

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only  
received MAY 9 1983  
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Historic Resources of Houston Heights M R A

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Boundaries of Houston Heights-as platted and recorded in Map Records Vol. 1A, pp. 114-116.

N/A not for publication

city, town Houston N/A vicinity of

state Texas code 048 county Harris code 201

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>N/A</u> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple Resource	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership (see continuation sheets)

street & number

city, town N/A vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Office of the County Clerk, Harris County Courthouse Annex

street & number

city, town Houston state Texas

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Preliminary survey of Houston Heights by Ellen Beasley, Preservation Planning Consultant has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no  
date 1979  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Houston Heights Association, c/o Paul Carr, 720 Heights Blvd.,

city, town Houston state Texas 77007

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved date (see Site no. 30)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

One of the first planned suburbs in the state, Houston Heights has retained its architectural and civic identity to an unusual degree. This has been accomplished in spite of its location in one of the fastest growing cities in the United States. The Heights presents a Whitman's Sampler of turn-of-the-century architectural styles. Several notable late-Victorian mansions and substantial early 20th-century public, ecclesiastical, and commercial buildings serve as the anchors of the neighborhood. Nevertheless, the real strength of the Heights rests in its wide array of essentially vernacular, middle-class, and domestic architecture of the period 1893-1932. The one- and two-story houses and cottages are usually of frame construction, and are executed in a variety of styles. Influences from the Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, and Bungalow styles clearly dominate, but noteworthy examples of other styles likewise occur. Also to be seen are two schools and a fire station in Jacobethan Revival style; a bank, public library, and telephone exchange done in the Renaissance Revival mode; and several churches in Romanesque and Gothic Revival styles. Furthermore, in spite of tremendous pressure for development, the effects of several periods of decline, and a lack of zoning laws, the relationship of the buildings within Houston Heights has remained remarkably unchanged. A majority of the area being nominated as a multiple resource still consists of tree-lined streets of older residences, punctuated by occasional churches, schools, commercial buildings, and, regrettably, some modern intrusions. In all, one hundred five sites are included in the present nomination.

The large urban neighborhood of Houston Heights covers approximately 1750 acres slightly to the northwest of downtown Houston. Oscar Martin Carter, who was head of the Omaha and South Texas Land Company, chose this site for development in the early 1890s. He did so in part because of the area's proximity to the busy industrial center, and in part because the elevation there is a few feet higher than that of adjacent parts of Houston. The area is now densely populated, as a result of the original subdivision into 10,000 lots. Despite the size of the population and the growth of Houston in and around the Heights, the community retains a strong identity and something of the atmosphere of a small town. Carter planned the town with a basic grid pattern, focusing on a central boulevard divided by an esplanade. This grassy strip is still lined with palms, oaks, oleanders, magnolias, and other vegetation, and remains a visual and social focus for the neighborhood. The vegetation in all the Heights is exceptional, and it contributes greatly to the comfortable sense of community.

Topographically, the Heights is relatively flat, rising in elevation slightly toward the northwest. The major natural feature of the neighborhood is White Oak Bayou, which flows through the southern part of the proposed multiple-resource area. The slight elevation of Houston Heights above the downtown, as mentioned above, was considered a selling point at the time the area was first developed, along with the Heights' sandy soil, good drainage, and superior artesian water.

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The blocks and their constituent lots are layed out so that most buildings face east or west. An exception is the section west of Yale and north of W. 16th streets; in this area the orientation of houses is north-south, and there are many more lots per block than in the rest of the Heights. By varying the sizes of lots from block to block (and thus their prices), the planners established areas both for the monied and for the more impecunious. In this way, social and economic segregation was easily accomplished with the wealthier residents on major streets such as Heights Blvd., Harvard, or Allston, and the poorer families on less conspicuous streets such as Waverly or Oxford.

The first commercial development in the Heights, which was made to help attract new residents, was built by Carter along W. 19th in the vicinity of Ashland. Several one- and two-story buildings were constructed of frame or brick, and included a fine hotel which became a hospital in 1899. Although the original building at 19th and Ashland burned, several hospital buildings have subsequently been built on or near that site. The general area remains as one of the most active commercial strips in the neighborhood. Transportation, both by railroad and by street railway, was extremely important to early development. The streetcars no longer run, but the track along Nicholson is still used by local industries to shuttle goods between 2nd and Center streets below White Oak Bayou, and to reach the main railroad lines on 7th Street.

