

City of Austin - Historic Preservation Office
Historic Zoning Application Packet

F. 1: Historical Documentation – Deed Chronology

DEED RESEARCH

List Deeds chronologically, beginning with earliest transaction first and proceeding through present ownership. The first transaction listed should date at least back to when the original builder of any historic structures on the site first acquired the property (i.e., should pre-date the construction of any buildings/structures on the site). Please use the format delineated below.

For each transaction please include: name of Grantor/Grantee, date of transaction, legal description involved, price, and volume/page number of deed records. If there is a mechanic's lien please copy the entire document.

The property at 103 W. 33rd Street today encompasses all of Lot 4 of Block 2 of Aldridge Place, as well as the southernmost 18' of adjacent Lot 2 of Block 2 of Aldridge Place. The house sits on Lot 4, while a driveway connecting to Speedway is located on Lot 2. (See Figure 1 in Attachment A-1 and the Dimensioned Site Plan in Attachment A-3.) Deed transactions for both of these lots are summarized in Table F-1 herein.

Table F-1. Documentation of known ownership transactions for the property at 103 W 33rd Street, Austin, Texas 78705. Sources: Travis County Clerk Web Search, <https://www.tccsearch.org/RealEstate/SearchDetail.aspx>; Travis County Deed Records from the Portal to Texas History, crediting the Travis County Clerk's Office, <https://texashistory.unt.edu/explore/collections/TRCPR/>; and Austin American-Statesman archives from Newspapers.com.

Parcel(s)	Date	Transaction	Vol./Page
All of Lot 4, Block 2 Aldridge Place, a subdivision of parts of Outlots No. 73 and 74 in Division "D"	May 15, 1916	Lewis Hancock to Guilford S. Morley and Lucile Henry Morle	Vol. 285, Page 233A (Instrument # CNY0151008CNY)
	February 8, 1917	Guilford S. Morley and Lucile Henry Morley to Steve White	Vol. 293, Page 11A (Instrument # CNY0146346CNY)
All of Lot 2, Block 2 Aldridge Place, a subdivision of parts of Outlots No. 73 and 74 in Division "D"	May 24, 1919	Lewis Hancock to Steve White, \$1,850	Vol. 308, Pages 180-181 (Instrument # CNY0138459CNY)
	December 3, 1938	Steve White (brother) to Lucy Sheffield (sister)	Vol. 606, Page 110-111
Northern part of Block 2, Aldridge Place of Outlots No. 73 and 74, in Division D	March 20, 1940	Lucy Sheffield to Clark C. Campbell and wife Flora Williams Campbell (with Steve White retaining 18' along the Southern property line of Lot 2), \$8,000	Vol. 643 , Pages 220-221
All of Lot 4, Block 2 and the South 18 feet of Lot 2, Block 2 of Aldridge Place of Outlots No. 73 and 74, in Division D	June 17, 1941	Steve White, estate to Lucy W. Sheffield (sister of Steve White)	Probate Deed June 17, 1941, Lucy Sheffield Executor of Estate, documented in the <i>Austin American-Statesman</i> , June 18, 1941, p. 9 ¹
	Around June 4, 1965	Lucy W. Sheffield to Jerold Scoutt Buttrey & Barbara Hughes Buttrey, \$18,010 ²	Vol. 2971, Page 1640-1642
	March 8, 2023	Jerold Scoutt Buttrey and Barbara Hughes Buttrey to E. Loren Kirkpatrick & Sarah R. Beck \$1,400,000	Doc. # 2023023659

¹ Also see "Prominent Business Man Dies" [Steve White Obituary], *Austin American-Statesman*, May 29, 1941, p. 15.

² Note that Lucy Sheffield appears to have loaned the Buttreys the money to purchase the house, as documented by a release of lien made on June 4, 1965, for payment of \$18,000 from the Buttreys to Lucy W. Sheffield on November 26, 1986, documented in Travis County Deed Vol. 9987, pg. 788.

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F. 2: Historical Documentation – Occupancy History

OCCUPANCY RESEARCH

Using City Directories available at the Austin History Center or other information available, please provide a chronology of all occupants of the property from its construction to the present. For commercial property, please provide residential information on business owner as well.

Occupancy research is summarized in Table F-2 herein.

Table F-2. History of known occupancy at 103 W. 33rd Street, Austin, Texas 78705.

Year	Occupant Name and Reference	Sources
1919-1931	Steve White (husband) and Mercedes White (wife)	Polk's Austin City Directory, 1922, from the Austin History Center. Polk's Austin City Directory, 1924, from the Austin History Center. Austin City Directory, 1930, from the Austin History Center. "Mrs. Mercedes White" [obituary], <i>Austin American</i> , Nov. 8, 1931, from Newspapers.com, https://www.newspapers.com/image/385939706 .
1931-1934	Steve White (widower), Lucy Sheffield (sister of Steve White), Beverly Sheffield (son of Lucy Sheffield), John Cecil Sheffield Jr. (son of Lucy Sheffield)	Oral history interview with Sally Sheffield Attaway (granddaughter of Lucy Sheffield, daughter of Beverly Sheffield), March 12, 2026
1934-ca. 1940	Steve White (widower), Lucy Sheffield (sister of Steve White), John Cecil Sheffield Jr. (son of Lucy Sheffield), and Lenora Sheffield (wife of John, Jr.)	Oral history interview with Sally Sheffield Attaway (granddaughter of Lucy Sheffield, daughter of Beverly Sheffield), March 12, 2026 – noting that John C. Sheffield, Jr. and Leora moved to a back house in 1934 after marrying
ca. 1940-1941	Steve White (widower), Lucy Sheffield (sister of Steve White)	US Census Records, 1940, City of Austin, Precinct 3, Block Nos. 35-36, Page 11B, from Ancestry, https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2442/images/m-t0627-04148-00977 ³
1942-1944	Lucy Sheffield Bulger (wife), James A. Bulger (husband)	Oral history interview with Sally Sheffield Attaway (granddaughter of Lucy Sheffield, daughter of Beverly Sheffield), March 12, 2026 – noting that James A. Belger married Lucy Sheffield in 1942 and divorced 1944
ca. 1945-ca. 1950	Lucy Sheffield, Beverly Sheffield (Lucy's son), Lois Crow Sheffield (Beverly's wife), Stephen Sheffield (Beverly's son), Sally Sheffield (Beverly's daughter)	Oral history interview with Sally Sheffield Attaway (granddaughter of Lucy Sheffield, daughter of Beverly Sheffield), March 12, 2026 – noting Beverly Sheffield's family temporarily moved back into his mother's home after World War II ⁴
ca. 1950-1965	Lucy Sheffield	US Census Records, 1950, from Ancestry, https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/62308/image/s/43290879-Texas-024156-0003 ⁵ <i>Austin City Directory</i> , 1961, from the Austin History Center.

³ Note also that US Census records from 1940 show that John Sheffield, Jr. and his wife Lenora had relocated to 427 College Avenue, where they were living with Lenora's uncle and his family. At that time, Lucy Sheffield's other son – Beverly Sheffield – was living at 4606 Shoalwood Avenue with his wife Lois. (US Census Records, 1940, City of Austin, from Ancestry, <https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2442/images/m-t0627-04068-00008> and <https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2442/images/m-t0627-04148-00441>.) Beverly Sheffield sold his house at 4606 Shoalwood Avenue on June 1, 1942 (referenced in Travis County Deed Records, Vol. 719, Page 280, from the Portal to Texas History crediting the Travis County Clerk, <https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metapht1733659>). The sale in 1942 coincides with Beverly Sheffield's enrollment in the US Army in November 1942 during World War II. ("Beverly Sheffield, US Army World War II Enlistment Records," from Ancestry, <https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/8939/records/1125444>.)

⁴ Beverly Sheffield's obituary notes that his military service ended in 1945. "Beverly Stephen Sheffield" [obituary], *Austin American-Stateman*, Dec. 13, 1999, p. 13, from Newspapers.com.

⁵ By 1950, Beverly Sheffield and his family had moved to 2305 Bowman Avenue in Tarry Town. (US Census Records, 1950, from Ancestry, <https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/62308/images/43290879-Texas-016234-0049>). Sally Sheffield deeded the property at 2305 Bowman to Beverly S. Sheffield and wife, Lois C. Sheffield on May 11, 1957. (Travis County deeds Vol. 1817, Page 133.) Research to date has not yet located the deed for Lucy Sheffield's purchase of the house, but it is assumed to be around 1950 based on census records showing Beverly's relocation to the property. The house at 2305 Bowman Avenue was constructed in 1942 and remains

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Year	Occupant Name and Reference	Sources
1965-2023	Jerrold Scoutt Buttrey, Barbara Buttrey, Sarah Buttrey, Michael Buttrey	Conversations with Jerrold and Barbara Buttrey, spring 2026 – noting that Sarah and Michael moved after high school
2023-Current	E. Loren Kirkpatrick and Sarah R. Beck	Applicants

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F. 3: Historical Documentation – Biographical Data

Biographical data on owners and occupants as available. Please copy all information available, including newspaper articles, family records, marriage certificates, etc. For cemeteries, a list of burial names and biographical data on associated personages required. (Contact the Austin History Center for biography files, obituary records, census data, marriage and death records, etc. Other sources include previous occupants/owners or their descendants, company/organization archives, etc.).

Biographical data regarding significant occupants is provided in Section F.9 below.

F. 4: Historical Documentation – Significant Events

Information on historically significant events which occurred at the location, if known (see 3. above for research information).

N/A

F. 5: Historical Documentation – Color Digital Prints

Color digital prints showing full exterior views, including all elevations, setting, outbuildings, and details of structural and landscape features.

Refer to current photographs included in Attachment B at the conclusion of the application packet.

F. 6: Historical Documentation – Architect/Builder Information

Information on architect, builder, contractor and any craftsmen who worked on the buildings and structures on the site when available. (See 3. above for possible sources).

Information regarding Stephen White (builder, steamfitter, and plumber) is included in Section F.9 below.

F. 7: Historical Documentation – Historical Photograph Reproductions

Reproductions (high quality photocopies acceptable) of historical photographs when available (Sources include Austin History Center, previous owners and occupants or their descendants, company/organization archives, etc.).

Refer to Attachment A-1 for historic photographs.

F. 8: Historical Documentation – Site Plan

A dimensioned site plan or survey showing the tract in question and the location/placement of all buildings/structures on the tract.

Refer to Attachment A-3 for a dimensioned site plan of the property.

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F. 9: Historical Documentation – Historical Narrative

(See Attachment A for supplemental documentation related to the significance of the property.)

INTRODUCTION

The house at 103 W. 33rd Street, constructed in 1919 reflecting the Prairie and Craftsman architectural styles, is eligible for designation as a City of Austin historic landmark under Criteria i for architectural significance, Criteria ii for historical associations, and Criteria iii for community value. The property was owned by the White family from 1919 to 1941, when it was bequeathed to White's sister, Lucy Sheffield, who owned it until 1965. During this period, Beverly S. Sheffield, Lucy's son, resided at the house from 1932 to 1940 and again from 1949 to 1951.⁶ Sheffield, referred to as the "Godfather" of the Austin Parks and Recreation programs, was one of the city's most influential figures in the creation and development of recreational facilities that "are as intrinsic to Austin's identity as its music and its State Capitol Building."⁷ Beginning in 1965, Barbara and Jerrold Buttrey resided at the house, selling it to the current owners in March 2023. The following research outlines the historical context connecting the development of the house and neighborhood to broader significant historical trends. The narrative also demonstrates the architectural value, significant historical associations, and community value of the house.

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE ALDRIDGE PLACE NEIGHBORHOOD

The residence at 103 W. 33rd Street stands as a testament to Austin's early twentieth-century development, blending historically significant architectural associations with a rich civic legacy. Constructed in 1919 by Steve White of Donnelly and White Plumbers/Builders, the home was among the first developed lots in Aldridge Place—a residential subdivision crafted by Lewis Hancock to foster residential growth north of the expanding University of Texas at Austin (Figure 1).

Aldridge Place is a historic neighborhood known for its early twentieth-century residential development and architectural significance. Acquiring the land through a Texas Land Grant, Mirabeau B. Lamar, the second President of the Republic of Texas, originally owned the land in the 1840s. The area was later platted in 1912 by Lewis Hancock, a former Austin mayor and banker, who envisioned it as "the suburb beautiful" in line with the nationally popular City Beautiful movement.⁸

Development in Aldridge Place began in earnest in the late 1910s and early 1920s, attracting well-to-do professionals, university faculty, and local business leaders. The neighborhood features a mix of architectural styles, including Craftsman, Period Revival, Ranch Style, and Mid-century Modern homes, many designed by prominent local architects such as Hugo Kuehne, Roy L. Thomas, and Edwin C. Kreisle.

By 1941, Aldridge Place was nearly fully developed, with additional homes built in the postwar years. The neighborhood retains a high degree of architectural integrity, with intact historic-age residences, historic streetlamps, stone entry gates, and Hemphill Park – which was originally landscaped in 1912 and later enhanced (creek embankments along Hemphill Park) by Depression-era Works Progress Administration projects.⁹ Aldridge Place was designated as a local historic district in 2017.

