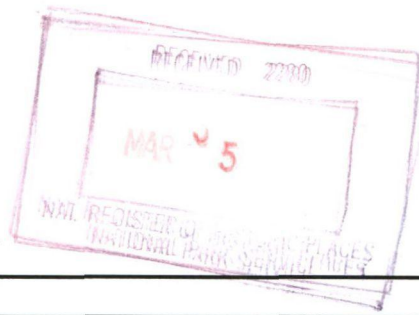


(Oct. 1990)

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**

**1. NAME OF PROPERTY**

**HISTORIC NAME:** Connelly-Yerwood House  
**OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER:** N/A

**2. LOCATION**

**STREET & NUMBER:** 1115 East 12<sup>th</sup> Street  
**CITY OR TOWN:** Austin  
**STATE:** Texas **CODE:** TX **COUNTY:** Travis **CODE:** 453

**NOT FOR PUBLICATION:** N/A  
**VICINITY:** N/A  
**ZIP CODE:** 78702

**3. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ( nomination) ( request for determination of eligibility) meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ( meets) ( does not meet) the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ( nationally) ( statewide) ( locally). ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official

2/21/03  
Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Texas Historical Commission  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_meets\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

entered in the National Register  
\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.  
\_\_\_ determined eligible for the National Register

4/15/03

\_\_\_ See continuation sheet  
\_\_\_ determined not eligible for the National Register

\_\_\_ removed from the National Register

\_\_\_ other (explain):

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**5. CLASSIFICATION**

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**OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY:** Public-Local

**CATEGORY OF PROPERTY:** Building

<b>NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:</b>	<b>CONTRIBUTING</b>	<b>NONCONTRIBUTING</b>
	1	0 <b>BUILDINGS</b>
	0	0 <b>SITES</b>
	0	0 <b>STRUCTURES</b>
	0	0 <b>OBJECTS</b>
	1	0 <b>TOTAL</b>

**NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER:** 0

**NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING:** Historic Resources of East Austin

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**6. FUNCTION OR USE**

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**HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: DOMESTIC:** Single Dwelling

**CURRENT FUNCTIONS:** VACANT

---

**7. DESCRIPTION**

---

**ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION:** Late Victorian  
Other: Modified L-plan

**MATERIALS:** FOUNDATION BRICK, STUCCO  
WALLS WOOD  
ROOF ASPHALT  
OTHER STONE

**NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION** (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-17).

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Connelly-Yerwood House  
Austin, Travis County, Texas

## Narrative Description

The Connelly-Yerwood house is a one-story, modified L-Plan cottage, with modest Queen Anne decorative elements and a complex 'hipped-with-cross gable' roof. Constructed in 1904, it is representative of one of several vernacular styles that proliferated in East Austin neighborhoods during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The house faces north at 1115 (formerly 1009 and 1017) East 12<sup>th</sup> Street on the southwest corner of the Waller Street intersection. It occupies the north half of the lot originally purchased by Michael J. Connelly just after the turn of the last century. Sloping gradually (12 feet) from southeast to northwest, the property is bounded on its north, east and partial west perimeter by a low 1.0 foot, stone retaining wall. Despite some minor deterioration and alterations made to the original plan, the house has retained a high level of historic integrity.

## Introduction

The Connelly-Yerwood house is situated in the Waller Creek urban watershed, along a mixed-use corridor in historic East Austin. It is listed in city directories at 1115 (formerly 1009 and 1017) East 12<sup>th</sup> Street, at the intersection of E 12<sup>th</sup> and Waller streets. Specifically, it occupies the north half of lot 34 (Outlot 55, Division B) of George L. Robertson's original subdivision (Plat Record, Vol. Z, pp. 599, Travis County, Tx). Oriented with its primary elevation facing north, the house sits upon a gradual decline, sloping approximately 12 feet from southeast to northwest (See Illustration #1 for location).

The building's modified L-plan design represents just one of several vernacular styles which proliferated in this and other East Austin neighborhoods during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Other vernacular house types from this period include the L-Plan, T-plan, shotgun, bungalow, and pyramidal cottage (Hardy-Heck-Moore & Meyers 2000).

Today, the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> street corridors comprise a racially and ethnically diverse community characterized by a large African-American demographic and a slowly growing Mexican-American presence. Beginning in the early decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, official and ad-hoc strategies of segregation gave rise to a shift in housing patterns in Austin as the city's black population was slowly displaced into East Austin neighborhoods (AHRC 1979; Manaster 1986, Orum 1987; Hardy-Heck-Moore & Meyers 2000). Other factors, including the development of black-owned businesses in the area and the presence of black socio-cultural institutions such as Samuel Huston College (corner of 12<sup>th</sup> Street and East Ave), also contributed to this demographic change (See Illustration #1 for location of Samuel Huston College).

## The Connelly-Yerwood House 2002

The building's modified L-plan consists of one long, gable-roofed section running north-south that is intersected near its center by a short, laterally extending, hip-roofed wing (See Illustration #2 for original plan configuration). Though it is likely that a sleeping porch was originally present where the wing and main axis come together in the rear, a room/study addition added in 1955 now encloses this area. The north elevation of the wing is set back approximately seven feet from the front (north) plane of the house. In comparing Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, it is also apparent that several other modifications (extensions) were made to the long axis between 1922 and 1935 including the additions of a kitchen (See Illustration #3—Rm. #1) and a rear porch entry (See Illustration #3--Area A).

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Connelly-Yerwood House  
Austin, Travis County, Texas

A foundation consisting of short brick piers and stucco skirting supports the structure's one-story wood frame. General deterioration, including water staining, and removal of the skirting along the primary (north) and east elevations is evident. A condition assessment of the structure conducted in the late 1990s by Hardy-Heck-Moore & Myers also noted a slight settlement of the foundation at the south elevation of the 1955 rear addition (Hardy-Heck-Moore & Meyers, 2000).

The pink asbestos siding, added to the exterior after 1955 (after room and bathroom were added to southeast corner), was recently removed in anticipation of pending renovation plans. The original horizontal, wood shiplap siding (with original yellow paint) has survived with minimal damage. On the primary (north) façade, the removal of the pink siding has provided some clue as to the character and construction of the original front porch. A gray outline (or ghosting) of two turned columns, suggests that the porch had at one time extended nearly the full length of the primary elevation and had been covered by a shed roof that sloped gently in two directions. The small, one-story L-Plan house that resides at 1701 E. 13<sup>th</sup> St. (constructed in 1905) offers an approximation of what the original Connelly-Yerwood porch may have looked like. It exhibits two full and two half-columns (or pilasters) supporting a shed roof that slopes in two directions. The visible iron railings surrounding the porch are a modern element.

The small *extant* porch of the Connelly-Yerwood House was likely constructed sometime between 1935 and the early 1940s (Kuykendall 2002). Documentation of the exact date of the porch alteration was not available. The stucco skirting has also been removed from this part of the house revealing the brick piers underneath. In addition to these changes, one of the three original 6'7" tall, 2-over-2 wood, vertical sash windows in front has been boarded up and an air conditioning unit has been installed. Of particular interest in the primary elevation is the intact fishscale-shingle texture that adorns the gable front of the structure's long axis.

On the eastern elevation, the demarcation between the rear 1955 addition and the original wing of the house is obvious. The rear part exhibits diagonally hung, unfinished wood siding with five contiguous, single-pane, wood-casement windows and one, 1-over-1 wood casement window. The rear window in the original wing elevation has been shortened from its original 6'7" tall, 2-over-2 wood sash to a 1-over-1 version. The same is also true of the southernmost window (of the four present) in the west elevation and the single window in the south elevation of the long axis. Overall, each of the window casements is in relatively good condition.

The division between the rear addition and original building can also be clearly seen in the southern elevation. In addition to the differences in siding, three single-pane, wood casement windows, "an aluminum frame jalousie window," (Hardy-Heck-Moore & Meyers 2000) and an air-conditioning unit adorn the rear wall of the addition. The stucco skirt is also missing from this particular area of the house.

The building's overall asymmetrical appearance is achieved through its modified L-plan and its hipped-with-cross gable roof profile. Gray asphalt shingles now overlay the roof's original wood shingles. The soffit has deteriorated in several places resulting in possible leakage into the attic area. Also of particular note are the fishscale shingles in the small gable fronts, or gablets, on both the east and west elevations. Their presence, along with evidence of turned columns supporting the original porch and cornice returns in the southern elevation, suggest a relatively restrained Queen Anne decorative scheme.

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Connelly-Yerwood House  
Austin, Travis County, Texas

The interior of the house has also remained relatively intact. In fact, a number of original elements, including the high ceilings and fluted/bullseye moldings around the doorways, still survive. The hardwood flooring, consisting of long-leaf pine (original) and oak (added in 1950s), also remains in good condition. Over time the building's plan has been added to and modified several times but the original footprint of the house is still in place. As already stated, sometime between 1921 and 1935 the back porch was enclosed and a kitchen (See Illustration #3—Rm. 1) and small porch entry (See Illustration #3--Area A) were added to the rear of the house. In 1955, a small room and bathroom were added to the southeast corner of the building (Illustration #3—Rms. 2 and 7) and the two bathrooms were remodeled to their current art-deco appearance (See Illustration #3—Rms. 6 and 7). One bath is decorated in apple green ceramic tiling and the other in salmon pink and maroon. Both are still in pristine condition. It is not clear from historic research when the kitchen was remodeled but it, like the rest of the interior, is also painted in the salmon pink with apple green pattern (kitchen cupboard interiors and hall shelving unit are green). Metal "burglar" bars, presumably added by Dr. Connie Yerwood, adorn the inside of several of the windows.

John Q. Taylor King, a close friend and colleague of Dr. Connie Yerwood, remembers visiting the house on a number of occasions. Guests usually entered through the rear (south) end of the house, passing first the kitchen (Illustration #3—Rm. 1) and then the dining room (Illustration #3--Rm. 3) to the west (left), on their way to the large living room or parlor (Illustration #3--Rm. 4) in the northwest corner. Mr. King also mentioned the bedroom in the northeast corner (Illustration #3--Rm. 5), the two bathrooms (Illustration #3--Rms. 6 and 7) and the small room in the southeast corner, which he described as an activity room or study (King 2002).

The original lot upon which the house is set was further subdivided in the early 1990s shortly after the city of Austin acquired the property from Dr. Connie Yerwood's estate. The southern half was sold to accommodate a section of the affordable housing development planned for the neighborhood. Two unrelated, modern homes now occupy this part of the lot. Landscaping is primarily limited to several large Live Oak trees (two adjacent to the west side of the house and one in the rear yard and one Post Oak (also in the rear yard). The Post Oak, along with a small pecan tree near the rear of the east elevation, are both visibly diseased and will be replaced when the rest of the house undergoes restoration (See Illustration #4 for tree placement and dimensions). The only other significant element is the 1.0 foot high stone retaining wall that borders the property along its north and east perimeters, and frames the driveway on the west side of the house (See Illustration #4). Closer inspection of this feature reveals an interwoven mixture of granite and limestone. Cement steps bifurcate the wall at the center point of the north elevation and lead up to a stone landing. At one time, steps led from the landing up to the truncated front porch. Both these and the porch were recently removed in preparation for restoration plans.

