

City of Austin - Historic Preservation Office
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Figure A2-2. *Handbook of Texas* article for Meade Griffin. Source: *Handbook of Texas Online* accessed May 8, 2023, <https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/griffin-meade-felix>.

Texas State Historical Association (TSHA) <https://www.tshaonline.org>

<https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/griffin-meade-felix>

Griffin, Meade Felix (1897–1974)

GRIFFIN, MEADE FELIX (1897–1974). Meade Felix Griffin, who served on both the Texas Supreme Court and the state Court of Criminal Appeals, was born in Cottonwood, Callahan County, Texas, on March 17, 1897, the son of W. F. and Frances Lodi (Patterson) Griffin. Hereceived an A.B. degree in 1915 and an LL.B. in 1917 from the University of Texas, and in August 1917 he was in the first graduating class of the Officers' Training Camp at Leon Springs. In **World War I** (</handbook/online/articles/qdw01>) he rose to the rank of major of infantry; in **World War II** (</handbook/online/articles/npwnj>) he was promoted to colonel. He helped establish the trial section of the United States Army's war crimes department at Wiesbaden, Germany, at the end of the war.

Griffin was admitted to the bar in 1917 and practiced in Tulia, where he was county attorney from 1917 to 1919 and mayor in 1919; he served as county judge in Hale County from 1923 to 1926 and as district attorney for the Sixty-fourth Judicial District from 1927 to 1934. In 1949 Governor **Beauford H. Jester** (</handbook/online/articles/fje08>) appointed him to the Texas Supreme Court, where he served as associate justice until his retirement in 1968. A year later he was appointed a special judge to the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals, thus becoming one of few men who have served on both of the highest courts in Texas. He also served as an assistant attorney general under **Crawford Martin** (</handbook/online/articles/fma59>).

On June 2, 1917, Griffin married Eleanor Sykes, from whom he was divorced in 1950; they had two children. He married Dorothy Porter on November 8, 1950. He received the Rosewood Gavel Award from St. Mary's University in 1965 and was a member of the American Legion and the **State Bar of Texas** (</handbook/online/articles/jos02>), in which he was chairman of numerous committees. Griffin died in Austin on June 3, 1974, and was buried in the **State Cemetery** (</handbook/online/articles/les02>), Austin.

Austin *American-Statesman*, June 4, 5, 1974. *Who's Who in America*, 1968–69.

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MEADE F. GRIFFIN
Former justice dies

Judge Griffin Dead

Meade F. Griffin, for nearly two decades a Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas, died at his home here Monday night. He was 80.

Chief Justice Joe Greenhill said Tuesday morning Griffin was "certainly one of the ablest . . . justices to serve on the court . . . he was respected by all."

Greenhill said Griffin had suffered from an extended illness.

A native of Cottonwood in Northwest Texas, Griffin had the distinction of having served on the state's two highest courts — the Supreme Court and the Court of Criminal Appeals.

His undergraduate and law degrees were from the University of Texas. The law degree was conferred in 1917.

Griffin was "especially proud," Judge Greenhill said, of having been a graduate of the first Officers' Training Camp at Leon Springs in August, 1917.

He rose to the rank of major in World War I, and was a colonel by the end of WW II, at which time he helped establish the trial section for war crimes trials in Wiesbaden, Germany.

He was appointed to the Supreme Court by Gov. Beauford Jester in 1949. He served on the high court until retirement in 1968.

In 1969, he was a special judge to the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals. He served also as an assistant attorney general under the late Crawford Martin.

Funeral for Griffin will be 4 p.m. Thursday at St. David's Episcopal Church, under the direction of Weed-Corley Funeral Home. Burial will be in the State Cemetery.

Survivors, include his wife, Dorothy Porter Griffin of 2502 Jarratt; a daughter, Mrs. Mariellen Garner of Canyon; a son, W. Fred Griffin of El Paso; three sisters, Mrs. Willis Hawkins of Hart, Mrs. Lewis Goodrich of Shamrock and Mrs. Wilma Clark of Dallas; five grandchildren.

Memorial contributions may be made to St. David's Episcopal Church, St. Mark's Episcopal Church of Plainview or Cal Farley's Boys' Ranch in Tascosa.

**NCAA
Special**

Figure A2-3. Obituary for Meade Griffin, 1974. Source: *Austin American Statesman*, June 4, 1974.

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Figure A2-4. Lucian Morehead, Remarks at Memorial Service for Justice Meade F. Griffin, September 18, 1941, from The Texas Supreme Court Justice Meade F. Griffin papers, 1949-1969, Texas Supreme Court records, Archives and Information Services Division, Texas State Library and Archives Commission.

Meade Felix Griffin was born March 17, 1894, and died June 3, 1974.

His parents were Willis Frederick Griffin and Francis Lodaska Patterson. They came from Mississippi but met and were married in Callahan County, Texas. They were married on July 1, 1921. They lived near Clyde for one year and then moved to a farm near Cottonwood where Meade was born.

W. F. and Lodie Griffin were both most anxious for Meade and their other children to have an education. They shared Meade's desire to become a lawyer and are said to have drilled into him the idea that he was to become an honest lawyer. His mother gave him religious training and instilled in him the ideas and ideals of Christianity. They were

MEADE F. GRIFFIN THE LAWYER AND THE MAN

Willis F. Griffin operated a drugstore and general merchandise store in Cottonwood. He and Lodie moved to Tulla about 1914. He operated a general store. Meade helped in this work during summer and other vacations. Meade received good training in business and in meeting and dealing with people in these stores.