Carter boosted the Heights as a residential and industrial community, with provisions for a proper separation of these activities. Industries were early attracted, and several manufacturing plants, oil refineries, and mills were constructed in the 1890s. These were generally situated in the northwestern section of the Heights along Railroad (now Nicholson) St., or were connected to it by spurs. Of these often large industrial complexes, only the network of structures at 2201 Lawrence (no. 83) remains completely intact. Although this large plant was occupied by several owners in the first few years following construction in 1883-94, it is most widely known as the Oriental Textile Mill. It is an extensive complex of two-story, brick, industrial buildings that currently are used to produce fiberglass. The most prominent feature is a four-story, square tower with a clock on each face.

The southwestern and northwestern sections of the Heights contain the industrial and heavy commercial elements of what was once a complete and independent little community. To supply the factories with workers, several small, frame cottages and shotgun houses were built along the tracks and in the northern and southwestern sections of the Heights. In those areas, blocks had been planned with smaller lots for just such a purpose. Because of their proximity to industry, much of these areas was made available to black families, who were otherwise excluded from owning property in the new, carefully planned suburb. Several of these early structures on the fringes of the Heights remain, although most have deteriorated or have been demolished and replaced by more modern low-cost housing. Two early shotgun houses on the grounds of 612 W. 26th (no. 80) are included in the nomination.

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From the outset, the primary emphasis of the town was residential, not industrial. The Omaha and South Texas Land Company, headed by Carter, was not usually involved in the actual construction of homes, but it did commission the Houston Land and Trust Company to build a few elaborate residences along Heights Blvd. as a means of promoting the neighborhood. Thus the construction of fine, highly detailed houses began on the boulevard in 1893, with the Cooley House (demolished in 1968). Several such homes were built in the following decade, the finest extant example being the Milroy House at 1102 Heights Blvd. (no. 34). This frame residence of two-and-a-half stories was built in 1898 and follows the popular Queen Anne style. Its several gables and small, square tower are ornamented with round-butt shingles. This pattern is also followed on the awnings that overhang the upper windows. The porch, which wraps around both sides of the house, has turned posts, balusters, and fretwork. Such details were once quite common in the Heights and may still be seen intact on many of the earlier houses. Other notable examples of the Queen Anne style include the second Webber House at 1011 Heights (no. 38), and the Burnett House at 210 W. 11th (no. 76).

At the same time that the primary investors and other professionals were building prominent structures on the boulevard and on large corner lots on parallel streets, many not-so-wealthy people were building smaller, but equally ornate, cottages. They were primarily white-collar workers or skilled craftsmen who sought a comfortable suburb away from the city for their families. The Lund House, at 301 E. 5th (no. 104), built between 1896 and 1899, is a fine example of an early cottage built by such craftsmen. This frame house is simple in plan, is one-and-a-half stories high, and has a combination roof with a single lateral gable and a projecting gabled bay on the front. There is a decorative bargeboard on the front gable, and cutout brackets and dropped pendants on the three-sided bay. The attached porch is supported by turned posts.

Cottages similar to this one were built throughout the Heights during the 1890s, and a need was soon apparent for schools to serve the area. The first was the Cooley Elementary School, originally a two-room, two-story, brick structure at 17th and Rutland. This was modified several times and was rebuilt in the early 1960s. The second school was built in 1898 at 8th and Harvard as a one-room, frame building. This soon was expanded, and eventually was replaced in 1911 by a two-story, brick schoolhouse. Harvard School was a dominant structure in the southeastern portion of the neighborhood, with additions in 1923 and 1979 taking up the entire length of the block. The original portion was demolished in 1980. Neither school is suitable for nomination.

A second major period of residential development in Houston Heights ran from about 1900 to 1910. During that decade, architectural styles began to change. Several families built scattered, large homes, but Victorian-style detail became less prominent and the desired form shifted from a narrow, two-story house to the lower and wider Colonial Revival

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cottage. An Example of the latter is the house at 1437 Waverly (no. 69). This frame house of one-and-a-half stories has a large dormer in the center of its hipped roof, while simple Doric columns support an attached porch extending across the front elevation. The ornamentation of the windows by the use of wooden tracery, and the presence of sidelights and transom around the door are all characteristics of this period.

Other styles of the early 20th century began to appear in the Heights in the years before the annexation of the neighborhood in 1918 into the City of Houston. Wealthy suburbanites continued to build elaborate homes on the tree-lined boulevard, which was finally paved with brick in 1911. An adaptation of the several prominent styles became popular for a while. A simple example of Prairie influence still can be seen today at 1448 Heights Blvd. (no. 23), while the detailed house at 1536 Heights Blvd. (no. 16) is a well-preserved illustration of Bungalow influence. This two-story house is of brick, and has a hipped roof with a small central dormer exhibiting three windows. The attached porch wraps around both sides of the house and is supported by tapered half-columns on brick piers. There is beveled glass in the front door and the sidelights.

