

ZONING CHANGE REVIEW SHEET

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CASE NUMBER: C14H-2010-0033

HLC DATE:

September 27, 2010

PC DATE:

December 14, 2010

APPLICANTS: Randolph R. Lewis and Circe D. Sturm, owners

HISTORIC NAME: Fitzgerald-Power-Lynn House

WATERSHED: Waller Creek

ADDRESS OF PROPOSED ZONING CHANGE: 201 W. 32nd Street

ZONING FROM: SF-3-NCCD-NP to SF-3-H-NCCD-NP

SUMMARY STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Staff recommends the proposed zoning change from family residence – neighborhood conservation – neighborhood plan (SF-3-NCCD-NP) combining district to family residence – historic landmark – neighborhood conservation – neighborhood plan (SF-3-H-NCCD-NP) combining district zoning.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION:

The ca. 1928 house is an excellent example of the Medieval Revival style, with nods to the Tudor Revival, English Cottage, and French Eclectic style, and likely designed by prominent Austin architect Roy L. Thomas. The house was rented by several prominent UT professors, including James A. Fitzgerald, the dean of the School of Business Administration, who established the Bureau of Business Research, and Harry H. Power, the dean of the Department of Petroleum Engineering, as well as with Etelka Lynn, a prominent local educator and sociologist and a pioneer in the fields of women's physical education and parenting, and with artist Mel Ziegler and Lisa Germany, a noted architectural historian.

HISTORIC LANDMARK COMMISSION ACTION: Recommended the proposed zoning change from SF-3-NCCD-NP to SF-3-H-NCCD-NP. Vote: 6-0 (Leary absent).

PLANNING COMMISSION ACTION:

DEPARTMENT COMMENTS: The house is beyond the bounds of the Comprehensive Cultural Resources Survey (1984).

CITY COUNCIL DATE:

ACTION:

ORDINANCE READINGS: 1ST 2ND 3RD

ORDINANCE NUMBER:

CASE MANAGER: Steve Sadowsky

PHONE: 974-6454

NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATION: North University Neighborhood Association

BASIS FOR RECOMMENDATION:

Architecture:

One-story L-plan hipped and gable-roofed stucco cottage in the Medieval Revival style, most likely designed by prominent Austin architect Roy L. Thomas. The house has a prominent projecting front gable with a catslide roof typical of Tudor Revival design, and a round-arched entry. The exterior is clad with textured, heavily-applied stucco. Fenestration consists of multi-light wood-framed casement windows with a prominent segmental-arched

fixed-sash picture window in the projecting front gable. The front and back of the hipped roof section of the house contains a gabled dormer with casement windows.

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Historical Associations:

The house was built in 1928 by Aaron Gorton, a Michigan-based contractor, who sold the completed house to William and Essie Robinson, who turned it over to their son, William M. Robinson, Jr., the president of the family business, Robinson Motors. The dealership closed in 1931, and the Robinsons moved away, leasing it out in the 1930s. Frederick and Miriam Dale were the first tenants in 1931; he was an engineer whose company built Lake Buchanan Dam while he lived here. From 1932 to 1938, James A. and Clyde D. Fitzgerald rented the house. Fitzgerald, born in West Virginia, came to Austin in 1918 to teach at UT. He became dean of the business school in 1926, and established the Bureau of Business Research. He was named one of the top economists in the country in 1940, and after serving as consultant for several years, returned to UT as a consulting business dean until his retirement in 1959.

Harry H. and Gladys D. Power moved into the house in 1939 and lived here until 1943. He was a petroleum engineer who had been in charge of all of Gulf Oil's petroleum and production activities. He joined the UT faculty in 1936, teaching petroleum engineering, and was named dean of the Department of Petroleum Engineering, being one of the first engineers in the country to specialize in the field.

In 1945, William Robinson's brother sold the house to Dr. Hugh Lynn and his wife Etelka. Hugh Lynn was a local dentist, and his wife, Etelka, a native of Fort Worth, was a pioneer in women's education and sociology. Etelka Lynn studied education at UT and was an early proponent of women's physical education during an era when this field was largely ignored. She bucked the norm again when she returned to school in the years following World War II after her children were in school, at a time when it was rare for a married woman and mother to continue her education. She obtained her graduate degree in sociology and went to work for the Austin Independent School District as a home and family life counselor. Again, she showed her pioneering spirit in working with the children at the segregated Mexican-American Govalle Elementary School. After leaving the school district in 1955, she worked for the Hogg Foundation for Mental Health, helping to produce several publications on child-rearing. As an outspoken sociologist, she advocated that parents engage in their own interests outside of raising their children to promote better parenting skills. She retired in 1969 and sold the house in 1973.

From 2000 to 2009, acclaimed artist Mel Ziegler and noted architectural historian Lisa Germany lived here. The current owners purchased the house in 2009. Randolph Lewis is an associate professor at the University of Texas in the Department of American Studies; Circe Sturm is an associate professor at UT in the Department of Anthropology.

PARCEL NO.: 02160403040000

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: The West 48 feet of Lot 10 and the East 20 feet of Lott 11, plus 20 x 28.5 feet of Lot 12, Block 1, Outlot 74, Division D, University Heights.

ESTIMATED ANNUAL TAX ABATEMENT: \$5,904 (owner-occupied); city portion: \$1,724 (capped) – with AISD participation; without AISD participation, \$3,445.

APPRAISED VALUE: \$521,554

PRESENT USE: Residence

CONDITION: Excellent

PRESENT OWNERS: Randolph Lewis and Circe Sturm
201 W. 32nd Street
Austin, Texas 78705

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DATE BUILT: ca. 1928

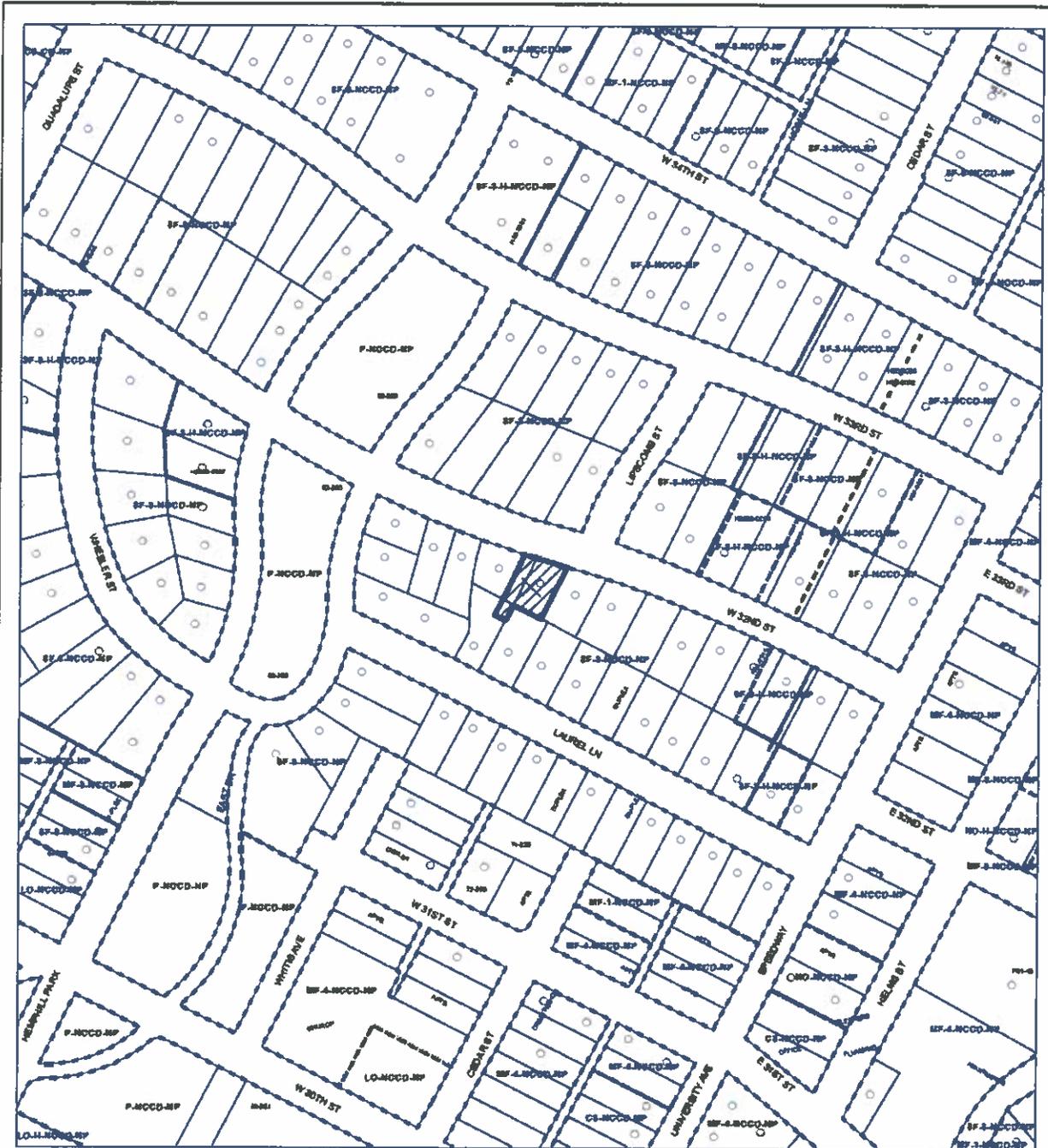
ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS: None.