Meade attended school in Cottonwood through the eighth grade. He attended Peacock Military Academy in San Antonio for one year and Britton's Training School at Cisco for one year.

He entered the University of Texas at Austin in 1917. He received a BA degree in 1915 and a LL.M. degree in 1917. Both degrees were conferred by the University of Texas at Austin.

Remarks by The Honorable Lucian Morehead at Memorial Service for Justice Meade F. Griffin In The Supreme Court of Texas

On September 18, 1974

He was a student and performed other functions of this job. He wrapped and mailed publications of Frank Lomas. For part of his career at the University of Texas he and another boy lived over the office of Dr. Goodall Vooten. He received free rent in return for furnishing security to the building.

His law school studies were interrupted when he volunteered to attend First Officers' Training Camp at Leon Springs, Texas, in 1917. He graduated as a Captain of Infantry and was assigned to Camp Travis, Texas, and served at Camp Travis and Camp Sheridan. He was a major at the time of his discharge on December 8, 1918.

Meade returned to Tulla, Texas, after his discharge from the army. His primary purpose was to help his father, who then suffered from after effects of a severe case of influenza.

He served as Mayor of the City of Tulla in 1919.

He was County Attorney of Swisher County in 1919 and 1920. He also practiced civil law in Tulla.

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Willis F. Griffin operated a drugstore and general merchandise store in Cottonwood. He and Lodie moved to Tulia about 1914. He operated a general store. Meade helped in this work during summer and other vacations. Meade received good training in business and in meeting and dealing with people in these stores.

Meade attended school in Cottonwood through the eighth grade. He attended Peacock Military Academy in San Antonio for one year and Britton's Training School at Cisco for one year.

He entered the University of Texas in 1911. He waited on tables and did other jobs to help pay his way through school. He received a BA degree in 1915 and a LLB degree in 1917. Both degrees were conferred by the University of Texas.

He was a student assistant, grading papers and performing other functions of this job. He wrapped and mailed publications of Frank Lomax. For part of his career at the University of Texas he and another boy lived over the office of Dr. Goodall Wooten. He received free rent in return for furnishing security to the building.

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He served as Mayor of the City of Tulia in 1919.

He was County Attorney of Swisher County in 1919 and 1920. He also practiced civil law in Tulia.

He moved to Plainview, Texas, in 1920, and practiced with the firm of Kinder and Russell until 1923.

He served two terms as County Judge of Hale County, Texas, in 1923 through 1926.

He was elected District Attorney of the 64th Judicial District of Texas and served as such from 1927 through 1934.

He was never defeated in a race in which he was a candidate, although he did back several losers in other races.

He was always interested in government and politics and took an active part in at least one state-wide race in each even numbered year.

He continued his practice in Plainview after 1934. He was a member of Griffin & Morehead from the time he made me a partner in 1937 until he was appointed as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas effective April 1, 1949, except for time spent in service in World War II.

He entered this service on July 27, 1942, as a Lt. Colonel of Infantry. He served as Chief of the Training Center at Camp Shanks, New York, which was a staging area for the New York Department of Immigration. In May of 1945 he was detailed to the Judge Advocate General's Department and helped establish the Trial Section of the War Crimes Branch, U. S. Army. He became Chief of the Prosecution Section, War Crimes Branch, U. S. Army, Weisbaden, Germany, 1945. He was discharged as a Colonel of Infantry on December 9, 1945. He retired as Colonel-JAGG, U. S. Army, 1953.

He served on the Supreme Court from 1949 until his voluntary retirement on January 3, 1969. He represented the Supreme Court during his tenure on the Supreme Court. He served on its Rule Making Committee and as its representative on the Texas Civil Judicial Council.

When one who was his friend and knew him well desires to discuss the life and service of Meade Griffin the problem is not to find good things to mention. The problem is what to leave out.

One thing that must be said--Judge Griffin loved his God, his country and his fellow man, particularly his family and friends. He loved his church and his government and his profession and organizations and people who promoted them. He served them all well. His love was not a passive or sit-down love. He showed it in his works.

Some of his works were for his church. Meade became an Episcopalian in 1917 and was a devoted worshiper and active worker in that faith the rest of his life. He was a member of St. Mark's

Episcopal Church at Plainview, Texas, until he became a member of St. David's Episcopal Church at Austin. He held all lay offices in St. Mark's and was for many years its treasurer. He was a lay reader and a Sunday School superintendent and teacher. He gave each student a quarter when he learned the creed. This taught a little finance as well as religion.

He was most active in the purchase of the sanctuary now used by St. Mark's Episcopal Church at Plainview. He went to much trouble to obtain the basic structure which had served as a church house for the military near Amarillo. Several buildings were available. He worked hard to get the best building and at a good price. There was quite a problem in getting a permit to move the structure over the highways and he spent a lot of time and twisted a lot of arms before the permit was issued. He helped in the financing of the purchase and improvement of the structure and in many other ways.

He had a policy not to ever charge any church or charitable organization a fee for legal services. He also applied this policy in general to many civic and community groups.

He was a Mason. He was a member of Plainview Lodge No. 709, A.F.&A.M.. He was a fifty year member and a former Knight Templar and Shriner.