Another interesting variation of the Bungalow theme is the Banta House at 119 E. 20th (no. 2), an unusual brick-over-concrete dwelling with double gallery supported by tapering square portico. The Colonial Revival style is well represented by the Love-Phelps House at 1505 Heights Blvd. (no. 18), with its Roman Ionic columns and Palladian windows, and by the house at 1537 Tulane (no. 67), noted for its portico supported by giant fluted columns without capitals. Some of the most intriguing houses in the neighborhood are eclectic and almost defy stylistic analysis. These include architect Alfred Finn's Woodward House at 1605 Heights Blvd. (no. 12), a symmetrical stuccoed house with Mediterranean motifs; the house at 1443 Allston (no. 71), which reflects the influence of the Dutch Colonial Revival and other styles; and the house at 505 W. 18th (no. 89), with its steep lateral gable. It should be noted that few Heights structures appear to have been custom designed by architects. The majority were likely selected from popular, early 20th century architectural pattern books, or else designed and constructed by builders or developers.

The schools and churches that were organized in the neighborhood about this time contributed to the image of the area as a suitable place in which a family might live and grow. The structures built to house these organizations served a similar purpose with respect to the visual continuity of the community. Many such buildings were built in the mid-20s: Alexander Hamilton Junior High (no. 3, in Jacobethan Revival style), Reagan Senior High (no. 27, also Jacobethan Revival architecture), All Saints Catholic Church (no. 40, in Romanesque style), Immanuel Lutheran Church (no. 26, in Gothic Revival style), and the Heights Christian Church (no. 11, eclectic classical styling). Each of these is of brick and occupies a prominent corner site, or in the case of Hamilton School, an obvious location at the terminus of a street. The two schools have, unfortunately, had their windows replaced by smokey plate glass.

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As the population grew, so did the need for the municipal government to provide services to the people. In 1914, a two-story, red-brick fire station (no. 99) was constructed in Jacobethan Revival style at the northeast corner of 12th St. This also served as the city hall and jail during the years in which Houston Heights as an independent town. The building is used as a fire house today, and has been well preserved by the City of Houston.

The commercial buildings of the Heights proudly bespoke their purpose during that historic period in which American business and industry were all-important. They were often as simple as the small, frame filling station in operation since 1929 at 1400 Oxford (no. 97). It served (and serves) an important supporting function when Houston and the Heights evolved from their early dependence upon mass transportation toward the use of the automobile for individual mobility. There are several other early gasoline stations along Yale and Heights Blvd., but they are greatly altered or deteriorated, and not suitable for nomination.

The large Renaissance Revival structure, built in 1926-27 for the telephone company at 743 Harvard (no. 53), illustrates how large businesses could be sensitive to the communities in which they built. This square, three-story brick building might have appeared intrusive on many other corners in that section of the Heights. But with this particular placement, both the size and material of the structure complemented Harvard School (since largely razed) on the opposite corner. Further, the contrasting stone trim with its Renaissance-inspired details of cherubs, lions, and grapes (used often on commercial buildings of that period), contributes to the building's visual appeal.

The commercial strip at the southernmost section of Houston Heights, in the area once known as Chaneyville, is a principal example of the Heights development during that prosperous era. This strip connected the primarily residential community with downtown Houston. Outstanding among the row of commercial buildings, the fine structure at 3620 Washington Ave. (no. 87) which housed first the Citizens State Bank and then the Heights State Bank, provides an impressive entrance to the neighborhood. This solid, Renaissance Revival structure of two-and-a-half stories is built of brick and gray stone, with stone detailing at the cornice and a carved medallion in the center bearing the initials "C.S.B." Corinthian columns flank the recessed entrance with its tall archway and iron gates. After many successful years as a financial institution, it has recently been adapted for use as a nightclub.

It is unfortunate that Heights' builders during the decades since the 1920s have not always been as attentive to the esthetic values of the community as were their earlier counterparts. As the population became generally more mobile, much of the sense of the human scale was lost on the major arteries of transportation in and around the Heights--on

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N. Shepherd, W. 11th St., White Oak Blvd (6th St.), IH-10, and IH-610. Intrusions to the usual scale and style of the area mostly occur as structures found in strips along these major streets and highways, on the fringes of the neighborhood, or in a few very concentrated sections. Also, as the original restrictions in deeds expired, some smaller homes were built in vacant spaces among large houses, even on Heights Blvd. And in recent years, several of the finest original single-family homes have been demolished and replaced with multi-unit apartment complexes of unesthetic design and poor construction. Some small businesses, usually of concrete block, have likewise been built with little respect for the materials or the proportions of the residential structures around them. Other sections of the Heights, particularly in the northwestern industrial area, experienced modern residential development during the housing boom after World War II. A few long, brick, ranch-style houses of the 1950s and '60s dot the neighborhood.