ORIGINAL OWNER(S): William B. and Essie Robinson (1928)

OTHER HISTORICAL DESIGNATIONS: None.

LOCATION MAP

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HISTORIC ZONING

ZONING CASE# C14H-2010-0033
 LOCATION: 201 W 32ND ST
 GRID: J25
 MANAGER: STEVE SADOWSKY

-  N
-  SUBJECT TRACT
-  PENDING CASE
-  ZONING BOUNDARY



This map has been produced by the Communications Technology Management Dept. on behalf of the Planning Development Review Dept. for the sole purpose of geographic reference. No warranty is made by the City of Austin regarding specific accuracy or completeness.

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Fitzgerald-Power-Lynn House
201 W. 32nd Street
ca. 1928

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A. APPLICATION FOR HISTORIC ZONING

PROJECT INFORMATION:

10481134

DEPARTMENTAL USE ONLY	
APPLICATION DATE: <u>8/20/10</u>	FILE NUMBER(S) <u>C14H-2010-0033</u>
TENTATIVE HLC DATE: _____	
TENTATIVE PC or ZAP DATE: _____	
TENTATIVE CC DATE: _____	
CASE MANAGER <u>S. Sadowsky</u>	CITY INITIATED: YES / NO
APPLICATION ACCEPTED BY: <u>S. Cano</u>	ROLLBACK: YES/NO

BASIC PROJECT DATA:

1. OWNER'S NAME: Randolph R. Lewis + Circe D. Sturm

2. PROJECT NAME: Fitzgerald - Power - Lunn

3. PROJECT STREET ADDRESS (or Range): 201 West 22nd St.
 ZIP 78705 COUNTY: Travis

IF PROJECT ADDRESS CANNOT BE DEFINED ABOVE:
 LOCATED _____ FRONTAGE FEET ALONG THE N. S. E. W. (CIRCLE ONE) SIDE OF
 _____ (ROAD NAME PROPERTY FRONTS ONTO), WHICH IS
 APPROXIMATELY _____ DISTANCE FROM ITS
 INTERSECTION WITH _____ CROSS STREET.

AREA TO BE REZONED:

4. ACRES 0.15 (OR) SQ. FT. _____

5. ZONING AND LAND USE INFORMATION:

EXISTING ZONING	EXISTING USE	TRACT# (IF MORE THAN 1)	ACRES / SQ. FT.	PROPOSED USE	PROPOSED ZONING
<u>SF-3</u>	<u>residence</u>	_____	<u>0.15</u>	<u>residence</u>	<u>SF-3-H</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

RELATED CURRENT CASES:

class-urban watershed-walker J25 Wash University

6. ACTIVE ZONING CASE? (YES / NO)	FILE NUMBER: _____
7. RESTRICTIVE COVENANT? (YES / NO)	FILE NUMBER: _____
8. SUBDIVISION? (YES / NO)	FILE NUMBER: _____
9. SITE PLAN? (YES / NO)	FILE NUMBER: _____

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PROPERTY DESCRIPTION (SUBDIVISION REFERENCE OR METES AND BOUNDS):

10a. SUBDIVISION REFERENCE: Name: University Heights
 Block(s) 1 Lot(s) Parts 10, 11, 12 Outlot(s) _____
 Plat Book: 5 Page _____
 Number: 97

10b. METES AND BOUNDS (Attach two copies of certified field notes if subdivision reference is not available or zoning includes partial lots)

DEED REFERENCE CONVEYING PROPERTY TO PRESENT OWNER AND TAX PARCEL I.D.:

11. VOLUME: 05132009 PAGE: _____ TAX PARCEL I.D. NO. _____

OTHER PROVISIONS:

12. IS PROPERTY IN A ZONING COMBINING DISTRICT / OVERLAY ZONE? YES / NO
 TYPE OF COMBINING DIST/OVERLAY ZONE (NCCD, NP, etc) _____

13. LOCATED IN A LOCAL OR NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT? YES / NO

14. IS A TIA REQUIRED? YES / NO (NOT REQUIRED IF BASE ZONING IS NOT CHANGING)
 TRIPS PER DAY: _____
 TRAFFIC SERIAL ZONE(S): _____

OWNERSHIP TYPE:

16. SOLE COMMUNITY PROPERTY PARTNERSHIP CORPORATION TRUST

If ownership is other than sole or community property, list individuals/partners/principals below or attach separate sheet.

OWNER INFORMATION:

18. OWNER CONTACT INFORMATION
 SIGNATURE: Randolph R Lewis + Circe D. Sturm NAME: Randolph R Lewis + Circe D. Sturm
 FIRM NAME: _____ TELEPHONE NUMBER: 512-464-6906
 STREET ADDRESS: 201 West 22nd Street
 CITY: Austin STATE: Texas ZIP CODE: 78705
 EMAIL ADDRESS: randolph.lewis1@mail.utexas.edu ; circe@austin.utexas.edu

AGENT INFORMATION (IF APPLICABLE):

17. AGENT CONTACT INFORMATION
 SIGNATURE: Stephanie L. Katauskas NAME: Stephanie L. Katauskas
 FIRM NAME: Proffitt and Associates, Inc. TELEPHONE NUMBER: 512-464-3349 x210
 STREET ADDRESS: 2105 Danley Drive Suite 400
 CITY: Austin STATE: Texas ZIP CODE: 78758
 CONTACT PERSON: Stephanie Katauskas TELEPHONE NUMBER: 512-464-3344 x210
 EMAIL ADDRESS: SKatauskas@palarch.com

DEPARTMENTAL USE ONLY: _____

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E. ACKNOWLEDGMENT FORM

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concerning
Subdivision Plat Notes, Deed Restrictions,
Restrictive Covenants
and / or
Zoning Conditional Overlays

I, Randolph R. Lewis and Circe D. Sturm have checked for subdivision plat notes, deed restrictions,
(Print name of applicant)

restrictive covenants and/or zoning conditional overlays prohibiting certain uses and/or requiring certain development restrictions i.e. height, access, screening etc. on this property, located at

201 West 32nd Street Austin, Texas 78705
(Address or Legal Description)

If a conflict should result with the request I am submitting to the City of Austin due to subdivision plat notes, deed restrictions, restrictive covenants and/or zoning conditional overlays it will be my responsibility to resolve it. I also acknowledge that I understand the implications of use and/or development restrictions that are a result of a subdivision plat notes, deed restrictions, restrictive covenants and/or zoning conditional overlays.

I understand that if requested, I must provide copies of any and all subdivision plat notes, deed restrictions, restrictive covenants and/or zoning conditional overlay information which may apply to this property.

Randolph R. Lewis Circe Sturm
(Applicant's signature)

7/15/2010
(Date)

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TAX CERTIFICATE
Nelda Wells Spears
Travis County Tax Assessor-Collector
P.O. Box 1748
Austin, Texas 78767
(512) 854-9473

NO 1055700

ACCOUNT NUMBER: 02-1604-0304-0000

PROPERTY OWNER:

STURM CIRCE D &
RANDOLPH ROBERT LEWIS
201 W 32ND ST
AUSTIN, TX 78705-2303

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:

W 48FT OF LOT 10 * & E 20FT OF LOT
11 * PLUS 20 X 28.5' OF LOT 12 BLK
1 OLT 74 DIV D UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS

ACRES .0000 MIN% .000000000000 TYPE

SITUS INFORMATION: 201 W 32 ST

This is to certify that after a careful check of tax records of this office, the following taxes, delinquent taxes, penalties and interests are due on the described property of the following tax unit(s):

YEAR	ENTITY	TOTAL
2009	AUSTIN ISD	*ALL PAID*
	CITY OF AUSTIN (TRAV)	*ALL PAID*
	TRAVIS COUNTY	*ALL PAID*
	TRAVIS COUNTY HEALTHCARE DISTRICT	*ALL PAID*
	ACC (TRAVIS)	*ALL PAID*

TOTAL SEQUENCE 0

TOTAL TAX:	*ALL PAID*
UNPAID FEES:	* NONE *
INTEREST ON FEES:	* NONE *
COMMISSION:	* NONE *
TOTAL DUE ==>	*ALL PAID*

TAXES PAID FOR YEAR 2009 \$11,507.57

ALL TAXES PAID IN FULL PRIOR TO AND INCLUDING THE YEAR 2009 EXCEPT FOR UNPAID YEARS LISTED ABOVE.
The above described property may be subject to special valuation based on its use, and additional rollback taxes may become due. (Section 23.55, State Property Tax Code).
Pursuant to Section 31.08 of the State Property Tax Code, there is a fee of \$10.00 for all Tax Certificates.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND SEAL OF OFFICE ON THIS DATE OF 06/09/2010

