

CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS

Application Date: February 3, 2016

Applicant: The Heritage Society for COH Parks & Recreation Dept, owner

Property: 212 Dallas Street, Block 262, SSBB. The property includes a historic two-story structure situated in Sam Houston Park.

Significance: The Kellum-Noble House was built in 1847 in the Greek Revival style. Unlike the other historic structures in Sam Houston Park, the Kellum-Noble House is located on its original site, but has been altered several times over the years. The Kellum-Noble House is a City of Houston Protected Landmark (August 2005); individually listed in the National Register (April 1975); and designated a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (1967).

Proposal: Alteration – Porch/Columns/Balustrade/Roof/Doors

The building has received two previous COA (March 2014 and April 2015) for ADA ramps on the west and north sides. Repair work, including foundation stabilization, is currently underway.

The existing columns, porch, roof and exterior stairs are not original to the house, and were reconstructed by the Heritage Society in the 1950s. These elements of the house are in need of replacement due to corrosion of the steel framing, wood rot, and termite damage. In replacing these elements, the applicant seeks to return the house to its circa 1890 appearance, as documented by the earliest known photo of the house.

The applicant is applying for a COA for the following work:

- Columns: Replace all existing columns with new to match existing in design and materials, except for first floor columns on the west wing, which will be simple straight wood columns. Column spacing will be changed to match that depicted in the c. 1890 photo.
- Second-story porch and balustrade: Replace existing non-original porch and balustrade with new to match the house’s c. 1890 appearance. The new wooden balustrade will be backed by a metal guardrail with a slim profile to meet code requirements.
- Roof: Replace the cedar shake roof with a standing seam metal roof, half-round gutter.
- Stairs: Replace non-original stairs at the rear with new wood stairs of simple design.
- Doors: Replace the non-original doors on the north elevation second story with new doors to match the c. 1890 appearance. Remove a non-original window on the south elevation first story and install a door to match the earlier configuration as documented in the 1936 HABS drawings.

See enclosed application materials in Attachment A for further details.

Public Comment: No public comment received.

Civic Association: No comment received.

Recommendation: Approval

HAHC Action: -

APPROVAL CRITERIA

ALTERATIONS, REHABILITATIONS, RESTORATIONS AND ADDITIONS

Sec. 33-241(a): HAHC shall issue a certificate of appropriateness for the alteration, rehabilitation, restoration or addition of an exterior feature of (i) any landmark, (ii) protected landmark, (iii) any building, structure or object that is part of an archaeological site, or (iv) contributing building in a historic district upon finding that the application satisfies the following criteria, as applicable:

- | S | D | NA | S - satisfies | D - does not satisfy | NA - not applicable | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---|----------------------------|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) | The proposed activity must retain and preserve the historical character of the property; | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (2) | The proposed activity must contribute to the continued availability of the property for a contemporary use; | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (3) | The proposed activity must recognize the building, structure, object or site as a product of its own time and avoid alterations that seek to create an earlier or later appearance; | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (4) | The proposed activity must preserve the distinguishing qualities or character of the building, structure, object or site and its environment; | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (5) | The proposed activity must maintain or replicate distinctive stylistic exterior features or examples of skilled craftsmanship that characterize the building, structure, object or site; | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (6) | New materials to be used for any exterior feature excluding what is visible from public alleys must be visually compatible with, but not necessarily the same as, the materials being replaced in form, design, texture, dimension and scale; | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (7) | The proposed replacement of missing exterior features, if any, should be based on an accurate duplication of features, substantiated by available historical, physical or pictorial evidence, where that evidence is available, rather than on conjectural designs or the availability of different architectural elements from other structures; | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (8) | Proposed additions or alterations must be done in a manner that, if removed in the future, would leave unimpaired the essential form and integrity of the building, structure, object or site; | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (9) | The proposed design for any exterior alterations or addition must not destroy significant historical, architectural, archaeological or cultural material, including but not limited to siding, windows, doors and porch elements and must be compatible with the size, scale, material and character of the property and the area in which it is located; | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (10) | The proposed alteration or addition must be compatible with the massing, size, scale material and character of the property and the context area; and | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (11) | The distance from the property line to the front and side walls, porches, and exterior features of any proposed addition or alteration must be compatible with the distance to the property line of similar elements of existing contributing structures in the context area. | | |



PROPERTY LOCATION

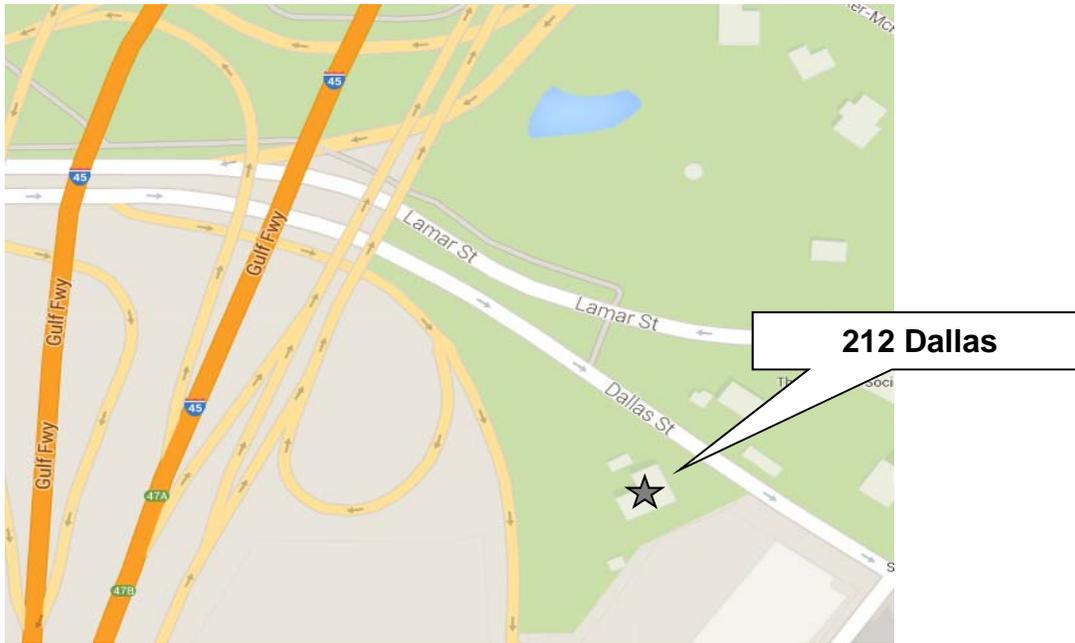


PHOTO PRIOR TO RESTORATION WORK



NORTH (FRONT) ELEVATION

EXISTING



PROPOSED



EAST (SIDE) ELEVATION

EXISTING



PROPOSED



WEST (SIDE) ELEVATION

EXISTING



PROPOSED



SOUTH (REAR) ELEVATION

EXISTING



PROPOSED



Kellum-Noble House Exterior Restoration

PROJECT DETAILS:

The 1847 Kellum-Noble House, a City of Houston Protected Landmark, is undergoing an extensive foundation stabilization and preservation project. The original scope of work previously received a Certificate of Appropriateness for a new exterior ADA ramp. The original plan for the project was to use a Preservation treatment approach according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. The scope of work is now expanding based on a recommendation from Sparks Engineering, Inc., the structural engineer for the project, to replace all existing columns and the second-floor porch due primarily to corrosion of the steel framing and secondarily to wood rot and termite damage. For the replacement of these elements, The Heritage Society would like to use a Restoration treatment approach based on an early photograph that was uncovered after the initial restoration, as well as additional documentation discovered through the years. The necessary replacement of the roof material, porch, and columns gives us an opportunity to restore the building to the time of the Noble family, who lived in the home from 1851 to 1899.

The existing columns, porch, roof, and exterior stairs are not historically significant. The previous columns, porch, and exterior stair were removed around 1947, several years before the Harris County Heritage and Conservation Society (now The Heritage Society) took over care of the building. During The Heritage Society's initial restoration of the building in the mid-1950s, these elements were reconstructed based on HABS drawings completed in 1936, which were believed at the time to show the original number and spacing of many of the columns. After a fire caused significant damage to the roof during the same restoration project, the entire roof was replaced using wood shingles.

The photograph is the earliest known significant documentation of the Kellum-Noble House. It also is the only known photograph that depicts the building during its use as a residence, before the City of Houston purchased it in 1899 for use in Sam Houston Park. The precise date is unknown, but it is known to pre-date 1894 due to the presence of Zerviah Noble, who died that year. Based on the apparent ages of the family members and their clothing, the date is estimated between 1885 and 1890. The photograph depicts two features that are significantly different than the twentieth-century appearance of the house: The roof is clad in standing seam metal with a half-round gutter, and the columns are more numerous and configured differently than the current ones. Closer inspection of the photograph reveals additional details, including a slightly different balustrade and a different pair of doors on the primary façade upstairs. Beyond the photograph, additional documentation provides some additional support for the portions of the house not visible in the photograph.

Attached is a list of elements to be replaced along with corresponding descriptions and/or drawings and available evidence for restoration. Also included is preliminary approval from the Texas Historical Commission, obtained before the design details were complete.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

The Kellum-Noble House was designated a City of Houston Landmark on February 3, 1999 and a Protected Landmark on August 17, 2005. It was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on April 3, 1975, and was designated a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1967. The house was built in 1847 for Nathaniel Kelly Kellum and later occupied by the Noble family, beginning with Abram and Zerviah Noble, from 1851 until the City of Houston purchased the property in 1899. From 1851 until perhaps as late as the 1870s, Zerviah Noble operated a school in the home with the help of her daughter, Catherine. The school, initially private, became public when the school system was established.

The house was included in the city's purchase of the park in 1899. A move to demolish it in 1954 led to the formation of the Harris County Heritage Society, which rescued the building and opened it to the public as a house museum in 1958, following a restoration led by Harvin C. Moore.



Photograph c. 1890, Noble family in foreground. This is the earliest known photograph of the house.



Photograph c. 1905. This is the earliest known photograph of the house after purchase by the City of Houston. The metal roof has been replaced with wood shingles, and columns have been placed in the configuration later documented for HABS. City Council minutes and newspaper articles indicate likely replacement of all columns in July 1901.



Photograph, 1947. Columns and gallery have been removed. The columns and gallery were reconstructed in 1956 using HABS drawings.

