

**HISTORIC LANDMARK COMMISSION
DECEMBER 17, 2018
PERMITS IN NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICTS
NRD-2018-0066
1714 W. 34TH STREET
OLD WEST AUSTIN HISTORIC DISTRICT**

PROPOSAL

Demolish a one-story house and detached garage built ca. 1941 and construct a two-story house.

ARCHITECTURE

One-story, cross-gabled, irregular-plan house built in the Minimal Traditional style; clad in wood siding with divided-lite double-hung wood-sash windows.

RESEARCH

The house was constructed around 1941 as a demonstration home for the Federal Housing Authority (FHA) in partnership with the Calcasieu Lumber Company. The sponsors sought to increase homeownership by demonstrating that compact working-class housing could be constructed well and affordably. They also wanted to help potential buyers understand new financing models offered by FHA, which were designed to spur housing construction during and after the Great Depression. "Many of these families have not fully understood that small, attractive homes... can be built at so low a cost," explained a newspaper article. The home was approved and inspected by FHA architects, and the public was invited to open houses upon its completion. 1714 W. 34th Street appears to be one of two FHA demonstration homes constructed locally; the first was built in 1938 in South Austin. See p. 7 for more information on FHA demonstration homes.

Fred and Mary Schmidt lived in the house from soon after it was built (at least 1944) until at least 1992. (Fred died in 1991.) Fred worked for the University Co-op Society as a bookkeeper and office manager, while Mary worked as a secretary for the Lutheran Student Center.

Additions were constructed in 1951 and 1958, during the historic period.

PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS

Construct a 2-story house in a modern style. The proposed house will be clad in wood shingle siding, capped by a cross-gabled roof, and feature single-hung or casement clad-wood windows with divided lites. It will be set back 25' from the property line and will have an L-plan footprint of approximately 1,630 square feet. Prominent features include an exterior stucco chimney.

STANDARDS FOR REVIEW

The house is a contributing property in the Old West Austin Historic District. It does not appear to meet the standards for designation as a historic landmark.

Designation Criteria—Historic Landmark

- 1) The building is more than 50 years old, having been constructed ca. 1941.
- 2) The building appears to retain a high degree of integrity.

- 3) Properties must meet two historic designation criteria for landmark designation (City of Austin Land Development Code (Section 25-2-352). The property demonstrates significance according to one of the criteria.
- a. **Architecture.** The building is an intact example of the Minimal Traditional style, but does not appear to be architecturally significant.
 - b. **Historical association.** The building was constructed as an FHA demonstration home in an attempt to spur the housing market, one of only two such homes built in Austin in the late 1930s and early 1940s. There may be significant historical associations.
 - c. **Archaeology.** The property was not evaluated for its potential to yield significant data concerning the human history or prehistory of the region.
 - d. **Community value.** The property does not appear to possess a unique location, physical characteristic, or significant feature that contributes to the character, image, or cultural identity of the community, Austin, or Texas as a whole.
 - e. **Landscape feature.** The property is not a significant natural or designed landscape with artistic, aesthetic, cultural, or historical value to the city.

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation are used to evaluate projects in National Register historic districts. The following standards apply to the proposed new building:

9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.

When evaluated in the context of the Old West Austin Historic District, the proposed building is differentiated from the surrounding historic buildings by its two-story height, boxy massing, shingle siding, prominent chimney, and floor-to-ceiling windows. Nearby historic-age buildings are one story high, with simple L-plan massing, small entry porches, and 1:1 or multi-lite single- or double-hung windows. It should be noted that the neighboring building is a two-story house designed with modern farmhouse influences, including a front-facing gable similar to those on the proposed building.

The proposed building is out of character and scale with the area's historic-age buildings.

10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

If the proposed building were to be removed, the form and integrity of the historic area would be unimpaired.

The proposed project is not in keeping with the standards.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION




Further research did not result in additional information, and the property does not meet two criteria as required for historic landmark designation. Therefore, staff recommends encouraging rehabilitation and adaptive re-use of the existing building, then relocation over demolition.