He was a member of the American Legion. He helped organize the Tulia Post and was one of its charter members. He also helped to organize and was a charter member of the American Legion Post at Plainview and was its first Post Commander. He was always interested and active in its activities.

He was active in civic affairs. He served as a member of the Board of City Development, Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club and other civic and charitable organizations. He was one of the organizers of the Plainview Country Club and quite active in the building of its swimming pool. He was an organizer and most active member of the Plainview Business Men's Athletic Association. He supported his schools in athletics and other ways.

He served as a member of the Advisory Hospital Council of the State of Texas from July, 1947, until he resigned on April 1, 1949, to become a member of this court.

He belonged to and enjoyed several social clubs.

He was a member and an active member of the Plainview Bar Association, the 64th Judicial District Bar Association, the old voluntary State Texas Bar Association and the State Bar of Texas. He served on various committees in his County and District and State Bar Associations. He was chairman of various state bar committees, including the Committee for Prevention of Unauthorized Practice of Law, Committee on War Work and Veterans and State Court's Housing

Committee. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the State Bar of Texas from 1939 until 1942. There was little time during his practice when he was not actively engaged in some project in which the State Bar was interested. He thought that a lawyer had a duty to support and work to improve his profession and the law and that work in the organized Bar was the best way to discharge that obligation.

Meade Griffin particularly liked young people and liked to help them. He and his first wife, Eleanor, had three children-- Meade, Jr. who died at age 11 and Fred and Mariellen, now Mrs. Gary Garner. In addition, they brought eight or more children into their home at different times to attend Plainview schools. They became members of the household and were treated as children and responded as such. Judge Griffin also helped these and other children to secure college educations. He helped them to get jobs and made loans of money. No loan was in a great amount by present standards but enough to help the student go to school.

He helped young lawyers. He was called upon often by lawyers who had been county attorneys in various counties while he was District Attorney. They would ask his opinion about the law and about tactics and other matters. They asked his opinion about matters involving ethics. He was always free with his advice and it was good.

He made associates of Bruce Acheson, Joe Sharp, Vincent Tudor, Tom Parrish and your speaker. He helped each of them to be a better lawyer.

He made friends of the eight young lawyers who served from time to time as his briefing clerks. Their respect and admiration is shown by the fact that six of them came to serve as pallbearers at his funeral, and by their establishment of an annual award to be given in his memory to a graduate law student.

He was pleased to advise assistants to the Attorney General on problems relating to their opinions and litigation.

One of his great treats was to talk to law students. He liked to relate his experiences and to give them advice.

Meade Griffin had a general law practice. He practiced in most areas of law.

I do not know how many cases he tried during the six years he served as District Attorney but they were numerous. I recall his telling me that he often tried several cases in one week. I don't remember the maximum number but it was an average of one or more per day for six days in the week. He would sometimes argue a case to the jury and this jury would retire to consider its verdict, and the court would immediately call another jury panel and it would be examined and the jury select-

ed and the second case would begin before the jury had come in with its verdict in the other case. On one or more occasions he was involved in cases where two juries were considering their verdict and a third case was in trial.

In those days there was no plea bargaining. If the defendant was indicted, he was tried. He might plead guilty and waive a jury but he was tried.

After his service as District Attorney he was often engaged to prosecute or to defend persons accused of crimes. He prosecuted several murder cases, sometimes without charge, as in the case of the murder of Sheriff Lloyd of Lamb County and assault upon Sheriff Burkett of Hale County. He defended in the cases of murder charges against Arch Johnson and Rill Moody and several other murder cases which received much publicity. He defended in cases involving several other alleged offenses.

He tried civil cases in all of the courts. Some of his hardest fought cases were in the Justice Court or the County Court or both involving landlord and tenant disputes as to possession and two or three automobile collision cases that were fought out with much vigor and heat.

He tried all kinds of damage suits-- automobile collisions, malpractice suits against doctors and dentists, and also will contests, will construction suits, breach of contract, suits involving partnership and other business relations, boundary suits and every other kind of suit which was brought in the Panhandle area during the time of his practice.

His services were sought by one side or the other in most cases tried in Hale County after 1934 and quite often in other counties. No case was too big nor too small nor too difficult and he was never too busy to take it on. The only cases he turned down were the ones which his conscience dictated that he refuse, or when there was some other valid reason to decline employment.

He was an outstanding briefer and appellate lawyer. One of his more famous cases was Reynolds vs. McMann Oil Company in which he convinced the courts that casinghead gas was oil and not gas within the meaning of an oil and gas lease. Another was White vs. TEIA in which he convinced the court that a statement made by a husband to his wife that he was going to Dickens to collect a debt for his employer was admissible to prove that he was in the course of his employment when he was injured in an accident which occurred between the home and Dickens. Some of his other more famous civil cases were McQueen vs. Stephens; Morgan vs. Stanley; Gifford vs. Howell; Meinecke vs. Kirchhoff. There were many, many others.

Meade Griffin was a vigorous and conscientious prosecutor. He believed that every one indicted by the grand jury should be pro-

secuted and he carried this belief into effect. It made no difference who was the defendant or who else might be involved. He represented the people and the side of law and order. He was not deterred by pleas from his friends nor by threats from his enemies.

In several cases there was a real possibility that he would suffer physical harm if he prosecuted with vigor. There was one case involving a defendant who was said to have made threats that Meade would not get out of the courthouse alive if the defendant was convicted. Some of Meade's friends were at the courthouse bearing arms at the time of the trial. Nothing happened except that the case was tried and the defendant was convicted and later served in the penitentiary. There were many other cases in which he was involved when parties to the suit were carrying arms and there was a real threat of real trouble.