Fee Paid: \$10.00

Nelda Wells Spears
Tax Assessor-Collector

By: *Christina Acuda*

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Occupancy History for 201 West 32nd Street, Austin

Year	Occupant Name	Address	Occupation and Employer	Source
1927	No Entry			city directory
1929	Vacant	201 West 32nd Street		city directory
1930-31	Frederick A. and Miriam Dale	201 West 32nd Street	Manager Emery, Peck and Rockwood Development Company	city directory
1932-1933	James Anderson Fitzgerald and Clyde D. Fitzgerald (wife)	201 West 32nd Street	Professor University of Texas, School of Business	city directory
1935	James A. and Clyde D. Fitzgerald	201 West 32nd Street	Dean UT School of Business Administration	city directory
1937	James A. and Clyde D. Fitzgerald	201 West 32nd Street	Dean UT School of Business Administration	city directory
1939	Harry H. and Gladys D. Power	201 W. 32nd Street	Professor UT Department of Petroleum Engineering	city directory
1940	Harry H. and Gladys D. Power	201 W. 32nd Street	Professor UT Department of Petroleum Engineering	city directory
1941	Harry H. and Gladys D. Power	201 W. 32nd Street	Professor UT Department of Petroleum Engineering	city directory
1942	John A. and Ella Blair	201 W. 32nd Street	Chief Engineer, Construction and Design Division State Highway Department	city directory
1944-5	John A. and Ella Blair	201 W. 32nd Street	US. Navy	city directory
1947	Hugh M. and Estelita Lynn	201 W. 32nd Street	Dentist	city directory
1949	Hugh M. and Estelita Lynn	201 W. 32nd Street	Dentist	city directory
1952	Hugh M. and Estelita Lynn	201 W. 32nd Street	Dentist	city directory
1963	Hugh M. and Estelita Lynn	201 W. 32nd Street	Dentist Teacher, Gorville School	city directory

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Occupancy History for 201 West 32nd Street, Austin

Year	Occupant Name	Address	Occupation and Employer	Source
1964	Hugh M. and Ezelka Lynn	201 W. 32nd Street	Dentist Teacher, Govealle School	Source city directory
1965	Hugh M. and Ezelka Lynn	201 W. 32nd Street	Dentist Teacher, Govealle School	city directory
1967	Hugh M. and Ezelka Lynn	201 W. 32nd Street	Dentist Research Associate, University of Texas	city directory
1968	Hugh M. and Ezelka Lynn	201 W. 32nd Street	Dentist Research Associate, University of Texas	city directory
1969	Hugh M. and Ezelka Lynn	201 W. 32nd Street	Dentist Supervisor, University of Texas	city directory
1990	Hugh M. and Ezelka Lynn	201 W. 32nd Street	Dentist Supervisor, University of Texas	city directory
1961	Hugh M. and Ezelka Lynn	201 W. 32nd Street	Dentist Office Supervisor, University of Texas Hogg Foundation for Mental Health	city directory
1962	Hugh M. and Ezelka Lynn	201 W. 32nd Street	Dentist Office Supervisor, University of Texas Hogg Foundation for Mental Health	city directory
1963	Ezelka Lynn	201 W. 32nd Street	Executive Assistant, University of Texas Hogg Foundation for Mental Health	city directory
1964	Ezelka Lynn	201 W. 32nd Street	Executive Assistant, University of Texas Hogg Foundation for Mental Health	city directory
1965	Ezelka Lynn	201 W. 32nd Street	Executive Assistant, University of Texas Hogg Foundation for Mental Health	city directory
1966	Ezelka Lynn	201 W. 32nd Street	Executive Assistant, University of Texas Hogg Foundation for Mental Health	city directory
1967	Ezelka Lynn	201 W. 32nd Street	Executive Assistant, University of Texas Hogg Foundation for Mental Health	city directory

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Occupancy History for 201 West 32nd Street, Austin

<u>Year</u>	<u>Occupant Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Occupation and Employer</u>	<u>Source</u>
1968	Eselba Lynn	201 W. 32nd Street	Executive Assistant, University of Texas Hogg Foundation for Mental Health	city directory
1969	Eselba Lynn	201 W. 32nd Street	Executive Assistant, University of Texas Hogg Foundation for Mental Health	city directory
1970	Eselba Lynn	201 W. 32nd Street	Executive Assistant, University of Texas Hogg Foundation for Mental Health	city directory
1971	Eselba Lynn	201 W. 32nd Street	Executive Assistant, University of Texas Hogg Foundation for Mental Health	city directory
1972	Eselba Lynn	201 W. 32nd Street	Retired	city directory
1973	Eselba Lynn	201 W. 32nd Street	Retired	city directory
1974	Thomas and Dana C. Blanton	201 W. 32nd Street	Counsel Trainee State Legislative Council	city directory
1975	Thomas and Dana C. Blanton	201 W. 32nd Street	Legal Counselor State Legislative Council	city directory
1976	Thomas and Dana C. Blanton	201 W. 32nd Street	Legal Counselor State Legislative Council	city directory
1977	Thomas and Dana C. Blanton	201 W. 32nd Street	Legal Counselor State Legislative Council	city directory
1978	Larry L. and Caryl Patrick	201 W. 32nd Street	Assistant professor of Geography University of Texas	city directory
1980	Vacant	201 W. 32nd Street		city directory
1981	Vacant	201 W. 32nd Street		city directory
1983	Norman N. and Johanna M. Bonner	201 W. 32nd Street	Lawyer	city directory
1984	Cheryl A. Dembarter	201 W. 32nd Street	Assistant Professor of French University of Texas	city directory

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Occupancy History for 201 West 32nd Street, Austin

<u>Year</u>	<u>Occupant Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Occupation and Employer</u>	<u>Source</u>
1985-6	Cheryl A. Dembarter	201 W. 32nd Street	Assistant Professor of French University of Texas	city directory
1987	Lisa Germany	201 W. 32nd Street	Freelance Writer Architectural Historian	city directory
1988	Lisa Germany	201 W. 32nd Street	Freelance Writer Architectural Historian	city directory
1989	Lisa Germany	201 W. 32nd Street	Freelance Writer Architectural Historian	city directory
1990	Lisa Germany	201 W. 32nd Street	Freelance Writer Architectural Historian	city directory
1991	Lisa Germany	201 W. 32nd Street	Freelance Writer Architectural Historian	city directory
1992	Lisa Germany	201 W. 32nd Street	Freelance Writer Architectural Historian	city directory
1993	Lisa Germany	201 W. 32nd Street	Freelance Writer Architectural Historian	city directory
1994	Lisa Germany	201 W. 32nd Street	Freelance Writer Architectural Historian	city directory
1995	Lisa Germany	201 W. 32nd Street	Freelance Writer Architectural Historian	city directory
1996	Lisa Germany	201 W. 32nd Street	Freelance Writer Architectural Historian	city directory
1997	Lisa Germany	201 W. 32nd Street	Freelance Writer Architectural Historian	city directory
2000	Lisa Germany and Melvin Ziegler	201 W. 32nd Street	Freelance Writer, Architectural Historian Sculptor, Professor of Art University of Texas	city directory

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Occupancy History for 201 West 32nd Street, Austin

<u>Year</u>	<u>Occupant Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Occupation and Employer</u>	<u>Source</u>
2001	Lisa Germany and Melvin Ziegler	201 W. 32nd Street	Freelance Writer, Architectural Historian Sculptor, Professor of Art University of Texas	city directory
2002	Lisa Germany and Melvin Ziegler	201 W. 32nd Street	Freelance Writer, Architectural Historian Sculptor, Professor of Art University of Texas	city directory
2003	Lisa Germany and Melvin Ziegler	201 W. 32nd Street	Freelance Writer, Architectural Historian Sculptor, Professor of Art University of Texas	city directory
2004	Lisa Germany and Melvin Ziegler	201 W. 32nd Street	Freelance Writer, Architectural Historian Sculptor, Professor of Art University of Texas	city directory
2005	Lisa Germany and Melvin Ziegler	201 W. 32nd Street	Freelance Writer, Architectural Historian Sculptor, Professor of Art University of Texas	city directory
2006	Lisa Germany and Melvin Ziegler	201 W. 32nd Street	Freelance Writer, Architectural Historian Sculptor, Professor of Art University of Texas	city directory
2007	Lisa Germany and Melvin Ziegler	201 W. 32nd Street	Freelance Writer, Architectural Historian Sculptor, Professor of Art University of Texas	city directory
2009	Cirno Sturm and Randolph Lewis	201 W. 32nd Street	Associate Professor of Anthropology Associate Professor of American Studies University of Texas	city directory

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Deed Chronology for 201 West 32nd Street, Austin