Despite these problems, there has been a positive change in the appearance of the Heights and in the attitude of its residents during the past decade. Such changes have led to the revitalization of many such inner-city neighborhoods. Individuals, both long-term residents and newcomers, began to improve many of the deteriorating residences. Houses that had been allowed to crumble slowly, as many of the original occupants died, have been returned to their earlier condition, and again display fine turn-of-the-century details. Sensitive development is being encouraged, especially in areas that are already endangered. Southwestern Bell Company recently constructed a building of contemporary design on Heights Blvd., adjacent to the building at 743 Harvard. Although modern, the materials and scale are in keeping with the surrounding structures, and the grounds are landscaped to help keep the building from appearing intrusive. Another example of sensitive design is found in the cluster of modern town-houses at 1012-1018 Heights Blvd. These two-story, frame buildings are also landscaped to blend more easily with the earlier homes. Details and colors compatible with the surrounding turn-of-the-century houses make this camouflage even more effective.

Efforts such as these have been made throughout Houston Heights to maintain the comfortable, residential atmosphere traditionally found in the neighborhood. As regards land use, the area is approximately 89 percent residential, 8 percent commercial, and 3 percent industrial. A few sections have problems, but these are mostly cosmetic and can be remedied. The close proximity of the houses, the large trees that overhang the narrow streets, the well-kept yards, the sidewalks (which were often not included in such early suburbs)--all help preserved a scale that welcomes pedestrians. Except for the esplanade, which is actively used for jogging and walking, there are few open spaces which can serve as parks. The Houston Heights Association, however, has recently begun developing two pocket parks.

The initial windshield survey of the entire area known as Houston Heights was conducted in June and July of 1979, by Ellen Beasley, preservation consultant based in Galveston,

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Texas, and by Kathy London, project assistant. During this survey, each structure in the area was evaluated and marked on large field maps as "significant," "possibly significant," "contributing," or "compatible" to the character of the neighborhood, or as "detracting" from it. After a careful evaluation of these maps through several visits to the area for further inspection, and after a preliminary study of local history, over a hundred structures were determined to be of individual significance to the community. They serve as examples of the kinds of buildings that were constructed in the neighborhood, or are buildings with strong historical associations with that development. Searches of both primary and secondary literary sources were conducted, and more detailed research (i. e., the tracing of deeds, and the consultation of city directories and newspaper files) was done for the significant buildings and the people associated with them. A survey form of the Texas Historical Commission was completed for each significant structure and photographs were taken. No archeological surveying or testing was done. On July 11 and 12, 1982, a second windshield survey was made of the Heights area by Peter Flagg Maxson of the Texas Historical Commission and by Clayton Lee, a lifelong resident of the Heights. Virtually all sites being nominated were revisited, and properties which had been significantly rehabilitated or remodelled, which had become deteriorated or otherwise changed since the initial Beasley/London survey, were rephotographed to insure that nomination photographs accurately portray existing conditions.

Within the Houston Heights there are approximately 8,000 structures, of which 104 are nominated herein to the National Register of Historic Places, in addition to the nomination of Heights Blvd. (item no. 105). Several other structures, or clusters of structures, may someday be nominated when additional reserach and/or sympathetic rehabilitation is done, and the possibility exists that an "historic district" may be defined and nominated within the Heights.



## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

**Specific dates** 1893-1932

**Builder/Architect**

Developer: Omaha & South Texas Land Company

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The City of Houston, Texas, is generally regarded as one of the great boom cities of the later 20th century. Indeed, most visitors to the Astrodome, N.A.S.A. Space Center, or the soaring office buildings little suspect the existence of a relatively intact turn-of-the-century residential neighborhood just northwest of the central business district. Houston Heights, however, is unique in the city of Houston for various reasons. To begin with, it has a strong individual identity and its own history, having been a separate, incorporated community from 1896 to 1918. It has had its own churches, philanthropies, commerce, and industry, its own systems of transportation and education. Much more than Houston as a whole, the Heights has had a strong continuity of ownership, and a firm sense of identity and camaraderie. These are reflected today in the strong neighborhood association of old and new residents, dedicated to the preservation and rehabilitation of the Heights. Furthermore, the fabric of the Heights area is different from that of other older areas of town, and is more cohesive. It was arguably the first planned suburb of Houston, and its landscape and architecture still strongly evoke its early 20th-century appearance. In spite of pressures for real-estate development, a gradual half-century decline in the neighborhood, and the fact that Houston is the only major city in the country without zoning laws, buildings have survived which are significant in many fields, including architecture, commerce, communications, community planning, education, industry, politics, religion, and the humanitarian field.

