sponsor Wants Them to Play,” *New York Times*, January 15 1952.

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any course in the South, let alone a municipal course. Second, and perhaps most importantly, it is hard to view Joe Louis's rounds at Muny as anything other than a consecration of the fact that the course was available to play for blacks. Louis had fought hard to bring the game of golf to African Americans in the post war period.¹²² He did this not only by fighting for black participation in professional golf tournaments such as in San Diego (in which Louis played) and Phoenix.¹²³ He also used his celebrity to serve as golf's Ambassador to the African American community.¹²⁴ In doing so he would have tried in the North to open up more access to play for a small but expanding black middle class in the post war era. And in the South he would have fought for a poorer African American population that may have had access only through caddying.¹²⁵

"History has always been far more engrossed by problems of origins than by those of decline and fall."¹²⁶ The desegregation of Muny did not arise in the wake of a new constitutional vision, the clarion call for simple justice sounded by Earl Warren in *Brown v. Board of Education* that would drive our progress as a nation toward equality. Rather, the desegregation of Muny unfolded in the shadow of the *Sweatt v. Painter* decision, a coded signal of the decline of Jim Crow. Yet even in the shadows, the Austin City Council did make history when they begin quietly to desegregate Muny followed by other city facilities shortly thereafter.

Examining this twilight era of Jim Crow, it is important to note that its decline was not necessarily irreversible. *Sweatt v. Painter* provides an important precedent for understanding the end of Jim Crow and the eventual overturning of *Plessy*. However, the leading authority on *Brown* suggests the momentum to overturn *Plessy* could still have run aground on the complexities of desegregating public schools in the South.¹²⁷ *Brown* still had to be decided, just as the

¹²² It is important to note the effect that desegregation of the military, especially in postwar America, had on access to golf for blacks: "During and after the war, black soldiers and sailors enjoyed more access to courses on military bases, while black middle class citizens joined a number of private (although still segregated) clubs." George B Kirsch, *Golf in America* (University of Illinois Press, 2009), 150, cited in Sanjeev Baidyaroy, "Blacks, Golf, and the Emerging Civil Rights Movement, 1947-1954," (Honors Theses, Dietrich College of Humanities and Social Sciences: Carnegie Mellon University 2011): 10. In this light, "together with Major League Baseball, the armed forces led the way in toppling Jim Crow in the immediate postwar period." Garcia et al., *Civil Rights in America: Racial Desegregation of Public Accommodations*, 40. However, researchers for this nomination were not able to determine the dates golf courses at military installations in the old confederate states were desegregated. Nor, other than to show context, would those dates be particularly relevant to this nomination since golf courses on military installations were not subject to state Jim Crow laws as were municipal courses such as Muny. It should also be noted that during the war segregation in the military presented glaring contradictions in the fight against the Nazis. At some military posts "black pilots were segregated in the mess halls and movie theatres, while German prisoners of war who were quartered at the camps took seats in the 'whites only' areas of these accommodations, and outraged black soldiers protested. Indeed, enemy prisoners of war could attend shows, movies, and dances, sponsored by the United Services Organization (USO) and local Chambers of Commerce, which were barred to black soldiers." Ibid., 38. Protests against these practices are noteworthy. On January 6, 1944, at Fort Hood, not far from Austin, Texas, Lt. Jackie Robinson, a non-southerner unfamiliar with Jim Crow, boarded a city bus and refused to heed the instruction when ordered to the back of the bus. He faced a court martial but the military acquitted him. Id. at pp. 37-38; see also: protests of Tuskegee Airman, Ibid., 38.

¹²³ Baidyaroy, 15-18. Joe Louis's efforts concerning the San Diego Open were extensively reported in the Austin press. "Louis Attacks Ban on Negro Golfers," *Austin Statesman*, January 14, 1952. "Joe Louis Partial Victor in Golf 'Color Line' Fight," *Austin Statesman*, January 16, 1952. "Joe Louis Takes Spotlight in San Diego Golf Tournament," *Austin Statesman*, January 17, 1952.

¹²⁴ Dawkins and Kinloch, 65-84; Kennedy, 65-81.

¹²⁵ Baidyaroy, 26-37.

¹²⁶ Johan Huizinga, *The Waning of the Middle Ages: A Study of the Forms of Life, Thought and Art in France and the Netherlands in the Dawn of the Renaissance* (Doubleday Anchor Books, 1954): Preface, i.

¹²⁷ Kluger, 585-619, richly details the individual views of each Justice of the Court during a conference in December of 1952 and concludes the court was "at loggerheads" on the *Brown* case and overturning *Plessy*. Around the time of the end of the 1952 term Frankfurter thought the vote was 5-4 to overturn *Plessy*, Burton had it as 6-3 to overturn but many of the law clerks at that time felt the Justices would not overrule *Plessy*. Ibid., 618.

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Austin City Council had to decide how to respond to blacks playing golf at Lions Municipal during the latter part of 1950 and early 1951.¹²⁸ History still has to be made by living, breathing men and women both at the Supreme Court and in Austin, Texas.¹²⁹

Consideration of Mayor Taylor Glass and his background are useful in understanding this history. Glass would not echo the trumpet blast that Thurgood Marshall sounded in his *Brown* brief and argument. That wasn't where he was coming from. Glass was a white man born in Manor, a small town outside of Austin. Although he left high school to work, Glass obtained his G.E.D. and founded Polar Ice Cream Company. As mayor, his majority controlled the City Council. Yet nothing in Glass' background suggested that he would dismantle the traditional racial, legal and cultural mores that governed Austin communal life at the time. However, years later, reflecting on the desegregation of Muny he noted:

Well, I personally was raised on a farm with them, we played ball together, worked in the cotton patch together, we were doing just about anything you can think of together, rode horseback together, anything you can think of. They never did bother me and that old golf course is pretty big open space out there and I don't see why it ought to bother anybody out there and I'm for leaving them alone and not even calling the newspaper and see what happens.¹³⁰

Mayor Glass's daughter recalls her father as having "an accepting background for that time."¹³¹ And he wasn't the Mayor of Selma or Birmingham; much of the South fought integration tooth and nail even after *Brown*. Glass was the Mayor of Austin, where Heman Sweatt got his day in court, shortly after a war against German racism.¹³² In Austin, Taylor Glass chose not to enforce a Jim Crow system on a golf course where two young black kids were trying to get in a round.¹³³ He just let them play.

From the titans of American black civil rights history to the black workmen and caddies who built a golf course in West Austin and carried the bags of the whites who played on it. From the shrewd progressive woman who helped "integrate" Muny without even mentioning the word to the black heavyweight champion who then played the course along with other blacks from all over the state. From the Regents and administrators of a powerful University who defended Jim Crow when it came to their law school to a small businessman and Mayor who wouldn't keep it going

¹²⁸ Both the *Rice* and *Beal* cases have complicated histories before the Supreme Court and were pending when *Brown* was pending or moving up on appeal (see *supra*). The Court probably wanted to decide issues as monumental as the overturning of *Plessy* in the context of public school desegregation rather than in the context of desegregating public golf courses.

¹²⁹ It is interesting to note that one native Austinite, Charles Black, a professor at Columbia Law School, played a significant role in drafting the NAACP brief for the Supreme Court in *Brown*. Kluger, 647-648.

¹³⁰ Mayor Taylor Glass, interviewed by Joe O'Neal (Austin History Center: May 23, 1974), 9.

¹³¹ Laura Ellen Glass Hensley, interviewed by Robert Ozer (June 8, 2015).

¹³² Recent press coverage concerning Anthony Kennedy, whose vote on a range of cases dealing with gay rights has proved pivotal, stresses the sources of tolerance rooted in his hometown of Sacramento. Sheryl Gay Stolberg, "Justice's Tolerance Seen in His Sacramento Roots," *New York Times*, June 22 2015. The evolution of the law concerning gay rights in Supreme Court cases over the past several years to some extent mirrors developments in civil rights law for blacks in the period before *Brown*.

¹³³ The changes in attitudes exemplified by Mayor Glass in Austin mirror to some extent the depiction of Texas in the 1956 motion picture *Giant*, about a wealthy ranching family in West Texas and the evolution of their attitudes on race, class and gender over twenty-five years (1920s to the post war period). Director George Stevens won an Academy Award for the picture. He also helped liberate a concentration camp (Dachau) in Europe during the war, producing documentary footage used for the Nuremberg Trials. He took sensitivities gained from that experience into his examination of the relationships between Anglos and Hispanics in the movie. See Hector Galan, *Children of Giant*, (PBS Documentary: 2015). See also: Robert H. Abzug, *Inside the Vicious Heart: Americans and the Impact of the Liberation of Nazi Concentration Camps* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1985) (impact of camp liberations on the American mind).

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when it came to a couple of black kids on a public golf course. And, lastly, there are the Supreme Court Justices who finally ended Jim Crow once and for all.

Theirs is the story of Muny. It is an American story. The events that unfolded quietly at Lions Municipal Golf Course during late 1950 up until the *Brown* decision in 1954 were significant. And the way these events happened was significant not only for the city and state but also for our nation. The story is alive each day on the course at Muny and ready to be acknowledged by the National Register of Historic Places.

Research and Methodologies

The initial researchers for obtaining a state historic marker included: 1) Mary Arnold, a prominent environmental and community activist who was also formerly an Assistant Dean of Women at the University of Texas; 2) Ken Tiemann, an Austin businessman and current vice chair of the Austin History Association; 3) Peter Barbour, an entertainment producer and writer who is the co-author of *The Brothers Hogan: A Fort Worth Story*, TCU Press (2014); Bob Ozer, History, BA, and attorney with a background in civil rights and constitutional law. The initial written source for the desegregation of the course was discovered in Humphrey, David C, *Austin: An Illustrated History* (Windsor Publications 1985) at pages 215-16. After consulting with Mr. Humphrey intense focus was placed on the archives at the Austin History Center including invoices for the separate clubhouse for blacks, oral histories and city council minutes. Newspaper microfilm was also consulted. There was an equally intense focus on interviewing those involved in the desegregation in some form including General Marshall (caddie), Dr. William Bacon (caddie), Marvin Douglas (African American fire fighter involved in desegregation of the fire station on Lydia Street; golfed at Muny shortly after its desegregation) and Emma Long (City Council Member). Both academic and journalistic sources on African American golf history were consulted. One of the co-authors of *African American Golfers during the Jim Crow Era*, Praeger (2000), the leading academic authority on issues raised in this nomination, Marvin Dawkins, was contacted and consulted extensively. Attorneys independently reviewed the case law cited in Professor Dawkins' book. Extensive legal research was done not only involving case law but secondary literature including law review and historical articles. At least one prominent constitutional law professor at UT was consulted as well as Renea Hicks, a well-known civil rights and constitutional attorney in Austin. In 2009, the Golf Channel showed a documentary called "Uneven Fairways" during Black History. One panelist for the program, Jeffrey Sammons, a prominent historian at New York University was contacted and consulted. In addition, one member of Save Muny attended a reception in Washington, DC, held for some of the participants in the documentary. All of this was done during 2008-2009 in connection with the research for a state historical marker.

In 2015 in connection with the nomination for the National Register, Save Muny not only updated earlier research but contacted academic experts, prominent individuals, and organizations all over the country for statements of support. Ten in total have supported the nomination. A thrust of the argument for national significance was to place the desegregation in the broad context of constitutional case law including *Sweatt v. Painter* and *Brown*. The primary sources for that research were: Gary M Lavergne, *Before Brown: Heman Marion Sweatt, Thurgood Marshall, and the Long Road to Justice* (University of Texas Press, 2010); Jonathan L Entin, "Sweatt v. Painter, the End of Segregation, and the Transformation of Education Law," *Rev. Litig.* 5, (1986): Paper 444; and Kluger, Richard, *Simple Justice; the History of Brown V. Board of Education*: Knopf, 1976. Researchers also consulted case memos and oral histories found on line at the Tarlton Law Library at the UT School of Law and the LBJ Library. Sanford Levinson, a Chaired Constitutional Law Professor at UT reviewed and supported the nomination. At least two of the history scholars consulted who provided statements of support, Glenda Gilmore of Yale and Jacqueline Jones (Chair of the UT History Department), conducted rich independent research for their statements of support. One academic, Lane Demas, who has a book under contract, "The Game of Privilege: An African American History of Golf," and thus extremely current research almost precisely on point, confirmed the conclusion Save Muny researchers reached that Muny was the first municipal course in the former confederate states to desegregate. The United States Golf Association (USGA) has a

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Museum that formed the African American Golf History Archive specifically designed to recognize the contributions of African Americans to the game of golf also supported the nomination. Since 2008 no one has successfully refuted the conclusion that Muny was the first municipal course in the old confederate states to desegregate.

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Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

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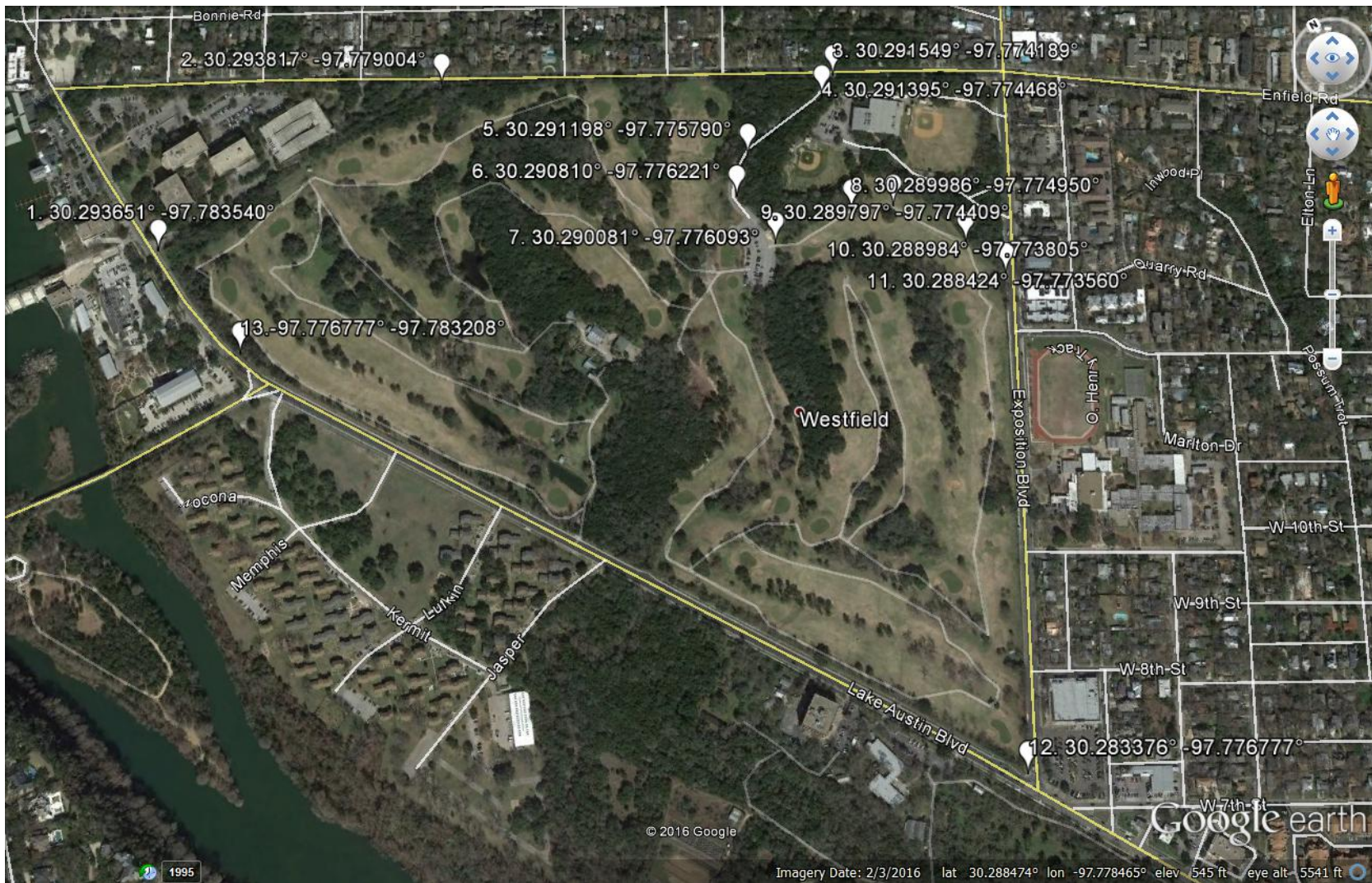
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Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Map of Lions Municipal Golf Course with coordinates

Google Maps, accessed April 12, 2016



Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 141.35

Coordinates

	Lat.	Long.
1	30.29385628	-97.78280173
2	30.29390306	-97.77881981
3	30.29138736	-97.77415296
4	30.29096181	-97.77495498
5	30.29096181	-97.77495498
6	30.29068988	-97.77496058
7	30.29068988	-97.77496058
8	30.28985858	-97.77464348
9	30.28997718	-97.77408602
10	30.28913614	-97.77350509
11	30.28852378	-97.77339889
12	30.28361892	-97.77660872
13	30.29144077	-97.78163893

Datum if other than WGS84: NA

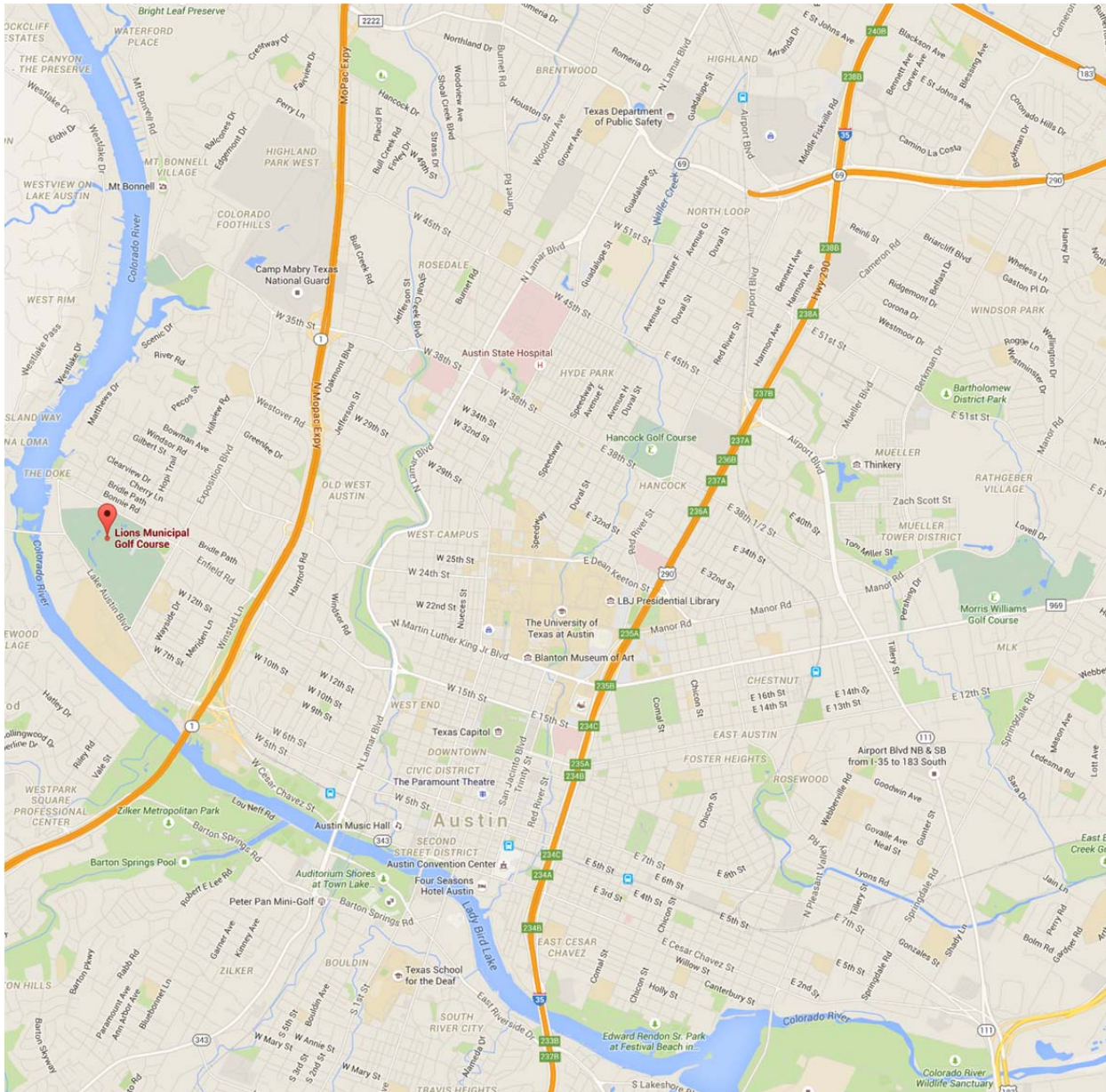
Verbal Boundary Description: The nominated property includes approximately 141.35 acres. The property is bounded by Enfield Road to the north, Exposition Boulevard to the east, and Lake Austin Boulevard to the south and west. The property deed is recorded in Volume 10968, page 386, of the Real Property Records of Travis County, Texas.

Boundary Justification: The nomination includes all property historically associated with the golf course.

Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

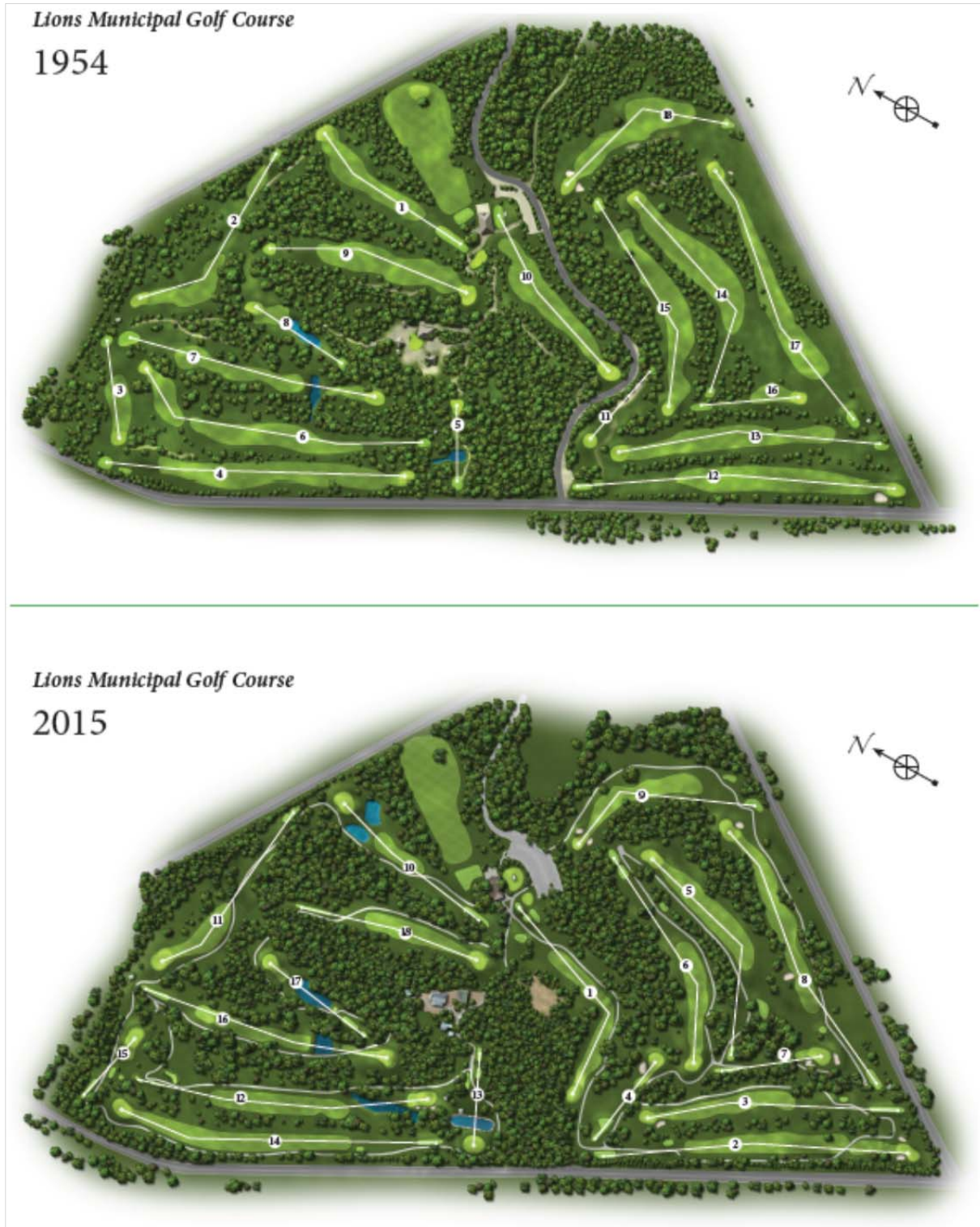
Lions Municipal Golf Course in relation to central Austin.

Google Maps, accessed June 24, 2015.



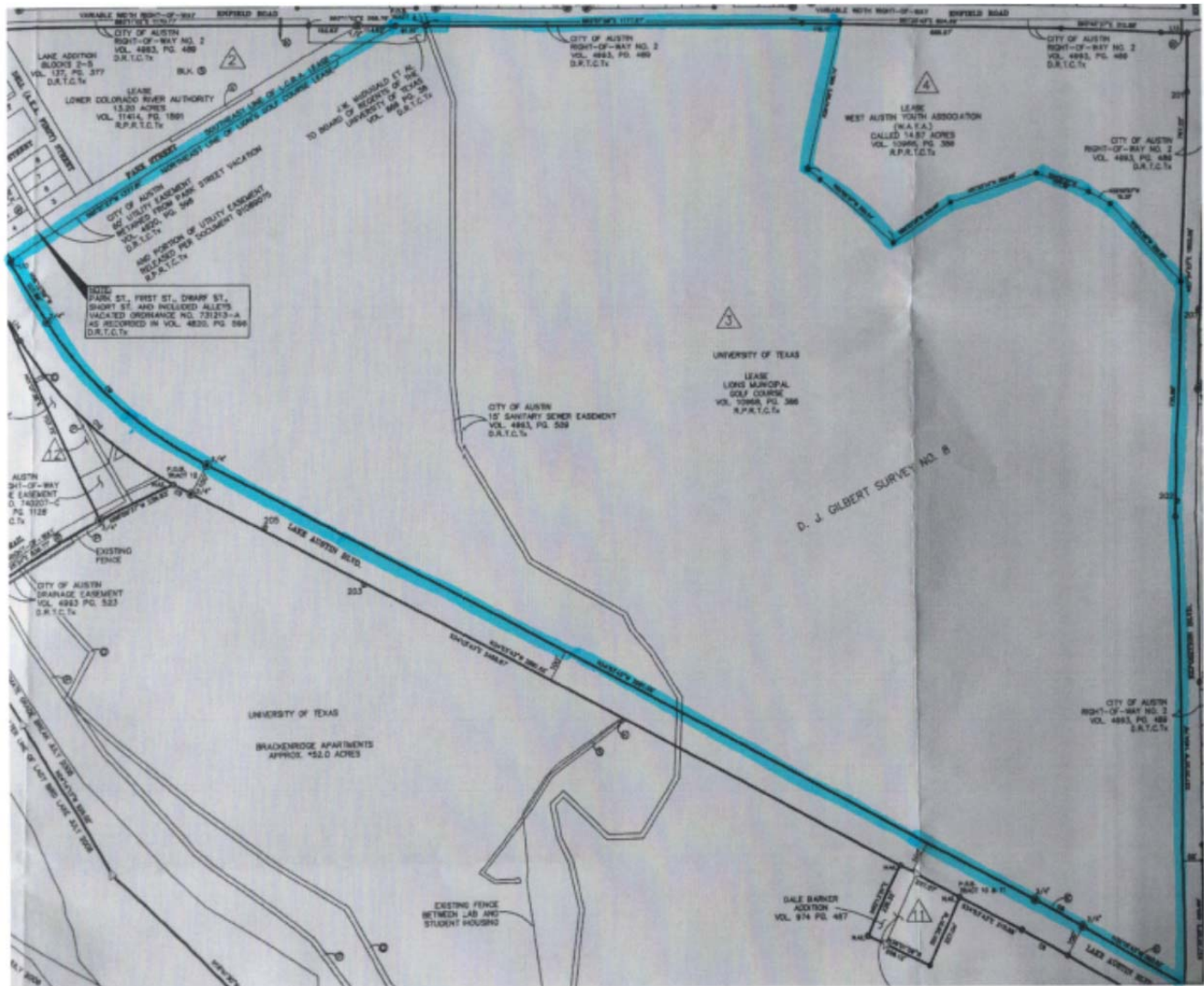
Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Course Diagrams, 1954 and 2015



Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Boundary Justification: Survey map with coordinates



Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Graphical Map: Contributing and Non-contributing Features

Lions Municipal Golf Course

2015



Contributing Structures

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 19Clubhouse | 23Storm Shelter |
| 20Keeper's Quarters | 24Storm Shelter |
| 21Maintenance Building | 25Entry Gate Piers |
| 22Storm Shelter | 26Lion Statue |

Non-Contributing Structures

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 27Entrance Road | 33Diesel Pump Station |
| 28Parking Lot | 34Open Car Port |
| 29Picnic Tables | 35Restroom |
| 30Pump House | 36Restroom |
| 31Service Entry Road | |
| 32Maintenance Shed | |

Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Figure 1: Aerial photos of Lions Municipal Golf Course in 1954 and 2014



Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Figure 2: Austin History Center (PICA 19508): "Putting green with flag", Date unknown.



Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Figure 3: Austin History Center (PICA 21293): “View of course; man in foreground, 5 men in background”, Date unknown.



Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Figure 4: Austin History Center (PICA 21282): “Sprinklers on watering greens as a tractor mows”, Date unknown.



Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Figure 5: Austin Lions Municipal clubhouse opening discussed in Statesman article, January 16, 1930



LIONS CLUB

NEW MUNICIPAL GOLF CLUB HOUSE



WILL BE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC THURSDAY EVENING AT 7:00 P. M.
THE PUBLIC IS INVITED TO THIS RECEPTION—MUSIC—REFRESHMENTS—AND A GOOD TIME



THEN COME BACK OUT AND PLAY GOLF
IT IS A REAL PLEASURE TO PLAY
ON THIS WONDERFUL 18 HOLE COURSE WHICH IS OPEN THE YEAR ROUND.

NEW UP-TO-DATE CLUBHOUSE
LUNCHEONETTE SERVICE
SHOWER ROOMS
DRINKS



PROFESSIONAL IN CHARGE
EXPERIENCED CADDIES
GOLF EQUIPMENT
INSTRUCTION

THIS ADVERTISEMENT MADE POSSIBLE BY COURTESY OF THE FOLLOWING:—

<p><i>J. R. Reed Music Co.</i> <i>A. C. Baldwin & Sons</i> <i>Bustin-McCutcheon Motors, Inc.</i> <i>Johnson Rubber Co.</i> <i>McKean-Eilers Co.</i> <i>Austin National Bank</i> <i>General Realty Co.</i> <i>Greenwood Drug Co.</i> <i>Riverside Floral Co., Inc.</i></p>	<p><i>Nick Linz Cleaning Co.</i> <i>Fromme Motor Co.</i> <i>Gugenheim-Goldsmith Produce Co.</i> <i>Texas Bank & Trust Co.</i> <i>Republic Bank & Trust Co., Austin, Texas</i> <i>American National Bank</i> <i>Abe Frank Cigar Co.</i> <i>Clyde Halley Co.</i> <i>Texan Garage</i></p>	<p><i>Griffith Drug Co.</i> <i>Werkenthin Bros.</i> <i>Duplex Adv. Co., Ed St. John, Mgr.</i> <i>Deep Eddy Bathing Beach</i> <i>The Stacy Realty Co.</i> <i>Citizens Industrial Bank</i> <i>Walter Tips Co.</i> <i>J. C. Bryant Creamery Co.</i> <i>American-Statesman</i></p>
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Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Figure 6: Austin History Center (PICA 21287):
“Municipal Golf Course clubhouse with lion statue in foreground”, 1937



Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Figure 7: Austin History Center (PICA 21285): "Tool house", July 14, 1939.
WPA-constructed Maintenance Building



Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Figure 8: "Negro Lounge" constructed at Lions Municipal in 1951. Photograph from the private collection of General Marshall.



Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Figure 9: Austin High's 1957 Class 4A state championship golf team members: Robert Dorsett, Gib Kizer, Tommy Wilson, and Randy Petri.



Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Figure 10: African Americans supporting construction at Lions Municipal: Date unknown. The photograph is in the private collection of Tinsley Penick, son of the legendary golf instructor Harvey Penick.



Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Figure 11: Austin History Center (PICA 21294): "Putting green with 4 people and man on tractor". Date unknown.
African American caddy at Muny.



Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Figure 12: May 23, 1974 - Taylor Glass Interview by Joe O'Neal, pages 9 – 10. Transcript re-typed:

I remember one day I got a call from City Hall wanting to know-there were two colored boys playing golf on the golf course. This was before there was any mixing of races in restaurants, schools, or anywhere was going on. So I said, "Well, I'll be right up there."

I called Bill Drake before I left my office, didn't tell him what it was 'till I got up there. He said, "Well, what is it?" I said, "Well, we've got two colored boys playing golf on the golf course; went up there on their noon lunch hour and they got their equipment and they're half way around the course and they want to know what to do about it." He said, "Well, what do you want to do about it?" I said, "Well, I personally was raised on a farm with them, we played ball together, worked in the cotton patch together, we were doing just about anything you can think of together, rode horseback together, anything you can think of. They never did bother me and that old golf course is pretty big open space out there and I don't see why it ought to bother anybody out there and I'm for leaving them alone and not even calling the newspaper and see what happens." And he said, "I'm with you."

I had to call one other member of the council to see that we had a majority and I called Mr. Johnson. I knew Mr. Johnson was just like us and we told him how we felt. He said, "It's the wisest thing you have ever done. Don't call that press either." So we went on and them play and never heard a word.

Finally, six to eight weeks later I was walking down the street out here and a friend of mine stopped me and said, "Hey did you know there's niggers playing on the golf course?" I said, "Sure, I know there's niggers playing on the golf course...I know they're playing on the golf course." I said, "Did they bother you?" He said, "No, they didn't bother me." I said, "Well, they don't have a golf course. I knew they were playing out there; in fact they got my Ok. They are going to play out there as far as I am concerned. Now if they're truly bothering you, I want to know it. I said, "It will cost half-a-million dollars to build them a golf course and it'll come out of your pocket. You're part of the taxes. And you'll pay the upkeep. Now up to this time they haven't played a lot of golf. Maybe because they didn't have a place to play, but they're going to play golf out there if I have anything to do with it." He said, "You know, I believe you're right." They don't like to get hit in the pocket.

Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Figure 13:
Heavyweight Champion and African American golf ambassador Joe Louis played a round at Munny in July 1953. Photos from short film by Robert Pugh, shot on the course in Austin, Texas.



Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Figure 14: Joe Louis: "I want the people to know what the PGA is... We've got another Hitler to get by."¹³⁴ Quoting *San Diego Union*, January 14, 1952, p. b3. *The New York Times* picked up the story and on January 15 did a story with a picture of Louis holding up a golf club in one hand with the caption "Brown Bomber Fights Again"

SPORTS THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1952.

THE BROWN BOMBER FIGHTS AGAIN



Joe Louis, former heavyweight boxing champion, during yesterday's practice round in San Diego, Calif., where he discussed his dispute with the Professional Golfers Association. Associated Press Wirephoto

JOE LOUIS INSISTS ON ENTRY IN GOLF

P. G. A. Group to Weigh Rule Barring Negroes—Co-sponsor Wants Them to Play

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 14 (UP)—Former heavyweight boxing champion Joe Louis today termed his battle with the Professional Golfers Association the "biggest fight" of his life. Despite the ban of Negro entrants, he expects to play in the San Diego invitational open golf tournament which starts on Thursday.

Louis was invited to compete in the \$10,000 tournament by the sponsors, then was told that a P. G. A. ruling did not permit Negroes to participate in P. G. A.-sponsored events.

Louis immediately leveled a blow at P. G. A. president Horton Smith.

"I want the people to know what the P. G. A. is," Louis said. "We've got another Hitler to get by."

Smith, who is with the touring golfers at Pebble Beach, said he would be in San Diego tomorrow and would try and iron out the difficulties.

"I do not know the exact situation," Smith said, "and we can make no ruling on anyone who wants to play in the tournament until I've talked with the other six members of the P. G. A. tournament committee and with the co-sponsors in San Diego."

A spokesman for the co-sponsor, the San Diego County Chevrolet dealers, said "we are most anxious that Joe, one of America's true sportsmen, play in our event."

Anderson Borthwick, chairman of the tournament, said it was an "unfortunate mistake." He said a ruling on Louis and Bill Spiller and Eural Clark, Negro pros who also applied for admission to the tourney, would be made within the next few days by the P. G. A.

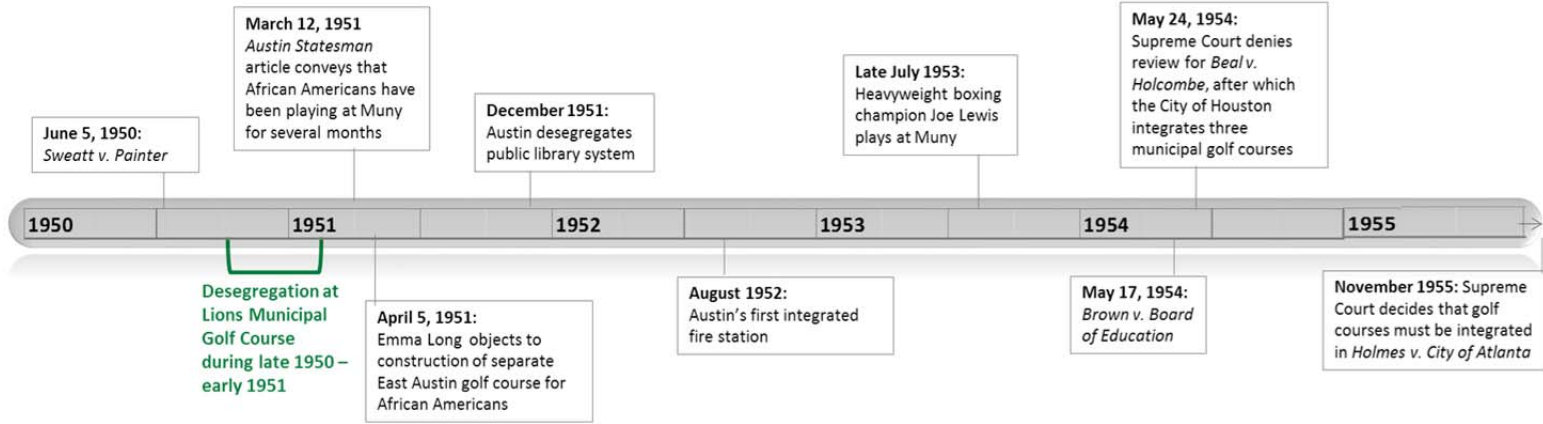
Clark, however, was eliminated in today's qualifying round. He tallied 79, 77—156, falling short of qualifying by 2 strokes. Spiller shot a 152 and just slid under the wire. Louis was exempt from the preliminaries.

Several years ago the P. G. A. was sued by Negro golfers after they had been denied permission to play in a tourney, but the suit was dropped when the P. G. A. promised to see what could be done about its rules.

¹³⁴ John H. Kennedy, *A Course of Their Own: A History of African American Golfers* (Bison, 2005).

Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Figure 15: Timeline



Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Photographs

Photo 1: Camera Facing S. View from 1st tee.



Photo 2: Camera Facing SSE. View from 2nd tees



Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Photo 3: Camera Facing SW. View of 2nd green



Photo 4: Camera Facing NNW. View from 3rd tee



Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Photo 5: Camera Facing N. View from edge of 3rd green.



Photo 6: Camera Facing E. View from 4th tee.



Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Photo 7: Camera Facing W. View of 4th green.



Photo 8: Camera Facing E. View from 5th back tee.



Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Photo 9: Camera Facing W. Looking back at 5th front tees from fairway.



Photo 10: Camera Facing SW. 6th hole approach.



Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Photo 11: Camera Facing SSE. View from 7th tees.



Photo 12: Camera Facing N. 7th green.



Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Photo 13: Camera Facing SW. Looking back at 8th tees from fairway sand bunker.



Photo 14: Camera Facing N. View from 9th tee.



Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Photo 15: Camera Facing NW. View of 9th green from Hole 6 tee box.



Photo 16: Camera Facing N. View from 10th front tees.



Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Photo 17: Camera Facing N. 10th hole approach.



Photo 18: Camera Facing E. Looking back to 11th fairway from 11th green.



Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Photo 19: Camera Facing SSE. 12th hole approach.



Photo 20: Camera Facing SSE. View of water hazard from 12th green.



Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Photo 21: Camera Facing E. Looking back at 13th elevated tees across 13th green.



Photo 22: Camera Facing S. Looking back at 14th fairway over 14th green.



Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Photo 23: Camera Facing S. 16th hole approach.



Photo 24: Camera Facing S. Looking back at 17th approach from green.



Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Photo 25: Camera facing W. 1930 Colonial Revival Clubhouse (#19) with Lion Statue (#26)



Photo 26: Camera facing S. Clubhouse (#19) north elevation.



Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Photo 27: Camera facing NE. Clubhouse ballroom.



Photo 28: Camera facing S. Keeper's Quarters (#20) north elevation.



Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Photo 29: Camera facing N. Maintenance Building (#21) south elevation.



Photo 30: Camera Facing N. Limestone storm shelter (#22) between 3rd tees and 8th tees. South elevation.



Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Photo 31: Camera Facing ENE. Limestone storm shelter (#23) and large oak between 11th green and 16th tees.



Photo 32: Camera Facing E. Limestone storm shelter (#24) between 12th green and 13th tees. West elevation.



Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Photo 33: Camera facing E. Entry Piers (#25).



Photo 34: Camera facing SW. Entry Piers (#25).



Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Photo 35: Camera facing S. Commemorative plaque and cast concrete Lion Statue (#26).



- fin -



































































National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.



THE UNIVERSITY of TEXAS SYSTEM
FOURTEEN INSTITUTIONS. UNLIMITED POSSIBILITIES.

April 12, 2016

Ms. Stephanie Toothman
Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1849 C Street NW (2280)
Washington, DC 20240

Mr. Mark Wolfe
State Historic Preservation Officer
Texas Historical Commission
Post Office Box 12276
Austin, Texas 78711

RE: NPS Form 10-900 for Lions Municipal Golf Course as Amended (the "*Save Munny Registration Form*")

Dear Ms. Toothman and Mr. Wolfe:

At its January 23, 2016 meeting, the Texas State Board of Review recommended to the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer (the "*SHPO*") and the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places (the "*Keeper*") that the entirety of Lions Municipal Golf Course be listed on the National Register of Historic Places in substantially the manner described in the Save Munny Registration Form.

The Board of Regents of The University of Texas System (the "*U.T. System*") is the owner of the 141.35 acre tract of land where the Lions Municipal Golf Course is currently situated (the 141.35 acre tract is sometimes referred to in this letter as the "*LMGC Land*"). As this letter will describe, the U.T. System agrees that portions of the LMGC Land are appropriate for National Register listing, but opposes the listing of the entire 141.35 acres. This letter will first address U.T. System's ownership of the land and the previous objections it has made to the SHPO concerning the Save Munny Registration Form. Second, the overbreadth of the Save Munny Registration Form will be addressed. Third, a brief overview will be provided of the NPS Form 10-900 hereby submitted by U.T. System to the Keeper and SHPO nominating the appropriate portions of its land for National Register listing. Finally, this letter will conclude with the specific requests U.T. System is making to the Keeper and SHPO at this stage of the National Register process.

U.T. System's Ownership and Prior Objections

Under the rules U.T. System, in particular Regents Rule 70301, title to the 141.35 acres is held by U.T. System. By notarized letters dated September 10, 2015, and January 20, 2016, copies of which are attached hereto under Appendix 1, U.T. System objected to the Save Muny Registration Form.¹

U.T. System understands its prior objections do not automatically exclude the property from being listed.² Nevertheless, U.T. System's objections and comments are to be considered.³ That consideration is particularly important in this situation for at least two reasons. First, U.T. System's ownership of the LMGC Land is not absolute. The gift of this land is conditioned on the property being used "for the purpose of advancing and promoting University education . . . in trust for the benefit of The University of Texas."⁴ In 2007, the Brackenridge Tract Task Force appointed by the U.T. System to study the Brackenridge Tract and the use of the land concluded "the lease of the land for a public golf course at a rental rate that is substantially below what the property could generate were it used for other purposes does not meet the intent of Colonel Brackenridge's gift."⁵ Second, U.T. System's lease of the LMGC Land to the City of Austin will expire at the end of its term in May 2019, a decision that was reached by the Board of Regents of U.T. System in February 2011. U.T. System does not intend to continue operation of the LMGC Land as a golf course. Consequently, one of the primary considerations in the evaluation of a listing of the LMGC Land is whether there is an outcome in which the historic preservation objectives of the National Register can be achieved in harmony with the existing and long term duties and obligations of the owner.

Overbreadth of the Save Muny Nomination

In making its January 23, 2016 recommendation to the SHPO concerning the Save Muny Registration Form, the Texas State Board of Review declined to consider two categories of testimony and evidence from U.T. System. First, as discussed above, U.T. System's fiduciary ownership duties with respect to the property were not considered. Consequently, the Board did not take into account that the land that they were asked to evaluate will not be operated as a golf course when the City of Austin's lease of the LMGC Land expires in three years.

Second, even though important materials had been provided by U.T. System in advance of the time specified in the notification of the hearing which U.T. System received, the Board decided not to consider that evidence and associated testimony. This information addressed whether the LMGC Land has sufficient integrity with regard to the historical period identified in

¹ 54 U.S.G. § 302105; 36 C.F.R. § 60.6(b).

² 54 U.S.C. § 302105(b).

³ 54 U.S.C. § 301105(a); 36 C.F.R. § 60.6(c) and (w).

⁴ June 17, 1910 Deed from George W. Brackenridge, Appendix 2.

⁵ The Brackenridge Tract Task Force Report, p. 24 (10/12/2007).

the Save Munny Registration Form. The evidence, a summary of which is attached as Appendix 3, shows that changes to the golf course and its layout over the decades since the early 1950's desegregation events have materially diminished the historic integrity of the 141.35 acres. The evidence thus demonstrates that the entirety of the golf course nominated in the Save Munny Registration Form does not meet the criteria specified in 36 C.F.R. § 60.4 for a proper listing under the National Register.

U.T. System's Nomination

U.T. System has carefully reviewed the information assembled by Save Munny, which is primarily described in the Save Munny Registration Form. U.T. System has also conducted its own independent investigation of the history of the desegregation of Lions Municipal Golf Course. Based on its investigation, U.T. System agrees that events having significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, which have historical significance both to the Austin community and the State of Texas, occurred in part at the Lions Municipal Golf Course clubhouse in the early 1950's. Accordingly, U.T. System hereby submits its completed NPS Form 10-900, which is attached as Appendix 4 (the "*U.T. LMGC Registration*").

What emerged from U.T. System's research is an account of a series of sequential events. Beginning in late 1950 or early 1951, Austin's then Mayor, Taylor Glass, and the head of the Austin Parks and Recreation Department, Beverly Sheffield, decided to try to allow African Americans to begin playing Austin's municipal courses through the least controversial means possible. Mr. Sheffield attended an Austin Golf Association meeting at Austin's Hancock Municipal Golf Course. At that meeting, he let it be known that the City would not refuse payment of green fees for those African Americans who might wish to come and play. Thereafter, three African Americans, Mr. Curry, Mr. Britton and Mr. Shaw, at least two of whom were recently admitted to The University of Texas at Austin for post-graduate education, went to Lions Municipal prepared to pay their green fees and play golf. Mr. Britton placed a call from the clubhouse to Mr. Sheffield, presumably at City Hall, wanting to know if he and his friends would be allowed to play. Mayor Glass was notified. After consulting with two other council members, the Mayor and the councilmen decided not to stop the three friends from playing. As a result, three African Americans played on what, before that day, was a segregated public golf course, without any reported public controversy or protests. Emma Long, Austin's first female council member, soon became aware of the event. At a key moment at an April 1951 city council meeting, she encouraged that money not be spent on a "separate but equal" third municipal course, because African Americans were already playing Austin's existing courses. The motion passed. Thus far, no record has been found and no evidence has been offered that after these events African Americans were excluded from playing Austin's municipal courses.

There can be no controversy that these events are historically significant and worthy of commemoration. The question is how best to do so and to also respect the desires and duties of the property owner. Because the events that occurred at Lions Municipal occurred at the clubhouse when Mr. Britton placed the call to City Hall, U.T. System believes that listing and

preservation of the clubhouse adequately captures the location of the historical event that occurred there and will serve as a place for the commemoration of the related events at Hancock and City Hall which combined to result in desegregation of municipal golf in Austin.

U.T. System nominates for National Register listing the historic Lions Municipal Clubhouse and grounds, as set forth in the enclosed U.T. LMGC Registration. In addition, due to their close proximity to the clubhouse and independent architectural historical significance, U.T. System also nominates the nearby WPA-constructed buildings and structures for listing in the National Register. U.T. System will insure public access to these historic buildings and structures based on existing or comparable circulation routes.