While District Attorney he went out with officers to make arrests when gunfire or other problems were anticipated.

Meade Griffin also conducted a quite active office practice. He wrote contracts, deeds and mortgages, examined abstracts, organized corporations and partnerships, made out income tax returns, dealt with all offices of Internal Revenue Service, wrote opinions as well as briefs on legal matters. He wrote wills and planned estates. He handled probate and bankruptcy proceedings. He was indeed an active lawyer.

He didn't need a CPA to advise or assist his clients on tax matters. He thought that was a job for the lawyer. He also thought that inheritance and estate tax returns were matters for the lawyer to handle.

He enjoyed a conference with parties to a contract. He would get the details from them, dictate the contract and other pertinent documents and then sit with his clients and talk with them about related and also unrelated matters while the papers were typed. That is not the way it is done in our law offices today. He had time for his clients and to discuss their personal affairs and relations as well as the business.

He also typed many contracts and deeds and wills in his office while the parties remained in the room.

He was able to do all this work because he had good health and was industrious and ambitious. He liked his work. He liked people.

In most office transactions in which Meade Griffin was involved he represented both sides. It did not occur to any party to the transaction that another lawyer would be needed. They knew that Meade would be fair to both sides and would not take advantage of either side. He would raise the problems and his clients could decide how the problem should be resolved and the agreement made.

Meade Griffin's office was always open six days a week and he usually did some work of some kind on Sunday. During the week he would get to the office early in the morning and would stay until about six or later. On a substantial percentage of the week nights he would be back in his office after supper and until ten or possibly twelve o'clock. On more than one occasion preceding a trial he would get no more than two or three hours of sleep. Nevertheless, he would be fresh and eager and ready when court convened.

During the week before the Rill Moody trial the firm was employed to examine abstracts on a block upon which Sinclair desired to take leases. Both members of the firm were engaged in the trial but each of them examined one or two abstracts each night after the recess and after going over the day's proceedings and making plans for the next day. The case did not suffer since Judge Griffin was prepared for the case days before it was called for trial, although it was a somewhat complicated case and took several days to try. The elation caused by acquittal erased all weariness from the overtime. I don't recall whether he took off the full weekend after the verdict on Friday or Saturday.

Meade Griffin was always prompt in getting out his work. He would spend whatever overtime was necessary in order to get out the will or contract or other instrument in order that the parties could have it at the appointed time.

He was always ready for trial when his case was called.

In the criminal cases which he prosecuted he was ready for trial when the indictment was returned in nearly all of the cases. He had already called before the grand jury and had statements from all of the persons who could possibly be witnesses and who did not claim their privilege. The witnesses had been interviewed before they came into the grand jury room and he prepared statements which could serve as his order of proof. He knew by then or shortly thereafter about what to expect from most of the witnesses who did not testify before the grand jury. He was able to get the active help and support of the law enforcement officers and the county attorneys where he worked. They liked to work with him and they were eager to help in the prosecution.

During the period of his practice there was very little of what we now know as discovery. It was really trial by ambush. It was unusual to take a deposition. Until adoption of the "New Rules" it was impossible to get much in the way of documents and other physical evidence or admissions from the opponent and the present practice in this area did not develop until after he became a member of this court.

Meade did his discovery by interviewing all persons who might be witnesses or who might know anything by hearsay or otherwise which might help him or hurt him in the case. He had friends in

many counties with whom he could talk-- officers of the law, county attorneys, other attorneys and friends with whom he had worked in the grand jury or in other civil cases or otherwise. He could "get the evidence".

Judge Griffin was also ingenious as well as thorough in investigation and discovery. For instance in a famous murder case, friends of the defendant took a room at the hotel located across the street from the office of the special prosecutor. They maintained a constant vigil to ascertain who went to the special prosecutor's office during a rather long period of time. The defense then knew who would or might be called as a witness for the prosecution, and used the information in other helpful ways.

He was rarely surprised in a lawsuit. He usually knew what would be presented by the opponent.

He rarely deviated from his rule that he did not put on a witness who would harm his case and he would not ask a question unless he knew the answer and knew that it would help him or that it would not hurt him.

One of his illustrations of this rule and one of his favorite stories involved the case brought by a not so then young lady against a prominent doctor for malpractice. The lady alleged that the doctor had misdiagnosed her physical ailment as a social disease and had mistreated her with some drug. She did have a health problem. Her body was swollen. She had the marks of rash on her skin, and her hair was falling out. The damages were considerable. Moreover, the doctor had not considered it necessary to take the blood test which would have been conclusive proof that the diagnosis was correct or incorrect. The plaintiff's theory was that she was chaste and that the diagnosis could not possibly have been correct. Meade Griffin represented the doctor and the defense was that the diagnosis was correct and that the treatment was in accordance with the accepted medical practice in the community. One of the witnesses called by the plaintiff was a not so young male who was a friend of the plaintiff and who testified as to the good health of the plaintiff before and the bad state of her health after the treatment. During the course of his testimony it was revealed that he had also called at the office of the doctor. Before the witness was excused the attorneys for the plaintiff engaged in some conversation between themselves. It could be heard across the counsel table that one of them wanted to ask another question and that the other did not. But the question was asked, "What were you doing at the doctor's office?". The witness said, in substance, "Well, I heard that the doctor said that Miss Blank had this trouble and I wanted to clear my skirts so I went up to see the doctor." There was considerable silence for a few seconds and when the examining attorney regained his composure he said that he had no further questions. The defendant had no question for the witness. We do not know what effect the answer had on the case because an in-

structed verdict was ordered in favor of the defendant. The case was appealed but settled. Judge Griffin told this story many times to young lawyers when he was making his point that a question should not be asked unless the answer could not hurt.