## Historic and Architectural Integrity

Overall the house has retained a significant level of integrity. Proposed plans to relocate the building in the early 1990s (Aguirre and Nyfeler 2000) were never realized and the building remains (and will remain) in place on the north half of the lot 34, Outlot 55 of Division B, of George L. Robertson's 1871 subdivision.

Substantial modifications made over the years, especially the porch alterations and the 1955 addition to the house's southeast corner, have compromised the integrity of the original design. The original form of the house is, nevertheless, still clearly identifiable. The hip-with-cross-gabled roofline, floor plan, historic materials like shiplap siding

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## **Continuation Sheet**

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Connelly-Yerwood House  
Austin, Travis County, Texas

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and fishscale shingles, and elements of workmanship all identify the house as one of a group of vernacular types that proliferated in East Austin around the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The changes made while Dr. Connie Yerwood occupied the house (1937-1991), including the remodeling of the bathrooms to their current "Art Deco" appearance and the alteration of the interior color scheme (to salmon pink and apple green) do not detract from the building's overall historic integrity. They do, in fact, reflect specific aspects of Dr. Connie Yerwood's personality and aesthetic sense. The choice of pink and green, for example, was inspired by the color scheme of her sorority, Kappa Delta Kappa.

As a whole, the Connelly-Yerwood House, sitting atop a rise overlooking E. 12<sup>th</sup> Street as it has for nearly 100 years, remains an important link to, and a reminder of, the people and events that gave shape to the contemporary East Austin landscape.

### **Future Plans**

Pending approval, the Connelly-Yerwood House will be adapted for use as an East Austin community center. Minor renovations are planned including restoration of the porch to its ca. 1925 appearance (see Illustration #5) and the restoration of several windows (where originals have been shortened and replaced). New wood siding will be added to the exterior of the 1955 addition but will be hung in an overlapping pattern so as to distinguish this part of the house from the original building. Also, the entire house will be repainted pink in recognition of its long-time association with Dr. Connie Yerwood.

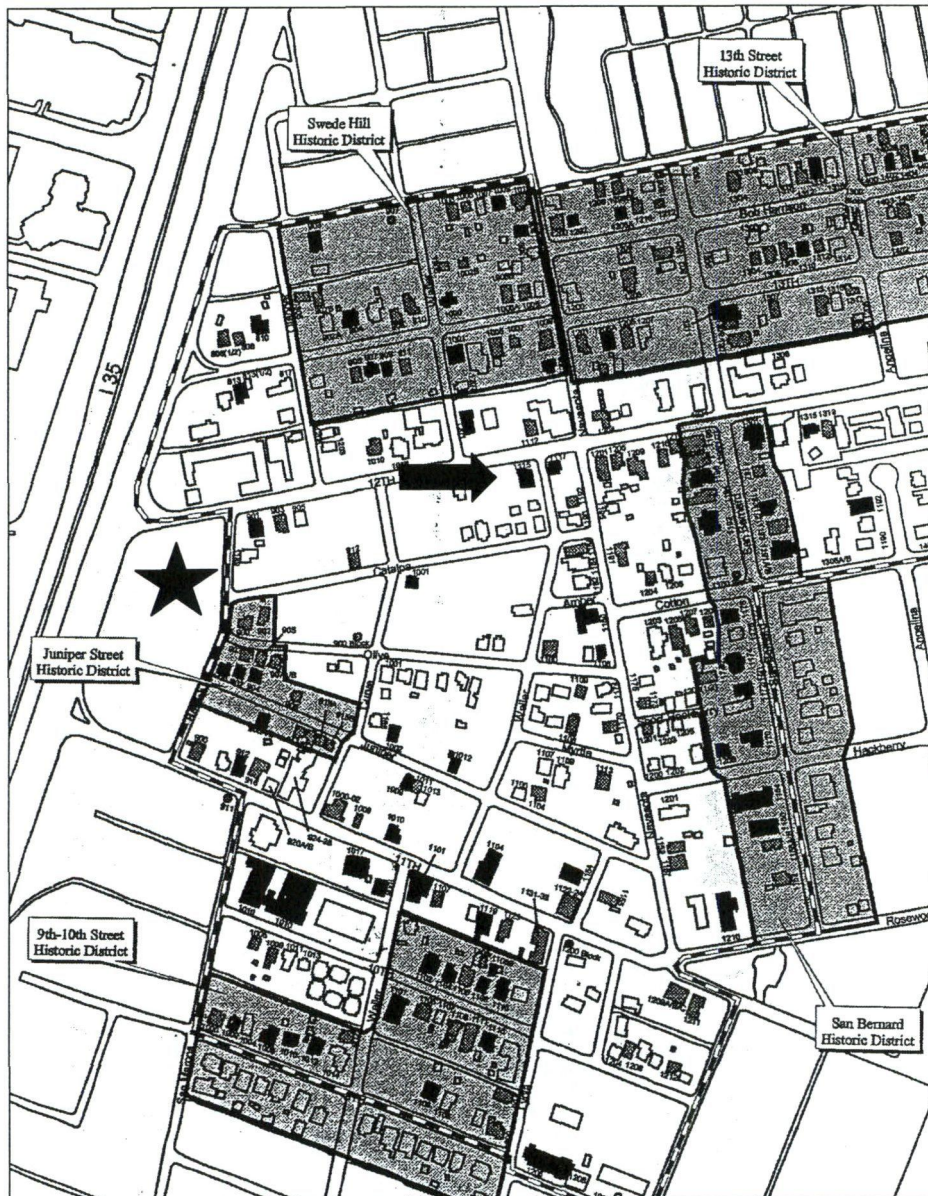
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Connelly-Yerwood House  
Austin, Travis County, Texas

Illustration #1 Map of E. 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> street Corridors  
(From: Historic Resources Survey of East Austin--National Register Nomination)  
Key:           Location of Connelly-Yerwood House (indicated by arrow)  
                  Location of Samuel Huston College ca. 1900 (indicated by star)



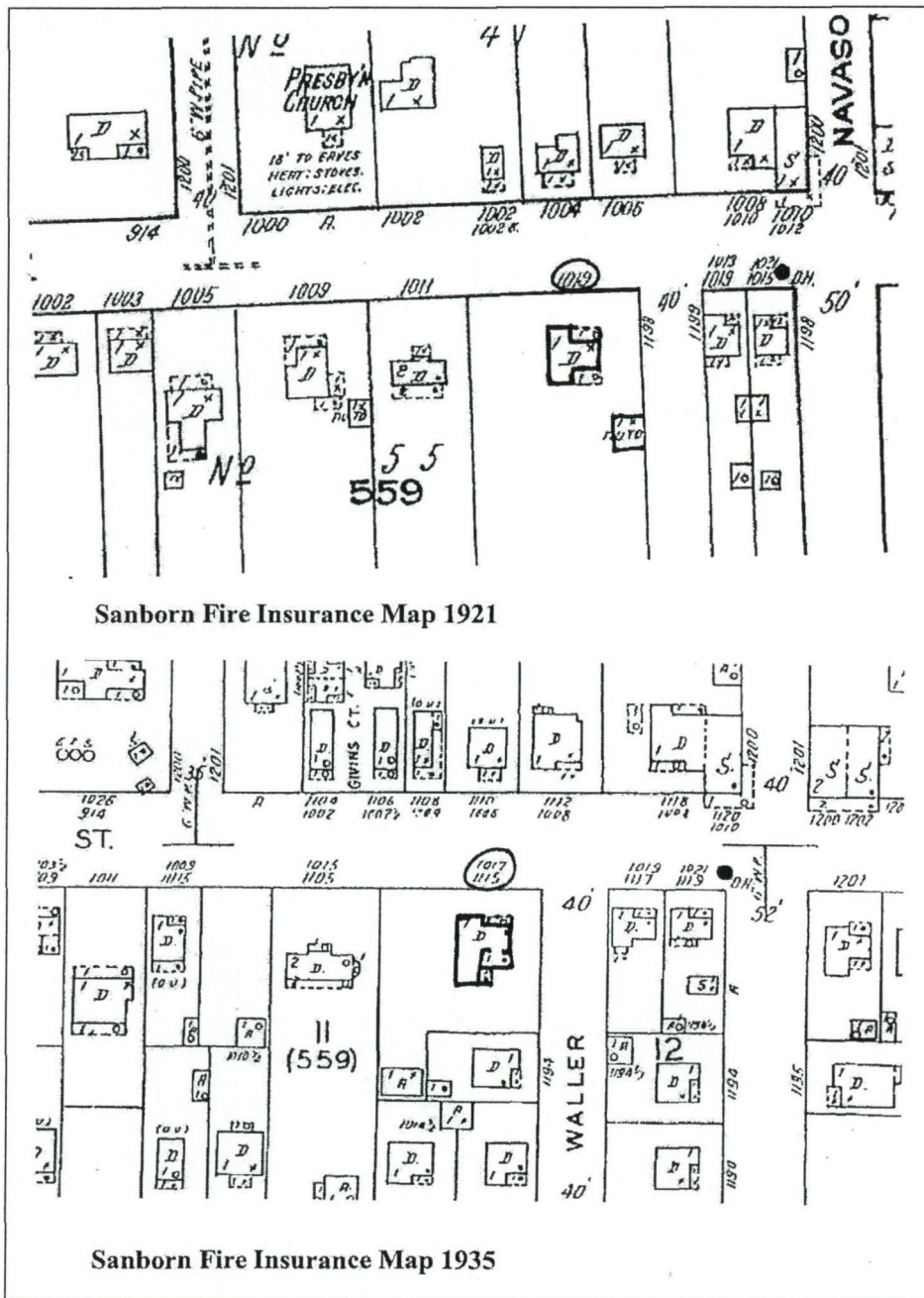
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Continuation Sheet

Connelly-Yerwood House  
Austin, Travis County, Texas

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Illustration #2 1921 and 1935 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps



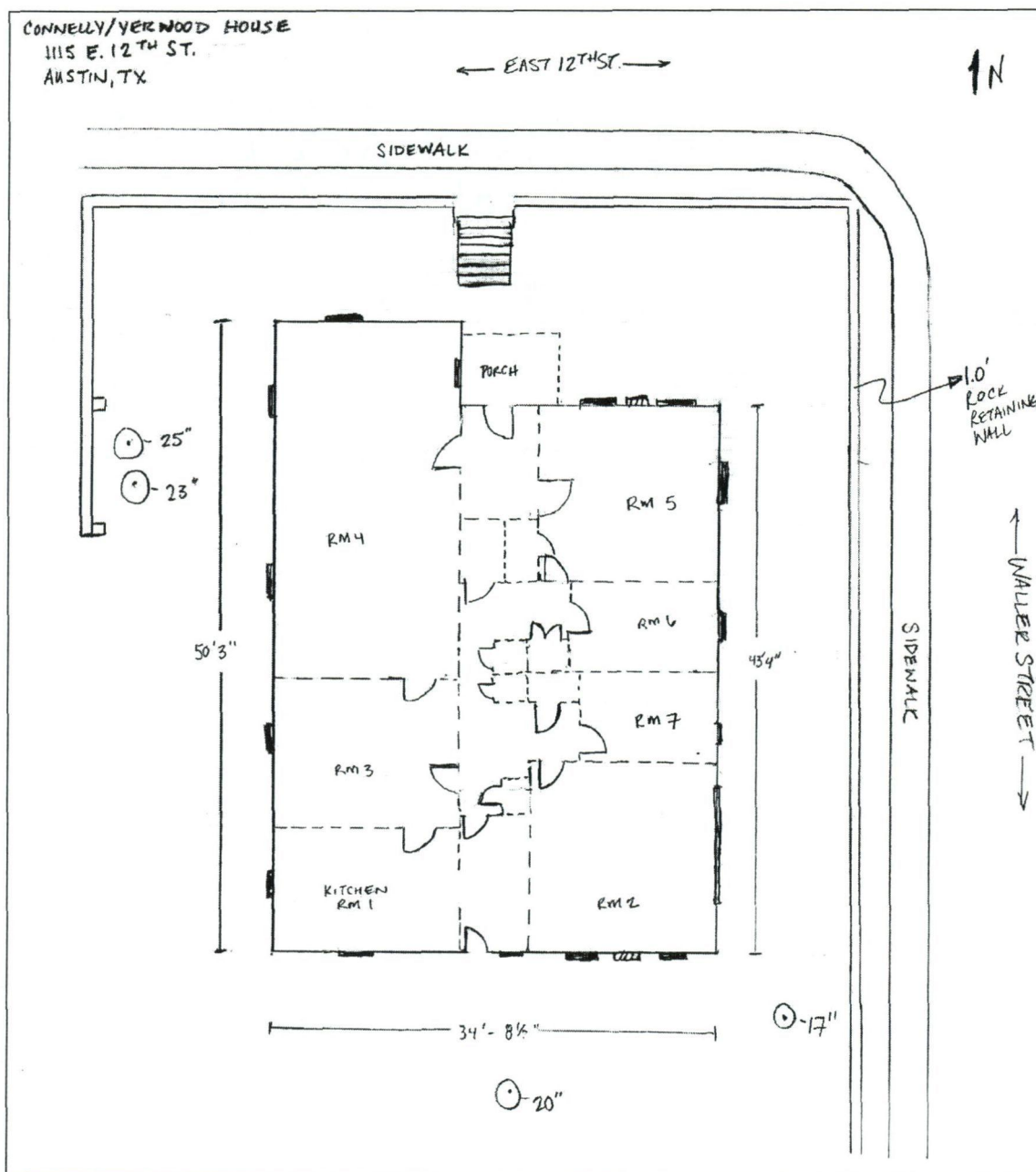
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Connelly-Yerwood House  
Austin, Travis County, Texas

Illustration #3 Floor Plan, Not to Scale (Drawn by Author)



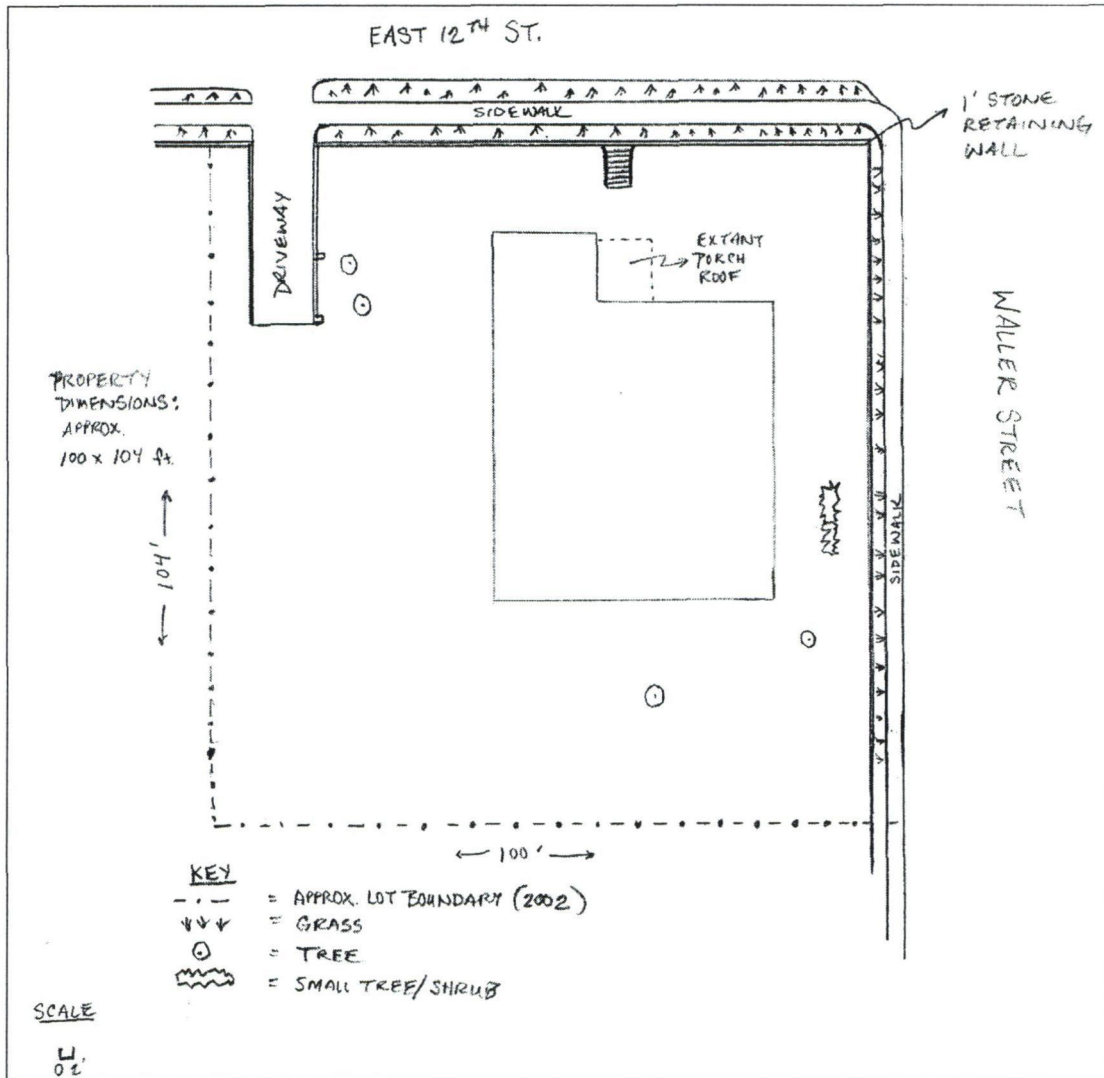
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Connelly-Yerwood House  
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Illustration #4 Site Plan, Not to Scale (Drawn by Author)



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Connelly-Yerwood House  
Austin, Travis County, Texas

Illustration #5 Rendering of Proposed Rehabilitation



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## 8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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### APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

- A** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH EVENTS THAT HAVE MADE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE BROAD PATTERNS OF OUR HISTORY.
- B** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE LIVES OF PERSONS SIGNIFICANT IN OUR PAST.
- C** PROPERTY EMBODIES THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION OR REPRESENTS THE WORK OF A MASTER, OR POSSESSES HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE, OR REPRESENTS A SIGNIFICANT AND DISTINGUISHABLE ENTITY WHOSE COMPONENTS LACK INDIVIDUAL DISTINCTION.
- D** PROPERTY HAS YIELDED, OR IS LIKELY TO YIELD, INFORMATION IMPORTANT IN PREHISTORY OR HISTORY.

**CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS:** N/A

**AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE:** ETHNIC HERITAGE: BLACK; MEDICINE

**PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE:** 1904-1953

**SIGNIFICANT DATES:** 1904

**SIGNIFICANT PERSON:** Yerwood, Dr. Charles R.; Yerwood, Dr. Joyce; Yerwood Dr. Connie

**CULTURAL AFFILIATION:** N/A

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER:** unknown

**NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE** (see continuation sheets 8-14 through 8-31)

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## 9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

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**BIBLIOGRAPHY** (see continuation sheet 9-32 through 9-35)

**PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS):** N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

**PRIMARY LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL DATA:**

- State historic preservation office (*Texas Historical Commission*)
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository:

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Connelly-Yerwood House  
Austin, Travis County, Texas

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## Statement of Significance

The Connelly-Yerwood house is named for each of the two families who have called it home. The Yerwoods, an African-American family purchased the house in 1926 from the Connelys, a typical white, working-class family who had occupied the house since its construction in 1904. The nature of this seemingly benign household transition is significant in that it speaks to larger demographic changes which took place in Austin during the early part of the last century; changes that helped shape the racially and ethnically diverse character of contemporary East Austin neighborhoods. The house is eligible under Criterion A in the area of Ethnic History: Black on the local level, and Criterion B in the area of Medicine at the local level, in its capacity as home to Connie, Joyce and Charles Yerwood, three pioneering black physicians. The building's modified L-Plan and Late Victorian (Queen Anne) decorative scheme mark it as a representative example of one of a group of vernacular house types that proliferated in East Austin during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. With significant changes to the house's form, however, it has not retained sufficient architectural integrity to qualify for listing under Criterion C.

## Austin (1850-1903) -- A Pattern of Growth and Settlement

The 1850 U.S. Census, the first to cover the state of Texas, reported just over 600 people living in the Austin area. Ten years later, in 1860, the population had reached nearly 4,000 and though the town still retained some of its frontier flavor, it had taken its first steps towards becoming a full-fledged city (Manaster 1986; Census Records 1850, 1860). In the years following Reconstruction (ca. 1865-1876), a rapid influx of immigrants from the eastern U.S. and parts of Europe, along with the arrival of the railroad in 1871, combined to usher in a new, more intense period of growth in Austin (Manaster 1986; Orum 1987; Hardy-Heck-Moore & Meyers 2000). Their numbers added steadily to an already ethnically and racially diverse population that, by 1880, had swelled to over 11,000 people. As the city grew, so, too, did the need for space. Austin's original 1839 settlement boundaries were quickly pushed in all four cardinal directions, and the city's had expanded substantially by the 1870s (See Illustration #1).

Prior to 1870, the area east of downtown and north of the Colorado River, known today as East Austin, was still, with the exception of a few large homesteads, relatively uninhabited. As the city began its accelerated growth in the late 19th century this picture began to change. Landowners, looking to capitalize on the area's potential for economic and residential growth, began subdividing their larger holdings and selling the smaller lots to arriving settlers. By 1880, there were approximately 12 large subdivisions in East Austin, many of which were located near the new rail line or major east-west thoroughfares (Hardy-Heck-Moore & Meyers/Volz & Assoc. 2000). The area's quiet, rural setting, just a short distance from downtown, attracted newcomers in bunches. Developing businesses, including those dependent on raw materials being shipped by rail (i.e. lumberyards, mills) provided jobs for would-be residents. As a result, East Austin grew quickly and by the turn-of-the-century, had become "institutionally, commercially, and residentially well developed" (Hardy-Heck-Moore & Meyers/Volz & Assoc. 2000: Item # 7, pg. 1).