<u>Grantor/Grantee</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Volume/Page</u>
M.C. Parrish (Developer)/Goldie P. Horton Lots 11 and 12, Block 1, University Heights Addition	5-21-1927	\$3,250	405:156
M.C. Parrish/ Aaron T. Gorton Lot 10, Block 1, University Heights Addition	1-5-1928	\$1,600	414:32
Goldie P. Horton/Aaron T. Gorton 1-27-1928 Lot 11 and 12, Block 1, University Heights Addition	1-10-1928	\$2,650	414:34
Aaron P. Gorton and Emma Gorton/William M. Robinson and Essie Robinson Pt. Lots 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, Block 1, University Heights Addition	4-8-1929	\$1	435:397
William M. Robinson and Essie Robinson/William M. Robinson Jr. Pt. Lots 10, 11, and 12, Block 1, University Heights Addition	5-11-1929	\$1	435:603
Lee O. Allen, Travis County Sheriff/Robert E. Robinson Pt. Lots 10 and 11, Block 1, University Heights Addition	12-19-1938	\$4,500	602: 484
Robert E. and Sue Robinson/ Dr. Hugh M. Lynn and Bealka Lynn Pt. Lots 10, 11 and 12, Block 1, University Heights Addition	6-28-1945	\$ 11,000	764: 570
Bealka Lynn/Henry H. Dickerson Jr., trustee Pt. Lots 10, 11 and 12, Block 1, University Heights Addition	8-28-1973	\$10	4728:622
Henry H. Dickerson Jr., trustee/Louvisa Brake Thompson Pt. Lots 10, 11 and 12, Block 1, University Heights Addition	8-27-1973	\$10	4728:604
Louvisa Brake Thompson/ William Thomas Blanton and Dana Lowe Blanton Pt. Lot 10, east 20' Lot 11, Pt. Lot 12, Block 1, University Heights Addition	5-10-1974	\$10	5234: 1896
William Thomas Blanton/Larry L. Patrick and Carol Patrick Pt. Lots 10, 11, and 12, Block 1, University Heights Addition	4-22-1978	\$56,000	6160: 1670
Larry L. Patrick and Carol Patrick/ Cheryl Dembarter Pt. Lots 10, 11 and 12, Block 1, University Heights Addition	9-28-1983	\$108,000	8273: 883

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Deed Chronology for 201 West 32nd Street, Austin

<u>Grantor/Grantee</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Volume/Page</u>
Cheryl Dembarter/Catherine C. and Jack Germany Pt. Lots 10, 11, and 12, Block 1, University Heights Addition	4-13-1987	\$132,000	10210: 722
Jack and Catherine C. Germany/Lisa Germany Zeigler Pta. of Lots 10, 11 and 12, Block 1, University Heights Addition	2-9-2000	\$0	Inst 2000019046
Lisa Germany and Melvin Zeigler/Circe Sturm and Randolph Lewis Pts of Lots 10, 11 and 12, Block 1, University Heights Addition	5-13-2009	\$ 485,910	Inst 2009080761

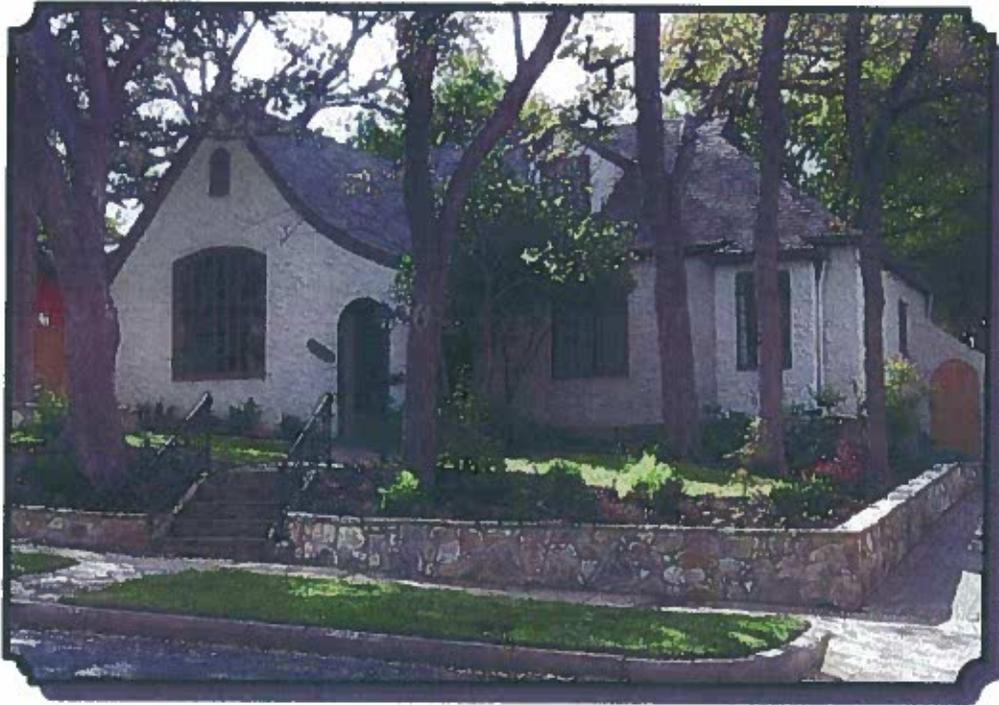
THE FITZGERALD-POWER-LYNN HOUSE

201 West 32nd Street

Austin, Texas

Austin Historic Landmark Designation

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Stephanie Katauskas



*Prewitt and Associates, Inc.
Cultural Resources Services
Austin, Texas*

2010

THE FITZGERALD-POWER-LYNN HOUSE

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Developmental and Architectural Significance

The Fitzgerald-Power-Lynn House faces north on West 32nd Street in the University Heights Addition, a resubdivision of the Aldridge Place neighborhood, just north of the University of Texas campus in Austin. The one-story Medieval Revival dwelling has a unique cupcake etucco exterior veneer. Stylized stucco textures are also applied to the home's interior where the hallway, dining room, breakfast room, and living room each present a different method of etucco application. The house has a distinctive cross-gable-on-hip roof, sweeping front-gable, and an arched, recessed entry that differentiates it from neighboring homes. The house features a small basement, which is uncommon in Central Texas. The lot slopes toward West 32nd Street and has a comfortable stone front porch. Lush landscaping provides privacy and shade.

Austin is the seat of Travis County and the capital of Texas. Its juxtaposition between the Edwards Plateau's rolling hills to the south and west and the blackland prairie to the north and east positions the community in the midst of topographic diversity. The city center is on the banks of the Colorado River, approximately three miles south of the Aldridge Place subdivision. Several tributary creeks and springs flow into the Colorado River in Austin, including Waller Creek, which runs north-south through and roughly bisects Aldridge Place. Adams-Hemphill Park, which extends from West 30th to West 33rd Streets, hugs either side of the waterway.

The Aldridge Place subdivision is bounded by West 34th Street on the north, Speedway on the east, West 30th Street on the south, and Guadalupe Street on the west. Lewis E. Hancock (1856-1920) owned the land in the 1910s and had an engineering firm from Chicago plat the neighborhood in 1911. Hancock served as the mayor of the City of Austin in the late nineteenth century. The plat gave Aldridge Place access to the streetcar line along Guadalupe Street, which provided transport from the city center all the way north to the suburb of Hyde Park. The many subdivisions like Aldridge Place that developed along the way, benefited from the early streetcar line.

The subdivision's plat followed design principles of the City Beautiful Movement. This early-twentieth-century movement emphasized beautification to provide attractive and safe environments for urbanites. City planning and progressive ideals combined to mitigate congestion, blight, and inappropriate land use. Parks, bodies of water and waterways, and landscaping were employed to beautify suburban developments like Aldridge Place. Typical of City Beautiful planning, the Aldridge Place plat incorporated Hemphill Park (now known as Adams-Hemphill Park) along Waller Creek. Curvilinear streets sweep through the neighborhood, and lot sizes and shapes are mostly irregular, utilizing the movement's design precedents.

Restrictive covenants guided development within Aldridge Place. Only houses, either single-family dwellings or apartments, could be built in the subdivision. A minimum expenditure for construction was obligatory, with a tiered standard for one- and two-story dwellings. Covenants required that one-story homes cost at least \$3,500, and two-story homes at least \$5,000. As a result, most of the homes were relatively large. This restriction limited home buyers to those with ample assets and therefore regulated the social classes to which these lots and homes were available. Covenants prohibited stables, thereby deterring transportation by horse. Unaware of the role the automobile would come to play in the 1920s, covenants initially prohibited garages in the neighborhood. Covenants also prohibited fencing. As well, inhabitants of the area excluded African Americans from

The Fitzgerald-Power-Lynn House

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purchasing lots or dwellings in Aldridge Place Addition (Travis County, Plat Records 2:231).

A portion of Aldridge Place was resubdivided in 1924 as the University Heights Addition. M. Clyde Parrish, an Austin banker, developed this section of Aldridge Place. The University Heights Addition resubdivision consisted of a single long block that extended from Hemphill Park on the west to Speedway on the east and from 32nd Street on the north and Laurel Lane on the south. Like Aldridge Place, the University Heights Addition enforced all the same restrictive covenants, which limited development to single-family dwellings or apartments, defined a minimum expenditure for one-story and two-story homes, and excluded African Americans from owning property. Stables and garages were originally prohibited in Aldridge Place, but by the 1920s, developers realized that home owners were increasingly also automobile drivers and garages became intrinsic to neighborhoods, including the University Heights Addition (Travis County, Plat Records 3:97, 2:231; U.S. Department of the Interior, Census Office 1930a).