The decade of the 1890s was an exciting period of development for Americans. Towns were becoming cities; cities were expanding. In Texas, this was especially true as many speculators drew people from other states. The Houston area attracted thousands of these adventurers, and it was in this climate that Houston Heights began. The new town was planned and promoted by men from Nebraska, and it supplied the housing needed for the growing population of the crowded city. Similar "streetcar suburbs" across the country were often swallowed as the urban areas expanded and grew around them. Although the Heights was annexed by Houston in 1918, the flavor of the neighborhood was firmly established and is still very much in evidence today. In a major city that has no zoning laws, it is especially significant that this residential community retains relatively intact its collection of late 19th and early 20th-century dwellings, as well as its strong neighborhood identity. During the last decade, the Heights has experienced a resurgence as Houstonians and newcomers re-evaluate the advantages of inner-city living.

The land upon which O. M. Carter and his Omaha and South Texas Land Company developed their new town had long been important to the area of the city of Houston. This section of southeastern Texas was first occupied by Indians of the Coastal Plains. Although a Spaniard had visited the area in the early 16th century, it was not until 1745

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

- Agatha, Sister M. The History of Houston Heights 1891-1918. Houston: Premier Printing Co., 1956.
- Carter, Nellie. "Notes concerning Houston Heights." Typescript. 1928. MS on file, Houston Heights Association, Houston. (see continuation sheets)

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property see site forms

Quadrangle name Houston Heights, Texas

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

### UTM References

A	1 5	2 6 8 6 2 0	3 3 0 0 2 4 0	B	1 5	2 6 8 9 0 0	3 2 9 5 2 4 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	1 5	2 6 6 6 0 0	3 3 0 0 3 8 0	D	1 5	2 6 6 6 0 0	3 2 9 5 3 8 0
E				F			
G				H			

**Verbal boundary description and justification** The outer boundaries of the multiple resource area are the boundaries of the original plat and subdivision of Houston Heights as signed by O.M. Carter on October 1, 1892, filed for record on April 18, 1905, and recorded in Map (continued).

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Houston Heights Association (edited by Lee Johnson and Peter Flagg Maxson)

organization Houston Heights Association date April 1981, February 1983

street & number 720 Heights Blvd. telephone (713) 864-8960

city or town Houston state Texas 77007

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

*Ellis Samuel*

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date 11 April 1983

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

*See Continuation sheet for details*

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Houston Heights Multiple Resource Area

State Texas

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- 1. All Saints Roman Catholic Church  
**Entered in the National Register**  
Keeper *for* Melona Byers 6/22/83  
Attest \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Allbach House  
**Substantive Review**  
Keeper Accept Beth Grovona 6/22/83  
Attest \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Banta House  
**Entered in the National Register**  
Keeper *for* Melona Byers 6/22/83  
Attest \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. Borgstrom House  
**Entered in the National Register**  
Keeper *for* Melona Byers 5/14/84  
Attest \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. Building at 430 Harvard Street  
**Entered in the National Register**  
Keeper *for* Melona Byers 6/22/83  
Attest \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. Burge House  
**Entered in the National Register**  
Keeper *for* Melona Byers 6/22/83  
Attest \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. Burnett House  
**Substantive Review**  
**DOE/OWNER OBJECTION**  
Keeper **Determined Eligible** Eligible - Beth Grovona 6/22/83  
Attest \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. Cole, Judge Robert L., House  
**Substantive Review**  
**DOE/OWNER OBJECTION**  
Keeper **Determined Eligible** Eligible - Beth Grovona 6/22/83  
Attest \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. Coop, Dr. B. F., House  
**Entered in the National Register**  
Keeper Melona Byers 5/14/84  
Attest \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. Countryman House  
**Entered in the National Register**  
Keeper *for* Melona Byers 6/22/83  
Attest \_\_\_\_\_

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Thematic Group

Name Houston Heights Multiple Resource Area  
State Texas

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

11. Cummings House

~~Entered in the~~  
National Register

for Keeper Melora Byers 6/22/83

Attest

12. Dexter House

Substantive Review

for Keeper Beth Grovema 5/14/84

Attest

13. Doyle House

~~DOE/OWNER OBJECTION~~  
Substantive Review

Determined Eligible  
for Keeper Eligible - Beth Grovema 5/14/84

Attest

14. Eaton House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper Melora Byers 6/22/83

Attest

15. Elkins House

~~Entered in the~~  
National Register

for Keeper Melora Byers 6/22/83

Attest

16. Ellis, Dr. Billie V., House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper Melora Byers 6/22/83

Attest

17. Ezzell House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper Melora Byers 5/14/84

Attest

18. Gillette House

~~Entered in the~~  
National Register

for Keeper Melora Byers 5/14/84

Attest

19. Hamilton, Alexander, Jr.  
High School

Substantive Review

for Keeper [Signature]

Attest

20. Hartley House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper Melora Byers 6/22/83

Attest

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Houston Heights Multiple Resource Area  
State Texas