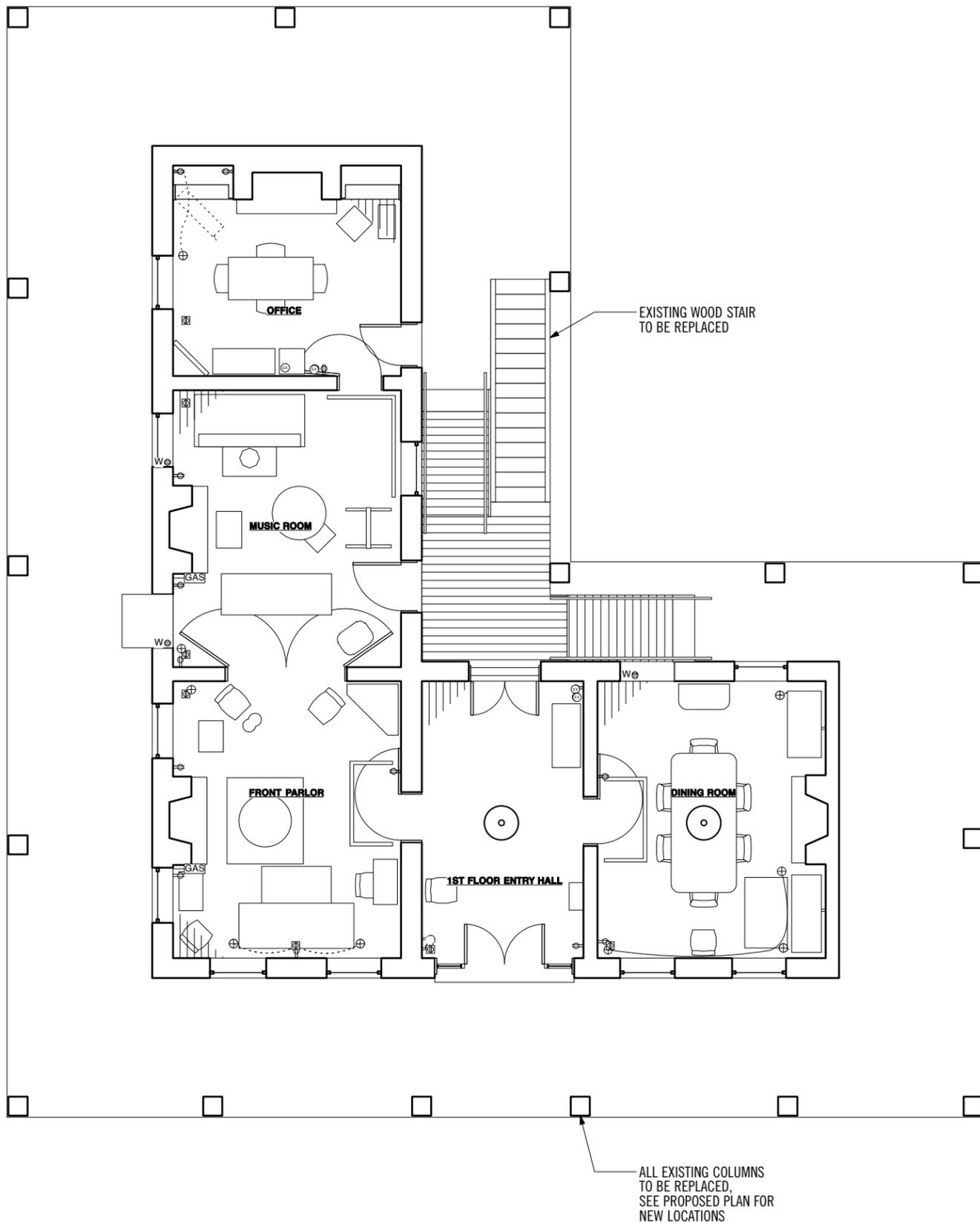


Kellum-Noble House, 2004.

Scope of Work

- Roof
 - Existing Cladding: No. 1 grade cedar shakes, medium, 24" x ½", 5 ½" width
 - New Cladding: 1" standing seam, hand-formed. 24 ga. Galvalume coil, 21" between seams. Unfinished (acrylic coat)
 - Gutter: Half-round 6" lead-coated copper, custom fabricated. 4" round downspouts.
 - Air Hawks: Custom fabricated copper; see sketch. These are not historically accurate but are necessary for ventilation and are intended to be unobtrusive.
 - Documentation: The standing seam metal roof and half-round gutter are visible in the c. 1890 photograph. A note in the "Report of the Park Superintendent to the city" in the 1904 *Mayor's Annual Message* states that the "old tin roof" was in very bad condition and needed to be replaced.
- Columns
 - Description: brick first-floor columns and wood second-floor columns will match existing in design and materials. Column spacing around the perimeter of the building will be approximately 8'-0" o.c. Nine of the first-floor columns, those supporting the west porch, will be simple non-tapered painted wood columns.
 - Drawings: See sht. S2.0.
 - Documentation:
 - In the c.1890 photograph, 8 columns are visible across the primary (north) façade, an increase of 2 from the current 6 columns. On the east side, though only 7 columns are clearly visible in the photograph, perspective analysis suggests that 2 are hidden behind trees in the foreground, totaling 9. The appearance of the visible columns is very similar to the present ones except that the column shafts are visible against the outer face of the ground-floor porch, all the way to the ground. The bases of the second-floor wood columns also are different. These differences are reflected in the design of the new columns.
 - In the same photograph, the 3 west-most columns on the primary façade, seen covered in ivy, are visibly different from the rest. Though the reason for this is unclear, this portion of the porch might not be original. Augustus Koch's 1873 Birds-Eye Map of Houston depicts the building without a west porch. This, however, is a very small hand drawing and does not include enough detail or serve as enough evidence to support restoring the whole building to 1873 or earlier. At the same time, the c. 1890 photograph does not support the construction of brick columns where simpler wood columns are clearly visible at ground level. Due to the likelihood that the west porch was added later, we propose that extending the wood columns to the rear of this porch is the solution best supported by the evidence available at this time.
 - In the c. 1890 photograph, though the west porch is obscured, the roof visibly returns around the west side of the building, suggesting that the west porch was present by this time.
 - HABS field notes dated 1936 note "these back columns now gone" along the west side of the rear ell. By this time, the columns in this area had been removed and replaced with a frame wall that enclosed a portion of the porch on both floors. This note further supports the earlier presence of columns at the rear of the house (not visible in the photograph). The approximate spacing is noted as 8', further supporting the typical earlier column spacing around the building. See attached pdf file: HABS FN-07 HABS-TX-23 1st Floor Plan.

- Porch
 - Description: See drawings (S2.0).
 - Documentation: The north and east sides of the porch, including some of the framing on the underside, are visible in the c. 1890 photograph. Notes from the family papers of Ruth Witte Lane, who was born in the house and whose mother lived there from birth, make a few references to a “back gallery.” A 1923 *Houston Chronicle* article containing an interview with a son of Abram Noble states that when his father bought the house, “The upstairs rooms were unfinished and...had a gallery running round them from south to the west.” This supports the presence of a second-floor porch on the side of the house not visible in the photograph.
 - Note: The c. 1890 photograph shows a portion of the porch enclosed at ground level on the west side. We propose not to reconstruct this enclosure. Beyond the front wall visible in the photograph, no other documentation exists for its purpose or its size, and it is not essential to the structure of the building as the columns are.
- Balustrade
 - Description:
 - Documentation: The balustrade is visible in the c. 1890 photograph. Overall it is similar to the balustrade documented in the HABS drawings; however, the detailing is different. The top and bottom rail are rotated 90 degrees and are simpler, with no additional trim on the top rail. Shadows in the photograph suggest that the earlier balusters were square, while the current and HABS-era balusters are flat.
- Stairs
 - The current exterior stairs were designed based on the 1936 HABS drawings, which show their location in plan but do not include details. The stairs are noted in the HABS drawings as “not original” and are part of the later-enclosed portion of the porch. The current stairs are detailed to match the balustrade. We propose to construct the new stairs as a very simple addition that does not call attention to itself but is clearly differentiated from the historic building.
- Door 01: Second floor double doors
 - Description: 1 pair of 2’-10” x 7’-9” x 1-3/8” 20 lite over 1 panel diminished stile doors with rabbeted and beaded meeting edge, through mortise and tenon joints, thin raised panel, and putty glazed lites. Doors are built of Spanish cedar.
 - Documentation: These doors are visible in every photograph of the primary façade from c. 1890 to 1947. Detailed sketch measurements are included in the 1936 HABS field notes.
- Door 02: Dining room exterior door
 - Description: 1 each 3’-5” x 7’-11” x 1-3/4” 4 panel door with raised panels, transom (paneled), and jamb built to match existing doors and jambs. Door is pre-fitted to jamb and hinged. Transom panel is fixed. All woodwork is of Spanish cedar.
 - Documentation: This door is documented in the 1936 HABS drawings and field notes. If not original, evidence supports that it is at least a Noble-era door.
 - This door is taller and wider than another former door that is believed to be a Parks Department addition. Door 01 also had a transom, and the Parks-era door did not. The Parks-era door, on the east façade, is documented in the HABS drawings, but a window is visible in its place in the c. 1890 photograph. Both of these exterior doors were converted to windows in the previous 1950s restoration.
 - Notes in The Heritage Society building files reference the family records of Mrs. Ruth Witte Lane, great-granddaughter of Zerviah Noble (whose mother lived in the house). The notes mention that the back porch was accessed from a door in the dining room. The description also notes that the West room downstairs was used as the dining room.