The demographics of late 19<sup>th</sup> century East Austin were characterized by an ethnically and racially diverse population (AHRC 1979; Manaster 1986; Hardy-Heck-Moore & Meyers 2000). Typically during this period, newly arriving white settlers formed themselves into ethnically bounded neighborhoods that articulated along their perimeters with a number of long-standing black settlements. For example, by the turn-of-the-20<sup>th</sup> century, the E. 12<sup>th</sup> Street corridor had developed into a predominantly white (and German) working-class sector. The area just to the south, known as Robertson Hill today, was largely African-American having grown out of a previously established Freedman's community (Brewer 1940; Hardy-Heck-Moore & Meyers 2000).

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Connelly-Yerwood House  
Austin, Travis County, Texas

## The Connolly Residence (1903-1925)

This was the scene when Michael J. Connolly (sometimes spelled Connelly), a white, working-class immigrant, arrived with his wife, Kate, and four children around the turn-of-the-century. Deed records indicate that he purchased property from James Belger in 1903, several blocks east of East Avenue (now IH-35). The lot had been part of George L. Robertson's original 1871 subdivision and measured roughly 100 x 208 feet in dimension (Lot #34, Outlot #55, Division B, Travis County; See Illustration #2 for location of Outlot 55). It fronted onto East 12th St. and was bounded on its eastern and southern sides by Waller and Catalpa Streets, respectively (See Illustration #3-1921 Map).

The first listing for Michael J. Connolly (1009 E. 12th St.) appears in the 1905 Austin City Directory suggesting a construction date for the house of 1904 (historical documentation unavailable). A 1921 Sanborn Fire Insurance map of East Austin shows two buildings on the property, including the house itself and what may have been a garage on the lot's southeast corner (Kuykendall 2002). The Connelly home exhibited a modified L-plan design with a porch on both the front (north) and rear (south) elevations (See Illustration #3). The long, north-south gable-roofed section of the house was (and still is) intersected near its center by a laterally extended, hipped-roof wing section. This particular configuration is typical of the 'Modified L-plan' design and is the inspiration for another reference commonly used to describe this type: hipped-with-cross gable (Hardy-Heck-Moore & Meyers 2000). The standard L-plan, on the other hand, is generally characterized by two intersecting gable-roofed sections that form an ell-shape in plan view. The L-plan house at 1004 E. 12<sup>th</sup> Street on the 1921 Sanborn (Illustration #3) provides a visual comparison.

It should be noted that the style of the Connelly-Yerwood House ('modified' L-plan cottage with subtle Queen Anne decorative elements) was not unusual for this area and time period. In the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> and into the early 20th centuries, house forms in East Austin began to shift away from the "symmetry and regularity of rectangular and square folk plans" (Hardy-Heck-Moore & Meyers 2000). Widespread use of balloon-frame construction techniques combined with a general Late Victorian preference for irregularity, contributed to a proliferation of irregularly-planned, vernacular house types. An architectural survey of East Austin, published by the Austin Heritage Society in 1979, offers early recognition of this trend:

"Two significant building forms were found to be present in quantities large enough to be mentioned here. Both forms are vernacular. They are distinct from high style architectural expression and reflect economy, practicality, and prevailing convention. The most common building type found in the project area was the simple T-plan, "carpenter Gothic," cottage built roughly from 1880-1910" (Freeman 1979:17).

The 'T-plan' referred to in the report is similar to the modified L-plan in layout but is characterized by two, gable-roofed sections (rather than hip-with-gable) intersecting one another in a 'T' shape (Hardy-Heck-Moore & Meyers 2000).

In their more extensive survey of the same area, Hardy-Heck-Moore & Meyers (2000) identified several additional irregular-plan types including the L- and Modified L-plan. 'Irregularity' was achieved primarily through the use of complex rooflines, projecting wings, and wrap-around porches. Many of the buildings in this category were also described as exhibiting restrained Late Victorian, often Queen Anne, decorative elements such as fishscale shingling, turned porch columns, ornate eave brackets, and cornice returns. Individual homes varied with regard to how and to what extent these elements were employed (McAlester and McAlester 1991; Hardy-Heck-Moore & Meyers 2000).

At some point between 1921 and 1935, the Connelly-Yerwood House underwent several structural modifications. A comparison of Sanborn maps from these years shows the enclosure of the back porch and the additions of a kitchen and

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Connelly-Yerwood House  
Austin, Travis County, Texas

small porch entry to the rear of the building. A smaller room, likely a bath or washroom, was added to the south side of the laterally extended wing as well (See Illustration #3 for comparison of 1921 and 1935 Sanborn Maps). The 1935 Sanborn Map also indicates the construction of three new buildings on the south half of the property. One of these was apparently an ell-shaped, double car garage that replaced the previous garage in the southeast corner (Kuykendall 2002). Historical records provide no clue as to the exact date of these changes nor who initiated them. The Connelys sold the house and lot in 1925 to Dr. Charles Yerwood, a black physician from Gonzales County, and his wife Nan (Deed on record at Travis County Courthouse). In the absence of documentation or the testimony from surviving family members, it is impossible to directly associate any the modifications to either family.

It is also unclear as to when the extant 1.0' stone wall was added to the perimeter of the property. Austin City directories show that Michael J. Connolly, in addition to co-owning and operating the Silver King Saloon at 307 E. 6th St., also worked off and on as a bricklayer to support his family (listed in Austin City directories as 'brklyr'). It is entirely possible that the wall was built to showcase Connolly's masonry skills, but there is no evidence linking him to its construction. On the other hand, in a 1977 letter written by Joyce Yerwood Carwin, the youngest of Charles' two daughters, she makes reference to her father's car: "We had a car of our own that we and other folk thought daddy was spoiling us with." Since it is likely that the wall was erected, in part, to frame the driveway that fronts onto E. 12<sup>th</sup> Street (on the west side of the house), Joyce's comments offer a tentative connection between the wall and the Yerwood family as well.

## A Simple Household Transition, A Profound Demographic Shift

When the Connelys sold their home in 1925, it was not exactly headline news. The addition of an African-American doctor was likely welcomed by the local black community but beyond that, the arrival of a new family to E. 12<sup>th</sup> Street was hardly an uncommon occurrence. When viewed in a larger context however, this seemingly benign transfer of ownership speaks to a much larger and more profound demographic shift taking place in Austin during this period: the nearly wholesale displacement of Austin's black population into East Austin neighborhoods.

During the years after Reconstruction (1865-1876), Austin began a pattern of growth that would persist into the 20<sup>th</sup> century and ultimately shape the city's current demographic landscape. The movement was primarily westward with white families moving into the hilly region of West Austin, displacing extant black communities in the process (Stern 1978; Austin Human Relations Commission 1979; Manaster 1986). Forced to find new homes, many African-American residents migrated to the less densely populated areas east of East Avenue (now IH-35). The gradual relocation of black neighborhoods was not immediate and, in fact, continued into the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A series of maps published in a 1979 study conducted by the Austin Human Relations Commission offers an overview of this demographic phenomenon. The 1880 map of black households in Austin shows a city-wide distribution (See Illustration #4). By 1910 however, this pattern had changed significantly, with black households becoming increasingly concentrated in East Austin (See Illustration #5).

Population pressures alone cannot account for this emergent trend. After the turn-of-the 20<sup>th</sup> century, black communities in areas west of downtown, became the target of passive discriminatory practices designed specifically to displace African American landowners (Stern 1978; AHRC 1979; Manaster 1986). Zoning laws prohibiting the raising of livestock within city limits and termination (or non-renewal) of property leases were two of the more common tactics. Insurance companies and banking institutions employed a policy of "red-lining" whereby entire (black) communities or neighborhoods were identified as 'high risk' areas and refused loans or insurance based on this categorization. Black schools in West Austin were either shut-down or moved to the East (AHRC 1979; Manaster 1986; Hardy-Heck-Moore &

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Meyers). In 1928, city planners took the agenda one step further, composing a city planning document that specifically called for the creation of a distinct “negro” district in East Austin. Though never officially implemented, the plan offers clear proof of how far attitudes towards segregation had come in Austin.

“It is our recommendation that the nearest approach to the solution of the race segregation problem will be the recommendation of this district (East Austin) as a negro district; and that all the facilities and conveniences be provided the Negroes in this district, as an incentive to draw the Negro population to this area” (Koch and Fowler 1928:57).

In addition to pressure from the white community, prominent black institutions east of downtown such as Samuel Huston College at the corner of E. 12<sup>th</sup> Street and East Ave., and St. Peter’s Methodist on the corner of Catalpa and Curve streets, were also drawing African Americans to this area. Along with students and families came black-owned businesses. The pattern quickly became self-sustaining.

Regardless of the mechanism, by 1940, the nearly wholesale displacement of the black population into East Austin was almost complete (Brewer 1940; AHRC 1979). The 1940 map provided in the 1979 Human Relations Commission report provides a telling visual reference (See Illustration #6). Small black communities organized in West Austin in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century were, by this time, nearly extinct. Wheatsville, which had existed just west of the UT campus, was entirely gone and Clarksville, near the city’s western margin, was just barely hanging on.

## East 12<sup>th</sup> Street

This historic trend can also be clearly observed in the changing demographics of E. 12th Street. For example, in 1905 when the Connollys moved into their home, the Austin City Directory listed 79 total residences and businesses along East 12th Street (east of East Avenue (IH-35), beginning at #810). Their neighbors were primarily white, working class families, bearing German surnames such as Schwartz, Shafer, and Schleger (Austin City Directories; Hardy-Heck-Moore & Meyers 2000). In 1927, just two years after the Yerwoods purchased the property, the directory listed 100 out 142 black residences and businesses, up to nearly 70 percent.

The changing congregational affiliations of the small church (1100 E. 12<sup>th</sup> Street) across the street from the Connelly-Yerwood House (See Photo # 4) offers additional perspective. When first organized, ca. 1885, it was listed as St. Stephen’s Episcopal. In 1920, though its name had changed been changed to East Austin Presbyterian, the church was still serving a largely white congregation. By 1924, just a year before the Yerwoods arrived, the city directory identified it as the Twelfth Street Christian Church and designated it as “colored.”

The situation has not changed much in the past 70 years and despite the gradual infusion of Mexican-American families into East Austin, the city continues its legacy of bounded ethnic and racial division. The stories of both the E. 12<sup>th</sup> Street corridor and the Connelly-Yerwood House reflect in microcosm, this larger history of the settlement of East Austin.