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- |  |                                     |            |                             |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| 21. Hawkins House                      | Entered in the<br>National Register | for Keeper | <u>Melora Byers 5/14/84</u> |
|  |                                     | Attest     | _____                       |
| 22. Heights Boulevard<br>Esplanade     | Substantive Review                  | Keeper     | <u>Beth Grovum 5/14/84</u>  |
|  |                                     | Attest     | _____                       |
| 23. Heights Christian Church           | Entered in the<br>National Register | for Keeper | <u>Melora Byers 6/22/83</u> |
|  |                                     | Attest     | _____                       |
| 24. Heights State Bank Building        | Entered in the<br>National Register | for Keeper | <u>Melora Byers 6/22/83</u> |
|  |                                     | Attest     | _____                       |
| 25. House at 1111 Heights<br>Boulevard | Entered in the<br>National Register | for Keeper | <u>Melora Byers 5/14/84</u> |
|  |                                     | Attest     | _____                       |
| 26. House at 112 W. 4th Street         | Entered in the<br>National Register | for Keeper | <u>Melora Byers 5/14/84</u> |
|  |                                     | Attest     | _____                       |
| 27. House at 1210 Harvard Street       | Entered in the<br>National Register | for Keeper | <u>Melora Byers 5/14/84</u> |
|  |                                     | Attest     | _____                       |
| 28. House at 1227 Rutland Street       | Entered in the<br>National Register | for Keeper | <u>Melora Byers 5/14/84</u> |
|  |                                     | Attest     | _____                       |
| 29. House at 1230 Oxford Street        | Entered in the<br>National Register | for Keeper | <u>Melora Byers 5/14/84</u> |
|  |                                     | Attest     | _____                       |
| 30. House at 1237 Rutland Street       | Entered in the<br>National Register | for Keeper | <u>Melora Byers 6/22/83</u> |
|  |                                     | Attest     | _____                       |

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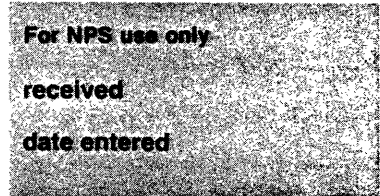
Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- 31. House at 1304 Cortlandt Street  
Entered in the National Register  
Keeper *for* Melrose Byers 5-14-83  
Attest \_\_\_\_\_
- 32. House at 1323 Heights Boulevard  
Substantive Review  
Keeper Return S  
Attest \_\_\_\_\_
- 33. House at 1343 Allston Street  
Entered in the National Register  
Keeper *for* Melrose Byers 6/22/83  
Attest \_\_\_\_\_
- 34. House at 1421 Harvard St.  
Entered in the National Register  
Keeper *for* Melrose Byers 6/22/83  
Attest \_\_\_\_\_
- 35. House at 1421 Heights Boulevard  
Entered in the National Register  
Keeper *for* Melrose Byers 6/22/83  
Attest \_\_\_\_\_
- 36. House at 1421-1423 Waverly Street  
Entered in the National Register  
Keeper *for* Melrose Byers 6/22/83  
Attest \_\_\_\_\_
- 37. House at 1437 Waverly Street  
Entered in the National Register  
Keeper *for* Melrose Byers 6/22/83  
Attest \_\_\_\_\_
- 38. House at 1437 Heights Boulevard  
Entered in the National Register  
Keeper *for* Melrose Byers 6/22/83  
Attest \_\_\_\_\_
- 39. House at 1443 Allston Street  
Entered in the National Register  
Keeper *for* Melrose Byers 6/22/83  
Attest \_\_\_\_\_
- 40. House at 1509 Allston Street  
Entered in the National Register  
Keeper *for* Melrose Byers 6/22/83  
Attest \_\_\_\_\_

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Houston Heights Multiple Resource Area  
State Texas

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- 41. House at 1515 Allston Street Entered in the  
National Register *for* Keeper Melvyn Byers 6/22/83  
Attest \_\_\_\_\_
- n* 42. House at 1515 Harvard Street ~~Entered in the~~  
Substantive Review Keeper Return S  
Attest \_\_\_\_\_
- 43. House at 1517 Cortland Street ~~Entered in the~~  
National Register *for* Keeper Melvyn Byers 6/22/83  
Attest \_\_\_\_\_
- n* 44. House at 1531 Tulane Street ~~Entered in the~~  
Substantive Review Keeper Return S  
Attest \_\_\_\_\_
- 45. House at 1537 Tulane Street Entered in the  
National Register *for* Keeper Melvyn Byers 6/22/83  
Attest \_\_\_\_\_
- 46. House at 1614 Harvard Street Entered in the  
National Register *for* Keeper Melvyn Byers 6/22/83  
Attest \_\_\_\_\_
- 47. House at 201 W. 15th Street ~~Entered in the~~  
National Register *for* Keeper Melvyn Byers 6/22/83  
Attest \_\_\_\_\_
- 48. House at 2035 Rutland Street ~~Entered in the~~  
National Register *for* Keeper Melvyn Byers 6/22/83  
Attest \_\_\_\_\_
- n* 49. House at 217 E. 5th Street ~~Entered in the~~  
National Register *for* Keeper Melvyn Byers 5-14-84  
Attest \_\_\_\_\_
- 50. House at 2402 Rutland Street Entered in the  
National Register *for* Keeper Melvyn Byers 6/22/83  
Attest \_\_\_\_\_