CRITERIA I: ARCHITECTURAL STYLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF 103 W 33RD STREET

Reflecting a blend of the Prairie and Craftsman styles, the White-Sheffield home is an example of the ideals of the larger Arts and Crafts movement that emerged in the late 19th century (Figure 2, Photos 1-3). This architectural style blends characteristics of the Prairie style, including organic and horizontal lines, natural materials, and earthy tones that harmonize with the surrounding landscapes, best associated with architect Frank Lloyd Wright. Character-defining features include low-pitched roofs, wide eaves, exposed rafters,

⁶ Interview with Sally Sheffield Attaway, Feb. 10, 2026.

⁷ Kevin Fullerton, "The Man Who Taught Austin to Play," The Austin Chronicle, November 28, 1997, <https://www.austinchronicle.com/uncategorized-2/the-man-who-taught-austin-to-play-11730814/>.

⁸ Key Resources: The Hancock Neighborhood: A Urbane Oasis, HNA 1999; Austin History Center, vertical files; City of Austin, Historic Preservation Office; "History of the Central Austin Combined Neighborhood Planning Area," CACNP; The NUNA website: www.northuniversity.org

⁹ Ibid

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handcrafted details, brick exterior walls, porches with brick columns, or piers with stone coping. Similarly, the Craftsman style embraced simplicity in design and materials in its rejection of the exuberance of earlier Victorian-era styles. The Craftsman movement, popularized in the early twentieth century by furniture designer Gustav Stickley's magazine *The Craftsman*, emphasized structural honesty and integrated, rather than externally applied, expressive features into the form of the building. Character-defining features of the style include decorative brackets, exposed rafters, wide eaves, porches supported by brick or wood columns, and double-hung wood sash windows – often with divided lights in the upper sash.

When Aldridge Place was designated as a local historic district in 2016, the historic district application cited the house at 103 W. 33rd Street as a “exceptional example” of the Craftsman style.¹⁰ The White-Sheffield house features many of these character-defining features, including a wide porch with brick columns (Photo 4), large windows with divided lights that connect the house's interior to nature (Photo 5), and a low-pitch roof with exposed rafter-ends and knee brackets (Photos 2-3) – all of which embody the philosophy of the Prairie and Craftsman styles, rooted in harmony and naturalism.

Evolution after Initial Construction

Site Evolution

In 1917, the main house on the property was constructed on its current site, oriented north toward W. 33rd Street, set back about 42' from the street to create an ample front yard. A poured concrete driveway runs along the east side of the house, stamped with its original 1917 date (Photo 6). As early as 1920, the White family constructed the wood-frame, one-story rear carriage garage (visible on Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps by 1921, as shown in Figure 3). At some point prior to 1935, a second auxiliary building was constructed at the southwestern rear corner of the property, appearing on Sanborn Fire Insurance maps by 1935 (addressed as 103 ½, shown as Figure 4). Shortly thereafter, by 1937, historic aerial photos show the demolition of the circa 1920 garage and the small auxiliary building at the southeastern corner of the property, as well as the construction of a new two-story garage apartment had been constructed at the southeast corner of the property (visible on Sanborn Maps by 1965, Figure 5). Family memory indicates that John Sheffield, Jr. and his new wife moved to a back house after they married in 1934, perhaps initially the small auxiliary building at the southeast corner of the property, later moving to the larger and newer garage apartment at the southwest corner of the property. The circa 1937 garage apartment remains intact on the property today (Photos 7-9). The property's site plan and layout thus appear to have remained relatively unchanged since around 1937.

Evolution of the Main House

Historic photos document that the house originally was constructed in 1917 with wood exterior walls, a wraparound porch, and a wood-shingled roof (Figure 2). Over time, the house evolved to meet changing tastes and functional needs, but the overall form and character remained intact. By 1934, during the period when Steve White occupied the house, the original wood exterior walls were veneered with stucco and concrete tiles had been added to the roof, reflecting changing architectural tastes at the time (Figures 6-7, Photos 10- 11). Steve White's profession as a builder would have familiarized him with the latest building trends and given him access to the materials and labor needed to modernize his own home. Later, between 1974 and 1977, the wraparound portion of the front porch was enclosed – creating the rectangular porch footprint seen today and providing more space for the adjacent interior office (Photos 12-13, Figures 8- 9). Other changes to the house date from the Buttrey family's period of ownership are relatively minor and not visible from the front of the house, such as enclosing the rear attached screened rear porch in 1986 and remodeling the kitchen in 1986.¹¹

Integrity Assessment

The home retains a high level of integrity, featuring the original double-hung sash wood windows, doors, hardware, and antique glass. When necessary, the current owners have replaced broken windows with original antique glass and refurbished the original window screens and windows. All the original knob-and-tube electrical

¹⁰ Roger Binkley, Rick Iverson, and Janet Beinke, “Aldridge Place Local Historic District Application,” prepared for the City of Austin, 2016, from the City of Austin, <https://services.austintexas.gov/edims/document.cfm?id=273877>.

¹¹ Permit 1986-011810 BP, City of Austin Permitting, Accessed by Owner Jan. 2026, https://abc.austintexas.gov/web/permit/public-search-other?t_detail=1&t_selected_foldersn=571803&t_selected_propertyrsn=632048. This alteration likely correlates to the mechanics lien released by the Buttreys on Nov. 21, 1986, Travis County Deed Vol. 9987, pg. 788; This alteration likely correlates to the mechanics lien released by the Buttreys on Jan. 1, 1992, Travis County Deed Vol. 11850, pg. 544.

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circuits were replaced in 2023.¹²

CRITERIA II: HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

Stephen (Steve) White, Builder and First Owner and Occupant of 103 W 33rd Street

The builder and original owner of 103 W. 33rd Street—Steve White—holds significance as an influential figure in Austin's construction and mechanical industries (Figure 10). Steve White played a vital role in shaping the city's urban framework, building and owning multiple properties. White was born in Seguin, Texas, on July 27, 1880, and he worked as a steamfitter, plumber, and developer.¹³ He is first listed in the Austin Directory in 1888-1889, living at the home of M. Dunn (White's aunt) at 1504 E. 12th Street. The following additional historical background describes White's life before moving to 103 W. 33rd Street:

- "Plumbers John R. Donnelly and Stephen White established their heating and plumbing supply and contracting business here [in Austin] around 1905..."¹⁴
- "The 1910 U.S. Census shows Stephen White living with his aunt and uncle, Middleton and Mattie E. Dunn, at 1504 E. 12th Street in Austin, and he was not married. His uncle, Middleton Dunn, was a surveyor....He was a self-employed plumbing and heating contractor with offices at 905 Congress Avenue."¹⁵

By 1917, White constructed the White-Sheffield house, commemorated in the house's cornerstone (Photo 14). His occupancy in the house by 1917 was documented by his World War I draft card, as well as newspaper articles documenting his auto registration.¹⁶ Shortly thereafter:

Stephen and Mercedes White appear in the 1920 U.S. Census as the owners of the house at 103 W. 33rd Street in Austin. Stephen White was 39, Mercedes White was 33, had been born in Louisiana, and had no occupation listed. They had no children listed with them.¹⁷

In addition to his construction of 103 W. 33rd Street, White owned and developed the Street Elmo-Tel Hotel (now demolished). The Street Elmo-Tel, was designed in 1940 by renowned Austin architects Fehr & Granger, and later featured the iconic neon sign advertising "air-conditioned and HBO" (Figure 11).¹⁸ White also was active in the Chamber of Commerce, helping fund infrastructure projects across the city. His contributions extended beyond the realm of business, leaving a lasting impact on Austin's development in downtown, North University, and South Congress.

Transition to Sheffield Family Occupancy

Following Mercedes White's passing in 1931, White was left as a widower with no children. Around the time of Mercedes's death, Steve White's sister—Lucy Sheffield—moved into the house with her two college-aged sons, John Sheffield, Jr. and Beverly Sheffield.¹⁹ (Refer to Table 1 below for a summary of the White and Sheffield families.) Lucy Sheffield had been living as a widow since 1923, raising her two sons on her own (Figure 12). By around 1940, both John, Jr. and Beverly had married and moved to other households (as documented in the

¹² Restoration works since 2023 is documented by permit: 2024-084222 TP, 2024-087150 TP, 2023-034006 PP, 2023-045823 PP, and 2024-111923 PP.

¹³ "Prominent Business Man Dies" Austin American-Statesman, May 29, 1941, p. 15.

¹⁴ Zoning Change Review Sheet, Regular Meeting Backup, Historic Landmark Commission, City of Austin Permit, C14H-2020-0120, Nov. 2020. Note that this quote goes on to document that, "...and bought the building [905 Congress] in 1921. Donnelly and White moved their operations closer to the railroad tracks as their warehouse needs expanded in 1926, occupying the building at 3rd and Lavaca Streets for many years. They sold the [905 Congress] building to the Mutual Deposit and Loan Company in 1926."

¹⁵ HISTORIC LANDMARK COMMISSION JUNE 27, 2016, DEMOLITION AND RELOCATION PERMITS HDP-2016-0389 3400 CEDAR STREET. Note that White lived at 3400 Cedar Street for a brief time prior to moving into 103 W. 33rd Street.

¹⁶ HISTORIC LANDMARK COMMISSION JUNE 27, 2016, DEMOLITION AND RELOCATION PERMITS HDP-2016-0389 3400 CEDAR STREET. Note that White lived at 3400 Cedar Street for a brief time prior to moving into 103 W. 33rd Street. "Automobiles Registered," *Austin American-Statesman*, Mar. 22, 1917, p. 6.

¹⁷ HISTORIC LANDMARK COMMISSION JUNE 27, 2016, DEMOLITION AND RELOCATION PERMITS HDP-2016-0389 3400 CEDAR STREET

¹⁸ "Austin's New Motel Is Now Ready: Public Invited To Visit The Street Elmo-Tel"

The Austin American (1914-1973); Austin, Tex. 12 May 1940: 20.

¹⁹ US Census, Lucy Sheffield, 1934, from Ancestry; *Austin American-Statesman*, Dec. 27, 1934, p. 8; oral history interview with Sally Sheffield Attaway (granddaughter of Lucy Sheffield, daughter of Beverly Sheffield), March 12, 2026. Ms. Attaway suggested that John, Jr. may have moved into the house as early as 1928—the year he graduated from high school—to attend the University of Texas.

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Occupancy History above in Section F.2). Steve White and his sister Lucy Sheffield continued to live in the house until Steve's death in 1941.²⁰ As a widower with no heirs, Steve White bequeathed the property to his sister, Lucy Sheffield.²¹

Lucy Sheffield continued to live at 103 W. 33rd Street for most of her life, until about 1965. During that time, Lucy was a member of the Violet Crown Garden Club in 1938 and active in business and real estate.²² As a working businesswoman, Lucy was atypical of traditional grandmothers at the time, according to her granddaughter Sally Sheffield Attaway, who lived with Lucy and her parents in 103 W. 33rd Street from 1949 to 1951. Sally recalls Lucy's shared love of nature and the outdoors. Sally also recalled going to sing-alongs from 103 W. 33rd Street with her dad, Beverly, when he was the parks director. Stating, "Beverly was always a tour guide, never taking the same route twice, and he never being able to carry a tune."²³ Lucy's involvement in the Garden Clubs helped Beverly later unify the competing gardening clubs to form the Austin Botanical Gardens as Park Director (further discussed below).

Table 1. Summary of family relationships in the White and Sheffield families. Source: Ancestry.com.

Name	Dates of Birth-Death	Relationship(s)
Stephen ["Steve"] White	1880-1941	Husband to Mercedes White; sister to Lucy Sheffield; uncle to John Sheffield, Jr. and Beverly Sheffield
Mercedes White	1887-1931	Wife to Stephen White
Lucy Sheffield	1886-1971	Brother to Stephen White; wife to John C. Sheffield, Sr.; mother to John Sheffield, Jr. and Beverly Sheffield
John C. Sheffield, Sr.	1882-1923	Husband to Lucy Sheffield; father to John Sheffield, Jr. and Beverly Sheffield
John C. Sheffield, Jr.	1909-1979	Nephew to Stephen White; son to Lucy Sheffield; brother to Beverly Sheffield
Beverly Sheffield	1913-1999	Nephew to Stephen White; son to Lucy Sheffield; brother to John Sheffield, Jr.; husband to Lois Sheffield; father to Sally and Stephen Sheffield
Lois Crow Sheffield	1918-2012	Wife to Beverly Sheffield; mother to Sally and Stephen Sheffield
Sally Sheffield Attaway	1943-	Granddaughter to Lucy Sheffield; daughter to Beverly and Lois Sheffield
Stephen D. Sheffield	1947-	Grandson to Lucy Sheffield; son to Beverly and Lois Sheffield

Significant Resident: Beverly S. Sheffield, Austin Parks and Recreation Leader

During her tenure at 103 W. 33rd Street, Lucy Sheffield maintained a close relationship with her sons John Cecil Sheffield Jr. and Beverly S. Sheffield. Beverly would go on to become one of Austin's most revered civic leaders. Beverly was born in San Antonio and graduated from Alamo Heights School around 1930. After two years at St. Mary's University in San Antonio, Beverly moved to Austin in 1932 to attend the University of Texas (Figure 13), graduating in 1935 with a Bachelor of Science in Physical Education, and obtained a master's in education from the University of Texas in 1948. He later served as an Assistant Professor at the University of Texas in 1946, 1951, 1960, and 1961.²⁴

The Sheffield family came to Austin to visit their uncle Stephen White and aunt Mercedes Oakes White in the 1920s at a formative time in Beverly's youth.²⁵ Beverly's father, World War I veteran John C. Sheffield, had

²⁰ HISTORIC LANDMARK COMMISSION JUNE 27, 2016, DEMOLITION AND RELOCATION PERMITS HDP-2016-0389 3400 CEDAR STREET

²¹ Key Resources: Travis County Property Deed Records; "Goings Comings Doings", August 14, 1932, *Austin American Statesman*; "Prominent Business Man Dies," May 29, 1941, *Austin American Statesman*; *St. Edwards's Echo*, Austin, Tex, Vol. 4, No. 1, Ed. 1, October 1922, pg. 16 of 20.