## The Yerwood Family

In addition to its association with the profound demographic changes taking place in East Austin in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Connelly-Yerwood House was also home to two generations of pioneering black doctors. Through their

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many contributions, both large and small, the building has forged a meaningful and lasting connection with the East Austin community.

### Charles Yerwood

Details on Charles R. Yerwood's early life are scarce. He was born in Austin, Tx., in 1882 (Kuykendall 2002). He had two older brothers, Henry and Edward, and his father, Henry Clay Yerwood, had been a slave and a soldier during the Civil War (Yerwood, J. 1977). Charles attended Samuel Huston College in East Austin, and after graduating, traveled to Nashville, Tennessee, to study medicine at Meharry Medical College (Kuykendall 2002). Meharry, founded in 1876, and Howard University in Washington DC, were the only two schools in the U. S. that accepted and trained black doctors in late 19th and early 20th centuries. Even today, Meharry continues to graduate nearly 70% of this nation's practicing black doctors and dentists (History of Meharry Medical College-<http://www.mmc.edu/history2.htm>).

After finishing his medical degree in 1907, Charles spent two years practicing in Oklahoma before returning to Texas (Kuykendall 2002). He took the licensing exam in Waco, Tx., in 1908 (License #7525 on file with the Texas State Board of Medical Examiners Board), and following a brief stay in Etna, decided to settle in the town of Gonzales (Kuykendall 2002). His first wife, Melissa Brown Yerwood, was a school teacher and the mother of their two daughters, Connie Ralstine (b. 1907) and Ursula Joyce (b. 1909). Melissa passed away a few years after the birth of her children and upon her death, her sister, "Aunt Nan," moved in to help look after the girls. Nan and Charles were later married. In 1925, Charles moved his family to Austin, reportedly in hopes of providing his two teenage daughters with better cultural and educational opportunities (Yerwood, J. 1977). He and Nan purchased a home and property from the Connelly family at 1017 (now 1115) E. 12th Street, several blocks east of East Avenue (1925 Deed on file with Travis County Courthouse). In 1927, shortly after their arrival, he and Nan divorced (Copy of Divorce Decree on file with Gonzales County Courthouse). The additional subdivision of the property as indicated on the 1935 Sanborn Map (See Illustration #3) may have resulted from their separation but no information could be found to document this possibility. Deed records transferring ownership of the property to Connie and Joyce in 1943 (after their father's death) describe the holdings as comprising all of lot #34 (Deed on file with Travis County Courthouse). Dr. Yerwood married his third wife, Ada, several years later (Marriage Records Unavailable).

Not long after moving to Austin, Charles opened up a practice at 421 E. 6th Street, not far from where Michael Connelly's Silver King Saloon had stood. He also maintained his rural practice in Gonzales County, making several trips annually. Practicing black physicians were few and far between in Texas during the late 1800s and early 1900s. In the 1927 Austin City Directory, for example, only three of the total 73 physicians listed were identified as "colored." This relative scarcity of black doctors combined with the high cost of soliciting care from white doctors, forced the majority of black residents to rely on "druggists' advice or home remedies..." (Barr 1973:105).

Beyond his commitment to basic health care needs, Charles Yerwood was also a long-time public advocate for the improved treatment of tuberculosis in the black population (Simond 1983). In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, tuberculosis was a pervasive problem, particularly among African Americans: "The tuberculosis morbidity and mortality rate among blacks was more than three times that of whites" (Simond 1983). As secretary and treasurer of the Lone Star Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association for 25 years (an organization of African American health professionals organized in 1886), he worked hard to motivate and mobilize health agencies to deal with this problem.

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Dr. John Q. King, a friend of the late Dr. Connie Yerwood, remembers Charles as a quiet but friendly man, active in the church, and an important leader in the local community (King 2002). Perhaps his most enduring contributions however, were his two daughters, Connie and Joyce.

**The Yerwood Sisters**

As young girls, both Connie and Joyce often accompanied their father on his 'housecalls' to Gonzalez County. In an interview referenced in a 1991 Austin American Statesman article, Connie remembered the trips fondly, recalling how the people "just adored him" and how, when cash was low, they would pay for his services with "chickens, butter, and once a little heifer" (Austin American Statesman 6/16/91). These trips and their father's passion for medicine would leave a lasting impression on the two girls.

While living in Gonzales, and later Austin, Charles enrolled the girls in the Eliza Dee Home on the grounds of Samuel Huston College. In a letter to her sister, dated 1977, Joyce described the Home as "a Negro girls Utopia for learning the social graces, homemaking and life in general" (Yerwood, J. 1977). Their father, who wanted very much for his daughters to be trained as "ladies," also encouraged them to sign up for courses in music and the arts (Yerwood, J. 1977). After moving to Austin in 1925, both Connie and Joyce attended local public schools for a short time before enrolling at Samuel Huston College to pursue their bachelor's degrees. Over their father's protestations, the sisters each eventually expressed an interest in pursuing a medical career. Connie worked in the college library for a year, waiting for Joyce to graduate. Finally, in 1928, the girls packed up for Nashville to attend Meherry Medical College (King 2002; Winegarten 1996).

Here they received an introduction to the kinds of professional challenges a young black woman professional was bound to face in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. For instance, even before their studies had begun, school officials at Meherry encouraged them to enroll in dental school rather pursue a medical degree. Female students were a rarity at the time and generally discouraged. Despite this and other obstacles however, they became the only two female medical students in their first year class. In 1933, both girls graduated with honors (Austin American Statesman 1/5/75; Winegarten 1996).

After completing a year long internship together in Kansas City, the sister's paths finally diverged. Connie remained in Kansas City to pursue her residency while Joyce left for Philadelphia.

**Dr. Ursula Joyce Yerwood Carwin (1909-1987)**

After two years in Philadelphia, Joyce moved to Stamford, Connecticut with her new husband, Dr. Joseph L. Carwin, whom she had met at Meharry. With the aid of her father, she acquired the necessary equipment to start her own practice, in Charlesport, N.Y. The location afforded her access to the much larger black population in and around New York City. In 1955, after nearly 18 years of service, she moved her practice back to Stamford, Connecticut. In doing so, Joyce became the first black female physician to practice in Fairfield County (Austin American Statesman 12/1/1987).

Throughout her career she remained committed to improving the care of low-income women and children. She served continuously on various local committees and boards and was a member of a number of national medical associations. When Stamford's civic leaders enlisted her aid to help develop a local community center, Joyce put her childhood music lessons to good use. She organized a choir and put on shows around town to raise funds. The Yerwood Center, named in honor of her long-time commitment, remains an important part of the community, providing a number of health related and educational services.

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Though she lived in Connecticut until her death in 1987, she remained very close to her sister over the years, making frequent trips to Texas, and traveling with her to medical conventions around the country (Austin American Statesman 12/1/87; 1987 Funeral Program; Winegarten 1996; Kuykendall 2002).

### **Dr. Connie Ralstine Yerwood Connor (1907-1991)**

Connie finished her residency in pediatrics at the Kansas City General Hospital. An intense interest in public health issues inspired her to accept a scholarship from the University of Michigan School of Public Health. Finally, in 1936, she returned to Austin and her home at 1115 East 12<sup>th</sup> Street. She accepted a position with the Texas Public Health Service (now the Texas Department of Health) and in the process became the first black physician, male or female, to work for this state agency. In her role as director of Maternal and Child Services, she "trained midwives, and set up immunization programs for children and prenatal and family clinics" (Winegarten 1995: 271). Though initially she was limited to working with the state's black population, eventually the success of her programs connected her with a much wider and diverse community including segments of the white and Mexican-American population (Monsho, Handbook of Texas). In her 41 years with the Dept. of Health, she faced continuous gender and racial discrimination, often being passed over for promotion. Through it all she persevered and at the time of her retirement in 1977, she had risen to the position of *Director of Health Services* (Monsho, Handbook of Texas; Austin American Statesman 7/22/73).

Her contributions to the improvement of public health in the State of Texas were many, but her activities in the local Austin community had an equal if not more powerful impact. For over 54 years she served on the board of trustees at Huston-Tillotson College in East Austin and was one of the members who approved and signed the merger between Samuel Huston and Tillotson Colleges in 1952. When she retired from the board in 1991, she became only the second person to receive the college's most prestigious award, the Crystal Ram with Golden Horns. The college also awarded her an honorary degree of Doctor of Sciences.

She was the first African-American to serve on the Human Relations Committee, a local division of the State Commission on Human Rights. She also served as president of the Lone Star Medical, Dental, and Pharmaceutical Association, the organization with whom her father had served as secretary-treasurer for 25 years. She was a member of the board of trustees of the Mental Health-Mental Retardation Center in Austin, and served on the boards of several other local agencies including the Austin Child Guidance Center, the Citizens Advisory Committee to the Juvenile Board of Travis County, and the Travis County Grand Jury Association. The list is long and varied.

In addition to serving on a number of established boards and commission, she was also instrumental in founding several organizations devoted specifically to helping the African American community of Austin. She helped found the Douglas Club, for example, a local group that facilitated the care of elderly and homeless black women in East Austin (King 2002). She also co-founded the Austin chapter of Links, Inc., an organization dedicated to promoting black education and community service on both the local and national levels. Until her death in 1991, she remained very active in her local church, Wesley United Methodist. Despite frequent job-related visits out-of-town, she almost always managed to make it home to teach Sunday school on the weekends (Austin American Statesman, 3/2/86; Monsho Handbook of Texas Online; Huston-Tillotson College Alumni and Friends Magazine, Spring 1991; Winegarten 1996; Dickson, 2002; King 2002; Kuykendall 2002).

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**The Yerwood Residence (1937-1991)**

After returning to Texas in 1937, Connie moved back into the house at 1115 E. 12<sup>th</sup> Street with her father and his third wife, Ada. Upon his death in 1941, she and her sister Joyce inherited the property. After the modifications made sometime between 1921 and 1935 the building remained relatively unaltered until the mid 1950s. The one significant exception is the front porch. At some point after 1935, the original porch was removed and replaced with a truncated version. Though the exact date of its construction is unknown, friends of the family remember the new porch being in place as early as the 1940s (Kuykendall 2002; Lawless 2002). In 1955, a small bedroom/study and bathroom were added to the southeast corner of the house and the entire house was sheathed in pink asbestos siding. Also around this time, both the bathrooms and the kitchen were remodeled to their current appearance. The rest of the interior was re-painted in pink and green. Several friends of the late Dr. Connie swear that the choice of color scheme was inspired by her close association with the Kappa Delta Kappa sorority whose emblem colors are, specifically, salmon pink and apple green.

**Remembering the Connelly-Yerwood House**

In a recent oral history interview with John Q. Taylor King, a close friend and colleague of “Dr. Connie,” he described his own memories of the Connelly-Yerwood House (King 2002). He related that segregation in ‘those days’ made it difficult for various black community groups to meet in public. Often, groups would meet in member’s homes to discuss business or just to socialize. He remembered frequently dropping his mother off at the Yerwood home for such meetings. Folks would enter through the rear of the house and continue past the kitchen to the large living room in front. There was a grand piano in the corner and small pockets of people chatting about friends, family and neighborhood “going’s on.” Other friends also recall such gatherings, remembering Dr. Connie as a “kind and gracious host” (Lawless 2002). Their memories speak eloquently to the intimate and meaningful connection that the house and its occupants had with their surrounding community and the important role they played in the unfolding history of East Austin.