There is compelling that evidence prolific local architect Roy Leonidas Thomas (1887–1968) designed the Fitzgerald-Power-Lynn House in 1928. Although no architectural drawings are available for this dwelling, Thomas's drawings exist for its sibling house at 115 West 32nd Street. Aaron T. Gorton owned and built both homes in 1928. Presumably Gorton employed the same architect to design each house since the architectural details are either directly replicated or quite similar in both dwellings. For example, on the exterior, each house has a similar cross-gable plan with a dominant front gable; an exact louvered round-arch wood vent sits under each front gable; the placement of the chimney on the north bay of the east façade is exactly the same at each house while the shape and materials of each chimney, over-sized and stucco-clad with large inlaid stone are identical; both houses feature a stylized stucco exterior finish; a small bay window with a shed roof is seen on the west bay of each front façade; and the Medieval style of each front door is strikingly similar. On the interior, the living room of each residence is located in the dominant front façade cross-gable; a beamed, vaulted ceiling can be seen in each living room; a set of wood multi-pane French doors accessible from the living room is found on each west-facing bay on the front facade; each living room has niches placed throughout; the placement of the fireplace in each home's living room is the same, as is the stucco and stone design; each master bedroom has seven pairs of metal casement windows in the exact same locations; and the same metal windows by the same maker are used throughout each home. Most remarkably, each home has an octagonal breakfast room next to the kitchen and dining room, with the exact same cabinetry that has beveled mirrors and arched, glass doors. In the drawings for 115 West 32nd Street, arched, glass doors with intricate wood mullions were on the upper cabinets. Although these doors have been removed at 201 West 32nd Street, and only the hinge holes remain, the cabinetry and mirror work reproduces the design of these same cabinet doors at 115 West 32nd Street, as specified in the original drawings. The Alexander Architectural Archives houses drawings of 115 West 32nd Street, which Thomas designated as the "Gorton Residence—two story." Thomas rarely noted the number of stories in his specifications, according to review of the other drawings in the collection. This suggests that drawings and specifications likely existed for the "Gorton Residence—one story" at 201 West 32nd Street (Alexander Architectural Archives, University of Texas n.d.a). Thus, there is strong evidence that Thomas designed this house.

A native of San Marcos, Thomas worked as a carpenter before he attended Southwestern University in Georgetown from 1905 to 1906. That year, Thomas entered the engineering program at the University of Texas. He left his studies in 1908 and returned to

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San Marcos to work as a construction superintendent. After working as a draftsman at Endress and Walsh in Austin, Thomas opened his own firm in Austin in 1911, specializing in residential design. Thomas's designs reflected contemporaneously popular styles and he demonstrated dexterity at his craft with the variety types he produced, including Classical, Georgian, Spanish, Spanish Eclectic, and Mediterranean Revivals. During World War I, Thomas served as an architectural draftsman at the Key West Naval Yards in Florida. When he returned to Austin in 1919, Thomas designed and supervised the construction of more than 30 houses in the Travis Heights, Hyde Park, and Tarrytown neighborhoods. Thomas shifted from residential design in the late 1920s and 1930s to focus on churches, schools, and office buildings, an exception being the Streamline Moderne Herbert Bohn House in 1938. Thomas's public and religious works include the First Methodist Church, Texas Hotel (now the Stephen F. Austin Hotel), Swedish Evangelical Free Church, and Pease School. Thomas supervised construction of the International Mineral and Chemical Corporation's magnesium plant during World War II. After the war, Thomas formed a partnership with son William Thomas, and their combined works include the Tarrytown Methodist and Ebenezer Baptist churches (Long 2008).

Thomas designed the Fitzgerald-Power-Lynn House in the Medieval Revival style, a type of design that is extremely rare, if not unique in Austin. Tudor, English Cottage, and French Eclectic Revivals are sub-types of Medieval Revival design that drew inspiration from the architecture of late medieval England and France. Medieval Revival style and each of its sub-types are considered "period" houses, a movement that gained momentum from the 1893 Chicago World's Fair, the Columbian Exposition, where historical interpretations of European styles were encouraged. The years between World War I and the Great Depression proved to be the most popular for the application of period architecture to residential buildings, when fascination with French and English culture peaked. American architects were adept at both replicating Old World design while providing clients with modern-era conveniences. The most distinguishing feature of a period house that imitated medieval design was a sweeping, dominant front-gable joined with a complicated roof form that pushed out in all directions toward each of the other façades. The interior plan intended for rooms to be cozy and intimate, and often necessitated walking through one room to get to the next (Walker 1981:212-213).

The subtypes of Medieval Revival, Tudor, English Cottage and French Eclectic Revival styles all share some commonalities, but each has distinctive design characteristics. Tudor Revival design is typified by one-story or one-and-a-half stories; a prominent, steeply pitched, cross-gable roof that dominates each façade; groups of multiple casement windows with multiple-pane glazing; massive chimneys, and an asymmetrical plan. Tudor Revival houses commonly have round-arch doorways with heavy, wood-paneled doors. Many have false half-timbering, a medieval English building tradition, often with stucco- or masonry-veneer cladding between the ornamental timbers (McAlester and McAlester 2000:355). English Cottage Revival, sometimes referred to as the Picturesque Cottage, bears many characteristics similar to Tudor Revival design, such as height, prominent steep roof, chimney, plan, and entrance, window and door configuration and type. However, English Cottage Revival differs from Tudor Revival because it typically lacks half-timbering in favor of stucco, brick, or clapboard for exterior cladding. French Eclectic Revival residences also have tall, steeply pitched roofs, arched entries and use brick, stone, stucco, or decorative half-timbering. However, French Eclectic Revival houses lack the dominant cross-gable found on Tudor and English Cottage Revivals dwellings (McAlester and McAlester 2000:387).

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The Fitzgerald-Power-Lynn House incorporates all three sub-types of Medieval Revival design, a style rarely executed in Austin. Its one-story height, prominently steeply pitched, cross-gable roof, groups of multiple casement windows with multiple-pane glazing, massive chimneys, and an asymmetrical plan are indicative of Tudor Revival and English Cottage Revival architecture. The dwelling's stylized, cupcake stucco veneer most closely resembles English Cottage Revival design. Its arched, recessed entryway replicates French Eclectic Revival architecture. Several Tudor Revival style houses have received state or national historical designations in Austin. However, no other houses in Austin bearing Medieval Revival, English Cottage Revival, Picturesque Cottage Revival, or French Eclectic Revival, or any combination of these styles, have local landmark, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, or National Register of Historic Places designation (Texas Historic Sites Atlas 1990a-f). In fact, no residential building specifically bearing Medieval Revival design has been noted in Texas for state or national historical designations, and only one Medieval Revival building, a former county jail, has Recorded Texas Historic Landmark designation (Texas Historic Sites Atlas 1981). The French Eclectic Revival Cecil and Frances Brown House in Friendswood, a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and the English Cottage Revival Berry House in Stephenville, listed in the National Register of Historic Places, are the only landmark-designated resources that bear these styles in the entire state (Texas Historic Sites Atlas 1980, 1997).

The main façade of the house has two bays that face north and another that faces west (Figure 1). The east bay is dominant with its steeply pitched, front-gable roof line that projects toward West 32nd Street. The east side of the roof is a straight line that angles sharply toward the ground; the west side of the roof is as steep, but at its half-way point, curves gently and extends the plane of the wall to accommodate a round arch entry way that leads to the west-facing bay and the front door. A small opening on the west side of this arched entry is a mail drop; on the east side are the stylized street numbers, 201, etched into a piece of wood and set into concrete (Figure 2). Placed within the east bay is a huge, round-arched, 49-pane window; seven lights of the window have colored glass, the remainder are clear. Above the window is a round-arch, wood vent. The main feature of the west bay is a bank of three pairs of multiple-pane casement windows, each with a four-light transom above; these are identical to windows in the Thomas-designed house at 115 West 32nd Street. The west-most portion of the west bay creates visual interest by protruding slightly toward West 32nd Street; it has a pair of multiple-pane casement windows with a four-light transom above. Centered above the west bay is a front-gable dormer with a set of small, casement windows. A stone porch extends across the west bay and wraps through to the west-facing bay under the extension of the sloped roof, which provides a wood-beam ceiling to cover the porch (Figure 3). The west-facing bay has a pair of French doors on the northern side. Aside these doors is a painted wood niche intended for a light fixture. The main entrance to the house faces north and is in the reentrant angle of the west and west-facing bays. The heavy-looking, single, multiple-panel wood door has stylized black metal brackets and hardware (Figure 4). A medieval-styled light fixture is just west of the door.