Relief Requested

U.T. System respectfully requests that the Keeper substantively review the State Review Board's recommendation of the Save Muny Registration Form.⁶

Should the SHPO decide to join the recommendation of the State Board of Review to nominate the entire 141.35 acres, U.T. System hereby objects to that overbroad nomination and respectfully requests that it be rejected.⁷

U.T. System believes that there are several possible alternatives available to the Keeper at this stage of the procedural process. U.T. System first requests that the Keeper reject the Save Muny Registration Form nomination as drafted and return the matter to the SHPO and State Board of Review so that it may be reconsidered in light of U.T. System's evidence and the U.T. System Registration Form. Alternatively, U.T. System requests that the Keeper accept the Save Muny Registration Form nomination, but only to the extent of the clubhouse and immediate grounds (as contemplated by the U.T. LMGC Registration), Lions statue, entrance monuments, and WPA buildings. Or, alternatively, U.T. System requests that the Keeper neither accept nor reject the Save Muny Registration Form at this time and remand the matter to the SHPO and State Board of Review for consideration of both nominations.

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⁶ 36 C.F.R. § 60.6(t).

⁷ Id.

Ms. Stephanie Toothman
Mr. Mark Wolfe
April 12, 2016
Page 5

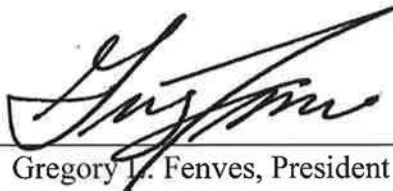
Respectfully submitted,

**BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM**

By: 

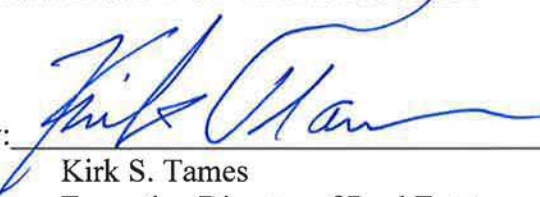
William H. McRaven, Chancellor
The University of Texas System

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

By: 

Gregory L. Fenves, President

**BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM**

By: 

Kirk S. Tames
Executive Director of Real Estate
The University of Texas System

APPENDIX 1



THE UNIVERSITY of TEXAS SYSTEM
FOURTEEN INSTITUTIONS. UNLIMITED POSSIBILITIES.

Office of the Chancellor
601 Colorado Street
Austin, Texas 78701-2904
Phone: 512.499.4201
WWW.UTSYSTEM.EDU

September 10, 2015

Mr. Mark Wolfe
State Historic Preservation Officer
Texas Historical Commission
Post Office Box 12276
Austin, Texas 78711

RE: NPS Form 10-900 for Lions Municipal Golf Course (the "*Lions Registration Form*") and Letter from Bratten Thomason dated July 14, 2015 (the "*Notification Letter*")

Dear Mr. Wolfe:

We are responding to the Texas Historical Commission on behalf of The Board of Regents of The University of Texas System, the owner of the 141.35 acre tract of land referred to in the Lions Registration Form (the "*Subject Property*"). As you are likely aware, the Subject Property and other contiguous land commonly called the "Brackenridge Tract," was donated and conveyed in 1910 by George W. Brackenridge to The University of Texas, by deed recorded at Volume 244, page 77, of the Deed Records of Travis County, Texas. Under the rules of the Board of Regents of The University of Texas System (Regents Rule 70301), title to the Brackenridge Tract (and the Subject Property) is held by the Board of Regents of The University of Texas System, who hold the property for the purpose of advancing and promoting The University of Texas at Austin.

In furtherance of this purpose, on February 18, 2011, the Board of Regents adopted the recommendation of the Brackenridge Task Force that the lease for Lions Municipal Golf Course be allowed to expire at the end of its current term in May 2019, so that the Board can best plan how to utilize and redevelop the Brackenridge Tract, including the Lions Municipal Golf Course, to benefit the University of Texas at Austin.

"[B]efore any property may be included on the National Register . . . the owner of the property . . . shall be given the opportunity . . . to . . . object to . . . the nomination of the property." 54 U.S.C. § 302105. *See* 36 C.F.R. § 60.6(b). In accordance with applicable law and in compliance with the Notification Letter, this letter is the notarized statement of the Board of Regents of The University of Texas System certifying that it is the owner of the Subject Property. 36 C.F.R. § 60.6(a). The Board of Regents of The University of Texas System hereby objects to the listing of the property in the National Register of Historic Places as specified in the Lions Registration Form.

Mr. Mark Wolfe
September 10, 2015
Page 2

Out of an abundance of caution, this objection is being filed by the due date listed in your July 14, 2015, correspondence. Thank you for confirming that a new notice for a hearing on January 23, 2016, with a new objection date, will be issued in advance of that hearing. We will respond to the new notice and reserve the right to submit comments on the pending nomination.

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[SIGNATURES ON FOLLOWING PAGES]

BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM

By: William H. McRaven
William H. McRaven, Chancellor
The University of Texas System

Address for Notice:

The University of Texas System
Office of the Chancellor
601 Colorado Street
Austin, Texas 78701-2982

STATE OF TEXAS

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§

COUNTY OF TRAVIS

This instrument was acknowledged before me, the undersigned authority, this 10th day of September, 2015, by William H. McRaven, Chancellor of The University of Texas System, on behalf of the Board of Regents of The University of Texas System, an agency of the State of Texas.


Jan Barnett
Notary Public, State of Texas



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**BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM**


By: _____

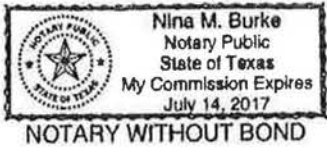
Kirk S. Tames
Executive Director of Real Estate
The University of Texas System

STATE OF TEXAS

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COUNTY OF TRAVIS

This instrument was acknowledged before me, the undersigned authority, this 10TH day of September, 2015, by Kirk S. Tames, Executive Director of Real Estate of The University of Texas System, on behalf of the Board of Regents of The University of Texas System, an agency of the State of Texas.





Notary Public ★ State of Texas

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SENT BY CERTIFIED MAIL, RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Copy Hand Delivered to:


Mr. Mark Wolfe
State Historic Preservation Officer
Texas Historical Commission
1511 Colorado Street
Austin, Texas 78701

Copy by email to: mark.wolfe@thc.state.tx.us

RECEIPT OF DELIVERY

This receipt acknowledges the delivery of a letter to Mark Wolfe, State Historic Preservation Officer, from the Board of Regents of the University of Texas System dated September 10, 2015 responding to the Notification Letter from Bratten Thomason of the Texas Historical Commission dated July 14, 2015.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

By: 
Printed Name: Paige Neumann
Title: Executive Asst

DATE: 9/11/15



THE UNIVERSITY of TEXAS SYSTEM
FOURTEEN INSTITUTIONS. UNLIMITED POSSIBILITIES.

Office of the Chancellor
601 Colorado Street
Austin, Texas 78701
512-499-4201
WWW.UTSYSTEM.EDU

January 20, 2016

Mr. Mark Wolfe
State Historic Preservation Officer
Texas Historical Commission
Post Office Box 12276
Austin, Texas 78711

Re: NPS Form 10-900 for Lions Municipal Golf Course as Amended (the "*Save Muny Registration Form*") and letter from Bratton Thomason dated November 23, 2015 (the "*Notification Letter*")

Dear Mr. Wolfe:

We are in receipt of the Notification Letter and the amended Save Muny Registration Form.

The Board of Regents of The University of Texas System is the owner of the 141.35 acre tract of land referred to in the Save Muny Registration Form (the "*Subject Property*"). Under the rules of The Board of Regents of The University of Texas System (Regents' Rule 70301), title to the Subject Property is held by The Board of Regents of The University of Texas System ("*U. T. System*"). As you know, by notarized letter dated September 10, 2015, U. T. System objected to the listing of the Subject Property in the National Register of Historic Places as was applied for in the version of the Save Muny Registration Form provided to your office at that time. With the receipt of both an amended version of the Save Muny Registration Form and the Notification Letter, U. T. System again formally communicates its objection to the listing of the Subject Property in the National Register of Historic Places as described in the Save Muny Registration Form. 54 U.S.C. § 302105; 36 C.F.R. § 60.6(b).

Subject to and without waiver of its objection, U. T. System provides the following comments. These comments should not be construed to be an itemization of all the grounds for U. T. System's objection.

First, the Save Muny Registration Form is misleading concerning the boundary of the land which is requested to be listed. While the form mentions the municipal golf course and 141.35 acres, the latitude and longitude coordinates

Mr. Mark Wolfe
State Historic Preservation Officer
Texas Historical Commission
January 20, 2016
Page 2

(page 4 of the Save Muny Registration Form) and accompanying map (page 38) describe an area much larger than the golf course and 141.35 acres. Likewise, the form's "Verbal Boundary Description" begins, "The nominated property includes approximately 141.35 acres", which is the approximate area of Lions Municipal Golf Course, but then goes on to describe an area materially in excess of 141.35 acres. Because the Save Muny Registration Form is confusing and indefinite as to the boundaries of the property sought to be nominated, the nomination should either be rejected or be postponed until this problem is addressed.

Second, changes to the course and its layout over the decades since the desegregation of Lions Municipal in the early 1950's have diminished the historic integrity of the Subject Property. Therefore, the Save Muny Registration Form does not meet the criteria specified in 36 C.F.R. § 60.4 for a proper listing under the National Register.

U. T. System agrees that an event having a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, in particular an event of historical significance to the Austin community, occurred when Lions Municipal Golf Course desegregated in the early 1950's. However, U. T. System believes the property covered by the Save Muny Registration Form, whether that area is the existing golf course or the larger area described in Save Muny's submittal, is overbroad.

U. T. System is in the process of completing an NPS Form 10-900 to submit to your office as the owner's nomination of a site appropriate to recognize, commemorate, and preserve the history of the desegregation of Lions Municipal Golf Course. The University of Texas at Austin and U. T. System believe that it is important to commemorate the historical significance of the desegregation of Lions Municipal Golf Course. It is also important to obtain recognition of that event, not only as a singularly important event in Austin's history, but also as part of the broader historic narrative of desegregation and the civil rights movement. As the owner of the property, The University of Texas desires to pursue its own listing of a site in order to preserve and celebrate the historic desegregation of Lions Municipal Golf Course, which preservation and celebration fit within the educational mission of the University and its commitment to both historic preservation and diversity.

U. T. System respectfully requests that consideration of the Save Muny Registration Form be removed from the State Board of Review's January 23 meeting agenda or that the item be tabled, and that consideration of the Save Muny Registration Form be rescheduled to be considered at the same time as U. T. System's nomination. U. T. System expects its nomination will be submitted to your office so that it may be considered by the Board as early as the Board's May 2016 meeting. In any event, U. T. System asks that no final action be taken on the

Mr. Mark Wolfe
State Historic Preservation Officer
Texas Historical Commission
January 20, 2016
Page 3

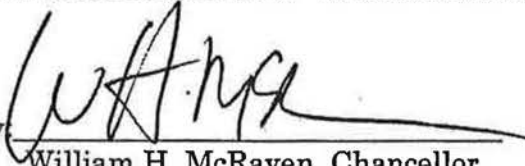
Save Muny Registration Form until your office and the State Board of Review have the benefit of considering U. T. System's site nomination.

In the meantime, if you should have any questions regarding the foregoing, please feel free to contact Mr. Tames at (512) 499-4369.

[SIGNATURES ON FOLLOWING PAGES]

Mr. Mark Wolfe
State Historic Preservation Officer
Texas Historical Commission
January 20, 2016
Page 4

**BOARD OF REGENTS OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM**

By 
William H. McRaven, Chancellor
The University of Texas System

Address for Notice:

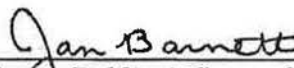
The University of Texas System
Office of the Chancellor
601 Colorado Street
Austin, Texas 78701-2982

STATE OF TEXAS

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COUNTY OF TRAVIS

This instrument was acknowledged before me, the undersigned authority, this 20 day of January, 2016, by William H. McRaven, Chancellor of The University of Texas System, on behalf of the Board of Regents of The University of Texas System, an agency of the State of Texas.


Notary Public ★ State of Texas




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Mr. Mark Wolfe
State Historic Preservation Officer
Texas Historical Commission
January 20, 2016
Page 5

**BOARD OF REGENTS OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM**

By: 
Kirk S. Tames
Executive Director of Real Estate
The University of Texas System

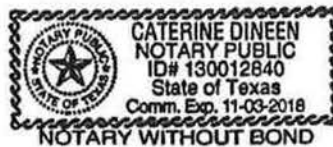
STATE OF TEXAS

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COUNTY OF TRAVIS

This instrument was acknowledged before me, the undersigned authority, this 21st day of January, 2016, by Kirk S. Tames, Executive Director of Real Estate of The University of Texas System, on behalf of the Board of Regents of The University of Texas System, an agency of the State of Texas.


Notary Public ★ State of Texas

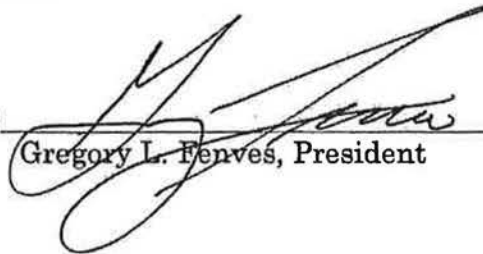


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Mr. Mark Wolfe
State Historic Preservation Officer
Texas Historical Commission
January 20, 2016
Page 6

**THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT
AUSTIN**

By: 
Gregory L. Fenves, President

Address for Notice:

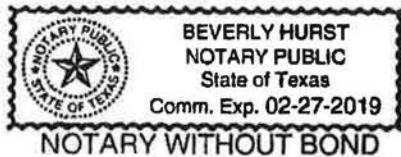
The University of Texas at Austin
Office of the President
110 Inner Campus Drive
Stop G3400
Austin, Texas 78712-3400

STATE OF TEXAS

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COUNTY OF TRAVIS

This instrument was acknowledged before me, the undersigned authority,
this 21st day of January, 2016, by Gregory L. Fenves, President of The University of Texas
at Austin, an agency of the State of Texas.




Notary Public ★ State of Texas

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APPENDIX 2

THE STATE OF TEXAS, ::

COUNTY OF BEKAR. ::

I, George W. Brackenridge, for the purpose of advancing and promoting University education, hereby grant, donate and convey, in trust for the benefit of the University of Texas, as a part of the permanent fund for said University until the death of the last survivor of the following persons, namely: Katherine Ramsay, age five years, daughter of W. A. Ramsay, Elizabeth Harcourt, age nine years, daughter of G. M. Harcourt, Alexander Brakine, age seven years, son of Michael H. Brakine, - the above named fathers are employes of the San Antonio National Bank, - John Adams Brackenridge, age seven years, Roy James Brackenridge Roberts, age seven years, Isabella Eleanor Roberts, age one year, - the last named three being grandchildren of the late James M. Brackenridge of Austin, Texas, - or until the same is sold or conveyed by the state of Texas or the duly constituted authorities of the University of Texas before the death of the last survivor of the above named persons, remainder over, in case the same is not disposed of by the State of Texas or the duly constituted authorities of the University of Texas before the death of the last survivor of the above named persons, in fee simple title to the State of Texas for the benefit of the University of Texas as a part of said permanent fund with the request merely on my part that it be never disposed of but be held permanently for such educational purposes, but in case said State of Texas or the duly constituted authorities of the University of Texas sell or convey said property from the purposes aforesaid at any time before the death of the last survivor of the above named persons, then and upon that contingency, remainder over in fee simple title to the

County of Jackson, in the State of Texas, for the benefit of the public free schools in and for that County, the following described property situated in Travis County, Texas, to-wit:

Lying on the East bank of the Colorado River about two and one-half miles above the City of Austin, said lands being a portion of the one-third of a league of land granted to Daniel J. Gilbert, containing 353 acres, more or less, and a portion of the Geo. W. Speer league, containing 55 acres, more or less,

Beginning at a point on the East bank of the Colorado River, it being the Southwest corner of the Geo. W. Speer league, and the Southeast corner of the Daniel J. Gilbert one-third league, thence down the river with its meanderings South 47 East 334 varas, South 56 East 320 varas to a corner on the bank of the river, thence North 30 East 475 varas, thence North 60 West 554 varas, thence North 30 East 184 varas; thence North 60 West 93 varas to the division line between said Geo. W. Speer league and said Daniel J. Gilbert one-third league, thence with said division line North 30 East 1054 varas, thence North 60 West 1498 varas along the lands of L. C. Pease, Wm. Walsh and others to the bank of the Colorado River, thence down the bank of the Colorado River with its meanderings to the place of beginning.

Also Ninety-five acres of land, part of the Henry P. Hill league, lying on the West bank of the Colorado River, in Travis County, the property of George W. Brackanridge.

Beginning at a stone mound on the bank of the Colorado River, at the Northwest corner of the Henry P. Hill league, thence with the West boundary line of said Henry P. Hill league South 30 West 1445 varas, thence South 60 East 224 varas, thence North 30 East 254 varas, thence South 60 East 262 varas, thence North 30 East 477 varas to the bank of the Colorado River, thence up the bank of the Colorado River, with the meanderings thereof, to the point of beginning, containing ninety-five acres of land, more or less,

there being excepted from the property above described, and same is not hereby conveyed, about one acre of land assessed and held by C. H. Jung and about one acre assessed and held by Mrs. Johanna Hallman, and also one lot in Lake Addition assessed and held by A. Raggio, which said three parcels, (included in the boundaries of the land above described, I do not own.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD same unto the said respective grantees of the several estates according to the limitations above expressed.

WITNESS MY SIGNATURE, this 17th day of June, A.D., 1910.

George W. Brackanridge

THE STATE OF TEXAS, ::
COUNTY OF BEXAR. ::

Before me, the undersigned authority,
on this day personally appeared George W. Brackenridge, known
to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the fore-
going instrument and acknowledged to me that he executed the
same for the purposes and consideration therein expressed.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND SEAL OF OFFICE, this 14th
day of June, A.D., 1910.

Mary Jane Quigley
Notary Public, in and for the County of
Bexar, State of Texas.

THE STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF TRAVIS.	I, Paul M. Deats, Clerk of the County Court within and for the County and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing instrument of writing, with its certificate of authentication, was filed for record in my office on the <u>4</u> day of <u>June</u> , A. D. 191 <u>0</u> , at <u>5</u> o'clock <u>P.M.</u> , and duly recorded on the <u>7</u> day of <u>June</u> , A. D. 191 <u>0</u> , at <u>12</u> o'clock <u>M.</u> , in the <u>Deats</u> Records of said County, in Book No. <u>9446</u> pages <u>77</u> to <u>78</u> inclusive.
WITNESS MY HAND and seal of the County Court of said County, the date last above written.	
<u>Paul M. Deats</u> Clerk County Court Travis County, Texas.	
By <u>H. H. Murray</u> Deputy	

APPENDIX 3



AUSTIN • ARCHITEXAS • DALLAS

ARCHITECTURE, PLANNING AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION, INC.

April 11, 2016

Mr. Kirk Tames
Executive Director of Real Estate
The University of Texas System
201 West 7th Street, Suite 600
Austin, Texas 78701

Re: Lions Municipal Golf Course

Dear Kirk,

The attached packet of materials titled "Lions Municipal Golf Course: Issues and Concerns of National Register Nomination" was Transmitted to the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer, Mark Wolfe, on January 21, 2016.

This document was prepared by Architexas - Architecture, Planning and Historic Preservation, Inc. and AECOM for the consideration of the Texas State Board of Review meeting held in San Antonio, Texas on January 23, 2016. We also handed out copies to the Review Board members during the public comment portion of the meeting.

Please let us know if we can provide you with any additional information.

Sincerely,

Stanley O. Graves, FAIA
Senior Principal

LIONS MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE:
ISSUES AND CONCERNS OF
NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION

AECOM AND ARCHITEXAS
January 2016

AERIAL VIEW OF MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE, DONATED TO THE CITY
IN 1956 BY THE AUSTIN LIONS' CLUB

FIGURE 1

LIONS MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE – ISSUES AND CONCERNS OF NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION

Prepared by AECOM and ARCHITEXAS -January 2016

The Lions Municipal Golf Course (Muny) is the fifth oldest municipal golf course in Texas, built in 1924-25, shortly after one in San Antonio and three Dallas courses. It was designed by Lions Club member B. F. Rowe. In 1930, local architect Edwin C. Kreisle designed the clubhouse. C. H. Page designed the entry gates, storm shelters, keeper's quarters, and maintenance building in 1938-39. Although the nomination mentions numerous important persons associated with the course, the major thrust of the National Register of Historic Place (NRHP) nomination's justification is the historical significance of the course's desegregation. As stated, "Muny was the first public golf course in the South to desegregate" in late 1950 or early 1951 when two African American youths were allowed to complete their round of golf. This sweeping claim is based on scant scholarly information within the overall context of the desegregation of golf. While scholarly research has focused on the efforts of African Americans to play in the Professional Golfers' Association (PGA) tournaments or on sensational court cases where African Americans' were denied access, limited research has been conducted on successfully integrated courses.

In contrast to this claim of full integration, in July 1951, a "Negro Lounge" or clubhouse was built thus continuing a form of Jim Crow segregation. Emma Long noted "they needed a place to change and I guess they were too timid to dress in the clubhouse" (footnote 73, page 24, NRHP nomination). This lounge featured a large wooden sliding door, flat roof and no windows. A small bathroom was attached to the right of the lounge. This lounge no longer exists. There are also conflicting oral accounts of early restrictions on tee times available for African Americans.

As nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the primary significance of the Lions Municipal Golf Course is based on its role as the location of the earliest example of desegregation of a public municipal golf course in Austin. The nomination posits that this golf course is, in fact, the earliest example of the desegregation of a golf course within states included within the Confederate states during the Civil War. The nomination states that the golf course is significant under Criterion A in the area of Social History at the national and state level, and in the area of Entertainment and Recreation at, the local level.

For a property to be eligible for listing in the National Register, it must be shown to be significant – by meeting one or more Criteria for Evaluation – and retain historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance. One of the most important steps in this process is to evaluate the nominated property within its "historic context." As National Register Bulletin 16 states: "To qualify for the National Register, a property must be significant; it must represent a significant part of the history, architecture, archeology, engineering, or culture of an area, and it must have the characteristics that make it a good representative of properties associated with that aspect of the past...***The significance of a historic property can be judged only when it is evaluated within its historic context. Historic contexts are those patterns, themes, or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood and its meaning (and ultimately its significance) within prehistory or history is made clear.***" The bulletin

continues: ***“In order to decide whether a property is significant within its historic context, the following five things must be determined:***

- ***The facet of prehistory or history of the local area, State, or the nation that the property represents;***
- ***Whether that facet of prehistory or history is significant;***
- ***Whether it is a type of property that has relevance and importance in illustrating the historic context;***
- ***How the property illustrates that history; and finally***
- ***Whether the property possesses the physical features necessary to convey the aspect of prehistory or history with which it is associated*** (emphasis added)

While the nomination includes an important group of records, including the Save Muny-generated “In the Shadow of Sweatt v. Painter; The Desegregation of Muny,” these do not represent a standard scholarly “historic context” through which the nomination may be evaluated. A search of National Register listings for golf courses conducted in January 2016 shows that only 20 courses are currently listed (Augusta National Golf Club, Augusta, GA; Baltusrol Golf Club, Springfield, NJ; Cape Arundel Golf Club, Kennebunkport, ME; City Park Golf Course, Baton Rouge, LA; Dunedin Isles Golf Club Course, Dunedin, FL; Golf, Gun & Country Club, Fairhope, AL; Harford Golf Club Historic District, Hartford, CT; Keweenaw Mountain Lodge and Golf Course Complex, Copper Harbor, MI; Kokomo Country Club Golf Course, Kokomo, IN; Lakeside Municipal Golf Course, Shreveport, LA; Langston Golf Course Historic District, Washington, DC; Le Mars Municipal Park & Golf Course Historic District, Le Marks, IA; Mequonic Golf Club, Rockport, ME; Otis Park and Golf Course, Bedford, IN; Sims Park Golf Course Tee Shelters, Wichita, KS; Sylvan Hills Country Club Golf Course, Sherwood, AR; Temple Terrace Gold Course, Temple Terrace, FL; Wing Park Golf Course, Elgin, IL; Winter Park Country Club and Golf Course, Winter Park, FL) (note the recently listed Hancock Golf Course in Austin did not appear in the search). Of these, only 8 of the 20 are located in states that were included in the Confederate states. Only one of these – the Lakeside Municipal Golf Course – discusses significance linked to the 1950s and desegregation.

With the dearth of scholarly historic context, especially at the national level, the primary impediment to evaluating this property is that no historic contexts, focusing on golf courses or other recreational facilities, appear to have been developed. Three publically-available sources that have been evaluated (“Segregation at Public Recreation,” Robert McKay [Virginia Law Review, Vol 40. No. 6 (Oct. 1954)]; “Blacks, Golf, and the Emerging Civil Rights Movement, 1947-1954,” Sanjeev Baidyaroy, Carnegie Mellon University, Dietrick College of Humanities and Social Sciences at Research Showcase; and *African American Golfers During the Jim Crow Era*, Marvin P. Dawkins and Graham C. Kinlock (Praeger, Westport, CT, 2000) do not include the Lions Municipal Golf Course in the listing of recreational facilities and golf courses found significant for their role in desegregation.

One of these contextual deficits that is not addressed in this nomination relates to the desegregation of military facilities, particularly in the South and West. Some military commanders who had access to engineering equipment and troop labor built very early golf courses. For example, the Navy’s Mare Island Golf Course in Vallejo, California, opened in 1892. Three years later, the Presidio of San Francisco constructed a nine-hole golf links on the post. At Bremerton, Washington’s Navy Yard Puget Sound, a nine-hole

course opened in 1902. These courses were an exception, with few military golf courses opening in the 1890s and early 1900s. This would change during golf's Golden Age in the 1920s. At that time, a number of links were built as golf replaced polo as a preferred officer's recreation. Not only officers, but enlisted soldiers took up golfing. At military golf courses, rank segregation caused posts to have separate courses or specific times for officers and enlisted.

World War II, however, was an outlet that exposed blacks to golf at a time when the game was still very much a niche activity – especially in African American communities. After President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued Executive Order 8802 barring discrimination in defense programs in 1941, “black soldiers and sailors enjoyed more access to courses on military bases, while black middle-class citizens joined a growing number of private (although still segregated) clubs.” (Kirsch. George B. *Golf In America*. Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 2009:150.) Military bases with golf courses in the “Confederate South” included Camp Lejeune and Fort Fisher in North Carolina and Camp McClellan in Alabama.

Following the attack on Pearl Harbor and the United States' entry into World War II, the already remarkable pace of construction at Camp Lejeune was increased (Watson 1995:134). By the end of the war, the base was the most modern of its kind in the nation. After President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued Executive Order 8802 barring discrimination in defense programs in 1941, the first African American troops arrived to train at the Montford Point area of Camp Lejeune (Carraway 1946:51). Recreational facilities were expanded midway through the war and included nine movie theaters, a stadium, and a 36-hole golf course (Carraway 1946:23-27). Carraway, Gertrude S. 1946 *Camp Lejeune Leathernecks*. Owen G. Dunn Company, New Bern, NC.

Cultural Resources Management: Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune

<http://www.lejeune.marines.mil/OfficesStaff/EnvironmentalMgmt/CulturalResources/HistoryLive/HistoryofCampLejeune.aspx>

The nomination as presented, does not place Lions Munny in this broader context of recreational facility access for African Americans that was occurring at various locations and jurisdictions during the 1940s and early 1950s. Without such a scholarly evaluative framework, it is impossible to correctly ascertain the significance of this golf course, and determine its level of significance. As such, it is particularly difficult to support finding this significant at a national level, without additional research. Based on available information within the nomination, it is possible that a more defensible case can be made for finding the site of this desegregation significant at a state or local level. The decision by then Austin Mayor Tom Glass, in consultation with several of his Council members, and subsequently conveyed to administrators at the Munny Clubhouse is an event worthy of commemoration.

The following list of issues summarizes the challenges in reviewing this documentation package for potential National Register listing.

ISSUE 1 - Lions Muny Golf Course Loss of Integrity

The following language was taken from the National Register nomination prepared by Save Muny. AECOM analyses and ARCHITEXAS illustration references of the information contained in the hole-by-hole description is included below in red highlight.

The design and playability of each of the eighteen distinctive holes have given this par-71 course a beloved status among golfers in the Austin area and beyond. It is the most-played course in Austin, hosting an average 72,000 rounds each year. It is a classic straightforward course, yet filled with subtle features that can take years to master. Notably, the direction of the growth of the putting surface grass is pronounced. On each green, this “grain” grows toward the nearby Lady Bird Lake; putts moving away from the lake are relatively slow. Outside the golf course area, the playing rough consists of native buffalo and buffel grasses.

The course offers measurements for tee placement at three levels: red (4,931 yards total), white (5,642 yards total), and blue (6,001 yards total).

1. **Hole 1** (369 / 359 / 330 yards; Par 4) faces south with a 90 degree dog leg right to the west. The tee shot plays slightly downhill into the prevailing wind. A precise lay-up will leave a 140-150 yard shot to a small elevated green. Errant approach shots find trouble close by on all three sides.

AECOM ANALYSIS: In 1950 and 1951, when this was **Hole 10**, it featured a “right-sloping fairway bordered by road and trees, 311 yards. Not necessarily tough but a lot of golfers take bogie fives and more” (*Sunday American Statesman* June 25, 1950). (Refer Figure 6). Changes to the hole include the construction of a new tee approximately 40 yards in front of the former tee – which was located near the clubhouse’s front entrance. Circa 1970, the original green, its back edge bunker, and the straight approach were abandoned in favor of an approximate 130 yard dog leg to the right and construction of a new green with no bunkers. Circa 2000, the cart path was added along the left edge of the fairway.

Hole 1 has shifted and been extended into a dogleg and therefore only retains a portion of its integrity of location. Its integrity of design, setting, and workmanship from the 1950s and its association with desegregation has been lost. The hole retains only its integrity of materials. (Refer Figure 18).

2. **Hole 2** (505 / 487 / 402 yards; Par 5) faces south/southeast. Lake Austin Boulevard parallels the right side of this hole and the traffic is protected by a tall mesh fence. Playing into the prevailing wind and uphill, this par 5 is challenging. A large tree in the middle of the fairway protects and adds to the difficulty of the approach shot. There are sand bunkers to the left and right of the large and deep green.

AECOM ANALYSIS: In 1950 and 1951, when this was **Hole 15**, it was an “even 500 yards straight ahead, with a right hand fence to lure slicers” (*Sunday American Statesman* June 25, 1950). In 1952, this became **Hole 12**. Changes to the hole

included moving the green away from Exposition Blvd. Circa 1978, the green was reshaped from an oval to a long, narrow green with front greenside bunkers on both sides of the green. Circa 2000 the cart path was extended the length of the hole. The green of Hole 2 has moved away from Exposition Blvd. and rebuilt. The hole retains its integrity of location, setting, materials, and association. The integrity of the hole's design, workmanship, and feeling has been compromised. (Refer Figure 23).

3. North/northwest-facing **Hole 3** (400 / 378 / 306 yards; Par 4) doubles back parallel with Hole 2. Grass bunkers protect the left side of the fairway. A sand bunker is at the front left of the green. The length of the hole and trees on left and right make this a challenging par. Added to the difficulty is the unreceptive green which runs away and to the left.

AECOM ANALYSIS: In 1950 and 1951, when this was **Hole 12**, it was the "longest four-par on the course, uphill 449 yards, trees to either side" (*Sunday American Statesman* June 25, 1950). In 1952, this became **Hole 13**. The hole was reversed at this time, now playing downhill. The original green was located at the present tee for Hole 3. Circa 1978, the tee was lengthened and the oval green was replaced with a new elongated green in front of the old placement with a front left bunker added to protect the green. Circa 2000, the cart path was extended the length of the hole.

Hole 3 retains its integrity of location and materials, but due to its reconstruction its integrity of design, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association is lost. (Refer Figure 20).

4. **Hole 4** (155 / 138 / 124 yards; Par 3) is a deceptive east-facing par three, protected on the left by a large sand bunker. The green slopes almost imperceptibly from the left to the right.

AECOM ANALYSIS: In 1950 and 1951, when this was **Hole 11**, it played to the west and was a 160-yarder with trick breaking green" (*Sunday American Statesman* June 25, 1950). Circa 1978, the current east facing **Hole 4** was built. Besides reversing direction, the new hole shifted to the west from the old hole location and a cart path was added along the length of the hole.

The December 13, 1973 lease between the Board of Regents of University of Texas System and City of Austin stated that relocation of the tee on the 4th hole will take place.

Due to the shift and reconstruction of Hole 4, it no longer retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. (Refer Figure 19).

5. **Hole 5** (375 / 308 / 290 yards; Par 4) faces east from the back tee and north/northeast from the front tees. It is a sharp dogleg left with hydrangeas to the right of the back tee. From the back tee, large oaks on the left prevent cutting the dogleg for all but the better players. Any shot from the tee that is right of the center of the fairway will usually end up in the trees to the right. A large oak

that extends into the right fairway further penalizes tee shots to the right. Any shot down the middle of the fairway that does not cut the dogleg may provide a long approach shot to the green.

AECOM ANALYSIS: In 1950 and 1951, when this was **Hole 13**, it was an “uphill hole of 524 yards which few long belters reach in two, even with favorable tailwind” (*Sunday American Statesman* June 25, 1950). In 1952, it became **Hole 14**. The tee was shifted over 200 yards to the northwest converting the hole to a dogleg left. The original tee was located at the current Hole 8 tee. Circa 1978, the green was lengthened towards the front. Circa 2000, the cart path was added the length of the hole.

Due to the relocation of the tees and the reconfiguration of the green for Hole 5, its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association have been substantially compromised. (Refer Figure 21).

6. **Hole 6** (380 / 363 / 263 yards; Par 4) faces south/southwest and parallels the prior hole. This hole features a brief resting place with a stone bench behind the back tee box and a stone bench alongside the front tee box. There is a large oak on the right of the fairway about 70 yards from the tee box. The hole is a soft dogleg to the right and this tree often comes into play. The right side is further protected by rocky soil that quickly slopes to the deep woods. The hole is downhill and the grain of the green runs away from the approach shot, adding to the difficulty of this hole.

AECOM ANALYSIS; In 1950 and 1951, when this was **Hole 14**, it was “a 399-yard four-par which fades to the right. Its par is tougher by reason of extremely tricky green breaks” (*Sunday American Statesman* June 25, 1950). In 1952, it became **Hole 15**. Circa 1978, the green appears to have shifted forward and expanded. Circa 2000, the cart path was extended along the length of the hole.

Hole 6 has retained its integrity of location, setting, materials, feeling, and association, but its integrity of design and workmanship has been compromised. (Refer Figure 22).

7. Dense woods encroach to the left of the south/southeast-facing **Hole 7** (161 / 146 / 128 yards; Par 3). Two sand bunkers (front and back) guard the right side of the green. The entrance to the green is very narrow requiring a precise tee shot to reach the putting surface. One of several limestone lightning shelters may be found just beyond this hole near the eighth and third tees.

AECOM ANALYSIS: Through 1951 there was no hole at this location. In 1952, **Hole 16** was created as a short Par 3. Circa 1978, the green was reconfigured into its current shape, greenside bunkers were added in front and behind, and the cart path was extended from tee to green.

Hole 7 was constructed circa 1978 at a new location; it never had integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. (Refer Figure 27).

8. The driving area of the northeast-facing **Hole 8** (445 / 430 / 425 yards; Par 5) is tight and the hole is a visual challenge from the tee. Exposition Boulevard parallels the hole to the right. There are heavy woods in the landing area of the tee shot on the right as well. In the landing area on the left is a well-placed fairway bunker. The second shot then doglegs left with a large grove of tall oaks lining the left side. Protecting the right side of the green is a large sand bunker. A long approach shot to the sloping uphill green most often requires a shot that draws or curves right to left.

AECOM ANALYSIS: Through 1951, this hole location would have ran in the woods adjacent to the left side of **Hole 17**. Hole 17 was a straight “fairly easy four-par of 255 yards. Hard-to-hold green makes short birdie putts hard to come by” (*Sunday American Statesman* June 25, 1950). In 1952, the old Hole 17 was eliminated and a new Hole 17 with a slight dogleg right built alongside it due to the construction of Exposition Blvd. The hole was lengthened by moving the tee back and occupying part of the footprint of the historic Hole 16. Circa 1960, a left side fairway bunker was added. Circa 1978, the oval green was reconfigured into the current kidney shape and a right greenside bunker was added. Circa 2000, the cart path was extended the length of the hole.

Due to the shift and reconstruction of Hole 8, it no longer retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. (Refer Figure 25).

9. **Hole 9** (370 / 355 / 303 yards; Par 4) faces north and then turns sharply to dogleg to the west. Though not particularly long, even better players aim for the middle of the fairway with a layup shot. There is a heritage oak that takes up much of the right side of the potential landing area. The approach to the green must navigate the two smaller sand bunkers to the right and left sides of the sloping green. Dense woods beckon errant shots just to the left of the green. However, a well-placed layup sets up a relatively simple 100-yard approach, which provides any level of golfer a decent shot at birdie.

AECOM ANALYSIS: In 1950 and 1951, when this was the finishing **Hole 18**, it was “dogleg to the right (sic), trees all around; 350 yards. Long hitters can cut edge of trees but safest shot is a brassie or spoon or two-iron, with a 100-yard or more approach. Green is guarded by traps right and left” (*Sunday American Statesman* June 25, 1950). Circa 1960, the tees have been moved back and to golfer’s left, increasing the angle to the dogleg and the green was narrowed with smaller greenside bunkers moved closer to the putting surface. Together and the cart path was added circa 2000.

Due to the reconstruction of the green and greenside bunkers and the relocation of the tees for Hole 9, its integrity of design, setting, workmanship, and feeling have been compromised. The hole retains most of its integrity of location, materials, and association. (Refer Figure 26).

10. **Hole 10** (295 / 276 / 255 yards; Par 4) faces due north with tee box located just beyond the clubhouse. Two water hazards are at the front right and front left of the green. A very narrow strip of fairway separates the two hazards. Oaks and cedars line each side of fairway. The fairway slopes down from the tee and up to the elevated green. While most golfers choose to lay up with an iron, the better players will often go for the green from the tee. This either requires a 250-260 yard carry or a lucky shot that hits the 10-15 yard opening between the two water hazards.

AECOM ANALYSIS: In 1950 and 1951, when this was **Hole 1**, it was “a straightaway par four of 329 yards, an easy ‘birdie’ hole for the long hitters-if they don’t go over the green into the back edge sandtrap” (*Sunday American Statesman* June 25, 1950). Circa 1978, the tee has been moved back and the green has been moved forward, away from Enfield Rd. About the same size as the original, the new green is more kidney shaped. At this time, two water hazards were constructed to protect the front of the green. Circa 2000, the cart path was extended along the length of the hole.

Due to the relocation of the tees and green and the addition of the water features on Hole 10, it no longer retains its integrity of design, setting, workmanship, or feeling. Its integrity of location, materials, and association has been compromised. (Refer Figure 9).

11. West-facing **Hole 11** (325 / 319 / 302 yards; Par 4) slopes sharply down from the tee to the landing area. It then slopes uphill to a somewhat elevated green. It is a slight dogleg right with a blind shot toward the green. Large trees protect the dogleg to the right. And heritage oaks are left of the fairway. The very large green slopes from back to front. Another limestone lightning shelter is placed just beyond the eleventh green and close by the sixteenth tee.

AECOM ANALYSIS: In 1950 and 1951, when this was **Hole 2**, it was a “tougher 385-yard dogleg to the right with trees largely eliminating the ‘cutoff’ long drivers” (*Sunday American Statesman* June 25, 1950). Circa 1978, the green was moved south away from the property line. Circa 2000, the cart path extended across the fairway.

Due to the reconstruction of the Hole 11 green, its integrity of design has been compromised. The hole retains most of its integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. (Refer Figure 10).

12. The south/southeast-facing fairway of **Hole 12** (500 / 472 / 424 yards; Par 5) is wide and inviting. But just to the left is a grove of the largest of the ancient oaks that are a part of Lions Municipal. These extraordinary trees help make the course feel even older than its 91 years. The elevated and large sloping green is well protected by a natural creek that creates a hazard to the right and a pond dissecting the fairway. The green is reached by a bridge to the left of the fairway. The green slopes from back to front and is further protected by three sand bunkers on the right. Another limestone lightning shelter is located between the twelfth green and the thirteenth tee box.

AECOM ANALYSIS: In 1950 and 1951, when this was **Hole 6**, it was “505 yards with dogleg right the last 100. Long hitters go for the green across trees on second. Some get home, others get lost in woods and take double bogies” (*Sunday American Statesman* June 25, 1950). Circa 1978, the direction of the hole has been reversed and a new tee and green built to create the current hole configuration. The stream running along the southeastern end of the hole was widened into a pond which golfer now must cross on their approach shot and three greenside bunkers right of the green. Circa 2000, the cart path approaching the green was moved from the golfer’s right to the left side of the pond and it was extended the length of the hole.

Due to the reconstruction of the Hole 12 in the reverse direction, its integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association has been lost. The hole retains most of its integrity of location. (Refer Figure 14).

13. **Hole 13** (161 / 139 / 108 yards; Par 3) faces west. The tees are well above the level of the green and present a challenge in club selection. The hole is protected by a large water hazard that fronts the entirety of the green. The green is then elevated just beyond the hazard. Any shot short of the green will be most likely be in the hazard, but playing it safe by going long is not an option. Just beyond the green is a row of trees that separate this hole from Lake Austin Boulevard.

AECOM ANALYSIS: In 1950 and 1951, when it was **Hole 5**, it was “a shorty of 145 yards over water, with rolling green surrounded closely by trees” (*Sunday American Statesman* June 25, 1950). In 1936, Tillinghast has approved of the “new fifth hole” (*Austin American* December 20, 1936). Circa 1978, the direction of the hole was reversed, the original tee and green replaced with the current green and tee, respectively, and cart path added the length of the hole. The hole changed from an uphill approach with a stream fronting the tee to a downhill hole over an enlarged pond fronting the green.

Due to the reconstruction of the Hole 13 in the reverse direction, its integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association has been lost. The hole retains most of its integrity of location. (Refer Figure 13).

14. **Hole 14** (525 / 508 / 405 yards; Par 5) faces north/northwest. Lake Austin Boulevard parallels the hole to the left. The hole is a slight dogleg right and the ideal shot from the tee is just to the left of center. Shots further left end up in the trees or up against the large screen that protects the busy street. The approach shot must find a narrowing fairway and dense trees and vines are left and right of the fairway. The green is elevated more than it appears and slopes back to front.

AECOM ANALYSIS: In 1950 and 1951, when this was **Hole 4**, this was a 520 yard Par 5 that played to the southeast. Circa 1978, the hole has changed directions. The current tee was built and the new green reconfigured the former Hole 3 green. Circa 2000, the cart path was extended along the length of the hole.

Due to the reconstruction of the Hole 14 in the reverse direction, its integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association has been lost. The hole retains most of its integrity of location. (Refer Figure 12).

15. **Hole 15** (139 / 126 / 105 yards; Par 3) faces east. A large oak encroaches upon the entrance to the green on the left. Trees to the right are mostly out of play. The green slopes uphill and to the right. Pin placements on this hole affect the playing difficulty. With a back left pin placement, the best tee shot will often fly over the oak on the left and to the flag. Just beyond the green is a large heritage oak that has survived a lightning strike.

AECOM ANALYSIS: In 1950 and 1951, when this was **Hole 3**, it was a “downhill 190 yard” Par 3 that faced west. In 1936, Tillinghast has suggested shifting the tee and a green for the Hole 8 (*Austin American* December 20, 1936). Circa 1978, the hole was shifted and reversed direction. The current tee, green, and cart path built the length of the hole. Circa 1990, the current ladies tee was added. Circa 2000, a grove of trees was planted in the approach to the former green (Hole 14 green).

Due to the reconstruction of the Hole 15 in the reverse direction, its integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association has been lost. The hole’s integrity of location has been compromised by its shift. (Refer Figure 11).

16. The south-facing fairway of **Hole 16** (403 / 381 / 363 yards; Par 4) is protected by a large overhanging oak on the left and a forest of scattered trees on the right. Ben Hogan is said to have found this hole particularly difficult. The fairway begins flat and then falls sharply downhill to a blind landing area. A water hazard, 240-280 yards from the tee, fronts the entire entry to the green. An added difficulty is that even a good tee shot often has a severe downhill lie. The green is very elevated and is 100 yards beyond the hazard. One of the most difficult shots in golf is to an elevated target from a downhill lie. Add the large water hazard and it’s easy to see why even Mr. Hogan seemed intimidated.

AECOM ANALYSIS: In 1950 and 1951, when this was **Hole 7** was “a real toughie—best golf hole on the course with narrow unseen fairway, danger from trees all the way. Green sets atop the hill and is a difficult two-putter from any distance (This ‘improvement’ was suggested away back in ‘36 by noted Golf Architect A.W. Tillinghast)” (*Sunday American Statesman* June 25, 1950). Circa 1978, the green was reconfigured from an oval into a kidney shaped and some of the trees along the approach to golfers right were removed. A fairway water hazard was also enlarged. Circa 2000, the cart path was extended along the length of the hole.

Due to the reconstruction of the Hole 16 green and removal of trees on the approach, its integrity of design has been compromised. The hole retains most of its integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. (Refer Figure 15).

17. The water hazard fronting the previous hole continues via a natural creek to **Hole 17** (183/165/118 yards; Par 3), the most challenging of the five par threes at Lions Municipal. The green to the north is fully protected by a large water hazard (pond) that

takes up most of the fairway. The green is elevated and requires a long carry to avoid the water. Trees crowd the green on the right and just off the cart path on the left.

AECOM ANALYSIS: In 1950 and 1951, when this was **Hole 8**, it was “a one shotter, 199 yards, water and tree guarded” (*Sunday American Statesman* June 25, 1950). In 1936, Tillinghast has suggested a new tee and green for the Hole 8 (*Austin American* December 20, 1936). Circa 1978, the edges of the water feature were softened to more kidney-shaped pond and a cart path built the length of the hole.

Due to the reconstruction of the Hole 17 green and the enlargement of the water feature, its integrity of design has been compromised. The hole retains most of its integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. (Refer Figure 16).

18. **Hole 18** (310/292/280 yards; Par 4) faces south and is into the prevailing wind most of the year. This is an excellent finishing hole and is drivable by the long hitters. Many tournaments and friendly games are decided by the decisions the golfer makes from this tee. The fairway is wide, but it slopes uphill and to the right. A drive just to the right will find rocky terrain in a grove of trees. A drive to the left may find the cart path and bounce into the trees on the left. The green slopes left to right and the grain runs left to right. Even a well-placed tee shot or a good approach shot is often far from the pin.

AECOM ANALYSIS: In 1950 and 1951, when this was **Hole 9**, it was uphill 339 yards. Circa 1978, the green was shrunk and the trees protecting the front right of the green were cut back to open the approach. Circa 2000, the cart path was extended the length of the hole.

The December 13, 1973 lease between the Board of Regents of University of Texas System and City of Austin states that relocation of the green on the 18th hole will take place. (Refer Figure 26).

Due to shrinking the Hole 18 green and cutback of trees on the approach, the hole’s integrity of design has been compromised. The hole retains most of its integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. (Refer Figure 26)

In summary, because of the significant loss of integrity, AECOM believes that the area nominated for National Register listing does not meet the National Register definition of a district. National Register Bulletin 16, states: “a district must possess a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.” Under the discussion of types of features, the bulletin continues: “A district can comprise both features that lack individual distinction and individually distinctive features that serve as focal points. It may even be considered eligible if all components lack individual distinction, provided that the grouping achieves significance as a whole within its historic context. *In*

either case, the majority of the components that add to the district’s historic character, even if they are individually undistinguished, must possess integrity, as must the district as a whole” (emphasis added). (Refer Figure 8).

National Register Bulletin 18 “How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes,” further describes some of the steps needed to evaluate this golf course under the broad theme of designed landscapes. The National Park Services stresses that the preparer must answer a series of questions regarding the integrity of the nominated property. These questions include:

- To what degree does the landscape convey its historic character?
- To what degree has original fabric been retained?
- Are changes to the landscape irrevocable or can they be corrected so that the property conveys historic integrity?

The clearest evaluation of integrity is based on the presence of identifiable components of the original design. In the case of this golf course, a high degree of these elements have been modified in significant ways. While golfers from the 1950s would recognize this as a golf course, because of the number of changes that have occurred here over time, they would not recognize this dramatically different course from its major period of significance. Because the majority of resources within the nominated district have lost integrity – and thus their ability to convey significance – AECOM believes the nomination as presented is flawed.

ISSUE 2 - changes in hole numbering. The old back nine was renumbered when the circa 1953 construction of the Exposition Avenue forced the redesign and/or construction of several holes that impacted six holes along the eastern edge of the course. Circa 1978, this nine was again radically altered when the first hole was extended with a dogleg to the right. This change required the reversal of two holes and the resequencing of five holes. At this time, several additional greens and tees around the course were shifted and rebuilt. The greens changed from oval to kidney shaped and several greenside bunkers were added. These changes tended to narrow the approach to each and would have changed the breaks in the putting surface; thereby changing the look and feel of each of hole impacted. In addition, the front and back nines were switched at this time. (Refer Figure 7).

