Texas Historical Commission staff (AD), 8/20/2010
Official Texas Historical Medallion and 16" x 12" plaque without post for attachment to brick Travis County (Job #10TV02) Subject BH, (Atlas) UTM 14 620598E 3350692N
Location: Austin, 1801 West Ave.

J.W. AND CORNELIA SCARBROUGH HOUSE

THIS ITALIAN RENAISSANCE REVIVAL-STYLE HOME WAS DESIGNED IN 1920 BY ARCHITECT EDWIN C. KREISLE FOR THE FAMILY OF PROMINENT AUSTIN MERCHANT JOHN WILLIAM SCARBROUGH. SCARBROUGH AND HIS WIFE, CORNELIA (RICE), RESIDED IN THE HOME UNTIL THEIR DEATHS IN 1960 AND 1974. THE TWO-STORY STUCCO HOUSE FEATURES A SLATE-SHINGLE ROOF, A DEEP OVERHANGING CORNICE AND AN ARCHED PEDIMENT OVER THE FRONT ENTRY. DRAMATIC IRON GATES AND RAILINGS BY AUSTIN'S WEIGL IRONWORKS ARE ALSO OUTSTANDING FOCAL POINTS OF THE HOME.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2010

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK MARKERS: 2010 Official Texas Historical Marker Sponsorship Application Form

Valid September 1, 2009 to November 30, 2009 only

This form constitutes a public request for the Texas Historical Commission (THC) to consider approval of an Official Texas Historical Marker for the topic noted in this application. The THC will review the request and make its determination based on rules and procedures of the program. Filing of the application for sponsorship is for the purpose of providing basic information to be used in the evaluation process. The final determination of eligibility and therefore approval for a state marker will be made by the THC. This form is to be used for Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (building marker) requests only. Please see separate forms for either Historic Texas Cemeteries or subject markers.

Proposed marker topic (official title will be determined by the THC): J.W. & Cornelia Rice Scarbrough House

County: Travis

Town (nearest county town on current state highway map): Austin

Street address of marker site or directions from town noted above: 1801 West Avenue

Marker Coordinates:

If you know the location coordinates of the proposed marker site, enter them in one of the formats below:

UTM Zone Easting Northing

Lat: Long: (deg, min, sec or decimal degrees)

Otherwise, give a precise verbal description here (e.g. northwest corner of 3rd and Elm, or FM 1411, 2.6 miles east of McWhorter Creek): northeast corner of West Avenue and 18th Street

NOTE: Recorded Texas Historic Landmark markers must be placed at the structure being marked.

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark markers definition: Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) markers are awarded to structures deemed worthy of preservation for their historical associations and architectural significance. RTHL is a legal designation and comes with a measure of protection; it is the highest honor the state can bestow on a historic structure, and the designation is required for this type of marker. The RTHL designation becomes effective upon approval by the THC. Official Texas Historical Markers signify the RTHL designation, which comes only through application to and approval by the THC and must include public display of an Official Texas Historical Marker. Owners of RTHL-designated structures must give the THC 60 days written notice before any alterations are made to the exterior of the structure. RTHL status is a permanent designation and is not to be removed from the property in the event of a transfer of ownership. Only the THC can remove the designation or recall the marker. The marker must remain with the structure and may not be removed or displayed elsewhere until or unless the THC gives express approval in writing for such action. Once designated as RTHL, properties are subject to provisions of Texas Government Code, Section 442.006(f).

Criteria:

- 1. **Age:** Structures eligible for the RTHL designation and marker must be at least 50 years old.
- 2. **Historical significance:** Architectural significance alone is not enough to qualify a structure for the RTHL designation. It must have an equally significant historical association, and that association can come from an event that occurred at the site; through individuals who owned or lived on the property; or, in the case of bridges, industrial plants, schoolhouses and other non-residential properties, through documented significance to the larger community.
- 3. **Architectural significance:** Structures deemed architecturally significant are outstanding examples of architectural history through design, materials, structural type or construction methods. In all cases, eligible architectural properties must display integrity; that is, the structure should be in a good state of repair, maintain its appearance from its period of significance and be considered an exemplary model of preservation. Architectural significance is often best determined by the relevance of the property to broader contexts, including geography. Any changes over the years should be compatible with original design and reflect compliance with accepted preservation practices, e.g., the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*.
- 4. **Good state of repair:** Structures not considered by the THC to be in a good state of repair are ineligible for RTHL designation. The THC reserves the sole right to make that determination relative to eligibility for RTHL markers.

Special National Register considerations for RTHL marker applications: If a structure has been individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under either Criterion A or B and Criterion C (Architecture), the historical text compiled as part of the National Register nomination process may be submitted as part of the marker process, provided it includes the required reference notes and other documentation. Acceptance of the National Register information for the purposes of the marker process will be up to the sole determination of the THC. Listing in the NRHP does not guarantee approval for an RTHL marker. See the THC web site at http://www.thc.state.tx.us/markerdesigs/madnrcrit.html for National Register criteria.

Check this box if the property is individually listed in the NRHP.

APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

Any individual, group or county historical commission (CHC) may apply to the THC to request an Official Texas Historical Marker for what it deems a worthy topic. Only complete marker applications that contain all the required elements and are submitted online as required can be accepted or processed by the THC (for RTHL markers, the required elements are: sponsorship application form; narrative history; documentation; legal description of the property; site plan; floorplan; historic photograph; and current photographs clearly showing each side of the structure—please resize photographs to 1-2 MB, or approximately 1024 x 768 pixels).

- Completed applications must be duly reviewed, verified and approved by the county historical commission (CHC) in the county in which the marker will be placed.
- The sponsorship application form, narrative history and documentation must be submitted as Microsoft Word or Word-compatible documents and sent via email attachments to the THC by no later than November 30, 2009.
- Required font style and type size are a Times variant and 12-point.
- Narrative histories must be typed in a double-spaced (or 1.5-spaced) format and include separate sections on context, overview, significance and documentation.
- The narrative history must include documentation in the form of reference notes, which
 can be either footnotes or endnotes. Documentation associated with applications should
 be broad-based and demonstrate a survey of all available resources, both primary and
 secondary.

• Upon notification of the successful preliminary review of required elements by the THC, a non-refundable application fee of \$100 is required. The fee shall be submitted to the THC within ten working days of application receipt notification.

APPROVAL BY COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

The duly appointed marker representative (chair or marker chair) noted below for the county historical commission will be the sole contact with the THC for this marker application. To ensure accuracy, consistency and efficiency, all information from and to the THC relative to the application—and throughout the review and production processes—will be via direct communication with the CHC representative. All other inquiries (calls, emails, letters) to the THC will be referred to the CHC representative for response. By filling out the information below and filing the application with the THC, the CHC representative is providing the THC with notice that the application and documentation have been reviewed and verified by the CHC and that the material meets all current requirements of the Official Texas Historical Marker program.