**The Connelly-Yerwood House (1992-present)**

The City of Austin acquired the Connelly-Yerwood House and associated property in May of 1993. The lot was then sold to the Anderson Community Development Corporation and plans were made to develop the southern half of the property for affordable housing. The city reacquired the house and the north half of the lot in 1998. Plans have been submitted and tentatively approved for restoration of the building and its conversion for use as a new community center. Specific changes proposed include replacement of the existing porch with a facsimile of the original and restoration of original window configuration.

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### **Summary**

The Connelly-Yerwood House is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A, in the area of Ethnic History: Black, at the local level of significance. The building's own history reflects very closely the profound demographic changes that took place in East Austin in the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

In its capacity as home to two generations of pioneering black doctors, the property is also eligible under Criterion B in the area of Medicine at the local level of significance. Charles Yerwood made significant contributions to the field of medicine at a time when African American doctors were few and often far-ranging in Texas. Connie Yerwood, in her position with the Texas Department of Health, played an important role in the improvement of public health for all segments of the population, in all parts of the state. Her sister Joyce, though only associated with the house for a short time, challenged racial barriers and effectively advocated for the improved care of low-income mothers and children in her adopted home of Stamford, Connecticut.

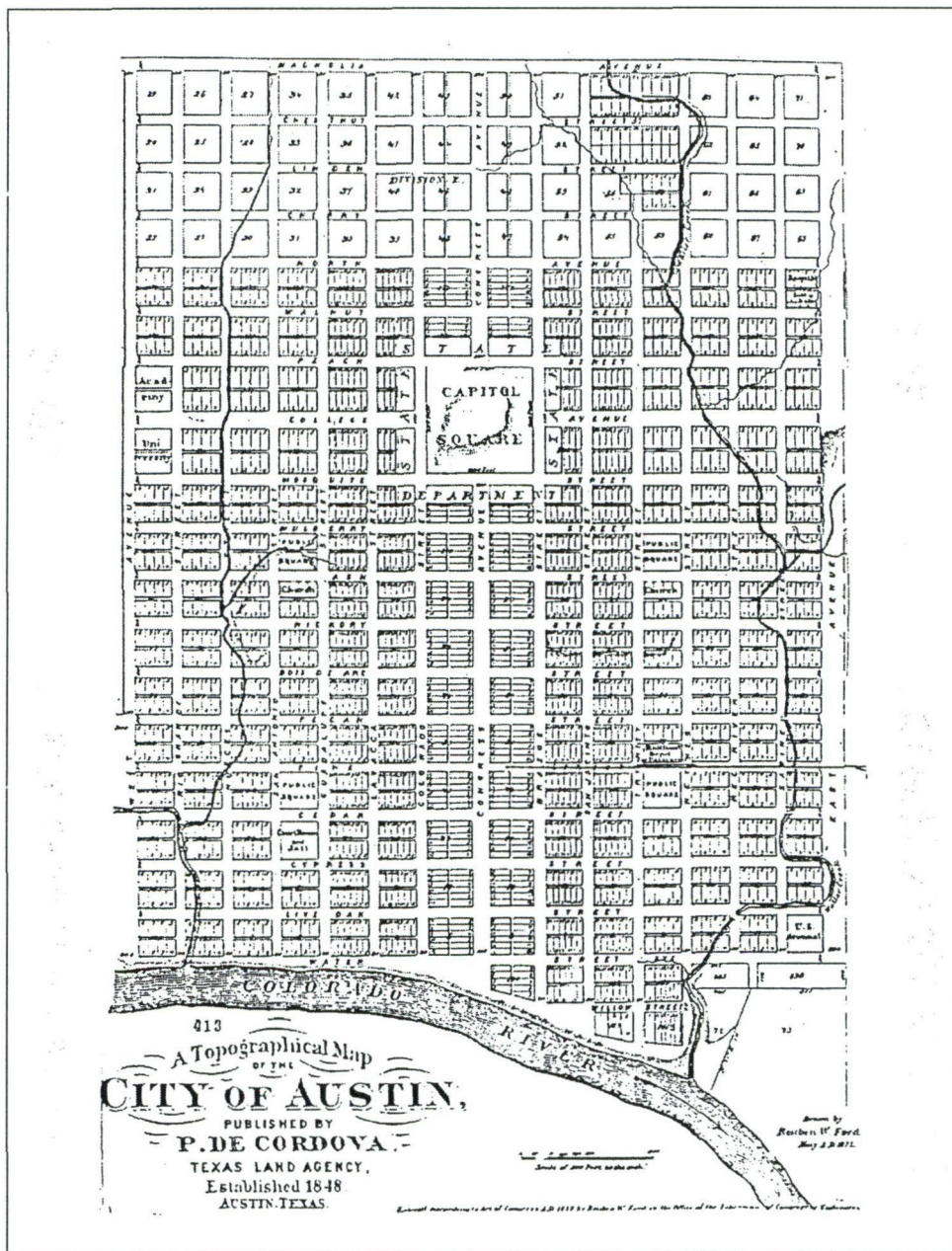
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Illustration #1 Map of Austin, 1872 (From Austin History Center)



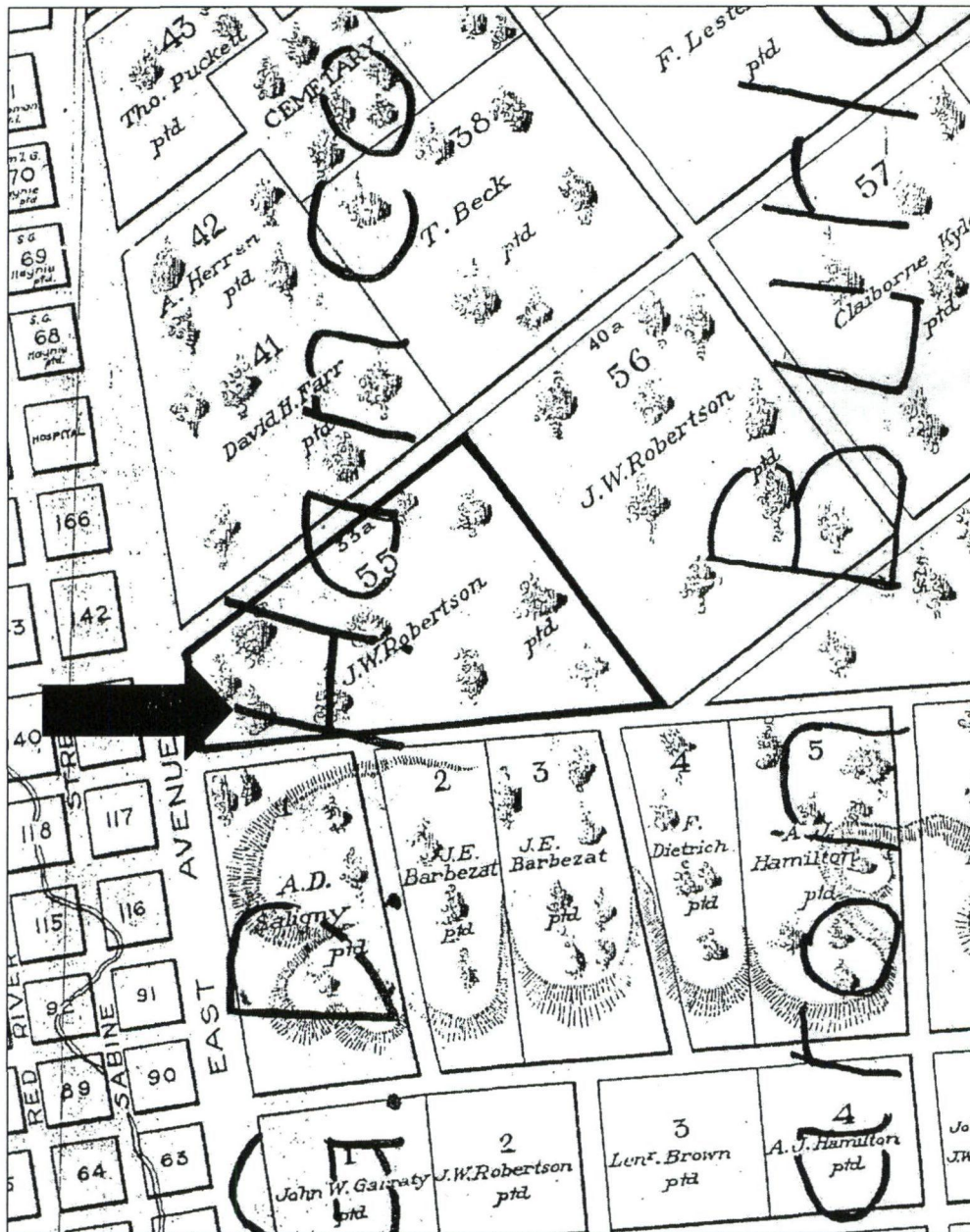
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Illustration #2 Plat Map of Outlot 55, Division B of George L. Robertson's 1871 Subdivision, Travis County