ISSUE 3 – Size of golf course has changed from original design and key period of significance. The total acreage of this course has been reduced over time. A 1925 map of the City of Austin shows the boundary of the course as originally designed. At some time between 1952 and 1954 (source: aerial views), Exposition Boulevard was extended south from its intersection with Enfield Road, thus eliminating a sliver of land from the original course. This appears to have affected holes 18, 17, 16 and 12 (*Sunday American Statesman* June 25, 1950.) In a deed dated October 1, 1987, two areas within the golf course boundaries (“Area B,” 11.93 acres and Area C, 2.63 acres) were removed from golf course use to make way for new development (“Proposed West Austin Youth Association” and “Future West Austin Youth Association,” respectively (source: 1987 land plat). (Refer Figures 2-5).

ISSUE 4 – Nomination includes greater number of noncontributing versus contributing resources within historic district boundary. The proposed nomination includes 11 noncontributing structures, and 9 contributing resources (3 buildings, 1 site, 4 structures, and one object). Routinely, most National Register nominations for districts include a majority of contributing resources versus noncontributing resources.

National Register Bulletin 21, "Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties," includes guidance for preparers that states: "Select boundaries that define the limits of eligible resources. Such resources usually include the immediate surroundings and encompass the appropriate setting. However, exclude additional, peripheral areas that do not directly contribute to the property's significance as a buffer or as open space to separate the property from surrounding areas. Areas that have lost integrity because of changes in cultural features or setting should be excluded when they are at the periphery of the eligible resources. When such areas are small and surrounded by eligible resources, they may not be excluded, but are included as noncontributing resources of the property. That is, do not select boundaries which exclude a small noncontributing island surrounded by contributing resources; simply identify the noncontributing resources and include them within the boundaries of the property."

Under the "Factors to Consider" portion of the guidance document, the authors state that "There are several factors to consider in selecting and defining the boundaries of a National Register property. ***Compare the historic extent of the property with the existing eligible resources and consider integrity, setting and landscape features, use, and research value. Integrity: The majority of the property must retain integrity of location, design, feeling, and association to be eligible. The essential qualities that contribute to an eligible property's significance must be preserved. Activities that often compromise integrity include new construction or alterations to the resource or its setting*** (emphasis added).

Because AECOM/ARCHITEXAS believes that the integrity of the overall district has been lost because of changes over time, the boundary of the district incorrectly includes resources that are not eligible for the National Register.

ISSUE 5 – Significant Changes have been Made to Contributing Buildings and Structures Over Time

The National Register nomination's following text provides information about physical changes to the following built resources. AECOM and ARCHITEXAS comments that highlight other modifications to these built resources are shown below in red.

Clubhouse, Contributing Building

The Lions Municipal Clubhouse was designed in 1930 by local architect Edwin C. Kreisle. The clubhouse is a one-story building situated near the first and tenth tee boxes on a flat hilltop, surrounded by mature oak trees. Constructed in 1930 at a cost of \$15,000, the Colonial Revival clubhouse consists of load-bearing brick masonry and a composition shingle roof. The building faces north and is configured in a T-Plan; a central corridor connects the ballroom bay to the pro shop bay. Next to the ballroom are a meeting room, storage room, and women's restroom. The central corridor divides the men's restroom and golf club storage to the east from dining room and kitchen to the west. The wheelchair ramp was added in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act. The corridor walls are filled with plaques commemorating past tournament champions. The pro shop is now situated in the original lounge area. An office for the head professional was constructed in place of the old pro shop. The current dining room and kitchen occupy the other part of the old pro shop. The building maintains its integrity and original character, in spite of the renovations and addition completed in 1989.

The primary clubhouse elevation serves as the entry to the ballroom and faces the practice range to the north. This elevation is identified by a small accentuated gabled entry portico. The pedimented crown is supported by slender ionic (error – should be Doric) columns. The portico emerges into a commodious concrete slab porch surrounded by crepe myrtles. The primary clubhouse entrance doors were added during the 1989 renovations. These doors have pane glass inserts and are topped with four transom windows. The entry doors open into the original wood-floored ballroom and separate meeting room to the right. The ballroom also maintains its original hanging light fixtures. Single hung windows are paired adjacently in four sets with 12/12 multi-pane glazing. However, the original design specified 6/6 multi-pane glazing windows throughout. The moderate pitched side gable roof is flanked by five symmetrical gabled dormers with slatted ventilation windows.

The slender Doric columns replaced the original Ionic columns. The 12-light windows, with falsely applied plastic materials, replaced the original true 6-light windows. The front entrance had single-light over three-panel screen doors. A concrete tile front plaza and concrete benches has been added. The roof material has also been changed. (Refer to Figure 27).

The east clubhouse elevation faces the practice putting green and is adjacent to the parking lot. This elevation shows the connection of the side gabled front bay to the cross hipped bay; these form the T-plan central corridor. The east elevation of the gabled front bay reveals a simple molded wooden cornice with shallow eaves. The moderately pitched roof line is close raked with a pair of cornice returns. A small arched slatted window provides ventilation to the attic above the ball room. The windows are single hung and paired adjacently in four sets with 12/12 multi-pane glazing. The cross hipped bay reveals where six continuous small ribbon windows (now bricked and boarded) were originally located. A small window that broke from the other six ribbon windows was also bricked near the original Lions Club building plaque. The pro shop entry doors, identical to the primary elevation doors/transom windows, were added in 1989. However, unlike the primary clubhouse elevation, the pro shop entry doors are embellished with unpedimented entablature and decorative pilasters. Next to the pro shop entry on the southeast corner are two single hung windows with 12/12 multi-pane glazing consistent with the window pairing on the side gabled front bay.

The 12-light windows replaced the original 6-light windows and a light fixture located in the gable louvered vent has been removed. Numerous windows have been blocked off and bricked in. (Refer Figure 32).

The south elevation looks out to the first and tenth tee boxes, facing the wooded golf cart path and golf cart staging area. When the clubhouse was built in 1930, the gabled entry portico on the south elevation- identical to the ballroom portico on the side gabled front bay- led to the lounge and pro shop. Renovations in 1989 included enclosure of the south portico with wooden base boards and installation of seven smaller single hung 8/8 multi-pane glazing windows. Today the south portico is used as a starter's window. Unlike the primary elevation, the south elevation roof line is cross hipped. The windows are single hung and paired adjacently in three sets with 12/12 multi pane glazing; the fourth set was enclosed with brick during the 1989 renovations.

The 12-light windows replaced the original 6-light windows; cart paths and a flagpole were added. Original open porch and entry have been enclosed. (Refer Figure 31).

The heavily-wooded west elevation faces the tenth fairway and the practice range. Large heritage oaks provide ample shade to this elevation. While the overall effect of the west clubhouse elevation endures, this side of the building has seen the most modification.

The side gabled front bay originally had two sets of paired single hung windows with 12/12 multi-pane glazing and one single small window. The 1989 renovations included removal of one paired window set in the center, boarding of the small window to the right, and an addition of a window air conditioning unit. The west elevation of the gabled front bay reveals a simple molded wooden cornice with shallow eaves. The moderately pitched roof line is close raked with a pair of cornice returns. A small arched slatted window provides ventilation to the attic above the meeting room. Of the four building elevations, the cross hipped west bay is least symmetrical with regards to placement of windows and doors. A pair of single hung windows with 12/12 multi-pane glazing and one of the entry doors are extant. The bracketed eaves on the entry doors have been dismantled. The most significant change to the cross hipped west bay elevation is the continuous shed roof porch addition, along with a new set of paired doors with glass panes and transom windows. The porch roof addition is supported by spindled columns and balustrade atop a poured concrete slab. An additional door and a single hung window with 12/12 multi-pane glazing were also added to the dining room and corridor during 1989. Two smaller paired windows with nine pane glazing were enclosed with brick on the far southwest corner of the cross hipped west elevation.

A small bracketed shed roof stoop was removed and replaced with large shed roof porch addition. The 12-light false muntin windows replaced the original 6-light true divided windows; a shed/score board, a fence, a patio, and electrical conduits were added. The limestone starter house has been demolished. The historic Starter's House and historically significant "Negro Lounge" have been removed. (Refer Figures 28-30).

Keeper's Quarters, Contributing Building (*Photos 65 and 66*)

The Keeper's Quarters were built between 1938 – 39 with funds and labor from the WPA and City of Austin. Design of this one-bedroom cottage is attributed to Austin architect Charles Henry Page. The quarters are located next to the Maintenance Barn to the south of the Clubhouse behind the eighteenth green. The asymmetrical cottage is clad in hand-cut native limestone blocks. The gabled composition shingle roof features a rustic limestone rock chimney on the right. The front elevation reveals exposed raftering on the low pitched roof with shallow eaves and extended bracketed eave over the wooden door on the right side of the elevation. A small concrete patio fronts half of this elevation. Two sets of paired single hung 6/6 multi-pane glazing windows are supported by heavy cut limestone sills and topped with heavy cut limestone lentils. A bedroom was added to the left of the front elevation, replacing the wooden sleeping porch. Like the original cottage, this addition was also constructed of wood with three 6/6 multi-pane windows and a low pitched roof with exposed raftering. The west side elevation shows a pair of single hung 6/6 multi-pane windows and one single hung 6/6 multi-pane window. The cut limestone lentils and sills are replicated on all windows. The rear elevation to the south has been altered with additions made after 1937. The Keeper's Quarters is a fine early example of rustic Modern Architecture and Depression-era craftsmanship.

In addition to the extensive alterations mentioned above, the bracketed flat roof stoop was replaced with a larger flat roof porch supported by wood posts; windows were removed and window AC units installed; window and door screens were removed, the shingle roof was replaced with a metal roof, and a chimney cap was installed. The integrity of this structure has been seriously compromised by these numerous modifications. (Refer Figure 37)

Maintenance Building, Contributing Building (*Figure 8 and Photos 67 – 70*)

The Maintenance Building was constructed during 1938 – 39, as per a bronze WPA Administration plaque on the west elevation. Design of the building is attributed to Austin architect Charles Henry Page. The building was used to store equipment and tools for the daily upkeep of the golf course. Like the nearby Keepers Quarters, the Maintenance Building is also clad in hand-cut native limestone blocks and features a gabled sheet metal roof with an extremely low slope to the south (incorrect, should be north) elevation extending four feet above the foundation. The east elevation has a large metal retracting door above which the pediment is painted wood siding. The south elevation reveals exposed raftering on a low-pitched roof line with shallow eaves. Six recessed single hung glass paned windows are arranged symmetrically, supported by heavy cut limestone sills and topped with heavy cut limestone lentils. The west elevation is identical to the east elevation with a large wooden sliding door and painted wood siding on the pediment. The foreshortened loadbearing wall on the south elevation consists of hand-cut limestone blocks. The handsomely constructed Maintenance Building is exemplary early rustic Modern Architecture.

The both sliding doors were removed; a porch shed roof supported by wood posts, a plywood sheathed shed, and an entrance light were added. Two of the four elevations of this building have been substantially modified, resulting in serious loss of integrity. (Refer Figures 35, 36).

Storm Shelters, Contributing Structure (Photos 71 – 83)

Three storm shelters are located strategically around the golf course to provide shelter from thunderstorms. The shelters were completed with WPA-funded labor in 1938-1939; their design is attributed to Austin architect Charles Henry Page. While not identical, each of the three Storm Shelters is open-aired, constructed of native field limestone and equipped with permanent benches. The low pitched gabled roofs are composition shingle with floors of poured concrete. The shelters' most unique feature is large ocular windows. These structures are notable examples of Depression-era WPA architecture and craftsmanship.

The shingle roofs were replaced with metal roofs, entrance trim boards and a beach was removed; a concrete slab patio was added. (Refer Figures 33, 34).

Entry Gate Piers, Contributing Structure

Labor to erect entry gate piers was funded by the WPA and the work was completed in 1938-1939. Design of the entry gate piers is attributed to Austin architect Charles Henry Page in 1938. The rustic limestone piers are constructed of native field limestone. The right pier is arranged geometrically with three projecting courses of stone blocks rapping around a central pier. The left pier, by contrast, is foreshortened and less ornate. Both piers are connected to rock retaining walls that frame the perimeter of the property entrance. Smaller limestone rock piers are located at each segment of the retaining wall. While the right pier remains intact, a dislodged chunk of the left pier is now located several yards away. The entry piers are good examples of the Depression-era architecture and craftsmanship that characterizes WPA parks and recreation structures.

The right entry pier also has some remnant historic hardware indicating some type of missing gate from the original construction. (Refer Figure 38).

26. Lion Statue, Contributing Object

A commemorative plaque and cast concrete Lion Statue, donated and installed in 1937 by the Austin Lions Club, is located on the practice putting green outside the clubhouse.

In summary, these changes range from modest to substantial in terms of impact to historic fabric. For three of the most important buildings – the Clubhouse, Keeper’s Quarters and Maintenance Building – ARCHITEXAS and AECOM believe that these buildings could be restored quite closely to their appearance during the 1950-1954 period. The Clubhouse in particular, has the potential to become the centerpiece of exhibits and interpretation to recognize the historically significant event of Lions Municipal integration.

CONCLUSION

There is no doubt that Muni is an important piece of Austin’s history. It is Austin's first public golf course and the fifth oldest municipal golf course in the state of Texas. It has been associated with a number of prominent people, as any major city's public courses would tend to be. It is the first desegregated course in Austin and an early example of a desegregated course in Texas and in the Confederate South. Further scholarly research needs to be completed to conclusively determine if it was indeed the first, especially in light of President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s 1941 Executive Order 8802 barring discrimination in defense programs and desegregating golf courses at military bases, including those in the South. As referenced above, the Lions Municipal Golf Course has undergone numerous modifications over its 90 odd years of existence. It is our opinion that the course appearance and integrity of the late 1950 – early 1951 time frame should be the focus of consideration in this analysis. Our research has determined the golf course has undergone major alterations since that time, particularly in 1952 and 1978, including flipping of front and back nine holes, reversing tee to green configurations, rerouting and renumbering holes, sand and water features added and removed, entire historic holes being removed, etc. The experience and feeling of playing the course today is very different than it was in 1950. Any golfer from that time, including those “two colored boys” who were allowed to complete their round, would encounter a dramatically different place.

**ILLUSTRATIONS IN SUPPORT OF LIONS MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE – ISSUES AND CONCERNS OF NATIONAL REGISTER
NOMINATION**



FIGURE 2

- BOUNDARIES OF COURSE IN 1951

- BOUNDARIES OF COURSE IN 2015



FIGURE 3

- COURSE CHANGED WITH THE CONSTRUCTION OF EXPOSITION BLVD
- COURSE BOUNDARY CHANGED WITH CONSTRUCTION OF WEST AUSTIN YOUTH ASSOCIATION ATHLETIC FIELDS AND FACILITIES



FIGURE 4

HOLE DESIGNATIONS

1951	2015
1	10
2	11
3	15
4	14
5	13
6	12
7	16
8	17
9	18
10	1
11	4
12	3
13	5
14	6
15	2
16	not extant (7)
17	8
18	9

FIGURE 7

LEGEND:

5 2015 Hole

⑤ 1951 Hole

→ 2015 Direction

→ 1951 Direction

● 2015 Green

● 1951 Green

■ 2015 Tee Box

■ 1951 Tee Box

● Expanded Water Features

● 1951 Fairway

● 2015 Fairway

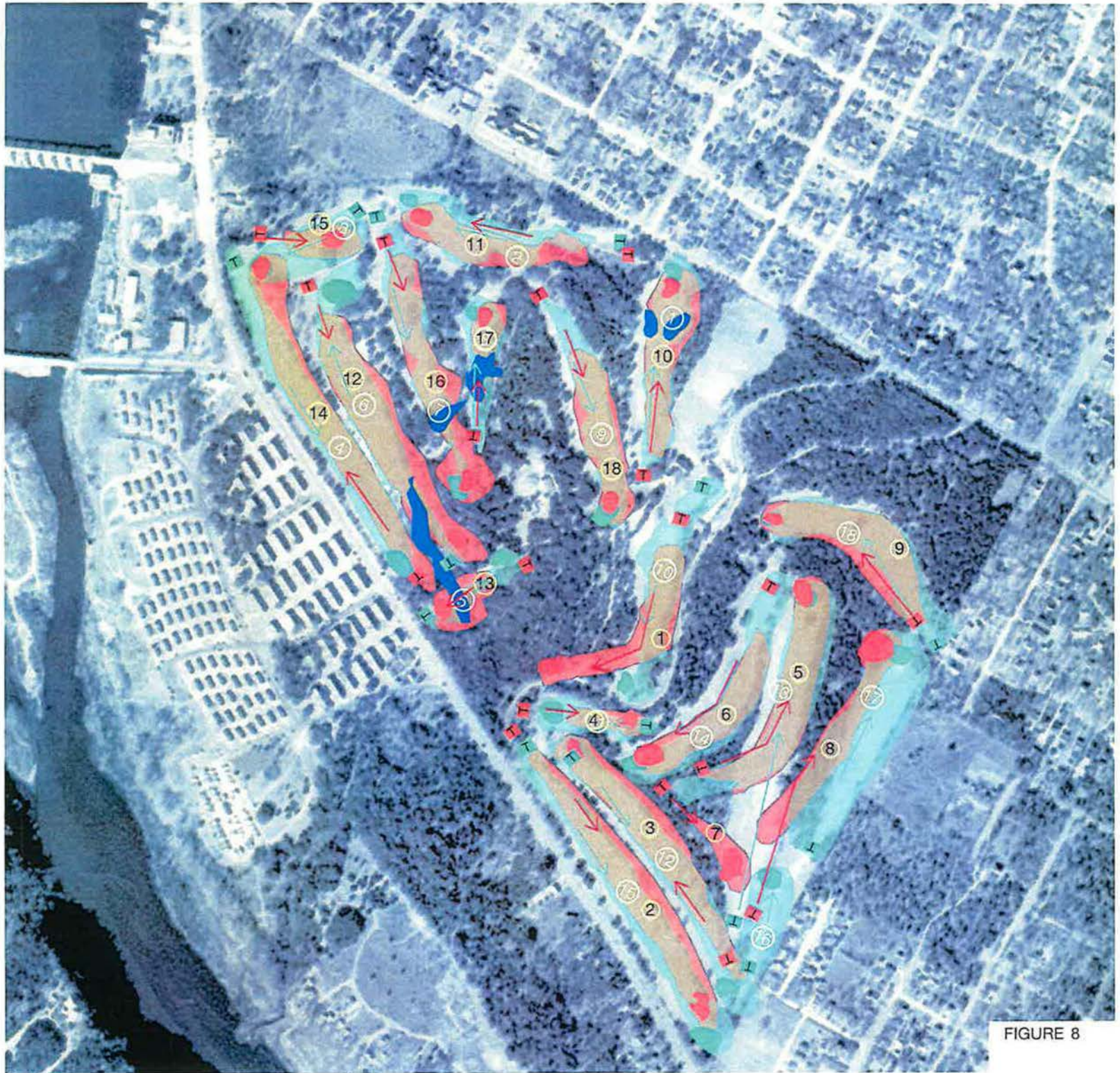
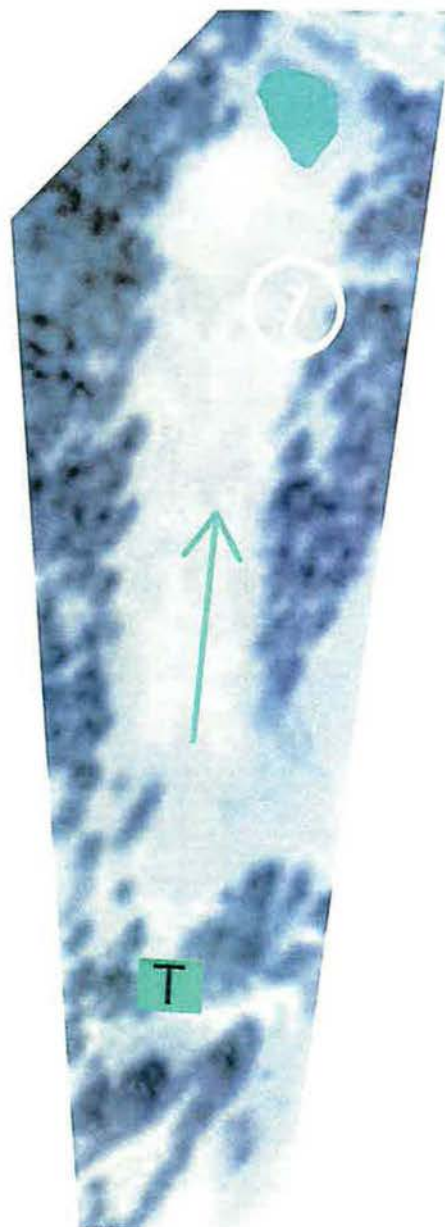
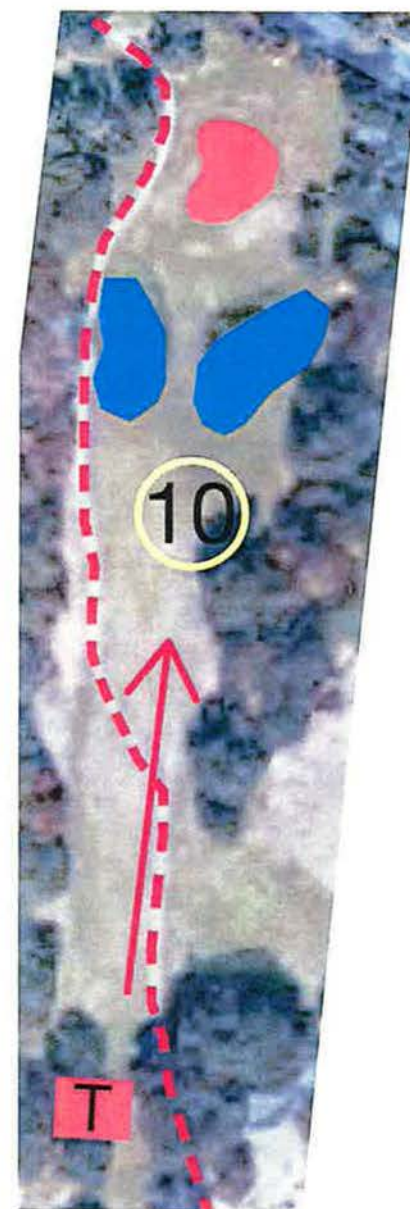


FIGURE 8

- ORIGINAL BEGINNING HOLE NOW CHANGED TO 10TH HOLE
- LOCATION OF GREEN CHANGED
- WATER ADDED TO NEW HOLE
- CART PATH ADDED
- HISTORIC INTEGRITY OF HOLE SUBSTANTIALLY LOST



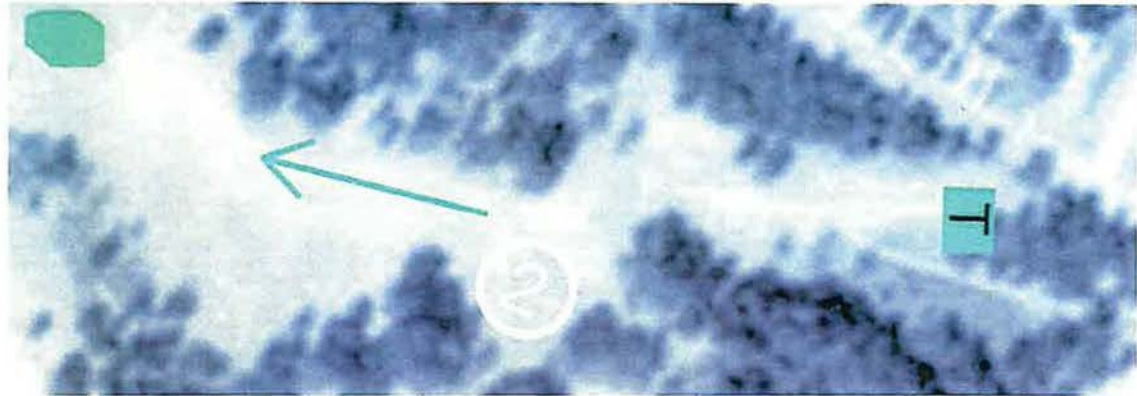
1951



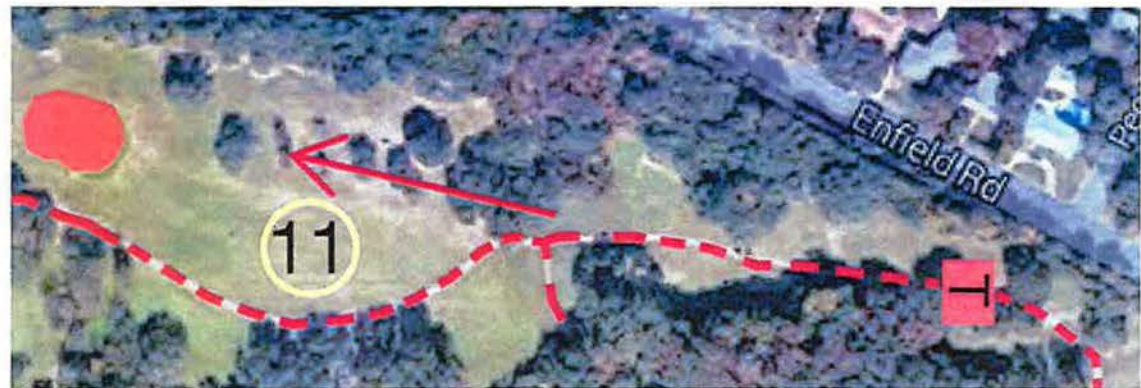
2015

FIGURE 9

- HOLE NUMBER CHANGED
- LOCATION OF GREEN CHANGED
- CART PATH ADDED
- HISTORIC INTEGRITY OF HOLE SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT



1951

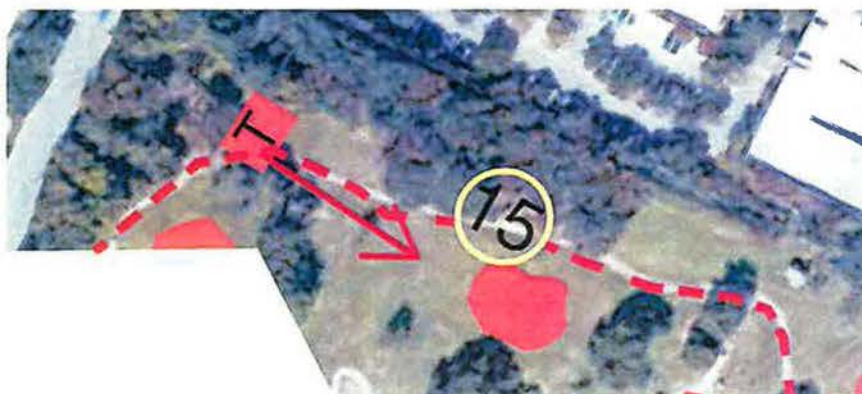


2015

- HOLE NUMBER CHANGED
- LOCATION OF GREEN CHANGED
- DIRECTION OF FAIRWAY REVERSED
- CART PATH ADDED
- HISTORIC INTEGRITY OF HOLE SUBSTANTIALLY LOST

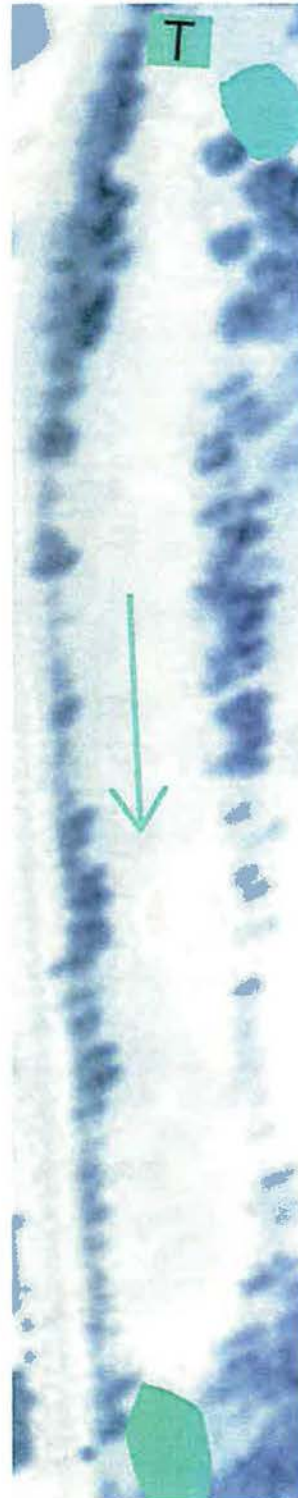


1951



2015

- HOLE NUMBER CHANGED
- LOCATION OF GREEN CHANGED
- DIRECTION OF FAIRWAY REVERSED
- CHANGED FROM STRAIGHT FAIRWAY TO DOGLEG RIGHT
- CART PATH ADDED
- HISTORIC INTEGRITY OF HOLE IS SUBSTANTIALLY LOST



1951



2015

FIGURE 12

- HOLE NUMBER CHANGED
- LOCATION OF GREEN CHANGED
- DIRECTION OF FAIRWAY REVERSED
- WATER FEATURE ADDED
- CART PATHS ADDED
- HISTORIC INTEGRITY OF HOLE IS SUBSTANTIALLY LOST

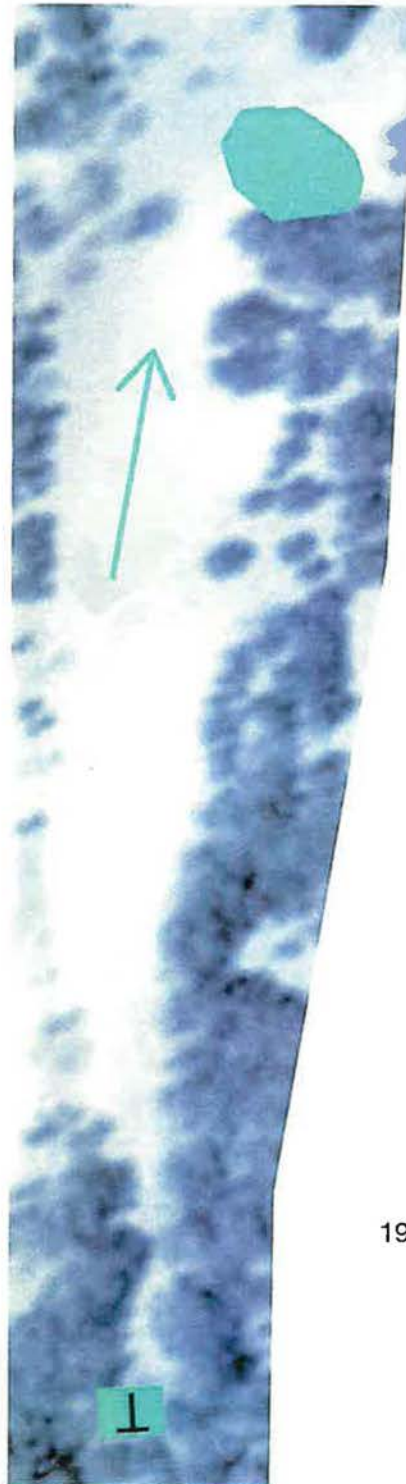


1951

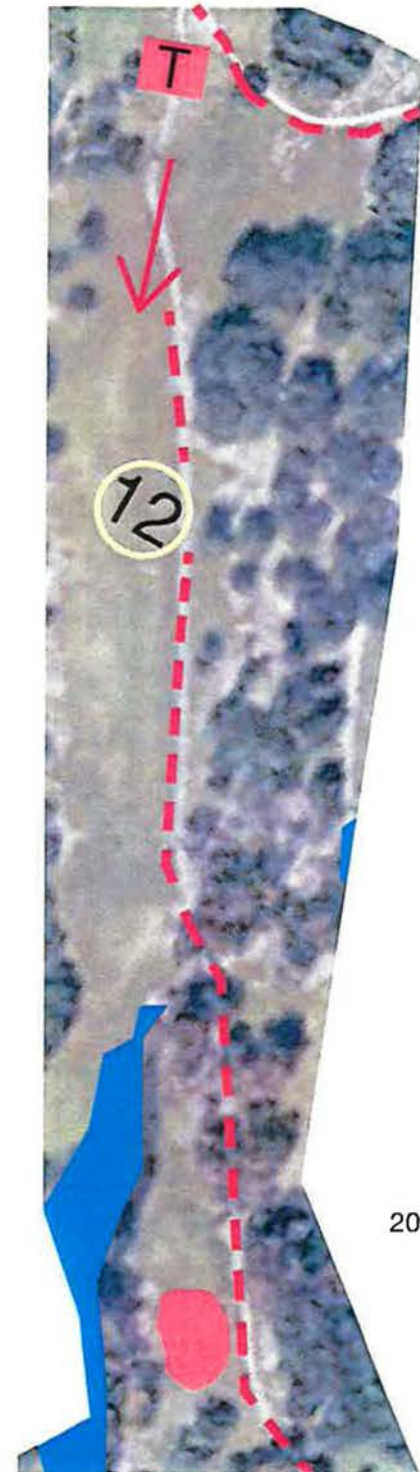


2015

- HOLE NUMBER CHANGED
- LOCATION OF GREEN CHANGED
- DIRECTION OF FAIRWAY REVERSED
- WATER FEATURE ADDED
- CART PATH ADDED
- CHANGED FROM A DOGLEG RIGHT TO A DOGLEG LEFT
- HISTORIC INTEGRITY OF HOLE IS SUBSTANTIALLY LOST



1951



2015

FIGURE 14

- HOLE NUMBER CHANGED
- LOCATION OF GREEN CHANGED
- CART PATH ADDED
- HISTORIC INTEGRITY OF HOLE IS SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT



FIGURE 15

- HOLE NUMBER CHANGED
- SIZE OF GREEN CHANGED
- WATER FEATURE ADDED
- CART PATH ADDED
- HISTORIC INTEGRITY OF HOLE IS MODERATELY IMPACTED



1951



2015

- HOLE NUMBER CHANGED.
- ORIGINALLY THE 9TH HOLE, NOW THE FINISHING HOLE
- SIZE OF GREEN CHANGED
- CART PATH ADDED THROUGH MIDDLE OF FAIRWAY
- HISTORIC INTEGRITY OF HOLE IS SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT

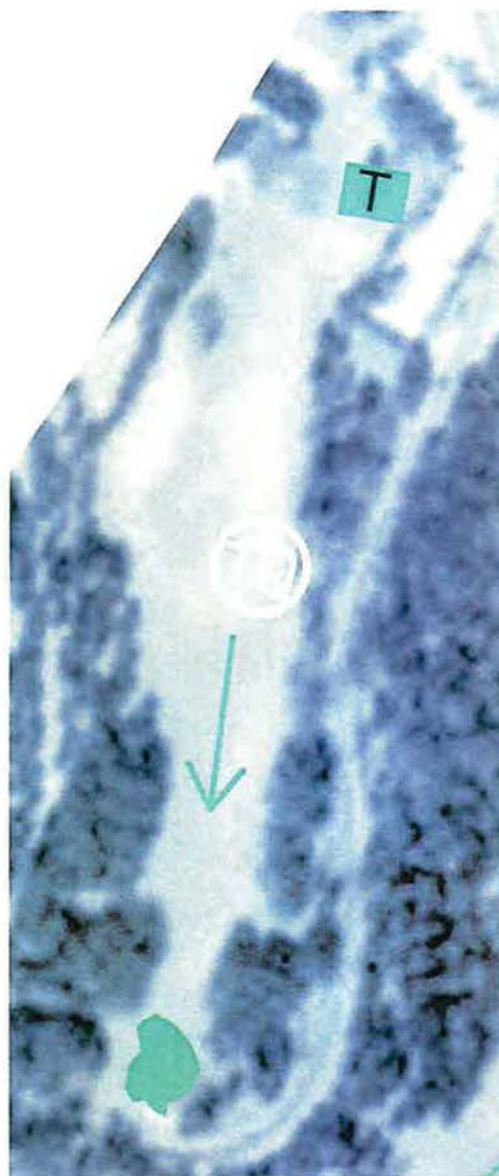


1951

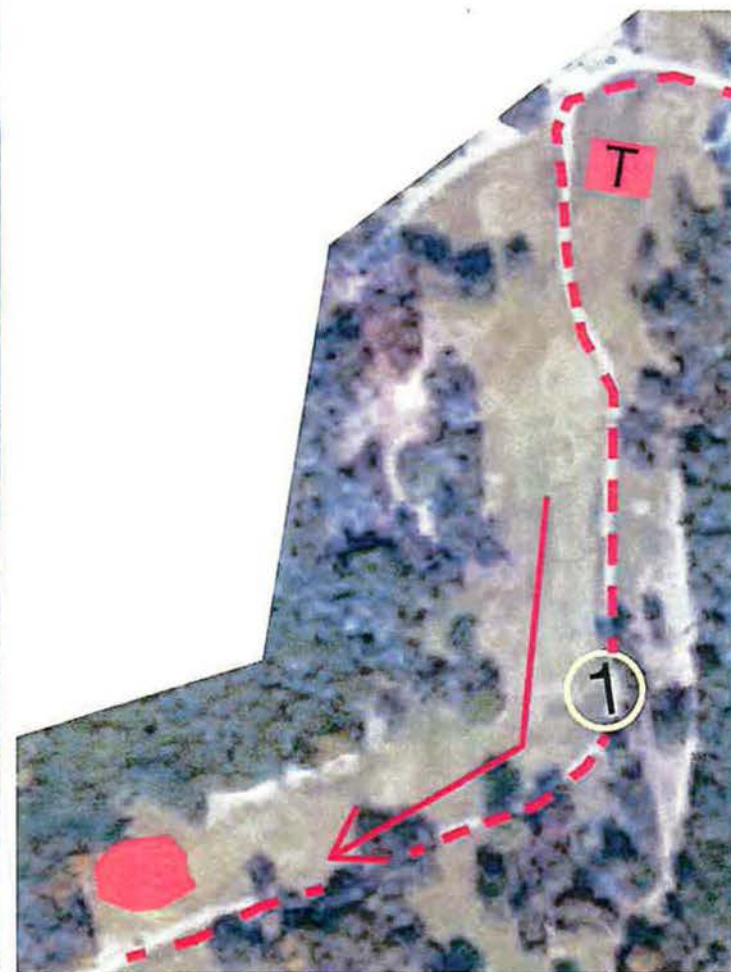


2015

- HOLE NUMBER CHANGED
- ORIGINAL 10TH HOLE IS NOW THE BEGINNING HOLE
- CART PATH ADDED THROUGH MIDDLE OF FAIRWAY
- LOCATION OF GREEN CHANGED
- TEE BOX LOCATION CHANGED
- FAIRWAY CONFIGURATION RADICALLY CHANGED FROM STRAIGHT TO SEVERE RIGHT DOGLEG
- ROAD FLANKING LEFT HAND FAIRWAY REMOVED
- HISTORIC INTEGRITY OF HOLE IS SUBSTANTIALLY LOST



1951



2015

FIGURE 18

- HOLE NUMBER CHANGED
- CART PATH ADDED
- GREEN LOCATION, AND SAND TRAP LOCATION CHANGED
- DIRECTION OF FAIRWAY REVERSED
- HISTORIC INTEGRITY OF HOLE IS SUBSTANTIALLY LOST



1951



2015

- HOLE NUMBER CHANGED
- CART PATH ADDED
- GREEN LOCATION AND SIZE CHANGED
- FAIRWAY DIRECTION REVERSED
- HOLE SHORTENED DUE TO CONSTRUCTION OF EXPOSITION BLVD
- HISTORIC INTEGRITY OF HOLE IS SUBSTANTIALLY LOST



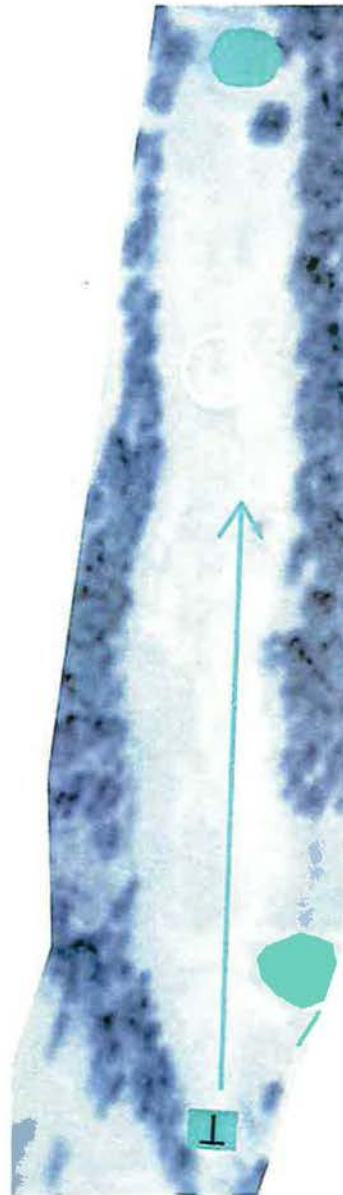
1951



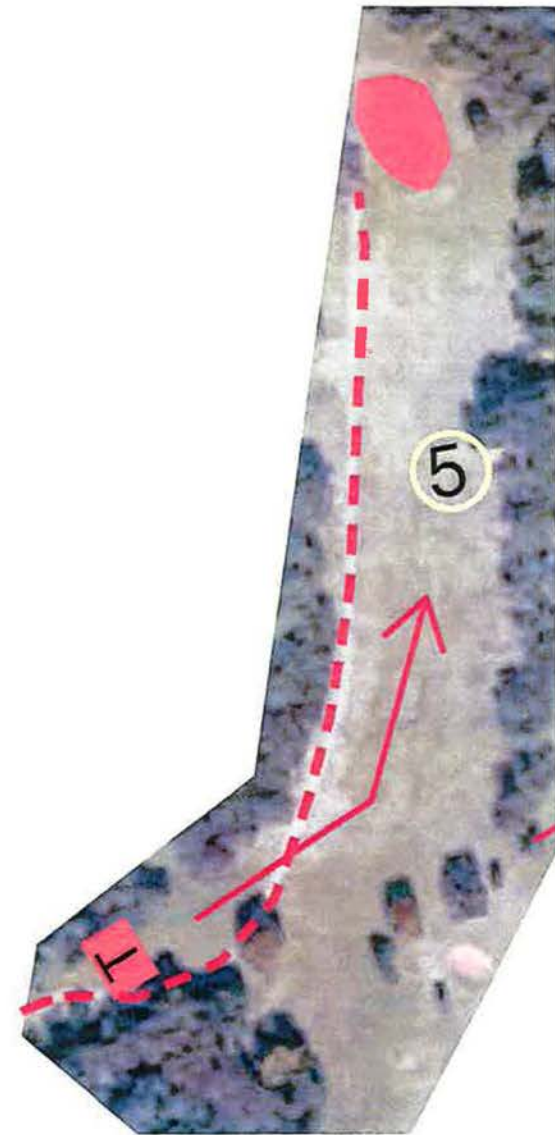
2015

FIGURE 20

- HOLE NUMBER CHANGED
- CART PATH ADDED
- GREEN LOCATION SLIGHTLY CHANGED
- FAIRWAY CHANGED FROM STRAIGHT TO DOGLEG LEFT. HOLE SHORTENED DUE TO CONSTRUCTION OF EXPOSITION BLVD
- HISTORIC INTEGRITY OF HOLE IS SUBSTANTIALLY LOST



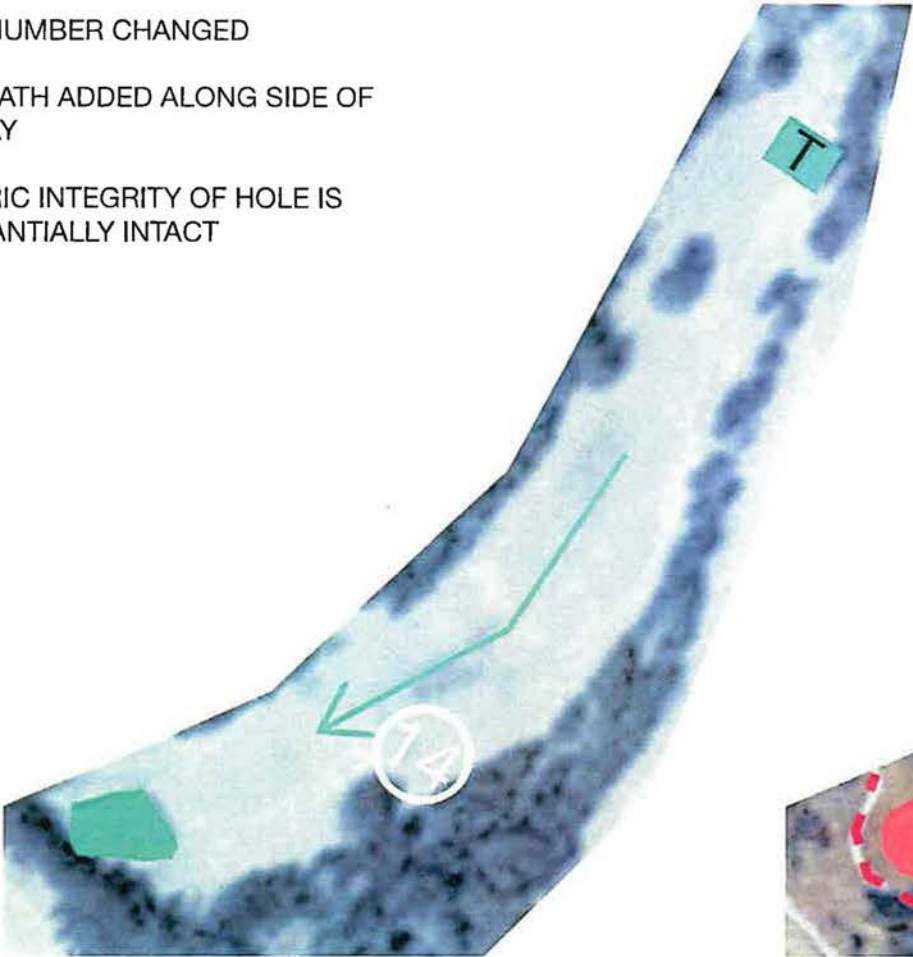
1951



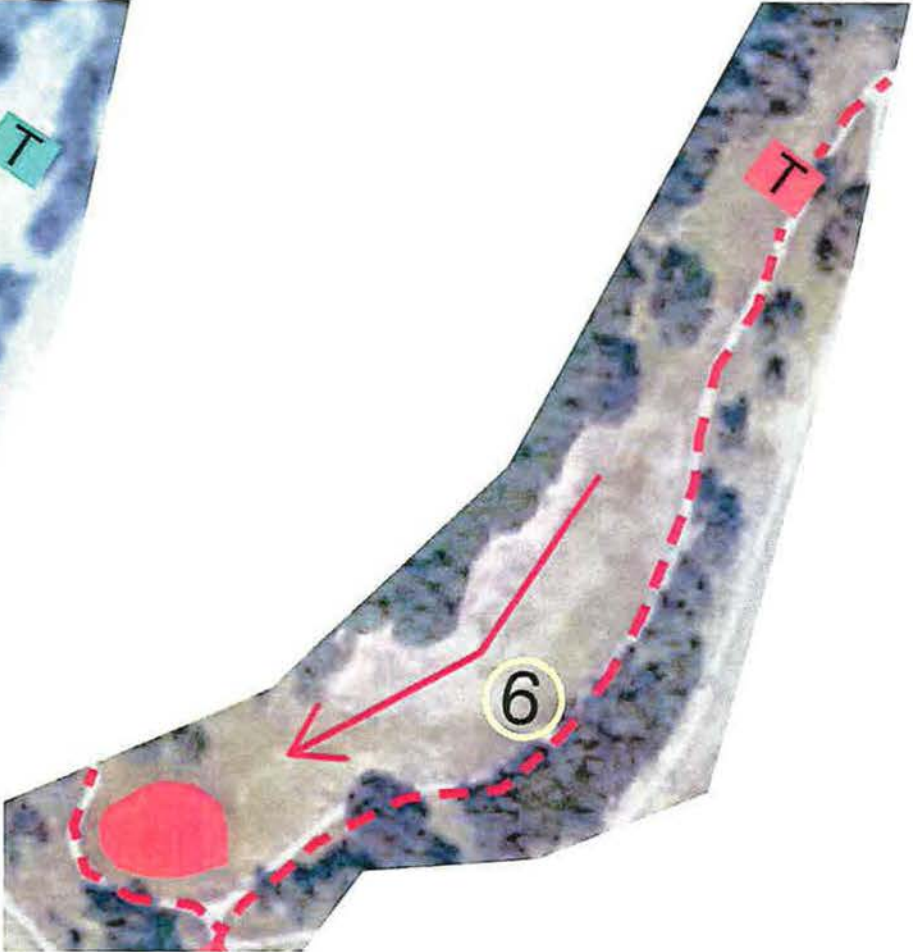
2015

FIGURE 21

- HOLE NUMBER CHANGED
- CART PATH ADDED ALONG SIDE OF FAIRWAY
- HISTORIC INTEGRITY OF HOLE IS SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT



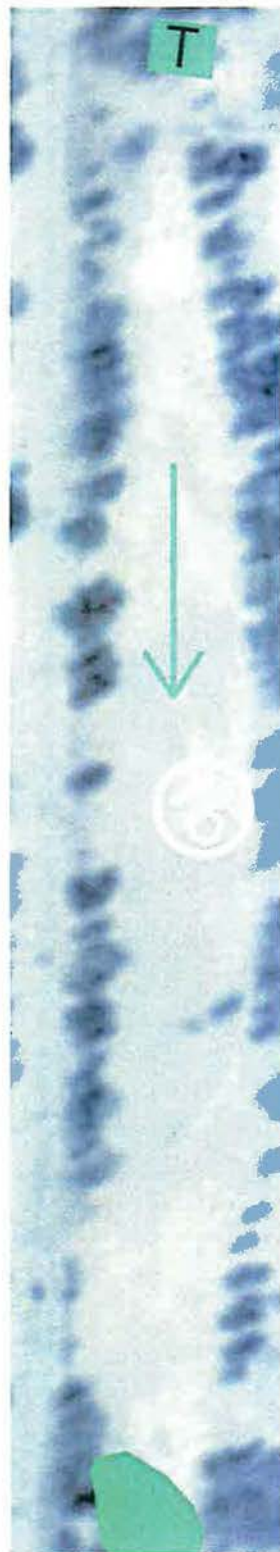
1951



2015

FIGURE 22

- HOLE NUMBER CHANGED
- CART PATH ADDED
- GREEN LOCATION CHANGED AND HOLE SHORTENED DUE TO EXPOSITION BLVD CONSTRUCTION
- HISTORIC INTEGRITY OF HOLE IS MODERATELY IMPACTED