As chair or duly appointed marker chair, I certify the following:

Representatives of the CHC have met or talked with the potential marker sponsor and discussed the marker program policies as outlined on the THC web site. CHC members have reviewed the history and documentation for accuracy and made corrections or notes as necessary. It is the determination of the CHC that the topic, history and documentation meet criteria for eligibility.

CHC comments or concerns about this application, if any:

Name of CHC contact (chair or marker chair): Marty Moulthrop

Mailing address: 7400 Anaqua Drive City, Zip: Austin TX 78750

Daytime phone (with area code):512-343-0814 **Email address** (required):

jmoulthrop@austin.rr.com

PERMISSION OF PROPERTY OWNER FOR MARKER PLACEMENT

Property owner: Jo Sue Howard

Address: 1801 West Avenue City, state, zip: Austin TX 78701

Phone:512-477-5517 **Email address:** josuehoward@sbcglobal.net

Legal Description of the property (metes and bounds, lot and block, etc.): S 96 FT of W 138 FT & 10 FT X 46 FT of Outlot 19, Division E

Upon receipt of the application, the THC will provide the owner with a letter that outlines the legal responsibility of ownership under the Recorded Texas Historic Landmark statute. The letter must be signed by the owner and returned to the THC before the evaluation can be completed.

NOTE: The property owner will not receive any additional copies of correspondence from the THC. All other correspondence—notice of receipt, request for additional information, payment notice, inscription, shipping notice, etc.—will be sent via email to the CHC representative, who is encouraged to share the information with all interested parties as necessary. Given the large volume of applications processed annually and the need for centralized communication, all

inquiries about applications in process will be referred to the CHC for response. The CHC is the sole liaison to the THC on all marker application matters.

SPONSORSHIP PAYMENT INFORMATION

Prospective sponsors please note the following:

- Payment must be received in full within 45 days of the official approval notice and must be accompanied by the THC payment form. The THC is unable to process partial payments or to delay payment due to processing procedures of the sponsor. Applications not paid in the time frame required may, at the sole discretion of the THC, be cancelled or postponed.
- Payment does not constitute ownership of a marker; Recorded Texas Historic Landmark markers and other Official Texas Historical Markers are the property of the State of Texas
- If, at any time during the marker process, sponsorship is withdrawn, a refund can be processed, but the THC will retain the application fee of \$100.
- The Official Texas Historical Marker Program provides no means of recognizing sponsors or property owners through marker text, incising or supplemental plaques.

Marker sponsor (may be individual or organization):

Contact person (if applicable): Phoebe Allen

Mailing address: 2510 Cedarview Drive City, zip: Austin TX 78704

Email address (required):phoebezink@gmail.com Phone: 512-444-1326

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS

In order to facilitate delivery of the marker, neither post office box numbers nor rural route numbers can be accepted. To avoid additional shipping charges or delays, use a business street address (open 8 a.m.—5 p.m., Monday through Friday).

Name: Jo Sue Howard

Street address: 1801 West Avenue City, zip: Austin TX 78701

Daytime phone (required): 512-477-5517 Email (required): josuehoward@sbcglobal.net

TYPE AND SIZE OF RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK MARKERS

As part of its review process, the THC will determine the appropriate size marker and provide options, if any, for the approved topic based on its own review criteria, including, but not exclusive of, historical significance, replication of information in other THC markers, relevance to the Statewide Preservation Plan and the amount of available documented information provided in the application narrative. In making its determination, however, the THC will also take into account the preference of the CHC, as noted below.

The sponsor/CHC prefers the following size marker:
27" x 42" RTHL marker with post (\$1500)
27" X 42" RTHL marker without post* (\$1500)
☐ 18" x 28" RTHL marker with post (\$1000)

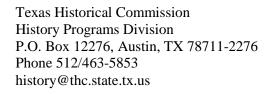
	18" x 28" RTHL marker without post* (\$1000)
	RTHL medallion and 16" x 12" plaque with post (\$750)
X	RTHL medallion and 16" x 12" plaque without post* (\$750)
*F	for an RTHL marker without post, indicate to what surface material it will be mounted:
	wood
\times	masonry
	metal
X	other (specify) stucco post at front fence (16 inches wide)

SUBMITTING THE APPLICATION (via email required)

When the CHC has determined the application is complete, the history has been verified and the topic meets the requirements of the Official Texas Historical Marker Program, the materials should be forwarded to the THC via email at the following address: markerapplication@thc.state.tx.us.

- The CHC or marker chair should send an email containing the following attachments (see attachment function under file menu or toolbox on your computer):
 - This application form
 - The narrative history (including documentation)
 - Legal description of the property
 - Detailed floor plan for each floor of the structure
 - Detailed site plan of the property
 - At least one historic photograph
 - Current photographs clearly showing each side of the structure

RECORDS RETENTION BY CHC: The CHC must retain hard copies of the application as well as an online version, at least for the duration of the marker process. The THC is not responsible for lost applications, for incomplete applications or for applications not properly filed according to the program requirements. For additional information about any aspect of the Official Texas Historical Marker Program, see the Markers page on the THC web site (http://www.thc.state.tx.us/markerdesigs/madmark.html)





J.W. & Cornelia Rice Scarbrough House

1801 West Street, Austin, Texas 78701 Compiled by Phoebe Allen, September 2009

SUMMARY

Architect **Edwin C. Kreisle** (1888-1971) in **1920** designed this **Italian Renaissance Revival** style home for the prominent Austin family of **John Wlliam Scarbrough**, one of two sons of pioneer merchant **Emerson Monroe Scarbrough**; Will became the president of the company after his father's death. He and his wife, the former **Cornelia Rice**, resided in the two-story masonry home for over 50 years, until their respective deaths.

Dr. & Mrs. Earl Howard purchased the home from the Scarbrough estate; Mrs. Howard currently occupies the home. This house has been submitted for designation as a **City of Austin Historic Landmark**. It merits recognition as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark for its exemplary architecture, its integrity, and the historic role of its original owners as well as its significance in the historic development of the neighborhood.

The Scarbrough House, built on a corner lot carved from the adjacent Denny-Holliday landmark property, faces West Avenue. The topography of the lot slopes from front to rear toward Rio Grande. The landscaping is extensive, featuring original stone walls in the rear garden with exceptional ironwork, including three distinctive gates attributed to master ironworker **Fortunat Weigl**.