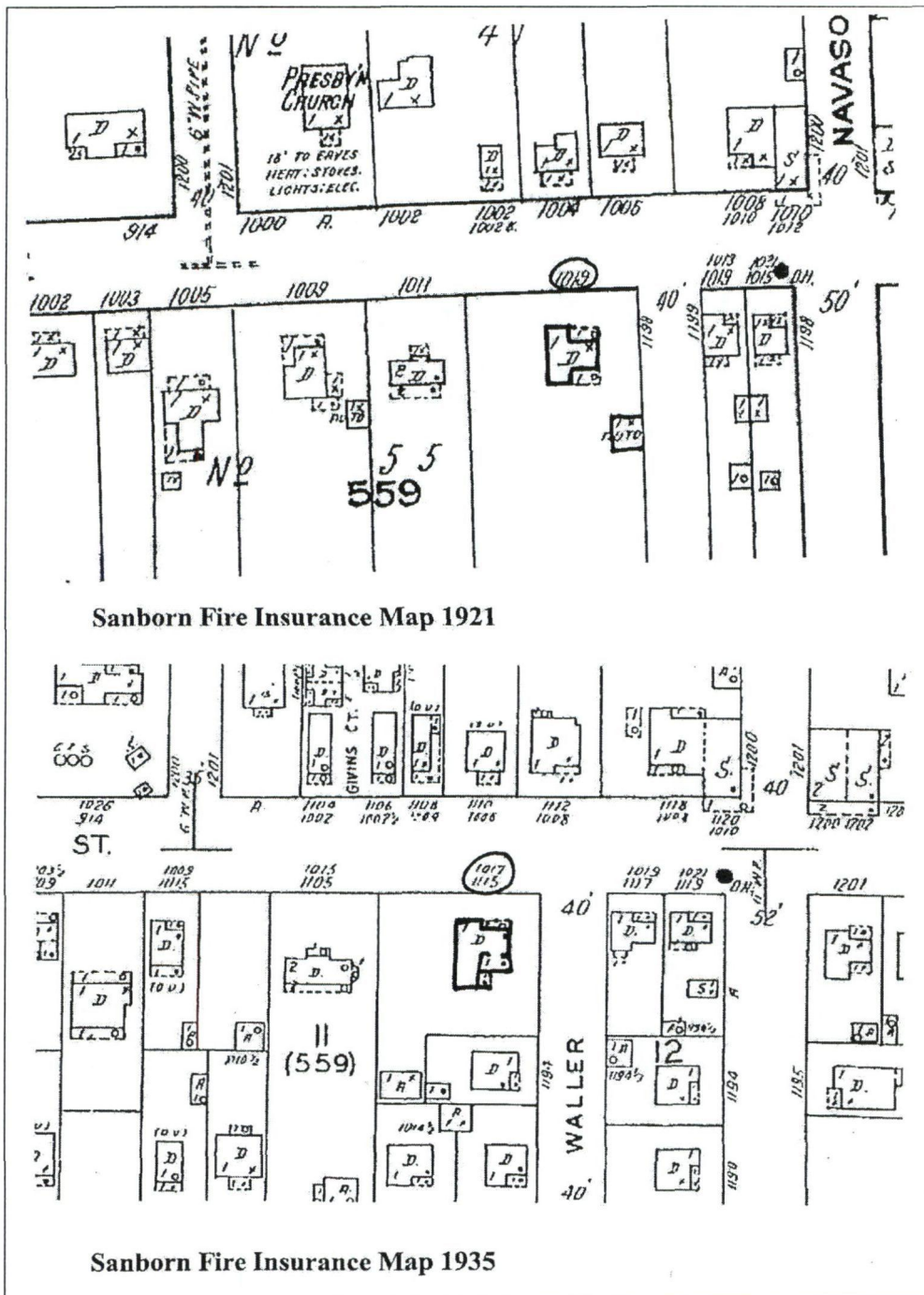
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Illustration #3 1921 and 1935 Sanborn Maps



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Illustration #4 Black Households in 1880 (From Austin Human Relation Commission Report 1979)



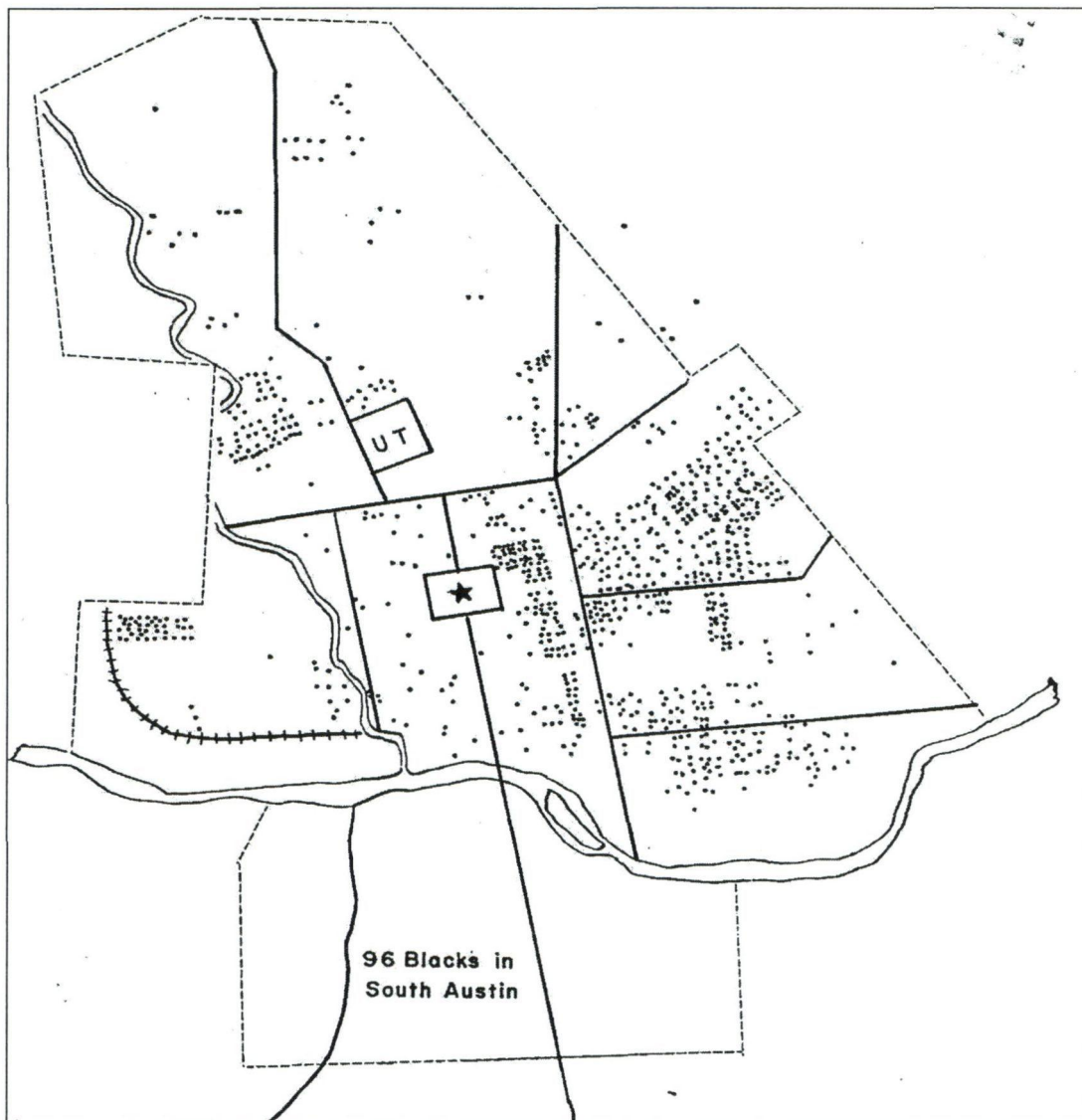
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Illustration #5 Black Households in 1910 (From Austin Human Relation Commission Report 1979)



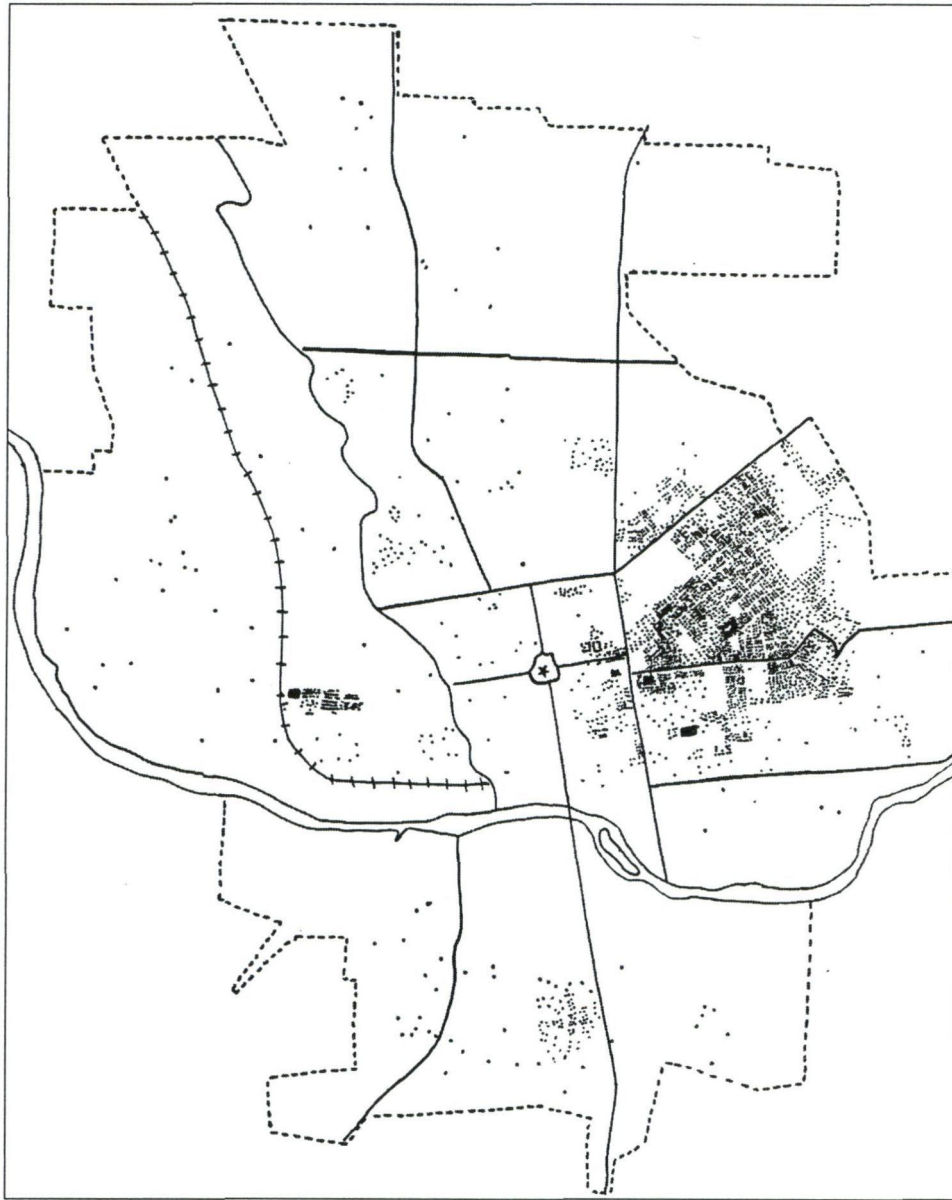
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Illustration #6 Black Households in 1940 (From Austin Human Relation Commission Report 1979)



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Photo #1 Dr. Charles Yerwood



Photo #2 Dr. Joyce Yerwood Carwin



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Photo #3 Dr. Connie Yerwood

Brackenridge Hospital salutes African-Americans like Dr. Connie Yerwood who have dedicated their lives to providing health care to the people of Austin. As nurses, doctors, technologists, midwives and allied health professionals, they have worked to keep us well and restore our health.

One of the first black female physicians in Texas,

Dr. Connie Yerwood began her medical career in 1933. Her father and sister were also physicians. From 1936 to 1977, she served on the staff of the Texas Department of Health in Austin. Thousands benefited from her work in the Division of Maternal and Child Health, where she set up immunization programs for children and established prenatal and family planning clinics for expectant mothers.

In honor of Black History Month, we celebrate the work of Dr. Yerwood and all African-Americans who have enriched our lives through their healing arts. Health care in Austin is all the better for it.