The cross-gable-on-hip roof discreetly peeks out on the west façade. A pair of multiple-pane casement windows with a four-light transom above is on the north side of this façade; two pairs of small, multiple-pane casement windows are on the south side. Between these small windows is a stucco-clad wall perpendicular to and sloping steeply downward from the west façade. A round-arch wood door echoes that of the main entrance to the house and provides access to the driveway and back yard (Figure 5). The original garage built in 1928 and a carport succumbed to fire in the 1960s.

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Figure 1. Front façade, 201 West 32nd Street.



Figure 2. Arched entryway, front façade, 201 West 32nd Street

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Figure 3. Stone porch, front façade, 201 West 32nd Street.



Figure 4. Medieval style door, front façade, 201 West 32nd Street.

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Figure 5. West façade and rear façade, 201 West 82nd Street

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A massive, stucco-surfaced chimney with large, inlaid stones is on the east façade. These large stones were likely once exposed, but have since been painted. The front façade extends a few feet past the roof line and east façade, creating a short wall that slopes notably downward (Figure 6). A pair of multiple-pane casement windows, each with a four-light transom above, flank the chimney. A bank of four pairs of multiple-pane casement windows, each with a four-light transom above, are on the south side of this façade; identical windows are in the Thomas-designed house at 115 West 32nd Street.

The rear of the house is an ell configuration. On the west, inset half is a set of concrete steps with plain metal railings that lead to a single wood door decorated with multiple panes of glass; the top three panes achieve a rounded arch and the bottom sill is denticulated. A cellar is accessed through a small set of doors that open to a set of exterior steps (Figure 7). Small, six-light casement windows are on the south and west façades, near the reentrant angle of the ell. A single set of multiple-pane casement windows with a four-light transom above is on the west-facing side of the ell. Two south-facing, front-gable dormers, each with a set of small, casement windows, are atop—one on the west, inset half of the rear façade, the other on the east, protruding ell half. On the south-facing portion of the ell is a bank of three pairs of multiple-pane casement windows, each with a four-light transom above; like those on the east façade, these are identical to the windows in the Thomas-designed house at 115 West 32nd Street.

The interior of the Fitzgerald-Power-Lynn House incorporates the Medieval Revival style abundantly, especially in public spaces. Interior public and private spaces are clearly defined and divided by a wood door. Public rooms are toward the front of the first floor of the house. Original wood floors remain on the first floor. The front door opens into an entryway with a vaulted wood-beam ceiling (Figure 8). The stucco that lines the walls is an exaggerated version of that on the exterior. A small niche in the entryway likely once housed a telephone. The entryway leads to the living room on the east side of the house and the dining room on the west side. The living room's otherwise smooth stucco surface is broken intermittently with deeply grooved indentations in the shape of long lines or stylized arc and vaulted wood-beam ceiling is lit with a medieval-styled fixture. The living room has an oversized, stucco chimney with large, inlaid stone, and Medieval style sconces, the multiple-pane window, and the set of French doors that face west and lead to the front porch (Figure 9). Several niches dot the room at eye level, but an early tenant painted over the medieval scenes of knights and damsels that once decorated them. Yet another stucco texture, this one coarse and grainy, lines the walls and ceiling of the dining room, which also has a medieval-styled light fixture (Figure 10). Directly west of the dining room is an octagonal breakfast room. These stucco walls and ceilings have a soft, rounded texturing. Built-in, wood, corner cabinets decorate the room and duplicate those in the Thomas-designed house at 115 West 32nd Street (Figure 11). Each is decorated with a round-arch opening and beveled mirrors.

Bedrooms and additional living space are at the rear of the house and on the upper level. These private areas of the house also have stucco surfaces, but lack the stylized finishes of the public spaces. A small office has two inset, stucco-lined bookcases with wood shelves. The banks of multiple-pane casement windows on the east and south façades provide light to the master bedroom.

The Fitzgerald-Power-Lynn House is situated on a sloping lot. A stone retaining wall sits in the historic location of the original retaining wall and original stone steps and stone path lead to the recessed entry and stone patio. Several large trees dot the lot, creating generous shade. Landscaped beds and grass provide a lush atmosphere around the home.

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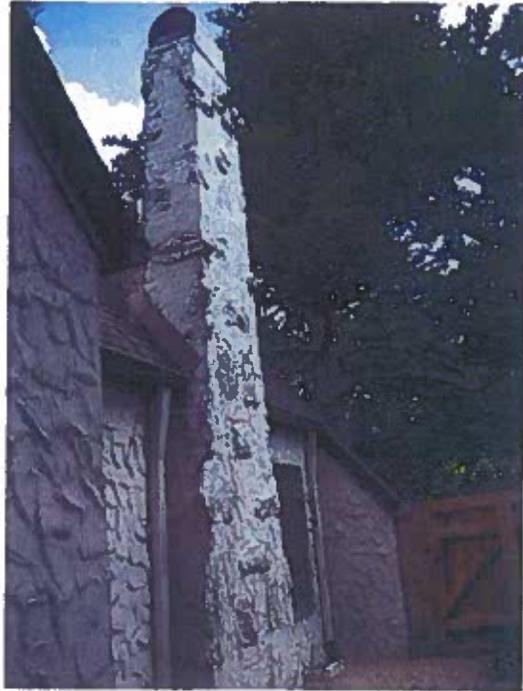


Figure 6. Chimney, east façade, 201 West 32nd Street



Figure 7. Rear façade, 201 West 32nd Street.

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Figure 8. Entry hallway, 201 West 32nd Street.



Figure 9. Living room chimney and stucco application, 201 West 32nd Street.

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Figure 10. Dining room light fixture and stucco application, 201 West 32nd Street.

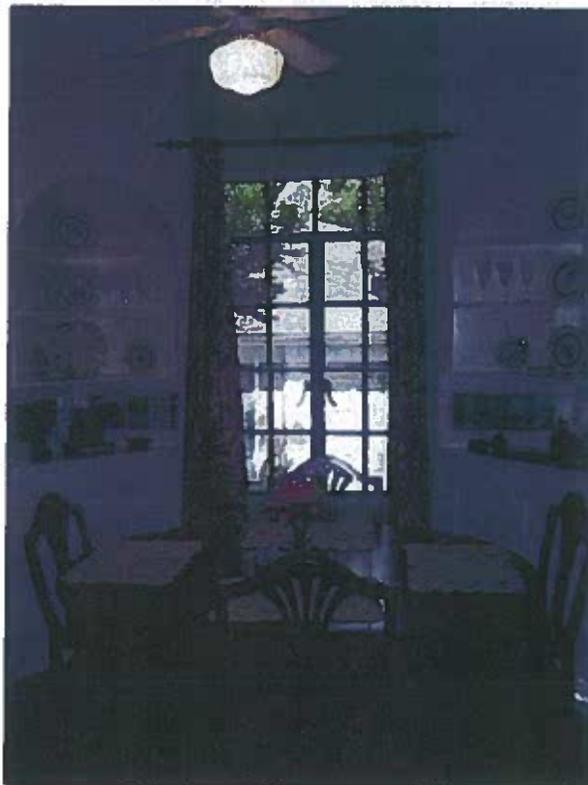


Figure 11. Dining room built-in cabinets, 201 West 32nd Street.

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Sloping steeply downward from the west façade, a stucco-clad wall is perpendicular to the home. A round-arch wood door echoes that of the main entrance to the house and provides access to the driveway and back yard. Stylized brick pavers comprise the driveway and patio in the backyard. A new fence defines the property line around the rear of the property.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Early owners and tenants

In January 1928, Aaron Gorton, a local contractor, purchased Lot 10 of Block 1 from University Heights Addition developer and Austin banker M. Clyde Parrish and his wife Goalder L. Parrish. Gorton purchased Lots 11 and 12 of Block 1 from Goldie Printis Horton, the first woman to receive the doctorate in mathematics from the University of Texas (Agnes Scott College 2010; Travis County, Deed Records 414:32, 34; U.S. Department of the Interior, Census Office 1930a). Gorton lived in Washtenaw County, Michigan, with his wife Emma Bertha Gorton when he purchased these lots (Travis County, Deed Records 414:32, 34; U.S. Department of the Interior, Census Office 1930b). Gorton traveled to Austin to apply for city permits in person, so it is likely he was involved in the construction of his properties in the University Heights Addition (City of Austin, water service permit, 1928). In May 1928, Gorton hired Allen P. Roberts, a Travis County contractor, to build a one-story, frame, stucco-clad dwelling and garage for \$9,511 on Lots 10, 11, and 12, or what would become the 201 West 32nd Street. Roberts agreed to have the house completed by August 15 of that year (Travis County, Deed Record 423:362; U.S. Department of the Interior, Census Office 1930a). Gorton had a similar house built on nearby Lots 8 and 9 of Block 1 in the University Heights Addition, which became 115 West 32nd Street. In 1929, the Gorton sold both 115 and 201 West 32nd Street to William M. Robinson and Essie Robinson of Travis County Travis County, Deed Record 435:397). Shortly thereafter, the Robinsons conveyed the house at 201 West 32nd Street to a son, William M. Robinson Jr.; they conveyed the house at 115 West 32nd Street to another son, Robert E. Robinson (Travis County, Deed Record 435:603). According to neighborhood tradition, the brothers shared the lot between the houses as a communal yard. The Robinson families owned Robinson Motors, an automobile dealership, where William M. Robinson Jr. served as president and Robert E. Robinson performed treasurer and secretary duties (Morrison & Fourmy 1929). Although both Robinson families lived in their respective abodes on West 32nd Street in 1930, by 1931, the dealership had closed and they no longer resided in Austin (Morrison & Fourmy 1932–1933, U.S. Department of the Interior, Census Office 1930a).