NEIGHBORHOOD CONTEXT

Shoal Creek was the natural western boundary of Austin when Edwin Waller laid out the city's original one-square-mile grid in 1839. In order to found the City of Austin, the Congress of the Republic of Texas condemned the land in and surrounding the village of Waterloo in 1839,

offering the former headright owners either money or land elsewhere in Texas as compensation. The lots inside the 1839 city plan, as well as "Outlots" beyond the "Original City" grid Waller laid out, were sold to the highest bidders. Those who purchased outlots in the future Judge's Hill neighborhood included **Dr. Samuel G. Haynie**, a four-time mayor of Austin, who arrived in Austin in 1939 and by 1950 had purchased Outlots 10, 11 and 19.

The Scarbrough House is situated at the northeast corner of the intersection of West Avenue and Eighteenth Streets in the **Judges' Hill neighborhood**, a few blocks northwest of the Texas State Capitol and southwest of The University of Texas campus. The neighborhood takes its name from the many judges and attorneys who built homes in the area, beginning in 1851 – soon after Austin was selected as the state capitol – by **Elijah Sterling Clack Robertson** (1820-1879), son of the empressario of Robertson Colony. His home, built on a bluff overlooking Shoal Creek, was soon followed by several along West Avenue, the western boundary of the 1839 Original City of Austin.

Adjacent to the downtown business district, the homes near this street are some of the oldest in Austin. Spanning a period from the 1850s through the turn of the century, the structures provide insight into the transitioning architectural styles and building materials of the time.

The Glasscock Mansion (razed 1923) was built in the 1400 block in 1853. The circa 1855 Chandler-Shelley House, also known as Westhill, at 1703 West Avenue, was likely built by Abner Hugh Cook about the same time Cook was building the nearby Governor's Mansion. Many elegant, historic homes still line both sides of West Avenue, including the adjacent Denny-Holliday House at 1803 West Avenue, a city and state landmark built circa 1870 to face east toward Rio Grande.

There are at least three periods of activity in the Judges' Hill area. First is that beginning during the Republic and running through World War I, roughly 1840 to 1914. The style is reflected in Abner Cook homes and other early buildings. With the Victorian era came a more formal regimen of manners and social style, reflected in homes of the time. Interiors were more ornate and rooms were designed for formal entertainment. The second phase of development includes the period between the two world wars, 1914 to 1945. The third phase, following WWII, saw the addition of a few homes in the Ranch and Mid Century Modern styles.

The Judges' Hill neighborhood continues to experience controversial revitalization and conversion of some single family residences to professional offices. Across West Avenue, for example, is a series of three modern apartment and condominium buildings that replaced two famed historic homes: the Richarsonian Romanesque **Edward Mandell House** home at 1704 West Avenue, built in 1891 and demolished in 1967, and the **Angeline Townsend-Thad Thomson** home at 1802 West Avenue, built in 1868 and demolished in 1962.

The Judges' Hill Neighborhood Association is in the process of nominating the neighborhood as a City of Austin Historic District and National Register Historic District.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The two-story stucco (cement plaster) house has a hipped, slate-shingle roof with exposed rafter ends, two front dormers and one rear dormer for ventilation, and two interior chimneys. The home features a deep overhanging cornice, arched pediment over the entry, and two elliptical arched windows with fan transoms on the main floor level. Four upper front windows have operable shutters.

Front windows are six-over-six and eight over eight, double hung with wood sashes. The enclosed south porch casement windows are four-over-four. The windows on the upper east/rear porch have casement frames with original rolling screen inside the windows.

The poured concrete foundation walls are on a concrete slab. A partial basement is at the rear of the home. The floor plan is asymmetrical. The detached, single-story, stucco garage and servants' quarters has a hipped roof with composition shingles.

The main level of the home is designed to entertain large numbers of people. Ceiling heights accommodate not only the human scale but respect and enhance the proportions of the spaces themselves. Most of the rooms on both levels open onto large porches overlooking the walled-in grounds and gardens. The south side porch has been glazed in and now serves as a reading/sun room. Several of the chandeliers are original to the home. Two original, built-in bookcases in the living room feature cornice molding and floral carvings. From the entry hall, the elliptical staircase with square wood rails leads up to the second level, where the hardwood floors are without seams perpendicular to the grain.

A 1983 wrought iron rail fence, three feet in height, connected by concrete pillars, surrounds the house streetside. Brick walkways and drives lie inside the fence. The highly decorative, original wrought iron gates in the rear garden, balcony rail, and ironwork on the rear rock walls were created by Weigl Ironworks, likely **Fortunat Weigl**¹. Two gates are particularly interesting and unique, one featuring a cactus, the other a series of lily pads. Low stone walls outline the property in front and continue as high retaining walls and standing walls in the rear garden. An original stone grotto with fountain and small pond is featured along the back, east wall of the property.

¹ Confirmed by Weigl's grandson Fritz Weigl in a visit to the home July 16, 2009.

Architectural Modifications

Extensive plumbing, rewiring, addition of dual pipe heating and AC system, update of the kitchen, and addition of butler's pantry were all completed by the Scarbroughs before 1976.

The Howards refinished the floors, rebuilt the low perimeter wall around the grounds, renovated the servants' quarters, refinished the exterior cement plaster, and stripped and repainted the exterior wood trim in 1977, with restoration by Dailey & Wann, AIA.

In 1982-83, the front, circular drive was slightly moved to the inside of the Magnolia tree, and the wrought iron fence and columns with two wrought iron driveway gates were added. The Howards also added the wooden Andersen windows in the upstairs, south porch, and the curved breakfast room wing on the northeast (rear) corner of the house. All other porches had been enclosed by the Scarbroughs prior to 1976. Two stained glass windows, not visible from the street, were added by the Howards.²

EDWIN C. KREISLE (1888-1971), Architect

Well-known architect Edwin Kreisle, a native of Austin, received a degree in engineering from Bradley Polytechnic Institute in Peoria, Illinois in 1907. Concurrently, he studied architecture through International Correspondence School courses. He opened his architectural practice in Austin in 1911.

Kreisle was responsible for more than 1000 Austin residences and numerous stores, churches, fire stations, schools and public buildings. He was co-architect for the first public

² Information on modifications given orally by owner Jo Sue Howard, and from Howard, Jo Sue, "A History of 1801 West Avenue, Austin, Texas," August 22, 1978, Austin History Center House Building file.

housing project in the United States, "USA1" (Chalmers Courts). He also designed fifteen fire stations as well as several stores, churches, and schools – including Fulmore Junior High School. His houses were known for their quality. He introduced the concept of the attached garage as an integral part of the structure.