When Judge Griffin desired to pay a compliment to a fellow lawyer he would call him "a real lawyer". Not many lawyers ever received this high compliment. It was reserved for such as Dan Moody, A. B. Martin, Bert Walker and Charlie Crenshaw. I do not recall that he ever explained just what he meant by it but in general he meant that the man was a man and that he was also an exceptionally good lawyer in every sense of the word and that he could practice in any field of law. He meant that the lawyer was a good student of the law, and that he could try a lawsuit or examine an abstract and handle a real estate transaction; and that he could organize a business and give good advice on business and personal matters.

He was also a lawyer whose word was good and who had and deserved a reputation for good character and good citizenship in every sense of the word.

Very few persons have had all of these qualities but Meade Griffin was one of them. He was a lawyer who had a substantial general office practice. His advice was often sought and always good and sound. He was an outstanding trial lawyer.

One other thing must be said. Meade Griffin loved people and people loved him. He made friends easily and they remained his friends. He liked to talk to people and to discuss their problems and to exchange views with them.

We have recently been aware of the troubles of our nation caused by what some writers call the three I's -- Impeachment, Inflation and Interest Rates. There were three things that Meade Griffin had which could also be described in three I's. We wouldn't have so many problems, political or personal or otherwise, if more of us had the same. He was industrious and he had intelligence and integrity.

By any definition, Meade Griffin was a real lawyer, and a good man.

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Dorothy Porter Griffin

Dorothy Porter Griffin, age 83, was born in Austin, Texas, in 1902, the daughter of the Reverend David Knox Porter and Claude Scott Porter. Reverend Porter was pastor of the Hotchkiss Methodist Church, which was a forerunner of the present University United Methodist Church.

She was a 1926 graduate in Public School Music from Northwestern University and a 1945 graduate from New York University in Guidance and Personnel. In 1927, she became Dorothy Porter Smith; and in 1950, was married to Judge Meade F. Griffin of the Texas Supreme Court.

Mrs. Griffin was past president of the American History Club, the Women's Symphony League, the Women of St. David's Church, the Austin State Official Ladies and was president of Stephen F. Austin Chapter of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas. She was a member of the Pan American Round Table, the Austin's Lawyers' Wives Club and the Austin's Women's Club. She was a past member of the National Corporation of Save the Children Federation and a member of the DAR Chapter of Andrew Caruthers Chapter.

Survivors include two sisters, Mrs. Sara P. Etter, New York City and Florence Porter of New York; brother, David K. Porter, Saratoga, California; grandson, Bryan A. Garner, Dallas.

Graveside services 2:00 PM, Thursday at the State Cemetery with Reverend James Bethel officiating.

Arrangements by Weed-Corley Funeral Home, 3125 N. Lamar. 452-8811.

Figure A2-5. Obituary for Dorothy Porter Griffin, 1985. Source: *Austin American Statesman*, September 18, 1985, 14.

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Attachment A-3: Supplement for Section F.7 – Historical Photo Reproductions

Historic photos of 2502 Jarratt Avenue located to date are reproduced below. Research efforts for this application have not yielded any historic photographs of the property. If reproductions of historic photographs are received, the applicant will share them with the City of Austin. Google Streetview provides images as far back as 2007, but they were not included due to the quality of images. Additionally, the property is obscured in historic aerial photographs by vegetation, therefore only 1940 is included.