**BRACKENRIDGE HOSPITAL**

Connie Yerwood, M.D.  
1908-1991

*Nokoa 2/21-27/ '92*

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Photo #4 Church at 1100 E. 12<sup>th</sup> Street



Photo #5 Connelly-Yerwood House ca. 1980



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## Personal Communications:

*John Q. Taylor King* [Oral History, March 18, 2002]

Mr. King is the president emeritus of Samuel Huston College and co-owner of King-Tears Funeral Home in East Austin. He was a long-time friend of the Yerwood family and served on the board of directors of Samuel Huston college (and Huston-Tillotson College) with Dr. Connie Yerwood.

*Eva Lindsay* (personal communication January 30, 2002)

Mrs. Lindsay was a friend of Dr. Connie Yerwood and served on a number of local, community service-oriented committees with her here in Austin. In addition to relating her experiences, Mrs. Lindsay also provided a number of leads and contacts for this research.

*Rev. Freddie Dickson* (personal communication, February 13, 2002)

Rev. Dickson was the minister of Wesley United Methodist Church during the years when Dr. Connie Yerwood attended mass.

*Fannie Mae Lawless* (personal communication, April 3, 2002)

Ms. Lawless was a long-time friend to Dr. Connie Yerwood and the Yerwood family.

*Kurkendall, Samuel* (person communication, April 8, 2002)

Mr. Kurkendall was godson to Dr. Connie Yerwood. He lived in the Connelly-Yerwood house on and off beginning in 1946.

*Wilhelmina Delco* (personal communication, March 14, 2002)

Mrs. Delco was a long-time friend and colleague of Dr. Connie Yerwood here in Austin.

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**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

---

**ACREAGE OF PROPERTY:** less than one acre

<b>UTM REFERENCES</b>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
1.	14	622360	3349420

**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

North one-half (1/2) of Lot 34 of the George L. Robertson Subdivision of Outlot 55, Division B, Travis County, Texas

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The nominated property includes the current lot of the Connelly-Yerwood House, which is only the north half of the original lot. The southern half of the lot was sold by the City of Austin in 1993 to accommodate affordable housing.

---

**11. FORM PREPARED BY**

---

**NAME/TITLE:** Sean Maroney, Student

**ORGANIZATION:** University of Texas at Austin

**DATE:** 5/3/02

**STREET & NUMBER:** 3200 South First Street, Apt. 711

**TELEPHONE:** (512) 441-9189

**CITY OR TOWN:** Austin

**STATE:** Texas

**ZIP CODE:** 78704

---

**ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION**

---

**CONTINUATION SHEETS**

**MAPS**

**PHOTOGRAPHS** (see continuation sheet Photo-36)

**ADDITIONAL ITEMS**

---

**PROPERTY OWNER**

---

**NAME:** City of Austin

**STREET & NUMBER:** 505 Barton Springs Road, Suite 600

**TELEPHONE:** (512) 974-6550

**CITY OR TOWN:** Austin

**STATE:** Texas

**ZIP CODE:** 78757-1088

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

# **National Register of Historic Places**

## **Continuation Sheet**

Section Photo Page 36

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Connelly-Yerwood House  
Austin, Travis County, Texas

### **Photo Log**

Connelly-Yerwood House  
1115 E. 12<sup>th</sup> Street  
Austin, Travis County, Texas  
Photographed by Sean Maroney, February 2002  
Negatives on file with the Texas Historical Commission

Photo 1 of 4  
Northeast oblique, camera facing southwest

Photo 2 of 4  
North elevation, camera facing south

Photo 3 of 4  
Southeast oblique, camera facing northwest

Photo 4 of 4  
Southwest oblique, camera facing northeast

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

**SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD**

NRIS Reference Number: 03000276

Property Name: Connolly-Yerwood House

County: Travis      State: Texas

\_\_\_\_\_  
Multiple Name

-----  
This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper

April 18, 2003  
Date of Action

=====  
Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 8: Significance:

The Period of Significance is hereby changed to 1926-1953 to correspond with the years of residency by members of the Yerwood family who made significant contributions in Medicine under Criterion B.

-----  
The Texas State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

\_\_\_\_\_  
**DISTRIBUTION:**  
National Register property file  
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Connelly--Yerwood House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Travis

DATE RECEIVED: 3/05/03 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/02/03  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/18/03 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/19/03  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 03000279

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

\_\_\_ ACCEPT \_\_\_ RETURN \_\_\_ REJECT \_\_\_\_\_ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*several generations of the Yerwood Family who made important contributions in the field of medicine, and African American history.*

*P.O.S. 40 1926-1953 to reflect residency by the Yerwood Family and its 3 successful doctors.*

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A+B

REVIEWER McClelland

DISCIPLINE History

TELEPHONE 202-354-9258

DATE 4/18/03

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



Another Historic Preservation Project brought to you  
by the City of Austin's Neighborhood Housing and  
Community Development Office.  
Completion Summer 2003



CONNELLY-YERWOOD HOUSE

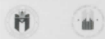
1115 E. 12<sup>TH</sup> STREET

AUSTIN, TRAVIS CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 1 of 4



Preservation Project brought to you  
by the City's Neighborhood Housing and  
Development Office.  
Summer 2003



CONNELLY-YERWOOD HOUSE  
1115 E. 12<sup>TH</sup> STREET  
AUSTIN, TRAVIS CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 2 of 4



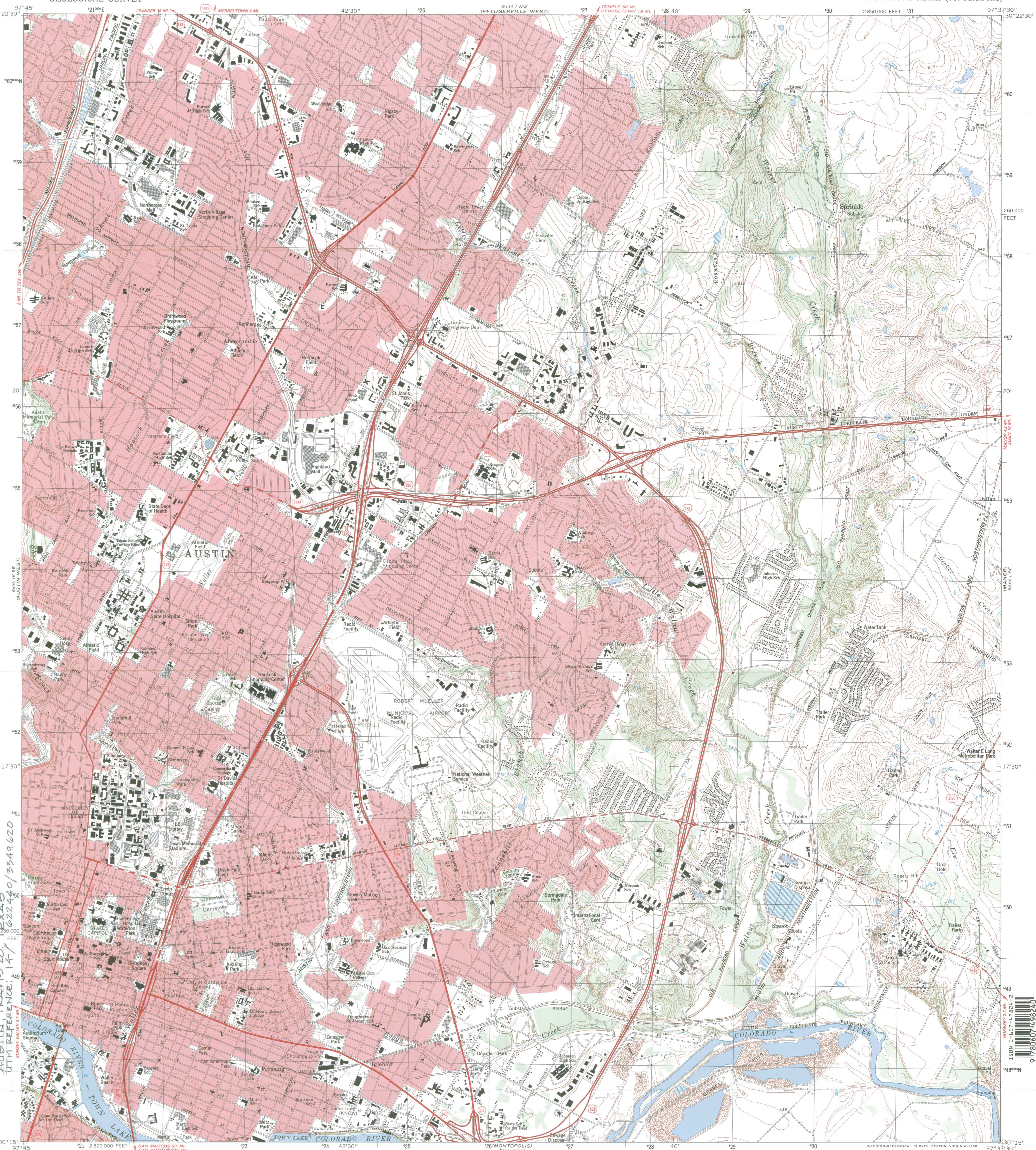
CONNELLY-YERWOOD HOUSE  
1115 E. 12<sup>TH</sup> STREET  
AUSTIN, TRAVIS CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 3 of 4



CONNELLY-YERWOOD HOUSE  
1115 E. 12<sup>TH</sup> STREET  
AUSTIN, TRAVIS CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 4 of 4



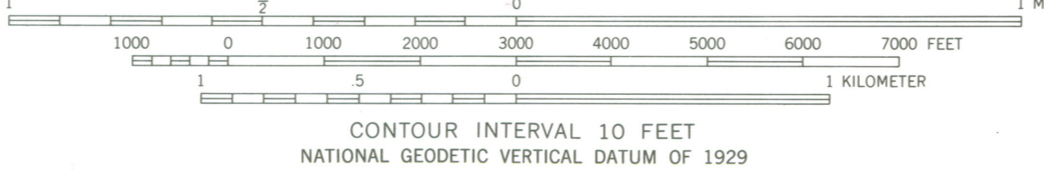
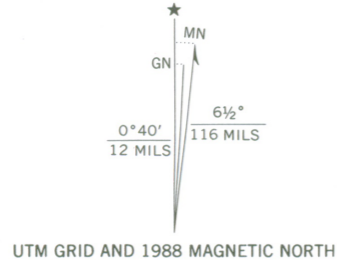
CONNELLY-YERWOOD HOUSE  
1115 EAST 12TH STREET  
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78702  
UTM REFERENCE: 14 / 622440/349620

WEEKS HILL  
6444 I NE

WEEKS HILL  
6444 I NE

WEEKS HILL  
6444 I NE

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
in cooperation with City of Austin  
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs  
taken 1952. Field checked 1954. Revised from aerial photographs  
taken 1985. Field checked 1986. Map edited 1988  
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Texas  
coordinate system, central zone (Lambert conformal conic)  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 14  
1927 North American Datum  
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983  
move the projection lines 18 meters south and  
28 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks  
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



3097-242

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

AUSTIN EAST, TEX.  
3097-C6-TF-024

1988  
DMA 6444 I SW-SERIES V882