A friend of the Pease heirs, notably Niles Graham, Kreisle was frequently consulted to help monitor the architectural development of the Enfield neighborhood. He designed and built many early Enfield homes, including 1702 Windsor (supervising architect with Atlee B. Ayers, 1919), a home for Dr. John C. Thomas (the father of Jack Scarbrough's boyhood friend) at Three Niles Road, his own Tudor-style home at Five Niles Road (1928; altered), the Watt-Scruggs House (1921) at 1502 Marshall Lane, as well as the Paul Simms Tudor style home at 212 West 33rd in Aldridge Place. Kreisle designed about 5,000 homes in the city, many in the suburbs of Old West Austin. ³

Kreisle was known for attention to detailing and reliance on the finish work of his friends, woodcarver Peter Mansbendel, who was a close friend of Niles Graham, and Mansbendel's apprentice, ironworker **Fortunat Weigl.** According to Fritz Weigl, his grandson, "The work is consistent with Weigl work, probably that of my grandfather, Fortunat, possibly in the 20s or 30s." Mr. Weigl visited the Scarbrough House on July 16, 2009 to view the ironwork. "The iron work is of very high quality with many forgings. I think it is fully consistent with early Weigl work. All the scrolls are finished. The handles on the gate latches are right. The way the ends of

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³ Graham and Pease family files, and Enfield Realty Company file, Austin History Center.

[&]quot;Kreisle Home Typifies European Style," West Austin News, June 26, 1987. Austin: Its Architects and Architecture (1826-1986), Austin Chapter AIA, 1986, page 67.

⁴ "Kreisle Home Typifies European Style," West Austin News, June 26, 1987. Austin: Its Architects and Architecture (1826-1986), Austin Chapter AIA, 1986, page 67.

the railings are treated at the newell posts is right. I can't imagine who else in Austin could have done it in that time frame. I especially like the gate with the lily pads and cattails."⁵

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Outlot 19 of the Original City of Austin was first purchased from the State of Texas by S. G. **Haynie**, as noted on the Sandusky map of 1840/63 in the General Land Office. **Dr. Samuel** Garner Haynie (1806-1877) was the son of Elizabeth Brooks (1787-1863) and John Haynie (1786-1860), pioneer circuit rider in the Austin-Bastrop area who established the first Methodist congregation in Austin in 1840. John's son Samuel, born in Tennessee, had come to Independence, Texas from Alabama in 1837, and in 1839 moved to Austin to practice medicine. Samuel Haynie married Hannah Maria Evans (1818-1898) in February 1841; they had six children. By 1840 Dr. Haynie owned several properties in Austin, including Outlots 10, 11 and 19 in the neighborhood west of the Capitol.

Haynie represented Travis County in the Fifth Congress of the Republic (1840-42) and moved to Independence, Texas in 1842. He returned to Austin in 1845 as a representative from Independence, and was a Travis County representative in the Texas Legislature in 1847. Haynie was appointed postmaster from Aug. 15, 1846 to March 15, 1852. 6 He was elected Austin's mayor four times – 1850, 1851, 1863 and 1864. Haynie owned the Austin Drug Store in 1846, and in 1852 bought out the **Baker & Townsend** drugstore and established a large mercantile firm in his name at Fifth and Congress. Haynie bought a number of lots from the government and built several houses on them. Block 135 was to be the site for his future home, and there he

⁵ E-mail communication to Phoebe Allen from Fritz Weigl.

⁶ Barkley, Mary Starr. History of Travis County & Austin 1839-1899. Steck Co, Austin, Texas, 1967, p. 253.

"built fine new dwelling west of Capitol" in 1853, before financial difficulties at his mercantile company forced him to sell the house to its builder, Abner Cook, shortly after its completion. In 1867 Haynie owned and operated Avenue Hotel. In 1871 he graduated in medicine from the Medical Department of Soule University at Galveston and practiced medicine until his death. He was a personal friend and physician to Sam Houston. ⁷

Haynie sold Outlot 19 to Lyman Alexander for \$500 in 1852, before his original patent was recorded in 1854. Alexander sold the block to John Horan in 1869, who in turn sold it to **Charles A. Denny** and his wife Eva in June of **1870**. Denny was the son of William Gowdy Denny and Hanah Elizabeth Hall, who moved from Bastrop to Austin in 1865. W.G. Denny is listed in the City of Austin Directory as a bookkeeper with Sawyer, Ficklin and Scott, stage proprietors in 1872.

Among the first of the neighborhood's earliest structures (just north of where the Scarbrough House would later be built) was the one-story limestone cottage, built in 1870 for **Eva and Charles Adolphus Denny.** It originally faced east, on a lot that extended from West Avenue to Rio Grande. After Eva's death in childbirth in May of 1871, Charles enlarged the house and resided there with their daughter Tula and his new bride, Mary Barefield of San Antonio, until he sold the house in 1884. Originally listed on Sanborn maps as 1801 West Avenue, the address was changed to 1803 West Avenue in the early 1920s, with the addition of the Scarbrough House as 1801 West Avenue.

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⁷ Rossman, Loyce Haynie. *Rev. John Haynie: Ancestry, Life & Descendants 1650-1963*. Fredericksburg, Texas, 1963, page 63. *Handbook of Texas Online*, s.v. http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/HH/fhabn.html (accessed April 28, 2009 Texas House of Representatives, Biographical Directory of the Texan Conventions and Congresses, 1832-1845.

Outlot 19 was purchased by **C.W. Firebaugh** from the Dennys in July of 1884. Firebaugh lived in the Denny House from 1885 to 1898, according to City Directories. He worked for **W.H. Firebaugh & Company**, a wholesale and retail hardware store that carried tinware, wagon and carriage wood work; the store was located at 211-213 E. Pecan/6th Street. The 1890 City Lot Register indicates that Firebaugh owned all of Outlot 19 less the NW corner at a value of \$3,750.

Firebaugh further subdivided Outlot 19 in 1898 by selling the Denny house and its central 90 ft. by 138 ft. section of land to **Mrs. N.L. Holliday**, a widow who moved into the home with her six children (her eldest daughter was a physician/surgeon), her sister, and her mother.

In 1905 and 1906, Firebaugh sold two portions of the eastern half of the lot.

In 1911, the southwest corner lot was purchased by **Alice Raymond**. It was sold to the Scarbroughs in December of 1916 by **Alice** and **James Hervey Raymond Jr**., son of one of Austin's most noted early capitalists – the Treasurer of both the Republic and State of Texas.

The Scarbroughs also purchased the lot across 18th Street, directly south of their present home. Construction on the Scarbrough home, known as the "Casa," began in 1920, with **Edwin C. Kreisle** as architect.

The house had been vacant for over two years and was beginning to deteriorate when it was purchased from **Jack Scarbrough Jr.** in December of 1976 by **Dr. Earl W. Howard** and his wife Jo Sue, who undertook extensive restoration of the home.