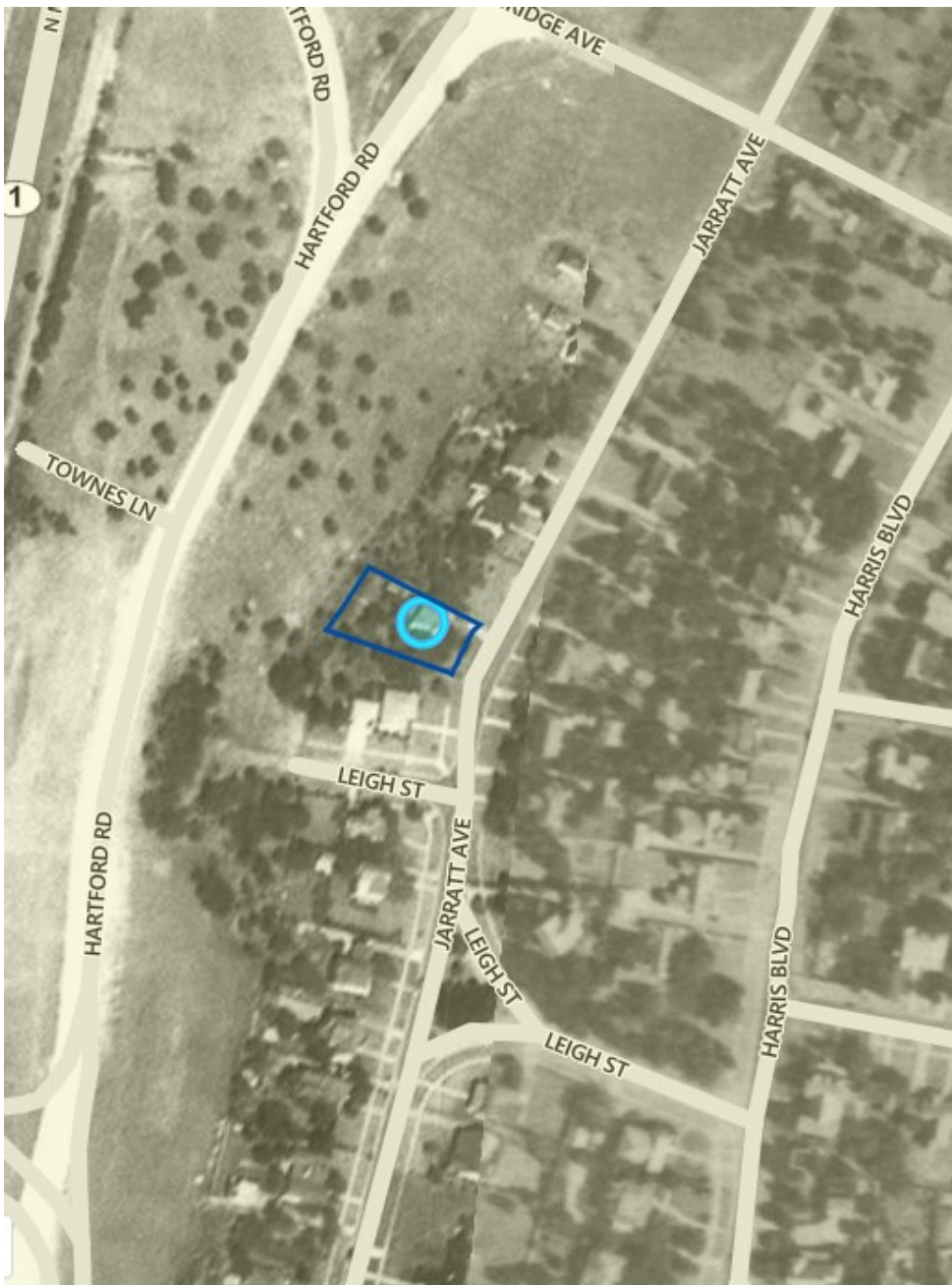


Figure A3-1. Aerial photo showing 2502 Jarratt Avenue and Pemberton Heights, 1940. Source: City of Austin Property Profile, accessed May 8, 2023, <https://www.austintexas.gov/GIS/Propertyprofile>.

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Figure A3-2. Aerial photo showing 2502 Jarratt Avenue, 1940. Source: City of Austin Property Profile, accessed May 8, 2023, <https://www.austintexas.gov/GIS/Propertyprofile>.

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Figure A3-3. Photo from the Historic Preservation Office review packet, 2015. Source: City of Austin Historic Preservation Office, Permit Review Application Packet for Historic Landmark Commission, 2502 Jarratt Avenue, NRD-2015-0105, 2015.