1951



2015

FIGURE 23

- ORIGINAL HOLE NUMBER 16 NO LONGER EXISTS ANYWHERE IN ITS HISTORIC CONFIGURATION.
- HISTORIC INTEGRITY OF HOLE IS COMPLETELY LOST.
- CURRENT HOLE 7 DID NOT EXIST IN 1951



1951

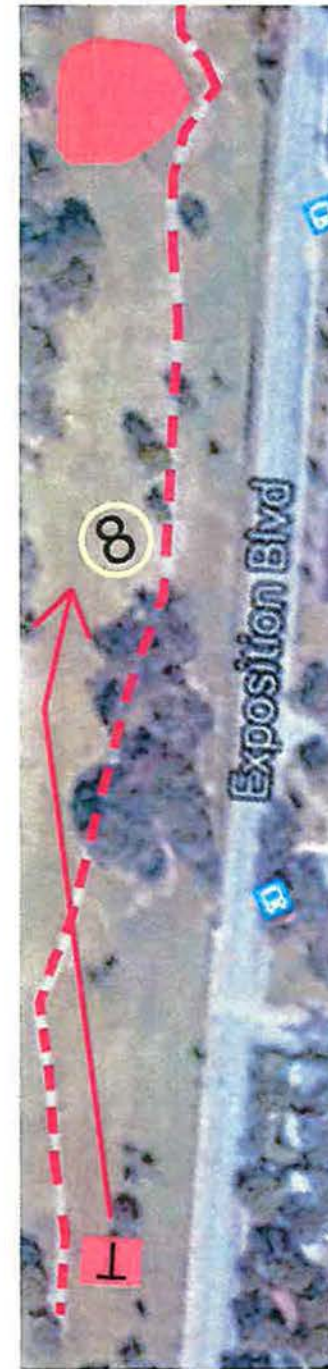


2015

- HOLE NUMBER CHANGED
- CART PATH ADDED
- GREEN LOCATION CHANGED
- TEE BOX LOCATION CHANGED DUE TO CONSTRUCTION OF EXPOSITION BLVD
- FAIRWAY MOVED TO WEST DUE TO CONSTRUCTION OF EXPOSITION BLVD, AND CHANGED FROM STRAIGHT TO SLIGHT DOGLEG RIGHT.
- HOLE LENGTHENED CONSIDERABLY AND OCCUPIES PART OF FOOTPRINT OF HISTORIC 16TH HOLE.
- HISTORIC INTEGRITY OF HOLE IS SUBSTANTIALLY LOST



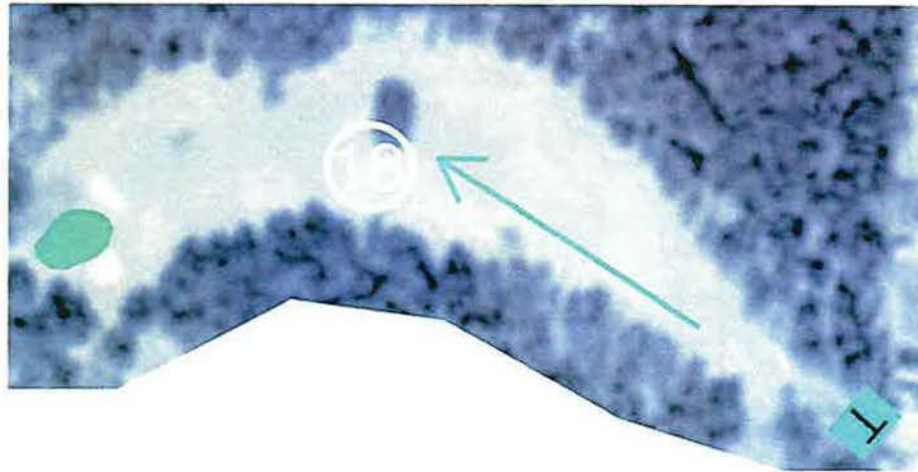
1951



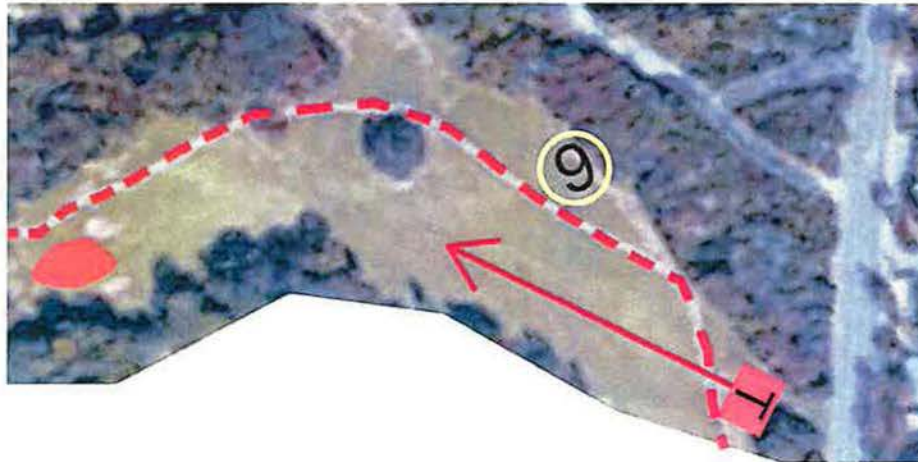
2015

FIGURE 25

- HOLE NUMBER CHANGED
- CART PATH ADDED
- GREEN ENLARGED
- TEE BOX LOCATION CHANGED DUE TO CONSTRUCTION OF EXPOSITION BLVD
- HISTORIC FINISHING HOLE NOW IS END OF FRONT NINE
- HISTORIC INTEGRITY OF HOLE IS MODERATELY IMPACTED



1951



2015

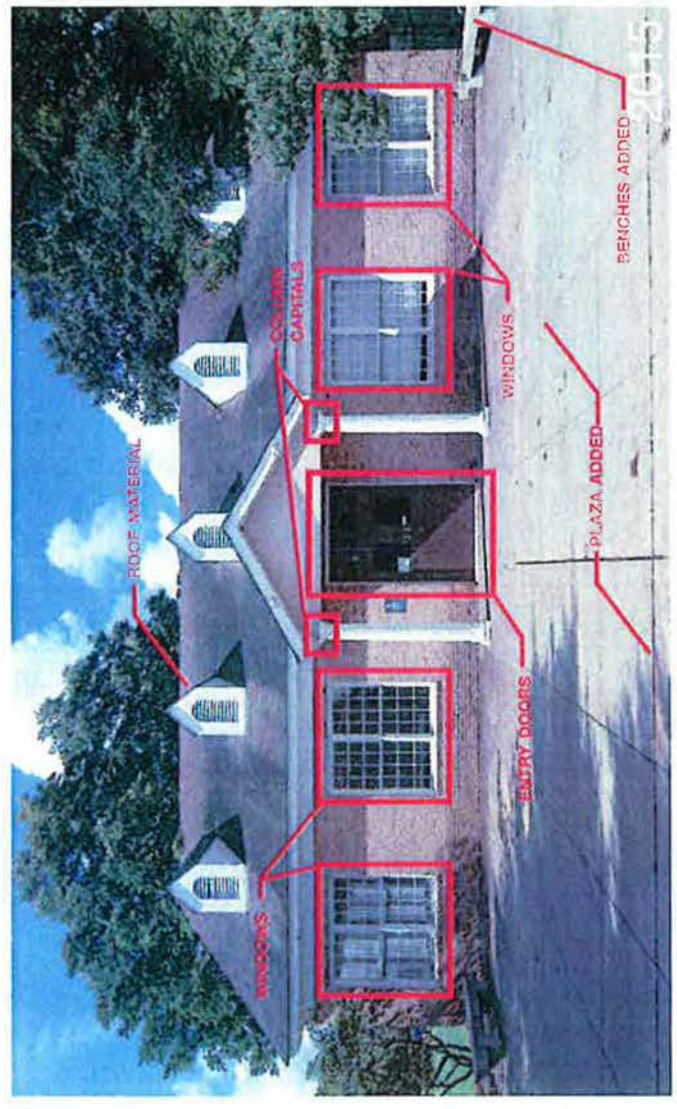
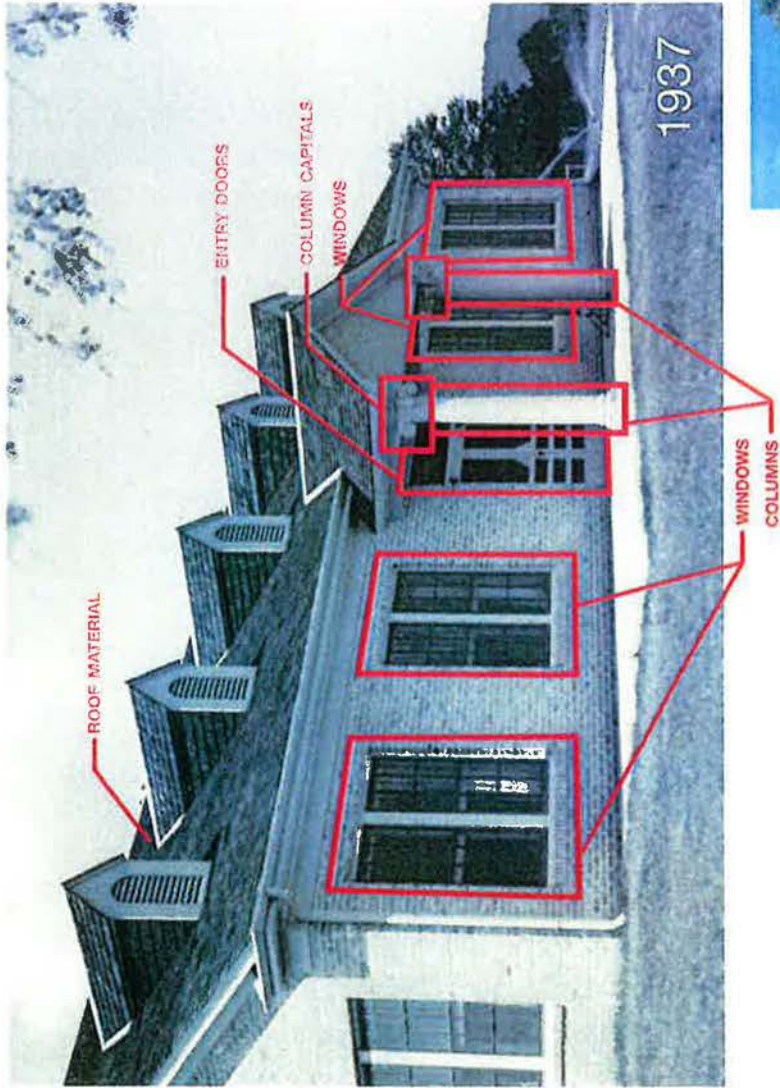
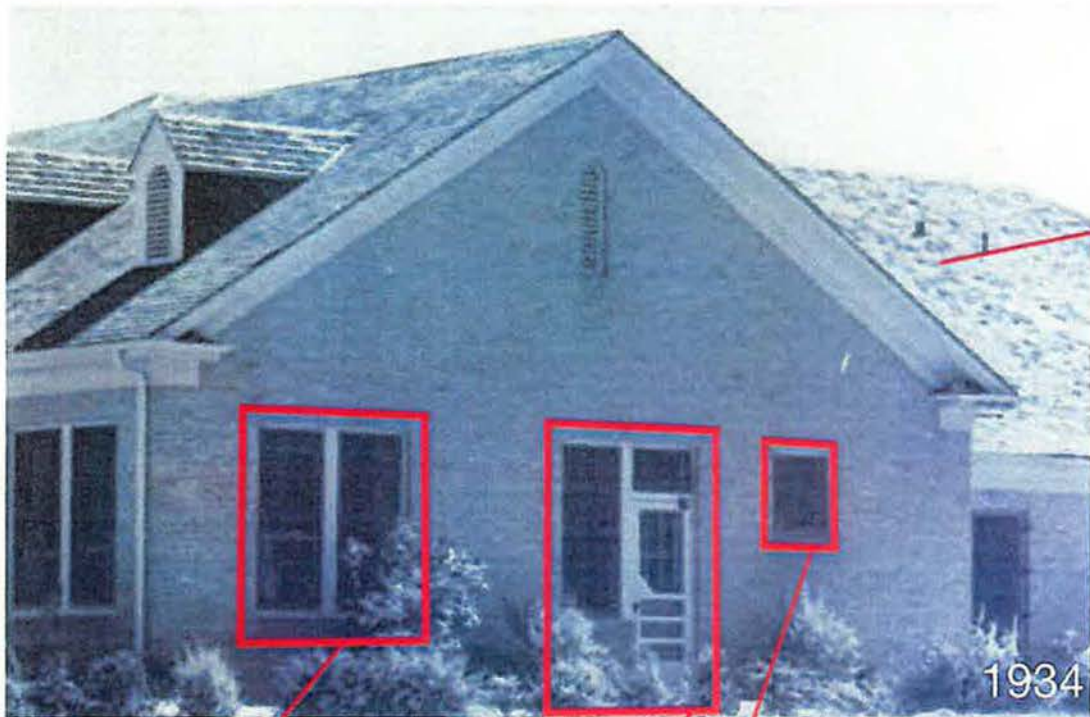


FIGURE 27



ROOF MATERIAL

1934

WINDOWS CHANGED

SIDE ENTRANCE DOOR CHANGED
WINDOW AND TRANSOM FILLED IN

WINDOW FILLED IN

AIR CONDITIONER UNITS
ADDED IN HISTORIC
WINDOWS

ELECTRIC
CONDUITS
ADDED

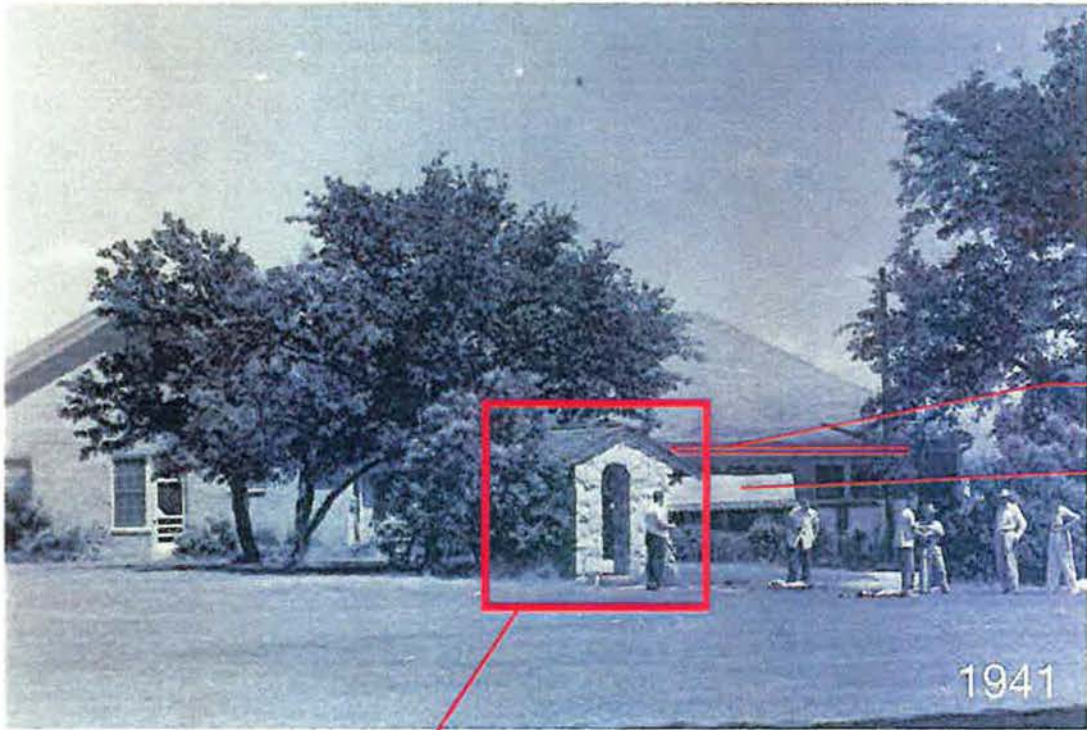
PORCH ROOF
ADDED



FENCE ADDED

2015

FIGURE 28



PORCH ROOF
ADDED

AWNING REMOVED

STARTER HOUSE
REMOVED



FENCE ADDED

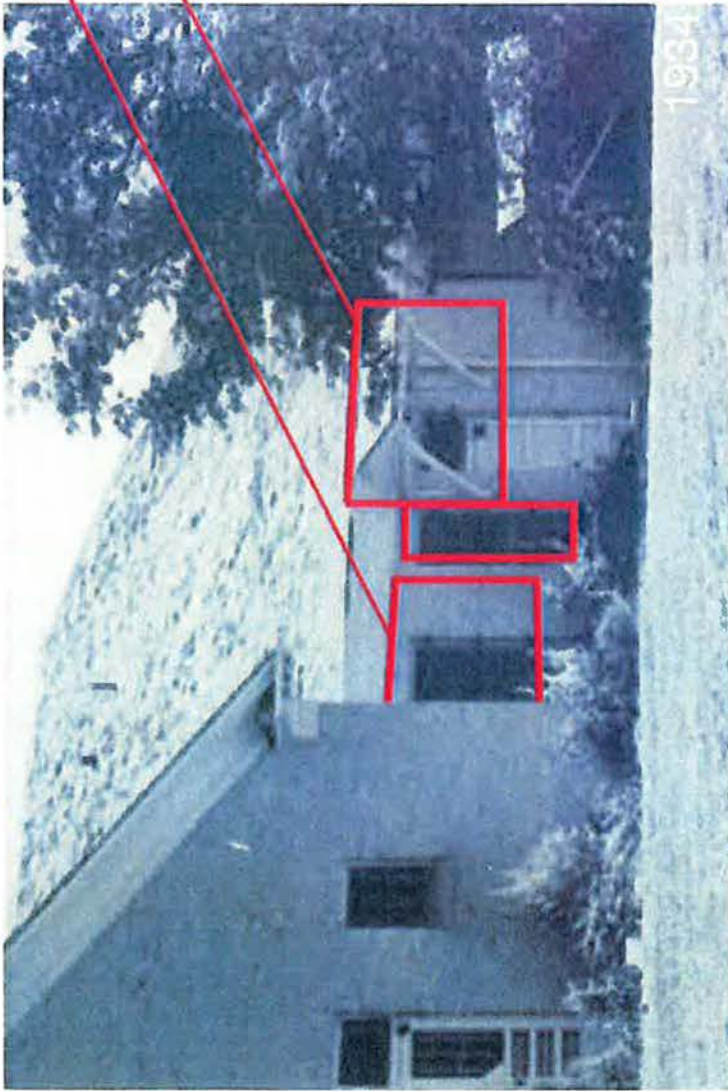
PORCH ADDED

PATIO ADDED

SHED/SCORE
BOARD ADDED

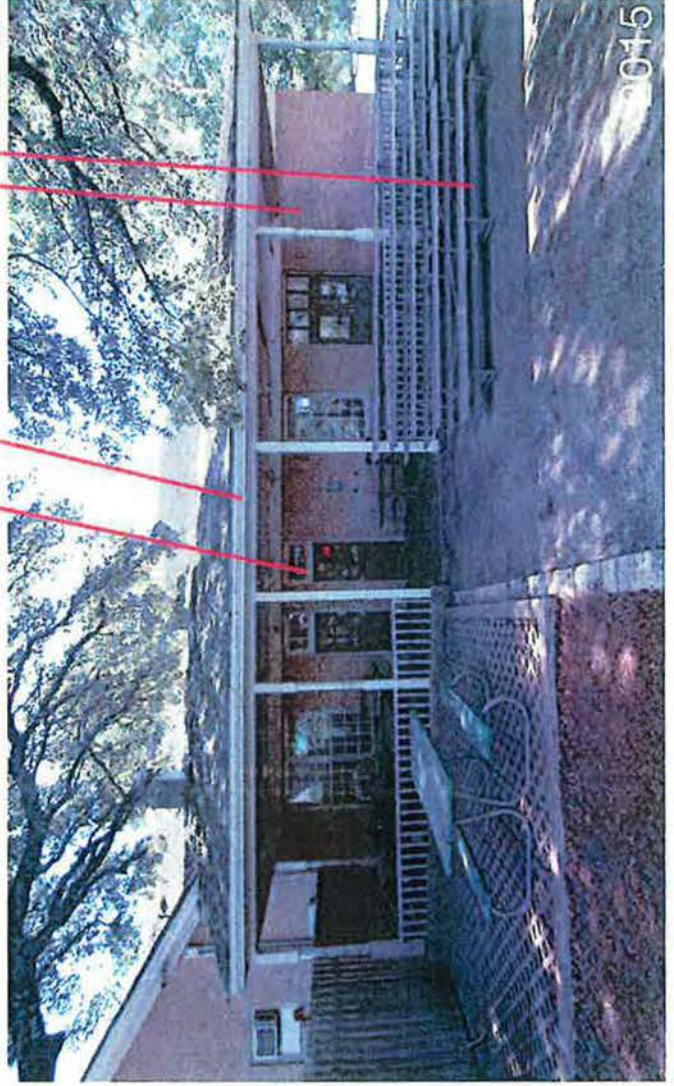
2015

FIGURE 29



WINDOW CHANGED

STOOP REMOVED,
LARGER ROOF ADDED



DOOR ADDED
PORCH ROOF
ADDED

WINDOW
AND DOOR
BRICKED UP
PATIO ADDED

FIGURE 30

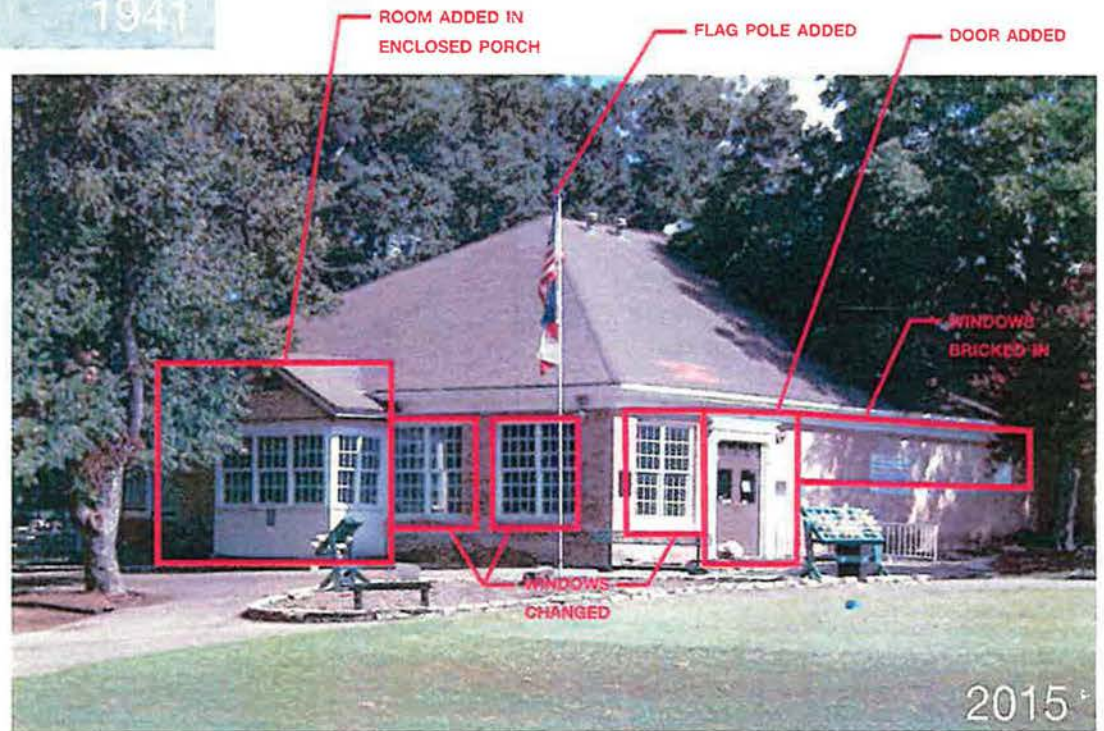
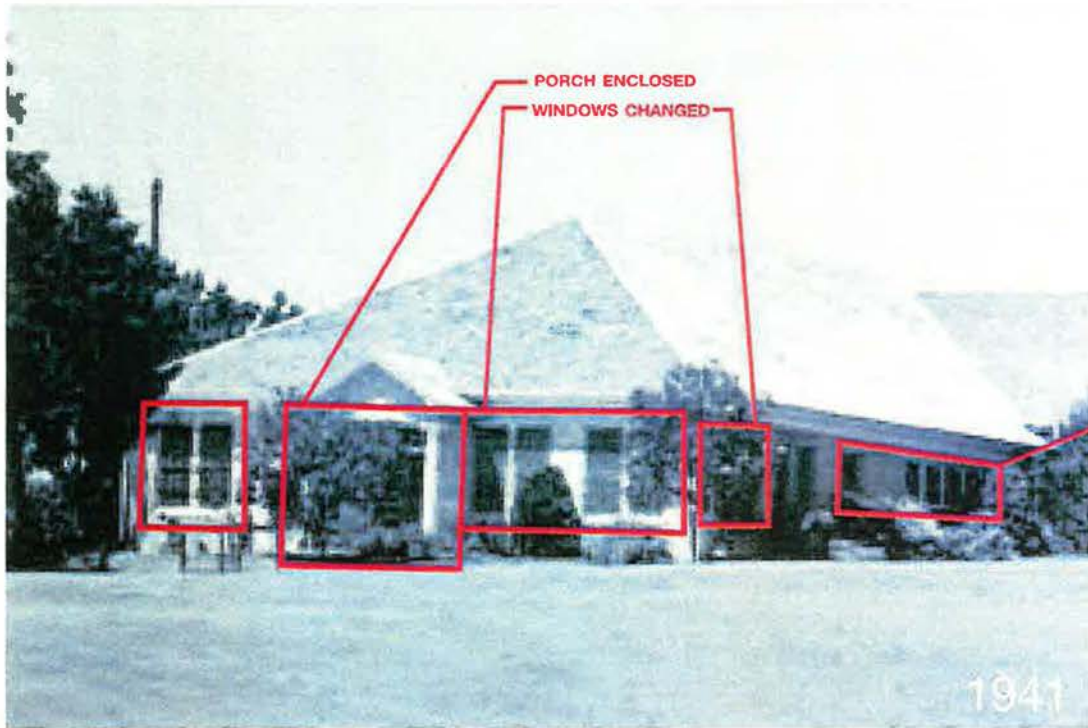


FIGURE 31



WINDOWS BRICKED IN

LIGHT FIXTURE REMOVED

WINDOWS CHANGED

1937



WINDOWS BRICKED IN

WINDOWS CHANGED

WINDOWS CHANGED

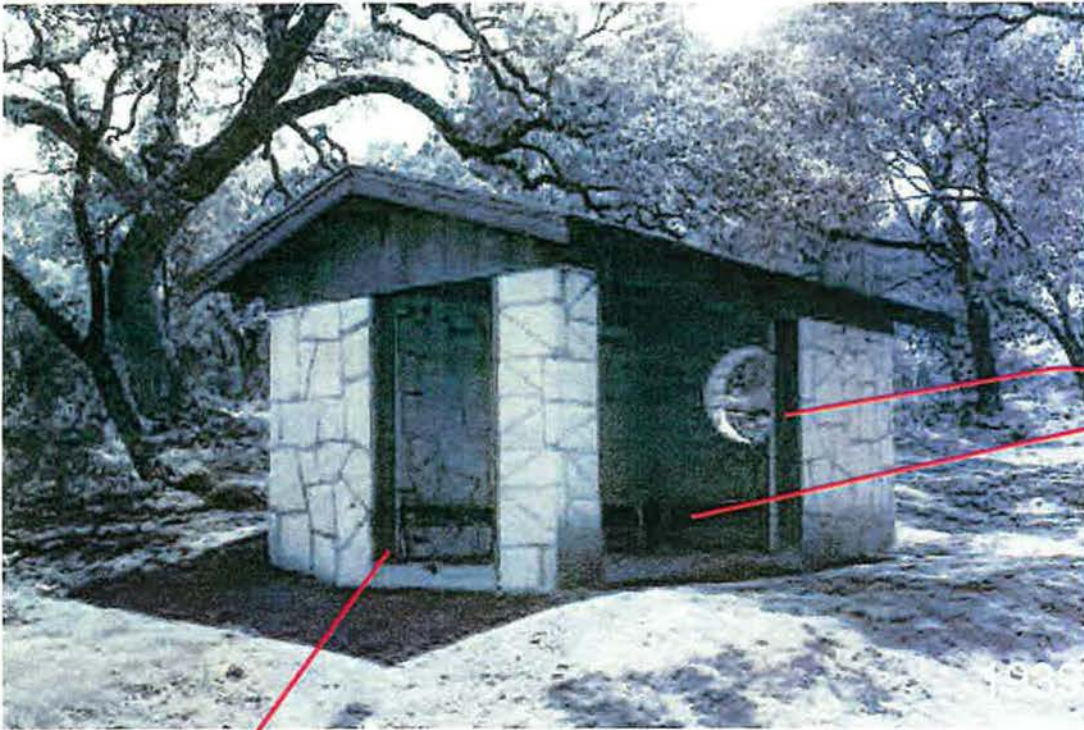
DOOR ADDED

PUTTING GREEN ADDED

HVAC UNITS ADDED

2015

FIGURE 32



TRIM BOARD
REMOVED

TRIM BOARD
REMOVED

BENCH
REMOVED



SOFFIT CHANGED

BENCH CHANGED

SLAB ADDED

2015

FIGURE 33

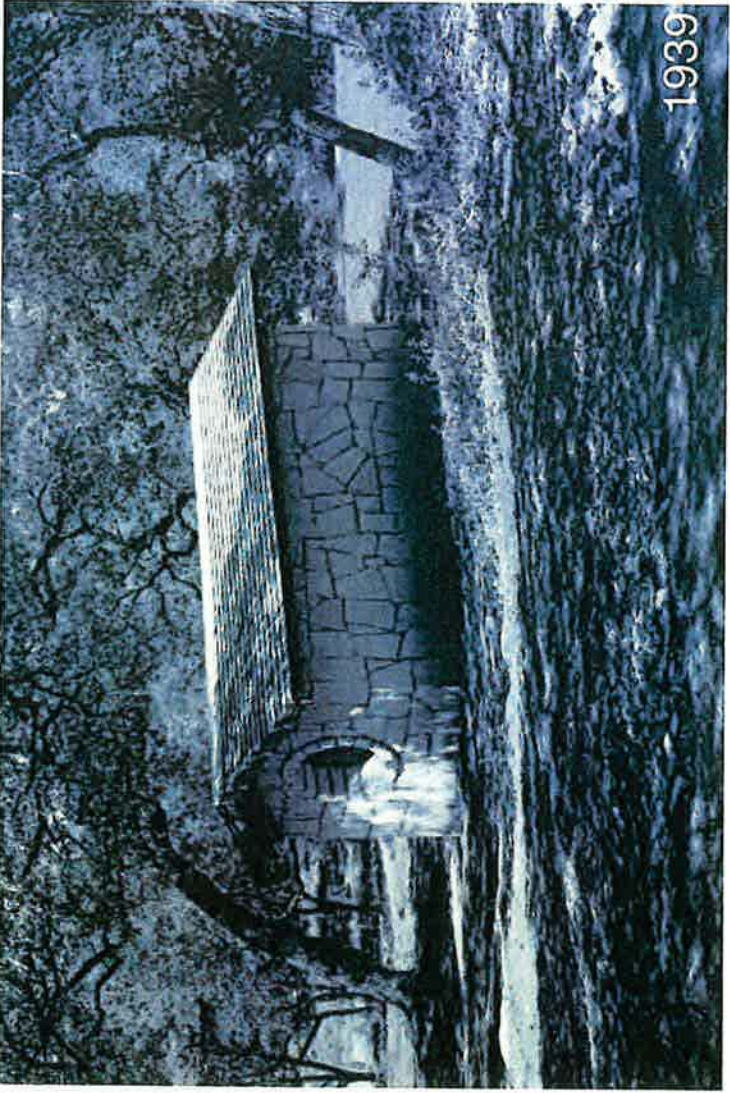
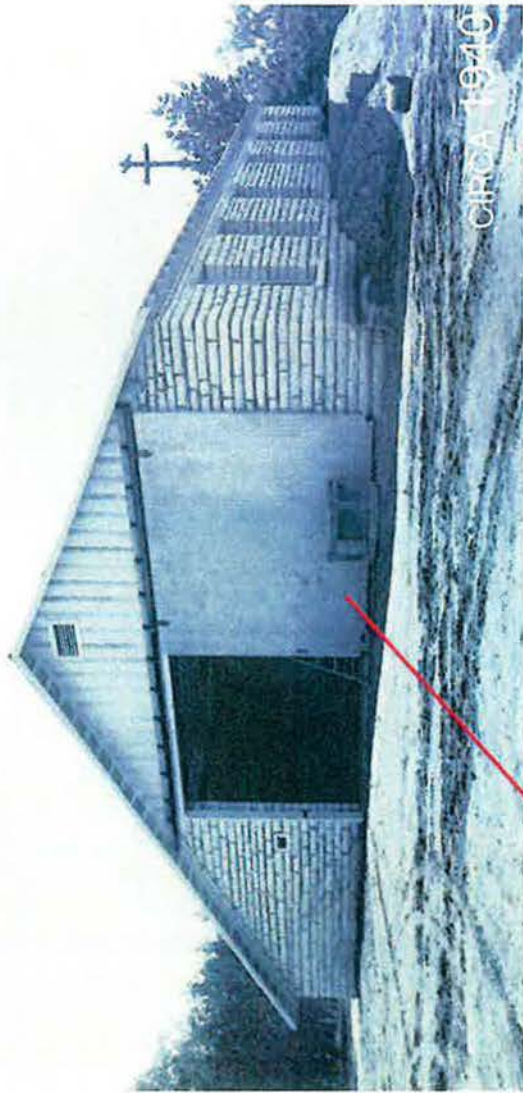


FIGURE 34



CIRCA 1940



FIGURE 35

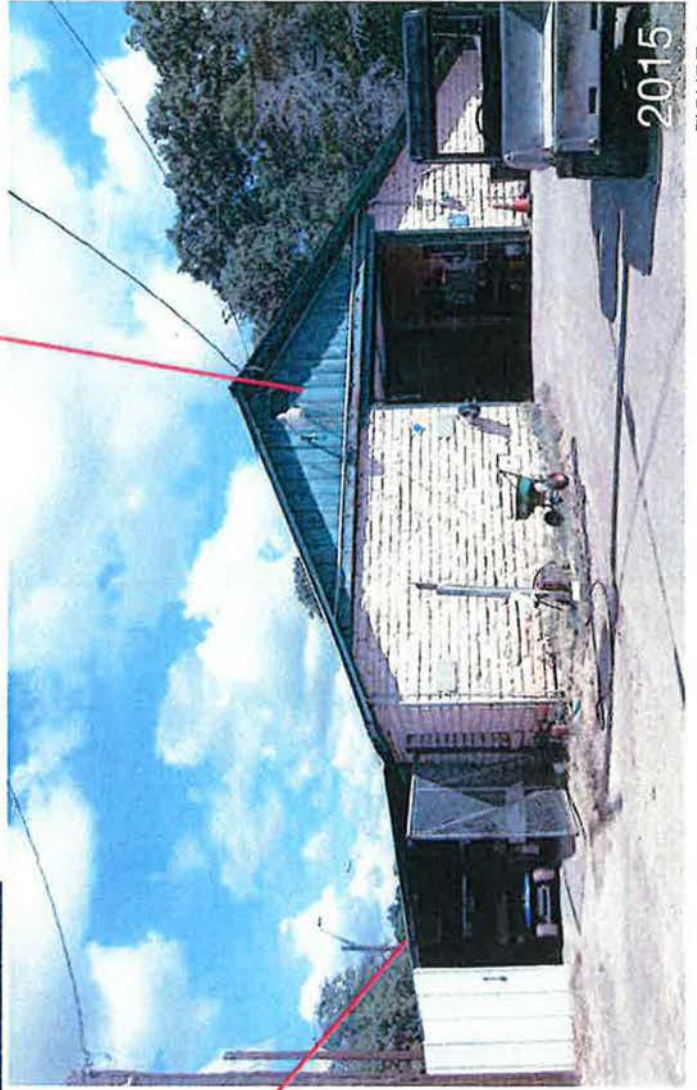
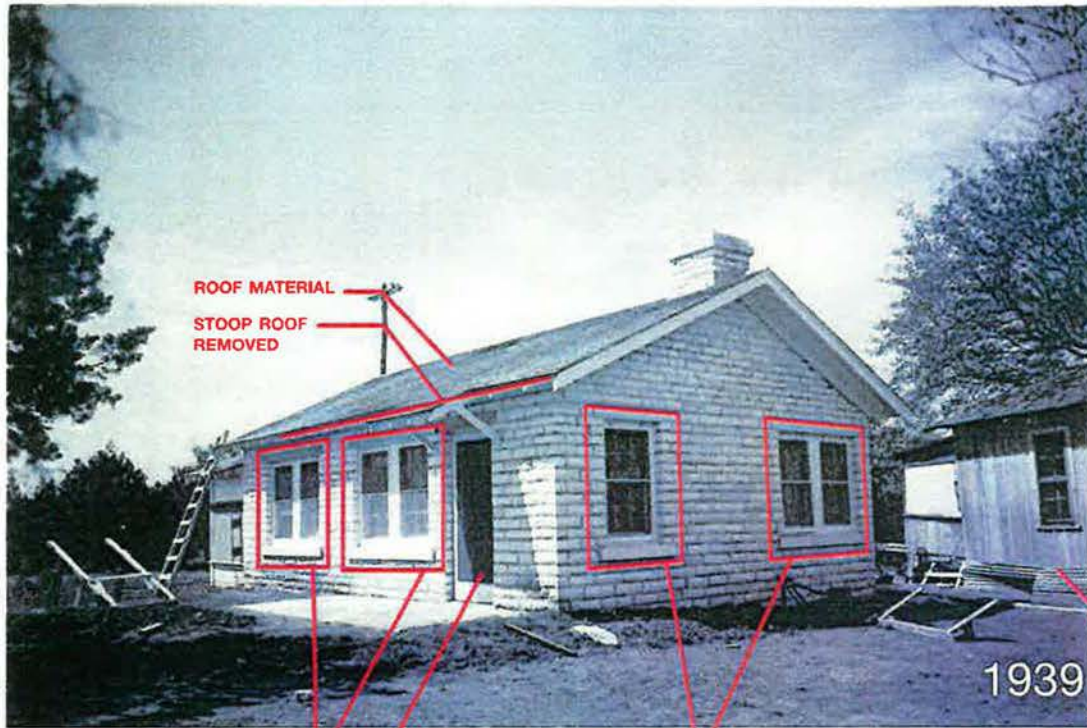


FIGURE 36



ADDITION ON REAR OF HOUSE

OUTBUILDING
REMOVED

WINDOW SCREENS REMOVED

WINDOW SCREENS
REMOVED

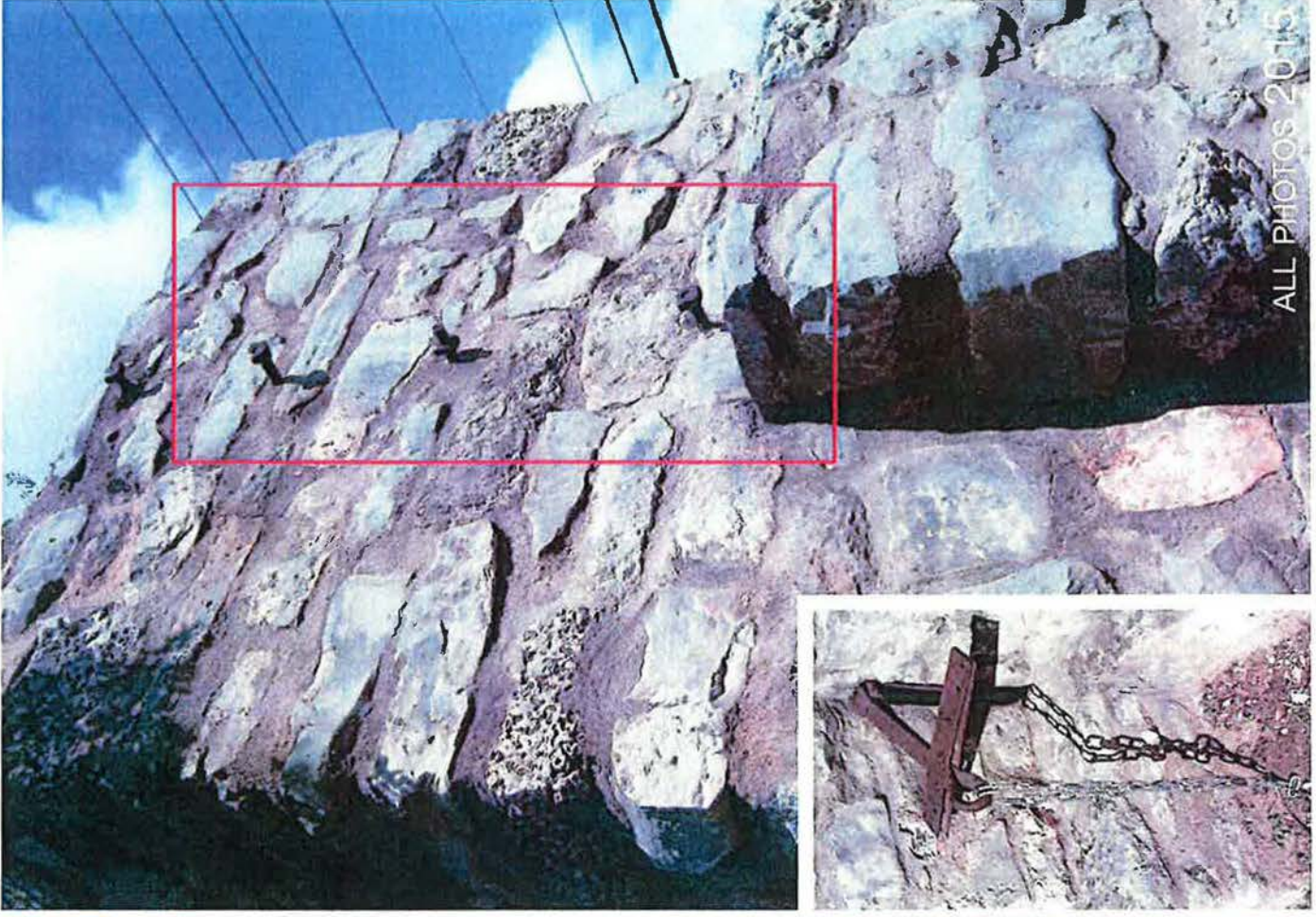
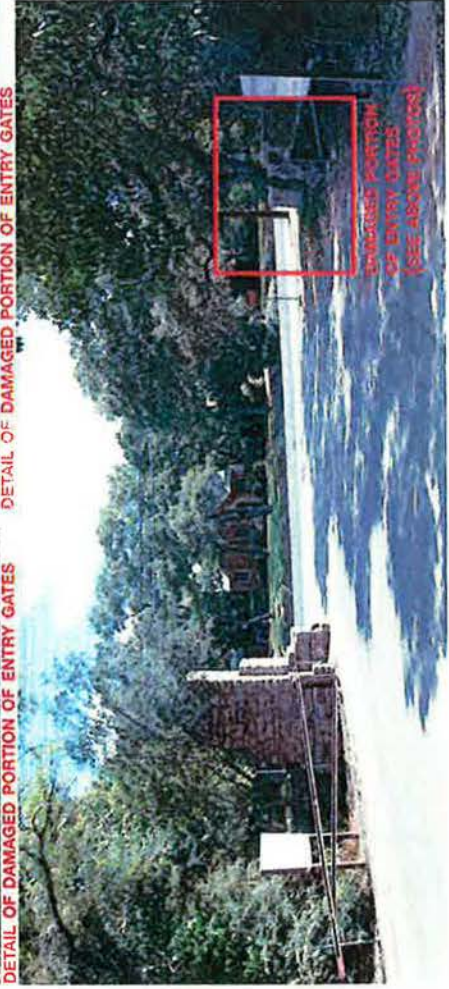
DOOR SCREEN REMOVED

WINDOWS
REMOVED/AC
UNIT ADDED

PORCH ENCLOSED
AND ENLARGED



FIGURE 37



DETAIL OF EMBEDDED BOLTS, EVIDENCE OF MISSING HARDWARE

APPENDIX 4

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Lions Municipal Golf Course Clubhouse

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 2901 Enfield Road

City or town: Austin State: Texas County: Travis

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide ___ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___A ___B ___C ___D

_____ Signature of certifying official/Title:	_____ Date
_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
_____ Signature of commenting official:	_____ Date
_____ Title :	
_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>5</u>	<u> </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Recreation and Culture

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Recreation and Culture

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival

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Rustic Depression-Era Architecture

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Stone/limestone, Brick, Wood

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

See Continuation Sheets, Section 7, Page 1

Narrative Description

See Continuation Sheets, Section 7, Pages 1-4

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8. Statement of Significance

s

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Social History

Period of Significance

Circa early 1951

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Kreisle, Edwin C.

Page, Charles Henry

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

See Continuation Sheets, Section 8, Page 1

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

See Continuation Sheets, Section 8, Pages 1-11

Lions Municipal Golf Course Clubhouse
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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

See Continuation Sheets, Section 9, Pages 1-4

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Austin History Center

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property approximately 2 acres

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UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

Clubhouse

1. Zone: 14	Easting: 2026393.58	Northing: 10995878.97
2. Zone: 14	Easting: 2026153.16	Northing: 10996008.07
3. Zone: 14	Easting: 2026190.05	Northing: 10996114.50
4. Zone: 14	Easting : 2026432.36	Northing: 10996069.64

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

Keepers Quarters and Maintenance Building

1. Zone: 14	Easting: 2025742.61	Northing: 10995818.11
2. Zone: 14	Easting: 2025583.34	Northing: 10995770.49
3. Zone: 14	Easting: 2025553.49	Northing: 10995907.41
4. Zone: 14	Easting : 2025700.20	Northing: 10996005.84

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

Entry Gate

1. Zone: 14	Easting: 2027088.90	Northing: 10996494.28
-------------	---------------------	-----------------------

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2. Zone: 14	Easting: 2027190.81	Northing: 10996437.37
3. Zone: 14	Easting: 2027154.30	Northing: 10996420.06
4. Zone: 14	Easting : 2027093.26	Northing: 10996457.27

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The University of Texas has chosen a boundary to encompass the most historically significant buildings, objects and structures at the site. This includes the Clubhouse and associated Lion Statue; the Entry Gate, the Keeper's Quarters and a WPA era Maintenance Building. Refer to Figures 55, 56 and 57 for complete verbal description.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The selected boundary represents the most important resources that will remain after the current lease with the City of Austin terminates and the overall property ceases to be a golf course. In addition, the existing 18 hole golf course does not retain sufficient integrity from the historic period being recognized by this nomination.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Mark Edwards, Brian Clevon, Melanie Lytle; Stanley Graves
organization: AECOM; Architexas
street & number: 12410 Milestone Center Dr, Ste 150; 2900 S. Congress St, Ste 200
city or town: Germantown; Austin state: MD; TX zip code: 20876; 78704
e-mail _____
telephone: 301-820-3000; 512-444-4220
date: April 2016

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

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- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

See Continuation Sheets, Additional Documentation, Pages 1-55

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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The University of Texas was given a 500 acre tract of land west of Austin in 1910 by University benefactor, George W. Brackenridge (the "Brackenridge Tract"). A portion of the Brackenridge Tract was leased to the Austin Lions Club in 1924 to develop a public golf course (now known as the Lions Municipal Golf Course). In 1936, the Lions Club transferred this lease to the City of Austin. The golf course property has a single-family residential neighborhood (Tarrytown) to the north across Enfield Road. To the east across Exposition Boulevard is a mixed neighborhood with apartments, a middle school, and commercial properties (some of the commercial properties are located on the Brackenridge Tract). The West Austin Youth Association has baseball fields and other facilities to the northeast of the golf course property, on Brackenridge Tract land leased from The University of Texas. The Lower Colorado River Authority headquarters is to the west of the golf course property, also on Brackenridge Tract land leased from The University of Texas. South of the golf course property, across Lake Austin Boulevard, The University of Texas has student housing and a biological field laboratory. (Figure 1).

The nominated property includes three contributing buildings, two contributing structures, and one contributing object which are within an eighteen-hole golf course (Figure 2). The contributing buildings include the Clubhouse (1930), Keeper's Quarters (1938-1939), and Maintenance Building (1938-1939). The contributing structure is Entry Gate Piers (1938-1939). The contributing object is a Lion Statue (1937). The historic entrance road and the course's private drive connect these resources. The surrounding golf course has undergone major changes since the period of significance (circa early 1951) and has lost its integrity; therefore, it is not included in this nomination (Figures 3-20).