²² [Lucy Sheffield Death Notice], *Austin American-Statesman*, Apr. 13, 1971, p. 10.

²³ Op Cit, Owner Interview with Sally Sheffield Attaway, Feb 10, 2026.

²⁴ Beverly Sheffield Resume, Sheffield Collection, Austin History Center

²⁵ Letter, John Sheffield to Beverly Sheffield, August 19, 1921

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passed away in March of 1923 in Galveston, Texas. These visits to Austin as a youth were Sheffield's earliest connection to Austin Parks, with Sheffield recalling his first swim in Barton Springs in 1923, and regularly joining his aunt Mercedes White for swims at 6:00 am when visiting Austin.²⁶ These early memories sparked his love of Austin.

Austin's abundant natural wonders would lead Beverly to seek a career in outdoor recreation, with considerable encouragement in personal correspondence from Dr. George Washington Carver from 1933 through 1934. Beverly's initial recreation training began as a counselor and lifeguard during the summer at the San Antonio YMCA from 1930 through 1931 (Figure 14), as well as at Byers Peak Ranch in 1932 and 1933. In 1931, Beverly was one of two Texans selected to attend the YMCA Youth Adventure in the World Fellowship Conference in Toronto, camping with one thousand boys from forty-nine different countries.²⁷ This trip was an important event in his life, leading to Beverly's friendship with Dr. George Washington Carver through the YMCA.

During the early 1930s, Beverly was introduced to George Washington Carver through his YMCA connections with a young youth leader, James Hardwick (Figure 15). Beverly developed correspondence with George Washington Carver, a renowned agriculturalist, professor, religious mystic, and inventor at the Tuskegee Institute (now Tuskegee University).²⁸ A series of intensely personal and inspired letters between Carver and Beverly Sheffield from 1933 through 1934 coincided with Sheffield's involvement with nature and healthy programs through his association with the YMCA. (For more detailed information, refer to the historical correspondence included within *Attachment A-2*.)

These early interactions with G.W. Carver and Beverly's YMCA training informed the young man's sense of inclusion, recreation, faith, and service to all Austinites, later demonstrated in his actions to integrate the Austin Parks system. They directly impacted the young Beverly Sheffield, and Carver's words of faith and encouragement led Beverly to work with young boys and explore the difference he could make for so many people through his work with the Austin Parks Department. These were the foundations defining his early life that would grow into the wonderful accomplishments Beverly achieved. Carver passed away in 1943 and was unable to experience the growth of a member of his "little family of his wholesome boys" who changed Austin in the most positive of ways. Carver identified and nurtured the great spirit within Beverly "Rev" Sheffield. These letters were written specifically when Beverly lived at 103 W. 33rd Street. Much like Dr. Carver's "God's Little Workshop," Beverly considered 103 W. 33rd Street to be a workshop for his vision for the Austin Parks, inspired by his love for nearby Hemphill Park and the neighborhood.

Beverly Sheffield immediately began implementing his ideas in 1934, at the outset of his long career with the Austin Parks Department. Beverly first volunteered as an Austin Playground Leader before he was hired full-time by the Austin parks department in 1934 as a lifeguard. Over his career, his positions with the Austin parks department would include:

- Aquatics Director (1935-1937),
- 1937 Supervisor (1937-1939),
- Assistant Director of Austin Parks Department (1939—ca.1941),
- Interim Acting Director of the Austin Parks Department (ca. 1941—1942), and
- 1946 Parks Director.²⁹

As aquatics director between 1934 and 1935, Beverly was actively involved in the purchase of Deep Eddy Pool and the construction of its bathhouse with the help of the Civilian Conservation Corps, as well as the bathhouse at Barton Springs. Under his direction, he operated and opened pools at Westenfield Neighborhood Park (1934), Shipe Park (1934), Palm Park (1934), Metz Neighborhood Park (1935), Big Stacy (1937), Ramsey Park (1941), and East Avenue Park (1941), and the expansion of Rosewood Pool (1948). Notably, these pools were spread across Austin in a diverse variety of neighborhoods, bringing recreational facilities to all Austinites, despite the spatial segregation imposed at the time.

Another outgrowth of Sheffield's creative discovery at 103 W. 33rd Street was the Austin Athletic Club, created

²⁶ Oral History: Cactus Pryor and Beverly Sheffield, February 10, 1988, Sheffield Archives, Austin History Center

²⁷ "Accomplishments of 2 S.A. School Youths Win World Meet Trip Over 300 Other Boys," World San Antonio Evening News, May 1931.

²⁸ Carver worked to establish the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama under Booker T. Washington's direction.

²⁹ Austin Parks Department Annual Report 1937, Sheffield Archives, Austin History Center

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by Sheffield in 1934 (Figure 16). The Austin Athletic Club encouraged recreational activities, dance classes, plays, social recreation, and community dances held at various locations, including UT and Zilker Park. Membership was only one dollar, making it accessible to Austinites from varied economic backgrounds. By 1936, Austin Athletic Club membership had increased to more than 1,000 residents. That same year, the bandstand at Zilker Park was built from donated materials to host club functions.³⁰ By 1937, the Austin directory notes that Sheffield served as the manager of the Austin Athletic Club.³¹

Of the many accomplishments at the Parks Department in his early tenure, one of Mr. Sheffield's fondest accomplishments was the creation of performance programs at the Zilker Hillside Theater in 1937 (renamed the Beverly Sheffield Zilker Hillside Theater in 1997). In an interview with Cactus Pryor—a famous Austin humorist, radio personality, and actor—Sheffield recalls the creation of the Zilker Hillside Theater with no resources or support.³² Beverly recounts personally collecting items for the stage from his home at 103 W. 33rd Street, and planting moonflowers/morning glory for the backdrop.³³ Sheffield called the performance program at the theater the "Recreation, Rhyme, and Rhythm Program." The program reflected his own playwriting skills, as well as his brother John C. Sheffield Jr.'s participation in theater in Austin while living at 103 W. 33rd Street. A preview of his work creating the Zilker Hillside Theater is evidenced in Beverly's own play and story "Rags" — which he was writing when he moved to Austin, inspired by his dog. (See Figure 13.) As Beverly remembered later in life, "Of the things I did, the theater was the neatest thing...I was so personally involved; I emceed it and put together the programs."³⁴ An article from *The Austin Chronicle* describes the importance of theater programming to the Austin community:

In the Thirties, playgrounds were the backbone of the parks system. During summers, the city planned and directed organized activities – from card games to storytelling to drama productions – throughout the days and into the evenings...He worked with troubled youth in the city's East Austin, as part of the program to keep juvenile offenders out of trouble, Sheffield organized a boys club for which he acquired an office and a few bicycles so members could operate a messenger service.³⁵

For a few hours each week, Sheffield was the man a Depression-era city depended on for fun.³⁶

These early Parks Department accomplishments all occurred under Sheffield's leadership during the period from 1934 to around 1940, while he resided at 103 W. 33rd Street.³⁷ Beverly Sheffield left Austin to serve in the Navy in World War II from 1943 through 1945—where he fought, ironically, in the "Sheffield Blitz"—and returned to Austin to head the Parks department in 1946 (Figure 17).³⁸

CRITERIA IV: COMMUNITY VALUE

Significant Community Contributions: Sheffield's Leadership Desegregating the Austin Park System

In addition to the lasting physical improvements Beverly made to Austin Parks, one of his most impactful contributions was leading the City to embrace all Austinites through the desegregation of Austin's parks. Sheffield's training of Black lifeguards at Rosewood Pool in 1934 was an early indication of his inclusive approach to recreation.

Recreation was strictly segregated then, and the black pool was Rosewood. Would you believe that when I went over there, I discovered that the black lifeguard (named Red Fox)³⁹ had not been trained? I was probably the first white person to get into the Rosewood pool, but I trained that lifeguard," Beverly continues, "when the decision was made against segregating the restrooms in the new auditorium, and when the first Mexican-American softball team played on a previously all-white field. Sheffield was ready to open up the

³⁰ Austin Parks Department Report 1941, Beverly Sheffield Archives, Austin History Center

³¹ Morrison & Fourny, *Austin (Texas) City Buyer's Guide Directory*, 1937, Austin History Center

³² Cactus Pryor - Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cactus_Pryor, Owner Accessed, Jan 2026.

³³ Cactus Pryor Interview with Beverly Sheffield, February 10, 1988, Sheffield Archive, Austin History Center.

³⁴ The Man Who Taught Austin to Play, Kevin Fullerton, November 28, 1997, *Austin Chronicle*.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ [Various articles], *Austin American-Statesman*, Sep. 7, 1939.

³⁸ U.S., Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death Files, 1850-2010, from the Austin Public Library.

³⁹ Oral Interview on April 9, 1986, Beverly Sheffield by Julie Strong for the "Sixth Street: The Image of the Black Entrepreneur." Exhibit.

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*recreation facilities to all citizens years before it was mandated through the courts.*⁴⁰

During his time as a lifeguard, Sheffield was the only Red Cross Instructor in the city, remembering that, "...I would travel from white pools to black pools to give the Red Cross Swimming Test."⁴¹ Beverly was adamant about safe access to recreation for all through the proper training of lifeguards throughout Austin.

After becoming the Parks Director in 1946, Beverly Sheffield used his leadership role to desegregate all parks facilities across Austin, starting with the Municipal Golf Course. Beverly Sheffield told the mayor he wanted to let Black residents play at Lions Golf Course. Beverly met with the Golf Association at Hancock Recreation Center to garner support for the Parks department plans at Lions, and all were amenable to his plans. In an interview, Sheffield recounts:

*The City's first integration of our park and recreation system really occurred on our Lions' municipal golf course [in 1951]. We had made up our minds that when the first black people came out and put money down there to play golf, they were going to be allowed to play golf. Sheffield continues, "And then I remember at the Coliseum we took the signs off the restrooms. We decided the time was right. No one told us to do that. There wasn't any big commotion from the city council, and I didn't get any directive from the city manager's office or the city council. In my department, the Recreation and Parks Department, we decided it was time to do it. So we took the signs off. I remember when we opened the municipal auditorium, Palmer Auditorium. At the opening program, I sat with the assistant city manager and the new director, who was going to take charge of the auditorium and the coliseum. And he said, "You've got your signs up out there by the rest rooms?" And I said, "Forget it. We've already taken the signs down at the Coliseum, and you just don't need to worry about it." So that all happened.*⁴²

Sheffield's work to desegregate Lions' Municipal Golf Course is considered "the earliest integration of a public golf course in the southern United States."⁴³ Sheffield's initiative to informally desegregate the Austin Park System also included the removal of segregated bathroom signs at Palmer Auditorium in the 1950s.⁴⁴ Beverly Sheffield also allowed the City Coliseum to be rented by Black groups in January 1951, marking a broadening of the use of the Parks department to all Austinites.⁴⁵ These steps toward desegregation occurred ten years before the Park system was formally desegregated in the late 1960s. These moves to integrate Austin were likely an outgrowth of the correspondence Sheffield maintained with famous innovator, mentor, and teacher George Washington Carver and informed his sense of civic duty and understanding of faith and healthy living for all (included in *Attachment A-2*).⁴⁶ Sally Sheffield Attaway stated her dad, Beverly, used to tell her, "All Blood is Red," no matter the color of our skin.⁴⁷

In addition to desegregating existing parks facilities, Sheffield also collaborated with Black leaders in East Austin to build new parks facilities that met the community's needs. In one oral history interview, Sheffield talks about the important impact and leadership of Reverend Dr. Everett H. Givens in accomplishing the Parks' goals in East Austin.⁴⁸ Dr. Givens was a pivotal figure in Austin's Black history, known for his advocacy and contributions to the community. He was one of the first Black dentists in Austin and a World War I veteran.⁴⁹ Dr. Givens would explain to Sheffield how things were accomplished in East Austin, which, in that era, often involved political tradeoffs. For example, Sheffield learned how Dr. Givens would lobby Mayor Tom Miller (who served from 1933 through 1949 and again from 1955 through 1961) and Mayor Taylor Glass (who served from 1949 through 1951) to support the

⁴⁰City of Austin Employee, "Beverly Has Created a Rich Legacy", Karen Strong, March 1978, pg. 8.