The adjacent lot south of 18th Street was part of the transaction. The Howards moved the **1886 Hugh Hancock House**, now a City of Austin Historic Landmark, to the corner of 18th & West in 1979 to restore it for use as Dr. Howard's medical office.⁸

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⁸ Howard, Jo Sue, "A History of 1801 West Avenue, Austin, Texas," August 22, 1978, Austin History Center House Building file.

JOHN WILLIAM SCARBROUGH (1885-1960)

Will Scarbrough was born in Rockdale but resided in Austin from the age of four. He was a graduate of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, where he was an All-Southern quarterback in 1904 and considered one of the great dropkick stars of all times. He was known for his great interest in educational and religious institutions and in various charities, and aided several Texas young people in attending his alma mater and the University of Texas through his benevolence.9

Cornelia Quarles Rice Scarbrough (1889-1974) was the daughter of prominent Galveston native Edwin Eldridge Rice (1842-1927), a Confederate veteran who started his career in real estate and insurance with his father, who had arrived in Galveston in 1839. 10 Cornelia attended the University of Texas at Austin, class of 1910, where she was a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma social sorority. 11 She was described in the Austin Statesman as "one of the most prominent and beloved society girls" in Galveston, and the Scarbrough-Rice wedding in 1912 was "one of the most important in the social annals" of Galveston. 12

Cornelia was active in the Settlement Club and Hogg Foundation for Mental Health. The couple established the J.W. and Cornelia R. Scarbrough Foundation for religious, charitable and educational purposes in 1946. In 1975 the Foundation awarded 44 grants for a total of \$71, 512 in programs for civic interests, handicapped, youth, arts, higher education, and medical research. 13

⁹ Scarbrough family biographical files, Austin History Center, Austin Public Library. Scarbrough & Sons file, Austin History Center.

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¹⁰ Scarbrough family biographical files, Austin History Center, Austin Public Library.

¹¹¹¹ The Cactus, The University of Texas, 1910.

¹² Austin Statesman, November 3, 1912.

¹³ Austin American, August 22, 1920; Scarbrough family biographical files, Austin History Center, Austin Public Library.

The couple resided in the Eugene Bremond-A.H. Robinson House at 404 W. Seventh Street after their marriage, and at the Nagle House in Judges' Hill, 1615 Pearl, for the two years prior to moving into their new West Avenue house.

The Scarbroughs purchased the West Avenue property in 1916 and resided there until their deaths. Will and Cornelia Scarbrough had one son, **J.W. 'Jack' Scarbrough Jr**, who was president of Scarbrough's at the time of his father's death. Jack had three children: John Lee, David, and Carol Elizabeth.

Guests at the Scarbrough's home included former Texas governors Miriam and James Ferguson and Allan Shivers, as well as Tom Moody, R. Niles Graham, Walter Long, and numerous civic leaders with whom Mr. Scarbrough worked on civic projects. ¹⁴

SCARBROUGH & SONS¹⁵

Will's father, Emerson Monroe Scarbrough (1846-1925) was co-founder of Scarbrough and Hicks, founded in 1893 on Congress Avenue. E.M. Scarbrough was born in northern Alabama. His father Lemuel died four years later, leaving a widow and 12 children, a dozen slaves, and a farm of three or four hundred acres well-stocked with cattle, hogs, sheep, mules, and horses. Emerson attended country schools and studied at night by the light of pine knots and tallow candles.

¹⁴ Interviews by Jo Sue Howard with Joe Wells, cook for the Scarbrough family for 30 years, and with Mrs. J.W. Scarbrough Jr., July 1978; obituaries from the Scarbrough files at the Austin History Center.

 ¹⁵ RTHL nomination for Scarbrough Building, compiled by Phoebe Allen, 2002.
 Austin History Center House & Building File: 512-520 Congress, Austin, Texas
 Austin History Center Austin File Biography: E.M. Scarbrough. "From notes written in the handwriting of E.M. Scarbrough," undated. Reproduced 11/25/60.
 Austin History Center Austin Biography File: Ada Ledbetter Scarbrough and E.M. Scarbrough Austin History Center Austin Biography File: "A Brief Biography of E.M. Scarbrough." 2/1959.

At the age of eighteen, Emerson joined the Confederate Army, as had four of his six brothers. He returned to the farm after the war ended, but shortly after his 21st birthday, headed for Texas with a thousand-dollar gift from his mother in his pocket.

He first clerked at Hale & Evans – country stores in Bryant Station and Hearne, and then contracted to supply timber to railroads before going into business with H.P. Hale and Company in Rockdale in 1874. After Hale's death in 1893, the store became **Scarbrough & Hicks**. E.M. Scarbrough served as mayor of Rockdale and chairman of the school board for a time; he helped persuade the railway to pass through Rockdale instead of Taylor.

E.M. Scarbrough married Ada Ledbetter of Cameron, Texas in 1877 and had four children—E.M. Jr., Julia, Ada Pearl, and **John William**—before his 1889 move to Austin, where his youngest son, Lemuel, was born. Austin offered better schools, medical facilities for his ailing wife, and a larger field for his mercantile business. For almost four years, Scarbrough lived in semi-retirement at his home on Whitis and 27th. His wife died the year before he opened a "mammoth" Scarbrough & Hicks store in the three-story Kreisle building at 414 Congress on January 30, 1893.

Just nineteen months later, the "apartment" store moved to a larger space at 512-520 Congress, formerly Schoolherr's & Philipson's Dry Goods. The new location was the state's fifth largest in size, with haberdashery on the ground floor, housewares in the basement, and ladies' garments, furs, corsets, and millinery upstairs.

Designed in the Chicago style by Fort Worth architects Sanguinet and Staats, the **Scarbrough Building** was Austin's first modern office building, built in 1908-09. The six upper floors accommodated 126 business offices, while the first two floors were created to house the finest department store in central Texas.

In 1912-13, E.M. Scarbrough set up a partnership with his two youngest sons, Will and Lemuel, and following the death of his partner, R.H. Hicks – who had remained at the Rockdale store – bought out his partner's interest. Scarbrough & Hicks became **E.M. Scarbrough & Sons**.

After the death of the elder Scarbrough in 1925, Will and Lemuel continued what was to become a family tradition. Will became the general manager and later, when the firm was incorporated, president. He was a director of the firm at the time of his death in 1960.