If the Commission votes to approve the permit, then staff recommends completion of a City of Austin Documentation Package, consisting of photographs of all elevations, a dimensioned sketch plan, and a narrative history, for archiving at the Austin History Center.

Due to the building's location in a National Register historic district, the Commission must review and comment on the proposed plans for new construction prior to the release of the demolition permit. If the Commission votes to approve the demolition permit application, staff recommends that it comment that a more modest one-story design would be more compatible with the historic character of the neighborhood, then release the plans.

LOCATION MAP



-  SUBJECT TRACT
-  PENDING CASE
-  ZONING BOUNDARY

1" = 167'

NOTIFICATIONS

CASE#: NRD-2018-0066
1714 W 34TH STREET

This product is for informational purposes and may not have been prepared for or be suitable for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes. It does not represent an on-the-ground survey and represents only the approximate relative location of property boundaries.

This product has been produced by CTM for the sole purpose of geographic reference. No warranty is made by the City of Austin regarding specific accuracy or completeness.



PROPERTY INFORMATION

Photos



Primary (south) façade and east elevation of 1714 W. 34th Street.



Primary façade.

Occupancy History

City directory research, Austin History Center
 By Historic Preservation Office staff
 October 2018

1941 Address not listed

1944-92 Fred O. and Mary L. Schmidt, owners
 Fred worked for the University Co-op Society as a bookkeeper (1944), office manager (1949-62, 1973), and comptroller (1968). He retired by 1977. Mary was a student in 1968 and worked as an office secretary for the Lutheran Student Center in 1973.

*Background Research***Residents**

Fred Otto Schmidt was born in 1916 in Brenham Wash, Texas. He attended Rosebud High School and earned a B.A. from UT. He worked for the University Co-op Society for more than 30 years as a bookkeeper, office manager, and comptroller, retiring by 1977. He died in 1991. No death notice or obituary were located during research.

Mary Louise Schmidt (nee Lloyd) was born in 1911 in Austin. She attended Austin High School and worked at the stenographic bureau at UT. She married Fred Schmidt in 1937. She died in 2009 in Lockhart.

SCHMIDT, Mary Louise. 97, retired secretary, of Lockhart, formerly of Austin, died Sunday. Visitation 6 p.m. and prayer service 7 p.m. Wednesday. Weed-Corley-Fish Funeral Home. Lamar location. Services 10 a.m. Thursday. St. Martin's Lutheran Church. Burial Austin Memorial Park.

Death notice, 4/27/2009.

Architects

Driscoll & Groos were the architects and W. A. Darby was the contractor. The partnership of Driscoll & Groos appears to have been founded in 1937, the same year that Dan Joseph Driscoll and Francis Delmar Groos were licensed as architects. The firm appears to have had a strong start. Its first year, it designed houses at 3512 and 3514 Enfield Road and served as the engineer for the Texas Public Service Company Building in Smithville, designed by Arthur Fehr. No additional information was located about the firm during research, though it apparently existed until at least 1941, when 1714 W. 34th Street was designed.

FHA Demonstration Home

Source: *"House and Yard: The Design of the Suburban Home," U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, <https://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/suburbs/part3.htm>.*

America's move toward single-family detached houses took more than a hundred years, with many trends and policies furthering what became a national goal. Quality single-family houses for the working class received a major boost in the aftermath of the Great Depression, when the Federal Housing Administration was founded in 1934. An early action was to develop a new financing model—mortgage insurance—that reduced banks' risk in lending to homebuyers. It also published housing and subdivision standards, as well as a set of five efficient small house designs that met those standards. Later editions of the design publication, *Planning Small Homes*, introduced a more flexible approach where additions and features could be added to a "minimum" house.

To convince their target markets of moderate-income families, the FHA partnered with local companies to build demonstration homes in local markets. These homes were widely publicized, with members of the public encouraged to walk through when finished. Demonstration homes had been used in the 1920s to "sell" design ideas and architects' work to consumers, and these had a similar aim.