1. Clubhouse, Contributing Building (Figures 21-28)

The clubhouse at Lions Municipal was designed in 1930 by local architect Edwin C. Kreisle. The clubhouse is a one-story building situated near the first and tenth tee boxes on a flat hilltop, surrounded by mature oak trees. Constructed in 1930 at a cost of \$15,000, the Colonial Revival clubhouse consists of load-bearing brick masonry and a composition shingle roof. The building faces north and is configured in a T-plan; a central corridor connects the ballroom bay to the pro shop bay. Next to the ballroom are a meeting room, storage room, and women's restroom. The central corridor divides the men's restroom and golf club storage to the east from dining room and kitchen to the west. The wheelchair ramp was added in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act. The corridor walls are filled with plaques commemorating past tournament champions. The pro shop is now situated in the original lounge area. An office for the head professional was constructed in place of the old pro shop. The current dining room and kitchen occupy the other part of the old pro shop.

The primary clubhouse elevation serves as the entry to the ballroom and faces the practice range to the north. This elevation is identified by a small accentuated gabled entry portico. The pedimented crown is supported by slender Doric columns, which replaced the original Ionic columns. The portico emerges into a commodious concrete slab porch surrounded by crepe myrtles. The primary clubhouse entrance doors were added during 1989 renovations. These doors have pane glass inserts and are topped with four transom windows. The front entrance originally had single-light over three-panel screen doors. The entry doors open into the original wood-floored ballroom and separate meeting room to the right. The ballroom also maintains its original hanging light fixtures. Single-hung windows are paired adjacently in four sets with 12/12 multi-pane glazing. The 12-light windows, with applied muntins replaced the

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original true 6-light windows. The moderate pitched side gable roof is flanked by five symmetrical gabled dormers with slatted ventilation windows. The roof material has been changed. A concrete tile front plaza and concrete benches have been added.

The east clubhouse elevation faces the practice putting green and is adjacent to the parking lot. This elevation shows the connection of the side gabled front bay to the cross hipped bay; these form the T-plan central corridor. The east elevation of the gabled front bay reveals a simple molded wooden cornice with shallow eaves. The moderately pitched roof line is close raked with a pair of cornice returns. A small arched slatted window provides ventilation to the attic above the ball room. The windows are single hung and paired adjacently in four sets with faux 12/12 multi-pane glazing. The 12-light windows replaced the original 6-light windows. The cross hipped bay reveals where six continuous small ribbon windows (now bricked and boarded) were originally located. A small window that broke from the other six ribbon windows was also bricked near the original Lions Club building plaque. A light fixture located in the gable louvered vent has been removed. Numerous windows and been blocked off and bricked in. The pro shop entry doors, similar to the primary elevation doors/transom windows, were added in 1989. However, unlike the primary clubhouse elevation, the pro shop entry doors are embellished with unpedimented entablature and decorative pilasters. Next to the pro shop entry on the southeast corner are two single hung windows with faux 12/12 multi-pane glazing consistent with the window pairing on the side gabled front bay.

The south elevation looks out to the first and tenth tee boxes, facing the wooded golf cart path and golf cart staging area. When the clubhouse was built in 1930, the gabled entry portico on the south elevation—identical to the ballroom portico on the side gabled front bay—led to the lounge and pro shop. Renovations in 1989 included enclosure of the south portico with wooden base boards and installation of seven smaller single-hung faux 8/8 multi-pane glazing windows. The original open porch and entry have been enclosed. Today the south portico is used as a starter's window. Unlike the primary elevation, the south elevation roof line is cross hipped. The windows are single hung and paired adjacently in three sets with faux 12/12 multi-pane glazing (again, replacing original 6-light windows); the fourth set was enclosed with brick during the 1989 renovations. A cart path and a flagpole have been added.

The west elevation faces the tenth fairway and the practice range. Large heritage oaks provide ample shade to this elevation. While the overall effect of the west clubhouse elevation endures, this side of the building has seen the most modification. The side-gabled front bay originally had two sets of paired single-hung windows with faux 12/12 multi-pane glazing and one single small window. The 12-light windows replaced the original 6-light windows. The 1989 renovations included removal of one paired window set in the center, boarding of the small window to the right, and an addition of a window air conditioning unit. The west elevation of the gabled front bay reveals a simple molded wooden cornice with shallow eaves. The moderately-pitched roof line is close raked with a pair of cornice returns. A small arched slatted window provides ventilation to the attic above the meeting room. Of the four building elevations, the cross-hipped west bay is least symmetrical with regards to placement of windows and doors. A pair of non-original single-hung windows with faux 12/12 multi-pane glazing and one of the entry doors are extant. The bracketed eaves on the entry doors have been dismantled. The

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most significant change to the cross-hipped west bay elevation is the continuous shed roof porch addition, along with a new set of paired doors with glass panes and transom windows. The porch roof addition is supported by spindled columns and balustrade atop a poured concrete slab. An additional door and a single-hung window with faux 12/12 multi-pane glazing were also added to the dining room and corridor during 1989. Two smaller paired windows with nine-pane glazing were enclosed with brick on the far southwest corner of the cross hipped west elevation. A small bracketed shed roof stoop was removed and replaced with a large shed roof porch addition. A fence, a patio, and electrical conduits have been added. The building maintains its integrity and original character in spite of renovations and an addition completed in 1989.

2. Keeper's Quarters, Contributing Building (Figures 29-32)

The Keeper's Quarters was built between 1938-1939 with funds and labor from the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and City of Austin. Design of this one-bedroom cottage is attributed to Austin architect Charles Henry Page. The quarters are located next to the Maintenance Barn to the south of the Clubhouse. The asymmetrical cottage is clad in hand-cut native limestone blocks. The gabled composition shingle roof features a rustic limestone rock chimney on the right. The front elevation reveals exposed raftering on the low-pitched roof with shallow eaves and extended bracketed eave over the wooden door on the right side of the elevation. A small concrete patio fronts half of this elevation. Two sets of paired single-hung 6/6 multi-pane glazing windows are supported by heavy cut limestone sills and topped with heavy cut limestone lentils. A bedroom was added to the left of the front elevation, replacing the wooden sleeping porch. Like the original cottage, this addition was also constructed of wood with three 6/6 multi-pane windows and a low-pitched roof with exposed raftering. The west side elevation shows a pair of single-hung 6/6 multi-pane windows and one single-hung 6/6 multi-pane window. The cut limestone lentils and sills are replicated on all windows. The rear elevation to the south has been altered with additions made after 1937. The Keeper's Quarters is a fine early example of rustic Depression-era craftsmanship.

In addition to the extensive alterations mentioned above, the bracketed flat roof stoop was replaced with a larger flat roof porch supported by wood posts; windows were removed and window air conditioning units installed; window and door screens were removed, the shingle roof was replaced with a metal roof, and a chimney cap was installed. Although alterations have occurred, most are reversible and do not permanently affect the building's integrity.

3. Maintenance Building, Contributing Building (Figures 33-38)

The Maintenance Building was constructed during 1938-39, as per a bronze WPA plaque on the west elevation. Design of the building is attributed to Austin architect Charles Henry Page. The building was used to store equipment and tools for the daily upkeep of the golf course. Like the nearby Keeper's Quarters, the Maintenance Building is also clad in hand-cut native limestone blocks and features a gabled sheet metal roof with an extremely low slope to the north elevation extending four feet above the foundation. The east elevation has a large metal retracting door above which the pediment is painted wood siding. The south elevation reveals exposed raftering on a low-pitched roof line with shallow eaves. Six recessed single-hung windows are arranged symmetrically, supported by heavy cut limestone sills and topped with heavy cut limestone lentils. The west elevation is identical to the east elevation

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with a large wooden sliding door and painted wood siding on the pediment. The foreshortened load-bearing wall on the north elevation consists of hand-cut limestone blocks.

Alterations include removal of both sliding doors, addition of a porch shed roof supported by wood posts, a plywood sheathed shed, and an entrance light. Two of the four elevations of this building have been substantially modified, but most alterations are reversible and do not permanently affect the building's integrity. The handsomely constructed Maintenance Building is good examples of the Depression-era architecture and craftsmanship that characterizes WPA parks and recreation structures.

4. Entry Gate Piers, Contributing Structure (Figures 39-42)

Labor to erect entry gate piers was funded by the WPA and the work was completed in 1938-1939. Design of the entry gate piers is attributed to Austin architect Charles Henry Page in 1938. The rustic limestone piers are constructed of native field limestone. The right pier is arranged geometrically with three projecting courses of stone blocks wrapping around a central pier. The left pier, by contrast, is foreshortened and less ornate. Both piers are connected to rock retaining walls that frame the perimeter of the property entrance. Smaller limestone rock piers are located at each segment of the retaining wall. While the right pier remains intact, a dislodged portion of the left pier is now located several yards away. The right entry pier also has some remnant historic hardware indicating some type of missing gate from the original construction. Adjacent to the piers is a State of Texas historic marker titled "Desegregation of Lions Municipal Golf Course" that was erected in 2009. The entry piers are good examples of the Depression-era architecture and craftsmanship that characterizes WPA parks and recreation structures.

5. Lion Statue, Contributing Object (Figures 43-46)

A commemorative plaque and cast concrete Lion Statue, donated and installed in 1937 by the Austin Lions Club, is located at the practice putting green outside the clubhouse, which was the first tee in circa early 1951.

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Summary

Lions Municipal Golf Course (“Lions Municipal”), built in 1924-25, was one of the earliest, if not the first, municipal golf courses in the “Old South” to be desegregated. Lions Municipal’s early date in relation to other cities in the South is now being documented, and the right of African American’s to play Lions Municipal was known in other parts of Texas in the early to mid 1950’s. This recognition beyond the Austin area gives Lions Municipal’s desegregation statewide importance. Regardless of whether or not one can prove that Lions Municipal was the first municipal course to desegregate, The University of Texas at Austin (UT) believes that its desegregation is a significant event that should be acknowledged, commemorated, and celebrated.

The period of significance is early 1951 when Austin’s city leadership publicly recognized that African Americans were playing Lions Municipal. The property includes the Clubhouse (1930), Keeper’s Quarters (1938-1939), Maintenance Building (1938-1939), Entry Gate Piers (1938-1939), and the Lion’s Statue (1937). Since in its construction, the Clubhouse has been the point of arrival for social and recreational activities at the site. The buildings meet National Register Criterion A at the state level of significance in the areas of Social History and Entertainment/Recreation as the earliest example of the racial desegregation of golf courses in Austin, Texas during the civil rights movement. The decision by Austin’s leaders to desegregate Lions Municipal Golf Course several years before the historic Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. Board of Education* and shortly after their decision in *Sweatt v. Painter* integrating the University of Texas Law School makes Lions Municipal an important part of the local and state story of social and cultural developments around race relations and progress in Austin.¹

History of Brackenridge Tract

Colonel George W. Brackenridge was a philanthropist and member of The University of Texas Board of Regents. He served on the Board for over 25 years, from 1886 to 1911 and from 1917 to 1919.² The University of Texas was created by the Texas Constitution of 1876 and subsequent enactment of the Texas Legislature. The campus was initially located on roughly 40 acres of land north of the Texas Capitol in Austin. By the turn of the century, the student body had grown to almost 2,000. The Board realized that the initial 40 acres would soon be insufficient to accommodate the University’s needs.

Colonel Brackenridge had a dream of combining land he owned in Austin along the banks of the Colorado River with property owned by Governor Pease situated between the Brackenridge land and the Texas Capitol for a 1,000 acre university campus.³ However, the Pease family was unwilling to part with their property. Colonel Brackenridge nevertheless remained resolute about contributing his land for a new campus. In 1910, he delivered a deed to The University of Texas of approximately 500 acres

¹ Lions Municipal was granted a Texas Historical Marker in 2009 to commemorate the desegregation that occurred on the course. The marker was installed in the right of way near the entrance to the golfcourse.

² Frank C. Erwin, Jr., “UT Austin – Brackenridge Tract – Regent Erwin’s Review of the History of the Tract” (unpublished written review, July 10, 1973), Board of Regents Meeting Minutes 3.

³ *Ibid.*, 4.

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for the purpose of advancing and promoting University education . . . in trust for the benefit of the University of Texas. . . .⁴

The Board accepted Colonel Brackenridge's grant on October 22, 1910.⁵

At the time of Colonel Brackenridge's death in 1921, the President of the University, Robert Vinson, was leading a campaign to relocate the University to the Brackenridge land.⁶ The issue made its way to the Texas Legislature. The Board of Regents embraced the recently deceased Colonel Brackenridge's dream and President Vinson's campaign, and sent a request to the Governor and legislature to relocate the University from the original 40 acres north of the Capitol to the Brackenridge land. However, this request inadvertently created a debate about the University's location. A great controversy erupted in the Texas Legislature. It was even proposed that state-wide referendum be conducted to decide whether the University should be moved away from Austin altogether. Toward the end of the legislative session, the citizens of Austin, ex-students of the University, and legislators who supported the University staying in Austin rallied to keep the University in Austin. In the last hours of the legislative session, a compromise bill was passed which abandoned relocation of the University to the Brackenridge land, but ensured that the University would remain in Austin on and around the original 40 acres. In the aftermath of that legislative event, the Board of Regents realized that the Brackenridge property would not be part of a university campus relocation at that time.⁷

Recognizing no immediate or even intermediate need for the land for a new campus, the Board of Regents focused on alternatives which nevertheless honored Colonel Brackenridge's desire that the land be used "for the purpose of advancing and promoting University education."⁸ After consideration of a number of income-producing interim uses, in 1924 the Board chose to lease 141 acres to an entity formed by the Austin Lions Club for the purpose of operating a golf course.⁹ In 1937, the Board approved a new lease whereby the City of Austin took over the golf course. The lease specified a fifty-year term ending in 1987 and provided that the City would make, with the assistance of the WPA, certain course improvements.¹⁰ In 1987, the Board of Regents and the City of Austin reached agreement to renew the lease of the golf course. Through a 1989 amendment to that renewal, the Board and the City agreed that the term of the lease will end in 2019.

⁴ Ibid., 78. See June 17, 1910 George W. Brackenridge Deed (Figure 54). That Colonel Brackenridge's intentions for the land are clear is reinforced by the terms of his grant of the land that is now Brackenridge Park in San Antonio. In the deed to San Antonio, Colonel Brackenridge specified that if the land should ever cease to be used as a public park then the title of the land would immediately pass to the State of Texas to be used for the benefit of The University of Texas.

⁵ Ibid., 5.

⁶ Ibid., 89.

⁷ Ibid., 10.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid., 12.

¹⁰ Ibid., 13.

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Since 1924, the golf course and other nearby Brackenridge land has been utilized in conformity with Colonel Brackenridge's desire. Two student housing projects are located on non-golf course land. Another portion of the property houses UT's Biological Sciences Experimental Field Laboratory. Between 1989 and 2007, for example, lease income and proceeds from the sale of portions of the land produced more than \$25.6 million in revenue, which the University has used to fund endowments, research and other university programs and projects.¹¹

In 2006, the Board of Regents commissioned a study of the Brackenridge Tract, including the 141 acres leased to the City. The study concluded, among other things, that

the lease of the land for a public golf course at a rental rate that is substantially below what the property could generate were it used for other purposes does not meet the intent of Colonel Brackenridge's gift.¹²

Based upon this study and other information considered, in February of 2011 the Board of Regents determined that it would allow the golf course lease to expire by its terms in 2019.¹³

During the public process of the Board of Regents' study of the land, a neighborhood group organized to support the continued use of the 141 acres as a golf course. As a result of the neighborhood group's effort, supporters discovered and brought to light that an event at the course had played an important early role in Austin's desegregation history.¹⁴ The University has also investigated this event, and the result of that research is set forth herein.

The University of Texas desires to preserve and commemorate the historic desegregation of Lions Municipal Golf Course. The University of Texas at Austin and The University of Texas System nominate for National Register listing the historic Lions Municipal Clubhouse and grounds (as described herein). In addition, due to their close proximity to the clubhouse and independent architectural and historical significance, the University also nominates the nearby WPA-constructed buildings and structures for listing in the National Register. The University will insure public access to these historic buildings and structures based on existing or comparable circulation routes.

Desegregation of Lions Municipal Golf Course

The events in the 1950's concerning African Americans being permitted to play golf at the City of Austin operated Lions Municipal Golf Course can be fairly reconstructed from interviews of those involved, newspaper articles and minutes from meetings of the Austin City Council. While the nomination form submitted by Mr. Tiemann and Mr. Page on behalf of Save Munny offers a different

¹¹ The Brackenridge Tract Task Force, *The Brackenridge Tract Task Force Report* (October 12, 2007), 14.

¹² *Ibid.*, 34.

¹³ The Board of Regents of The University of Texas System (Meeting Minutes, February 18, 2011).

¹⁴ Kevin Robbins, "Austin's Munny Might be Civil Rights Landmark," *Austin American-Statesman*, October 26, 2008.

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account,¹⁵ the University believes that the following detailed narrative which is based on the words of the key actors in the desegregation event is the most cohesive and accurate. The story of Lions Municipal's desegregation is told by the first-hand statements of four people who were directly involved in the relevant events of the early 1950's. The first is Beverly Sheffield (Figure 49), who served the City of Austin for over forty years. Mr. Sheffield was head of Austin's Parks & Recreation Department in the late 1940's and early 1950's. He tells how the City introduced the path toward desegregation. Next, Marion Milroy "Doc" Curry (Figure 47), an African American and the former athletic director and dean of education at Houston-Tillotson College, tells of his involvement. Third, Taylor Glass (Figure 50), an Austin business leader and the City's Mayor from 1949 to 1951, picks up the story. Finally, Emma Long, Austin's first female councilperson and who served for nearly twenty years, describes how what happened with Doc Curry at the Lions Municipal clubhouse influenced the civil rights policy direction of the City of Austin.

Beverly Sheffield recalled that before anyone approached City of Austin officials about integrating swimming pools, playgrounds and other recreational activities, city leaders decided to address the situation.¹⁶ Concerning golf at the city's municipal courses, Mr. Sheffield and Mayor Glass formulated a strategy so that African Americans would likely begin playing without any controversy. The first part of the plan was that whenever an African Americans "really put the money on the counter . . . and wanted to play," they would be permitted to do so.¹⁷ In addition, Mr. Sheffield and Mr. Glass decided that the golf community would be informed of the plan. Mr. Sheffield remembered "meeting with the Golf Association out . . . at Hancock [, the city's other municipal course,] one evening."¹⁸ At the meeting, Mr. Sheffield explained what the city intended to do, and he discovered that Austin's golfers "were pretty agreeable to it".¹⁹ Thereafter, Mr. Sheffield recalled that "the first time a Black came up to the counter to test us, put their money down, well we said, 'Play.'"²⁰

In his late thirties, Doc Curry earned a master's degree in education from Ohio State University.²¹ During that time, he had taken up the game of golf, which from then on was a life-long passion. In 1951, he came to Austin upon being accepted into the University's doctoral program. Two of his friends were Lawrence Britton, also admitted to the University's post-graduate program at the same time as Mr. Curry,²² and Arthur Shaw.²³ These three African Americans knew Beverly Sheffield, the director of the

¹⁵ See infra at ft. n. 5.

¹⁶ Beverly Sheffield, interview tape #3150, audio, Austin History Center, Austin Public Library, Austin, Texas.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Del Lemon, "Science of Golf: Game of Distraction, Then Satisfaction, to Curry," *Austin American-Statesman*, October 16, 1994.

²² Larry Britton (son of Lawrence Britton), in discussion with the author, March 11, 2016.

²³ Del Lemon, "Remembering an Era When the City's Golf Facilities Weren't Open to All," *Austin American-Statesman* February 24, 2000.

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Austin Parks and Recreation Department. The Austin American-Statesman describes what occurred:

One morning, while [Mr. Shaw and Mr. Curry] waited outside, [Mr.] Britton breached local golf etiquette and went inside the Lions Municipal pro shop [clubhouse] and telephoned the Parks and Rec Department.

“Which way is it going to be?” Britton asked Sheffield. “Either you’re open or you’re not.”²⁴

The words of Austin’s then Mayor, Taylor Glass, tell the next part of the story.

I remember one day, I got a call from City Hall wanting to know – there were two colored boys playing golf on the course. . . . So I said, “Well I’ll be right up there.”²⁵

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Taylor Glass (Mayor), interview by Joe O’Neal, May 24, 1974, p. 9, transcript, Austin History Center, Austin Public Library, Austin, Texas. Save Muny’s account of what occurred before the April 5, 1951 council meeting differs in that it is based upon “two young African Americans who had walked on to play Lions Municipal Golf Course.” Save Muny, NPS Form 10-900, Statement of Significance, p. 22 at ft. n. 65 (11/2015). In its initial submission, Save Muny placed complete reliance on the 1974 interview of Taylor Glass for this account. See Save Muny, NPS Form 10-900 Statement of Significance, p. 21 at ft. n. 654 (6/24/15). Mayor Glass does refer to “two colored boys.” For example, he recalled, “[W]ell we’ve got two colored boys playing golf on the golf course, went up there on their noon lunch hour [and] they got their equipment [and] they’re half way around the course [and] they want to know what to do about it” (Taylor Glass (Mayor), interview by Joe O’Neal, May 24, 1974, p. 10, transcript, Austin History Center, Austin Public Library, Austin Texas). Maybe it was two young boys. The evidence is not conclusive. But Mayor Glass does recall that the incident began for him “one day [when he] got a call from city hall wanting to know” how to respond to two African American players at Lions. (ibid., 9). Mayor Glass further remembers telling the person who called him, “Well, I’ll be right up there” (ibid.). Thus, from Mayor Glass’ interview one can conclude:

- (a) A call came to someone at City Hall.
- (b) The person at City Hall then made an internal call to Mayor Glass.
- (c) The subject of the call concerned African Americans at Lions Municipal during their noon lunch hour with their equipment.

The interview from Mr. Sheffield reveals that Mayor Glass, Mr. Sheffield and perhaps others created the atmosphere for what would eventually occur. In a conscious effort to avoid controversy, they let it be known in Austin’s golf community that if African Americans wished to pay their green fees to play municipal golf, they would be allowed to do so (Beverly Sheffield, interview tape #3150, audio, Austin History Center, Austin Public Library, Austin Texas). From Mr. Curry’s account, while he and Mr. Shaw waited outside the clubhouse, Mr. Britton went in and placed a call to someone the men knew: Beverly Sheffield, head of the Parks and Recreational Department, presumably at City Hall. Mr. Britton asked Mr. Sheffield the crucial question, “Which way is it going to be? Either you’re open or you’re not.” Adding this information to Mayor Glass’ recollections causes most of the uncertainty to disappear.

- (a) The person who received the call at City Hall was Beverly Sheffield. Mr. Sheffield was expecting just such a call.
- (b) Mr. Sheffield then made an internal call to Mayor Glass.
- (c) The subject of the call concerned African Americans, namely Curry, Britton and Shaw, at Lions Municipal around the noon hour with their equipment wanting to play

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Before Mayor Glass left his office, probably in route to Beverly Sheffield's office, he telephoned fellow councilman Bill Drake. He told Mr. Drake,

Well we've got two colored boys playing golf on the golf course, went up there on their noon lunch hour[, and] they got their equipment [and] they're half way around the course [and] they want to know what to do about it.

Mr. Drake replied, "Well, what do you want to do about it?"²⁶ Mayor Glass said,

Well, I personally was raised on a farm with them, we played ball together, worked in the cotton patch together, we were doing just about anything you can think about together, rode horseback together, anything you can think of. They never did bother me [and] that old golf course is pretty big open space out there[. I] don't see why it ought to bother anybody out there[.] I'm for leaving them alone [and] not even calling the newspaper [and] see what happens.²⁷

Mr. Drake replied, "I am with you." Mayor Glass then called Will T. Johnson, another council member. Mayor Glass recalled,

I knew Mr. Johnson was just like us and we told him how we felt. He said, "I think it is the wisest thing you have ever done. Don't call the press either." So we went on [and] let them play [and] never heard a word.²⁸

In March of 1951, Beverly Sheffield met with City Manager Walter Seaholm, the manager of Lions Municipal, Tom Penick, and the manager of Hancock Municipal Golf Course, the City's other municipal course, Felix George.²⁹ They discussed "'tentative' plans . . . for Negro clubhouse facilities at [Lions] Municipal Golf Course" (Figure 53).

What had begun with Mr. Curry and his companion Mr. Britton's phone call from the Lions Clubhouse influenced the desegregation direction of the City of Austin beginning at the April 5, 1951 city council meeting. Dr. Everett Givens was an important leader and spokesman within the African American community. On April 5, 1951, he appeared before the council to request that a fire station be built in

The November 2015 NPS Form 10-900 submitted by Save Munny adds brand new information from Dr. William Bacon, who recalls that "[o]ne of the two African American youths who played that day was Alvin Propps." Save Munny, NPS Form 10-900, Statement of Significance, p. 22 at ft. n. 65 (11/2015). Again, this may have been the case. The evidence is hardly conclusive. However, according to Save Munny, Mr. Propps was nine years old at the time (ibid.). He would seem a bit young to be with friends at Lions Municipal "on their lunch noon hour" with "their equipment".

²⁶ Taylor Glass (Mayor), interview by Joe O'Neal, May 24, 1974, p. 9, transcript, Austin History Center, Austin Public Library, Austin, Texas.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Author unknown, "Negro Golfers Plans Ordered," *The Austin Statesman*, March 12, 1951.

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east Austin.³⁰ He also made a presentation seeking the construction of a golf course at one of two east Austin locations. He further sought the construction of playgrounds and purchase of equipment for two schools. And he encouraged the council to approve the installation of streetlights in African American neighborhoods.

Concerning the golf course, Mayor Glass spoke in favor of building an east Austin course as soon as possible.³¹ But councilwoman Emma Long (Figure 48) had a different view. Her memory of the event is as follows:

So Dr. Givens came in after the bond issue passed [and] said now we want our golf course. And I said, “[T]hat’s ridiculous, to have a golf course with half a dozen Blacks playing on it.” I said, “[W]e need that money for children [and] parks. There’s no reason in the world why you shouldn’t use our golf course.” I moved that everybody be allowed to use the golf course. Well this surprised everybody [and] it passed.³²

The Austin Statesman published the following report of the April 5, 1951 council meeting:

Councilwoman Emma Long Thursday expressed opposition to construction of a Negro golf course with public funds until more necessary services for Negroes have been provided.

She said she would not favor spending \$250,000 for the proposed golf course while the City’s Negro population badly needs better streets, more sewer lines and removal of the City’s incinerator from the heart of the east side.

* * * *

She noted Negro golfers are now using the municipally-owned Lake Austin Boulevard course and added she could see no reason to build a Negro course until more pressing needs are provided. She said she would not oppose construction of the course later.³³

In the aftermath of the April 1951 council meeting, Mr. Curry recalls,

It was really a big deal when Lions Municipal finally permitted us on the course. . . . They would allow us to tee off between 6:30 and 7 in the morning. Black players from Houston even heard about it because Memorial Park was still closed to Blacks. Sometimes there’d be six or seven carloads come up from Houston. You could pay your green fees inside, but if you wanted peanut-butter crackers, you had to go back outside to one of the old caddie windows and order it

³⁰ Austin City Council (Meeting Minutes, April 5, 1951).

³¹ Ibid.

³² Emma Long interview by Joe O’Neal, June 10, 1974, transcript, Austin History Center, Austin Public Library, Austin, Texas.

³³ Author unknown, “Golf Course for Negroes is Protested,” *The Austin Statesman*, April 6, 1951.

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that way.³⁴

The story is a story of a beginning: a phone call from the clubhouse led to an informal decision at city hall, which led to a city council public acknowledgement that allowing African Americans to play at the municipal course was best for the City and its citizenry. While the vestiges of segregation did not, however, come to an immediate end, it was a peaceful beginning. In commenting on what happened, Taylor Glass said,

Integration in Austin was handled good I think because it was started a long time ago. It's been the least amount of trouble of any city.³⁵

Historic Context

As this overview will show, what began at the Lions Municipal Clubhouse shortly before the April 5, 1951 Austin city council meeting is a matter that has received scant mention in national publications on either golf or desegregation. Nevertheless, the events represent an episode of importance in the early desegregation activities that were occurring in the 1950's in Austin and the State of Texas.

After the Civil War, which ended the system of slavery, Congress passed the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which made citizens of all persons born in the country and afforded equal protection of the law to all citizens. The Fifteenth Amendment in 1870 granted African American men the right to vote, and in 1875, the Civil Rights Act stated all races were entitled to equal treatment in public accommodations. Yet by the end of the nineteenth century, the rights of African Americans in the South, and to a lesser degree in the North, were still severely restricted. The 1896 Supreme Court decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson* stated that "separate but equal" accommodations were fair and not a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. Subsequently, segregation became enshrined in southern state laws and also in local laws, and customs throughout the United States restricting African Americans from sections of theaters, restaurants, transportation, and public facilities, and limiting their ability to vote, live in certain areas, and run for office. These segregation laws were known as Jim Crow laws and were not widely challenged with success until *Brown v. Board of Education*, 347 U.S. 483, in 1954. Full rights for African Americans, however, were not achieved until the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Texas was a southern state where Jim Crow laws were widespread, although it is interesting to note that Travis County (with Austin as its county seat) had been one of only 18 Texas counties (out of 122) that voted against secession in 1861.³⁶ The decision by Austin's leaders to desegregate its municipal golf

³⁴ Del Lemon, "Remembering an Era When City's Golf Facilities Weren't Open to All," *Austin American-Statesman*, February 24, 2000.

³⁵ Taylor Glass (Mayor), interview by Joe O'Neal, May 24, 1974, p. 9, transcript, Austin History Center, Austin Public Library, Austin, Texas.

³⁶ Larry Britton (son of Lawrence Britton), in discussion with the author, March 11, 2016

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course several years before *Brown v. Board of Education* makes the Lions Municipal Golf Course an important part of the local and state story of social and cultural developments around race relations.

Although the Lions Municipal Golf Course was segregated from its beginning, there were growing opportunities for southern African Americans to participate in the ancient, but relatively recently adopted in the United States game of golf. The desegregation of the military, especially in post war America, had opened access to golf for African Americans: “During and after the war, black soldiers and sailors enjoyed more access to courses on military bases [see Table 1], while black middle class citizens joined a number of private (although still segregated) clubs.”³⁷ However, while African Americans had helped build Lions Municipal Golf Course and were employed as caddies on the course, before circa early 1951, Austin’s African American golfers did not have a regulation layout on which to play.

Table 1. Military Golf Courses in the Confederate South Open by 1950

Golf Course	Installation	State	Opened
Pine Haven GC	Pine Bluff Arsenal	AR	1948
Eglin AFB GC – Falcon course	Eglin AFB	FL	1925
Eglin AFB GC – Eagle course	Eglin AFB	FL	1925
NAS Jacksonville GC	NAS Jacksonville	FL	1943
Taylor’s Creek GC	Fort Stewart	GA	1950
Cole Park GC	Fort Campbell	KY	1947
Lindsey GC	Fort Knox	KY	1943
Warrior Hills	Fort Polk	LA	1950
Ryder GC	Fort Bragg	NC	1930
Paradise Point GC - Gold Course	MCB Camp Lejeune	NC	1915
Paradise Point GC - Scarlett Course	MCB Camp Lejeune	NC	1946
Sound of Freedom GC	MCCS Cherry Point	NC	1946
The Legends at Parris Island GC	MCRD Parris Island	NC	1946
Arnold AFB GC	Arnold AFB	TN	1940
Sunset GC	Fort Bliss	TX	1934
Gateway Hill GC	Lackland AFB	TX	1946
Gallery GC	ANS Whidbey	VA	1948
Deer Cove GC	Cheatham Annex Naval Base	VA	1943
Gunston GC	Fort Belvoir	VA	1948

³⁷ George B Kirsch, *Golf in America* (Champaign: University of Illinois Press, 2009), 150, cited in Sanjeev Baidyaroy, “Blacks, Golf, and the Emerging Civil Rights Movement, 1947-1954,” (honors thesis, Carnegie Mellon University, 2011), 10. In this light, “together with Major League Baseball, the armed forces led the way in toppling Jim Crow in the immediate postwar period.” Stephen F. Lawson, “African American – Part Three, 1941-1954,” in *Civil Rights in America: Racial Desegregation of Public Accommodations*, ed. Susan Salvatore (Washington, DC, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Historic Landmarks Program, 2004 [Revised 2009]), 40.

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Golf Course	Installation	State	Opened
The Cardinal GC	Fort Lee	VA	1947
Sewell's Point GC	Fort Story	VA	1927
Medal of Honor GC	MCB Quantico	VA	1930
Aeropines GC - Hornet Course	NAS Oceana	VA	1948

The segregation of facilities was not however, a new debate in Austin when city staff, the mayor and council were considering how to handle African Americans playing at Lions Municipal. In 1950, the Supreme Court decided *Sweatt v. Painter*, 339 U.S. 629 (1950) had involved the University of Texas and was reported widely in the local press. The Court held that a African American, Heman Sweatt, should be admitted to The University of Texas School of Law because the University had not provided an equal educational opportunity through an attempt to create a separate law school.

Because the case originated in Austin, the *Sweatt* decision received extensive local press coverage, as did developments at the University in the aftermath of the *Sweatt* case (Figure 53).³⁸ Although there is no evidence that the mayor and council were specifically influenced by the *Sweatt v. Painter* decision, it is reasonable to conclude that the *Sweatt* decision did bring African Americans to Austin, such as “Doc” Curry and Lawrence Britton. Both came to attend The University of Texas and both had an interest in golf.³⁹

Following shortly after the desegregation of Lions Municipal, other local facilities were desegregated. In December 1951, the Austin public library system was integrated.⁴⁰ And in 1952, three “precedent-breaking Negro firemen” were appointed and assigned to an integrated fire station on Lydia Street.⁴¹

That the course was integrated without conflict and with minimal public debate was in contrast to the hostile resistance of many communities in the South. Further research is needed to determine if the quiet and peaceful nature of the desegregation (achieved without a court order) is typical or unique for other integrations of golf courses during the period, but based on Tiemann and Page’s research, other southern communities fought strongly against integration. Dates of court case decisions in Miami, Houston, Beaumont, Atlanta, and Nashville all demonstrate that Austin was earlier than these jurisdictions in

³⁸ “Sweatt UT Plea Upheld”, *Austin American*, June 6, 1950; Lyman Jones, “Two Negroes Enter UT,” *Austin Statesman*, June 7, 1950; “UT Approves 3 Negroes for Immediate Entrance,” *Austin American*, June 7, 1950. See also Almetris Marsh Duren, *Overcoming: A History of Black Integration at the University of Texas at Austin* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1979).

³⁹ A number of individuals identified by Save Munny have weighed in on the significance of the Sweatt case to the desegregation of Munny, but the evidence in the interviews with the people involved does not support any more than a speculative connection. Further scholarly research may reveal sufficient evidence to support the argument that the case influenced the desegregation decision of the city leadership or the black youths’ decision to play the course.

⁴⁰ Author unknown, “City Council Opens Library to Negroes,” *Austin Statesman*, December 27, 1951.

⁴¹ Author unknown, “13 Rookie Firemen Are Appointed; Group Includes Three Negroes,” *Austin Statesman*, August 29, 1952.

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desegregating its golf course. Other cities routinely fought desegregation of golf courses and other public accommodations even after *Brown*.

This having been said, unfortunately, there is insufficient scholarly historic context related to the successful integration of public golf courses and other recreational facilities in which to confidently place the Lions Municipal Golf Course within a national context and demonstrate how the property is unique or outstanding when compared to other properties of the same period on the national stage.⁴² In addition, no evidence has been found that the Lions desegregation provided any influence for other golf course integrations in other parts of the State or Nation.

The remarkable decision by Austin’s leaders to desegregate its municipal golf course several years before *Brown v. Board of Education* and over a decade before the Civil Rights Act of 1964 represented a great stride toward racial equality in Austin. The desegregation of the Lions Municipal Golf Course at such an early date provided a public recreational setting for all, regardless of race, and represents an important part of the local and state story of social and cultural developments around race relations.

⁴² A search of National Register listings for golf courses conducted in January 2016 showed that only twenty courses are currently listed. Of these, only eight of the twenty are located in former Confederate South states. Only one of these—the Lakeside Municipal Golf Course—discusses significance linked to the 1950s and desegregation. Three publically-available sources related to golf and African Americans were also reviewed (Robert McKay, “Segregation at Public Recreation,” *Virginia Law Review* 40, no. 6 (1954); Sanjeev Baidyaroy, “Blacks, Golf, and the Emerging Civil Rights Movement, 1947-1954” (honors thesis, Carnegie Mellon University, 2011); and Marvin P. Dawkins and Graham C. Kinloch, *African American Golfers During the Jim Crow Era* (Westport: Praeger 2000), but none include Munny in the listing of recreation facilities and golf courses found significant for their role in desegregation.

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Figure 2. Aerial Photo Showing Boundaries

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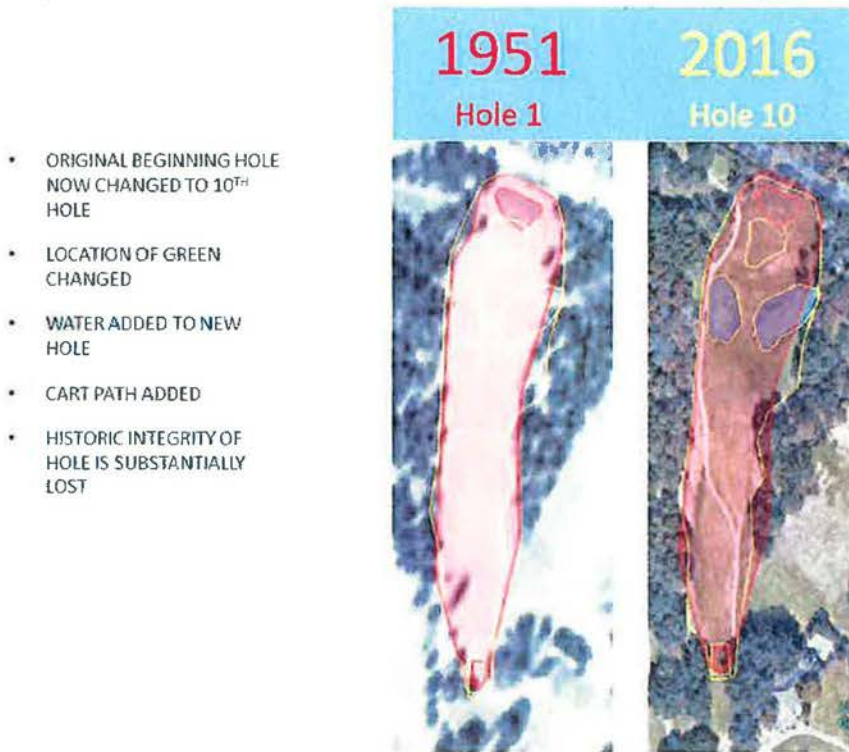


Figure 3. Changes to Hole 1 between 1951 and 2016

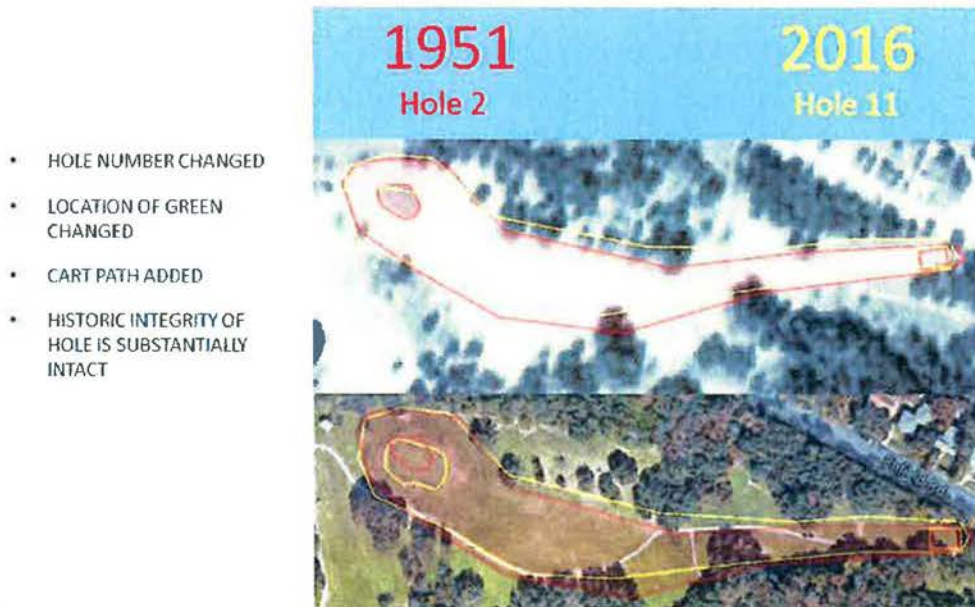


Figure 4. Changes to Hole 2 between 1951 and 2016

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- HOLE NUMBER CHANGED
- GREEN USED FOR HOLE 14
- DIRECTION OF FAIRWAY REVERSED AND SHIFTED
- TREES PLANTED IN APPROACH
- HISTORIC INTEGRITY OF HOLE IS SUBSTANTIALLY LOST



Figure 5. Changes to Hole 3 between 1951 and 2016

- HOLE NUMBER CHANGED
- LOCATION OF GREEN CHANGED
- DIRECTION OF FAIRWAY REVERSED
- CHANGED FROM STRAIGHT FAIRWAY TO DOGLEG RIGHT
- CART PATH ADDED
- HISTORIC INTEGRITY OF HOLE IS SUBSTANTIALLY LOST



Figure 6. Changes to Hole 4 between 1951 and 2016

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- HOLE NUMBER CHANGED
- LOCATION OF GREEN CHANGED
- DIRECTION OF FAIRWAY REVERSED
- WATER REATURE ADDED
- CART PATH ADDED
- HISTORIC INTEGRITY OF HOLE IS SUBSTANTIALLY LOST

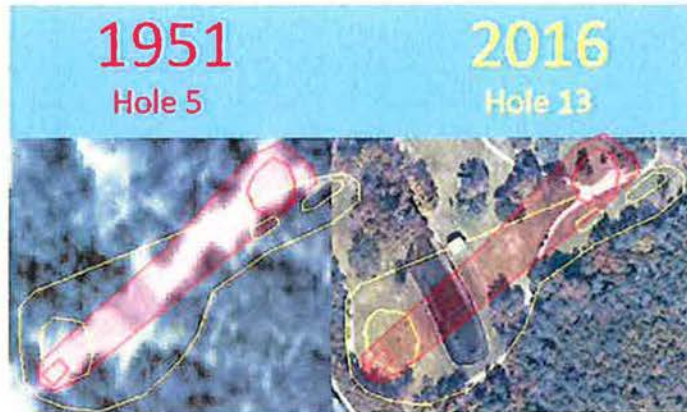


Figure 7. Changes to Hole 5 between 1951 and 2016

- HOLE NUMBER CHANGED
- LOCATION OF GREEN CHANGED
- DIRECTION OF FAIRWAY REVERSED
- WATER REATURE ADDED
- CART PATH ADDED
- CHANGED FROM DOGLEG RIGHT TO DOGLEG LEFT
- HISTORIC INTEGRITY OF HOLE IS SUBSTANTIALLY LOST



Figure 8. Changes to Hole 6 between 1951 and 2016

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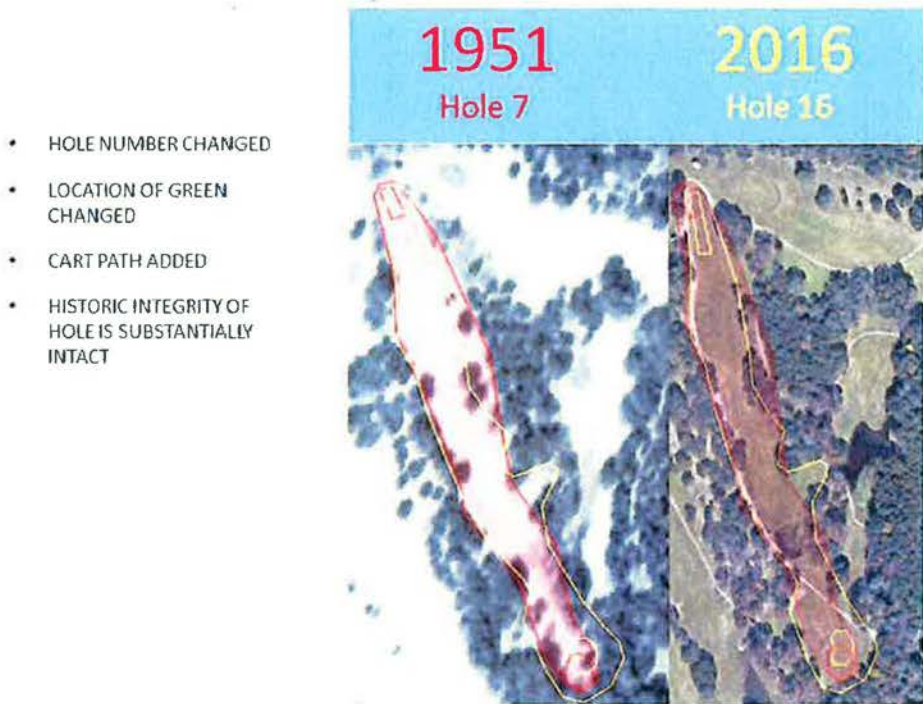


Figure 9. Changes to Hole 7 between 1951 and 2016

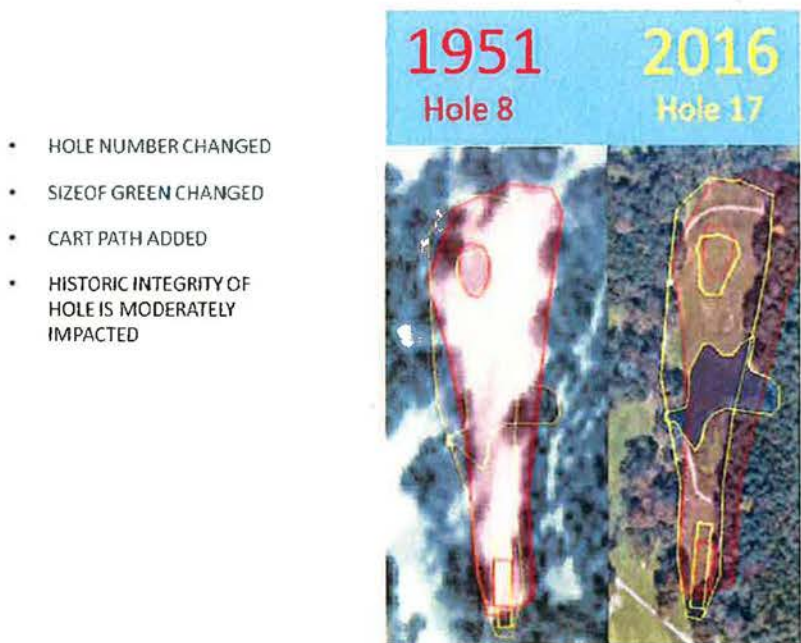


Figure 10. Changes to Hole 8 between 1951 and 2016

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- HOLE NUMBER CHANGED
- ORIGINALLY THE 9TH HOLE, NOW THE FINISHING HOLE
- SIZE OF GREEN CHANGED
- CART PATH ADDED THROUGH MIDDLE OF FAIRWAY
- HISTORIC INTEGRITY OF HOLE IS SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT

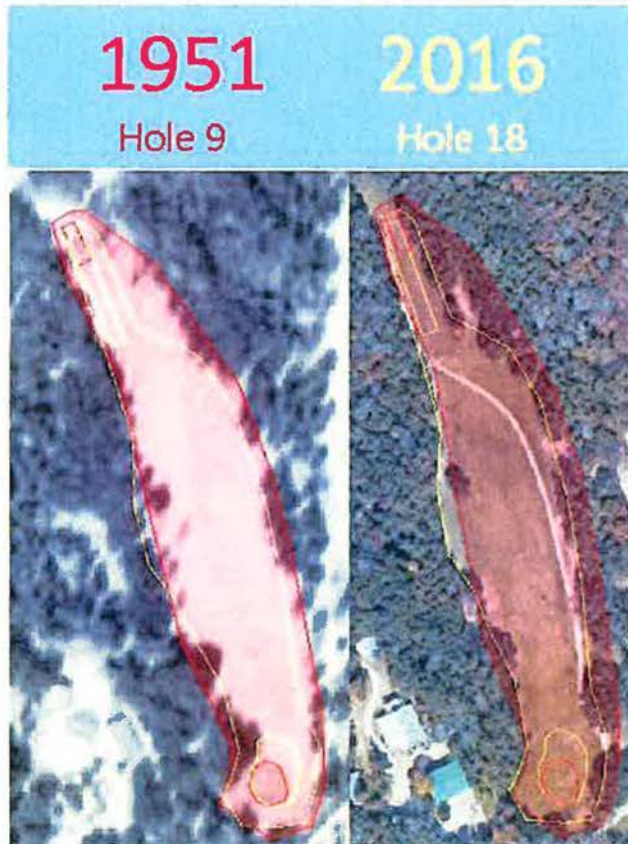


Figure 11. Changes to Hole 9 between 1951 and 2016

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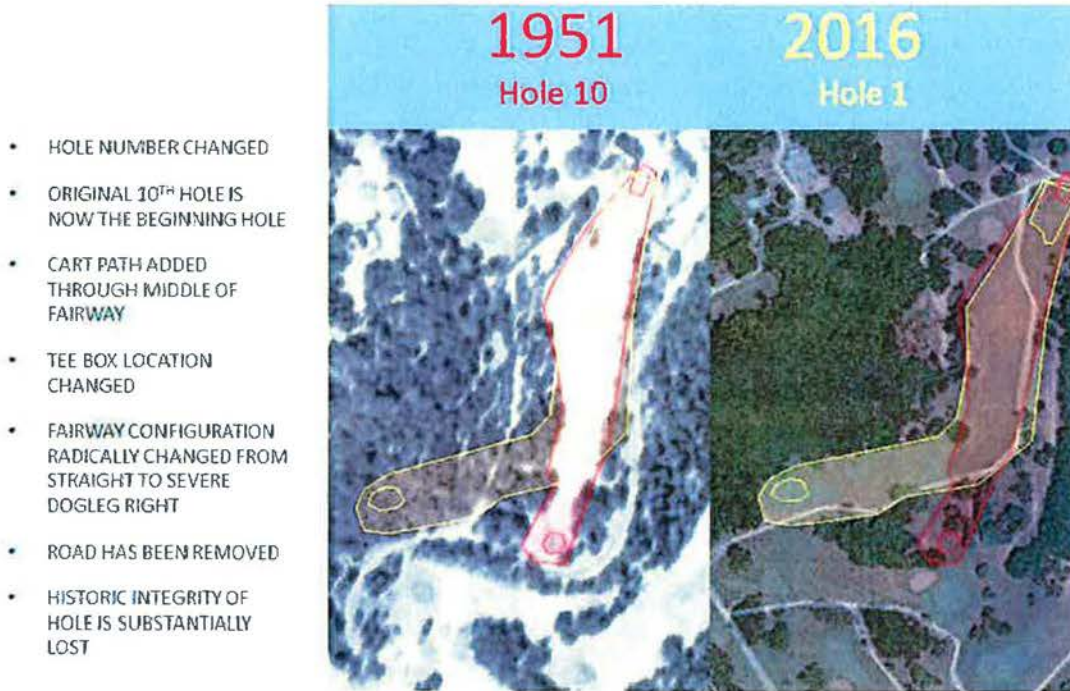


Figure 12. Changes to Hole 10 between 1951 and 2016

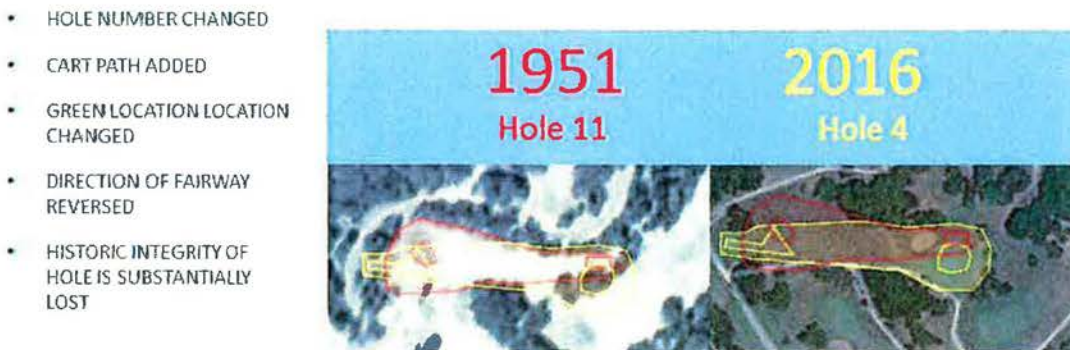


Figure 13. Changes to Hole 11 between 1951 and 2016

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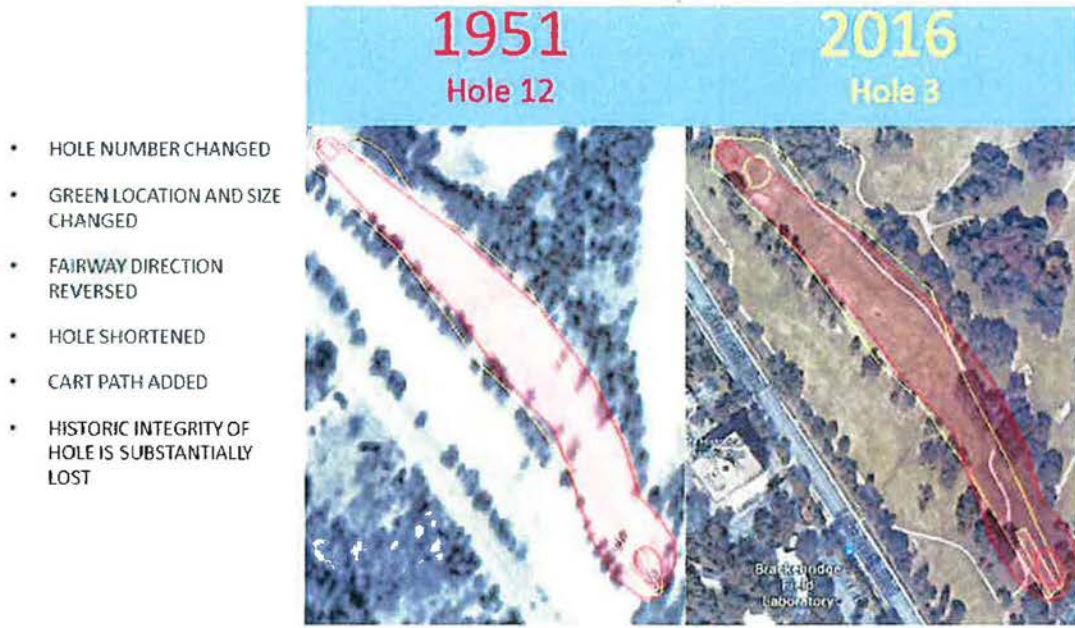


Figure 14. Changes to Hole 12 between 1951 and 2016

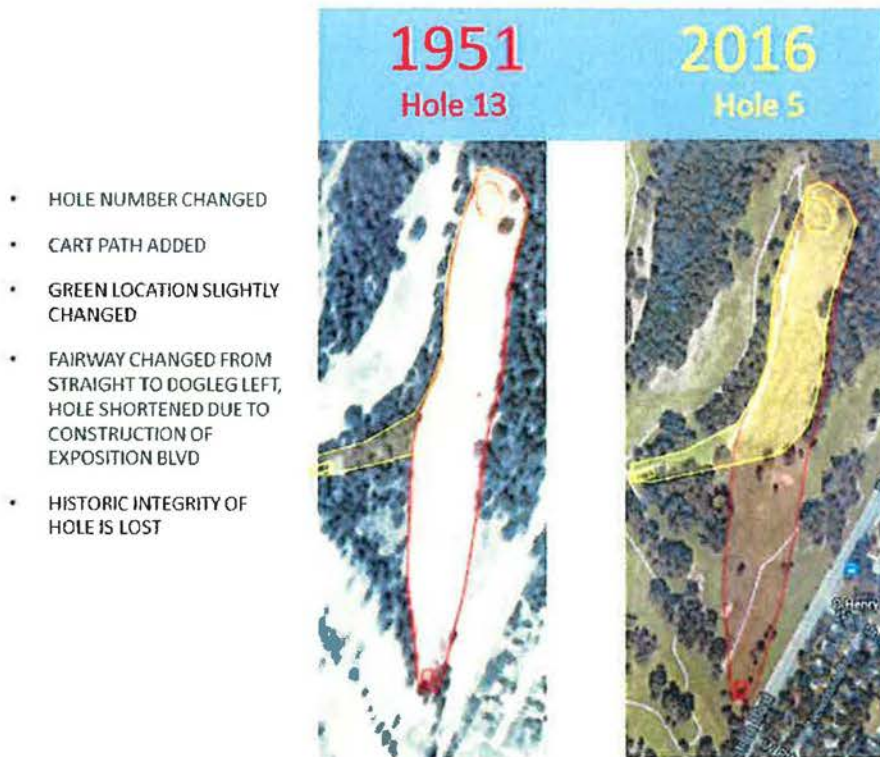


Figure 15. Changes to Hole 13 between 1951 and 2016

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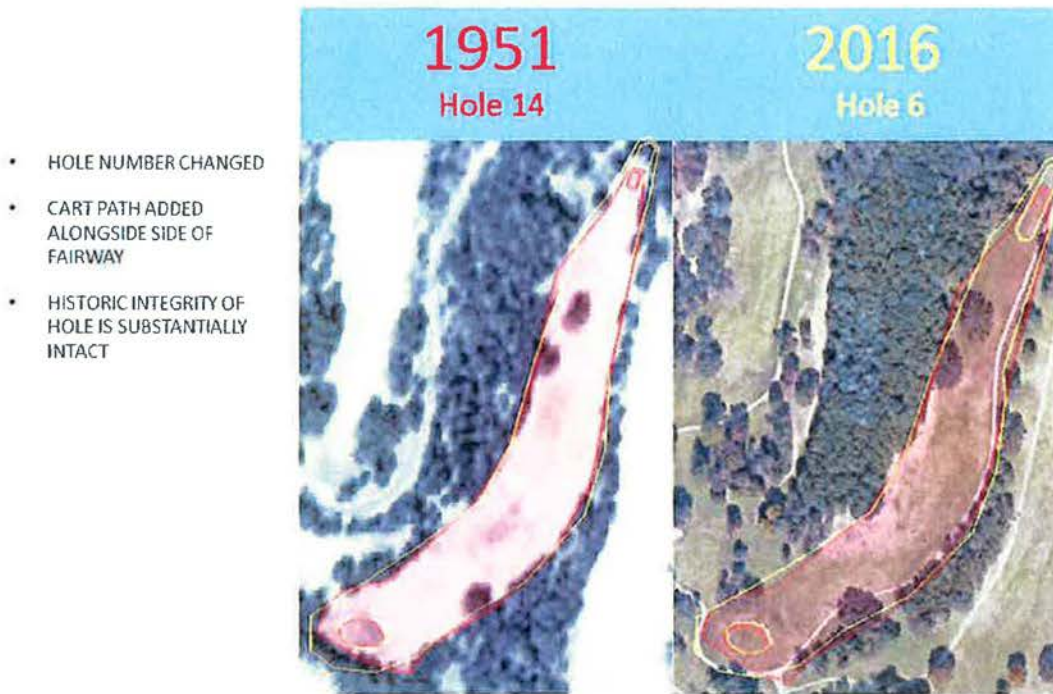


Figure 16. Changes to Hole 14 between 1951 and 2016

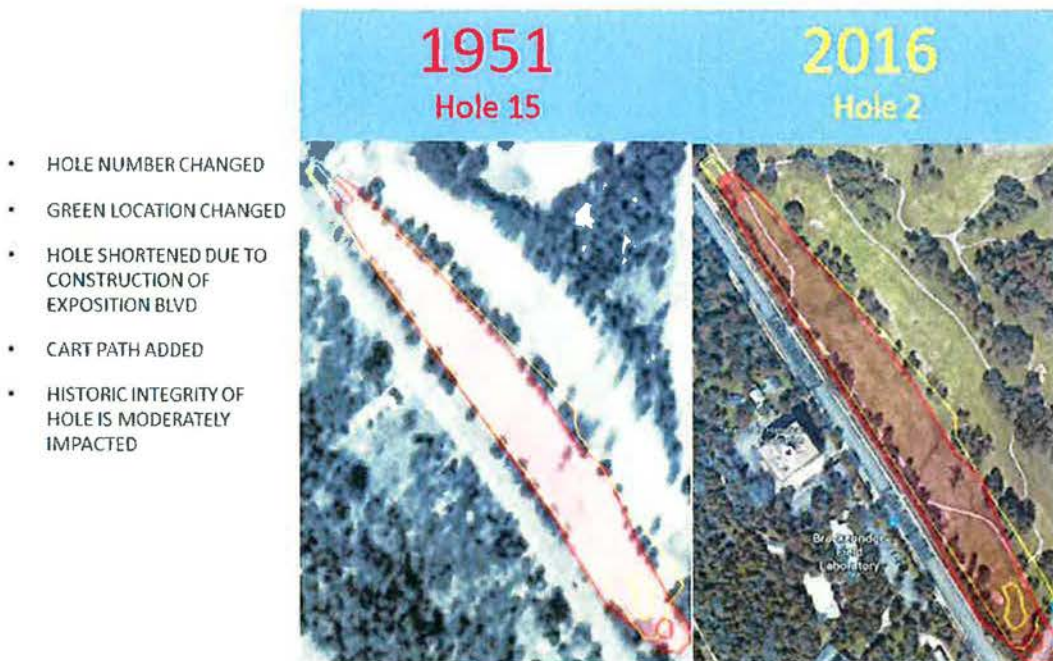


Figure 17. Changes to Hole 15 between 1951 and 2016

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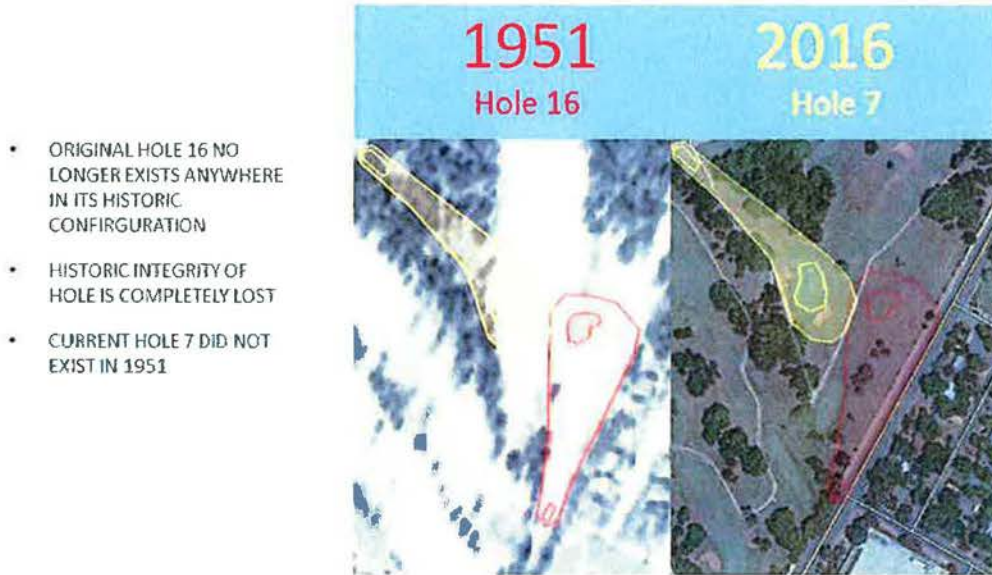


Figure 18. Changes to Hole 16 between 1951 and 2016

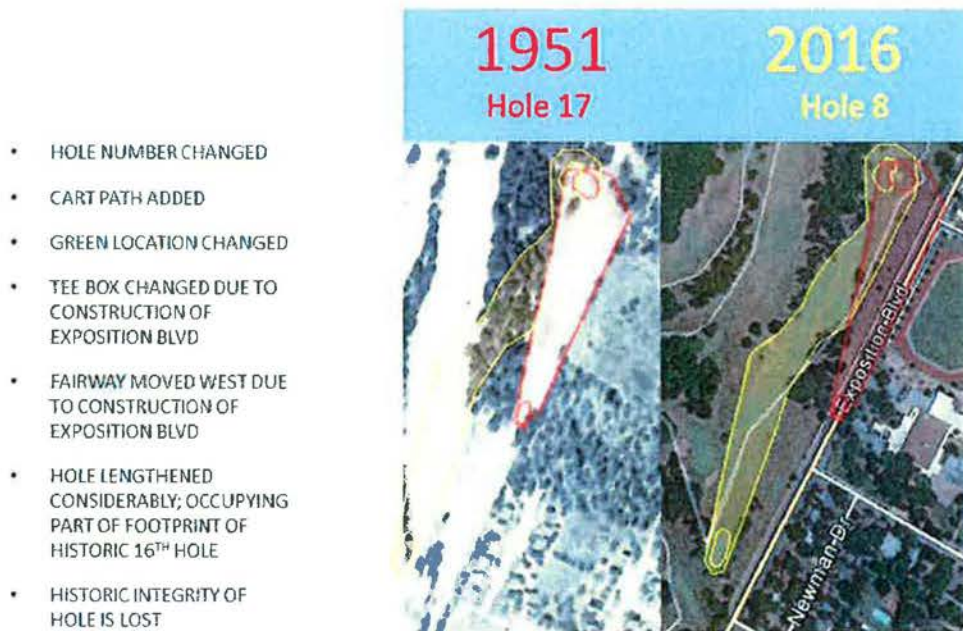


Figure 19. Changes to Hole 17 between 1951 and 2016

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- HISTORIC FINISHING HOLE NOW NUMBER NINE
- GREEN SHAPE CHANGED
- TEE BOX LOCATIONS MOVED DUE TO CONSTRUCTION OF EXPOSITION BLVD
- CART PATH ADDED
- HISTORIC INTEGRITY OF HOLE IS MODERATLEY IMPACTED

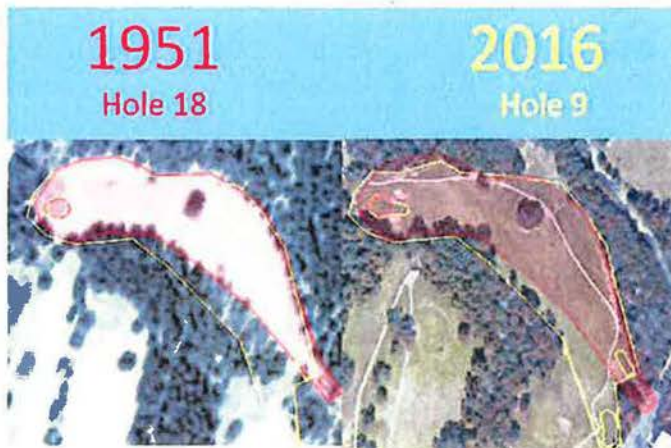


Figure 20. Changes to Hole 18 between 1951 and 2016

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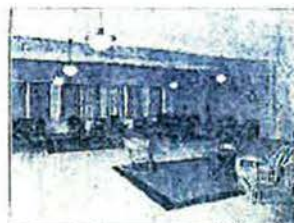
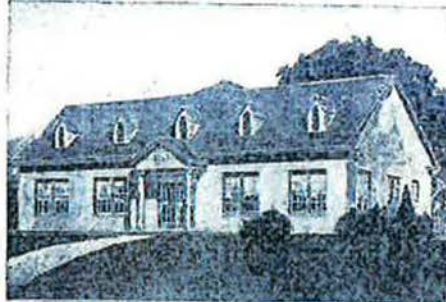


LIONS CLUB

NEW MUNICIPAL GOLF CLUB HOUSE



WILL BE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC THURSDAY EVENING AT 7:00 P.M.
THE PUBLIC IS INVITED TO THIS RECEPTION—MUSIC—REFRESHMENTS—AND A GOOD TIME



THEN COME BACK OUT AND PLAY GOLF

IT IS A REAL PLEASURE TO PLAY
ON THIS WONDERFUL 18 HOLE COURSE WHICH IS OPEN THE YEAR ROUND.

NEW UP-TO-DATE CLUBHOUSE
LUNCHEONETTE SERVICE
SHOWER ROOMS
DRINKS



PROFESSIONAL IN CHARGE
EXPERIENCED CADDIES
GOLF EQUIPMENT
INSTRUCTION

THIS ADVERTISEMENT MADE POSSIBLE BY COURTESY OF THE FOLLOWING:—

J. R. Reed Music Co.
A. C. Brittin & Sons
Austin-McCutcheon Motors, Inc.
Johnson Rubber Co.
McKean-Kilca Co.
Austin National Bank
General Realty Co.
Greenwood Drug Co.
Riverside Floral Co., Inc.

Nick Lutz Cleaning Co.
Fromme Motor Co.
Gugenheun-Goldsmith's Produce Co.
Fexis Bank & Trust Co.
Republic Bank & Trust Co., Austin, TEXAS
American National Bank
Abe Frank Cigar Co.
Clyde Hatley Co.
Texan Garage

Griffith Drug Co.
Werkentin Bros.
Duplex Adv. Co., Ed St. John, Mgr.
Deep Eddy Bathing Beach
The Stacy Realty Co.
Citizens Industrial Bank
Walter Tins Co.
J. C. Bryan Creamery Co.
American Statesman

Figure 21. Lions Clubhouse Opens, *The Austin Statesman*, January 16, 1930

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Figure 22. Clubhouse, Aerial View

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Figure 23. Clubhouse, Looking West



Figure 24. Clubhouse Looking West-Southwest

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Figure 25. Clubhouse, Looking West



Figure 26. Clubhouse, Looking Northwest

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Figure 27. Clubhouse, Looking Northeast



Figure 28. Clubhouse, Looking East

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Figure 29. Keeper's Quarters, Looking West-Southwest



Figure 30. Keeper's Quarters, Looking Southwest

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Figure 31. Keeper's Quarters, Looking Southeast



Figure 32. Keeper's Quarters, Looking East

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Figure 33. Maintenance Building, Looking West



Figure 34. Maintenance Building, Looking Northwest

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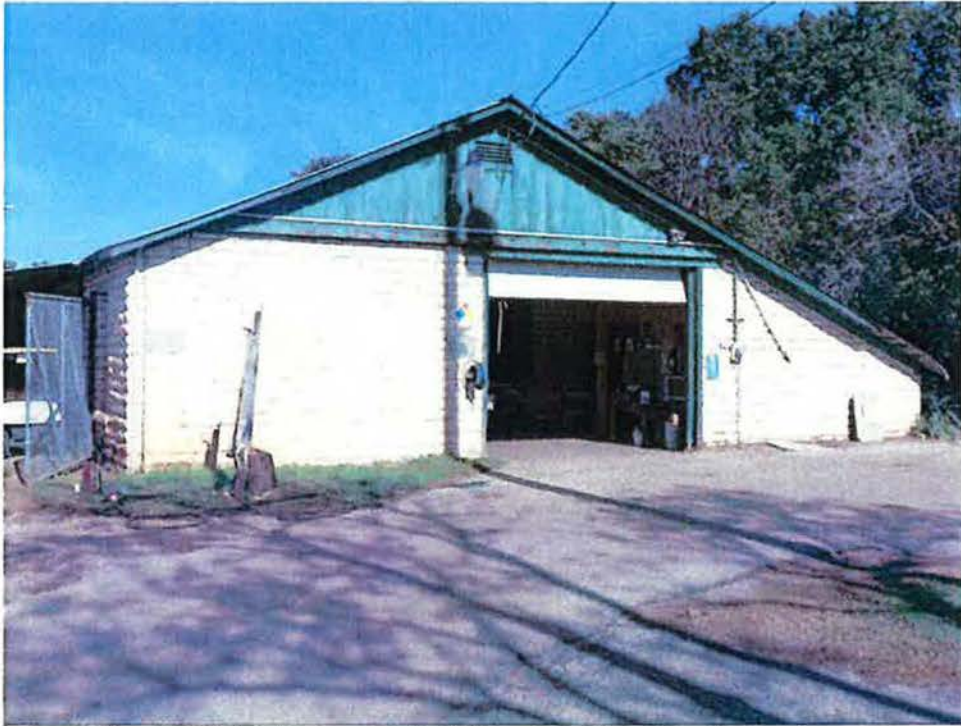


Figure 35. Maintenance Building, Looking North-Northwest



Figure 36. Maintenance Building, Looking North

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Figure 37. Maintenance Building, Looking South-Southeast



Figure 38. Maintenance Building, Looking South-Southeast

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Figure 39. Entry Gate Piers, Looking Southwest



Figure 40. Western Entry Gate Pier, Looking West

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Figure 41. Entry Gate Piers, Looking East

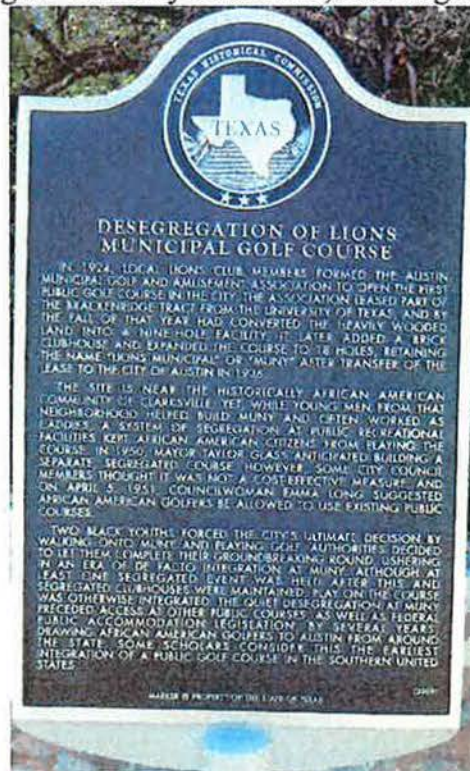


Figure 42. Desegregation Marker Near Entry Gate Piers, Looking Southwest

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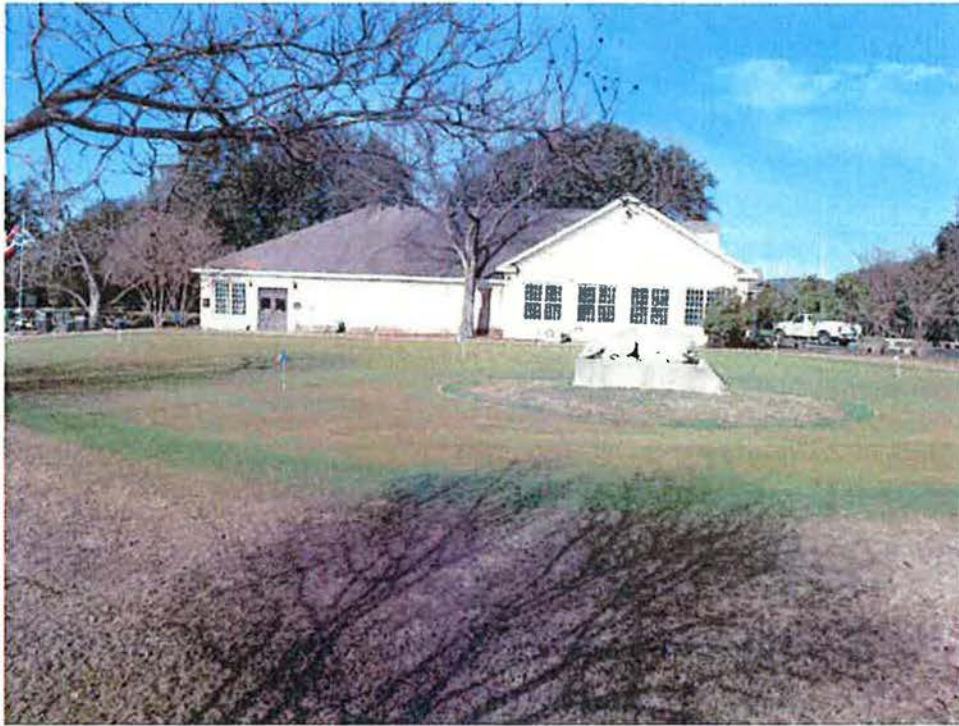


Figure 43. Lions Statue, Looking West-Northwest



Figure 44. Lions Statue, Looking West

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Figure 45. Lions Statue, Looking Southwest

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Figure 46. "Municipal Golf Course Clubhouse with Lion Statue in Foreground," 1937
(Austin History Center [PICA 21287])

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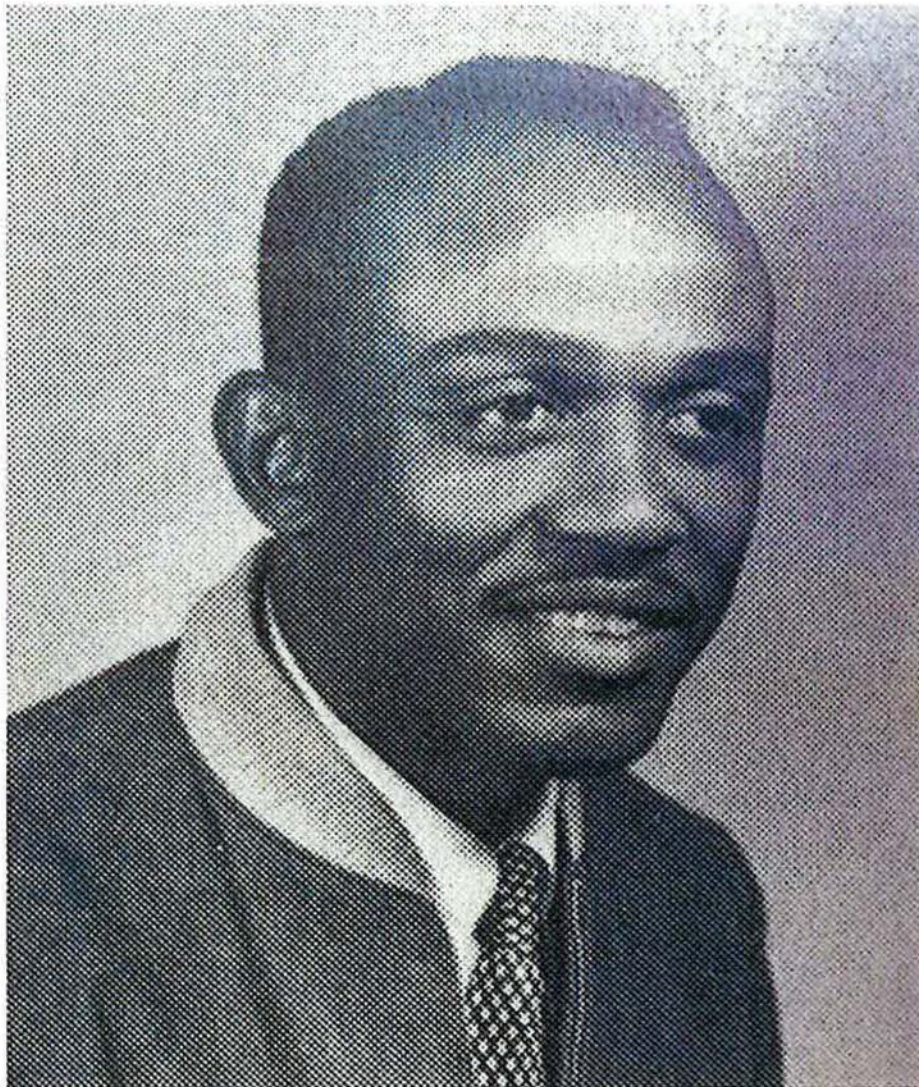


Image courtesy of Huston-Tillotson University

Figure 47. Marion "Doc" Curry

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Image courtesy of the Austin History Center

Figure 48. Emma Long (Austin History Center)

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Image courtesy of Austin History Center

Figure 49. Beverly Sheffield

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Image courtesy of Austin History Center

Figure 50. Taylor Glass

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I remember one day I got a call from City Hall wanting to know-there were two colored boys playing golf on the golf course. This was before there was any mixing of races in restaurants, schools, or anywhere was going on. So I said, "Well, I'll be right up there."

I called Bill Drake before I left my office, didn't tell him what it was 'till I got up there. He said, "Well, what is it?" I said, "Well, we've got two colored boys playing golf on the golf course; went up there on their noon lunch hour and they got their equipment and they're half way around the course and they want to know what to do about it." He said, "Well, what do you want to do about it?" I said, "Well, I personally was raised on a farm with them, we played ball together, worked in the cotton patch together, we were doing just about anything you can think of together, rode horseback together, anything you can think of. They never did bother me and that old golf course is pretty big open space out there and I don't see why it ought to bother anybody out there and I'm for leaving them alone and not even calling the newspaper and see what happens." And he said, "I'm with you."

I had to call one other member of the council to see that we had a majority and I called Mr. Johnson. I knew Mr. Johnson was just like us and we told him how we felt. He said, "It's the wisest thing you have ever done. Don't call that press either." So we went on and them play and never heard a word.

Figure 51: May 23, 1974 - Taylor Glass Interview by Joe O'Neal, pages 9 – 10, Transcript re-typed

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CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS

MINUTES OF THE CITY COUNCIL

CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS

Regular Meeting

April 5, 1951.
10:00 A.M.

Council Chamber, City Hall

Dr. EVERETT GIVENS made several inquiries: (1) about the location of a fire station in East Austin; (2) about a golf course in east Austin, and suggested a site on East 12th Street across from the cemetery and another on 19th and Webberville; (3) about playgrounds and equipment on the two schools in west and south Austin; (4) about street lights at 12th and Rosewood and at 18th and Utit. In answer to his requests, it was stated that the fire station location was set at 12th and Airport Boulevard. Regarding the golf course, Mayor Glass asked that work be started on this project as soon as possible; but Councilman Long felt that with other needs in east Austin, a golf course would be too expensive now, and that there were two golf courses already in existence now. She stated with reference to the playground equipment, she would talk with the President of the School Board and with the Director of Recreation and would make a recommendation to the City Manager if something could be worked out with the School Board. The City Manager thought lights were already installed at the two requested locations, or if not at those locations, in the vicinity. He thought every church had been furnished street lights, and that these churches, WALNUT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, 18th and Utit, and ZION HILL BAPTIST CHURCH were included in the list.

Figure 52. Minutes from a City Council meeting on April 5, 1951, convey Emma Long's belief that it was not cost effective to build a separate course for African American golfers when the city had other pressing demands on its budget. Instead, she suggested in this council session that African American golfers play on the city's existing courses.

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Figure 53. "Negro Lounge" Constructed at Lions Municipal Golf Corse in 1951
(Private Collection of Dr. General Marshall, Retired Huston-Tillotson University Professor)

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Figure 54. "Brackenridge Deed". See below (3 pages)

THE STATE OF TEXAS, ::

COUNTY OF BEXAR, ::

I, George W. Brackenridge, for the purpose of advancing and promoting University education, hereby grant, donate and convey, in trust for the benefit of the university of Texas, as a part of the permanent fund for said University until the death of the last survivor of the following persons, namely: Katherine Ramsey, age five years, daughter of W. A. Ramsay, Elizabeth Harcourt, age nine years, daughter of G. M. Harcourt, Alexander Brskine, age seven years, son of Michael H. Brskine,- the above named fathers are employes of the San Antonio National Bank,- John Adams Brackenridge, age seven years, Roy James Brackenridge Roberts, age seven years, Isabella Eleanor Roberts, age one year,- the last named three being grandchildren of the late James M. Brackenridge of Austin, Texas,- or until the same is sold or conveyed by the state of Texas or the duly constituted authorities of the University of Texas before the death of the last survivor of the above named persons, remainder over, in case the same is not disposed of by the State of Texas or the duly constituted authorities of the University of Texas before the death of the last survivor of the above named persons, in fee simple title to the State of Texas for the benefit of the University of Texas as a part of said permanent fund with the request merely on my part that it be never disposed of but be held permanently for such educational purposes, but in case said State of Texas or the duly constituted authorities of the University of Texas sell or convey said property from the purposes aforesaid at any time before the death of the last survivor of the above named persons, then and upon that contingency, remainder over in fee simple title to the

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County of Jackson, in the State of Texas, for the benefit of the public free schools in and for that County, the following described property situated in Travis County, Texas, to-wit:

Lying on the East bank of the Colorado River about two and one-half miles above the City of Austin, said lands being a portion of the one-third of a league of land granted to Daniel J. Gilbert, containing 353 acres, more or less, and a portion of the Geo. W. Spear league, containing 55 acres, more or less,

Beginning at a point on the East bank of the Colorado River, it being the Southwest corner of the Geo. W. Spear league, and the Southeast corner of the Daniel J. Gilbert one-third league, thence down the river with its meanderings South 47 East 334 varas, South 56 East 320 varas to a corner on the bank of the river, thence North 30 East 470 varas, thence North 50 West 554 varas, thence North 30 East 184 varas; thence North 60 West 52 varas to the division line between said Geo. W. Spear league and said Daniel J. Gilbert one-third league, thence with said division line North 30 East 1054 varas, thence North 60 West 1498 varas along the lands of L. C. Fennes, Wm. Walsh and others to the bank of the Colorado River, thence down the bank of the Colorado River with its meanderings to the place of beginning,

Also Ninety-five acres of land, part of the Henry P. Hill league, lying on the West bank of the Colorado River, in Travis County, the property of George W. Brackneridge,

Beginning at a stone mound on the bank of the Colorado River, at the Northwest corner of the Henry P. Hill league, thence with the West boundary line of said Henry P. Hill league South 30 West 1645 varas, thence South 60 East 204 varas, thence North 30 East 254 varas, thence South 60 East 262 varas, thence North 30 East 477 varas to the bank of the Colorado River, thence up the bank of the Colorado River, with the meanderings thereof, to the point of beginning, containing ninety-five acres of land, more or less,

there being excepted from the property above described, and same is not hereby conveyed, about one acre of land assessed and held by C. K. Jung and about one acre assessed and held by Mrs. Johanna Hallman, and also one lot in Lake Addition assessed and held by A. Raggio, which said three parcels, included in the boundaries of the land above described, I do not own.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD same unto the said respective grantees of the several estates according to the limitations above expressed.

WITNESS MY SIGNATURE, this 17th day of June, A.D., 1910.

George W. Brackneridge

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THE STATE OF TEXAS, ::
COUNTY OF BEXAR, ::

Before me, the undersigned authority,
on this day personally appeared George W. Brackenridge, known
to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the fore-
going instrument and acknowledged to me that he executed the
same for the purposes and consideration therein expressed.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND SEAL OF OFFICE, this 14th
day of June, A.D., 1910.

Mary Jewel Brackenridge
Notary Public, in and for the County of
Bexar, State of Texas.

THE STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF TRAVIS.	I, Paul M. Deals, Clerk of the County Court within and for the County and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing instrument of writing, with its certificate of authentication, was filed for record in my office on the <u>7th</u> day of <u>June</u> , A. D. 191 <u>0</u> , at <u>12</u> o'clock <u>P.</u> M., and duly recorded on the <u>7</u> day of <u>June</u> , A. D. 191 <u>0</u> , at <u>12</u> o'clock <u>P.</u> M., in the <u>Deeds</u> Records of said County, in Book No. <u>2446</u> pages <u>77</u> to <u>78</u> inclusive.
WITNESS MY HAND and seal of the County Court of said County, the date last above written.	
By <u>Paul M. Deals</u> Clerk of the County Court Travis County, Texas.	
By <u>A. H. Murray</u> Deputy	

Figure 54. "Brackenridge Deed". See above (3 pages)

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Figure 55. "Clubhouse Building". See below (6 pages)

1.056 ACRES
LION'S HISTORICAL
CLUBHOUSE BUILDING

FN NO. 16-111(MJJ)
MARCH 31, 2016
JOB NO. R0108547-10005

DESCRIPTION

OF 1.056 ACRES OF LAND OUT OF THE D. J. GILBERT SURVEY NO. 8, SITUATED IN THE CITY OF AUSTIN, TRAVIS COUNTY, TEXAS, BEING A PORTION OF THAT CERTAIN 353 ACRE TRACT OF LAND CONVEYED TO THE STATE OF TEXAS, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS BY DEED OF RECORD IN VOLUME 244, PAGES 77-78 OF THE DEED RECORDS OF TRAVIS COUNTY, TEXAS; SAID 1.056 ACRES ALSO BEING A PORTION OF THAT CERTAIN GOLF COURSE AGREEMENT GRANTED TO THE CITY OF AUSTIN BY INSTRUMENT OF RECORD IN VOLUME 563, PAGES 104-105 OF SAID DEED RECORDS; SAID 1.056 ACRES OF LAND BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED BY METES AND BOUNDS AS FOLLOWS:

COMMENCING, at a 1/2 inch iron rod with cap found at the intersection of the northeasterly right-of-way line of Lake Austin Boulevard (R.O.W. varies) with the northwesterly right-of-way line of Exposition Boulevard (R.O.W. varies), same being the southwesterly corner of that certain 5.53 acre tract of land called "Tract Three" conveyed to the City of Austin by deed of record in Volume 4993, Pages 489-495 of said Deed Records and the southernmost southeasterly corner of the remaining portion of said Golf Course Agreement;

THENCE, N00°51'57"W, leaving said right-of-way intersection, over and across said 353 acre tract, a distance of 2392.16 feet to a point in the edge of an asphalt drive, for the POINT OF BEGINNING and southeasterly corner hereof;

THENCE, continuing over and across said 353 acre tract, for the exterior lines hereof, the following sixteen (16) courses and distances:

- 1) Along said edge of asphalt drive, along a curve to the left, having a radius of 341.16 feet, a central angle of 13°56'30", an arc length of 83.02 feet, and a chord which bears, N67°10'03"W, a distance of 82.81 feet to the point of compound curvature of a curve to the left;
- 2) Along said edge of asphalt drive, along said compound curve to the left, having a radius of 40.00 feet, a central angle of 48°57'24", an arc length of 34.18 feet, and a chord which bears, S81°23'00"W, a distance of 33.15 feet to the end of said curve;
- 3) S57°56'04"W, along said edge of asphalt drive, a distance of 21.19 feet to an angle point;
- 4) N30°41'15"W, over and across said edge of asphalt drive, a distance of 21.60 feet to the point of curvature of a tangent curve to the right;

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- 5) Over and across said asphalt drive, along said tangent curve to the right, having a radius of 7.65 feet, a central angle of $38^{\circ}31'22''$, an arc length of 5.14 feet, and a chord which bears, $N11^{\circ}25'34''W$, a distance of 5.05 feet to the end of said curve;
- 6) $N07^{\circ}50'08''E$, over and across said asphalt drive, a distance of 1.66 feet to an angle point;
- 7) $N50^{\circ}29'24''W$, over and across a portion of said asphalt drive and leaving said asphalt drive, a distance of 133.73 feet to the southwesterly corner hereof;
- 8) $N18^{\circ}25'09''E$, a distance of 112.68 feet to the northwesterly corner hereof, from which a 1/2 inch iron rod found at the intersection of the northeasterly right-of-way line of Lake Austin Boulevard with the southerly line of Park Street, a vacated 60 foot right-of-way, same being the northwesterly corner of the remaining portion of said Golf Course Agreement bears, $N62^{\circ}02'00''W$, a distance of 2217.14 feet;
- 9) $S66^{\circ}12'31''E$, along the edge of a concrete tee box, a distance of 109.47 feet to an angle point;
- 10) $N40^{\circ}14'03''E$, a distance of 65.68 feet to an angle point;
- 11) $S50^{\circ}41'26''E$, a distance of 84.93 feet to a point in the edge of a concrete sidewalk, for the point of curvature of a non-tangent curve to the right;
- 12) Along the edge of said concrete sidewalk, along said non-tangent curve to the right, having a radius of 45.54 feet, a central angle of $45^{\circ}18'30''$, an arc length of 36.01 feet, and a chord which bears, $N80^{\circ}17'33''E$, a distance of 35.08 feet to the point of curvature of a non-tangent curve to the right;
- 13) Along the edge of said concrete sidewalk, along said non-tangent curve to the left, having a radius of 23.26 feet, a central angle of $34^{\circ}20'54''$, an arc length of 13.95 feet, and a chord which bears, $S01^{\circ}02'04''W$, a distance of 13.74 feet to the end of said curve;
- 14) $S16^{\circ}34'15''E$, the edge of said concrete sidewalk, a distance of 56.76 feet to the point of curvature of a non-tangent curve to the right;
- 15) Along the edge of said concrete sidewalk, along said non-tangent curve to the right, having a radius of 85.93 feet, a central angle of $50^{\circ}20'04''$, an arc length of 75.49 feet, and a chord which bears, $S10^{\circ}30'58''W$, a distance of 73.08 feet to the end of said curve;

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16) S37°21'20"W, a distance of 64.37 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING, containing an area of 1.056 acres (46,019 sq. ft.) of land, more or less, within these metes and bounds.

THE BASIS OF BEARING OF THE SURVEY SHOWN HEREON IS TEXAS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, CENTRAL ZONE, NAD 83(96), UTILIZING WESTERN DATA SYSTEMS CONTINUALLY OPERATING REFERENCE STATION (CORS) NETWORK.

I, MARK J. JEZISEK, A REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE PROPERTY DESCRIBED HEREIN WAS DETERMINED BY A SURVEY MADE ON THE GROUND UNDER MY DIRECTION AND SUPERVISION.

BURY-AUS, INC.
221 WEST SIXTH STREET
SUITE 600
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78701

Mark J. Jezisek 3/31/16
 MARK J. JEZISEK
 R.P.L.S. NO. 5267
 STATE OF TEXAS
 TBPLS # F-10107500



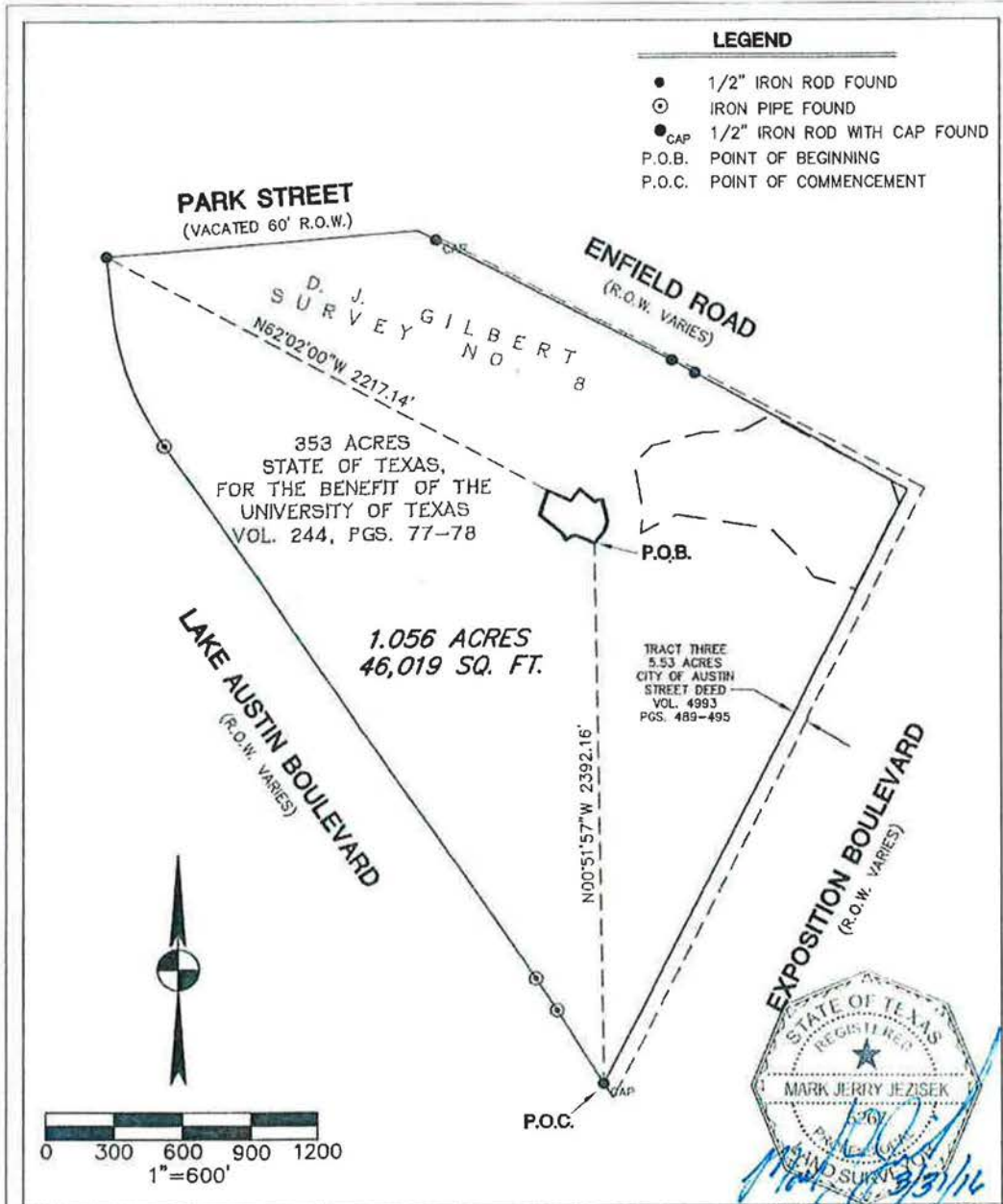
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BURY 221 West 54th Street, Suite 602 Austin, Texas 78701 Tel: (512) 328-0011 Fax: (512) 328-0325 TBP6 # P-1048 TBP6S # FV-10107900 Copyright © 2016	SKETCH TO ACCOMPANY DESCRIPTION OF 1.056 ACRES OF LAND OUT OF THE D.J. GILBERT SURVEY NO. 8, SITUATED IN THE CITY OF AUSTIN, TRAVIS COUNTY, TEXAS, BEING A PORTION OF THAT CERTAIN 353 ACRE TRACT OF LAND CONVEYED TO THE STATE OF TEXAS, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS BY DEED OF RECORD IN VOLUME 244, PAGES 77-78 OF THE DEED RECORDS OF TRAVIS COUNTY, TEXAS.	UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS LION'S HISTORICAL SHEET 1 OF 3
	DATE: 3-31-2016 DRAWN BY: M.J.J. FN: 16-111(MJJ) FILE: H:\108547\005\108547005EX2.DWG	PROJECT No: R0108547-10005

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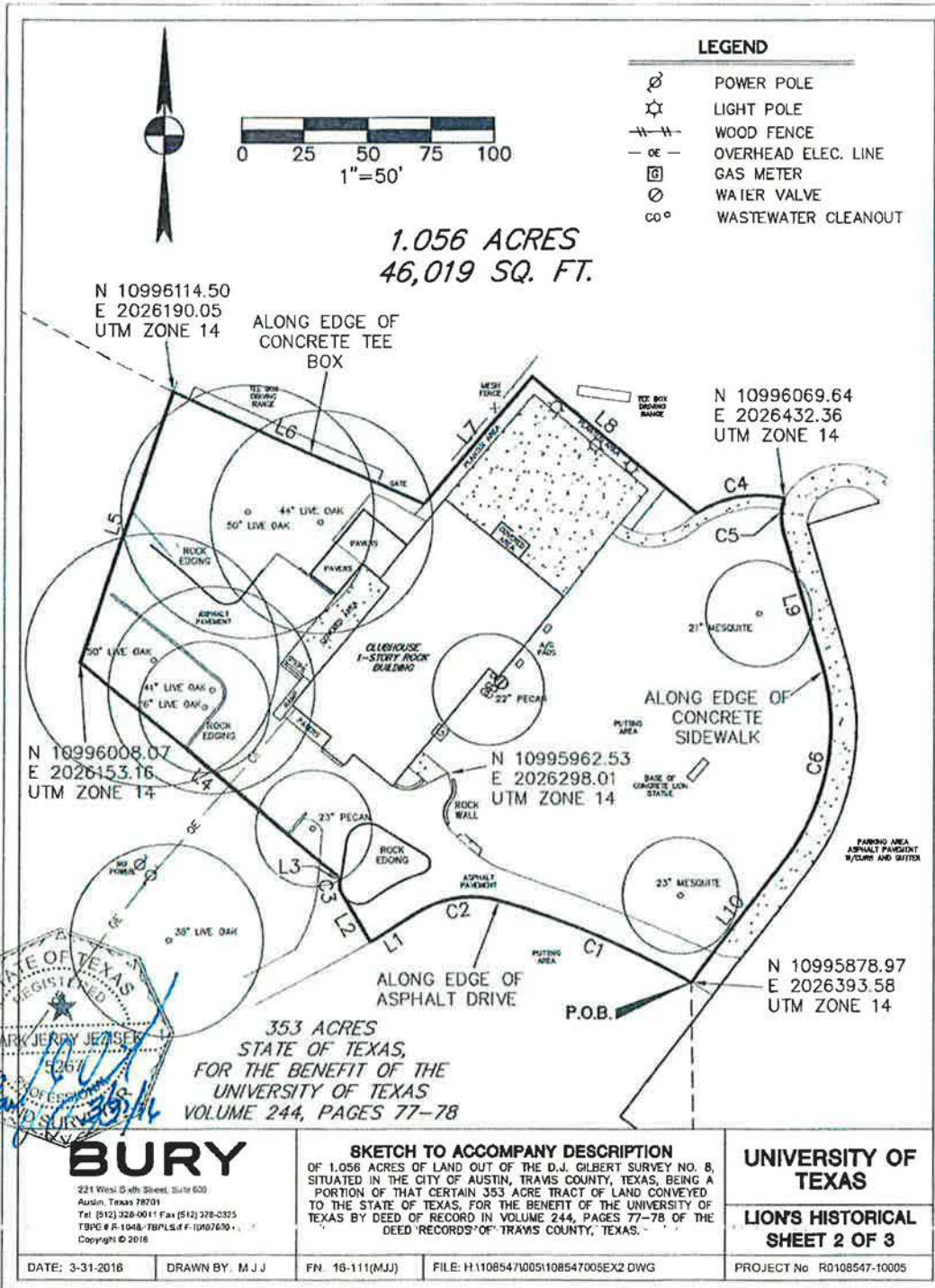
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LINE TABLE		
NO.	BEARING	DISTANCE
L1	S57°56'04"W	21.19'
L2	N30°41'15"W	21.60'
L3	N7°50'08"E	1.66'
L4	N50°29'24"W	133.73'
L5	N18°25'09"E	112.68'
L6	S66°12'31"E	109.47'
L7	N40°14'03"E	65.68'
L8	S50°41'26"E	84.93'
L9	S16°34'15"E	56.76'
L10	S37°21'20"W	64.37'



CURVE TABLE					
NO.	LENGTH	RADIUS	DELTA	CHORD BEARING	CHORD LENGTH
C1	83.02'	341.16'	13°56'30"	N67°10'03"W	82.81'
C2	34.18'	40.00'	48°57'24"	S81°23'00"W	33.15'
C3	5.14'	7.65'	38°31'22"	N11°25'34"W	5.05'
C4	36.01'	45.54'	45°18'30"	N80°17'33"E	35.08'
C5	13.95'	23.26'	34°20'54"	S01°02'04"W	13.74'
C6	75.49'	85.93'	50°20'04"	S10°30'58"W	73.08'

BEARING BASIS NOTE:

THE BASIS OF BEARING OF THE SURVEY SHOWN HEREON IS TEXAS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, CENTRAL ZONE, NAD 83(96), UTILIZING WESTERN DATA SYSTEMS CONTINUALLY OPERATING REFERENCE STATION (CORS) NETWORK.