The house at 201 West 32nd Street was leased to a series of tenants in the 1930s. Frederick A. and Miriam R. Dale moved into the house in 1931. He was an engineer from New York. His employer, Emery, Peck and Rockwood Development Company, built Buchanan Dam during his stay in the house (Morrison & Fourmy 1930–1931; U.S. Department of the Interior, Census Office 1930a).

James Anderson Fitzgerald and Clyde D. Fitzgerald

James Anderson Fitzgerald and wife Clyde D. Fitzgerald rented the house between 1932 and 1938. Fitzgerald, the longest-tenured dean of the University of Texas School of Business Administration, was born in 1883 in Wolf Creek, West Virginia (Morrison & Fourmy 1932–1937; McCombs School of Business, University of Texas 2010; University).

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He obtained a bachelor's degree from Georgetown College in Kentucky in 1901 and attended the University of Chicago for his master's and PhD degrees subsequently (Acosta 2000). Fitzgerald's teaching career spanned from Marshall College, Toledo University, Ohio State University, and the Carnegie Institute of Technology before he joined the faculty of the University of Texas in 1918. The Dean of the Business School by 1926, Fitzgerald oversaw the establishment of the Bureau of Business Research that produced nonpartisan analysis of economic trends that year, implemented the first doctoral business program in the Southwest in 1930, and established a master's in professional accounting in 1948 (Acosta 2000; McCombs School of Business, University of Texas 2010). Named one of the top 22 economists in the United States in 1940, Fitzgerald went on to serve as a consultant to the United States Mutual Security Agency in Thailand (McCombs School of Business, University of Texas 2010). He returned to the University of Texas as a consulting business dean until his retirement in 1959. That year, the College of Business Administration initiated the J. Anderson Fitzgerald lecture series. In 1986, he was inducted posthumously into the College of Business Administration Hall of Fame (Acosta 2000).

Harry H. Power and Gladys D. Power

In 1936, Harry H. Power joined the faculty of the University of Texas as Professor Emeritus of Petroleum Engineering (Center for American History, University of Texas n.d.). He and his wife Gladys D. Power moved into the house on 32nd Street in 1939 and lived there for five years (Morrison & Fourmy 1937-1941). Power was born in Michigan in 1898 (U.S. Department of the Interior, Census Bureau 1920a). He pursued a bachelor's degree in chemical engineering from Washington State University, a master's in petroleum engineering from the University of California at Berkley, and a PhD from the University of Pittsburgh. His career in engineering included several major employers before his professorship at the University of Texas: Cities Service Company, the U.S. Bureau of Internal Revenue, and the Gulf Oil Company. For Gulf Oil, Power was in charge of all petroleum and production engineering activities for the entire company. In 1936, he became a faculty member at the University of Texas and was appointed Chairman of the Department of Petroleum Engineering. Power was one of the first engineers in the country to recognize the need for and the concept of petroleum engineering education. He was a member of multiple professional organizations, and received many honors for his pioneering work in petroleum engineering including the AIME's Mineral Industry Education Award. The award honored Power as a "distinguished petroleum educator, engineer and author whose pioneering work was preeminent in achieving recognition of petroleum engineering curricula by industry and engineering education." He retired from the university at in 1964. Before his death in 1982, the Regents of The University of Texas System established an endowment for the Professorship in Engineering in his name (Dorfman n.d.).

Dr. Hugh McQuiston Lynn Sr. and Etelka Lydia Schmidt Lynn

Although the reason remains unclear, by 1938, the property was in possession of Travis County. Perhaps William M. Robinson Jr. had passed away, he and wife had divorced, or one or both of them had defaulted on tax payments. That year, a judgment in favor of Mary McDougal Robinson Norton ordered the county to seize the house at 201 West 32nd Street. It was sold at the courthouse door to the highest bidder, Robinson's brother, Robert E. Robinson, by this time an Arkansas resident (Travis County, Deed Record 602:484). In 1945, Robinson, with his wife, sold the house to Dr. Hugh McQuiston Lynn Sr.

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and his wife Etelka Lydia Schmidt Lynn for \$11,000. The Lynn's put \$8,500 cash down for the house and she, a University of Texas alumni and graduate student, was able to obtain a \$2,500 loan from the Ex-Student Association of the University of Texas to pay the balance (Morrison & Fourmy 1945; Travis County, Deed Record 764:570). They had previously owned a home a few blocks to the east on Harris Park Avenue (Morrison & Fourmy 1944-1945; U.S. Department of the Interior, Census Office 1930a).

Lynn was an educator and sociologist and her husband was a dentist. Although he had a practice in Austin for many years, little else is known about him. She, however, made important contributions to local history. Etelka Lydia Schmidt was born in 1904 in Fort Worth (U.S. Department of the Interior, Census Office 1910). Nicknamed "Tec," she was the daughter of a Fort Worth bank cashier (U.S. Department of the Interior, Census Office 1910, 1920b). She graduated cum laude from high school in 1921 and attended the University of Texas where she studied education (Morrison & Fourmy 1922; Rootsweb 2010a). At the university, Lynn was a 1924 charter member of her sorority, Alpha Chi Omega. It was the first local chapter of a women's fraternity to exist on campus (Wilson 1968:68; University of Texas 1925a-b). She kept close ties with the sorority after she graduated, often attending events and serving as a faculty advisor (University of Texas 1961). Lynn also had a passion for service organizations, including Mortar Board and the Young Women's Christian Association, as well as Nu Upsilon Tau Tau, a short-lived honorary society for women created to satirize traditional honorary groups (University of Texas 1925b).

An early proponent of physical education for women, Lynn served as a "tutor and classifier in the physical training of women." During her time as a student at the University of Texas, she was a physical education assistant to Anna Hiss. A pioneer of women's physical education at the University of Texas, Hiss was the Director of Physical Training for Women. Lynn was also a member of the University of Texas' Women's Athletic Association under the tutelage of Hiss and a member of the Texettes (McArthur 2010; University of Texas 1924, 1925a-b). She parlayed her enthusiasm for athletics into the role as a founding member of the Orange Jackets, a group of outstanding women leaders on campus that assisted at events and inspired spirit around campus. One of the oldest student organizations at the University of Texas, the first 20 members selected, including Lynn, were considered the most prominent university women at the time. She served as the first president and, after she graduated, remained close to the organization as a faculty sponsor (Avant 1977; University of Texas 2010; University of Texas 1925a-b, 1926a-b, 1927a-b, 1928a-b). After receiving a bachelor's degree in education, Lynn taught physical education at the University of Texas from 1928 to 1930 (Austin Independent School District 2010).

Prevailing attitudes in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries hampered the development of physical education for women. A gender-segregated environment prevented women from entering the masculine-dominated world of physical activity. The medical profession bolstered these attitudes claiming females were inherently the weaker sex and not fit for the rigors of athletics (Costa and Guthrie 1993:84). In their infancy, early physical education programs for women promoted the health benefits of physical activity, hygiene, and callisthenics. A "new American woman" emerged in the early twentieth century and it became more common for young girls to not only leave the home for college, but to go on to work in a profession. Inspired by *Life Magazine's* "Gibson Girl," a tall, vigorous, commanding beauty, there was a partial shift in attitude toward ideal beauty that emphasized physical form. The Gibson Girl was "symbolic of the hopeful changes of the age:

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the new movement of women into the workforce, new freedom of behavior between men and women, the new vogue of athletics promising healthier bodies." Nevertheless, the notion that strenuous activity could damage a woman's health dogged women, limiting educators. Female physical educators tended to remain unmarried. They channeled their energy into teaching rather than being burdened with the domestic responsibilities a family entailed (Costa and Guthrie 1993:85).

The daughter of a working professional in a larger city, Lynn's attitudes towards physical education developed at an early age. Although most female physical educators remained single, including her mentor Anna Hiss, Lynn was part of the ten percent of educators that married. In 1927, at age 23, she married Dr. Hugh McQuiston Lynn Sr. (U.S. Department of the Interior, Census Office 1930a). When they married, she used her maiden name as her middle initial and introduced herself as Mrs. Etelka S. Lynn. In this way she accepted her newly married status, but retaining the maiden name distinguished her as a modern woman. A native of Texarkana, Arkansas, Hugh Sr. served in World War I (Arkansas Research, Inc. 2010). After the war, he attended dental school at Baylor University in Waco, where he graduated in 1923 (Baylor University 1922-1923). His brother Cleo B. Lynn had a dental practice in Austin and in 1927, they formed the partnership of Lynn and Lynn Dentists with an office in the Scarborough Building (Morrison & Fourmy 1927).