In Austin, another FHA demonstration home was constructed in 1938 with Calcasieu lumber. This home was part of a statewide "Small Home Demonstration Program" sponsored by the FHA and Texas State Lumbermen's association. As with the house at 1714 W. 34th Street, the goal of the program was straightforward:

...To encourage the construction of small homes in the low price field to meet the demand for homes so evidently existing in the ranks of the lower income brackets... [to suggest] the building of small homes containing maximum requirements of livability and comfort and offered for sale to the great mass of potential home owners.

The earlier demonstration home is located at 1706 Briar Street and appears to retain historic integrity. See p. 9 for an advertisement and article about the house.

No additional information was located about FHA demonstration homes in the Austin History Center. The Neighborhood Housing and Community Development Department and HUD were also contacted, but NHCD does not maintain archival information back to the 1940s and the Federal Preservation Officer at HUD did not locate relevant information.

Display Ad 28 -- No Title

The Austin American (1914-1973); May 18, 1941;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Austin American Statesman
pg. 12

You Are Invited
to Inspect
the Construction
of Our

Demonstration Home

1714 West 34th

in Bryker Woods

Drive out Sunday and see the sound construction of this home in the making. It is FHA approved and is being built of 4 SQUARE Fir Guaranteed Lumber. Everyone interested in home building is invited to inspect this properly seasoned, guaranteed lumber that is manufactured to reduce waste, save time and labor.

W. A. Darby, Contractor

Driscoll & Groos, Architects

Bryker Woods Addition

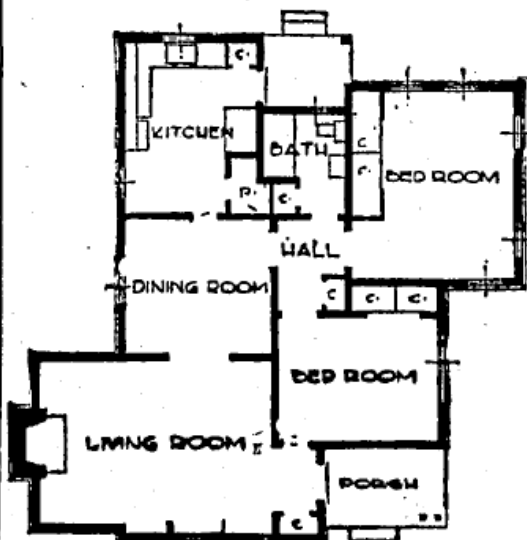
Calcasieu Lumber Co.

Advertisement, Austin American, 5/18/1941.

You Will Want to Say "It's Our Home"

When you see the FHA Demonstration home under construction at

1714 West 34th St.
In Brykerwoods



You are invited to inspect the construction of this home that is being built with QUALITY materials, 4-Square Lumber, equipped with Curtin Silentite Prefit Weatherstripped windows and painted with Devco Paints.

Sponsored by

Driscoll & Groos
Architects

W. A. Darby
Contractor

CALCASIEU

LUMBER COMPANY

AUSTIN—SINCE 1883

Advertisement, Austin American, 6/1/1941.

*The Austin American (1914-1973); Jun 1, 1941
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Austin A
pg. 14*

Calcasieu Co. To Demonstrate Model Home

**At 1714 W. 34th,
House Built
Under FHA Plan**

With the final inspection by FHA architects to be accomplished, the FHA demonstration home which is featuring the observance of Texas Home Building Week here June 1 to 7, is approaching the final stages of construction.

The Calcasieu Lumber company, co-sponsors of the demonstration home here at 1714 West 34th street, announced arrangements for the showing of this home are nearing completion and this will be a conspicuous event in home building.

Almost from the beginning of construction there has been considerable interest in this demonstration home and scores of interested persons have inspected the property and witnessed its construction.

The Calcasieu company feels there is a fairly large market for this type of home that has been designated by Driscoll and Groos, architects, and is being built in Bryker Wood addition by W. A. Darby, contractor.