⁴¹Beverly S. Sheffield Vita, March 17, 1988

⁴²Marcell Delvin Interview with Beverly Sheffield, Pg. 15, May 5, 1993, University of Texas Historic Structures Documentation Class Project, Sheffield Archives, Austin History Center,

⁴³"Desegregation of Lions Municipal Golf Course" [Historical Marker — Atlas Number 5507015772], Texas Historical Commission Historic Sites Atlas, <https://atlas.thc.texas.gov/Details?atlasnumber=5507015772>.

⁴⁴Key Resources: "The Man Who Taught Austin to Play", Kevin Fullerton, November 28, 1997, Austin Chronicle; "Bev Sheffield has Created A Rich Legacy", Karen Strong, March 1987, City of Austin Employee Spotlight, Sheffield Archives – Austin History Center

⁴⁵"City's Policy on Coliseum Includes Use by Negroes." Austin American Statesman, Jan. 19, 1951

⁴⁶Letters from George Washington Carver to Beverly Sheffield, Beverly Sheffield Archives, Austin History Center

⁴⁷Op Cit, Interview with Sally Sheffield Attaway, Feb. 10, 2026.

⁴⁸Oral Interview Beverly Sheffield by Julie Strong April 9, 1986, "Sixth Street: Image of the Black Entrepreneurs".

⁴⁹Robert Faires, "In We Are Here! Living the Legacy of Dr. Givens, Remembering East Austin's Past and Fighting for Its Future," *Austin Chronicle*, July 30, 2020, <https://www.austinchronicle.com/arts/in-we-are-here-living-the-legacy-of-dr-givens-remembering-east-austins-past-and-fighting-for-its-future-12004784/>.

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Black community and help implement Sheffield's park ambitions for the East Austin.

One early example of Sheffield's work in East Austin was the construction of the Dorris Miller Auditorium at Rosewood Park, completed in 1942.⁵⁰ Planning for the project began around 1939, when Beverly Sheffield was serving as Assistant Director of Austin Parks Department, under Jim Garrison (who served as Austin's first Parks Director from 1928 through late 1941).⁵¹ By 1947, Sheffield had helped oversee construction of a new integrated pool at East Avenue Park (no longer extant, located near present-day Disch-Falk Field near Martin Luther King Boulevard and N. IH-35). The East Avenue pool hosted the newly formed Austin Athletic Club, which aimed to coach young people in competitive swimming.⁵² Another significant example of a park development in East Austin during Sheffield's tenure as the Parks Director was the Downs Field baseball facility. To establish Downs Field, Sheffield worked with Givens, along with George Mabson, the caretaker of Rosewood Park. Mabson had a barroom in his house off Rosewood Avenue, where Mr. Mabson would entertain Black and white politicians to accomplish shared goals. Mr. Mabson would share these intrigues with Beverly, as Mr. Mabson was the person who would do the legwork for Rev. Givens. The two helped Beverly Sheffield implement Sheffield's idea to swap land with a nearby school for a baseball field. The Parks Department originally built a baseball ballpark in 1949 on E.12th Street at Springdale Road on City-owned land associated with present-day Givens Park.⁵³ However, Rev. Givens wanted the baseball park to be closer to the historic nexus of Austin's Black community around Rosewood Park. When nearby Campbell Elementary School was looking for land, Beverly Sheffield proposed a land swap, trading school-owned land for park land. When the exchange was finalized in 1954, the Parks Department received land on E. 12th Street at Boggy Creek—which previously had been used as the Anderson High School football team's practice field—using the site to permanently locate Downs Field, today known as Downs-Mabson Field.⁵⁴ Givens was instrumental in rallying the Black community to get political support and financial support from the City for improvement and maintenance of Downs Field, including public works to pave streets. In exchange, Rev. Givens continued to support Mayor Tom Miller, helping him hold the mayoral office through 1961.

Sheffield also recalled Rev. Givens involvement in the improvements to Rosewood Park after World War II. This included the expansion of Rosewood Pool to a 35,000-gallon pool for \$68,000, doubling its size. The expansion was made possible after a Bond Election in 1946 of \$768,000, the first Bond Capital Improvement since 1926; Rosewood Park was 8.8% of that Bond proposal amount and therefore needed political support. Beverly spoke about Jim Garrison, Head of Parks Department, working to coordinate between the USO and the City for federal recreation investments for former Black Soldiers at the Rosewood Recreation Center before Pearl Harbor. Jim Garrison shipped out the day after Pearl Harbor, and Beverly recalls later implementing the plan after funds were approved, allowing the USO to take over and improve the Rosewood Recreational Center during his leadership at PARD.

In terms of Mexican-American integration, Sheffield recalls how he sat with Roy Guerrero (Mexican-American civil leader, Director of the Pan American Recreation Center, and later Deputy Parks Director) and talked about dealing with the terrible discrimination against Mexican-American citizens.⁵⁵ The Parks Department built a softball field near the Chalmers Courts public housing complex (primarily white) in the mid-1950s, located at present-day Pan-American Park.⁵⁶ The land previously had been associated with adjacent Zavala Elementary School, but the Parks Department acquired the land from the school district in 1953. Mexican-American teams would play at the field, which led fights to break out with the white neighbors at Chalmers. Sheffield and the Parks Department put their foot down and would not tolerate discrimination. The Parks Department decided to try organized softball games between white teams and Mexican-American teams. While they feared what might happen, they went ahead, and Sheffield remembered it as a success, helping tensions lessen in the parks.⁵⁷ By

⁵⁰ "The History of Rosewood Park -- Dorris Miller Auditorium," Austin Parks Foundation, austinparks.org, accessed Jul. 17, 2026.

⁵¹ "Parks and Recreation Department Guide – Sources of Information Relating to Austin Parks," prepared for the Austin History center, 2002, updated 2017, from the Austin Public Library, <https://library.austintexas.gov/library/2022-04/PARD-resource-guide.pdf>.

⁵² "Aquatic Club Meets Tuesday," *Austin American-Statesman*, Sep. 21, 1947, p. 18, from Newspapers.com.

⁵³ "Downs Field" [Historical Marker – Atlas Number 5507017811], Texas Historical Commission Historic Sites Atlas, <https://atlas.thc.texas.gov/Details?atlasnumber=5507017811>.

⁵⁴ "Downs Field" [Historical Marker – Atlas Number 5507017811], Texas Historical Commission Historic Sites Atlas, <https://atlas.thc.texas.gov/Details?atlasnumber=5507017811>.

⁵⁵ "Raul 'Roy' Guerrero" [obituary], *Austin American-Statesman*, Nov. 8, 2001, p. 24, from Newspapers.com; Marcell Delvin Interview with Beverly Sheffield, Pg. 15, May 5, 1993, University of Texas Historic Structures Documentation Class Project, Sheffield Archives, Austin History Center

⁵⁶ The baseball field is visible on historic photos in 1958 but not in 1952. See historicaerials.com.

⁵⁷ Marcell Delvin Interview with Beverly Sheffield, pg. 15, May 5, 1993, University of Texas Historic Structures Documentation Class

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1956, the Parks Department opened the newly constructed Pan American Recreation Center just east of the baseball field at Pan-American Park, which evolved into an important gathering place for the Mexican-American community.⁵⁸

Additional desegregation efforts undertaken by Beverly Sheffield included allowing Black players to participate in teams together with white players in Austin's softball leagues. He worked with the help of Phil Saunders, a local attorney who helped initiate the idea. Beverly noted that he did those things without a lot of fanfare, and there were never any City Council directions to make these integration moves.⁵⁹

CONCLUSION

The White-Sheffield House was the location where Sheffield crafted his ideas for recreation and learned to dream and play as a child and young man. His time in Aldridge Place, Hemphill Park, and West 33rd Street led to these fantastic programs, including social gatherings, drama, athletics, dance, and general cultural enrichment before the advent of television and air conditioning during the Great Depression.

Beverly Sheffield's importance to the community and his leadership of the Austin Parks Department from 1934 to 1973 deserve recognition and accolades (Figure 17). The White-Sheffield home was a significant creative resource for Sheffield during his early career, culminating in his long career with the Parks Department. The house at 103 W. 33rd Street was a pivotal place where he cultivated his love for recreation and the study of healthy living (Figures 18 and 19). The house represents Sheffield's enormous contribution to the city and the development of community within its neighborhoods by supporting recreational facilities for all members of the populace.

More than a home, the White-Sheffield house at 103 W. 33rd Street serves as a living document of Austin's history—a bridge between craftsmanship, urban progress, and environmental stewardship. Its walls hold the stories of builders, dreamers, and civic champions whose contributions continue to shape the city's identity. The house has been a host to community events, meetings, piano recitals, and most importantly, a creative home base for young Beverly Sheffield, whose work has continued to have a positive impact on the recreation, quality of life, and sense of community that are foundational to the City of Austin. The house achieves significance through its historical associations and community value derived from Sheffield. The house is also architecturally significant, as an excellent example of a Craftsman and Prairie style bungalow with a high degree of integrity.

Project, Sheffield Archives, Austin History Center,

⁵⁸ "Oswaldo 'A.K.' Cantu Pan American Recreation Center," Preservation Austin, accessed Jul. 18, 2026, <https://www.preservationaustin.org/news/east-austin-barrio-landmarks-oswaldo-ab-cantu-pan-american-recreation-center>.

⁵⁹ Marcell Delvin Interview with Beverly Sheffield, Pg. 15, May 5, 1993, University of Texas Historic Structures Documentation Class Project, Sheffield Archives, Austin History Center.

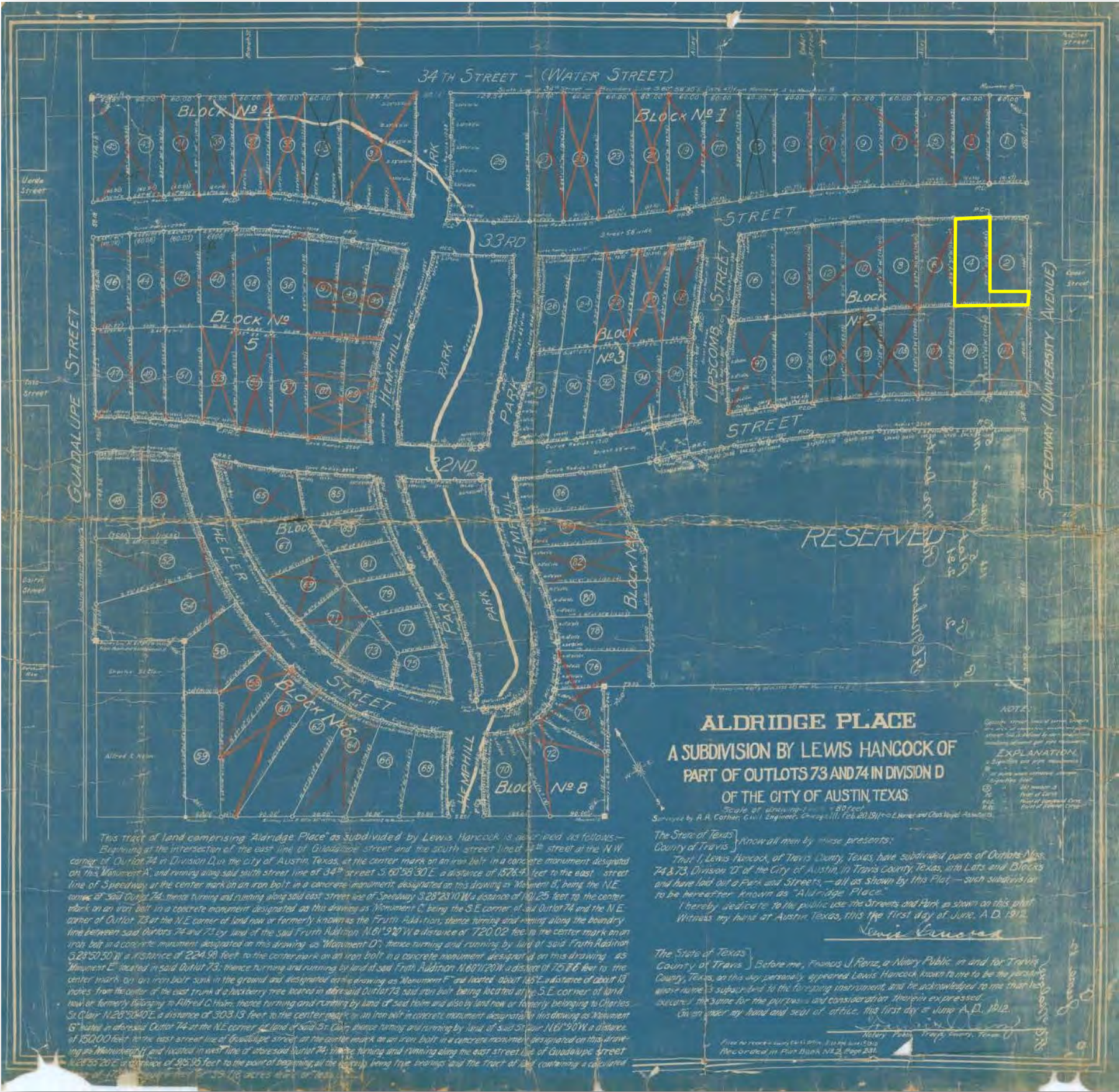
Attachment A

Attachment A: Historical Documentation to Supplement Section F

ATTACHMENT A-1: HISTORIC FIGURES

Site Evolution

Figure 1. Original plat map for the Aldridge Place subdivision, 1912. The property at 103 W. 33rd Street includes all of Lot 4 of Block 2, as well as the southernmost 18' of Lot 2 of Block 2 – roughly outlined in yellow. (For a dimensioned site plan, refer to Attachment A-3 below.) Source: Roger Binkley, Rick Iverson, and Janet Beinke, "Aldridge Place Local Historic District Application," prepared for the City of Austin, 2016, from the City of Austin, <https://services.austintexas.gov/edims/document.cfm?id=273877>. Also recorded in Volume 2, Page 231, Plat Records, Travis County, Texas.