Lynn resigned from the University of Texas to start a family. In 1931, the Lynn's daughter, Harriet Marion Lynn—who went by H. Marion or Marion—was born; their son, Hugh McQuiston Lynn Jr.—who went by Mack —was born in 1934 (TxGenWeb 2010a, 2010b). By 1941, during a time when women's enrollment in higher education had declined, Lynn had re-enrolled in the university to work on a master's degree in sociology (Morrison & Fourmy 1941-1942; Worell 2001:18). Tied to the increase of men on college campuses following World War II and the Korean War, decisions to admit women during the 1940s and 1950s were based on whether there was adequate space remaining after the population of men who wished to attend were accounted for. Women who desired to further their education, particularly at the graduate level, had to be better qualified academically and much less in need of financial aid than their male peers. Those who were married and bearing children but who continued to aspire to higher degrees were almost universally denied part-time enrollment. Lynn defied cultural norms of the time and over the next ten years, she worked on her master's degree while raising her family (Worell 2001:18). Lynn completed her degree in 1951 with her thesis, "A Study of the Dating Pattern of a Group of University of Texas Girls" (*The American Journal of Sociology* 1952). Extraordinarily enough, some of Lynn's post-graduate work occurred at the same time as her children were attending the university (University of Texas 1950-1952). Lynn's ties to the University of Texas remained after she graduated. She served as a faculty member for Mortar Board and as a faculty sponsor for the Orange Jackets and Alpha Chi Omega (University of Texas 1961).

Lynn's degrees in education and sociology propelled her into a career as a home and family life counselor with the Austin Independent School District's central office, Webb Junior High (now Webb Middle School), and Govalle Elementary School (Austin Independent School District 2010). Although serving as a counselor was not uncommon position for a woman at this time, Govalle Elementary School was a segregated school on Austin's east side. Attending to minority students and families, primarily of Mexican descent, Lynn crossed Austin's color barrier in order to serve her students.

Lynn left the Austin school district in 1955 (Austin Independent School District

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2010). Thereafter, she worked at the Hogg Foundation for Mental Health, part of the Division of Diversity and Community Engagement at the University of Texas. The Hogg Foundation's focus is to improve mental health for the people of Texas through grantmaking for mental health services, research, public education and policy projects. There she was instrumental in producing several books the foundation published, including *No Language But a Cry* (Smith 1964), *Your Non-Learning Child: His World Turned Upside Down* (Smith 1968), and *Delinquency in Three Different Cultures* (Rosenquist and Megargee 1969). Lynn continued to consult in the education field and gave seminars on family life and parenting including "Parents are People" in 1960 (Center for American History, University of Texas n.d.). As an advocate for parents, Lynn encouraged them to develop interests outside their children, which she believed would improve their parenting skills. At a time when almost everything at home centered on child-rearing, she maintained, "When parents succeed in being individuals, they set an example for their children to carry over into their lives." Controversial as it may seem, Lynn emphasized "the importance of being a person—to one's own self and to others, especially the other members of the family." This philosophy was apparent in her own life. Contrary to established norms, she pursued a career in physical education for women, worked outside the home and attended graduate school as a mother. Moreover, Lynn had an active extracurricular life as a faculty sponsor for Alpha Chi Omega, Mortar Board and the Orange Jackets (Center for American History, University of Texas n.d.; University of Texas 1961).

She retired in 1969 from the Hogg Foundation. Her legacy, a permanent record-keeping system for the foundation's reports, is still used today (Hogg Foundation 1969:48). Lynn continued to live in the house on 32nd Street after her husband's 1963 death. In 1973, she sold the house (Travis County, Deed Record 4728:622). She died in Mountain Lakes, New Jersey, in 1985 (Rootsweb.com 2010b).

SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT OWNERS

Mel Ziegler and Lisa German Ziegler

Acclaimed artist Mel Ziegler and wife Lisa Germany Ziegler, an architectural historian and writer, lived in the house from 2000 to 2009. Ziegler's art, some of the most influential conceptual art projects of the time, are site-specific installations and objects concerned with mapping trajectories, questioning history, and highlighting the epecificity of places and communities. Ziegler is currently Vanderbilt University's Studio Arts Department Chair (MIT Press 2010). Lisa Germany Zeigler has contributed pieces to publications such as *Architectural Record*, *Harvard Design Magazine*, *Progressive Architecture*, *Texas Monthly*, and *Texas Architect*. She published a book on architect Harwell Hamilton Harris in 1991 and has another forthcoming in 2011 (Alexander Architectural Archives, University of Texas n.d.b).

Randolph R. Lewis and Circe D. Sturm

Since 2009, Randolph Lewis and Circe Sturm have lived in the house. Both are associate professors teaching at the University of Texas, Lewis is with the Department of American Studies and Sturm is with the Department of Anthropology. Lewis teaches American studies and cinema studies, exploring in particular the documentary tradition, indigenous media, and the relationship of art and politics in the United States. He has published several books. Sturm's book, *Blood Politics: Race, Culture and Identity in the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma*, won the 2002 Outstanding Book on Oklahoma History

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Award. In 2007 Lewis and Sturm co-produced a documentary that explores the cultural connections between Sicily and East Texas.

SUMMARY OF HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATION CRITERIA

The Fitzgerald-Power-Lynn House is a worthy candidate for Austin historic landmark designation for several reasons. The dwelling represents a home built in streetcar suburbs that were designed using the principles of the City Beautiful Movement and therefore should be valued as part of the development of Austin's suburban growth. As part of the University Heights Addition neighborhood, which is worthy of preservation, the Fitzgerald-Power-Lynn House should be considered a significant contributing building that was part of a planned subdivision in early twentieth-century Austin.

The Fitzgerald-Power-Lynn House is an outstanding local example of Medieval Revival architectural design, embodying distinguishing characteristics of the style. This style is relatively rare elsewhere and extremely rare in Austin, therefore its application displays a level of cultural sophistication. There is compelling evidence the home was the work of prominent local architect Roy Leonidas Thomas. As designer of numerous homes, commercial, and religious buildings in Austin, Thomas had an obvious and prolific influence on the city's architecture.

The Fitzgerald-Power-Lynn House is also significant for its associations with noteworthy persons, particularly, Etelka S. Lynn. Lynn was a well-known educator and sociologist in Austin who occupied the property from 1945 to 1974. A graduate of the University of Texas, Lynn's pursuit of physical education studies set her apart from most of her female classmates who more commonly studied fields that were contemporaneously considered more appropriate for women, such as home economics or nursing. She began her career as physical education instructor for young women, serving as an assistant to Anna Hiss, a pioneer in women's physical education at the University of Texas. Defying the Victorian belief that female teachers must devote their lives to their chosen profession rather than domestic life, Lynn married and continued to work. When she and husband Hugh Lynn Sr. bought the house on 32nd Street, Etelka used her status as a graduate student to secure the balance of the purchase price from the Ex-Student Association of the University of Texas. After starting a family, she pursued a master's degree in sociology, uncommon for a woman at this time. As a family counselor for the Austin school district, Lynn worked with minority families at the segregated Govalle Elementary School. Her final position was at the Hogg Foundation for Mental Health, where she was instrumental in preparation of several books the foundation published. Lynn's seminars on parenting, in which she encouraged parents to pursue their own dreams and interests, closely parallels her own life choices of pursuing a career, a higher education and energetic extracurricular life. Continued involvement with her sorority, of which she was a charter member, and the Orange Jackets, of which she was a founding member and first president, speaks to Lynn's desire to help guide young women.

The house is also associated with a few other locally prominent individuals. James Anderson and Clyde D. Fitzgerald rented the house between 1932 and 1938. As the longest-tenured dean of the University of Texas School of Business Administration and Professor emeritus, Fitzgerald left a lasting legacy at the university. The Bureau of Business Research remains a respected organization for nonpartisan analysis of economic trends, while the PhD program in business and Master's in accounting has produced thousands of accredited individuals. Harry H. and Gladys D. Power rented the house between 1937 and

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1942. Power, Professor Emeritus of petroleum engineering at the University of Texas was instrumental in conceptualizing and implementing the field of petroleum education not just at the University of Texas, but nationally. Power's foresight of petroleum education furnished the field with qualified engineers throughout the world. Acclaimed artist Mel Ziegler, once associate professor of sculpture at the University of Texas and now chairman of Vanderbilt University's studio arts department, owned lived in the house from 2000 to 2009.

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Dear Commissioners:

I write to inform you of the North University Neighborhood Association's enthusiastic, strong and unqualified support for the rezoning of 201 East 32nd Street from SF-3-NCCD-NP to SF-3-H-NCCD-NP.

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Respectfully submitted on behalf of the NUNA Executive Committee,

Laurence Miller

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Laurence Miller
President
North University Neighborhood Association