This house, of course, was fully approved by the FHA before ground was broken. FHA architects not only approved the plan and design but have already inspected the construction. One final inspection when the home is completed is all that is necessary.

Most important, however, is the fact that it will suggest similar type homes for the group of potential home builders here who have been putting off home buying. Many of these families have not fully understood that small, attractive homes, built with the better grades of quality materials, can be built at so low a cost. And many have not realized that under the FHA system of financing it can be purchased with a small down payment, usually 10 per cent, and

the balance in small monthly payments which include all charges, even taxes and insurance. A large group of prospective home buyers are expected to visit this home during Texas Home Building week. Everyone is cordially invited to inspect the construction of this home.

Display Ad 17-- No Title*The Austin American (1914-1973); Sep 4, 1938;**ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Austin American S*
pg. 5**FHA DEMONSTRATION
HOME BEING BUILT**

Announcement has been made that a "Demonstration Home" will be constructed in Austin.

The house will be located at 1706 Briar street, near the new Becker school and will be constructed by Leslie F. Crockett with lumber from the Calcasieu Lumber Company. The public is invited to inspect the "Demonstration Home" during its construction, which began this past week.

The project is a part of the Statewide "Small Home Demonstration Program" being sponsored by the Texas State Lumbermen's association, in cooperation with the Federal Housing Administration.

The purpose of the program is to encourage the construction of small homes in the low price field to meet the demand for homes so evidently existing in the ranks of the lower income brackets.

Government statistics show that 80 per cent of the adult population of the United States earn less than \$2,500 annually. FHA officials point out that, obviously, these people can not afford the more expensive homes which are being offered the buying public and, for this reason, are suggesting the building of small homes, containing maximum requirements of livability and comfort and offered for sale to the great mass of potential home owners.

Demonstration Home Complete and Ready
The Austin American (1914-1973); Oct 16, 1938;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Austin Americ
pg. 8

**Demonstration Home
Complete and Ready
For Inspection**

The FHA "Demonstration Home" at 1706 Briar street, was completed last week and will be opened to the public at 2 p. m. Sunday.

The home was built by Leslie F. Crockett, contractor, with lumber and building materials being furnished by and through the Calcasieu Lumber company, all in cooperation with the FHA, for the purpose of stimulating interest in the construction of small homes. The local "Demonstration Home" is a part of the national and state-wide "Demonstration Program" of the FHA, the state-wide portion sponsored by the State Lumbermen's association.

An FHA insured mortgage system loan for \$2,500 has already been approved on the "Demonstration Home," subject of course, to the purchaser's qualification for mortgage risk insurance before the loan is finally closed.

The "Demonstration Home" has five rooms, including two south bedrooms. It is one story, colonial style with separate garage.

The total monthly payments on the loan, made by The Richard Gill company, the "Lending Institution," will be \$20.38, including taxes and insurance premium. Under the FHA plan and home financing, taxes and insurance premiums are included in the monthly payments to assure that these items

are kept up to date. The monthly payment, in this case, is itemized as follows: \$14.93 principal and interest, 53c mortgage insurance premium, \$3.62 taxes (1-12th annual amount), \$1.30 fire (etc.) insurance. Total monthly payment \$20.38.

Those who visit the home will be able to definitely observe the convenient arrangement of rooms, the appropriate colors of the wall-paper in each room and other features in connection with modern construction. However, it should be borne in mind that the cost and durability go deeper than those "visible" or surface things. Every home builder who borrows through the FHA can know that his home is constructed, basically sound, for FHA architects check the plans and specifications and inspect the building several times while it is under construction.

The architectural section of the federal housing administration had to certify to the soundness of the foundation, frame work, the cost of materials, the methods of applying the roofing, plumbing and electrical installations and every other important element of home construction before the FHA insurance was finally issued.

Periodical inspections were made in order to be certain that the "Demonstration Home" was built according to the plans and specifications submitted in advance.