First Floor Plan, Existing

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



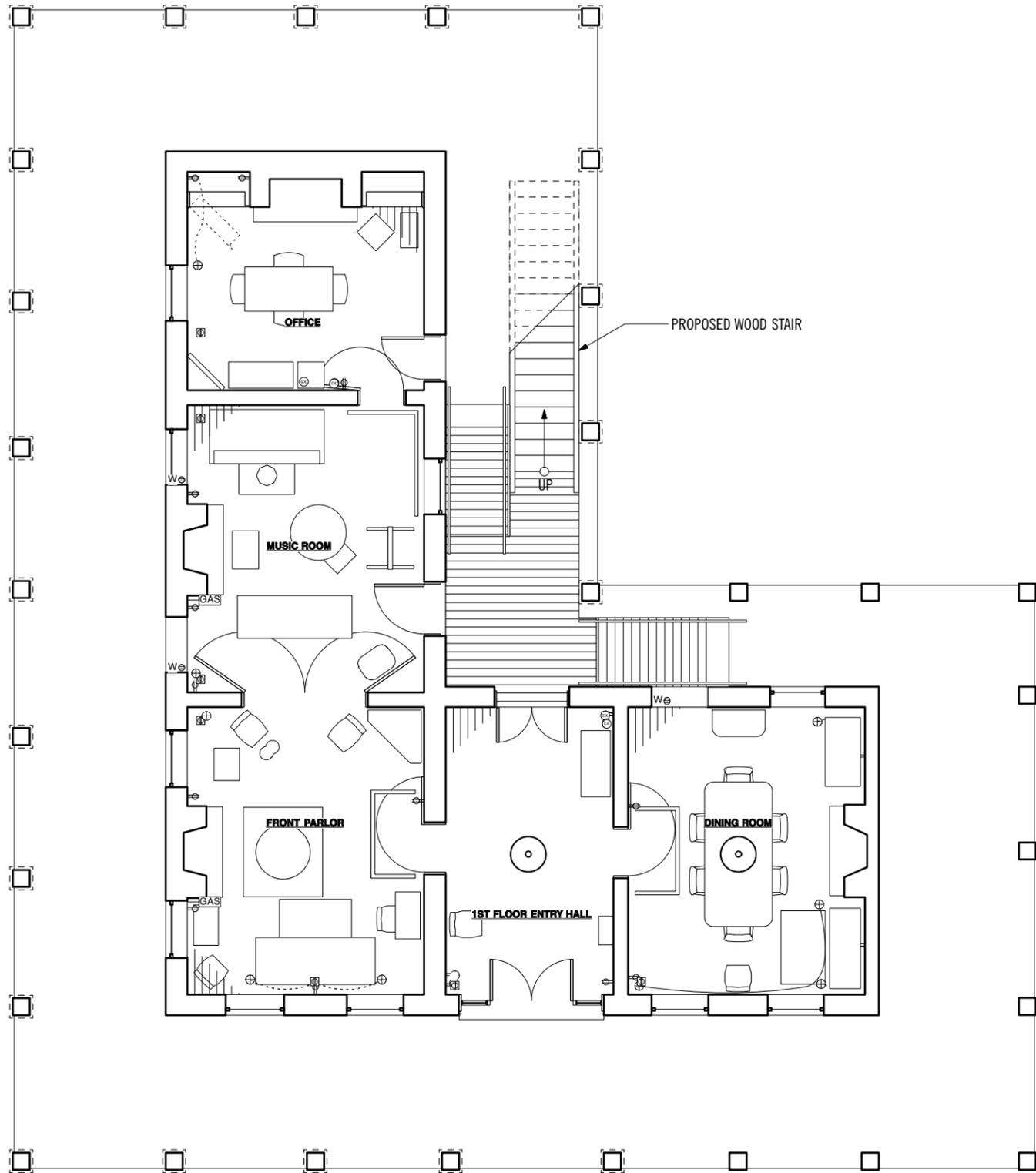
Kellum-Noble House

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Legend

-  - Proposed Brick Column
-  - Proposed Wood Column





North Elevation, Existing

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

ATTACHMENT A

Kellum-Noble House

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North Elevation, Proposed

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

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West Elevation, Existing

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

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West Elevation, Proposed

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

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South Elevation, Existing

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

ATTACHMENT A

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South Elevation, Proposed

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

ATTACHMENT A

Kellum-Noble House

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East Elevation, Existing

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

ATTACHMENT A

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East Elevation, Proposed

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

ATTACHMENT A

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SPECIFICATION NOTES

Codes

Building Code: *International Building Code, 2012 Edition.*

All referenced codes and standards shall include all amendments and addenda in force at the dates of the contract documents. Where conflict exists among the various referenced publications and the contract documents, contact the Engineer.

Structural Design Criteria

Porch Live Load: 100-psf Assembly
Wind Load: 115-mph

Historic Significance

The Kellum-Noble House is a historically significant structure. Exercise special caution in executing all stages of work to prevent damage to historic features. Many of the existing materials are historic and can only be replaced with identical materials and superior craftsmanship. Restore or replicate features damaged as a result of the work. Immediately notify Architect and Owner when concealed historic conditions are uncovered during the course of the work and allow documentation of those conditions.

Existing Conditions

Field verify all existing structural dimensions and conditions. Dimensions shown on the plans are approximate. Field measurements will be required to complete the work. Contractor shall obtain all field measurements as necessary to coordinate with and match new construction to existing conditions.

Some information on these drawings regarding existing features is necessarily conjectural due to unknown conditions at the time of preparation. If conditions exist that differ from the drawings or are not adequately detailed, inform the Engineer and additional details or interpretation will be provided. Do not proceed without verification from the Engineer.

Substitutions

All requests for substitutions of materials or details shown in the contract documents shall be submitted for approval prior to their use.

For any substitutions causing or requiring changes to the structure or the structural design, the Contractor shall bear the responsibility for all consequent additional design and coordination.

Coordination

Compare structural drawings with architectural, mechanical, and civil drawings and report any discrepancy to the Engineer prior to fabrication or installation of structural members.

The details or notes designated as "typical" or "typ" apply generally to the drawings in all areas where conditions are similar to those described as typical. Refer to architectural drawings for trim, mouldings, accessibility, and egress-related requirements.

Protection

Protect the existing structure and surrounding buildings during construction. Replace any element damaged as a result of the work at no expense to the owner.

Selective Removal and Salvage

All items that are salvaged or temporarily removed during the course of work shall be labeled, photographed and recorded to note their existing condition, location and orientation.

Reinstall items that are salvaged or temporarily removed in the same condition, location, and orientation as when they were removed.

Remove anchors and embedded steel by carefully deconstructing masonry around the steel. Take care to salvage the greatest number of unbroken units for reinstallation. Anchors in masonry should be cored out. Patch and reposition the masonry to hide the patch, or replace the masonry to match existing as approved by the Architect.

Dispose or salvage demolished materials as directed by the Architect.

Temporary Bracing, Falsework, and Formwork

The design, construction, and safety of all temporary supports, such as guys, braces, falsework, formwork, shores, and bracing required for the execution of the contract, are not included in the drawings and shall be the responsibility of the Contractor.

Site Drainage

Slope grade to drain away from building in all areas.

Use clay to backfill top 12" of all utility and below grade drain systems in landscaped areas.

Roof drains and downspouts shall discharge away from foundation, and storm water shall be routed away from building.

Demolition

Erect temporary partitions, barricades, warning devices, and controls.

Provide protective coverings, shoring, bracing, and supports for construction designated to remain.

Remove existing construction to extent indicated or as necessary for the work. Do not remove more than is necessary to allow for new construction.

Masonry

Grout for filling cavities in concrete masonry units shall be made with Type N Masonry Cement and clean concrete sand, having a maximum aggregate size of 3/8" and a minimum 28 day compressive strength of 1700 psi.

Do not use calcium chloride in mortar.

Mortar shall comply with ASTM c 270 and be of the following types:

Type N: 1:2.5
Proportions are: White masonry cement (ASTM C 150, type I); Masons sand, by volume.

Sand shall be from a local natural source, matching the color and gradation of the sand in the original mortar.

Unless noted otherwise, all masonry joint reinforcement, wires, anchors, and accessories shall be Type 304 stainless steel.

Horizontal joint reinforcement shall be 1" x 1" x 0.063 welded wire mesh, Type 304 stainless steel, or approved substitute

Do not use mortar that has begun to set or that has been mixed more than two hours.

Lay masonry units plumb, level, and true to a line. Align on exposed face or as indicated.

Lay masonry units in full bed of mortar with head joints and bed joints completely filled.

Cut masonry units with power saw where necessary for fitting or bonding. Broken units not permitted in exposed faces. Lay out courses to minimize cutting and to avoid jumping bond.

Removal of Embedded Iron Elements

Remove all embedded iron or steel elements from the existing masonry including beams, plates, screws, bolts, inserts, and anchors.

Remove in a way that causes the least disturbance of surrounding masonry.

Take care to salvage the greatest number of unbroken masonry units for reinstallation.

Small holes shall be filled with repointing mortar.

Patch or replace damaged masonry units to match existing.

Wood Framing

Inspect and probe gallery roof framing, built-up soffit beam, drop-in ceiling sheathing, etc. to determine the extent and limits of decay prior to removal, and obtain engineer's recommendation for repair.

Unless noted otherwise, the following materials are typical:

Lumber: #1 southern pine.
Preservative treatment: All lumber shall be pressure-treated with ACQ or other approved chemical per AWWPA treatment standards, kiln-dried after treatment (KDAT). Lumber must bear a legible treatment stamp.

Except as otherwise noted, framing shall comply with the conventional framing rules of the referenced building code.

Connectors:

Nails, screws and bolts shall be stainless steel, unless noted otherwise.

Anchors into masonry shall be stainless steel.

Structural screws shall be TimberLOK and HeadLOK by Fasten Master and shall have a proprietary corrosion-resistant coating with a lubricious clear top coat.

Bolt hole diameter shall be no more than 1/16" larger than the specified bolt diameter.

Use 1/4" plate washers at both ends of timber bolts (outside diameter of the washer shall be at least 2.5 times the bolt diameter), unless noted otherwise.

Joist hangers for porch gallery framing not terminating at a gallery beam shall be Simpson HUC28-2 concealed flange joist hangers. Joist hangers shall be stainless steel.

Beam Hangers for porch gallery framing shall be Simpson HGUS5.50/8 beam hangers, stainless steel.

Field preservative treatment of wood:

Submit all products for approval prior to use.

Zinc naphthenate preservative: Use a products with minimum 2% solution of zinc naphthenate (Greens Clear Wood Preservative, RecoChem Inc's Clear Wood Preservative or approved substitute).

Copper naphthenate preservative: Use a products with minimum 2% solution of copper naphthenate (Greens Copper-Green Wood Preservative, RecoChem Inc's Copper II Green Preservative; or approved substitute).

Anchors

Adhesive anchors shall be equal to Hilti HY-70 for Masonry and Hilti HY-200 for Solid Concrete. Screen tube required in hollow masonry. Field sample required to demonstrate performance.

All anchors shall be stainless steel.

Use the drill bit type and size recommended by the anchor manufacturer.

After drilling, all dust and other foreign matter shall be blown out of the hole with compressed air.

Anchors shall be installed perpendicular to the face of the structure unless noted otherwise.

Non-Shrink Grout

Non-shrink grout is only permitted where indicated for use on the drawings or as required by the Engineer.

Do not use non-shrink grout for masonry repair or repointing.

Non-shrink grout shall be shrinkage-compensated, non-metallic, cementitious, high strength grout, equal to "SIKAGROUT 212" by SIKA.

Non-shrink grout shall contain no greater chloride ion concentration than is contained in the local potable water supply.

Non-shrink grout shall be mixed and used in accordance with the grout manufacturer's published instructions.

Non-shrink grout shall be used for grouting of base plates, setting of embeds, transferring loads, and filling of voids, where shown on the drawings or required by the Engineer.

Tile-Setting Mortar & Grout

Where shown or as directed, use tile setting mortar or grout for bedding of end plates, ledgers, or other structural elements against historic masonry.

Materials shall be pre-packaged polymer modified cementitious, single component products by Laticrete or approved substitute.