Wyatt C. Hedrick, Inc. of Ft. Worth and **Edwin Kreisle** of Austin were the architects of the 1931 project to update the building in Art Deco style. ¹⁶ "Scarbrough's" – as it was known locally – reopened on September 14, 1931, and became the first retail store west of the Mississippi with "manufactured weather." ¹⁷

Although Scarbrough's closed its downtown location in February of 1983, the third generation (Jack Jr., Margaret Scarbrough Wilson—who took control in 1966, and her brother Lemuel) continued to operate the Scarbrough's stores. Today's fourth generation, Nancy Wilson Garrison, currently operates Scarbrough's 38th and Lamar location.

DR & MRS. EARL HOWARD: 1976 - current¹⁸

The Howards have been active preservationists in Austin for several decades and instigated the move, restoration and landmark designation of the adjacent **Hugh B. Hancock House** in 1979.

Jo Sue Howard, past president of the Judges Hill Neighborhood Association and current occupant and owner of the J.W. & Cornelia Rice Scarbrough House, is a registered pharmacist;

¹⁸ Jo Sue Howard and obituary of Earl Howard.

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¹⁶ Austin Statesman Jan. 22, 1931, p. 1, "Scarbrough's Store Plans New Building on Old Site."

¹⁷ Austin Statesman Aug. 12, 1956. "Scarbrough Store Soon Became Austin Institution."

she holds a B.S. in pharmacy from the University of Oklahoma. In addition to various positions as a pharmacist in Austin, Temple, Galveston and Belton, Texas as well as Bethesda, Maryland, she managed the solo surgical practice of her husband from 1983-2004. She is currently a volunteer at St. David's Hospital Pharmacy and has recently returned to work as a pharmacist with the Seton Health Network at the Seton Medical Center Hays and at Quick Pharmacy in Round Rock.

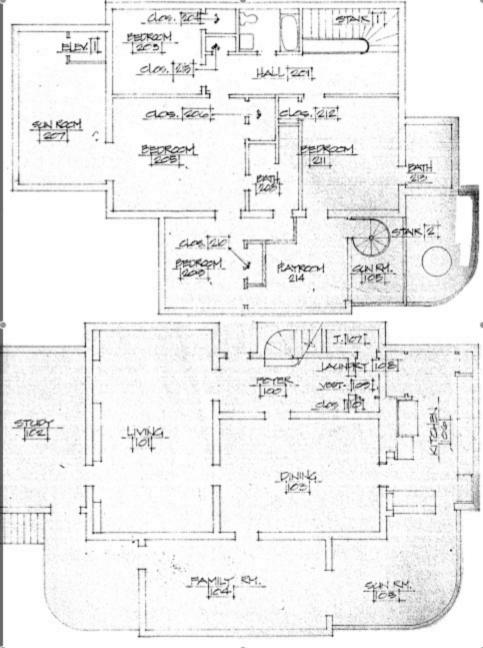
Earl Winfield Howard III, M.D. (1944-2007) grew up in Pearsall, Texas and graduated from the University of Texas at Austin, where he was Phi Beta Kappa. He studied medicine at the University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston, where he was selected for Alpha Omega Alpha Honor Society, and completed his residency in general surgery at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center. He had a 35-year surgical practice, with 28 years in Austin (1976-2004), and was revered by his patients and respected by his colleagues. The Howards raised one daughter, Dr. Josie Howard, MD, in their Austin home.

CONCLUSION

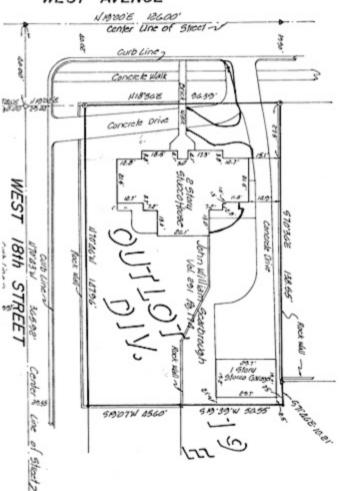
The J.W. Scarbrough House merits historic landmark status for its design by noted architect Edwin C. Kreisle as well as its importance as the home of the prominent J.W. & Cornelia Rice Scarbrough family. It has a very high degree of integrity in its original materials and style and has been beautifully restored and maintained by its current owner.

It is also commendable that the home continues to serve as a residence in a neighborhood where homes are increasingly utilized as businesses. Mrs. Howard has recently requested that the City rezone the property from Multiple Family designation to Single Family designation in an

attempt to maintain its residential status. The Judges' Hill Neighborhood Association supports
the inclusion of this home into future City of Austin and National Register Historic Districts.



WEST AVENUE



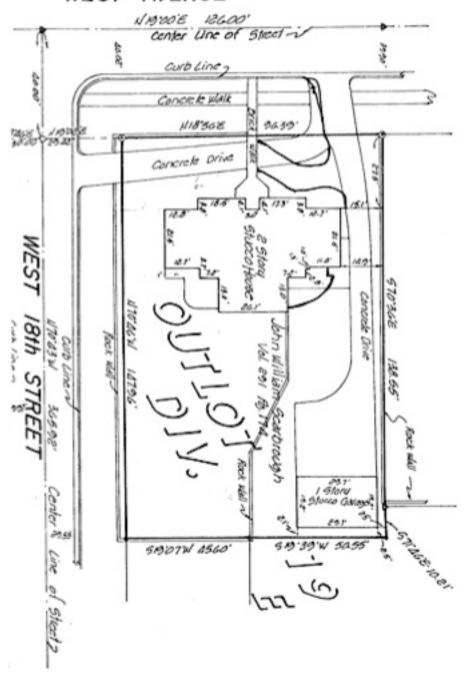
J.W. & Cornelia Rice Scarbrough House, 1801 West Avenue **APPENDIX**

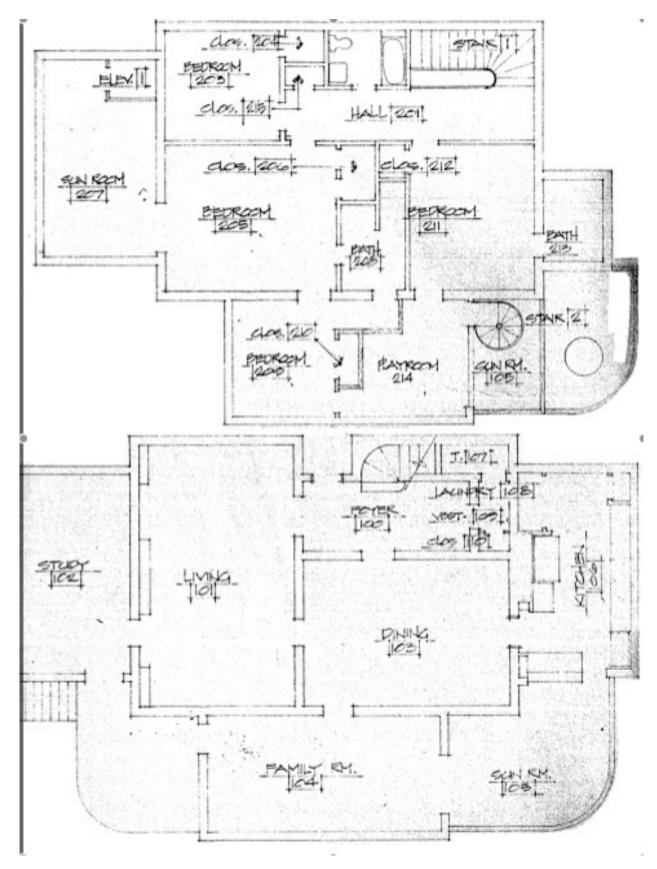
Site Map, Floor Plan, Metes & Bounds, AAS Article with Historic Drawing and smaller Heritage Society Homes Tour drawing at bottom; Deeds, Occupancy & Photo List