Considered from every conceivable viewpoint, the "Demonstration Home" is clearly a "demonstration" of the possibility and practicability of constructing a home of your own through usage of the available facilities of mortgage insurance of the loan necessary for such building, by the FHA, which governmental agency, for the full protection of the builder, the contractor, the lumber company, the lending agency and every conceivable protection under the provisions of insuring the mortgage payments, makes sure the livability, surroundings, construction and all other phases of the home are basically sound.

Homes on Small Incomes

*The Austin American (1914-1973); Feb 14, 1926;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Austin American
pg. SM4*

Homes on Small Incomes

"COMFORTABLE, convenient and attractive homes are possible for the family of small income," says Dr. James Ford, of Washington. Dr. Ford told of demonstration homes that had been built in many sections of the country, and said these had proved that a well-constructed house of four or five rooms may be built at a cost of \$6,000 or less.

"It is possible to raise standards of housing and of home life and to promote true homes through well planned, economically built, artistically furnished, and conveniently equipped houses which promote the best family life," said Dr. Ford.

Demonstration homes, new ones built and furnished or old ones remodeled, painted or otherwise improved, showing actual costs of doing the work, are effective examples. Demonstrations, such as rearrangement of furniture, garden planting, books for family reading, and music and play for the home are dramatic ways of showing what can be done.

A central swinging faucet with an extended lip for both hot and cold water has made more than one housewife thankful for modern plumbing.

'Test Tube' Home Aided By Carrier
The Austin Statesman (1921-1973); Jun 4, 1954;
 ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Austin American
 pg. B3

'Test Tube' Home Aided By Carrier

Center of interest at the opening of the National Association of Home Builders Air Conditioned Village here was the "test-tube" demonstration home built by Andrew S. Patton in cooperation with Carrier Corporation.

The Carrier-sponsored home, on "Weathermaker," was developed by Patton and his designer, H. D. Powers, working in cooperation with Carrier engineers and architects. It represents the company's unique approach to the idea of home design in relation to air conditioning.

Carrier, the nation's largest manufacturer of residential air conditioning, was the originator three years ago of the Weathermaker Home concept of designing houses around and for air conditioning—a concept which has been put to work in planning the 22-home demonstration village.

Each Different

Each of the homes is a little different in orientation, method of construction, materials and shading devices in order to demonstrate the relative effect of each of these on the amount of cooling required.

In the "Weathermaker," the air conditioning has been used to make possible a highly livable open plan with large glass facing private, landscaped yard areas. At the same time the design details, orientation and even the roof color help to reduce the air conditioning operating cost for the relatively large 1,285 square feet of living space.

The home is air conditioned summer and winter by a full two-ton Carrier Year-Round Home Weathermaker. This compact, low-cost unit is installed in a closet off the entrance hallway, and supplies cooling and dehumidifying in summer, heating in winter, and filter-cleaned air circulation throughout the year.

As a special feature, the Weathermaker employs air-cooled refrigeration, eliminating water use altogether. The air-cooled condenser is mounted out of sight at the top of a storage closet in the rear of the carport. The use of air-cooled units was initiated by Carrier two years ago when it became apparent that weather shortages, as in this Texas area, or its high cost in many sections of the country required an alternative cooling method.

He added that this summer was showing by far the greatest number of Carrier conditioned homes ever to be constructed.

Here are some of the outstanding "Weathermaker Home" architectural features of the house, which is designed to sell for \$12,000 plus lot cost:

The cost of operating the air conditioning in the house for a normal season can be determined in advance by Carrier's new operating cost estimating method. Using an electrical rate of 1.6 cents per kilowatt hour which is available after the first 250 hours in Austin, and given normal operation and a season similar to the average for the past five years, the cooling cost will run about \$114 for the year.

Carrier's Year-Round Home Weathermaker 3802 with air-cooled condenser, rated at a full two tons of capacity was provided for the installation. The unit occupies only a square yard of floor space and stands 62 inches high. As installed it provides summer cooling and dehumidifying through electrical refrigeration, automatic gas winter heating, and year-round circulation of filter-cleaned air.