END OF NOTES

1847 KELLUM-NOBLE HOUSE
Sam Houston Park
Houston, Texas
Porch Restoration

SPARKS ENGINEERING, INC.
Texas Registered Engineering Firm F-00515

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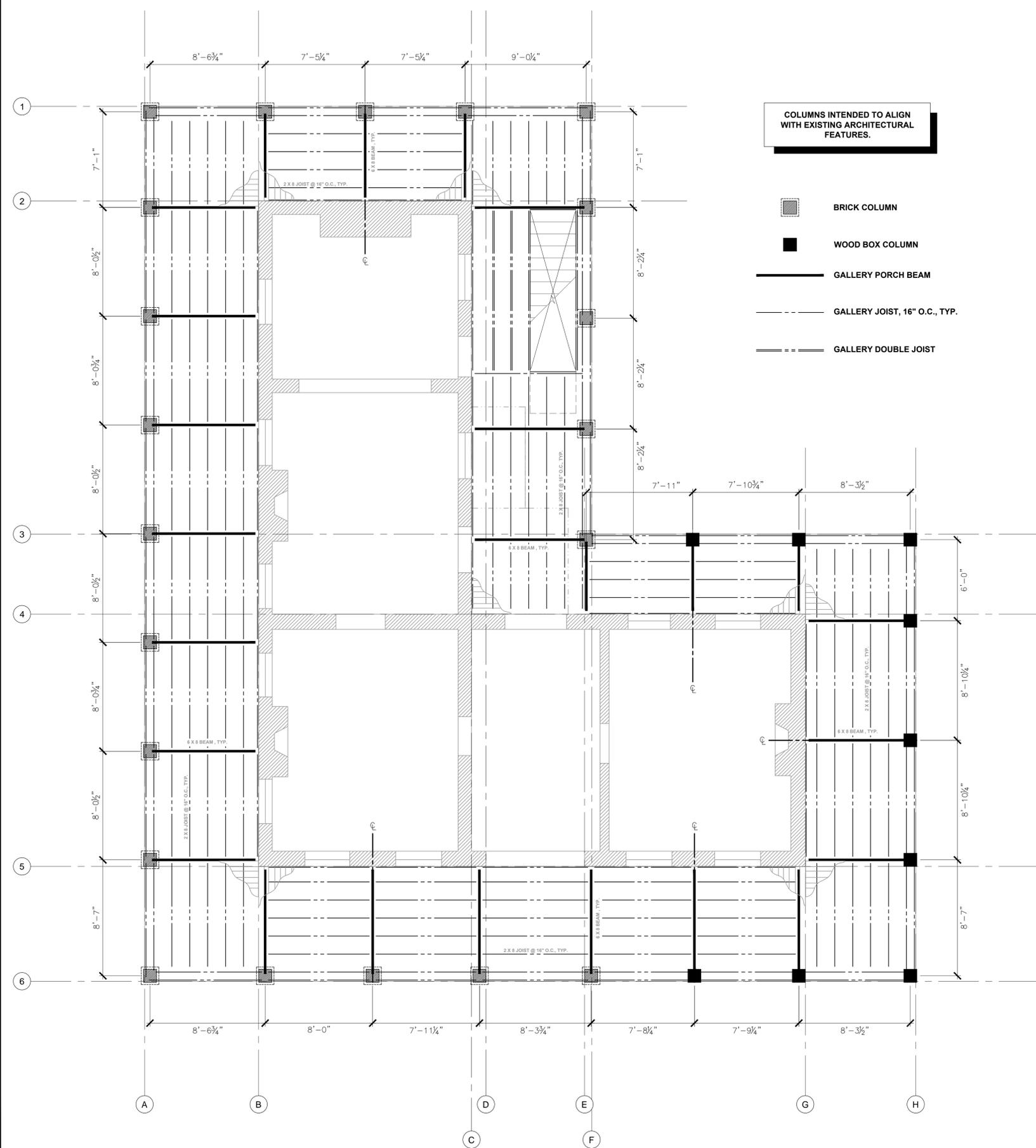
REVISIONS	
#	DATE
1	12-21-2015
2	01-14-2016

DATE: 01-14-2016 PROJECT NUMBER: 06-334

SHEET:

S1.0

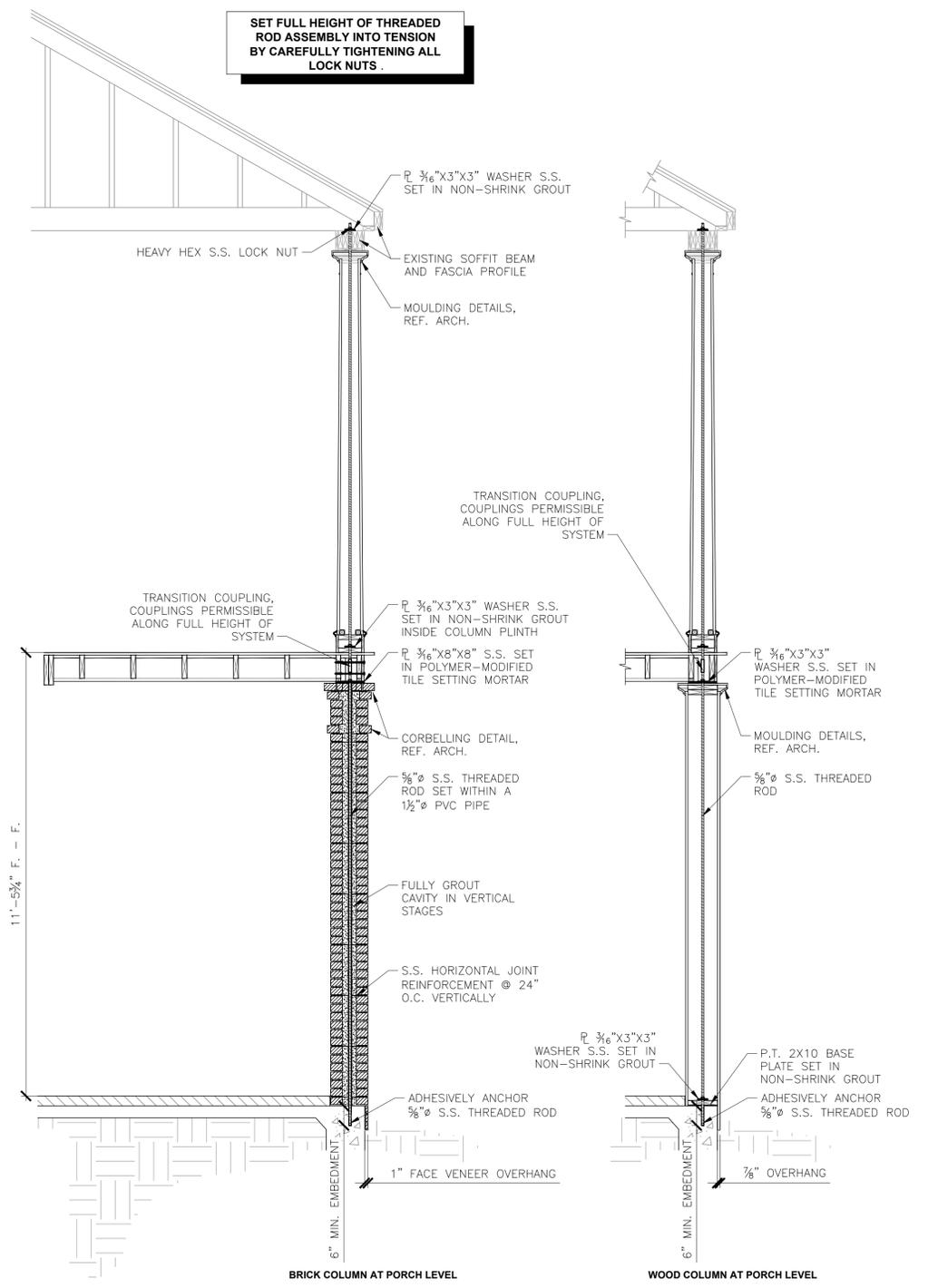
100% CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS



GALLERY FRAMING PLAN
 PLAN NORTH
 1/4" = 1'-0"

COLUMNS INTENDED TO ALIGN WITH EXISTING ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES.

- BRICK COLUMN
- WOOD BOX COLUMN
- GALLERY PORCH BEAM
- GALLERY JOIST, 16" O.C., TYP.
- GALLERY DOUBLE JOIST



1 GALLERY COLUMN ASSEMBLIES
 1/2" = 1'-0"

1847 KELLUM-NOBLE HOUSE
 Sam Houston Park
 Houston, Texas
 Porch Restoration

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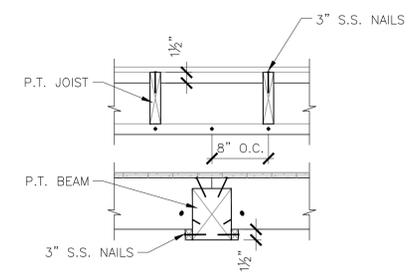
REVISIONS	
#	DATE
1	12-21-2015
2	01-14-2016

DATE: 01-14-2016 PROJECT NUMBER: 06-334
 SHEET:

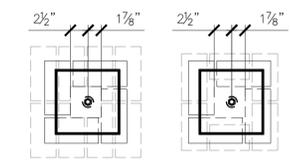
S2.0

100% CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS

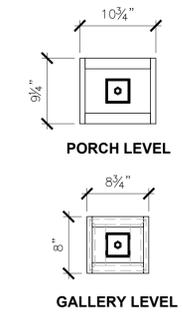
1847 KELLUM-NOBLE HOUSE
 Sam Houston Park
 Houston, Texas
 Porch Restoration



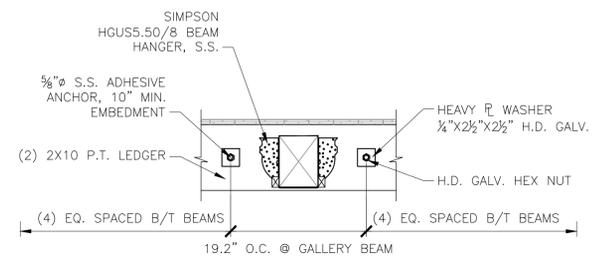
1 JOIST TO BEAM DETAIL, TYP.
 1" = 1'-0"



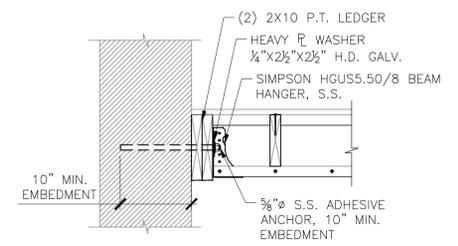
2 BRICK COLUMN PLAN
 1" = 1'-0"



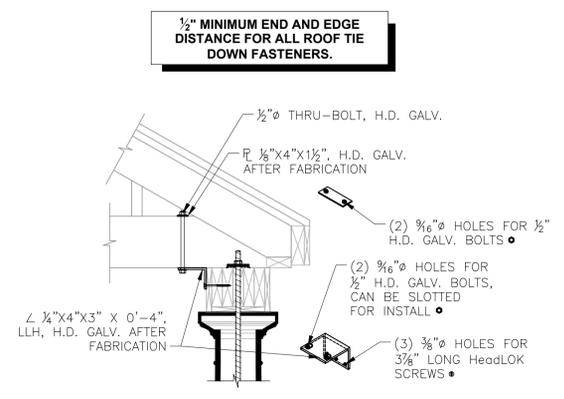
3 WOOD COLUMN PLAN
 1" = 1'-0"



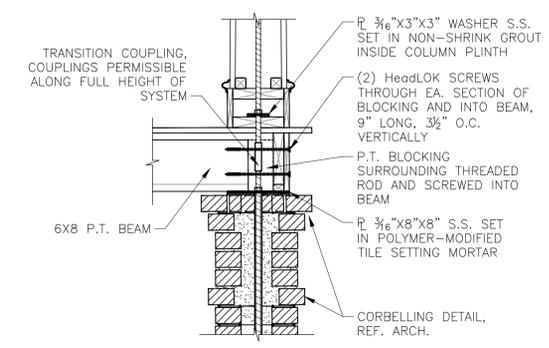
7 GALLERY BEAM TO WALL, TYP.
 1" = 1'-0"



6 GALLERY LEDGER, TYP.
 1" = 1'-0"



5 ROOF TIE DOWN, EVERY 3RD JOIST
 1" = 1'-0"



4 ROOF TIE DOWN, EVERY 3RD JOIST
 1" = 1'-0"

1/2" MINIMUM END AND EDGE DISTANCE FOR ALL ROOF TIE DOWN FASTENERS.

