PROPOSAL

Remove and restore brick cladding on a ca. 1951 house, demolish a one-story wing and replace it with a similar two-story addition, replace the shingle roof with slate, and construct a hyphen and two-story rear addition.

ARCHITECTURE

2-story, side-gabled, rectangular-plan house; brick cladding with 8:8 wood-sash windows; end chimneys; integrated garage with rear entry.

PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS

The project has four parts:
1) Remove brick cladding, add insulation, and replace the brick cladding. New matching brick may be used on the rear wall to allow a new addition to be clad in original brick (see #2);
2) Demolish the one-story wing at the north end of the house and construct a very similar two-story wing with the same footprint and a low-profile second story. The addition will be clad in original brick and include 8:8 wood-sash windows at the ground floor and 8-lite awning windows at the basement level and second story. It will be approximately 5’ higher than the existing wing;
3) Replace the shingle roof with slate; and
4) Construct a one-story hyphen and two-story rear addition. The hyphen will be clad in multi-lite steel-sash windows on the south elevation and hardiplank siding with wood-sash casement windows on the north elevation, and capped by a gabled roof. It will overhang an area used as a carport. The rear addition will be clad in brick to match the existing house, with casement, awning, and fixed wood-sash windows and a side-gabled roof with a simplified version of the existing trim.

RESEARCH

Dr. Albert and Elise Terry constructed the house around 1951 and lived there until at least 1992. Albert Asbury Terry was born in 1904 in Nashville, Tennessee, where his father worked as a clerk. By 1910, the family had moved to Dallas, where his father worked as a real estate agent. Albert studied at UT Austin and was working as a doctor in Detroit by 1930. By 1935, he had moved his family to Glasgow, Montana; then back to Austin by 1940, where they settled. Albert Terry died in 1990 in Austin.

Elise Jewett Terry was born in 1905 in Kansas. By 1910, her family had moved to Austin, where her father worked as a minister. Elise attended Austin High School, then four years of college. She married Albert Terry in 1929 in Travis County, and the couple had two children. Elise Terry died in 1993 in Austin.

STANDARDS FOR REVIEW
The house is a contributing property in the Old West Austin National Register 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.
2) The building retains 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 may demonstrate significance according to one criterion.
   a. **Architecture.** The building is an intact example of the Classical Revival style.
   b. **Historical association.** Albert and Elise Terry lived in the house for approximately 40 years, from the time the house was constructed until at least 1992. There do not appear to 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 project:

2) **The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved.** The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.

   The project retains the property’s historic character by preserving features, spaces, and spatial relationships. It does add a slightly taller addition on the left side of the front wall.

3) **Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use.** Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.

   The proposed front addition is very similar in style, design, and materials to the historic house. The “newest” portions of the addition—the new basement window and second story—will be differentiated through a different floor-to-ceiling height and different window types.

   The proposed rear addition is clearly differentiated through the hyphen’s hardiplank siding, different window types and materials, and simplified trim.

5) **Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.**

   The house’s distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques will be preserved. Brick will be removed and replaced.

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.

   The proposed front addition will alter the house’s spatial relationship, but it will be differentiated from the historic house through different floor-to-ceiling heights and
window types. The proposed rear addition will impact a secondary façade. It will be
differentiated through material and window types, and is compatible in its scale, roof
form, proportions, materials, and details.

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.*

The front addition is not easily reversible, but the rear addition could be removed
without impairing the historic building’s essential form and integrity.

The proposed project largely meets the standards.

**Committee Recommendation**

Committee members were supportive of the project and additions, especially the low profile
of the new front wing and compatible fenestration pattern.

**Staff Recommendation**

Comment on and release the plans.
Primary (west) façade of 2411 Pemberton Place.
Occupancy History
City directory research, Austin History Center
By Historic Preservation Office staff
December 2019

1952  Under construction
1955  Albert A. and Elise J. Terry, M.D., owners
       Physician, urology; no employer listed
1959  Albert A. and Elise J. Terry, owners
       Physician, no employer listed
1962  Albert A. and Elsie J. Terry, owners
       Vice president, COS Building Corp., Physician (918 E. 32nd Street)
1965  Albert A. and Elise J. Terry, owners
       Physician, no employer listed
1968  Albert A. Terry, owner
       Physician, no employer listed
1973  Albert A. and Elise J. Terry, owners
       Physician, no employer listed
1977  Albert A. and Elise J. Terry, owners
       Retired
1981  A. A. and Elise Terry, owners
       Retired
1985-86 Dr. A. A. and Elise J. Terry, owners
       Retired
1992  Elise Terry, owner
       No occupation listed
Building Permits

Building permit issued to Dr. and Mrs. A. A. Terry for a brick veneer house, 8/6/1951.

Water tap permit issued to Dr. A. A. Terry, 8/8/1951.