Legal Description: S 96 FT of W 138 FT & 10 FT X 46 FT of Outlot 19, Division E

Owner: Jo Sue Howard, phone 477-5517 13,748 sq. ft.

WEST AVENUE





Scarbrough House, 1801 West Avenue- APPENDIX of 7

FIELD NOTES FOR EARL HOWARD

ALL OF THAT CERTAIN TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, BEING A PORTION OF OUTLOT 19, DIVISION "E" OF THE ORIGINAL CITY OF AUSTIN, BEING THAT SAME TRACT OF LAND AS CONVEYED TO JOHN WILLIAM SCARBROUGH BY DEED RECORDED IN VOLUME 291, PAGE 174 OF THE DEED RECORDS OF TRAVIS COUNTY, TEXAS, SAID TRACT OF LAND BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED BY METES AND BOUNDS AS FOLLOWS:

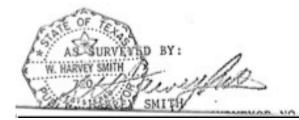
BEGINNING at an iron pipe found at the Southwest corner of the said Outlot 19, Division "E", being the Southwest corner of the said Scarbrough Tract, said iron pipe being at the intersection of the North r.o.w. line of West 18th Street with the East r.o.w. line of West Avenue, for the Southwest corner hereof and from which corner a nail found at the intersection of the centerline of West 18th Street with the centerline of West Avenue bears S 19° 02' N for a distance of 29.42 feet and N 70° 43' W for a distance of 40.0 feet;

THENCE with the East line of West Avenue, being the West line of the said Scarbrough Tract, N 18° 56' E for a distance of 96.39 feet to an iron pipe found at the Northwest corner of the said Scarbrough Tract for the Northwest corner hereof;

THENCE with the North line of the Scarbrough Tract, S 70° 36' E for a distance of 138.55 feet to a nail found and S 71° 46' E for a distance of 10.21 feet to an iron stake found at the Northeast corner of the said Scarbrough Tract, for the Northeast corner hereof;

THENCE with the East line of the Scarbrough Tract, S 19° 39' W for a distance of 50.55 feet to an iron stake found and S 19° 07' W for a distance of 45.60 feet to an iron stake found at the Southeast corner of the said Scarbrough Tract, being in the North r.o.w. line of West 18th Street, for the Southeast corner hereof;

THENCE with the North r.o.w. line of West 18th Street, N 70° 46' W for a distance of 147.96 feet to the PLACE OF BEGINNING.



Expensive Austin Home

illa Buckley J. W. Scarbrough Residence e, Architect Edwin C. Kreisle, Archite



to be equipped with a warming system, dun,b waiter, dis- W g starway to the artic, and a b n the basement

Yeamans is the contractor, ernenberg Lamber Company



warter. dis W Scarbrough now being constructed porches add materially to artic, and a to be of the Italian Renaissance ness of the house.

Style of architecture and is to be of The main stairway will contractor, hollow nie and stucco with state roof, and the second story with a disappearing stair company nice.

RICH WE ARE! .000 AMERICANS ARE MELLIONAIRES

Has One of Richest Man the Country: New York Half of Them.

MILLIONS OF US



I. W. SCARBROUGH HOUSE

1801 West Avenue

Scarprougn House, 1801 West Avenue- APPENDIX 12/4/15

Deeds	
Oct. 2, 1852	S. G. Haynie to Lyman W. Alexander of Colorado County, Vol. F, pages 140-141. \$500 (Apparently SGH promised to sell the property before the original grant was recorded)
Nov. 17, 1854	Samuel G. Haynie, land patent Vol. 2, No. 238 (+1863 Sandusky map)
July 8, 1869 June 10, 1870	L.W. Alexander to John Horan , Vol. T, page 356-357, \$650, Outlot 19 John A. Green & Catherine A. Horan (estate of J. Horan) to Eva H. Denny, wife of Charles A. Denny , Vol. T, pp. 357-358, \$650; Outlot 19
Prior to 1879 1884	Lot Register 19E, C.A. Denny (all 8 lots, valued @ \$2500) Lot Register 19E, Miss T. A. Denny (all 8 lots, valued @ \$2000)
July 21, 1884 July 21, 1884	Charles A. Denny/W.C. Denny to C. W. Firebaugh 61/291-294 (50%) Tula A. Denny by W.C. Denny to Charles W. Firebaugh 61/291 (50%)
June 24, 1911	C.W. & Cora P. Firebaugh of NYC to Alice Raymond 246//34

[Related Denny Holliday House: May 9, 1898: Firebaugh to Mrs. N.L. Holliday, Vol. 141, page 171 – Central 90' of W138' of 19E; Oct. 10, 1914 - N.L. Holliday to Margaret Holliday, V265/519; Holliday to husband Clark, Clark to bank, bank to Delta Chapter of Alpha Delta Pi in 1927; Alpha Delta Pi to **Cornelia Scarbrough** on June 18, 1943, V721/163. Scarbrough to Ola S. Neighbors in August 1943; Neighbors to Moyer Oct. 1973]

Dec 26, 1916	Alice & J.H. Raymond Jr. to John W. Scarbrough	291/174
Dec 31. 1976	J.W. Scarbrough Jr. to Earl & Jo Sue Howard	5681/2270

Occupancy (from City Directories and present owner)

1918	1801 West is vacant (Denny-Holliday House); 1803 is not listed 1802 West – Thaddeous Thomson (o) 1814 West – Wroe, S.K. (o)
1920	1801 is not listed; 1802 – Thomson 1803 West – Clark, S.J. (o)
1922-1974	1801 West Avenue: Scarbrough, J.W. & Cornelia (Will died 1960; Cornelia died 1974)
1975-76	Vacant