SPARKS ENGINEERING, INC.
 Texas Registered Engineering Firm F-00515

933 North Flores Street
 San Antonio, Texas 78212

www.sparksen지니어ing.com

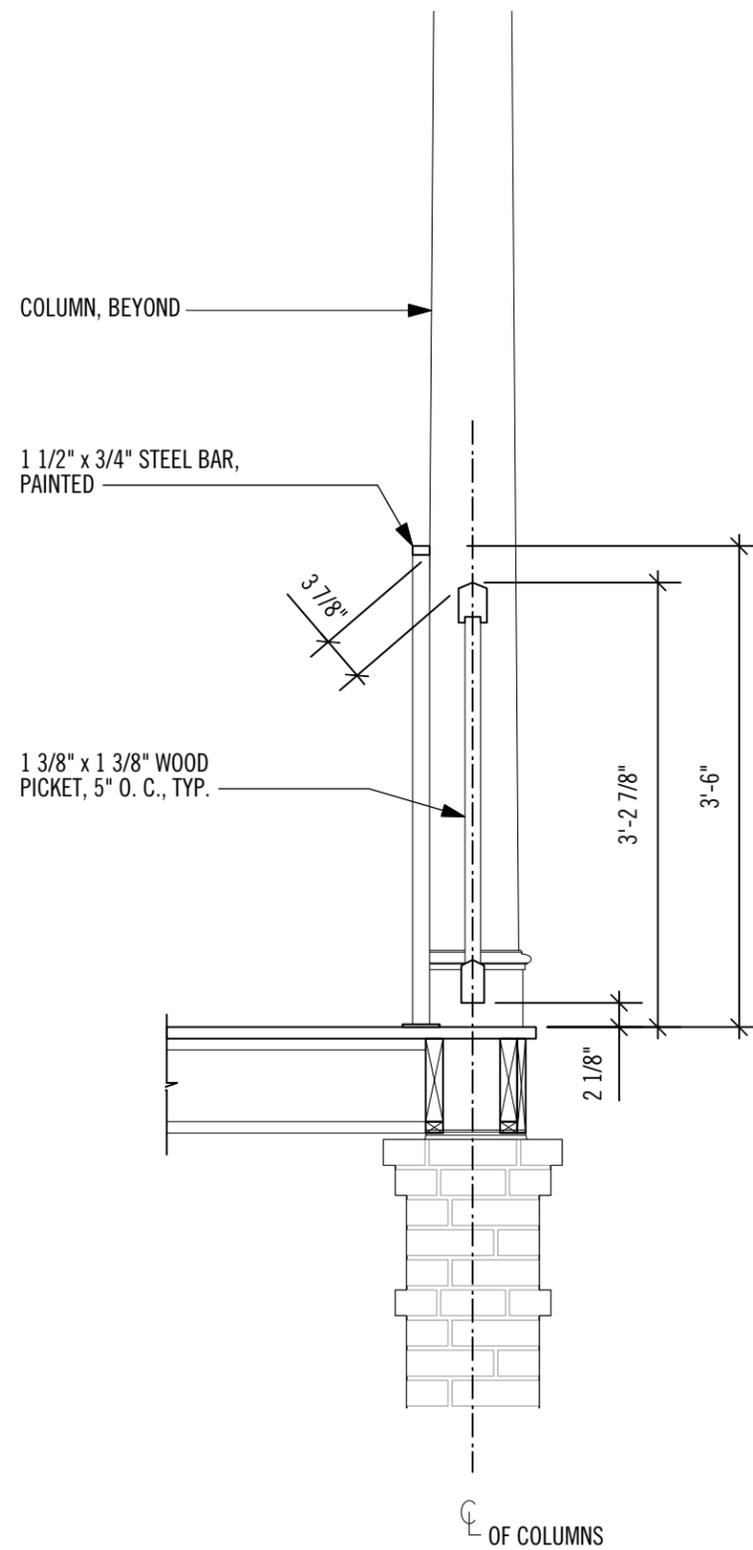


REVISIONS	
#	DATE
1	12-21-2015
2	01-14-2016

DATE: 01-14-2016 PROJECT NUMBER: 06-334
 SHEET:

S2.0

100% CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS



Guardrail Detail - Option 1

SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"

ATTACHMENT A

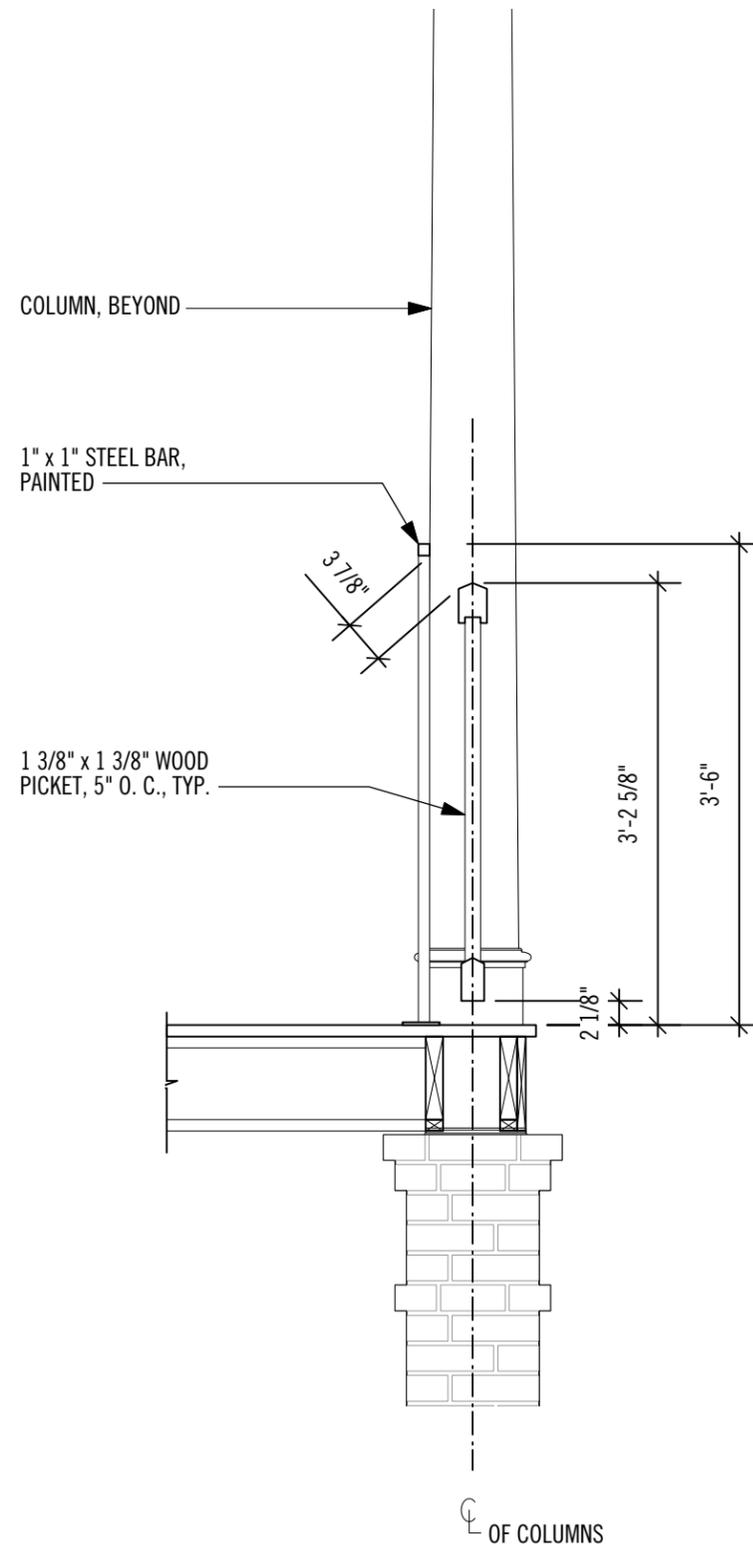
Kellum-Noble House

SAM HOUSTON PARK HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002

Stern and Bucek Architects

1610 COMMERCE STREET
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002

TEL 713.527.0186
FAX 713.527.8190



Guardrail Detail - Option 2

SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"