C.6 - 4

2502 Jarett

Circa 1938

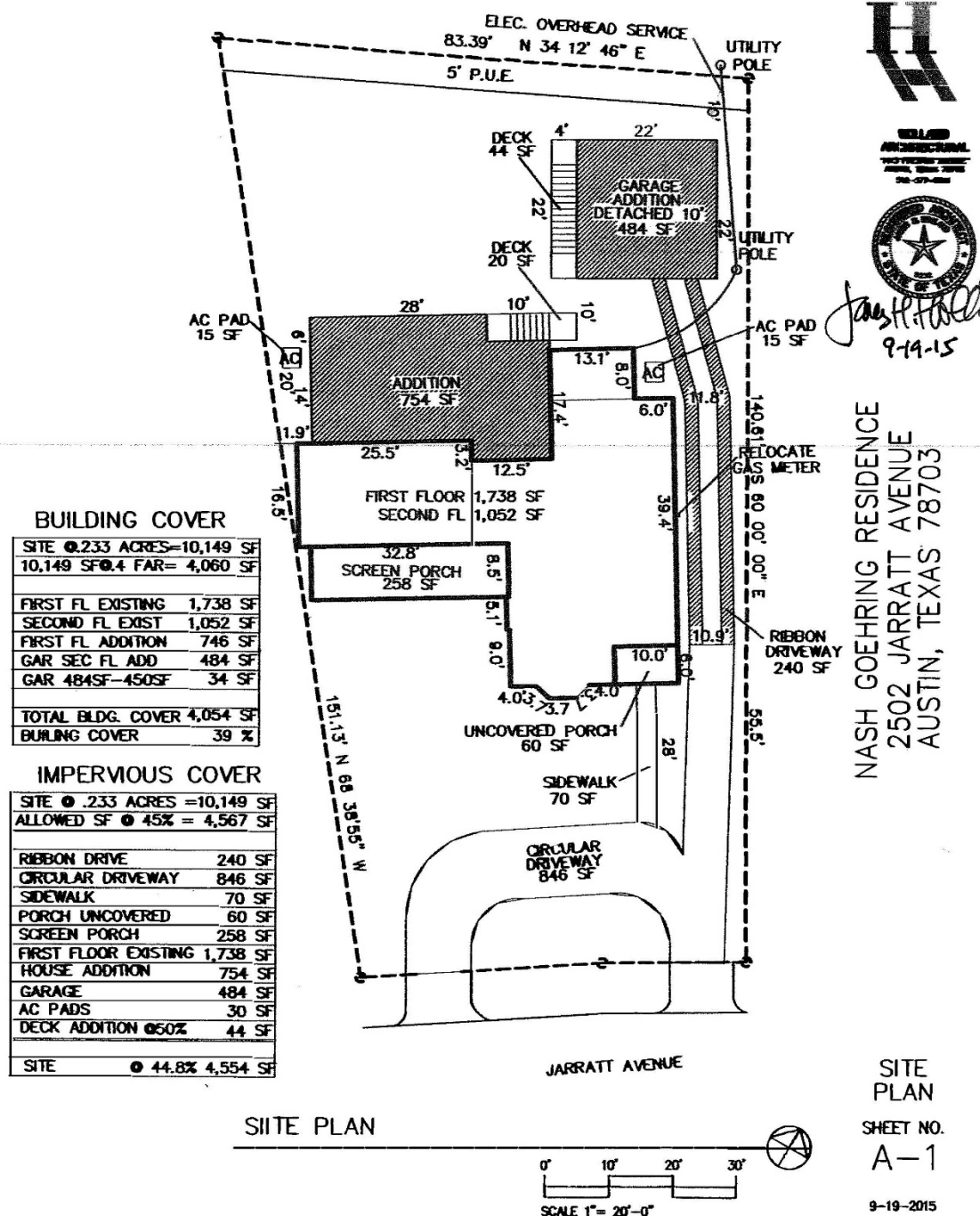


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Attachment A-4: Supplement for Section F.8 – Site Plan

Figure A4-1. Dimensioned site plan, dated September 19, 2015, 2502 Jarratt Avenue. Courtesy of homeowner Katherine Nash Goehring.

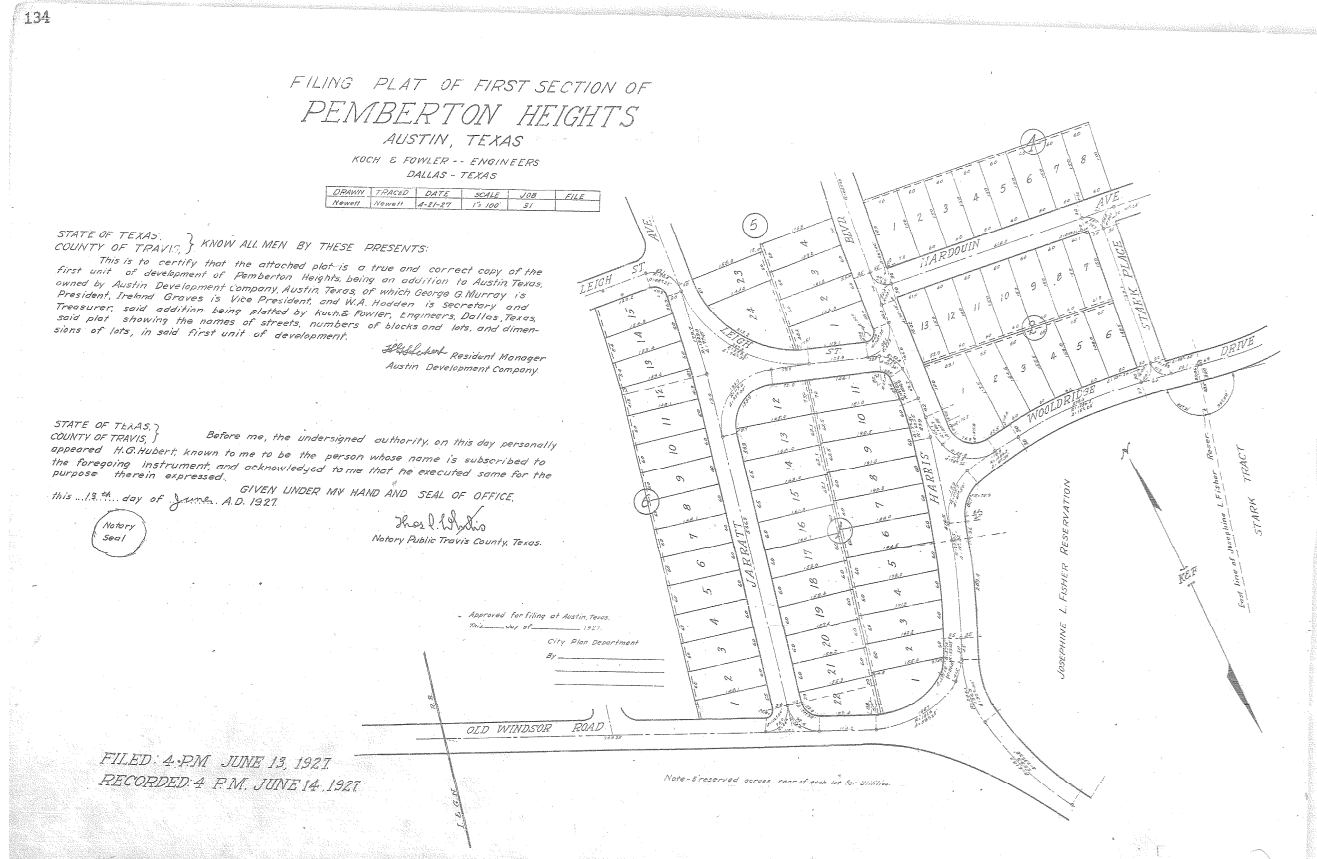
8.5X11 @ 1"=20'