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Houston Heights Multiple Resource Area  
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Date/Signature

- 51. House at 402 E. 11th Street  
Entered in the National Register  
Keeper *for* Melrose Byers 6/22/83  
Attest \_\_\_\_\_
- Reservoir* 52. House at 505 W. 18th Street  
Substantive Review  
Keeper Bob Grosvenor 5/14/84  
Attest \_\_\_\_\_
- 53. House at 532 Harvard Street  
Entered in the National Register  
Keeper *for* Melrose Byers 6/22/83  
Attest \_\_\_\_\_
- 54. House at 828 Heights Boulevard  
Entered in the National Register  
Keeper *for* Melrose Byers 6/22/83  
Attest \_\_\_\_\_
- 55. House at 844 Columbia Street  
Entered in the National Register  
Keeper *for* Melrose Byers 6/22/83  
Attest \_\_\_\_\_
- 56. House at 844 Cortlandt  
Entered in the National Register  
Keeper *for* Melrose Byers 6/22/83  
Attest \_\_\_\_\_
- Reservoir* 57. House at 917 Heights Boulevard  
Entered in the National Register  
Keeper *for* Melrose Byers 5/14/84  
Attest \_\_\_\_\_
- Reservoir* 58. House at 943 1/2 Cortlandt St.  
Substantive Review  
Keeper *Eligible* Determined Eligible  
Bob Grosvenor 5/14/84  
**DJE/OWNER OBJECTION**  
Attest \_\_\_\_\_
- 59. Houston Heights Fire Station  
Entered in the National Register  
Keeper *for* Melrose Byers 6/22/83  
Attest \_\_\_\_\_
- 60. Houston Heights Waterworks Reservoir  
Entered in the National Register  
Keeper *for* Melrose Byers 6/22/83  
Attest \_\_\_\_\_





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Thematic Group

Name Houston Heights Multiple Resource Area  
State Texas

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71. Mansfield House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 6/22/83

Attest

72. McDonald House

Substantive Review

Keeper

Both Grosvenors 6/22/83

Attest

73. Meitzen House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 5-14-84

Attest

74. Miller House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 5-14-84

Attest

75. Milroy House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 6/22/83

Attest

76. Milroy-Muller House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 5/14/84

Attest

77. Mulcahy House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 5/14/84

Attest

78. Ogle, Joseph, House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 6/22/83

Attest

79. Oriental Textile Mill

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 6/22/83

Attest

80. Otto House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 5/14/84

Attest

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Houston Heights Multiple Resource Area  
State Harris County, Texas

Nomination/Type of Review

Entered in the  
National Register *for* Keeper

Date/Signature

81. Perry-Swilley House

*Delores Byers 6/22/83*

Attest

82. Reagan, John H., Senior High School

*Substantive Review*

Keeper

*Return 3*

Attest

83. Renn House

*Substantive Review*

Keeper

*Return 5*

Attest

84. Schauer Filling Station

Entered in the  
National Register

*for* Keeper

*Delores Byers 6/22/83*

Attest

85. Schlessler-Burrows House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

*Delores Byers 5-14-84*

Attest

86. Southwestern Bell Telephone Company

*Substantive Review*

**OWNER OBJECTION**

Determined Eligible

Keeper

*Eligible - Beth Groovers 6/22/83*

Attest

87. Thornton, Dr. Penn B., House

Entered in the  
National Register

*for* Keeper

*Delores Byers 6/22/83*

Attest

88. Upchurch House

Entered in the  
National Register

*for* Keeper

*Delores Byers 6/22/83*

Attest

89. Ward House

Entered in the  
National Register

*for* Keeper

*Delores Byers 6/22/83*

Attest

90. Webber House

Entered in the  
National Register

*for* Keeper

*Delores Byers 5/14/84*

Attest

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Houston Heights Multiple Resource Area  
State Texas

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

152 91. Webber, Samuel H., House Entered in the National Register Keeper Delores Byers 6/22/83