ATTACHMENT A

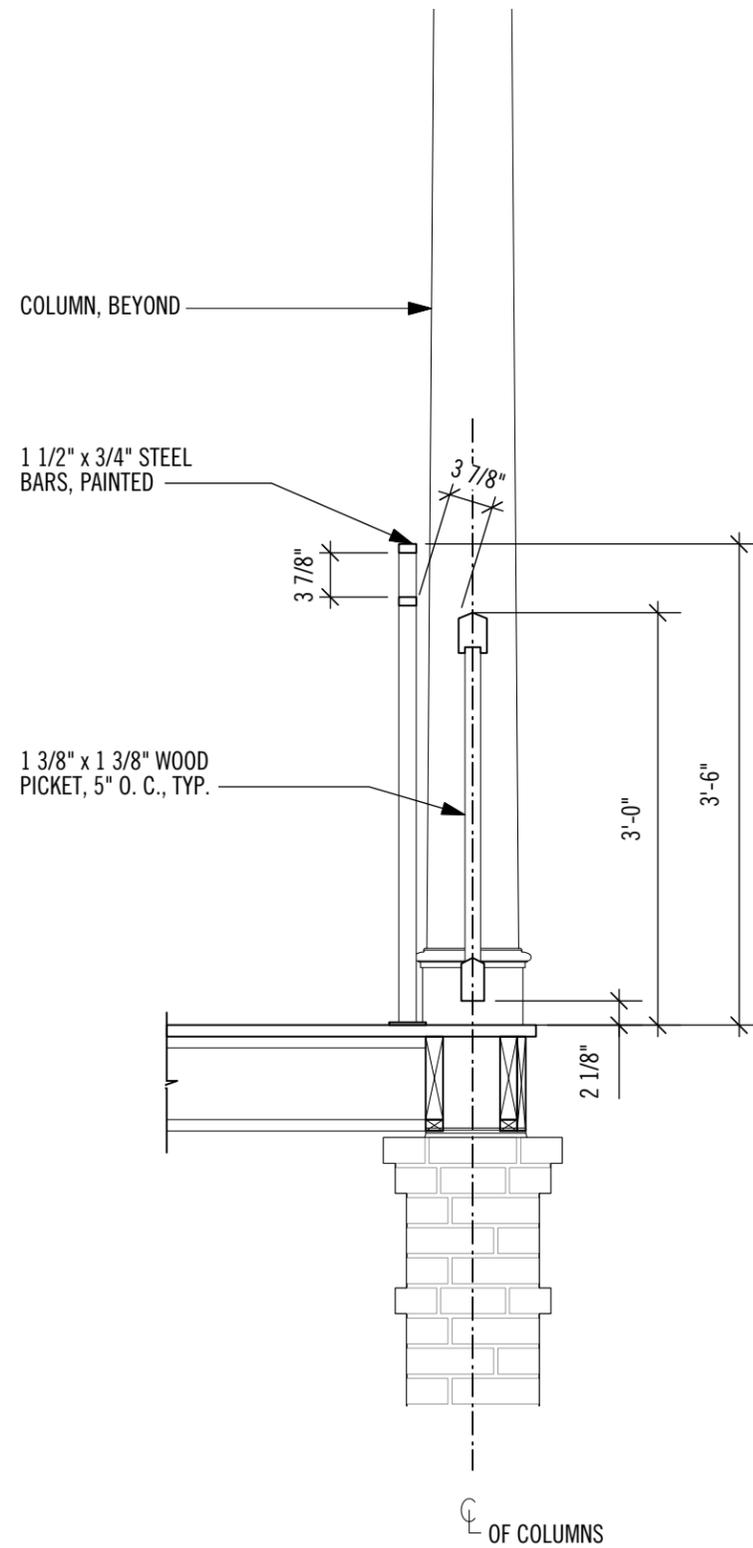
Kellum-Noble House

SAM HOUSTON PARK HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002

Stern and Bucek Architects

1610 COMMERCE STREET
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002

TEL 713.527.0186
FAX 713.527.8190



Guardrail Detail - Option 3

SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"

ATTACHMENT A

Kellum-Noble House

SAM HOUSTON PARK HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002

Stern and Bucek Architects

1610 COMMERCE STREET
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002

TEL 713.527.0186
FAX 713.527.8190



North Elevation, Proposed

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

ATTACHMENT A

Kellum-Noble House

SAM HOUSTON PARK HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002

Stern and Bucek Architects

1610 COMMERCE STREET
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002

TEL 713.527.0186
FAX 713.527.8190



South Elevation, Proposed

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

ATTACHMENT A

Kellum-Noble House

SAM HOUSTON PARK HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002

Stern and Bucek Architects

1610 COMMERCE STREET
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002

TEL 713.527.0186
FAX 713.527.8190

PAUL GOLLUB ROOFING

606 Elm View Court • Cell: 832.423.3025
Stafford, Texas 77477

5/12/15

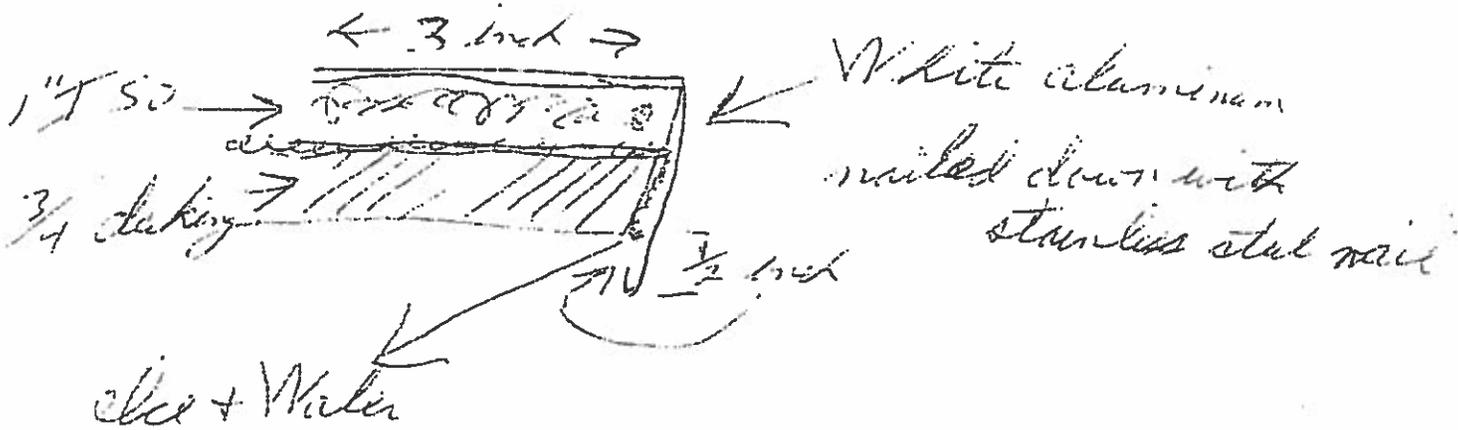
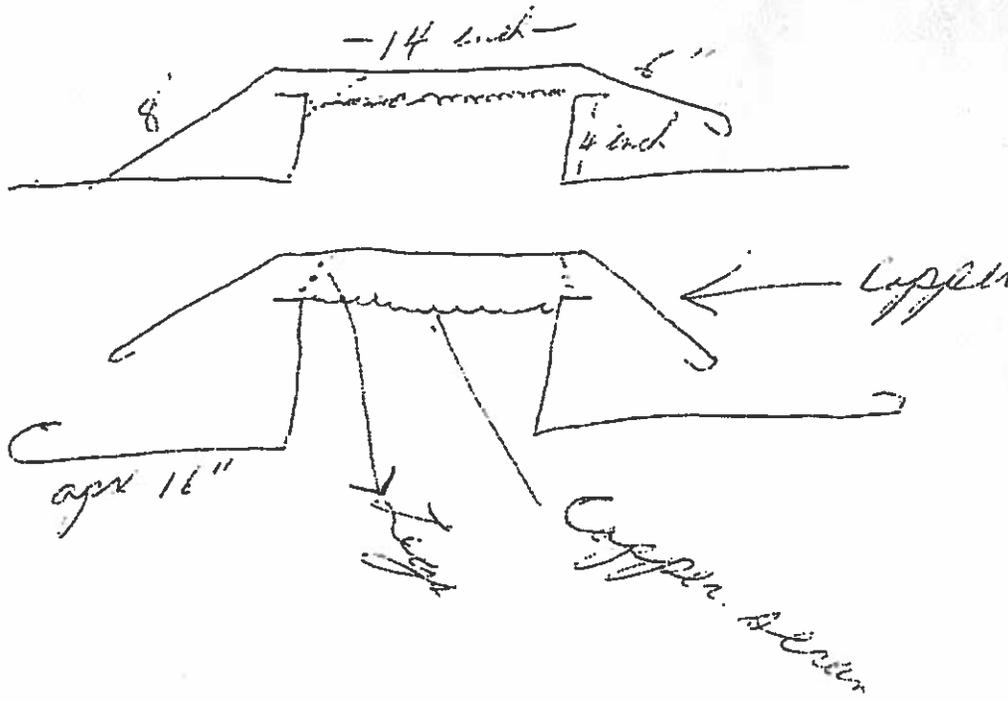


Fax 713-655-9249

Heritage Society

att: Emely

Kellum - Noble House























*Kellum-Noble House, Houston
Structural assessment
August, 2008.*

FLOOR, ROOF AND PORCH INVESTIGATION

We observed extensive decay in the wood decking throughout the porch. Also, as mentioned in the Phase 1 report, the porch was rebuilt in 1958 using a steel frame. A section of masonry was removed to inspect the condition of steel at the base and top of one column. A high level of corrosion was observed at both locations. Termite damage was also observed on wood members at the top of the column.



Appearance of beam-to-column connection



Steel column embedded in masonry with significant corrosion.

*Kellum-Noble House, Houston
Structural assessment
August, 2008.*



We observed the steel porch framing, and found a significant level of corrosion, including the base plates and embedment in the masonry walls.



View of the top of the masonry/steel column and the state of preservation. Termite damage in wood members and corrosion in steel members can be clearly observed.

Architect:
Stern and Bucek Architects
 1610 Commerce Street
 Houston, Texas 77002

Structural Engineer:
 Sparks Engineering, Inc.
 403 North Mays Street,
 Round Rock, TX 78664
 512-310-7727

MEP Engineer:
 BURY Inc.
 7660 Woodway Dr.,
 Suite 400,
 Houston, TX 77063
 713-997-3430
 TX Reg No. F-1048



06/20/2014 ISSUED FOR PERMIT
 09/10/2014 ISSUED FOR REVISIONS - 1
 12/09/2014 ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION

Kellum-Noble House
 Sam Houston Park Houston, Texas 77002

Demo Site Plan

A-100.1

Tree Protection Note:

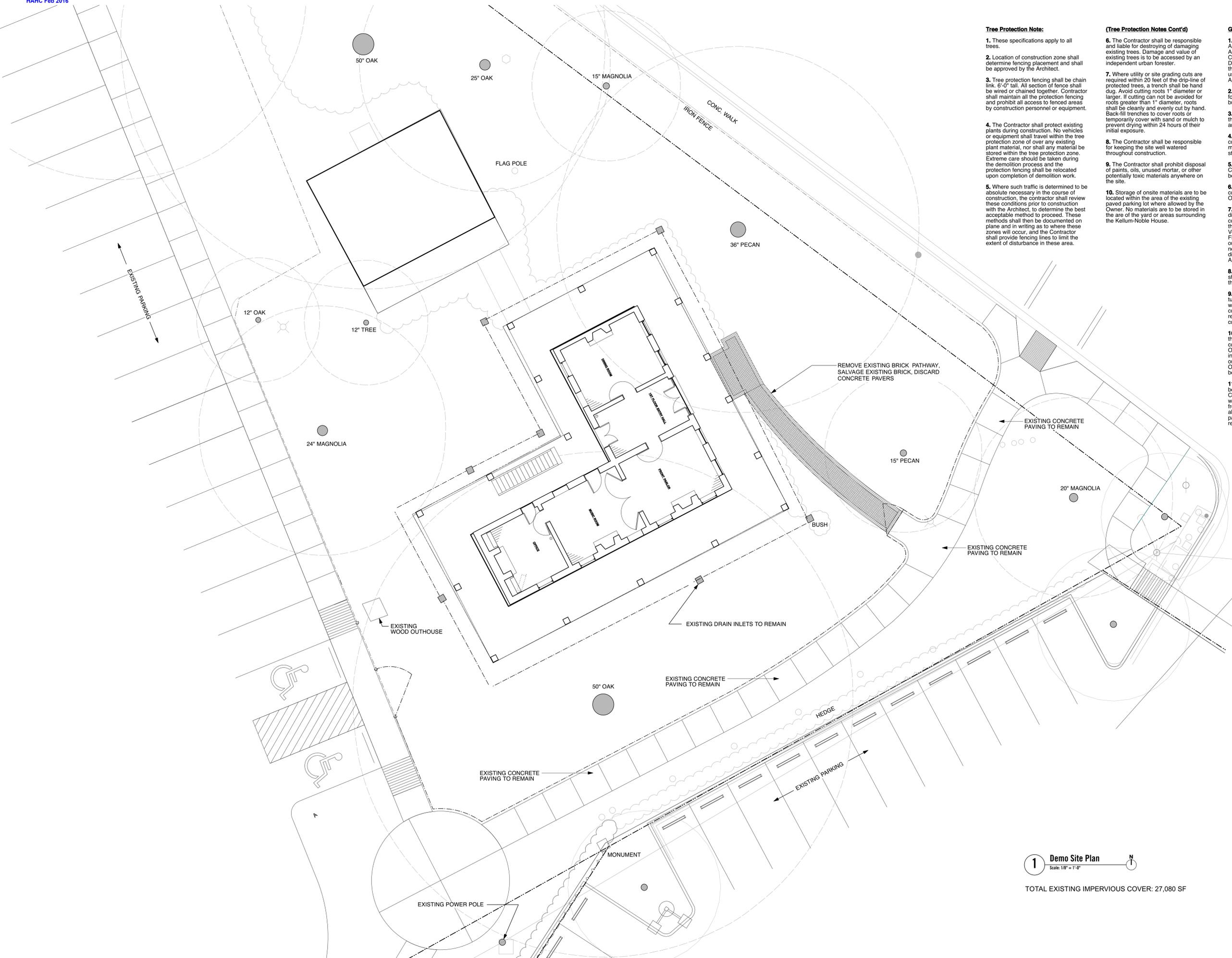
1. These specifications apply to all trees.
2. Location of construction zone shall determine fencing placement and shall be approved by the Architect.
3. Tree protection fencing shall be chain link, 6'-0" tall. All section of fence shall be wired or chained together. Contractor shall maintain all the protection fencing and prohibit all access to fenced areas by construction personnel or equipment.
4. The Contractor shall protect existing plants during construction. No vehicles or equipment shall travel within the tree protection zone of over any existing plant material, nor shall any material be stored within the tree protection zone. Extreme care should be taken during the demolition process and the protection fencing shall be relocated upon completion of demolition work.
5. Where such traffic is determined to be absolute necessary in the course of construction, the contractor shall review these conditions prior to construction with the Architect, to determine the best acceptable method to proceed. These methods shall then be documented on plane and in writing as to where these zones will occur, and the Contractor shall provide fencing lines to limit the extent of disturbance in these areas.

(Tree Protection Notes Cont'd)

6. The Contractor shall be responsible and liable for destroying or damaging existing trees. Damage and value of existing trees is to be accessed by an independent urban forester.
7. Where utility or site grading cuts are required within 20 feet of the drip-line of protected trees, a trench shall be hand dug. Avoid cutting roots 1" diameter or larger. If cutting can not be avoided for roots greater than 1" diameter, roots shall be cleanly and evenly cut by hand. Back-fill trenches to cover roots or temporarily cover with sand or mulch to prevent drying within 24 hours of their initial exposure.
8. The Contractor shall be responsible for keeping the site well watered throughout construction.
9. The Contractor shall prohibit disposal of paints, oils, unused mortar, or other potentially toxic materials anywhere on the site.
10. Storage of onsite materials are to be located within the area of the existing paved parking lot where allowed by the Owner. No materials are to be stored in the are of the yard or areas surrounding the Kellum-Noble House.

General Notes:

1. A contract shall be executed using AIA Document A107, Standard Form of Agreement Between Owner and Contractor for a Stipulated Sum, AIA Document A201, General Conditions of the Contract for Construction, shall be used in conjunction with Document A107.
2. The Contractor shall obtain and pay for all permits and shall obtain all building department inspections.
3. Materials and work shall comply with the 2006 International Residential Code and all other applicable codes.
4. All work shall be performed and completed in a workman-like manner, maintaining the highest quality standards of each trade.
5. Before submitting proposal, Contractor shall visit the site and become familiar with all conditions.
6. Contractor shall provide insurance coverage prior to signing Owner/Contractor Agreement.
7. Contractor shall verify all existing dimensions for horizontal and vertical control and report any discrepancies to the architect before commencing work. Field verify measurements before ordering, materials and equipment. Any necessary adjustments for equipment or discrepancies shall be reported to the Architect.
8. All specified products and systems shall be installed or applied according to the manufacturers written instructions.
9. Upon completion the project shall be turned over to the owner "glove" clean with all equipment and operable components functioning and surfaces required painting or finishing to be completed.
10. The Contractor shall guarantee for the period of one year after the date of completion and acceptance by the Owner all workmanship and materials included in the work, and shall replace or repair at no additional cost to the Owner any part thereof which may become defective.
11. At completion of the project, but before acceptance of the work, Contractor shall deliver to the Owner written release of lien on the property from all sub-contractors; an affidavit that all bills charged against the Contract are paid; and all guarantees or bonds as required on specific parts of the work.



1 Demo Site Plan
 Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

TOTAL EXISTING IMPERVIOUS COVER: 27,080 SF



HAHC Feb 2016

ROOF: STANDING SEAM METAL
WITH HALF-ROUND GUTTER



1873 BIRDS-EYE MAP
PORCH/ROOF EXTENDED
AFTER 1873?

ROOF RETURNS
AROUND SIDE
OF BUILDING



9 COLUMNS
(2 HIDDEN BEHIND TREES)

8 COLUMNS

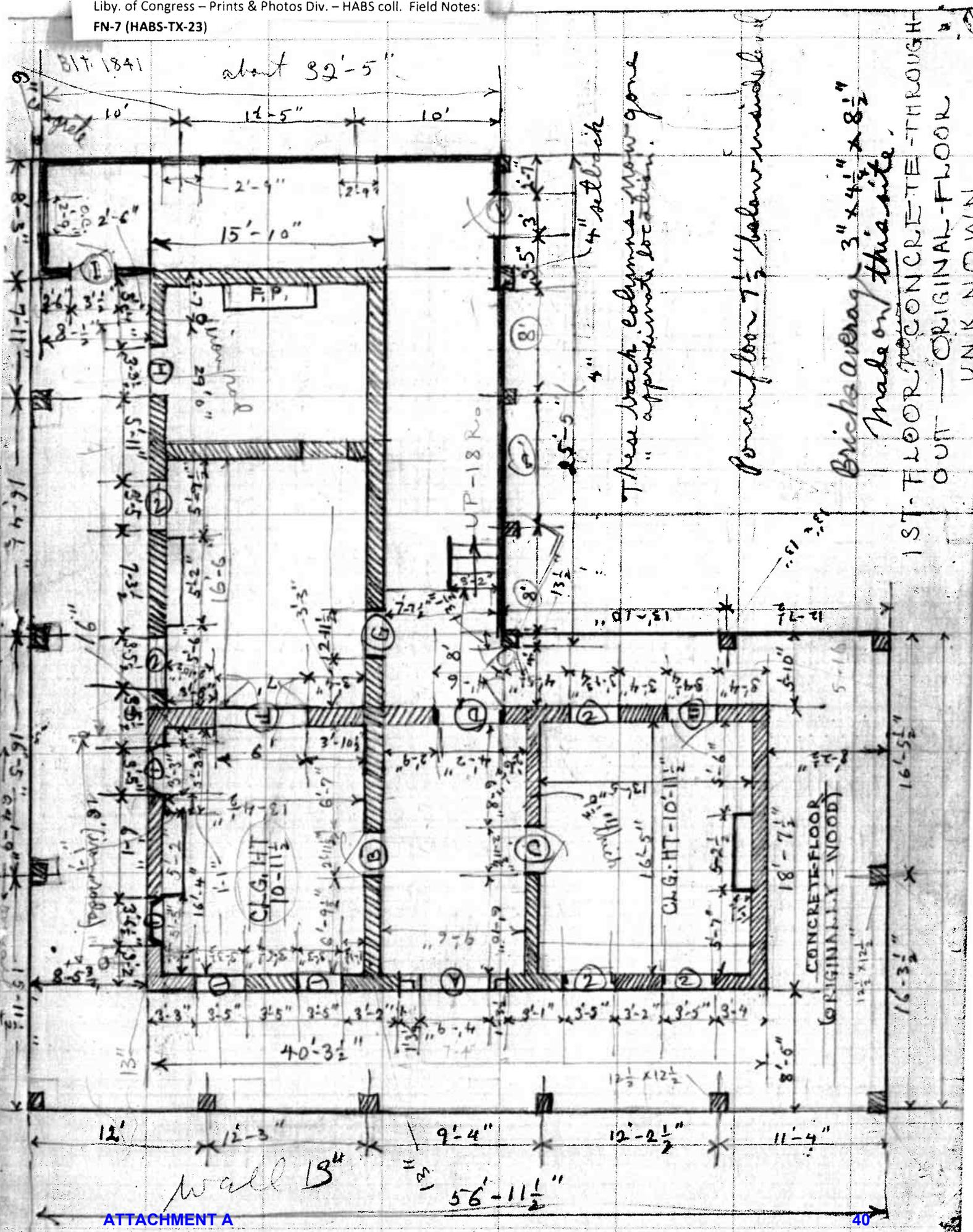
PORCH
ENCLOSED,
CLAPBOARD
SIDING



COLUMNS DO NOT MATCH
OTHERS - WOOD?