BURY

221 West Sixth Street, Suite 600
Austin, Texas 78701
Tel: (512) 328-0011 Fax: (512) 328-0325
TDFE # F-1048 TSP/LIS # F-10102500
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SKETCH TO ACCOMPANY DESCRIPTION

OF 1,056 ACRES OF LAND OUT OF THE D.J. GILBERT SURVEY NO. 8, SITUATED IN THE CITY OF AUSTIN, TRAVIS COUNTY, TEXAS, BEING A PORTION OF THAT CERTAIN 353 ACRE TRACT OF LAND CONVEYED TO THE STATE OF TEXAS, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS BY DEED OF RECORD IN VOLUME 244, PAGES 77-78 OF THE DEED RECORDS OF TRAVIS COUNTY, TEXAS.

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

LIONS HISTORICAL SHEET 3 OF 3

DATE: 3-31-2016

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FN 16-11(MJJ)

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Figure 55. "Clubhouse Building". See above (6 pages)

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Figure 56. "Maintenance and Caretaker Building". See below (6 pages)

0.701 ACRE
LION'S HISTORICAL
MAINTENANCE AND CARETAKER BUILDINGS

FN NO. 16-110(MJJ)
MARCH 31, 2016
JOB NO. R0108547-10005

DESCRIPTION

OF 0.701 ACRE OF LAND OUT OF THE D. J. GILBERT SURVEY NO. 8, SITUATED IN THE CITY OF AUSTIN, TRAVIS COUNTY, TEXAS, BEING A PORTION OF THAT CERTAIN 353 ACRE TRACT OF LAND CONVEYED TO THE STATE OF TEXAS, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS BY DEED OF RECORD IN VOLUME 244, PAGES 77-78 OF THE DEED RECORDS OF TRAVIS COUNTY, TEXAS; SAID 0.701 ACRE ALSO BEING A PORTION OF THAT CERTAIN GOLF COURSE AGREEMENT GRANTED TO THE CITY OF AUSTIN BY INSTRUMENT OF RECORD IN VOLUME 563, PAGES 104-105 OF SAID DEED RECORDS; SAID 0.701 ACRE OF LAND BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED BY METES AND BOUNDS AS FOLLOWS:

COMMENCING, at a 1/2 inch iron rod with cap found at the intersection of the northeasterly right-of-way line of Lake Austin Boulevard (R.O.W. varies) with the northwesterly right-of-way line of Exposition Boulevard (R.O.W. varies), same being the southwesterly corner of that certain 5.53 acre tract of land called "Tract Three" conveyed to the City of Austin by deed of record in Volume 4993, Pages 489-495 of said Deed Records and the southernmost southeasterly corner of the remaining portion of said Golf Course Agreement;

THENCE, N16°27'44"W, leaving said right-of-way intersection, over and across said 353 acre tract, a distance of 2422.36 feet to a point at the edge of an asphalt drive, for the POINT OF BEGINNING and southeasterly corner hereof;

THENCE, continuing over and across said 353 acre tract, for the exterior lines hereof, the following nineteen (19) courses and distances:

- 1) S45°23'36"W, across said asphalt drive, a distance of 17.11 feet to the point of curvature of a non-tangent curve to the left;
- 2) Along said non-tangent curve to the left, having a radius of 71.20 feet, a central angle of 22°39'31", an arc length of 28.16 feet, and a chord which bears, N88°00'02"W, a distance of 27.97 feet to a point in the edge of an asphalt drive, for the point of curvature of a non-tangent curve to the left;
- 3) Along said edge of asphalt drive along a non-tangent curve to the left, having a radius of 328.29 feet, a central angle of 4°52'04", an arc length of 27.89 feet, and a chord which bears, S78°15'01"W, a distance of 27.88 feet to the point of curvature of a compound curve to the left;

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- 4) Along said edge of asphalt drive along said compound curve to the left, having a radius of 124.31 feet, a central angle of 11°41'34", an arc length of 25.37 feet, and a chord which bears, S69°58'12"W, a distance of 25.32 feet to the point of curvature of a compound curve to the left;
- 5) Along said edge of asphalt drive along said compound curve to the left, having a radius of 50.13 feet, a central angle of 54°07'05", an arc length of 47.35 feet, and a chord which bears, S37°03'53"W, a distance of 45.61 feet to the end of said curve;
- 6) S89°55'30"W, over and across said edge of asphalt drive, a distance of 8.43 feet to a point in the edge of an asphalt dive, for an angle point;
- 7) N27°19'41"W, leaving said edge of asphalt drive, a distance of 25.35 feet to an angle point;
- 8) S62°40'19"W, a distance of 22.42 feet to a point near a fence line, for the southwesterly corner hereof;
- 9) N22°08'30"W, along said fence line, a distance of 65.73 feet to an angle point;
- 10) N05°05'26"W, along said fence line, a distance of 75.98 feet to the fence line of a chain-link fence, for the northwesterly corner hereof, from which a 1/2 inch iron rod found at the intersection of the northeasterly right-of-way line of Lake Austin Boulevard with the southerly line of Park Street, a vacated 60 foot right-of-way, same being the northwesterly corner of the remaining portion of said Golf Course Agreement bears, N46°32'36"W, a distance of 1824.13 feet;
- 11) N69°36'32"E, along said chain-link fence, a distance of 54.86 feet to an angle point;
- 12) N67°08'04"E, along said chain-link fence, a distance of 45.96 feet to a point in the edge of an asphalt drive, the point of curvature of a non-tangent curve to the right;
- 13) Along said edge of asphalt drive, along said non-tangent curve to the right, having a radius of 49.89 feet, a central angle of 58°32'08", an arc length of 50.97 feet, and a chord which bears, N21°04'34"E, a distance of 48.78 feet to the end of said curve;
- 14) N62°34'47"E, over and across said edge of asphalt drive, a distance of 38.53 feet to the point of curvature of a non-tangent curve to the right, for the northeasterly corner hereof;

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- 15) Along said edge of asphalt drive, along said non-tangent curve to the right, having a radius of 54.38 feet, a central angle of 55°00'46", an arc length of 52.21 feet, and a chord which bears, S55°55'57"E, a distance of 50.23 feet to the end of said curve;
- 16) S24°09'48"E, along said edge of asphalt drive, a distance of 59.46 feet to the point of curvature of a non-tangent curve to the right;
- 17) Along said edge of asphalt drive, along said non-tangent curve to the right, having a radius of 11.34 feet, a central angle of 109°41'10", an arc length of 21.72 feet, and a chord which bears, S25°52'23"W, a distance of 18.55 feet to the point of curvature of a non-tangent curve to the left;
- 18) Along said edge of asphalt drive, along said non-tangent curve to the left, having a radius of 44.65 feet, a central angle of 117°56'29", an arc length of 91.90 feet, and a chord which bears, S21°11'13"W, a distance of 76.52 feet to the point of curvature of a non-tangent curve to the left;
- 19) Along said edge of asphalt drive, along said non-tangent curve to the left, having a radius of 167.59 feet, a central angle of 7°35'46", an arc length of 22.22 feet, and a chord which bears, S40°48'31"E, a distance of 22.20 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING, containing an area of 0.701 acre (30,521 sq. ft.) of land, more or less, within these metes and bounds.

THE BASIS OF BEARING OF THE SURVEY SHOWN HEREON IS TEXAS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, CENTRAL ZONE, NAD 83(96), UTILIZING WESTERN DATA SYSTEMS CONTINUALLY OPERATING REFERENCE STATION (CORS) NETWORK.

I, MARK J. JEZISEK, A REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE PROPERTY DESCRIBED HEREIN WAS DETERMINED BY A SURVEY MADE ON THE GROUND UNDER MY DIRECTION AND SUPERVISION.

BURY-AUS, INC.
221 WEST SIXTH STREET
SUITE 600
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78701

3/31/16
MARK J. JEZISEK
R.P.L.S. NO. 5267
STATE OF TEXAS
TBPLS # F-10107500



United States Department of the Interior
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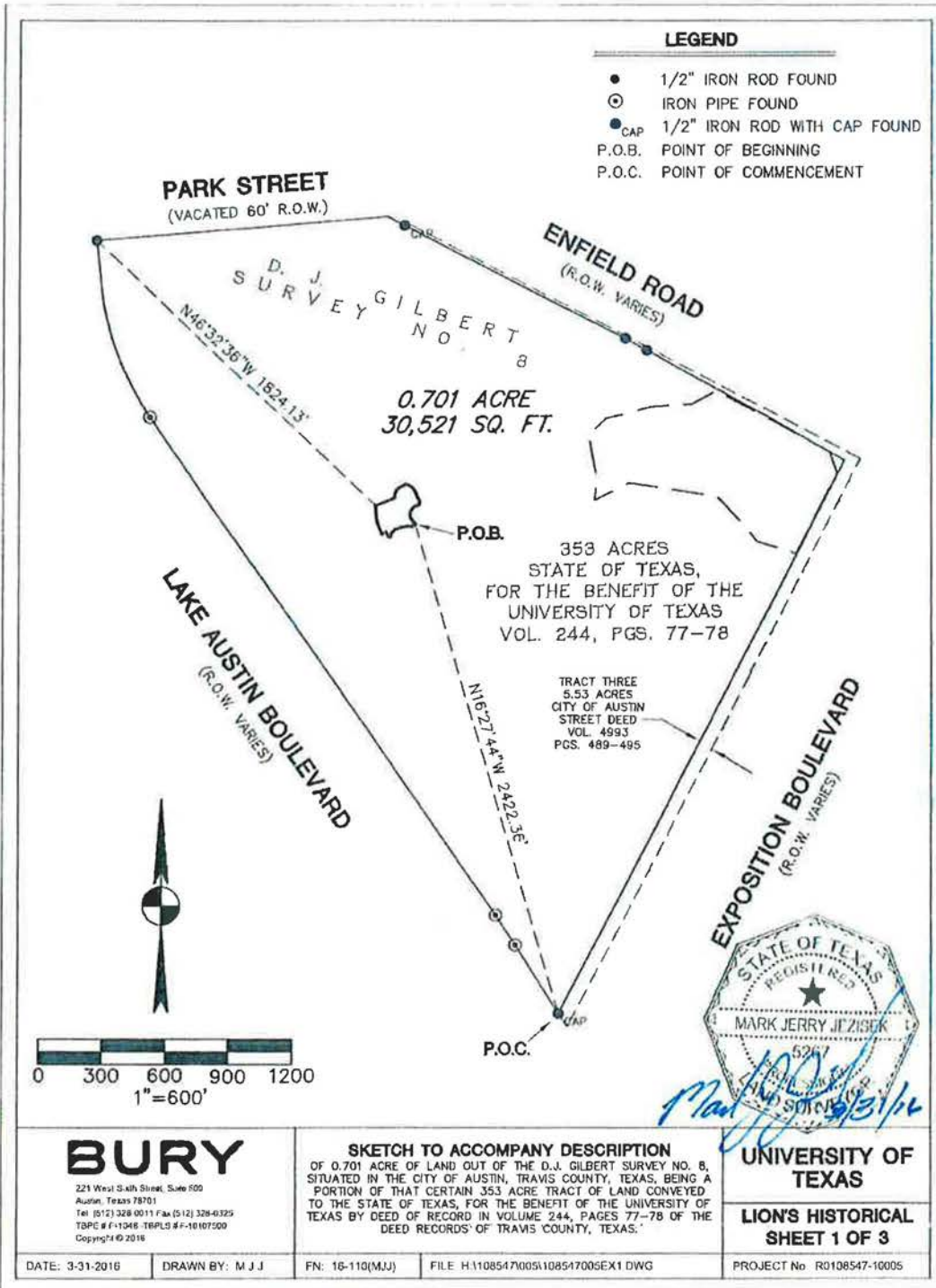
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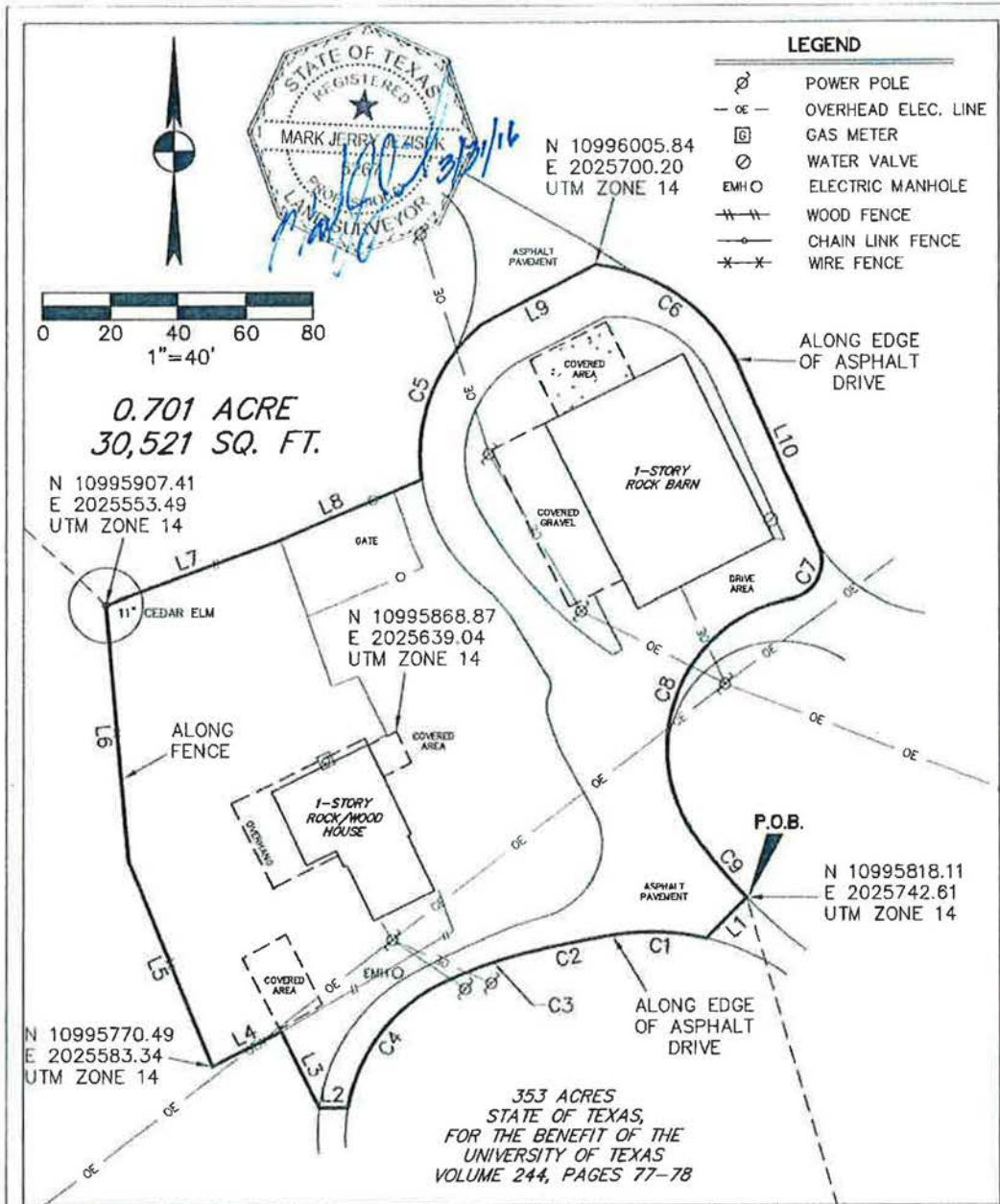
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LINE TABLE		
NO.	BEARING	DISTANCE
L1	S45°23'36"W	17.11'
L2	S89°55'30"W	8.43'
L3	N27°19'41"W	25.35'
L4	S62°40'19"W	22.42'
L5	N22°08'30"W	65.73'
L6	N5°05'26"W	75.98'
L7	N69°36'32"E	54.86'
L8	N67°08'04"E	45.96'
L9	N62°34'47"E	38.53'
L10	S24°09'48"E	59.46'



CURVE TABLE					
NO.	LENGTH	RADIUS	DELTA	CHORD BEARING	CHORD LENGTH
C1	28.16'	71.20'	22°39'31"	N88°00'02"W	27.97'
C2	27.89'	328.29'	4°52'04"	S78°15'01"W	27.88'
C3	25.37'	124.31'	11°41'34"	S69°58'12"W	25.32'
C4	47.35'	50.13'	54°07'05"	S37°03'53"W	45.61'
C5	50.97'	49.89'	58°32'08"	N21°04'34"E	48.78'
C6	52.21'	54.38'	55°00'46"	S55°55'57"E	50.23'
C7	21.72'	11.34'	109°41'10"	S25°52'23"W	18.55'
C8	91.90'	44.65'	117°56'29"	S21°11'13"W	76.52'
C9	22.22'	167.59'	7°35'46"	S40°48'31"E	22.20'

BEARING BASIS NOTE:

THE BASIS OF BEARING OF THE SURVEY SHOWN HEREON IS TEXAS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, CENTRAL ZONE, NAD 83(96), UTILIZING WESTERN DATA SYSTEMS CONTINUALLY OPERATING REFERENCE STATION (CORS) NETWORK.

BURY

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Austin, Texas 78701
Tel: (512) 326-5011 Fax: (512) 328-0325
TDD: (512) 326-5011
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SKETCH TO ACCOMPANY DESCRIPTION

OF 0.701 ACRE OF LAND OUT OF THE D.J. GILBERT SURVEY NO. 8, SITUATED IN THE CITY OF AUSTIN, TRAVIS COUNTY, TEXAS, BEING A PORTION OF THAT CERTAIN 353 ACRE TRACT OF LAND CONVEYED TO THE STATE OF TEXAS, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS BY DEED OF RECORD IN VOLUME 244, PAGES 77-78 OF THE DEED RECORDS OF TRAVIS COUNTY, TEXAS.

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DATE: 3-31-2016

DRAWN BY: M.J.J

FN: 16-110(MJJ)

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Figure 56. "Maintenance and Caretaker Building". See above (6 pages)

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Figure 57. "Entry Walls Area". See below (6 pages)

0.033 ACRE
LION'S HISTORICAL
ENTRY WALLS AREA

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DESCRIPTION

OF 0.033 ACRE OF LAND OUT OF THE D. J. GILBERT SURVEY NO. 8, SITUATED IN THE CITY OF AUSTIN, TRAVIS COUNTY, TEXAS, BEING A PORTION OF THAT CERTAIN 353 ACRE TRACT OF LAND CONVEYED TO THE STATE OF TEXAS, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS BY DEED OF RECORD IN VOLUME 244, PAGES 77-78 OF THE DEED RECORDS OF TRAVIS COUNTY, TEXAS; SAID 0.033 ACRE ALSO BEING A PORTION OF THAT CERTAIN GOLF COURSE AGREEMENT GRANTED TO THE CITY OF AUSTIN BY INSTRUMENT OF RECORD IN VOLUME 563, PAGES 104-105 OF SAID DEED RECORDS; SAID 0.033 ACRE OF LAND BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED BY METES AND BOUNDS AS FOLLOWS:

COMMENCING, at a 1/2 inch iron rod with cap found in the southerly right-of-way line of Enfield Road, being the westerly terminus of that certain 5.53 acre tract of land called "Tract Three" conveyed to the City of Austin by deed of record in Volume 4993, Pages 489-495 of said Deed Records;

THENCE, along the southerly right-of-way line of Enfield Road, being the northerly line of said Golf Course Agreement, the following three (3) courses and distances:

- 1) S62°57'46"E, a distance of 1176.23 feet to a 1/2 inch iron rod found for an angle point;
- 2) S61°35'37"E, a distance of 117.35 feet to a 1/2 inch iron rod found for an angle point;
- 3) S61°31'10"E, a distance of 271.50 feet to the **POINT OF BEGINNING** and northwesterly corner hereof;

THENCE, S61°31'10"E, continuing along the southerly right-of-way line of Enfield Road, for a portion of the northerly line hereof, a distance of 23.01 feet to the point of curvature of a non-tangent curve to the right;

THENCE, leaving the southerly right-of-way line of Enfield Road, over and across said 353 acre tract, for a portion of the northerly line hereof, the following nine (9) courses and distances:

- 1) Along said non-tangent curve to the right, having a radius of 18.70 feet, a central angle of 63°11'44", an arc length of 20.63 feet, and a chord which bears, S01°22'01"E, a distance of 19.60 feet to the end of said curve;
- 2) S28°41'41"W, a distance of 1.45 feet to an angle point;
- 3) S59°54'03"E, a distance of 16.98 feet to an angle point;

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- 4) S55°07'31"E, a distance of 31.03 feet to an angle point;
- 5) S65°49'36"E, a distance of 3.34 feet to an angle point;
- 6) N35°59'26"E, a distance of 6.52 feet to the point of curvature of a non-tangent curve to the right;
- 7) along said non-tangent curve to the right, having a radius of 19.08 feet, a central angle of 68°02'58", an arc length of 22.66 feet, and a chord which bears, N77°15'43"E, a distance of 21.35 feet to the end of said curve;
- 8) S67°01'11"E, a distance of 3.99 feet to an angle point;
- 9) N41°07'41"E, a distance of 1.24 feet to a point in the southerly right-of-way line of Enfield Road, for an angle point hereof;

THENCE, S61°31'10"E, along the southerly right-of-way line of Enfield Road, for a portion of the northerly line hereof, a distance of 11.69 feet to the northeasterly corner hereof;

THENCE, leaving the southerly right-of-way line of Enfield Road, over and across said 353 acre tract, for the easterly, southerly and westerly lines hereof, the following nineteen (19) courses and distances:

- 1) S30°15'00"W, a distance of 10.74 feet to an angle point;
- 2) N59°45'28"W, a distance of 11.51 feet to an angle point;
- 3) N16°53'58"E, a distance of 0.65 feet to an angle point;
- 4) N66°03'58"W, a distance of 2.64 feet to the point of curvature of a non-tangent curve to the left;
- 5) Along said non-tangent curve to the left, having a radius of 10.37 feet, a central angle of 81°55'35", an arc length of 14.83 feet, and a chord which bears, S73°08'04"W, a distance of 13.60 feet to the end of said curve;
- 6) S33°31'31"W, a distance of 2.77 feet to an angle point;
- 7) S57°12'47"E, a distance of 1.49 feet to an angle point;
- 8) S31°20'28"W, a distance of 10.45 feet to the southeasterly corner hereof;
- 9) N57°53'12"W, a distance of 12.71 feet to an angle point;

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MARCH 31, 2016
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- 10) N60°30'16"W, a distance of 31.50 feet to an angle point;
- 11) N58°39'00"W, a distance of 27.31 feet to the southwesterly corner hereof;
- 12) N31°50'18"E, a distance of 9.98 feet to an angle point;
- 13) S63°29'12"E, a distance of 1.94 feet to an angle point;
- 14) N30°49'25"E, a distance of 2.81 feet to the point of curvature of a non-tangent curve to the left;
- 15) Along said non-tangent curve to the left, having a radius of 10.72 feet, a central angle of 91°14'15", an arc length of 17.08 feet, and a chord which bears, N15°43'55"W, a distance of 15.33 feet to the end of said curve;
- 16) N57°10'33"W, a distance of 2.04 feet to an angle point;
- 17) S36°58'56"W, a distance of 0.78 feet to an angle point;
- 18) N59°51'26"W, a distance of 11.94 feet to an angle point;
- 19) N30°52'22"E, a distance of 6.65 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING, containing an area of 0.033 acre (1,456 sq. ft.) of land, more or less, within these metes and bounds.

THE BASIS OF BEARING OF THE SURVEY SHOWN HEREON IS TEXAS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, CENTRAL ZONE, NAD 83(96), UTILIZING WESTERN DATA SYSTEMS CONTINUALLY OPERATING REFERENCE STATION (CORS) NETWORK.

I, MARK J. JEZISEK, A REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE PROPERTY DESCRIBED HEREIN WAS DETERMINED BY A SURVEY MADE ON THE GROUND UNDER MY DIRECTION AND SUPERVISION.

BURY-AUS, INC.
221 WEST SIXTH STREET
SUITE 600
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78701

Mark J. Jezisek
MARK J. JEZISEK
R.P.L.S. NO. 5267
STATE OF TEXAS
TBPLS # F-10107500



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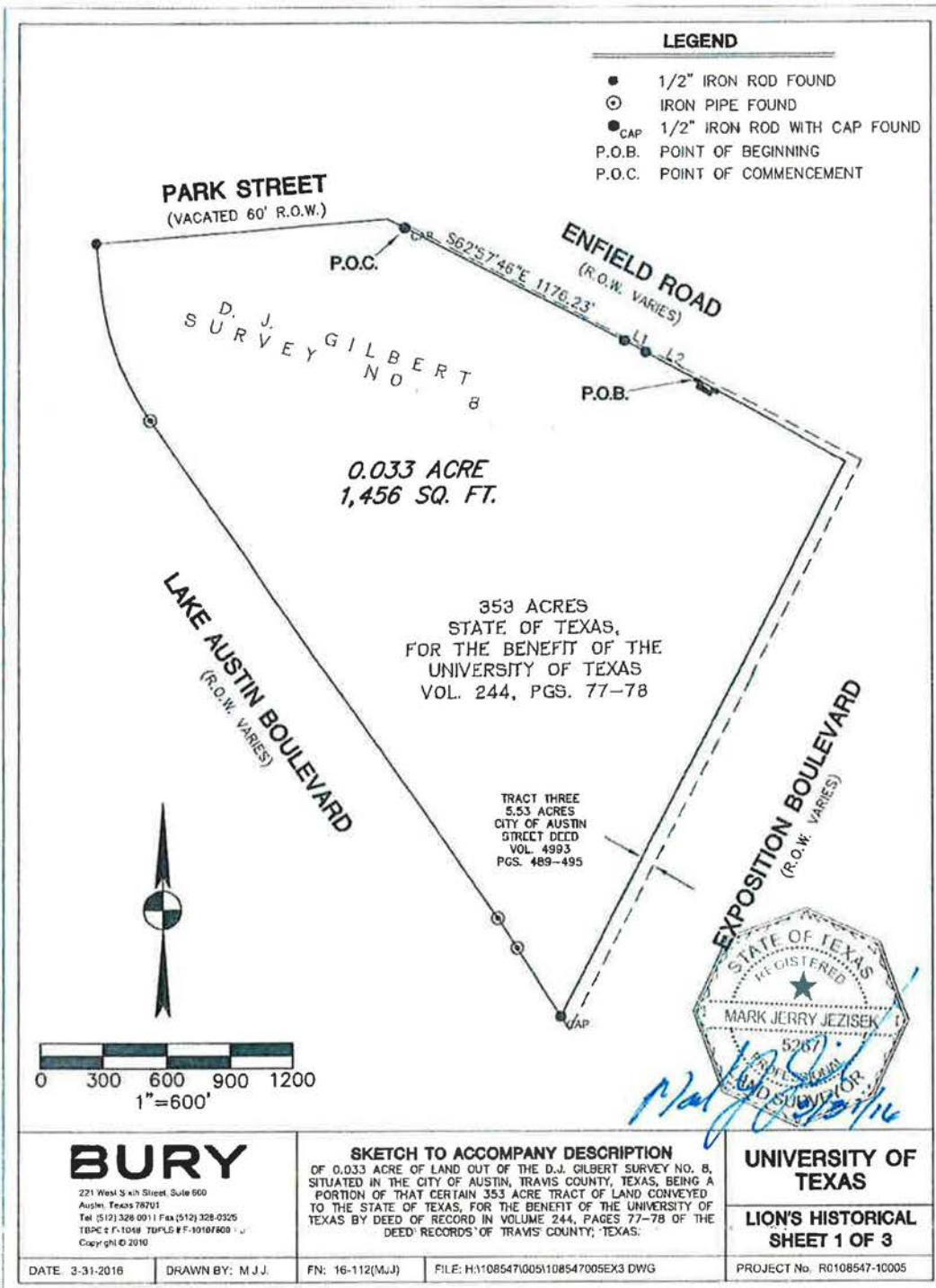
Lions Municipal Golf Course Clubhouse

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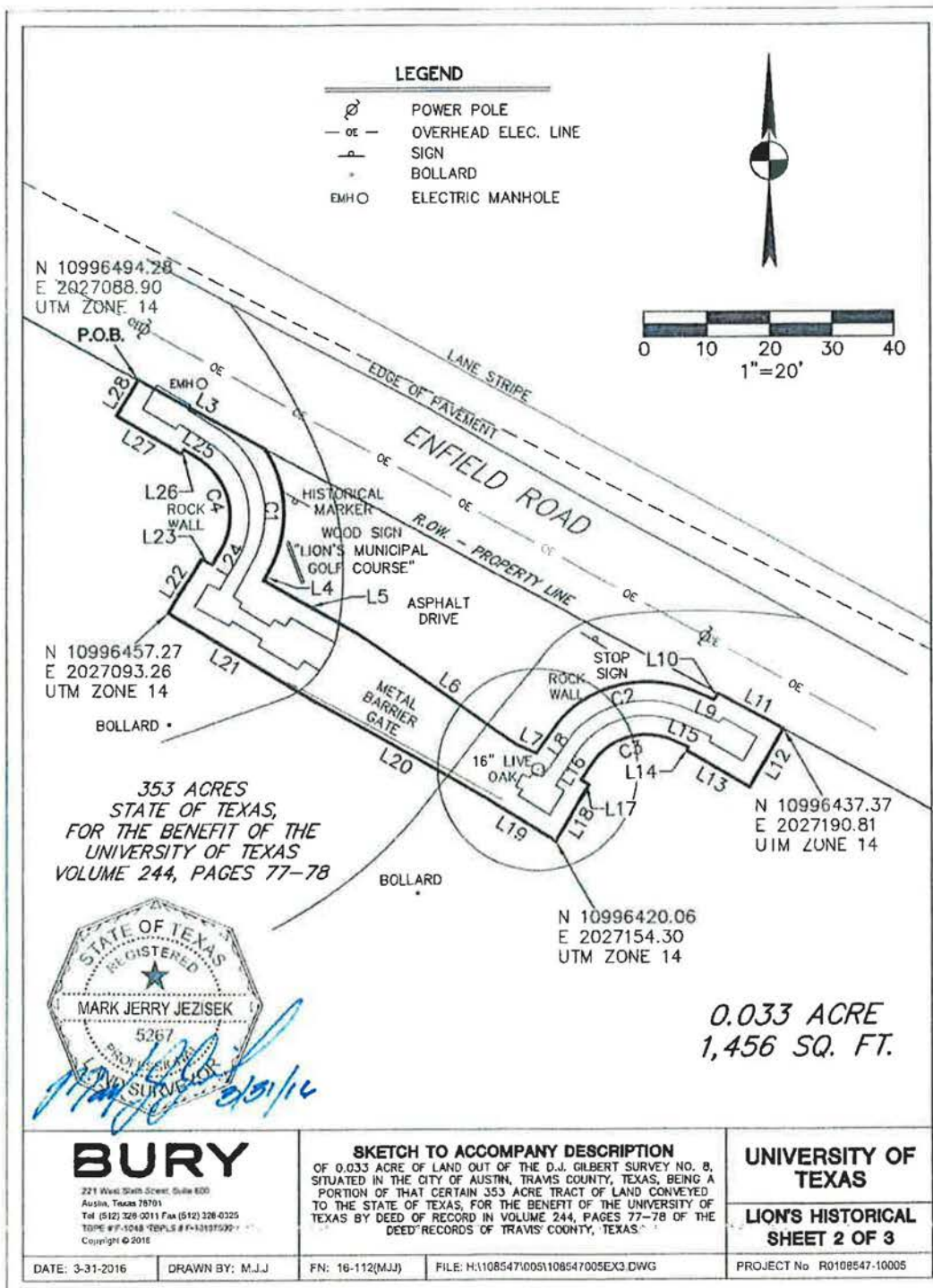
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Lions Municipal Golf Course - Statements of Support

A number of national experts, prominent individuals, and one national golf organization have formally supported the nomination of Lions Municipal Golf Course to the National Register. Letters and statements validating the property's national significance to civil rights history have come from:

1. Ben Crenshaw, the two time Masters Champ and member of the World Golf Hall of Fame;
2. Marvin Dawkins, Professor of Sociology, University of Miami, co-author of *African American Golfers during the Jim Crow Era* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 2000);
3. Lane Demas, Associate Professor of History, Central Michigan, *The Game of Privilege: An African American History of Golf* (under contract, University of North Carolina Press, John Hope Franklin Series in African American History and Culture);
4. Professor Glenda Gilmore, the C. Vann Woodward Chair in History at Yale University;
5. Renea Hicks, prominent constitutional and civil rights lawyer and former Solicitor, Office of the Attorney General, State of Texas;
6. Professor Jacqueline Jones, Chair of the History Department and Walter Prescott Webb Chair in History at the University of Texas, Austin;
7. Professor Sanford Levinson, the prominent constitutional scholar and W. St. John Garwood Chair at the University of Texas Law School;
8. Robert J. Robertson, author of *Fair Ways: How Six Black Golfers Won Civil Rights in Beaumont, Texas* (Texas A&M Press 2005);
9. Professor Paul Stekler, the prominent documentary film maker (Two Peabody Awards; two films for *Eyes on the Prize II*) and Chair of the Radio/Television/Film Department at the University of Texas, Austin;
10. The United States Golf Association.

BEN D. CRENSHAW

Professional Golfer

Email: sayers@bencrenshaw.com
512/482-8900/Fax: 512/473-2447

1800 Nueces Street
Austin, Texas 78701

National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street, NW (2280)
Washington, DC 20240

To Whom It May Concern,

Muny, as most people call it, or Lions Municipal Golf Course, is an enduring asset to our city. It is a meeting place for people of like-minded means to play golf, recreate with their friends, to meet new ones and to enjoy the game in a beautiful setting. As very young golfers, we noticed that its practitioners were in fact, young and old alike. And we learned so many things: to compete, watching different styles of play, to play by the rules, and probably, most importantly, in retrospect, we learned to be somewhat friendly to our competitors, and to get along with everyone. That last component is what we golfers are most proud of; the social fabric of our game.

Around 1950, our city fathers saw to it that Muny should be open to all races, thus being the very first course in the South to do so. In fact, in 1953, the great boxer Joe Louis, a keen golfer, came through town and enjoyed a round at Muny. Obviously, these were important and lasting milestones in the development of Muny, which after all, had been a public golf course since 1924.

I started my golf as a youngster at Muny in 1960, when I was 8-years-old. My brother, Charlie, who is one year older, and all of our friends who were starting to play golf had a haven in Muny. All we could tell is that everyone loved playing there. For golfers everywhere, I think it would be entirely appropriate for Lions Municipal Golf Course to be given status in the National Register of Historic Places.

Also, I might add that if one was to try to measure the worth of this wonderful place and what it has meant to so many people, that worth would be incalculable.

Sincerely,



Ben Crenshaw

Lions Municipal Golf Course - Statements of Support

Marvin Dawkins

Brief Remarks by Marvin P. Dawkins, at the Opening Ceremony of the Muny Interfaith Golf Tournament in Austin, Texas, October 26, 2008.

Co-Author with Graham Kinloch of *African American golfers during the Jim Crow era*: Greenwood Publishing Group, 2000.

The place that the Lions Municipal Golf Course (Muny) of Austin, Texas occupied during the first phase of the Civil Rights Movement in the early 1950s has not been documented as a part of the historical literature of that period. Scholars who have examined efforts to desegregate public facilities during that period tend to focus on situations where open resistance was encountered when African Americans attempted to gain access to segregated public facilities, including recreational parks, beaches and golf courses. Therefore, the scholarly research literature on efforts, both successful and unsuccessful, to desegregate public golf courses in cities throughout the South during the 1950s and 1960s has tended to concentrate on cities where massive, open, and ongoing resistance took place. As a result, when desegregation occurred without this type of resistance, which was the situation involving Muny, less attention has been focused on these cases. Thus, the desegregation of the Lions Municipal Golf Course in 1951 has not part of the historical record involving the push to desegregate municipal golf courses, which has tended to focus on cases where law suits were filed to end segregation.

I believe that the evidence which has now been assembled substantiates the contention that Muny was the first municipal golf course in the South to formally desegregate, thus, replacing the public courses in Atlanta which currently hold this distinction. The tournament today can be viewed as a celebration of Muny's unique place in history and a testament to the role it has played and continues to play as a venue for creating positive interaction among people of various racial and ethnic backgrounds and in nurturing a sense of community cohesion. Thank you and enjoy the tournament.

Lions Municipal Golf Course - Statements of Support

Lane Demas

Greetings,

I'm currently writing a book titled *The Game of Privilege: An African American History of Golf*, to be published by the University of North Carolina Press in 2016. Like other historians before me – including Marvin Dawkins – I've found no evidence other than Lions Municipal of a municipal course in the former confederacy that fully integrated before Atlanta's links in 1955.

Before the 1950s African Americans had gained limited access to some courses – and even separate, segregated, or part-time access granted by city officials. But the full access black golfers appeared to have at Lions Municipal in 1950 (or even the later date of 1951) would easily be the first instance. The course is therefore of immense historical value to both African American heritage and sport history.

Lane Demas, Department of History, Central Michigan University

Lions Municipal Golf Course - Statements of Support

Glenda Gilmore

August 11, 2015

To Whom It May Concern:

While the general public recalls the Civil Rights Movement as centered on schools, buses, and lunch counters, local black communities often sought access to recreational facilities as a fundamental civil right. As symbols of exclusive white privilege, the fight to desegregate public golf courses united local black communities and served as a training ground in activism for middle-class African Americans. Lions Municipal Golf Course, the first municipal golf course desegregated in the southern states of the old Confederacy, qualifies as nationally significant Historic Landmark.

The fight to desegregate Lions Municipal Golf Course resounds beyond Austin and “outstandingly represent(s) the broad national patterns of United States history and from which an understanding and appreciation of those patterns may be gained.” Historians searching for the impetus of the “classical phase of the Civil Rights Movement,” preceding *Brown v. Board* in 1954 and the Montgomery Bus Boycott in 1955, have posited a “long civil rights movement” that preceded those iconic struggles.¹ In other words, Lions Municipal Golf Course is representative of the “birth of the civil rights movement.”

The desegregation of Lions Municipal Golf Course is an important chapter in the long civil rights movement, and its recognition will give the local community a living memorial to those who fought for civil rights before there was a formal “civil rights movement.” It points to a different narrative surrounding the African American freedom struggle, one in which local people acted on their own to gain access to human rights in the aftermath of World War II. The course’s very nickname, Muny, signifies that the people of Austin, Texas, believed that the golf course belonged to the municipality, that is, to all of the people.

Almost every southern city underwent desegregation campaigns of recreational facilities, many lasting through the 1960s, following the successful desegregation of Muny in 1950. For example, National Public Radio broadcast a story on the desegregation of Birmingham, Alabama’s municipal golf course—a full thirteen years after Muny.² Wells, Buckley, and Boone demonstrate the importance of golf course desegregation in their article on the desegregation of Baltimore’s golf courses, six years after Muny.³ Texas A&M University published Robert Robertson’s book, *Fair Ways: How Six Black Golfers Won Civil Rights in Beaumont, Texas*, postdating Muny’s desegregation by five years. Much has been made of the struggle to desegregate a municipal golf course in Atlanta, the year following Muny’s desegregation.⁴

This partial list of the extensive scholarship on southern golf course desegregation demonstrates deep scholarly and public interest in the topic, but more importantly, it proves that Muny was *the first golf course to desegregate in the states of the former Confederacy*. Memorializing that first, finding out the ways in which activists made it happen, and researching the way in which a desegregated golf course affected social relations in Austin, Texas, will teach us much about the birth of the civil rights movement.

Muny exists today as it did when desegregated, possessing the high degree of location, design, setting and association that it did when local African Americans decided to win the right to play golf there.

Nationally significant figures are associated with Muny. For example, Joe Louis understood the significance of desegregated Muny when he played there in 1953 in a region with extremely limited access to play for African Americans. As early as 1950, it provided a place that black and white children could play golf on the same course, and it produced the great white golfer Ben Crenshaw.

This is the kind of successful desegregation story—indeed, the kind of example of human relations—that local citizens need to understand race and racism in the twenty-first century.

Glenda Elizabeth Gilmore

Peter V. and C. Vann Woodward Professor of History

Departments of History, African American Studies, and American Studies

Yale University, New Haven, CT

¹ Jacquelyn Dowd Hall, “The Long Civil Rights Movement and the Political Uses of the Past,” *Journal of American History* (March 2005).

² <http://www.npr.org/2013/06/20/193999764/the-desegregation-of-birminghams-golf-courses>

³ James E. Wells, Geoffrey L. Buckley, and Christopher G. Boone, “Separate but Equal? Desegregating Baltimore’s Golf Courses,” *The Geographical Review* 98 (April 2008).

⁴ Andy Ambrose, Brooke Barger, and Alexis Oliver, “‘Negroes Cannot Play Here’: The Desegregation of Atlanta’s Golf Courses,” *Atlanta History* 43:1 (1999): 21-32.

Lions Municipal Golf Course - Statements of Support

Renea Hicks

The City of Austin established Lions Municipal Golf Course, or Muny as many locals refer to it, in 1924 and, for just over a quarter century, the city operated it as a racially segregated public facility. African-Americans could serve as caddies there, but they weren't allowed to play the course.

Then, according to fairly recent historical work, things quietly changed in late 1950. A few African Americans began openly playing the course. This quickly came to the attention of the city's Mayor, who hurriedly consulted with two other council members about whether to take action to enforce the rule of segregation. With the mayor, himself white, explaining that he'd worked and played together with African Americans in all sorts of situations so why not golf, they decided to let the matter pass and, with this, Muny became what appears to be the first public golf course in the South to desegregate. A few months later, in the spring of 1951, the Austin city council denied a request from African American community leaders to build a public golf course in East Austin, then the home of most of the city's African American residents. The view of the City leaders was that, as evidenced by the quiet acquiescence to Muny's desegregation a few months before, African Americans didn't need a racially separate course. They could already play at a public desegregated course such as Muny.

This groundbreaking action of desegregating a public facility for what was traditionally viewed as a "white man's game" was—and is—note-worthy for more than the simple reason that it was the first time this had happened in the South. What makes it particularly noteworthy, especially from the historical perspective, is that it happened in the South without judicial intervention and without active opposition from the local powers that be. And it happened in the immediate wake of a U.S. Supreme Court decision, *Sweatt v. Painter*, which issued in the summer of 1950, but *before* the U.S. Supreme Court's historic *Brown v. Board of Education* decision, which ended the separate-but-equal doctrine laid down in *Plessy v. Ferguson*.

Like Muny, the University of Texas School of Law was located in Austin. Unlike Muny, though, the law school's handling of desegregation produced both an adverse Supreme Court ruling *and* much local notoriety. *Sweatt v. Painter* invalidated the law school's establishment of a physically separate law school for African Americans and indicated that equal treatment of the races had to be based on something more than simple "objective measurement." This decision was well publicized in Austin in the summer of 1950.

The "soft" desegregation of Muny is an example in the heart of the capital of a Southern state, Texas, of something strikingly different from the massive Southern resistance so widely chronicled during that era, and, significantly, it came nearly four years before *Brown*. It did not happen, by any means, on a blank slate. *Sweatt* had signaled that the federal judiciary was honing in on the South's big problem. What happened at Muny from late 1950 into the spring of 1951 was a first for the South, but, also, an example of how the "first" doesn't have to be absolutely *compelled*, but can be the product of a civic education. The very fact that, along with with being the first, it also was, comparatively speaking, quietly done, without all the sound and fury of other places is what, to my mind, makes it of national significance and worthy of inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The course of desegregation and improved race relations in Austin was by no means smooth and trouble-free in the 1950s and later, but the Muny experience does show that it wasn't unrelievedly bad.

Renea Hicks,
July 31, 2015

Lions Municipal Golf Course - Statements of Support

Jacqueline Jones



DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
The University of Texas at Austin

128 Inner Campus Drive • B7000 • Austin, Texas 78712-1739 • 512 471 3261 • FAX 512 475 7222

October 28, 2015

To Whom It May Concern:

I write in my capacity as a scholar of African-American history in support of the nomination of the Austin, Texas, Lions Municipal Golf Course (“Muny”) for National Register of Historic Places status. Certain aspects of this course—including its relation to the nearby black community of Clarksville, the construction of the course, and the social division of labor among the people who worked there—illustrate historical realities of national significance related to African-American life and labor. In this context, the early desegregation of the course illustrates how grassroots civic activism in the wake of *Sweatt v. Painter*, including even youthful disregard of well-established laws governing racial exclusion in public recreational spaces, served to challenge discrimination at the local level.

Muny lies directly west of Clarksville, a ten-block area in West Austin, and an historic black neighborhood that is itself currently on the National Register of Historic Places. The physical proximity of the golf course and the neighborhood is relevant to the histories of both. When Austin Lions Club established Muny in 1924, Clarksville was a city under siege from Austin politicians and developers.