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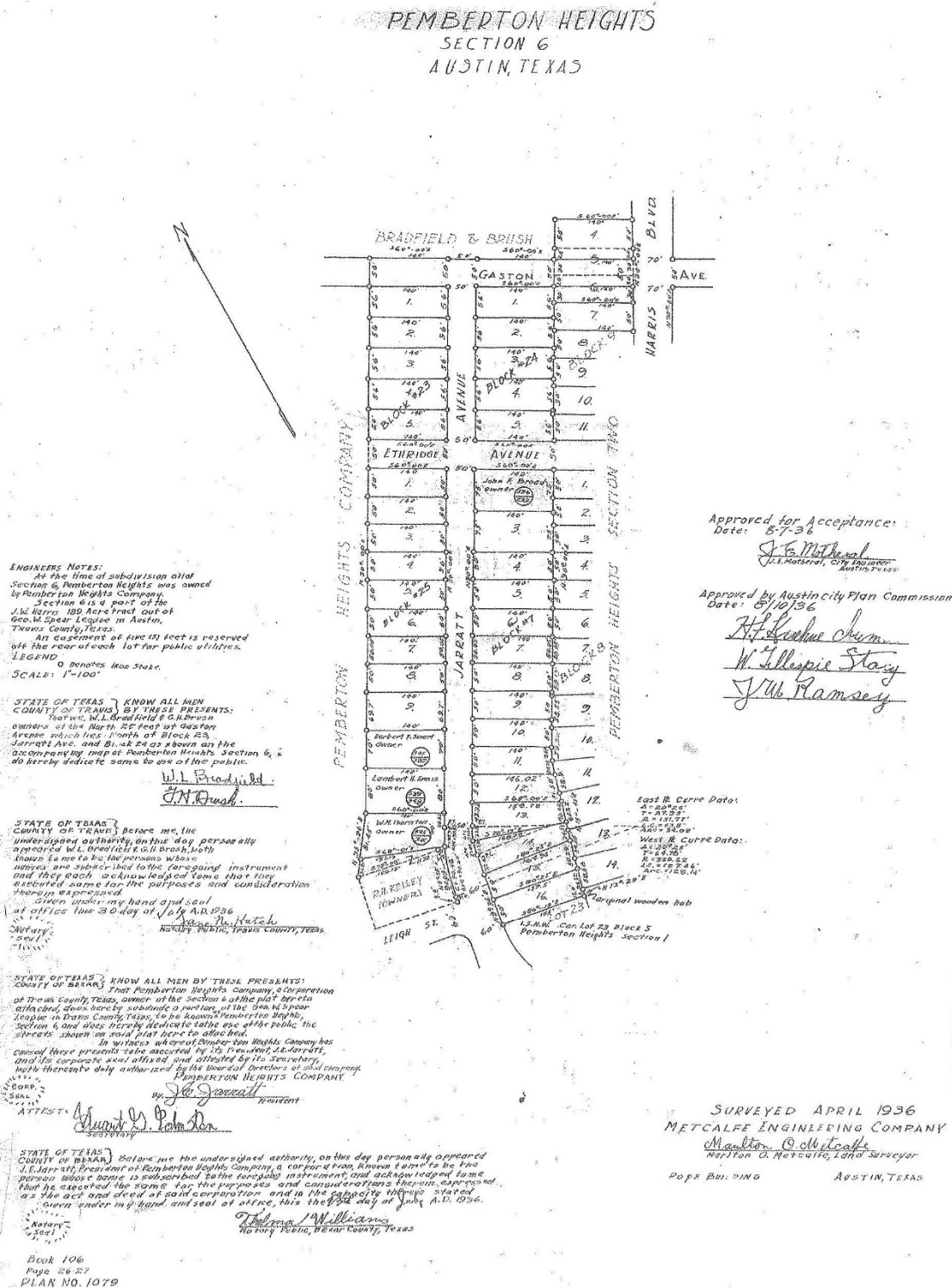
Attachment A-5: Supplement for Section F.9 – Historical Documentation

Figure A5-1. Original plat for Pemberton Heights Section 1, 1927. Source: Travis County Clerk.



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Figure A5-2. Original plat for Pemberton Heights Section 6, 1936. Note that 2502 Jarratt Avenue does not have a lot number. The designated property is identified as "W.M. Thornton owner." Source: Travis County Clerk.



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Figure A5-3. Sanborn Fire Insurance map from 1961 showing Pemberton Heights and 2502 Jarratt Avenue. Source: University of Texas Libraries.



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Figure A5-4. City of Austin work permit records for 2502 Jarratt Avenue, 1944-1975. Source: Austin History Center.

Joseph Rosenblum 2502 Jarratt Ave.
~~150~~ W.M. Thornton
 138 Tract
 Pemberton Hgts. Sec. 6
 addn. to a garage & relocate on lot
 26133 9-6-44 \$100.00
 day labor
 none
 9-25-73 138476 Judge Meade Griffin Frame addn. to
 side of exist. res. (bedrrom bath 432 sq.ft.
 10-20-75-152694-Noel J. Dolce-wanner- frm addn to
 rear of res = 2 sty \$10,000.00 water and sewer
 existng 190 sq ft. Addn to kitchen & 2nd fl.