In Small Closet

The Weathermaker is located in a small closet off the front entry hall. The quiet air cooled condenser, which eliminates all water consumption, is mounted at the top of a storage closet at the back of the carport. Air for condensing is drawn through the carport and vented through louvers in the end gable of the house. Refrigerant lines connecting the Weathermaker and the condenser are buried in the ground—which effectively insulates them—and run up to the equipment through sleeves in the concrete slab.

The Weathermaker is controlled by a small thermostat panel mounted on the living room wall. The same setting on the dial, regulates both summer and winter temperature. A single switch shifts the unit from heating to cooling. Another switch is provided for continuous or intermittent fan operation.

This Weathermaker was developed expressly to meet the requirements of home installation, such as low-cost, compactness, quietness, ease of operation, and flexibility of installation. It can be completely installed in the average home of this size for \$500 to \$1,000 more than a good forced warm air heating system, and may be located in a basement, in a small closet as in this case, or in an attic. It is designed to maintain approximately 50 per cent relative humidity at an average temperature of 75 degrees.

Constant Improvement By Homeowner Urged
The Austin Statesman (1921-1973); Feb 10, 1957;
 ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Austin American Statesman
 pg. D16

Constant Improvement By Homeowner Urged

TUCSON, Ariz.—Close to 10 million American homes will be completely or partially air conditioned within five years, it was predicted here by George F. Robinson, residential sales manager for Carrier Corporation, in discussing the role of the heating and air conditioning industry in a sound home improvement program.

And the biggest part of this increase in usage will result from modernization of existing homes rather than installation in new homes, Robinson stated in a panel discussion before the National Congress of Operation Home Improvement.

He pointed out that nearly half of all central air conditioning systems for residences and the majority of room air conditioners are currently being sold for existing dwellings.

Describing the rise of air conditioning as a clear illustration of the changing aspirations of the American family, Robinson called for major emphasis on positive measures to improve and keep a home modern rather than on maintenance alone.

"Oldness in a home is a matter of obsolescence not of age," he declared. "A home need never grow old as long as it changes and grows to keep up with the life and constantly changing needs and desires of the family."

"One of the greatest services Operation Home Improvement can perform for the home owner in helping him to raise his standard of living is to crystallize the possibilities for improving his home so that it can continue to meet his developing wants and aspirations."

"Every dollar spent in such a home improvement program adds to the value of the house and the cumulative pride of ownership. If this were to become an important concern of most home owners today, there could never be a question of blight."

Robinson stressed the importance of local demonstration projects to inform home owners of the possibilities of improving their present residences, and made a plea for what he called the "organic" approach to home improvement.

"Any major step in improving a home calls for intelligent consideration of all of the functional elements in the home—the organization of living space, the electrical system, the plumbing and the heating and air conditioning system."

"The residence owner who adds an extra room and doesn't take a good long look at how he will handle the heating and air conditioning is building obsolescence into his home. He is doing the same if he installs a heating plant without planning it for future addition of air conditioning."

"Air conditioning can increase the available living space in a home by as much as one-third or one-half in many cases. If the basement is too damp to use satisfactorily in the summer time when the heat is turned off, dehumidification through air conditioning can make this into perfectly good space for recreation, hobbies and entertaining throughout the year."

The Carrier official described a three-step program of cooperation between manufacturers and OHI in the development and acceptance of new ideas for the home.

He named the first step as development of equipment or materials

to bring new possibilities within reach of large numbers of people, citing the year-round air conditioner, the conversion air conditioner for forced warm air systems, and the furnace designed for easy addition of air conditioning as recent products of Carrier laboratories.

The next step, he said, was education involving a close tie between Operation Home Improvement and manufacturers, and he emphasized the role of local demonstration homes in this part of the program.

"The local demonstration home offers us a chance to talk face-to-face with the home owner to help him work out this integration of the various steps in his home improvement program, and such a method of imparting information is certainly the most effective communication of all."

Naming the third step as the selling process, Robinson said that manufacturers and retailers must make it easy for the home owner to get what he wants.