To understand Clarksville, one must go back in time to the period of Reconstruction, immediately after the Civil War. Throughout the South, freedpeople sought refuge from the violence enveloping the countryside, where vengeful former owners used harsh tactics to try to keep black men, women, and children hard at work in the fields. Texas was a particularly violent state in this regard, and Central Texas a particularly violent region of the state. Clarksville was founded by a former slave, a man named Charles Clark, who in 1871 established what was called a freedtown—a refuge for other freedpeople living in the area and for black in-migrants fleeing the brutality that reigned in the surrounding rural areas. The first black church in Austin, Sweet Home Missionary Baptist, was founded here in the 1870s. Clarksville is one of the oldest surviving settlements of its kind west of the Mississippi. And yet the founding of the town

reveals a key theme of Reconstruction throughout the South—the desire among blacks to achieve autonomy from whites whenever and wherever they could do so.¹

In the beginning, Clarksville was some distance from downtown Austin; by the early twentieth century, though, city officials, planners and economic developers had come to appreciate the value of the land on which it was built. These men attempted to force out the black population. For example, in 1918, the Austin School Board tried to close the local school, and a decade later the city began to withhold municipal services (such as street paving) from the neighborhood, in an effort to get residents to move to East Austin, a newly designated “Negro District.” The history of this beleaguered community, then, illustrates the tremendous challenges faced by freedpeople and subsequent generations of blacks who wanted to control their own productive energies and live as best they could on their own, without white interference. Again, this is a larger, national story about blacks’ efforts to create their own communities and cultural institutions in the years after the war.²

Muny is rightly famous because it was the first municipal golf course in the former Confederate states to desegregate, and it did so peacefully. At the same time, the construction of the course illustrates larger truths about the nature of employment available to African American men from the time of emancipation through World War II. During those years for the most part black men and women were barred from factory work, and black women from retail sales or clerical work. The jobs available to blacks were primarily unskilled, ill-paid, and out-of-doors. Thus we see in figure 14 of the formal nomination black workers holding a long chain attached to a tractor; they are probably removing tree stumps. (If the history of tractors in the South is any indication, that vehicle was driven by a white man.)³

Lions Municipal Golf Course - Statements of Support

The construction of Muny involved shoveling and hauling large amounts of dirt (probably by wheelbarrow), removing obstacles such as trees and rocks, and grading the land—all of this to transform a heavily wooded tract into a lovely golf course. It is also probable that black men performed much of the heavy lifting necessary to move limestone building materials around the site, for many black laborers lived nearby and they could be paid less than white men for the same work. This kind of heavy outdoor work was made even more arduous by the intense heat of Austin's summers. Nevertheless, in all likelihood the citizens of Clarksville, for the most part relegated to unskilled labor and domestic service in Austin's private homes, restaurants, or hotels, grasped at the opportunity to make cash wages, no matter how meager. During the Great

¹ Nolan Thompson, "Clarksville, Texas (Travis County)," *Handbook of Texas Online* <https://tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/hpc01>; William D. Carrigan, *The Making of a Lynching Culture: Violence and Vigilantism in Central Texas, 1836-1916* (Urbana, Illinois, 2006); Kenneth W. Howell, ed., *Still an Arena of Civil War: Violence and Turmoil in Reconstruction Texas, 1865-1874* (Denton, Texas, 2012).

² John Henneberger, *Clarksville: A Short History and an Historic Tour* (Austin, Texas, 1978); Ki Gray, "A History of Austin's Oldest Neighborhood: Clarksville," *Austin Chronicle* (Feb. 13, 2008); Michael Barnes, "Authentic to the Bone: Old West Austin and Clarksville," *Austin American Statesman*, Jan. 24, 2013.

³ Jacqueline Jones, *American Work: Four Centuries of Black and White Labor* (New York, 1998).

Depression, the federal government (via the Works Progress Administration) provided substantial funding to pay for improvements to the course (1937-39), and here again, the wages must have proved a boon for black breadwinners (most of whom would have otherwise been unemployed) in nearby Clarksville. However, further research on this topic is needed; federal works projects administrators in the South were notorious for discriminating against black men and women. The rationale was that black men could always find jobs as sharecroppers, black women could always work as cooks or laundresses for whites. So it is quite possible that the symbiotic relationship between Muny and Clarksville faltered during the 1930s.⁴

Some of Clarksville's black men (teenagers and older) also worked as caddies on the golf course (see the formal nomination, p. 20, note 58; and figure 15), receiving 85 cents for 18 holes and 50 cents for 9 (and double the fee if carrying two bags). These workers had to pay 5 cents for medical care if injured on the job. Figure 15 is evocative in its rendering of a black man caddying for a white woman.

Others have written eloquently about the iconic status of Muny as the first southern golf course peacefully integrated in the early 1950s. That fact alone would warrant the inclusion of the course on the National Register of Historic Places. However, it is significant that two black youths essentially desegregated Muny on their own by trespassing on the course in order to play. This act of defiance echoes the efforts of Dr. Charles Simkins to desegregate the Gillespie Park Golf Course in Greensboro, North Carolina on December 7, 1955; Simkins simply played the course when blacks were not permitted access. The inevitable charges of trespass brought against him for trying to play a round of golf inspired him to become active in the fight for racial equality through the NAACP. For example, he led the way in the court case *Simkins v. Cone*, which led to the desegregation of a private hospital that had been provided public funds.⁵

Similarly, General Marshall, one of the young caddies from Clarksville who saw black golfers from all over the state come to Muny to play went on to resist segregation in the South after college. Eventually Marshall became a mathematics professor at Huston-Tillotson University, an historically black college in Austin, and the coach of their golf team. Another caddie from Clarksville, William Bacon, became a surgeon in Nashville.

Their youthful experiences at Muny, including witnessing its peaceful and early desegregation, could only help to build a vision of life that would be different from that of the marginalized African American laborers who helped to build Muny in the 1920s, or even from that of their own early lives as caddies for white golfers.⁶ In that sense Muny's desegregation was as much a source of pride and hope for them then, as it is today for the entire City of Austin.

Lions Municipal Golf Course - Statements of Support

⁴ Cheryl Lynn Greenberg, *To Ask for an Equal Chance: African Americans in the Great Depression* (Lanham, Maryland, 2009).

⁵ Usher, Jess, "The Golfers': African American Golfers of the North Carolina Piedmont and the Struggle for Access, *North Carolina Historical Review*, Vol. 87, No. 2 (April 2010): 172-175.

⁶ General Marshall notes that after the desegregation it was "good to see some of our own playing golf" at Muny. And the African Americans who played were "businessmen" who were well dressed and "had clubs of their own." They served as "role models" for General Marshall

Muny then, when examined in conjunction with Clarksville's history, tells us much about the social division of labor in the South in the Jim Crow era—the jobs deemed appropriate for black men and the lower pay accorded them. While the jobs provided by the golf course helped to create and sustain vital social and cultural institutions in a freedometown like Clarksville, in critical respects life there remained isolated from the economic mainstream. Muny's desegregation, when seen in this context, had the effect of disrupting the sense of marginalization that clouded the ambitions of Clarksville's youth.

For young caddies like William Bacon and General Marshall, before African-Americans in the South could ride without restriction on a bus, sit at the lunch counter, or share a public drinking fountain, they could access a golf course in Austin, Texas, as a customer, not as a laborer or a server. Other blacks came from anywhere within driving distance to experience this unprecedented freedom. Certainly relatively few black people (or whites for that matter) played golf at that time; but the proximity of Muny to Clarksville, and the role of black workers in constructing the course and in caddying, brought African Americans to the game in mid-twentieth century Austin. This is why Muny is nationally significant. The desegregation of the site suggests the eagerness of African Americans to partake of all rights and privileges in American life: The exceptional case of Muny proves a larger rule about the baneful effects of prejudice on the aspirations and opportunities of African Americans in general.

The desegregation of Muny — four years before *Brown* — represents the beginning of the unraveling of Jim Crow, and clearly is worthy of both national recognition and scholarly study. To my knowledge, it represents one of the first instances of a southern municipality's disregard for Jim Crow in *any* public facility and certainly the first such instance at a municipal golf course.

The National Register should embrace the site, not only for its obvious place in golf and civil rights history, but as an asset of immense historical and educational value. Muny is a living civil rights landscape that retains its historical integrity. It is as much of a piece of the American story — and potentially as powerful as a teachable experience — as the historic battlefields we protect and embrace.

These are themes that resonate within the broad sweep of American history. For all these reasons, then, I believe that Muny is nationally significant and fully deserving of National Register of Historic Places status.

Sincerely,



Jacqueline Jones

Professor and Chair of the History Department
Mastin Gentry White Professor of Southern History/
Walter Prescott Webb Chair in History and Ideas
University of Texas, Austin

and the other African American caddies who worked at the course. Save Muny Interview of General Marshall, October 25, 2015. "These [African American] golfers came with their state-of-the-art equipment, nattily attired, some of whom used caddies and tipped them well." Remarks of General Marshall, Muny State Historical Marker Dedication Ceremony, October 28, 2009. If anything, Marshall's remarks suggest a correlation between the desire for equal rights and an aspiration for economic justice, the opportunity to participate in the economic mainstream of American life. See Gavin Wright, *Sharing the Prize: The Economics of the Civil Rights Movement in the American South* (Cambridge, Massachusetts, 2013).

Lions Municipal Golf Course - Statements of Support

Sanford Levinson

Lions Municipal Golf Course Statement of Significance

Although, as a non-golfer, I don't have the personal familiarity with the Municipal Golf Course in Austin, I have been truly educated by discovering the rich history of the Course with regard to desegregation. As a professor of constitutional law, I was intrigued to discover many years ago that one of the first law suits filed after the Supreme Court's momentous decision in *Brown v. Board of Education* involved the Baltimore, Maryland municipal golf course, which was then segregated. It was not, of course, that the city provided truly "separate but equal" courses for whites and African-Americans; instead, African-Americans were forced to play on inconvenient days and inconvenient times. The Court held, without even writing a full-scale opinion, that the principle of *Brown* applied to the golf course as well. Given that Texas scarcely led the way in moving toward a more inclusive vision of American society—at least until Lyndon B. Johnson, fully aware of the costs of segregation to Texas and the nation, led the way as President—it is truly noteworthy and worthy of commemoration that Austin *did* lead the way with regard to desegregating MUNY. Indeed, it is important to realize (and note) that Austin made this move even before *Brown*. This is certainly worth recognizing in the National Historic Register. So many of the commemorations in recent years have involved shameful events, like the oppressive violence at the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma. It would be good to be reminded, whenever visiting the Municipal Golf Course for whatever reason (including, most importantly, to play golf), that it was the site for a nationally significant decision that we can truly be proud of. I'm happy, therefore, to endorse its inclusion in the National Historic Registry.

Sanford Levinson,

W. St. John Garwood and W. St. John Garwood Jr. Centennial Chair in Law, University of Texas Law School;
Professor of Government, University of Texas at Austin

Lions Municipal Golf Course - Statements of Support

Robert J. Robertson

Quote from statement by Robert J. Robertson on August 9, 2015

Author of *Fair Ways: How Six Black Golfers Won Civil Rights in Beaumont, Texas* (Texas A&M 2005)

Established by the Austin Lions Club in 1924, and transferred to the city of Austin in 1936, the Lions Municipal Golf Course has enriched the civic, racial, and recreational history of Austin for more than 90 years. Especially important in this history is the desegregation of "the Muny" golf course in 1950, a story of importance not only for Austin, but also for Texas and the Nation. And in this history, please let the record show that "the Muny" is also widely known as "the Lions."

Certainly, "the Muny" (aka "the Lions") golf course in Austin is a historic place. It was here, we believe, that black golfers in the South first won the right to play a previously "all white" public golf course. It is an important and early part of the national story about fighting Jim Crow Segregation, when during the 1940s and 1950s, black and white Americans began fighting racial discrimination and segregation that white Americans had imposed against black Americans for more than sixty years. For example: President Harry Truman ordered the desegregation of US military forces; Rosa Parks, Martin Luther King, Jr. and other black citizens organized "direct action" campaigns and carried out peaceful demonstrations against segregation; Thurgood Marshall and other NAACP lawyers along with black plaintiffs filed desegregation law suits in Federal courts; and the US Supreme Court issued decisions outlawing segregation on a case-by-case basis.

Early in the NAACP litigation story was the case, *Sweatt v. Painter* (1950), where the Supreme Court ordered the admission of Heman Sweatt, a black applicant to the previously all-white University of Texas law school in Austin. This case was decided in 1950, the same year that the Austin "Muny" course was desegregated by "direct action," when two unnamed black golfers played "the first round" on a date not recorded. The Austin mayor and other city officials conceded the desegregation of the golf course itself, but later constructed a separate lounge or "club house" for the black golfers, thus continuing a more limited form of Jim Crow segregation.

The national importance of the desegregation of "the Muny" golf course was highlighted in 1953 when Joe Louis, the black boxing champion turned professional golfer, came to Austin and played a symbolic round at "the Muny." In those days, Louis was a national golfing figure, as he was campaigning for the desegregation of the Professional Golf Association and admission of black golfers to PGA Tournaments. At the same time, Louis, Charles Sifford, and other black golfers were avid members of a black organization, the United Golfers Association, and played "black" tournaments in Philadelphia, Chicago, and other cities.

In 1954, four years after "the Muny" course was desegregated by the City of Austin, desegregation of public golf courses was accomplished elsewhere in Texas. As outlined in my book, *Fairways* (Texas A & M Press, 2005), courses in Fort Worth, Houston, and Beaumont were opened to black players. On June 26, 1954, the Fort Worth Negro Golf Association won a partial victory, when the city opened one of five municipal courses to black players. In Houston, in an ongoing Federal case, *Beal v. Holcomb* (1954), the city of Houston conceded victory to black plaintiffs and on June 2, 1954, opened public golf courses to black golfers after the Supreme Court issued its desegregation ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education* on May 17, 1954. And in Beaumont, US District Judge Lamar Cecil cited the *Brown* decision and issued a ruling in *Fayson v. Beard* (1954) in favor of black golfers and their NAACP lawyers, and on September 13, 1954 ordered the immediate and complete desegregation of the Tyrrell Park Public Golf Course. Some whites threatened violence against the black lawyers and black plaintiffs, while others proposed creation of an all-white private club to take over and manage the public golf course, but in the end, the City complied with the ruling issued by Judge Cecil, and the Tyrrell Park course in Beaumont was fully desegregated.

Over the years, during 1955-1959, when I was a student at the University of Texas, I had the pleasure numerous times of playing "the Lions"(aka "the Muny") course with Robert B. Wall, then of Beaumont and now of Houston, and in recent years, I have enjoyed playing the course with Lipscomb Norvell, once of Beaumont and now of Austin. When playing "the Lions," I've always known it was a good course, complete with handsome fairways and greens, and a friendly pro-shop, but until recently I did not realize that "the Lions" is a "historic place."

Lions Municipal Golf Course - Statements of Support

Paul Stekler

Eyes on the Prize, a television documentary I worked on as the producer of two of its films, focused on the civil rights movement from 1954 through the mid 1980s. For much of the period, well into the 1960s, including the murder of Martin Luther King in 1968, it was a period filled with segregationist intransigence, racial hatred, harsh resistance by local officials including police dogs, tear gas, beatings, bombings and abductions followed by disappearances ending with recovered bodies. The courage of the movement was often matched by the vitriolic response of local officials seeking to squelch the plea for simple justice contained in the Supreme Court's decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*, 347 US 483 (1954) and the federal government actions, spurred on by the bravery of civil rights movement people, that followed.

How extraordinary is it then to see how Austin, Texas, a municipality in a southern state of the old confederacy, undertook, through quiet official action, to desegregate a golf course in late 1950 and early 1951. This was then followed by the desegregation of the public library system in late 1951 and the desegregation of a fire station in 1952. What drove a city government to undertake these decisions at such an early date well before the separate but equal doctrine of *Plessy v. Ferguson*, 163 US 537 (1896) was overturned by the Supreme Court in *Brown*? The answer of course was *Sweatt v. Painter*, 339 US 629 (1950), the Supreme Court's shot across the bow of the Southern segregationists that integrated the University of Texas Law School based in Austin. How did separate but equal, particularly for public recreational spaces like a golf course, make sense after *Sweatt*? At long last Jim Crow itself was at the end of a rope and the Austin City Council was smart enough to understand it.

This action by the Austin City Council was historic and perfectly captures the broad patterns of our country's aspirations for racial justice that characterizes our nation's struggle with race even today. Before *Brown* and the rest of the South, Austin was willing through official action to desegregate Muni. And they did it in a quiet way that was more reflective of common sense than great courage although some of that was involved as well. It is time to acknowledge the national significance of their wisdom and courage and enter Muni in the National Register of Historic Places.

I've spent much of my life making documentary films about our country's path from racial oppression to the level of racial acceptance that led to the election of an African-American President. The cliché is that those who forget the past are doomed to repeat that past. Muni is an important part of our shared past in Austin, Texas and needs to be remembered, as both an historical moment in the long process to break racial segregation and as a living memorial, where people can learn about that history and still afford the same round of golf that those first African-American golfers enjoyed in 1950.

Dr. Paul Stekler
Chair, Department of Radio-Television-Film
The University of Texas at Austin

Lions Municipal Golf Course - Statements of Support

United States Golf Association

United States Golf Association
PO Box 708, 77 Liberty Corner Rd., Far Hills, NJ 07931-0708
T 908.234.2300 F 908.234.9687



August 13, 2015

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Washington, DC

To Whom It May Concern:

As the national governing body for golf in the United States and its territories, the United States Golf Association has been dedicated to the preservation and advancement of the true spirit of the game of golf since 1894. We foster the best interests of the game and champion a community that is accessible to all, regardless of race, age, gender, religious beliefs or physical ability, for we truly believe that a game that is open to all is a game that will prosper for generations to come.

A central function of the USGA's mission is the preservation and celebration of the game's rich history, which we accomplish through the USGA Museum. Established in 1936, the USGA Museum is proud to be the nation's oldest sports museum. In 2010, in partnership with the PGA of America, the USGA Museum formed The African-American Golf History Archive to recognize the many contributions that African Americans have made to golf for more than a century. One important goal of the Archive is to honor and celebrate the compelling stories and inspirational individuals who advanced the game during a time of racial inequality.

We are writing today to offer our strongest support for the nomination and inclusion of the Lions Municipal Golf Course, located in Austin, Texas, in the National Register of Historic Places. Based on research conducted by the USGA Museum, as well as the work of scholars within the academic community, we believe that the historical significance of this municipal golf course warrants our firm endorsement. Specifically, this research suggests that Lions Municipal in late 1950 became the first course in the South to desegregate shortly after the U.S. Supreme Court decision in Sweatt v. Painter. This was more than three years before the Supreme Court's decision in Brown v. Board of Education in 1954. This action to desegregate Lions Municipal gave African-American golfers access to the game that was rare in the South; moreover, it marked an important milestone in opening up the game to players of all races.

The history of the African-American golf experience is filled with men and women whose passion for the game transcended many obstacles placed before them during periods of significant social injustice; we believe that the Lions Municipal Golf Course has earned a special place in this history.

We thank you for your kind consideration of Lions Municipal for inclusion in the National Register.

Sincerely,

Thomas J. O'Toole, Jr.
President

Mike Davis
Executive Director

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
real places telling real stories

April 15, 2016

Stephanie Toothman, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW (2280)
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Ms. Toothman,

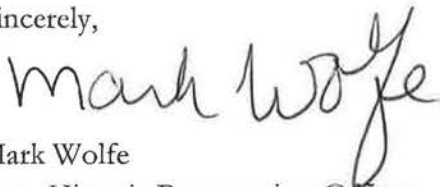
On January 23, 2016, the Texas State Board of Review considered the National Register nomination of the Lions Municipal Golf Course in Austin. By a unanimous vote, the nomination was approved under Criteria A at the local level of significance in the area of Entertainment/Recreation, and at the national level of significance in the area of Social History.

The Texas Historical Commission concurs that the property retains sufficient integrity to be listed in the National Register, and is eligible at the local level of significance in the area of Entertainment/Recreation as an important public recreational facility in the City of Austin. The property is also clearly eligible at the state level of significance as the first public golf course in Texas to desegregate, which occurred when African American golfers played the course in late 1950.

The applicant presents a compelling case that Lions Municipal Golf Course was the first integrated public golf course in the south, and as such merits listing at the national level of significance. But discussions during the board meeting and materials presented by the property owner (also enclosed) raise an interesting question as to when the effective integration of a particular property type rises to the level of national significance. We therefore request substantive review of the nomination and your assessment of the property's national significance under Criterion A.

We are enclosing letters of support and comments submitted by the applicant, in addition to materials submitted by the property owner, the University of Texas. Thank you for your consideration, and please let us know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Mark Wolfe
State Historic Preservation Officer
Texas Historical Commission



TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
real places telling real stories

RECEIVED 2280

APR 22 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

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

FROM: Gregory Smith
National Register Coordinator
Texas Historical Commission

RE: Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas

DATE: April 15, 2016

The following materials are submitted:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Original National Register of Historic Places form on disk. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Lions Municipal Golf Course, Austin, Travis County, Texas
	Resubmitted nomination.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Original NRHP signature page signed by the Texas SHPO.
	Multiple Property Documentation form on disk.
	Resubmitted form.
	Original MPDF signature page signed by the Texas SHPO.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CD with TIFF photograph files, KMZ files, and nomination PDF
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Correspondence

COMMENTS:

- SHPO requests substantive review (cover letter from SHPO attached)
 The enclosed owner objections (do___) (do not___) constitute a majority of property owners
 Other:





THE UNIVERSITY of TEXAS SYSTEM
FOURTEEN INSTITUTIONS. UNLIMITED POSSIBILITIES.

Office of General Counsel - Real Estate Office
201 W. 7th Street, Suite 600
Austin, Texas 78701
512-499-4333 (phone)
512-499-4523 (fax)
WWW.UTSYSTEM.EDU/OFFICES/REAL-ESTATE

June 3, 2016

Ms. Stephanie Toothman
Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1849 C Street NW (2280)
Washington, DC 20240
Stephanie_Toothman@nps.gov



RE: NPS Form 10-900 for Lions Municipal Golf Course as Amended (the “*Save Muny Registration Form*”)

Dear Ms. Toothman:

This letter is submitted in response to Save Muny’s letter dated May 9, 2016, and attachments. There are three main topics which we address in this letter: (i) the relevance of the comments submitted by The University of Texas System and The University of Texas at Austin (“*UT*”) to you and the relevance and importance of the evidence and information which *UT* desired to present at the State Board of Review hearing, but which was not allowed; (ii) the historical importance of the desegregation of Lions Municipal Golf Course and the manner in which such desegregation occurred, and (iii) the integrity of the golf course relative to the period of historical significance.

The Broad Patterns of Lions Municipal’s History

In its May 9, 2016 letter, Save Muny argues:

The University has raised a number of “issues” such as a possible reversionary clause in their deed or the educational mission of the University that seem to suggest somehow that those could be affected by the Keeper’s decision. However, none of those are relevant to this proceeding.

Save Muny’s argument conflicts with 54 U.S.C. § 302105 which states: “The Secretary shall promulgate regulations *requiring* that before *any* property may be included . . . the owner of the property . . . *shall* be given the opportunity . . . to concur in, object to, the nomination” of the property. This statute makes no distinction between public and private property. The Secretary of Interior has implemented rules to accomplish this congressional directive. Those rules

provide that an owner includes a “public agenc[y] holding fee simple title to property.”¹ Owners are invited to provide the Keeper with “written comments . . . to the nomination.”² Therefore, UT’s comments are relevant to the Keeper’s deliberations.

Furthermore, comments which UT submitted to the Keeper help explain the desegregation in the context of the broader history of Lions Municipal Golf Course. Doing so is not only relevant, but also essential to the Keeper’s duty in evaluating a nomination. The primary objectives of the National Register include evaluating “[t]he quality of significance in American history” of the property, and ensuring that the property is “associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.”³ To adopt too narrow of a focus is both unfair to the property owner and does not give proper credit to the rich and relevant history of Lions Municipal Golf Course and of the larger Brackenridge tract, of which the subject land is a part. What occurred in the early 1950’s would not have happened at all had the land not been gifted to The University of Texas by Colonel Brackenridge. We believe that consideration for listing on the National Register should take into account the full history of the property, give fair consideration of the unique nature of this land as a gift to The University of Texas, and respect The University of Texas’ fiduciary obligations with regard to that historic gift.

Cooperation Worthy of Celebration

In criticizing UT’s comments to the Keeper and nomination to the National Register, UT believes that Save Muny misses an important and fundamental point: The University of Texas is in agreement that the historical significance of the desegregation of Lions Municipal Golf Course is of great importance and worthy of recognition by a listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The information submitted in UT’s nomination provides evidence in addition to that already on the record in the Save Muny Nomination Form. UT believes that an important point of emphasis is the way in which desegregation of Lions Municipal Golf Course occurred, and that was, fundamentally, a process that occurred over a relatively short period of time without significant controversy and without lawsuits or other conflict.

Consider these quotes:

The desegregation of Muny and then other local facilities during 1950-1954 occurred without conflict and with minimal public debate, in contrast to the hostile resistance of many communities in the south.⁴

* * * *

Austin’s public officials seem to have gotten it right by allowing all golfers to play at Muny.⁵

¹ 36 C.F.R. § 60.3.

² 36 C.F.R. § 60.6(c).

³ 36 C.F.R. § 60.4.

⁴ Save Muny, NPS Form 10-900, p 15, statement of significance.

* * * *

African American golfers could quietly play at Munny while the city applied the savings derived from integrating the course for other public purposes particularly in East Austin. Before *Plessy* was even overturned, the City Council was ready to quietly integrate Munny without even saying the word.⁶

These quotes are from the Save Munny Registration Form, and UT agrees, as evidenced by its own proposed nomination to the National Register, that particularly in the context of Austin's history, the quiet and uneventful desegregation of Lions Municipal Golf Course is a most important part of its rich history worthy of recognition and commemoration.

The National Register listing presents an opportunity to celebrate African Americans like young Alvin Propps and William Bacon, and adults like "Doc" Curry, Lawrence Britton, and Arthur Shaw, without whom the desegregation of Lions would not have occurred, as well as the Austin officials (Mayor Taylor Glass, city council members Emma Long, Bill Drake, and Will T. Johnson, and Parks Director Beverly Sheffield), and civil rights leaders and Austin citizens (like Dr. Everett Givens and others who worked so hard for desegregation and equality). All of these people played important roles in the desegregation of Lions Municipal Golf Course. This is an opportunity to commemorate non-combative desegregation, which distinguishes what happened in Austin from civil rights battles elsewhere. Mayor Glass said it well:

It was done before any of that integration stuff was thought of. . . . Integration in Austin was handled good I think because it was started a long time ago.⁷

We have included with this letter as Appendix 1 the actual text of the relevant portions of the interview transcripts of Mr. Sheffield, Mayor Glass, and Councilmember Emma Long, the pertinent text from the April 15, 1951 Austin City Council meeting, and excerpts from several of the articles from Austin's newspaper. These are the primary sources for the "Desegregation of Lions Municipal Golf Course" portion of UT's NPS Form 10-900. If the Keeper wishes to review any of the other source material cited by UT, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Golf Course Integrity

It is true, as Save Munny stated, that "[e]very member of the State Board of Review and the State Historic Preservation Officer . . . has concluded that Munny has sufficient integrity."⁸ However, the evidence assembled by UT's consultants on the lack of integrity of the golf course was not considered by the State Board of Review. Even though UT timely submitted the evidence and had copies made for each member of the Board at its hearing, at the commencement of the

⁵ Id. at 26.

⁶ Id. at 32.

⁷ Joe O'Neal, Austin History Center, Interview with Taylor Glass 5/23/74.

⁸ Save Munny 5/9/16 letter, part D.

hearing the chair made a motion which was sustained that the Board consider only Save Muny's nomination and not consider UT's evidence.

Had UT's evidence been allowed, it was in the form of both testimony and documents prepared by UT's consultants. UT attached as Appendix 3 to its April 12, 2016 submission to the Keeper and the SHPO the documentary portion of this evidence (the "*Golf Course Integrity Analysis*"). Save Muny argues that the Keeper should ignore these facts and analysis because UT's sole focus is its "intent to develop the course". It is true that UT desires the freedom to make choices as to how best to fulfill its fiduciary obligations with respect to the Brackenridge gift and also to the broader obligation and mission of the Board of Regents of The University of Texas System to utilize its assets for the advancement of higher education in Texas. But this should not be confused with the reason for the Golf Course Integrity Analysis of UT's consultants. The evidence addresses a fundamental National Register eligibility issue. The land that is currently Lions Municipal Golf Course is not simply a landscape that looks materially the same through aerial imagery taken over time. The National Register's concern is whether that land currently "possess[es] integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association" of the golf course that existed in late 1950 and early 1951.⁹

The Golf Course Integrity Analysis demonstrates that if a golfer who played the course in early 1951 were to play the course that is there today, his or her experience would be materially different. For example, Figure 8 of the Golf Course Integrity Analysis illustrates that virtually every hole on the course has been substantially altered or completely lost since the 1950-1951 period of significance. In the ensuing 65 years there have been changes to hole numbering, course routing, individual hole redesign, new holes, deleted holes, green and tee box reversals, new water features, changes to traps and bunkers, and boundary encroachment. As a result, the course does not possess the same, or substantially the same, design, setting, workmanship, feeling, or association as it did during the historic period in question.

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⁹ 36 C.F.R. § 60.4.

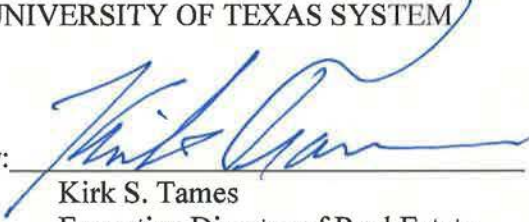
Ms. Stephanie Toothman
Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places
June 3, 2016
Page 5

We request the opportunity to come to Washington and meet with you in person to discuss UT's position and concerns and address any questions you may have. The Brackenridge gift and stewardship thereof is of the utmost importance to the Board of Regents of The University of Texas System.

Respectfully submitted,

BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM

By: _____


Kirk S. Tames
Executive Director of Real Estate
The University of Texas System

C: The University of Texas at Austin
Attn: Patricia C. Ohlendorf, J.D.

APPENDIX I

Sheffield, Beverly. Interview by Julie Strong, Austin History Center, April 10, 1986. Interview tape #3150, audio at 25 minutes.

Sheffield: He [Dr. Givens] never came to me or anything and talked about integrating swimming pools, playgrounds or these activities. Nobody did.

Woman: Why not?

Sheffield: Well, we didn't wait for them. We started doing it before we were pressed.

Woman: When did you last _____?

Sheffield: I have to really dig back into the records, but our first _____ was the municipal golf course and I did go and tell the mayor that I planned to – wanted to let the Black community start playing golf – whenever they really put the money on the counter out there and wanted play. And I said well, I think you ought get – be sure that the golfers know about this. So I remember meeting with the Golf Association out here at Hancock one evening and told them what we planned to do and they were pretty agreeable to it.

Woman: That's Hancock Recreation Center?

Sheffield: Yes. So we talked over the golf pro and the first time that a Black came up to the counter to test us, put their money down, well we said play. And I think it went about six months before the American-Statesman realized it. ...

Glass, Mayor Taylor. Interview by Joe O'Neal, Austin History Center, May 23, 1974. Transcript.

But we put the 1st colored people on the fire department. It was done by Dr. Givens & Kenneth Lemkan & Dr. Rice & a bunch of those good solid citizens. It was done before any of that interrogation stuff was thought of . . . Integration in Austin was handled good I think because it was started a long time ago. It's been the least amount of trouble of any city. I remember one day I got a call from city hall wanting to know – there were two colored boys playing golf on the golf course. This was before there as any mixing of races in restaurants, schools or anywhere was going on. So I said, "Well I'll be right up there." I called Bill Drake before I left my office, didn't tell him what it was till I got up there. He said "Well what is it?" I said "Well we've got two colored boys playing golf on the golf course, went up there on their noon lunch hour & they got their equipment & they're half way around the course & they went to know what to do about it." He said, "Well, what do you want to do about it?" I said, "Well, I personally was raised on a farm with them, we played ball together, worked in the

cotton patch together, we were doing just about anything you can think about together, rode horseback together, anything you can think of. They never did bother me & that old golf course is pretty big open space out there & I don't see why it ought to bother anybody out there & I'm for leaving them alone & not even calling the newspaper & see what happens." & He said, "I'm with you." I had to call one other member of the council to see that we had a majority & I called Mr. Johnson. I knew Mr. Johnson was just like us & we told him how we felt. He said "I think it's the wisest thing you ever done. Don't call that press either." So we went on and let them play & never heard a word. Finally 6 to 8 weeks later I was walking down the street out here & a friend of mine stopped me & said "Hey did you know there's niggers playing on that golf course" & I said "Sure I know there's niggers playing on the golf course . . . I know they're playing on the golf course." I said, "Did they bother you?" He said, "No, they didn't bother me." I said, "Did they get in your way or anything." He said "No, they didn't bother me." "Well, the[y] don't have a golf course. I knew they were playing out there, in fact they got my OK. They're going to play out there as far as I'm concerned. Now if they're truly bothering you I want to know it." I said, "it will cost half a million dollars to build them a golf course & it'll come out of your pocket. You're part of the taxes. And you'll have to pay upkeep. Now up to this time they haven't played a lot of golf. Maybe because they didn't have a place to play, but they're going to play golf out there is I have anything to do with it." He said, "You know, I believe you're right." They don't like to get hit in the pocket.

Long, Emma. Interview by Joe O'Neal, Austin History Center, June 10, 1974. Transcript.

And the same thing about the golf, the golfing. They had a big bond election & Mayor Miller had promised the blacks that if they would help carry the bond election, they would give them a golf course. So Dr. Givens came in after the bond issue passed & said now we want our golf course. And I said that's ridiculous, to have a golf course with half a dozen blacks playing on it. I said, we need that money for children & parks. There's no reason in the world why you shouldn't use our golf course & I moved that everybody be allowed to use the golf course. Well, this surprised everybody & it passed. Later I was reading in the paper – and it amused me, remembering what happened – I said you've got blacks caddying out there now & nobody would know the difference. They built this little clubhouse 20 x 18, cement blocks, for the blacks to use for changing clothes for the black people who played at the Municipal golf course. I don't know how long they used that, but they were going to have a lounge & dressing rooms. & I guess it was built. I think we took contracts for it. & I guess I went along with it because I certainly thought that after all they needed a place to dress & I guess they'd be too timid to dress in the clubhouse. But I had many, many fights . . .

“First Term Will be Last, Mayor Glass Announces”. *The Austin Statesman*, February 7, 1951.

Mayor Taylor Glass is retiring from public office when his term expires April 30.

He announced Tuesday he will not be a candidate in the spring City Council election and asked his supporters not to file his name.

Glass said his decision is final. . . .

“Negro Golfers Plans Ordered”. *The Austin Statesman* (1921-1973), March 12, 1951.

A city official Monday said “tentative” plans are to be drawn for Negro clubhouse facilities at the Municipal Golf Course.

Negroes have been playing on the Lake Austin Boulevard course for several months. Reportedly they have been denied use of the municipal Hancock course on grounds it is a community recreation center.

Use of the west side course by Negroes was discussed in a conference Monday morning between City Manager Walter Seaholm, City Recreation Director Beverly Sheffield, and the managers of the two golf facilities. Tom Penick of municipal course and Felix George of Hancock.

Sheffield said after the conference that he was directed to have tentative plans drawn for Negro facilities at Municipal.

“Golf Course for Negroes is Protested”. *The Austin Statesman*, April 6, 1951.

Councilwoman Emma Long Thursday expressed opposition to construction of a Negro golf course with public funds until more necessary services for Negroes have been provided.

She said she would not favor spending \$250,000 for the proposed golf course while the city’s Negro population badly needs better streets, more sewer lines and removal of the city incinerator from the heart of the east side.

Mrs. Long made her comments when Dr. E. H. Givens, Negro leader, asked about previously made “obligations” including the golf course.

She noted Negro golfers are now using the municipally-owned Lake Austin Boulevard course and added she could see no reason to build a Negro course until more pressing needs are provided. She said she would not oppose construction of the course later.

Austin City Council Minutes. Council Chamber, City Hall: City of Austin, April 5, 1951.

Regarding the golf course, Mayor Glass asked that work be started on this project as soon as possible; but Councilman Long felt that with other needs in east Austin, a golf course would be too expensive now, and that there were two golf courses already in existence now.

“Negro Golfers to Get Lounge”. *The Austin Statesman*, May 18, 1951.

The city is expected to call for bids in a few days on construction of a small clubhouse for Negroes at the Municipal golf course.

Plans for a concrete block building 20 by 18 feet have been completed, and Friday bid specifications were being prepared.

The building is planned some 40 feet north of the main clubhouse at the Lake Austin Boulevard links. The plans call for a small lounge and toilet facilities.

According to city officials, Negroes in small numbers have been playing the west side course for several months.

Lemon, Del. “Science of Golf: Game a distraction, then satisfaction, to Curry”. *The Austin American-Statesman*, October 16, 1994.

When Marion Milroy “Doc” Curry first started playing golf in the 1950’s, he was teaching, coaching and completing his doctoral dissertation at the University of Texas. But golf practice kept occupying what little free time he had – often to the detriment of his research – and his wife and professors were becoming impatient.

“They knew what I was up to,” Curry, 78, recalled with a smile. “That’s when my adviser, Dr. D.K. Brace, came up to me one day and said I’d better get on with it. He was going to retire soon and told me there was no guarantee that anyone on the committee would support me like he had.”

And Curry, as one of 11 black graduate students at Texas in 1951, needed all the support he could muster.

Curry, an outstanding high school athlete at Corpus Christi and Huntsville and later as a collegian at Clark College in Atlanta, didn’t get the golf bug until he was nearly 40. And like other black golfers, he wasn’t allowed to play at any Austin golf course until the late 1950s. Instead, he hit shag balls in vacant lots or played the makeshift three holes at Rosewood Park.

It was really a big deal when Lions Municipal finally permitted us on the course, Curry said. “They would allow us to tee off between 6:30 and 7 in the morning.

Black players from Houston even heard about it because Memorial Park still was closed to blacks. When you'd get to the course there would often be six or seven carloads of players from Houston." Curry said the pro shop staff would let them come inside to pay their \$1.50 greens fees, but getting something to eat was another matter.

"If you wanted a bag of peanut-butter crackers, you had to go back outside to one of the caddy windows and order it that way," Curry said.

On and off the golf course, Curry was well-acquainted with the institutional racism of the times. He spent four years in the Army as a member of an all-black regiment. After he earned his master's degree in education from Ohio State University, Curry applied for the doctoral program at Texas in 1951, but was turned down at first.

"The dean of admissions asked why I just didn't go back to Ohio State for my doctorate," Curry said. "I told him I was a native son and would never have left Texas in the first place if I could have been accepted. He turned me down anyway. It took a letter for the dean at Ohio State to convince the university that I was qualified."

Lemon, Del. "Playing Through". *The Austin American-Statesman*, February 26, 1995.

Forty years ago, a core of blacks who shared a love of golf and a determination to receive their civil due overcame racial barriers and brought integration in Austin golf courses. Time may have shortened swings, but memories of that struggle remain vivid.

Until the late '50s, whether at the city operated Lions Municipal and Hancock golf courses or at the private Austin Country Club, blacks were barred from local links – except as caddies.

Blacks who aspired to play the game were relegated to a makeshift series of holes in the St. Johns neighborhood along the median beside East Avenue or at Rosewood Park.

"I started caddying at the old Austin Country Club back in the early 1940s," recalled Floyd Moten, a three-time winner of the Texas State Amateur Senior Championship. "On Mondays, the country club was closed and had caddie day, but only for white caddies. So we made our own Rosewood (Park) 'country club' where the original three holes were set up by Arthur Shaw, Maurice Williams, a few others and myself."

"Everybody had one club – whichever club you had is what you played with. Sometimes you'd find an old broken club, heat it up, knock the old wooden shaft out of it and find a good limb off a tree. Then you'd trim it down good, drill

a hole through it, run a nail in there and that was your club. It didn't have a grip. But that's what you played with. And we played those holes over and over."

With driving ranges and golf courses off limits in Austin, aspiring black golfers paid a fee for the privilege of caddying at Lions Municipal.

"We weren't allowed in the pro shop at Muny," recalled Jack McClellan, who first caddied at Hancock Golf Course in 1952 and two years later started working at Lions Municipal. "But they had a little window on the side of the building where we paid a nickel fee to caddie."

Then sometime in the late 1950s – no one could pinpoint the precise date – Marion "Doc" Curry, Lawrence Britton and Shaw began having what Curry termed "some pretty lively discussions" about integrating Austin city courses with Parks and Recreation director Beverly Sheffield.

"There wasn't really any official announcement or anything like that," said Carl Turner, who is a teaching pro at the Bergstrom Cedars Course, "but Emma Long, who was on the city council said, 'If these people are going to pay taxes, then they are entitled to play golf.'"

One morning, Britton breached the protocol of the times by entering the Lions Municipal pro shop and telephoning Sheffield. "Britton told Sheffield in no uncertain terms that either things were open or they were not which was it going to be?" Turner recalled. "Just like that, Sheffield got on the horn with Muny staffer Phillip George and got it corrected. After that, we could play at Muny and come inside to pay green fees."

But the old prejudices did not quickly disappear from Lions Municipal.

"The city built us a shed," recalled Volma Overton, Sr. "and called it the black club house. It was located right where the big scoreboard is today, in the staging area for the carts."

Sheffield, who was the city parks and recreational director from 1946-1973 has a clear recollection of the black clubhouse.

"That was a sad day," he said of the club house construction. "But again, the old heritage, the old thought at that time of the blacks going in the locker room and using the same toilet and everything, well, that carried on and still prevailed. We did build a little room with restrooms and that sort of thing there. And the blacks used that until we finally got to the point where we knew that had to quit."

"Though I didn't have any prejudice myself, I guess I was steeped in the tradition of the way I had been raised. But as I became aware of what was

happening in other parts of the country and I realized that these people had to have their rights, I was willing to say, 'Let's move it. Let's get it done.'"

Sheffield said the city did not announce a specific time to open the courses to blacks.

"There wasn't any set date or anything like that," Sheffield recalled. "And we certainly didn't sit down at a staff meeting with a calendar in our hand and the advertise a certain date. As I remember we just said when they come out there and put their money on the line, let them play."

The first regular foursome of black golfers to play at Lions Municipal included Britton, Curry, Calvin Lynch and Lee Hicks. Turner and Adolphus Cox, students at Huston-Tillotson College, soon followed.

"Curry and Britton used to pick us up about 5:30 in the morning so we could be the first ones off the tee," Turner remembered. "An there were four guys who used to drive up to Muny all the time from Houston because blacks still weren't allowed to play golf in Houston."

Like Moten, McClellan, Freddie Carter, Bobby Piper and Alvin Propps, Turner was a scratch player with enough talent to compete at the professional level, but in those days the PGA Tour was so blatantly racist that it had an exclusionary doctrine written into its constitution and bylaws.

"Sure there were black players out there with the necessary skills," said Turner, "but before you start talking about pro potential you've got to understand something that the PGA had written in its qualifications a 'Caucasians only' clause until 1962. Before then, there was no incentive, no hope, no programs. Golf was the white man's game. Now if you wanted to go out and play for yourself, that was fine, but there was no hope for you to make a living."

The chilling effect of the PGA Tour's Caucasian clause lasted far beyond its rescission in 1962. During the subsequent 32-year period when about 2,000 white golfers have come and gone on the PGA Tour, only 13 black golfers have been PGA Tour members: Charlie Sifford, Lee Elder, Pete Brown, Freddie Carter, Chuck Thorpe, Charles Owens, Jim Dent, Walter Morgan, Calvin Peete, Lee Carter, Bobby Strobe, Rafe Botts and Jim Thorpe.

And for aspiring black pros in Austin during the late 1960s and early 1970s, it was almost as if the clause had remained in effect.

"About 1968 I got this letter of invitation to play in the Balcones Tournament and bring a partner," recalled Turner. "So I went and got Louis Dotson - we were both working at IBM at the time. We went to the club and paid

our money. The next day we got this phone call: Please drop by and we'll give you your money back.

"They sent me an invitation because they heard I was a good player who lived on Wheelless. They thought that it was Wheelless Lane a white neighborhood. But I was living on Wheelless Street over here in East Austin."

Added Dotson, "Some guy called me and started saying things like, 'Hey, I've got an investment out here and you guys are going to mess it up.' Then he got really upset and accused Carl of saying something about his wife."

"That's when we decided to just let it go."

Two years later another aspiring pro - Volma Overton, Jr. - got out of the U.S. Army and was playing excellent golf. Craig Campbell, then an assistant golf coach at the University of Texas, invited Overton to be his amateur partner in a pro-am at Chaparral Country Club in Seguin.

"I was real excited about it." Overton recalled. "I told my family and everything. But when we got down there, they said I couldn't play because I was black. Coach Campbell was all upset and kept apologizing, but I told him it wasn't his fault."

"Events like that which happen to you when you're trying to get started in this game really burst your bubble. I was hurt and embarrassed and didn't even want to play for a while. I was angry at the whole system."

Overton, Jr., the Big State Conference champion while at Huston-Tillotson, is known for his powerful game off the tee. Overton, a reinstated amateur, advanced to the second stage of the PGA Tour Qualifying Tournament in 1980, but did not qualify for the finals.

Besides the college team at Huston-Tillotson, black amateur players found a competitive outlet in the Capital City Golf Association.

Started in the early 1960s, founder Arnette Holmes nurtured the Austin chapter of the organization into a position of statewide prominence among Texas State Amateur Golf association member clubs. Six times since 1960 the Austin chapter has hosted the state championship. Five members Carter, Propps, Moten, R.B. Boyd and Chester Burkes have been state champions.

Lemon, Del. "Remembering an era when city's golf facilities weren't open to all". *The Austin American-Statesman*, February 24, 2000.

Sometime in the late 1950s – the exact date lost to history – Austinites Lawrence Britton, Arthur Shaw and Marion Milroy "Doc" Curry, who died last week at 83,

began having what Curry described as “some pretty lively discussions” with the late Beverly Sheffield, then director of the Austin Parks and Recreation Department. Even city councilwoman Emma Long had joined the discussion.

“If these people are going to pay taxes,” Long said at a council meeting, “then they are entitled to play golf.” Curry was an outstanding high school athlete at Corpus Christi and later an all-conference football player at Clark College in Atlanta and an All-American for the Chicago Defenders. He had been in Austin since 1951, working on his doctorate at the University of Texas after earning his master’s degree at Ohio State.

Since boyhood, Curry had wanted to attend UT, but the school was segregated until 1950. In Ohio, Curry took up golf, but in Austin there were no courses – public or private – on which blacks were allowed to play.

Instead, blacks were permitted to caddie at Lions Municipal, after they paid a fee.

“We weren’t allowed in the pro shop, but they had a little window on the side of the building where we paid a nickel to caddie,” recalled Jack McClellan.

Eventually, the barriers came down. One morning, while the others waited outside, Britton breached local golf etiquette and went inside the Lions Municipal pro shop and telephoned the Parks and Rec Department.

“Which way is going to be?” Britton asked Sheffield. “Either you’re open or you’re not.”

“After that we could play at Muny, and go inside to pay green fees,” recalled teaching pro Carl Turner.

“They built us a shed and called it the ‘black clubhouse,’” said Volma Overton, Sr. “It was located right where the big scoreboard is today, in the staging area for the carts.” Members of the first regular all-black foursome at Lions were Curry, Britton, Calvin Lynch and Lee Hicks.

“It was really a big deal when Lions Municipal finally permitted us on the course,” Curry said in a 1994 interview. “They would allow us to tee off between 6:30 and 7 in the morning. Black players from Houston even heard about it because Memorial Park was still closed to blacks. Sometimes there’d be six or seven carloads come up from Houston. You could pay your greens fees inside, but if you wanted peanut-butter crackers, you had to go back outside to one of the old caddie windows and order it that way.”

Decades later, Sheffield recalled construction of the black clubhouse. “That was a sad day,” he said. “But the old heritage, the old thought at that time of the blacks

going into the locker room and using the same toilet and everything, well, that carried on and still prevailed.”

“We did build a little room with a restroom and that sort of thing there. And the blacks used that until we finally got to the point where we knew that had to quit.”

JAMES E. CLYBURN
6TH DISTRICT, SOUTH CAROLINA

ASSISTANT DEMOCRATIC LEADER

CHAIR
FAITH WORKING GROUP



To: Paul Lothian
for response

COMMITTEE:
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Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-4006

June 23, 2016



Ms. Stephanie Toothman
Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1849 C Street NW (2280)
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Toothman,

I am writing in support of the nomination of the Lions Municipal course for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as a nationally significant district. This municipal course stands as a significant location in our nation's civil rights history with a noteworthy past and memorable courageous action.

I value the importance of historic preservation in not only remembering the past but seeking a better future. The Lions Municipal course has played a large role in the Civil Rights Movement by being the first municipal golf course in the confederate states of the old South to desegregate in late 1950-1951. Before *Brown v. Board of Education* and the Montgomery Bus Boycott, the Lions Municipal course took a stand against segregation and set a precedent for Texas public accommodations. The action of African American citizens in Austin, Texas and the City Council in desegregating the course at such an early date is notable and recognition by the National Register should mark a teachable experience for the nation in our country's civil rights history.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you should have any questions or if I can be of any further assistance.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

James E. Clyburn
Assistant Democratic Leader

PUBLIC DOCUMENT
OFFICIAL BUSINESS



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