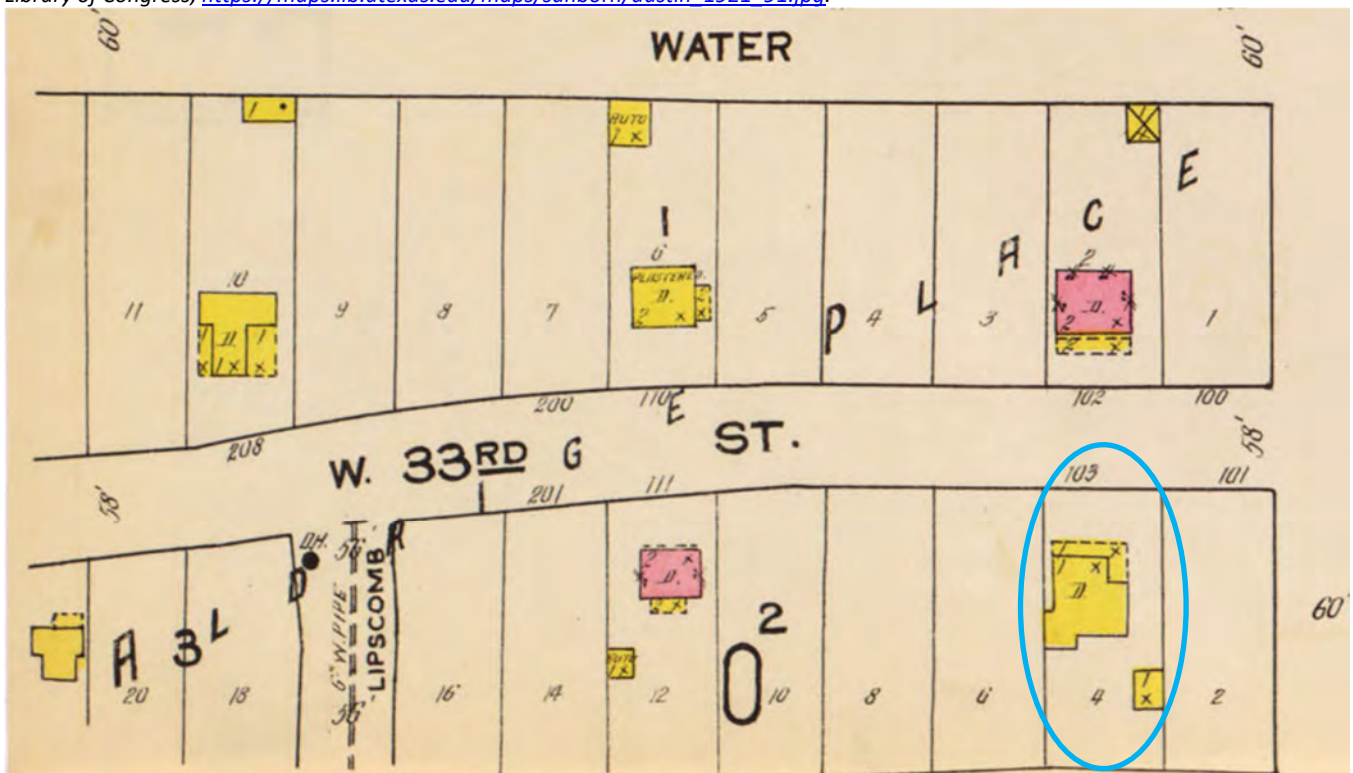


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Figure 2. Photo of 103 W. 33rd Street, facing southeast,, estimated to be from 1920. Source: Barbara Buttrey family archive.

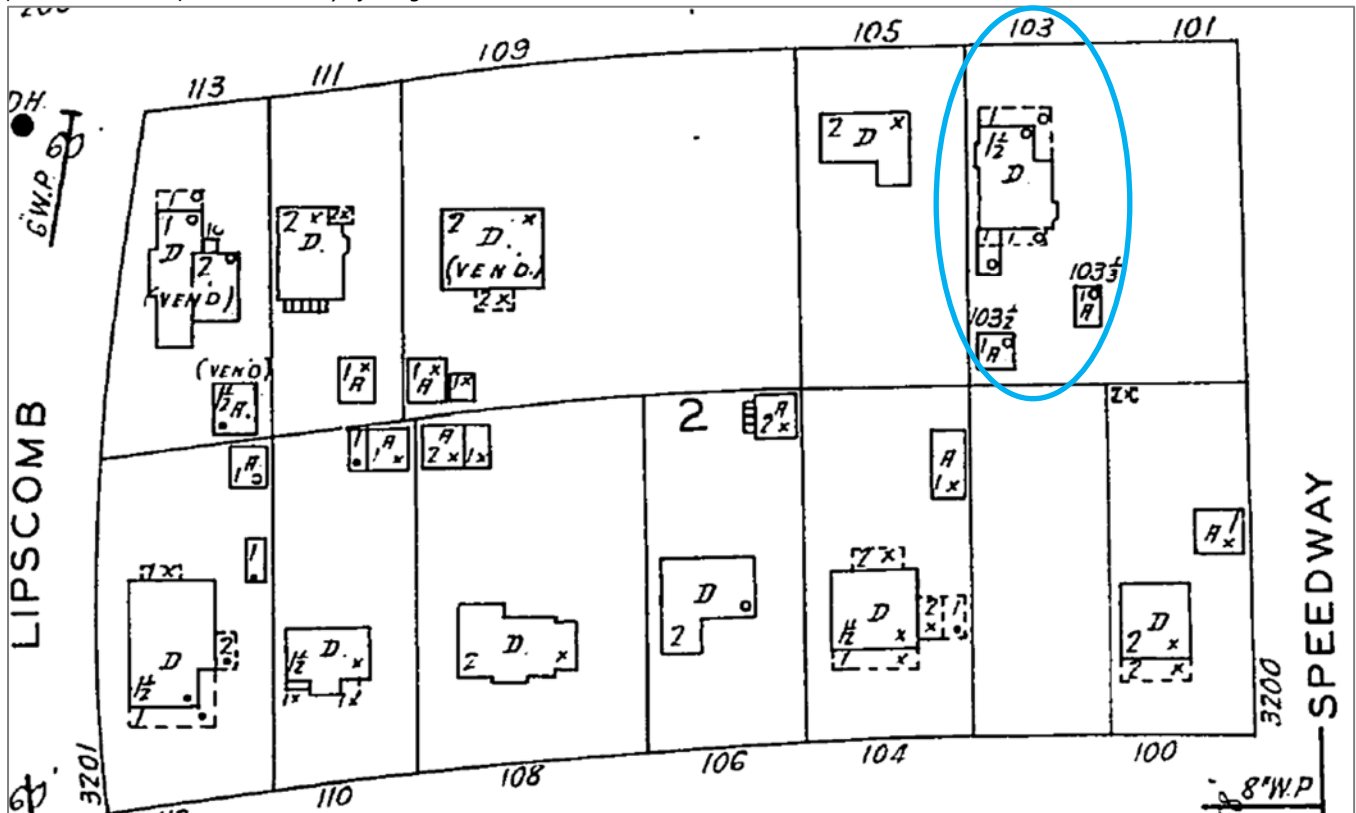


Figure 3. Detail of the Sanborn Fire Insurance map of Austin from 1921, sheet 91, with 103 W. 33rd Street circled. Note the number of undeveloped lots in the neighborhood at the time. Source: University of Texas, Perry-Castañeda Library Map Collection, crediting the Library of Congress, https://maps.lib.utexas.edu/maps/sanborn/austin_1921_91.jpg.



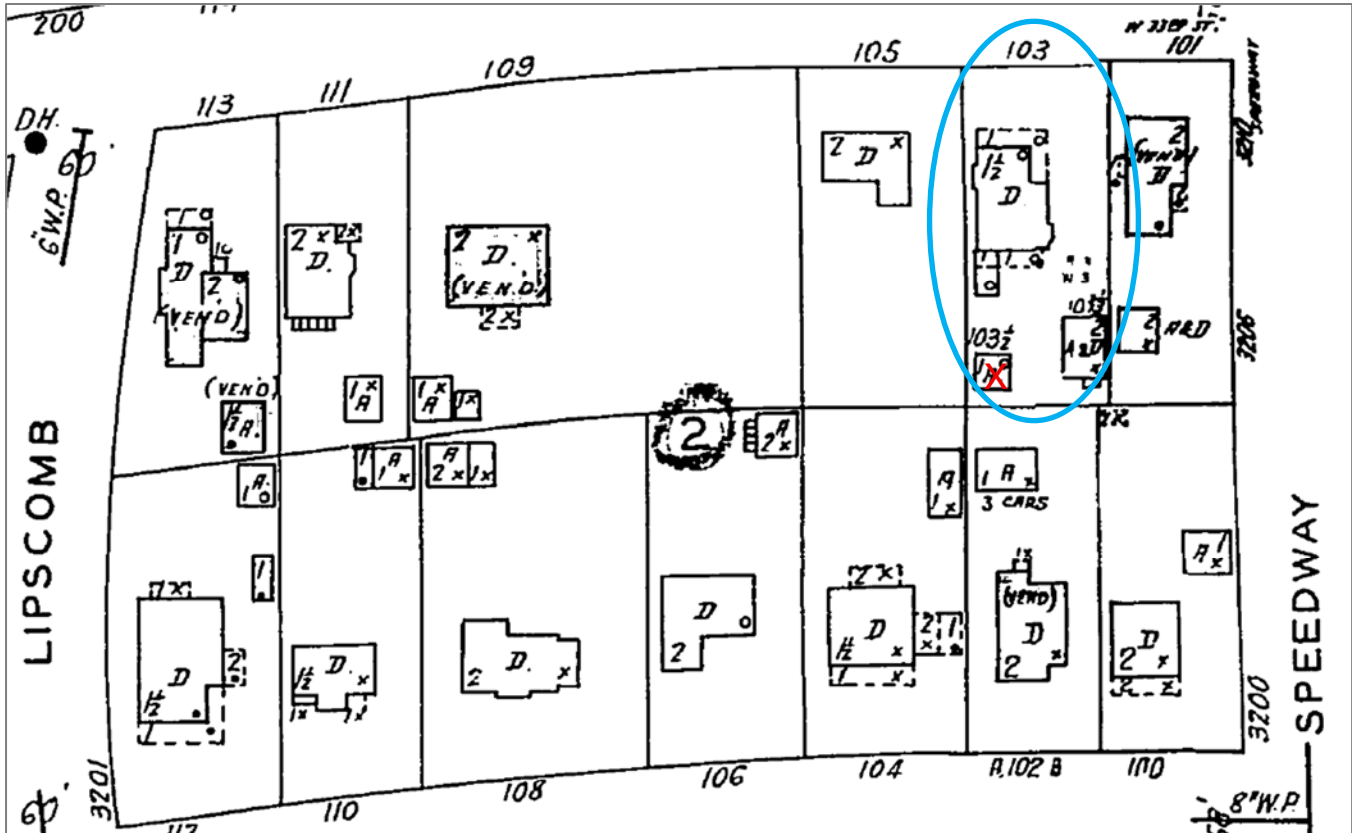
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Figure 4. Detail of the Sanborn Fire Insurance map from 1935, sheet 302, with the property at 103 W. 33rd Street circled. Note that the 1920 garage remains intact (labelled as 103 1/3), while a new garage has also been added at the southwest corner of the property (labelled as 103 1/2). Source: Library of Congress.



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Figure 5. Detail of the Sanborn Fire Insurance map from 1965, sheet 302, with the property at 103 W. 33rd Street circled. Note the addition of the garage apartment at southeast corner of the property, marked with a “2” and a “D” indicating that it’s two stories in height and includes a dwelling unit (likely constructed around 1937 based on aerial photos). Note also that aerial photos suggest that the “103 ½” unit was demolished around 1937 (marked with a red X). Source: Library of Congress.



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Evolution of the Main House

Figure 6. Photo of 103 W. 33rd Street in 1934. Note that the stucco veneer and concrete tile roof are extant by this time. Source: Sheffield-Attaway family archive.