He described a new procedure developed by Carrier for its dealers which make use of packaged tables and a simple slide rule. Working together, the home owner and the salesman can determine the best approach to air conditioning, the capacity needed and the location of ducts and outlets, and can price out the installation and sign the contract within a single evening.

Robinson said that the three-step approach outlined of equipment development, education and good selling procedures would help make it possible for the air conditioning industry to progress into the great future which is obviously ahead.

"We believe the existing home offers one of the greatest single potentials for air conditioning sales," he declared.

"And it is this kind of activity by manufacturers and OHI which will help keep the American home young and vital along with the family that occupies it instead of slipping into obsolescence. I think that OHI and the supplementary programs supporting it can, in this way, become one of the great works in improving the living standard of the American home owner and his family."

Building Permits

W.A. Darby		1714 West 34th St	
209	-	3	7
Bryker Woods E			
Frame Res. & Frame Garage			
21742 - 5-8-41			
5			

Building permit issued to W. A. Darby, 5/8/1941.

WATER SERVICE PERMIT		No 18819A	
Austin, Texas		Sec. 208	
Received of	W. A. Darby	Date	5-12-41
Address	1714 West 34th		
Amount	Two and 50/100	\$	2.50
Plumber	Dunham	Size of Tap	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Date of Connection	5-14-41		
Size of Tap Made	2"		
Size Service Made	2"		
Size Main Tapped	6"		
From Front Prop. Line to Curb Cock	86"		
From Prop. Line to Curb Cock	22"		
Location of Meter	CURB		
Type of Box	1011A		
Depth of Main in St.			
Depth of Service Line			
From Curb Cock to Tap on Main			
Checked by Engr. Dept.	9-4-41 LE		

No. Fittings	Size	
	Curb Cock	
	Elbow	
	St. Elbow	
1	Bushing	55 X 60 - B 1245
1	Reducer	2 1/2 X 2
	Pipe	
	Lead Comp.	
	Nipples	
	Union	
	Plug	
1	Tee	7 1/2 X 2
1	Stop	2"
	Box	
	Lid	
	Valves	
	Job No.	1011A
	Req. No.	56230

Handwritten notes: 15996, 55 X 60 - B 1245, 2 1/2 X 2, 7 1/2 X 2, 2", 1011A, 56230, 55 X 60 - B 1245

Water service permit issued to W. A. Darby, 5/12/1941.

SANITARY SEWER SERVICE PERMIT		No. 17689A
Austin, Texas		
Received of	Dunham	Date 5/12/1941
Address	1714 W. 34th.	
Amount	\$	
Builder or Owner	W. A. Darby	Plumber
Lot	7	Block 3 Subdivision Brykerwoods E Plat No. 209
Date of Connection	8/1/1941	
By City	4' E/WLL	
By Plumber		
Checked By	Covington	
Size Main	6"	Depth 5'
Main Assign.	in St.	
Stub Depth	12" PL	Prop. Line
Stub Location		
Book No.	A-1370	
Paving Cut	No.	

No. Fittings	Size	Price
15' Pipe	4"	1.50
Pipe		
Wyes		
1 Bends		.40
Reducers		
Plugs		
Sand		
Gravel		
Remix		
Stoppers		
Castings		
1 Other tap		.15
Labor:	10 hrs.	3.75

Sewer connection permit issued to W. A. Darby, 5/12/1941.

Marlin Young	1714 West 34th St.
208	6
	3
Brykerwoods "E"	
Remodel and add to residence.	
47986 4-4-51	\$300.00
Owner	

Building permit for addition worth \$300 issued to Marlin Young, 4/4/1951.

Fred O. Schmidt	1714 West 34th St.
208	7
	3
Brykerwoods E	
Frame addition to residence.	
70675	2400.00
10/16/58	
R.G. Muller	3
BEDROOM AND BATH	

Building permit for wood-frame addition worth \$2,400 issued to Fred O. Schmidt, 10/16/1958.