Historic Photo: Drawing in Austin American, Aug. 22, 1920 (photocopy above)

Modern Photos: by Phoebe Allen, summer 2009 (see separate emails or Photo Disc)

Scarbrough House, 1801 West Avenue- APPENDIX 12/4/13

1977-present Dr. Earl & Jo Sue Howard (Earl died in 2007)

of 7

IMGP1601.JPG	Front facade
IMGP1941.JPG	Mantle
IMGP1942.JPG	Bookshelf detail
IMGP1945.JPG	Chandelier 1
IMGP1946.JPG	Chandelier 2
IMGP1947.JPG	Chandelier 3
IMGP1948.JPG	Original bath fixtures and tile
IMGP1949.JPG	Rear windows, upper level
IMGP1951.JPG	Stairwell
IMGP1952.JPG	North side porch, front view
IMGP1953.JPG	Rear garden
IMGP1955.JPG	Rear garden
IMGP1957.JPG	Rear façade
IMGP1958.JPG	Grotto in far back garden
IMGP1959.JPG	Cactus gate
IMGP1960.JPG	Rear garden wall, stone, w/ Weigl ironwork rail above
IMGP1961.JPG	Lily gate
IMGP1962.JPG	Garage apartment
IMGP1963.JPG	Rear garden wall
IMGP1965.JPG	View of north and east facades from rear garden
IMGP1966.JPG	North façade detail, from front
IMGP1967.JPG	Front driveway
IMGP1969.JPG	Front façade
IMGP1970.JPG	Front façade
IMGP1971.JPG	Front rail (not original) over original stone wall
IMGP1972.JPG	Front entry
IMGP1973.JPG	Front fan window
IMGP1974.JPG	Corner eave detail
IMGP2161.JPG	Rear garden gate (Weigl)
IMGP2162.JPG	Rear garden gate detail
IMGP2163.JPG	Rear garden gate lantern detail
IMGP2164.JPG	Cactus gate detail (Weigl)
IMGP2166.JPG	Cactus gate
IMGP2167.JPG	Cactus gate detail
IMGP2169.JPG	Lily gate detail
IMGP2170.JPG	Lily gate detail
IMGP2172.JPG	Lily gate

Lily gate Ironwork detail, Weigl IMGP2174.JPG Ironwork detail, Weigl
Ironwork detail on rail of upper porch IMGP2175.JPG

IMGP2177.JPG

FIELD NOTES FOR EARL HOWARD

ALL OF THAT CERTAIN TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, BEING A PORTION OF OUTLOT 19, DIVISION "E" OF THE ORIGINAL CITY OF AUSTIN, BEING THAT SAME TRACT OF LAND AS CONVEYED TO JOHN WILLIAM SCARBROUGH BY DEED RECORDED IN VOLUME 291, PAGE 174 OF THE DEED RECORDS OF TRAVIS COUNTY, TEXAS, SAID TRACT OF LAND BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED BY METES AND BOUNDS AS FOLLOWS:

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THENCE with the North r.o.w. line of West 18th Street, N 70° 46' W for a distance of 147.96 feet to the PLACE OF BEGINNING.

AS SURVEYED BY:
W. HARVEY SMITH

STEEL SMITH

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Authorization for Recorded Texas Historic Landmark Designation ©

Property considered for designation:

Name of House, Address of House, Name of County, Texas:

J.W. & Cornelia Rice Scarbrough House, 1801 West Ave., Austin, Travis County

FE3 19 2010 U Texas Historical Commission

Legal Description (L	ot and Blo	ck or M	letes and Bounds	s): 5 9 6	FT	OF	W	138FT	ŧ	10FT
X46 FT	OLT	19	DIVISIO	NE	olisais ann a stire far mhaire na ann an					

The Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) designation is awarded to historic structures deemed worthy of preservation for their architectural integrity and historical associations. Authorized by the Texas Legislature under Texas Government Code, Chapter 442, RTHL is the highest honor the state can bestow on historic structures in Texas. Designated properties are afforded a measure of legal protection and become part of the recorded history of the state's built environment.

Benefits of the RTHL designation:

- Recognition that a property is of local, regional or state significance.
- Protection for up to 90 days from exterior alterations, including demolition or relocation.
- Ad valorem tax exemptions, where granted by local taxing authorities.
- Inclusion in the Texas Historic Sites Atlas.
- Technical preservation assistance through the THC.

Responsibility of the property owner under the RTHL provision, as noted in Texas Government Code, Chapter 442.006 (f):

A person may not damage the historical or architectural integrity of a structure the commission has designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark without notifying the commission at least 60 days before the date on which the action causing the damage is to begin. After receiving the notice, the commission may waive the waiting period or, if the commission determines that a longer period will enhance the chance for preservation, it may require an additional waiting period of not longer than 30 days. On the expiration of the time limits imposed by this section, the person may proceed, but must proceed not later than the 180th day after the date on which notice was given or the notice is considered to have expired.

Additionally:

- The designation requires the public display of the Recorded Texas Historic Landmark marker. The marker is the property of the State of Texas and may not be removed or relocated without the prior permission of the Texas Historical Commission.
- RTHL status is a permanent designation which is retained with the property even upon transfer of ownership. Only the Texas Historical Commission may remove the designation.
- Structures designated as RTHLs do not have to be open to the public, but the marker must be accessible to the public.
- RTHL designation does not imply eligibility for federal tax incentives for rehabilitation.

I, the property owner or legal administrator of the property noted herein, signify below that I have read the information regarding Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks and that I voluntarily seek the designation for the property. I further promise to comply with the provision noted in the Texas Government Code.

Name (print) _ Jo Sue Howard
Mailing address: 1801 West Au
City, state, zip: Austin, TX 78701
Phone: 512-477-5517 Email: josyehoward @sbcglobal-net
Signature: Jo Due Yoward

Expensive Austin Home illa Buckley J. W. Scarbrough Residence e, Architect Edwin C. Kreisle, Archite



to be equipped with a warrig ng system, dun.b watter, dieg starway to the artic, and a in the basement

Yeamans is the contractor. ternenberg Lamber Company

The new home of Mr. and Mrs. J., Large taged-in living W Scarbrough now being constructed porches and materially to style of architecture and is to be of The main stairway will be elle hollow the and stucco with state roof, and the second story will be

The main stairway will be

it will have a large projecting cor- with a disappearing stairway to

RICH WE ARE! .000 AMERICANS

ARE MILLIONAIRES

Has One of Richest Men the Country: New York

Half of Them.

MILLIONS OF US

I. W. SCARBROUGH HOUSE 1801 West Avenue

Osyners: Earl and Io Sue Howard

UDGES HIL



























































