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Figure 7. Photo provided by previous owner Barbara Buttrey, exact date unknown, likely during the Buttrey family's ownership (1965-2023). Note that the exterior walls had been veneered with stucco and the original wood roof shingles appear to have been covered with concrete tiles by the time of this photo. Source: Barbara Buttrey family archive.



Figure 8. Photo of Barbara Buttrey (back) and Sarah Buttrey (front) on the porch of 103 W. 33rd Street in 1974. Source: Barbara Buttrey family archive.



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Figure 9. Appraisal photo of the adjacent house at 101 W. 33rd Street in 1977. The background on the right shows 103 W. 33rd Street, circled in red. Note that, by this date, the southeastern portion of the front porch at 103 W. 33rd Street had been enclosed. Source: Courtesy of John Davis, owner of 101 W. 33rd, from his closing files and appraisal of the purchase of the home in 1977.

101 West 33rd Street



Picture dated 1977 shows the
enclosed porch at 103 W 33rd.

===== MILTON A. MORSE, JR., APPRAISER - CONSULTANT =====

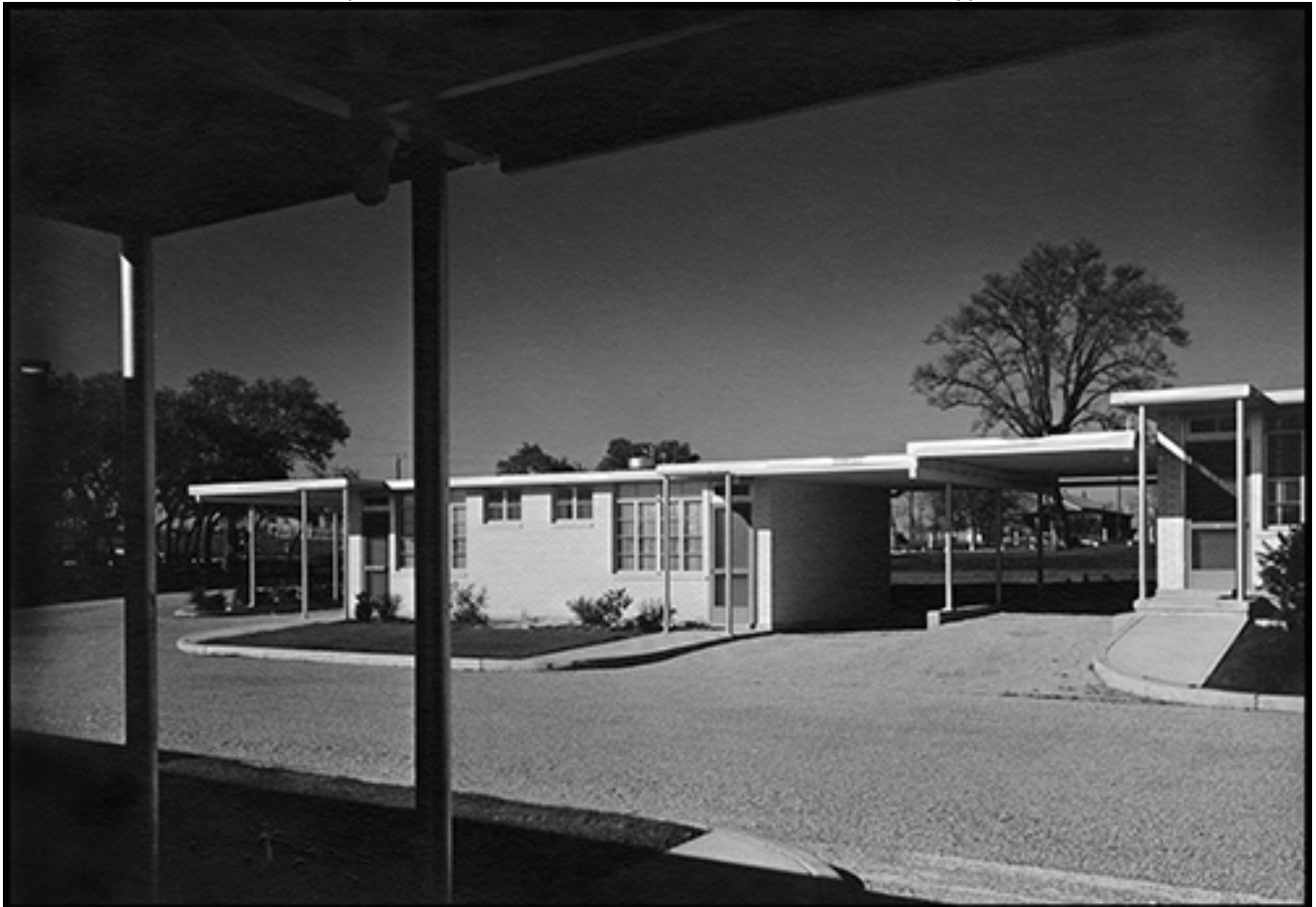
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Original Owner Steve White



Figure 10. Portrait of Stephen [Steve] White, proprietor of Donnelly & White, date unknown. Source: Courtesy of great-niece Sally Sheffield Attaway.

Figure 11. Photo of the Fehr & Granger designed St. Elmo's-Tel, developed by Stephen White in 1940. Source: "Motorists Accommodations", Arthur Fehr with photo credits to St. Thomas, Architecture Record, October 1941, pp. 63-66.



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Significant Occupant Beverly Sheffield

Figure 12. Photo of the Sheffield Family in 1920s, showing Lucy Sheffield at the center, John Sheffield, Jr. at the left, and Beverly Sheffield at the right. Source: From the personal collection of Sally Sheffield Attaway.



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Figure 13. Photo of Beverly Sheffield and his dog Rags outside 103 W. 33rd in 1932. Source: Sheffield Archive – Austin History Center.

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Figure 14. Photo of Beverly Sheffield (far left) teaching lifeguard swimming in 1931. Source: Texas Highways magazine crediting Lois Sheffield.⁶⁰



⁶⁰ "Every Day is a Green Day in Austin," Jason Stanford, *Texas Highways*, accessed online <https://texashighways.com/culture/every-day-is-a-green-day-in-austin/> by owner, Jan. 2026.

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Figure 15. Photo of James Hardwick and George Washington Carver Trip Photos, 1933. Source unknown.

Figure 16. Samples of Austin Athletic Club Programs 1938. Source: Sheffield Archive – Austin History Center.

Austin Recreation Department
Presents
THE DANCING CLASSES
of
Austin Athletic Club

University Junior High School
Auditorium
May 10-8 P. M.

AUSTIN ATHLETIC CLUB
SPRING TERM
MARCH 1 TO MAY 15
1938

BOYS		GIRLS	
Dance & Stunts	5-6 p.m. M-W	Tap Dance	5-6 p.m. T-F
Sports Club	4-5 p.m. T-F	Tap Dance	4-5 p.m. T-F
Boxing	5-6 p.m. T-F	Tap Dance	4-5 p.m. M-W
Trackling	4-5 p.m. M-W	Tap Dance	5-6 p.m. M-W
Handicraft	4-5 p.m. M-W	Ballroom Dancing	7-8 p.m. Mon
Ballroom Dancing	7-8 p.m. Mon	Jr. High School	7-8 p.m. Tue
Jr. High School	7-8 p.m. Tue	Sr. High School	4-5 p.m. M-W
Sr. High School	7-8 p.m. Thu	Tennis	

ACTIVITIES

MEN		WOMEN	
Volleyball	5:30-7 p.m. T-F	Gym	9-10:30 a.m. Daily
Tennis	Free Play		7-7:30 p.m. T-F
Handball	Free Play	Tap	9:30-10 a.m. M-W
Ballroom Dancing			7:30-8 p.m. T-F
Beginner	8-9 p.m. Mon	Tennis	9:30-10 a.m. M-W
Intermediate	8-9 p.m. Thu		6-7 p.m. T-F
(This ballroom dancing is the same for women)		Golf (Int.)	10-11 a.m. M-W
		(Reg.)	10-11 a.m. T-F
		Riding	10-11 a.m. T-F
		Volleyball	

TINY-TOTS

Rhythm & Stunts	9-10 a.m. M-W
Rhythm & Stunts	10-11 a.m. M-W
Rhythm & Stunts	9-10 a.m. T-F

The Austin Athletic Club is directed by the Recreation Department. It is located at 12th & Shoal Creek.
Phone 5562

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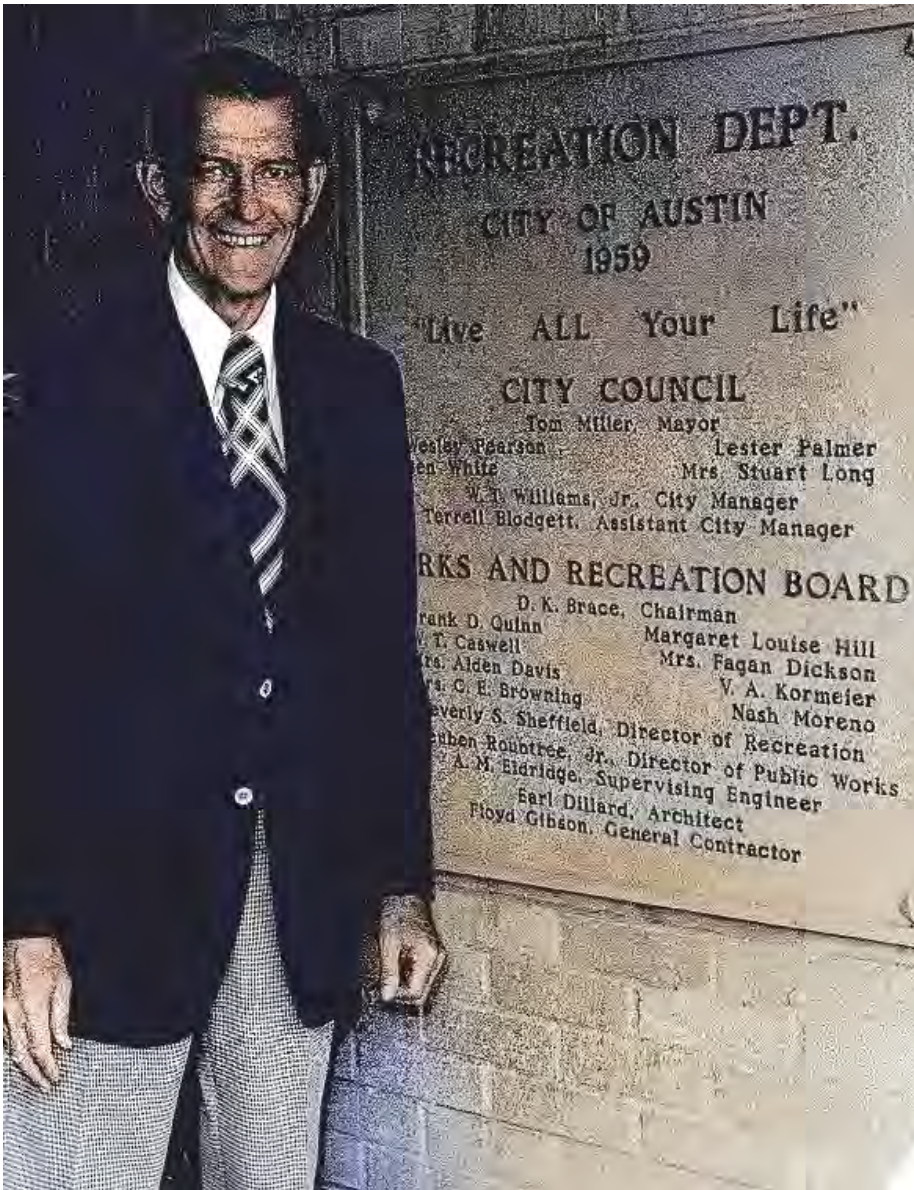


Figure 17. Beverly Sheffield in 1959 in front of the new Austin Park's office. Source: Austin History Center, Sheffield Archives.



Figure 18. Photo of Beverly Sheffield in the living room of 103 W. 33rd Street, 1955. Source: Sheffield-Attaway family archive.

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Photo 19. Photo in the dining room of 103 W. 33rd Street in 1955 , including –from left to right—Sally Sheffield Attaway (Beverly's daughter), Lois Sheffield (Beverly's wife), Steve Sheffield (Beverly's son), Joanne Johnson (Lucy's longtime maid), Lucy Sheffield, Beverly Sheffield, and Gene Sheffield. Source: Sally Sheffield Attaway family archive, noting photo taken by John Sheffield, Jr.



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ATTACHMENT A-2: HISTORIC CORRESPONDENCE

George Washington Carver's Boys: Beverly Sheffield Correspondence with George Washington Carver of Tuskegee Institute, 1933 – 1934

George Washington Carver and Beverly Sheffield developed a correspondence and friendship in the early 1930s. George Washington Carver worked with the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and the YMCA to bridge the gap between Black people and white people.⁶¹ James Hardwick toured with Dr. Carver, as described in letters to Beverly in 1933. Hardwick was a member of Carver's "precious family of boys," totaling more than fifty young men mentored by George Washington Carver. Beverly became one of "Carver's Boys," who became his surrogate family. Carver, an orphan, was particularly attuned to the spiritual needs and encouragement of young boys to help them spread knowledge and God's creations in nature. Carver helped guide the young Sheffield after Beverly's father had died and Beverly was finding his career and life's calling.