Attest

92. Wilkins House Entered in the National Register Substantive Review Keeper Delores Byers 5/14/84

Attest

93. Williams-Brueder House Entered in the National Register Keeper Delores Byers 6/22/83

Attest

94. Wilson House Entered in the National Register Keeper Delores Byers 5/14/84

Attest

95. Wimberly House Entered in the National Register Keeper Delores Byers 5/14/84

Attest

16 96. Woodard House (740 RUTLAND ST) Entered in the National Register Keeper Delores Byers 5/14/84

Attest

97. Woodward House (1605 HEIGHTS BLVD) Entered in the National Register Keeper Delores Byers 6/22/83

Attest

157 98. Zagst House Substantive Review Determined Eligible Keeper Eligible - Beth Groves 6/22/83

**DOE/OWNER OBJECTION**

Attest

99. Barker House Substantive Review Keeper Beth Groves - 5/14/84

Attest

100. Fuller House Substantive Review Keeper Peters

Attest

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Houston Heights Multiple Resource Area  
State Harris County, TEXAS

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

101. House at 122 East Fifth Street

Entered in the National Register *for* Keeper

*Melvyn Byers* 5/4/84

Attest

102. ~~House at 921 Heights Boulevard~~  
*DURHAM, JAY L., HOUSE*

*Substantive Review*

Keeper

*Linda McClelland* 4/15/88

Attest

103. House at 444 West 24th Street

Entered in the National Register

*for* Keeper

*Melvyn Byers* 5/4/84

Attest

104. Keller House

Entered in the National Register

*for* Keeper

*Melvyn Byers* 5/4/84

Attest

105. Wisnoski House

Entered in the National Register

*for* Keeper

*Melvyn Byers* 5/4/84

Attest

6 COVER II

~~Substantive Review~~

Keeper

*Linda McClelland* 4/15/88

Attest

106. Anderson, John W., House

~~Substantive Review~~

Keeper

*Linda McClelland* 4/15/88

Attest

107. Baring, Otto H., House

Entered in the National Register

*for* Keeper

*Melvyn Byers* 4/15/88

Attest

108. Burlingame, George L., House

~~Substantive Review~~

Keeper

*Linda McClelland* 4/15/88

Attest

109. Clare, J.H., House

Entered in the National Register

*for* Keeper

*Melvyn Byers* 4/15/88

Attest

12/2/87

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Houston Heights MRA  
State Harris County, TEXAS

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

110. Copeland, Austin, House I  
Entered in this National Register

Keeper Linda M. McClelland 1/15/88

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

111. Copeland, Austin, House II  
Entered in this National Register

f Keeper Melrose Byrum 1/15/88

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

112. Fluegel, William F., House  
Entered in this National Register

Keeper Linda M. McClelland 1/15/88

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

113. House at 1217 Harvard  
Entered in this National Register

f Keeper Melrose Byrum 1/15/88

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

114. House at 1220 Harvard  
Entered in this National Register

Keeper Linda M. McClelland 1/15/88

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

115. House at 1435 Heights Boulevard  
Entered in this National Register

f Keeper Melrose Byrum 1/15/88

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

116. Kennedy, Marshall W., House  
Entered in this National Register

Keeper Linda M. McClelland 1/15/88

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

117. Lindenberg, Emil, House  
Entered in this National Register

Keeper Linda M. McClelland 1/15/88

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

118. McCain, Henry Hicks, House  
Entered in this National Register

Keeper Linda M. McClelland 1/15/88

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

119. Morton Brothers Grocery  
Entered in this National Register

f Keeper Melrose Byrum 1/15/88

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

12/2/87

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Houston Heights MRA  
State Harris County, TEXAS

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

120. Nairn, Forest A., House

Keeper

11/12/91

Attest

121. Roessler, Charles House

Keeper

Melona Byrum 1/15/88

Attest

122. Shoaf, John H., House

Keeper

Lynne M. Clelland 1/15/88

Attest

123. Carden, David A., House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Melona Byrum 7/17/90

124. Clanton, Moses A., House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Melona Byrum 7/17/90

125. Coombs, Charles E., House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Melona Byrum 7/17/90

126. Doughty, Lula J., House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Melona Byrum 7/17/90

127. Gerloff House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Melona Byrum 7/17/90

128. House at 1222 Harvard St.

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Melona Byrum 7/17/90

129. Jensen, James L., House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Melona Byrum 7/17/90

130. Lowry, Fayette C., House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Melona Byrum 7/19/90

131. McCollum, D. C., House

Interim Review

Keeper

Autawith Lee 7/19/90

132. Morris, Glenn W., House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Melona Byrum 7/17/90

133. Reed, Thomas B., House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Melona Byrum 7/17/90

134. Rogers, Ghent W., House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Melona Byrum 7/17/90

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION TO COVER

Keeper

Autawith Lee 7/13/90