As George Washington Carver said in a 1932 article in *The American Magazine*, "When you do the common things of life in an uncommon way, you will command the attention of the world."⁶² This quote adequately describes Beverly Sheffield's work as Austin Parks Director. The sentiments in the article "A Boy Who Was Traded for a Horse" and Dr. Carver's life are reflected in the lessons and encouragement Dr. Carver relayed in his letters to Beverly Sheffield. This important confluence of a great teacher and spiritual mentor played a tremendous role in helping Beverly shape his career, starting with nothing, and letting nature and God be his guide to reach and educate people on the benefits of play and health.

One relevant passage in the 1932 article relates to Dr. Carver's career choices and motivations to help young men like Beverly as he navigated his calling and future. The article notes an offer Carver received to leave Tuskegee, "one of these (job) offers was from Thomas Edison...and one offered him a \$100,000 salary. He refused it. He stayed on at Tuskegee, where his meager salary is quickly consumed in anonymously paying the bills of worthy boys, both black and white, who are trying to get an education."⁶³ Beverly was one of these worthy boys who received Carver's counsel and encouragement.

Beginning in 1933 and through October 1934, Beverly maintained an important correspondence with George Washington Carver of the Tuskegee Institute. All of these letters are archived at the Austin History Center within the Beverly Sheffield collection. The importance of this intersection with Beverly is a key determinant in helping the young man formulate his relationship with God and encouraging him to pursue work with young men. This directly led to Beverly choosing a career with the Austin Parks Department, instead of becoming a preacher. Below are a few excerpts of their correspondence and George Carver's desire to meet in person with Beverly and also visit Austin:

- In a letter to Carver wrote to Beverly Sheffield (Rev.) on May 26, 1933:

My dear boy "Jimmie" (Mr. J.P.) Hardwick wrote me about you some time ago, and told me what a wonderful boy he had found for me in Austin, Tex.

My I am happy that you are planning to work with boys, a marvelous opportunity. See all thy ways, acknowledge him and he shall direct thy paths," that constitutes greatness. You have such an interesting career before you.⁶⁴

- Carver continued in a letter to Sheffield on June 30, 1933:

Isn't it wonderful to be at Hollister. I had such a great spiritual feast there. I presume it was Mr. Henry P. Van Duren (religious scholar) who told you about me. I am so fond of him.

Yes, I think it is wonderful for a boy, and yet, isn't it, dear, in keeping with this promise. So

⁶¹ Kremer, Gary R., *George Washington Carver in His Own Words*, University of Missouri Press, Columbia, Mo, 1987. Pg. 171

⁶² "A Boy Who Was Traded for a Horse," James Saxon Childers, *The American Magazine*, October 1932, pages 24, 25, 112-116.

⁶³ "A Boy Who Was Traded for a Horse," pg. 114

⁶⁴ George Washington Carver, https://www.icollector.com/George-Washington-Carver_i9282571, accessed Jan 15, 2026. Note that Carver had first met James T. Hardwick, a descendant of slave owners, through the Atlanta-based Commission in Interracial Cooperation and the Young Men's Christian Association.

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all thy ways acknowledge him and he shall direct thy paths. Your paths are indeed being directed just keep holding your hand in God's and you will be able to do all things through Him which gives you strength and wisdom.⁶⁵

- Carver continued in a letter to Beverly Sheffield on July 30, 1933:

My how your letter thrills and inspires me. Your great spirit shines through in such a remarkable way. Your letter is wonderful because I am now working on a little block of slag I brought back from a Virginia, coal mine, owned by dear Jimmie's mother.

Slag is a waste product, I took it into "God's" little workshop. My laboratory and it has already yielded 14 lovely paints and wood stains.

Dear You are indeed in a marvelous part of God's Country. Where you can look into the hills from whence so much help cometh by communing with God as you can under no other conditions.

Your descriptions, indeed a word picture of ...the various peaks and the surroundings contiguous there to is so direct beautiful and even fascinating. They do seem to express character, helpfulness, etc. as positively as men. (in the generic).

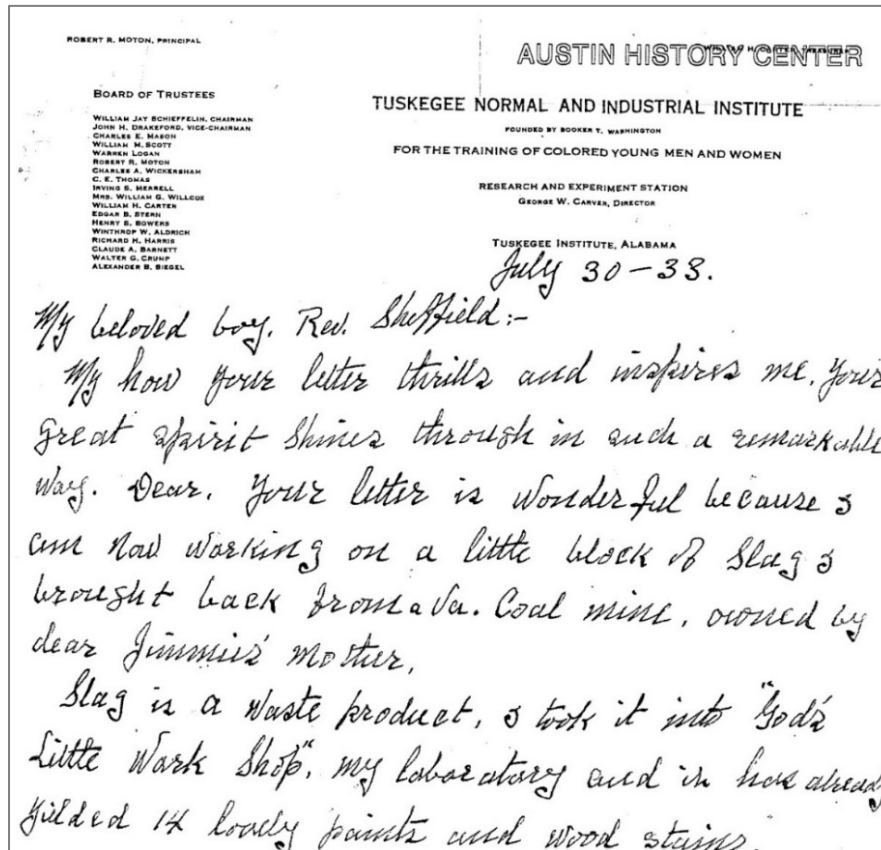
... Our slogan is 100% body and mind... I plan to go to the woods and talk to the Great Creator for a while through the things he has created. My, if I only had dear boy "Bev" with me.⁶⁶

- o A copy of this letter from July 30, 1933, is included below:

⁶⁵ Austin History Center, Beverly Sheffield collection; [Van Dusen's Princeton obituary] within Alexander Leitch, *A Princeton Companion* (Princeton University Press, 1978); "Van Dusen, Henry Pitney (1897-1975)," *History of Missiology* [website], <https://www.bu.edu/missiology/missionary-biography/t-u-v/van-dusen-henry-pitney-1897-1975/>. Note that Henry Van Dusen was an advocate of the radical "social gospel" in those days and spent two summers at a college-run camp for underprivileged children, becoming so interested in their welfare that he followed up with some of the families during the school year. Trained at Princeton, he later led the Union Theological Seminary union.

⁶⁶ Letter from George Washing Carver, Tuskegee University to Beverly Sheffield July 30, 1933, Sheffield Archives, Austin History Center.

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- Letter from Carver to Beverly Sheffield on October 18, 1933:

What a wonderful summer you have had. God has indeed been with you. You do indeed have an unusually full program, but God will lead you through it by going along all the way. The way you walked and talked with God thrills me, my but I must have my precious boy Sheff. Here with me as soon as I can get him...Dear, You must tell me in detail about the way God spoke to you out of the rock, when I see you. The foliage here is putting on its Autumn glory and one can converse with God in so many ways. You are such a comfort to me.⁶⁷

- Letter from Carver to Beverly Sheffield on January 9, 1934:

Dear, I too can feel your great spirit constantly. O yes, to my mind your great work is going to be with young people. I will tell you more about it when I get a chance to see your eyes, which are the windows to the soul. Dear, you must try to get here, I may be able to pull up the heart strain with this strange peanut oil which is attracting so much attention right now. Nearby 600 letters are on my very desk now pertaining to it, they have all come in within a weeks time. How I love to build up people physically and naturally, dear, the spiritual goes along with it⁶⁸

- Letter from Carver to Beverly Sheffield on May 18, 1934:

Dear, you have my prayers every day. You ask about dear "Jimmie". I had such a glorious time with him on a 3,000-mile tour East, beginning the day before Thanksgiving and ended Christmas Eve. We talked about you often.

We had another boy from Clemson ... N. Carolina. He is one of the Sweetest boys, his

⁶⁷ Austin History Center, Beverly Sheffield collection.

⁶⁸ Austin History Center, Beverly Sheffield collection.

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name is Wallace Fridy.⁶⁹

Fine that this year has meant so much to you from now on I believe it will mean every more as it seems to me that God has led you into the field where He wants you and where you can perform the greatest service. I confess I never grew enthusiastic over you being just a pulpit preacher. I felt that there was something bigger and better for you.⁷⁰

- Letter from Carver to Beverly Sheffield on November 16, 1934:

Your inspiring letter has just reached me and I am indeed happy to get it. I think of you so very, very often, and long to see you. I am happy to learn that you have had such a wholesome and profitable summer. God has definitely directed your efforts. You have had such outstanding success. I too have felt your great spirit, I am kept ever more busy than usual, with my work on infantile paralysis, underweight people, serious progress ...bad cases of acne, etc. etc.

Since last Dec. 31st, I have received 1992 letters from suffering humanity, besides those who come to see me every day. It is such wonderful work when you can help those who are suffering. The little poem is indeed a gem and worth inspiring thanks you so much for it. There is nothing, dear that takes the place of the love of God in the heart. See all thy ways acknowledge him and he shall direct thy paths. If God wants you to go to school or to get married he will direct you. Some old people need more guidance in their play than young people as a rule.

"Dear", the greatest study of mankind is health, glorious that you could have this privilege. Somehow I still believe that God wants you to work with young people, you can reach so many of the older ones through these young people, and in this work it is impossible to fossilize...⁷¹

Samples of these letters are displayed in the George Washington Carver museum, alongside a bust of Carver, as illustrated below:

⁶⁹ Note that Wallace Fridy became a well-known ecumenical scholar and mentor.

⁷⁰ Austin History Center, Beverly Sheffield collection.

⁷¹ Austin History Center, Beverly Sheffield collection.

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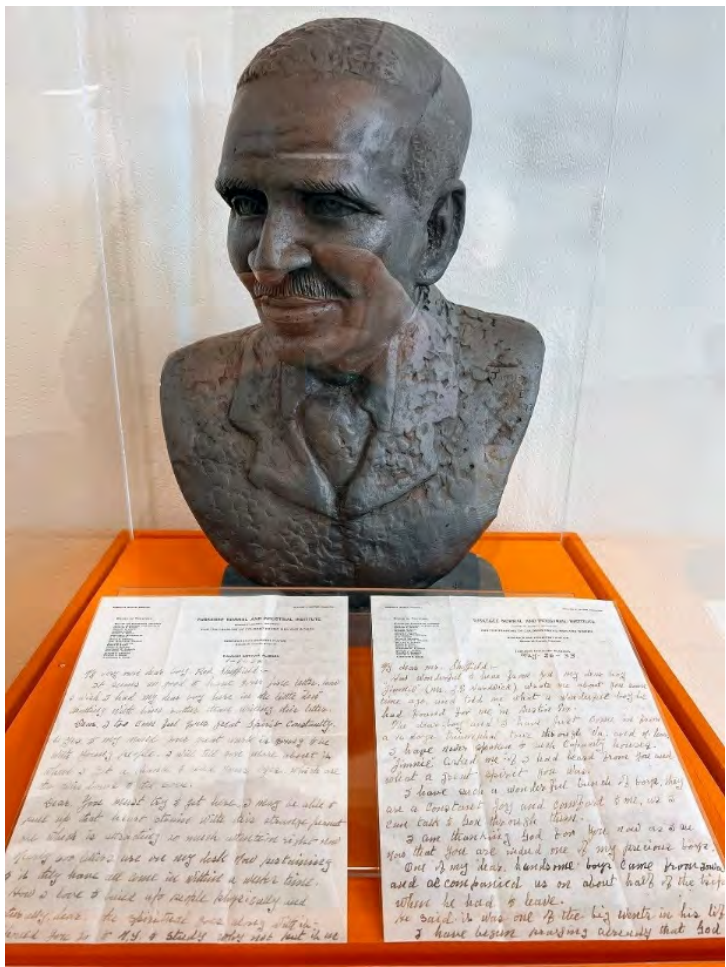
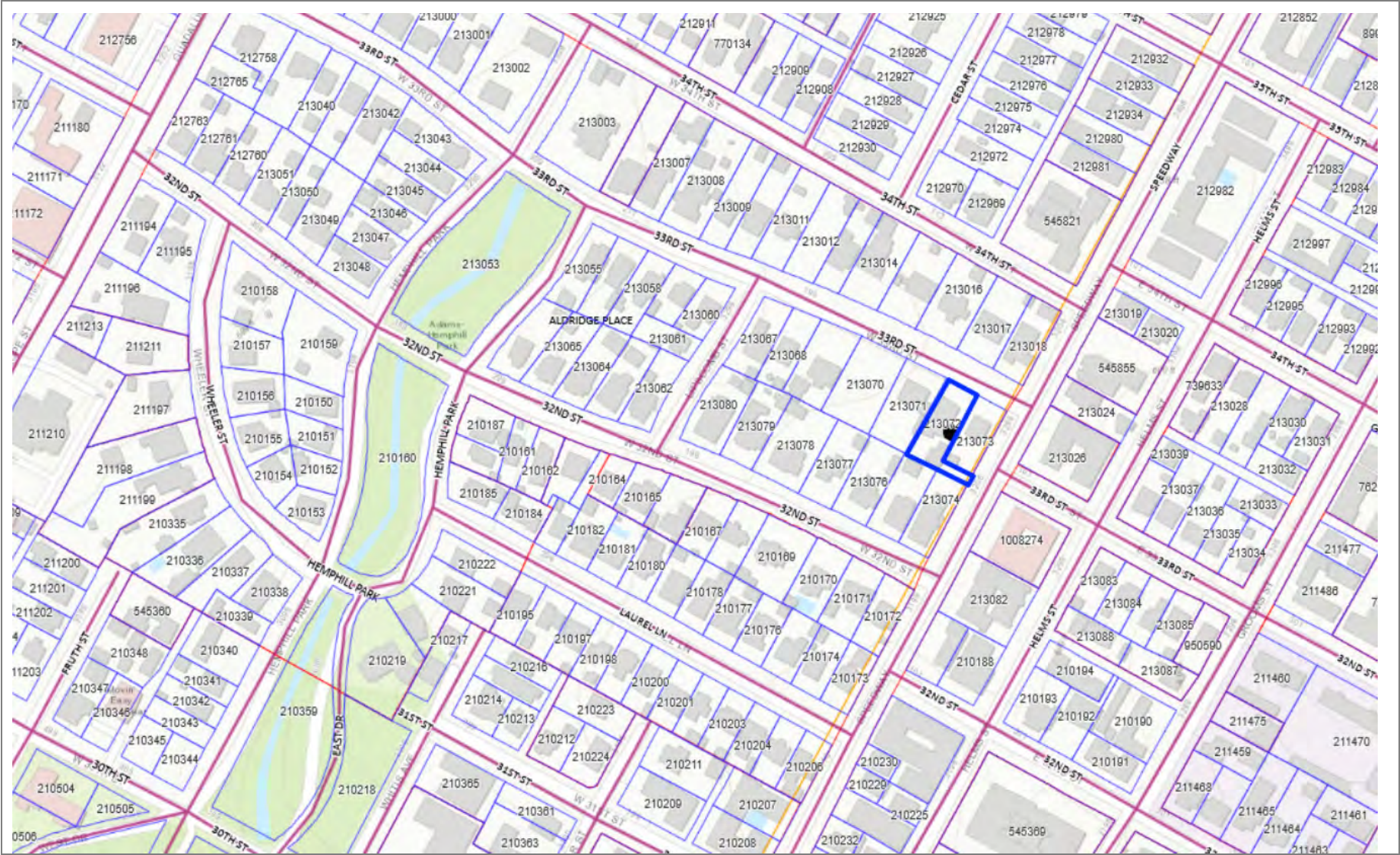


Figure 20. Photo of a bust of George Washington Carver at the George Washington Carver Museum in Austin, Texas with letters to Beverly Sheffield on display. Source: Photo by applicant Loren Kirkpatrick, 2026.

ATTACHMENT A-3: TAX MAP AND DIMENSIONED SITE PLAN

Figure 21. Dimensioned map showing the parcel of land at 103 W. 33rd Street highlighted in blue, along with the property summary report associated with the parcel. Source: Travis Central Appraisal District, accessed July 7, 2026, <https://travis.prodigycad.com/property-detail/213072/2026/gis>.



PID 213072 | 103 W 33 ST

Property Summary Report | 2026 Online Services | Travis Central Appraisal District

GENERAL INFO

ACCOUNT

Property ID: 213072

Geographic ID: 0218041906

Type: R

Zoning: SF-3-H

Agent: TEXAS PROTAX - DANCHAK

Legal Description: LOT 4 & S18FT OF LOT 2 BLK 2 OLT 74 DIV D ALDRIDGE PLACE

Property Use:

LOCATION

Address: 103 W 33 ST, TX 78705

Market Area:

Market Area CD: Z4000

Map ID: 021801

OWNER

Name: KIRKPATRICK E LOREN &

Secondary Name: SARAH R BECK

Mailing Address: 103 W 33RD ST AUSTIN TX 78705-2313

Owner ID: 1968689

% Ownership: 100.000000

Exemptions: HS - Homestead

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Refer to Section B above for a dimensioned site survey of the property.

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ATTACHMENT A-4: ADDITIONAL SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Beverly Sheffield: Accomplishments with the Austin Parks Department

As cited on the City of Austin website:

*Beverly Sheffield's contributions to our community helped create and preserve many of Austin's green and open spaces that attract native Austinites and newcomers alike. His 40-plus-year career in Austin's Parks and Recreation Department began in 1934 as a playground/activity leader and lifeguard, culminating in a 30-year stint as Director. As both employee and department director, his hand can be found in many of the park system's beloved features: the Zilker Garden Center, Deep Eddy, Barton Springs, Austin Natural Science Center, the hike and bike trails, and the Zilker Christmas Tree. However, one of his personal favorites was the Hillside Theatre at Zilker Park, where he built a band stage in 1936 and began a sing-song program in 1937. Today, the venue continues to be the popular home of summer musicals; it is fitting that we now know it as the Beverly S. Sheffield Hillside Theatre.⁷² Beverly retired from PARD in 1973 and was named the City of Austin's Bicentennial Director for the 1976 celebrations. An enthusiastic and genial man, Sheffield was also active in civic affairs and was named Austin's 1978 Most Worthy Citizen, among many other awards. But it was after he had "retired" the second time--first from the City and then as the first Director of the Austin Community Foundation--that he really revved up to his final role as beloved cheerleader to "Save Barton Creek." Sheffield believed in the magic of the springs and worked tirelessly to make sure it was protected: "It belongs to the people, and it should not be destroyed under any circumstance."⁷³ He spoke extensively on behalf of the springs and conducted oral history interviews with many longtime swimmers, capturing their unique experiences at the pool. Many of these are included in the 1993 book *Barton Springs Eternal*.⁷⁴*

Addition details regarding Beverly Sheffield's accomplishments, professional affiliations, and awards are listed below.

Accomplishments

- Creation of the Beverly Sheffield Zilker Hillside Theater
- Led the opening of multiple pools in Austin (Shipe, Ramsey, East Avenue)
- Created Austin Athletic Club -1933
- Co-Founder of Austin Boy's Club
- Desegregated Coliseum and Palmer Auditorium in 1950s
- Led Construction of Austin Park Department Office in 1959
- Led Town Lake Hike and Bike Trail Creation with Janet Fish
- Construction of bath houses at Deep Eddy and Barton Springs
- Fostered the creation of Zilker Garden, Austin Nature Center, and Japanese Botanical Garden
- Idea and installation for Moontower Christmas Lights in Zilker Park
- Aqua Fest Co-Founder
- Austin Bicentennial Director 1978

Professional Affiliations

- Attended White House Conference on Natural Beauty (May 25, 1965)
- Treasurer of the American Recreation Society
- South Western Geographical Representative
 - o Chairman of Study and Research Committee
 - o Chairman of Nominating Committee
- Texas Amateur Athletics Federation
- American Institute of Park Executives

⁷² Ibid, pg. 1-10

⁷³ "Beverly Sheffield," Austin Public Library, accessed online Dec. 2025 - <https://library.austintexas.gov/ahc/beverly-sheffield>.

⁷⁴ "Beverly Sheffield," Austin Public Library, accessed online Dec. 2025 - <https://library.austintexas.gov/ahc/beverly-sheffield>.

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- Southern Regional Education Board
- President of Texas Beach and Pool Association
- Young Men's Christian Association
- Rotary Club
- Junior Chamber of Commerce
- Austin Community Council Founding Member
- Montopolis Community Center – Board of Directors 1965-75
- Laguna Gloria Art Museum – Board of Directors 1965-1973
- Austin Arts Council – Founding Member 1968-1974
- Austin Community Foundation – Incorporator, Founder

Awards

- Meritorious Service Award – American National Red Cross – 1954
- Recipient of the Fellow Award – Texas Recreation Society – 1957
- Recipient of the Fellow Award – American Recreation Society – 1961
- Recognition Award – USO Board of Governors – 1961
- Recipient of Distinguished Service Award – American Institute of Park Executives – 1965
- National Award for excellence in Parks & Recreation Management – National Sports Foundation – 1969
- Community Service Award – Rotary Club – 1970
- Recipient of the Merit Award – American Parks & Recreation Society – 1971
- Recognition Award – Austin Aquatics Club – 1971
- Appreciation Award – Zachary Scott Theater – 1973
- Appreciation Award – Travis County Historical Survey Committee – 1976
- Recognition Award – American Freedom Train – 1976
- Appreciation Award – NAACP - 1976
- Austin's Most Worth Citizen Award – 1978
- Appreciation Award – The Heritage Society of Austin – 1980
- Outstanding Citizen Award – The Counseling & Pastoral Care Center of Austin - 1988
- Distinguished Service Award – City Council, Austin – 1988
- Distinguished Service Award – Austin 150 Commission – 1988
- Recipient Dr. W.H "Deacon" Crain Award – Friends of the Summer Musical 1994
- Named Governor Emeritus, Austin Community Foundation – 1997
- The naming of two facilities in Zilker Park – The Beverly Sheffield Education Center & The Beverly Sheffield Zilker Hillside Theater – 1997
- Recipient of the Sue & Frank McBee Visionary Award – Heritage Society of Austin – 1997
- Recipient of the Roberta Crenshaw Park Patron Award – Austin Parks Foundation – 1999
- Recipient of the Lifetime Conservation Achievement Award – The Nature Conservancy of Texas (Posthumously) – 2000
- Naming Ceremony: Northwest District Park renamed the Beverly Sheffield Northwest District Park (Posthumously) 2001
- Beverly Sheffield Award (Annual Award) – given by Austin Community Foundation to an outstanding executive director of a non-profit organization. – 2001

Attachment B

Attachment B: Current Photographs

Photo 1. Photo of 103 W. 33rd Street, camera facing southwest, 2026. Photo courtesy of Loren Kirkpatrick and Sarah Beck.



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Photo 2. Photo of 103 W. 33rd Street, camera facing southwest, March 12, 2026. Photo by Emily Payne, HHM & Associates.



Photo 3. Photo of 103 W. 33rd Street, camera facing northwest, March 12, 2026. Photo by Emily Payne, HHM & Associates.



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Photo 4. Detail of the front porch of 103 W. 33rd Street, camera facing west by northwest, March 12, 2026. Photo by Emily Payne, HHM & Associates.



Photo 5. Detail of one of the original windows on the eastern side façade of 103 W. 33rd Street, camera facing south by southeast, March 12, 2026. Photo by Emily Payne, HHM & Associates.

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Photo 6. Photo showing the 1917 driveway stamp, camera facing south, March 12, 2026. Photo by Emily Payne, HHM & Associates.



Photo 7. Rear garage apartment, front façade accessed from W. 33rd Street, camera facing southeast, March 12, 2026. Photo by Emily Payne, HHM & Associates.

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Photo 8. Photo of the side façade of the rear garage apartment from the back yard, camera facing east, March 12, 2026. Photo by Emily Payne, HHM & Associates.



Photo 9. Photo of the side façade of the rear garage from Speedway, camera facing west, showing the driveway from the rear portion of the adjacent lot acquired by Lucy Sheffield in 1941. Photo dated March 12, 2026, by Emily Payne, HHM & Associates.

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Photo 10. Detailed photo of a crawlspace vent along the eastern side façade of the main house, showing original wood siding underneath the stucco veneer. Photo dated March 12, 2026, by Emily Payne, HHM & Associates.



Photo 11. Detailed photo of the original wood roof shingles underneath the existing concrete tiles, taken from the interior of the attic, camera facing southeast, March 12, 2026. Photo by Emily Payne, HHM & Associates.

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Photo 12. Oblique photo, camera facing southwest, showing the French doors used to enclose the wraparound portion of the front porch between 1974 and 1977. Photo dated March 12, 2026, by Emily Payne, HHM & Associates.



Photo 13. Interior photo of the office space created by the enclosure of the wraparound portion of the porch. Photo dated March 12, 2026, by Emily Payne, HHM & Associates.



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Photo 14. Cornerstone placed by Stephen White in 1917. Although worn, portions of his name as the constructor are still visible. Source: Photo by owner, Loren Kirkpatrick, Dec. 17, 2025.