ATTACHMENT A
KELLUM-NOBLE HOUSE CA. 1890



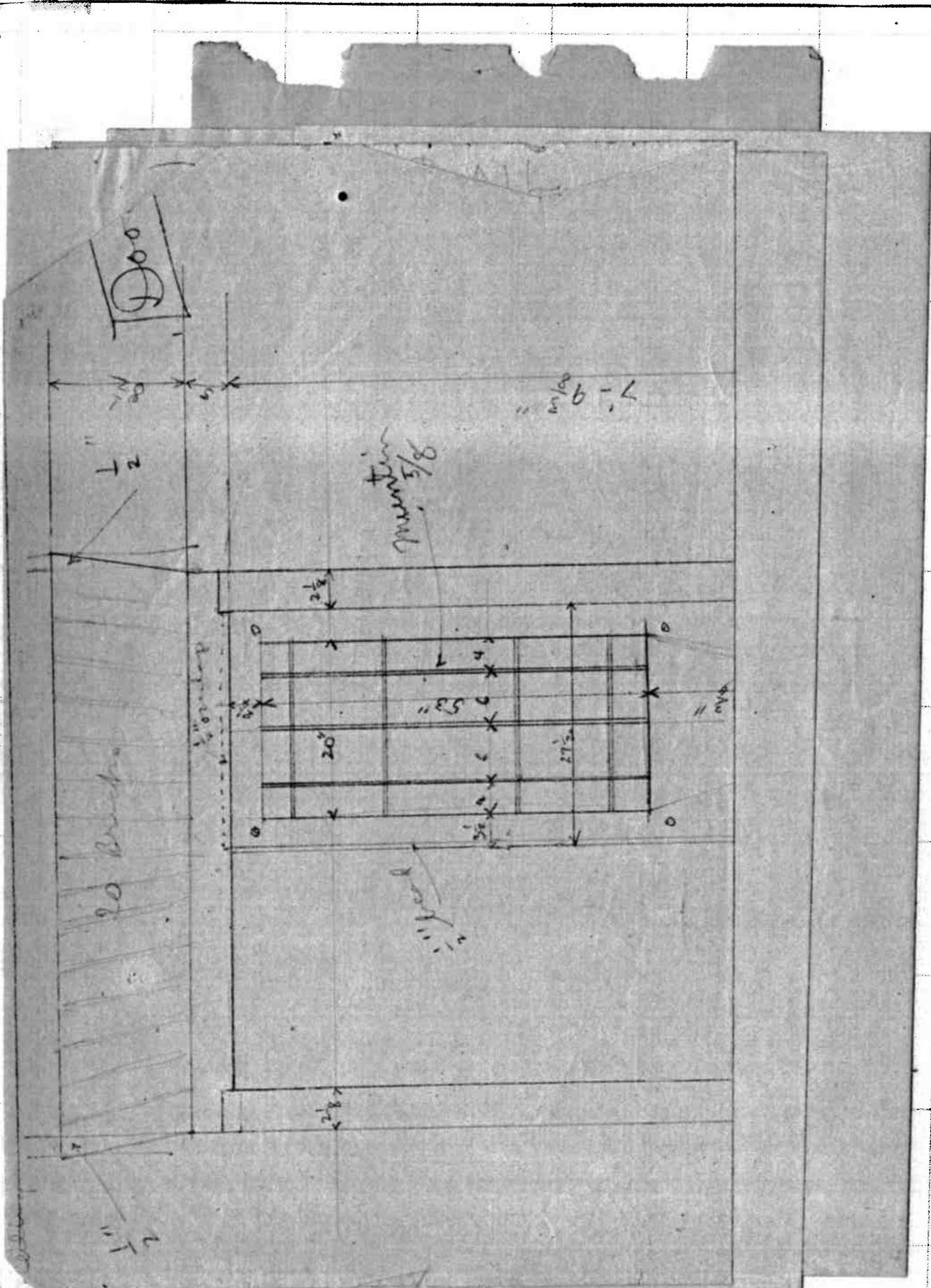
These back columns now gone
" approximate location.

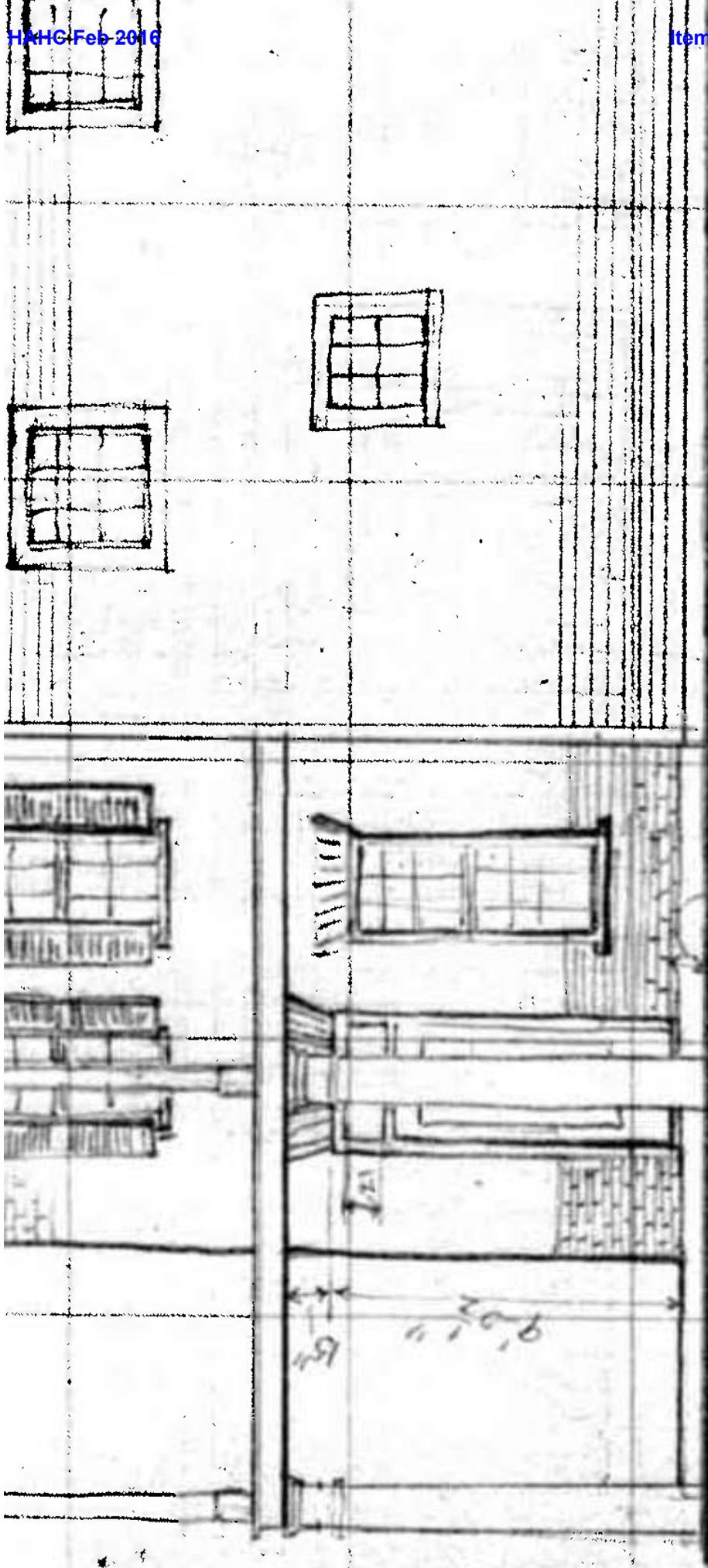
Porch floor 7 1/2" below main level

Bricks average 3" x 4 1/2" x 8 1/2"
Made on this site.

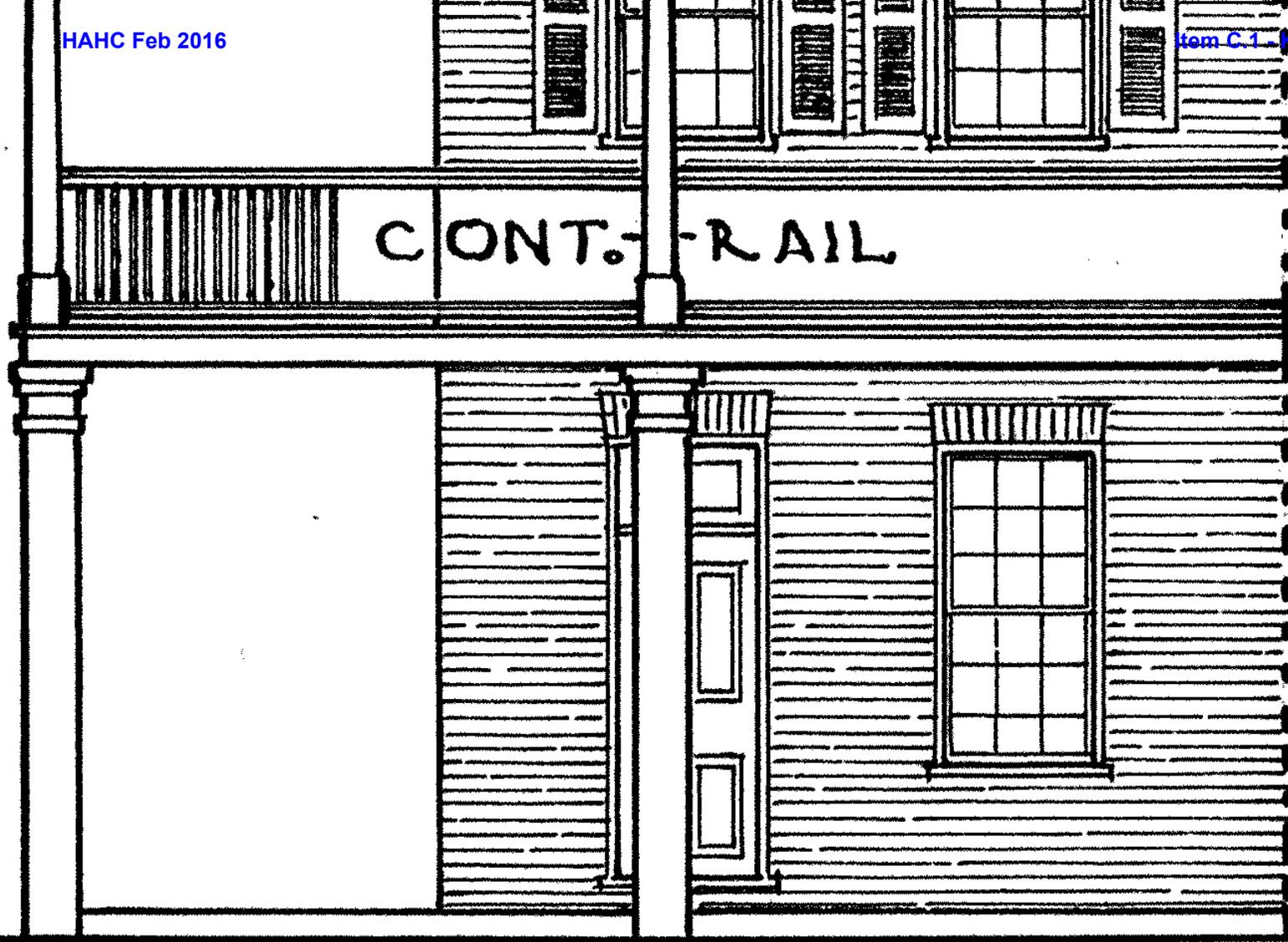
1ST-FLOOR CONCRETE-THROUGH-
OUT - ORIGINAL-FLOOR
UNK NOW W/NI

Liby. of Congress - Prints & Photos Div. - HABS coll. Field Notes:
FN-7 (HABS-TX-23)

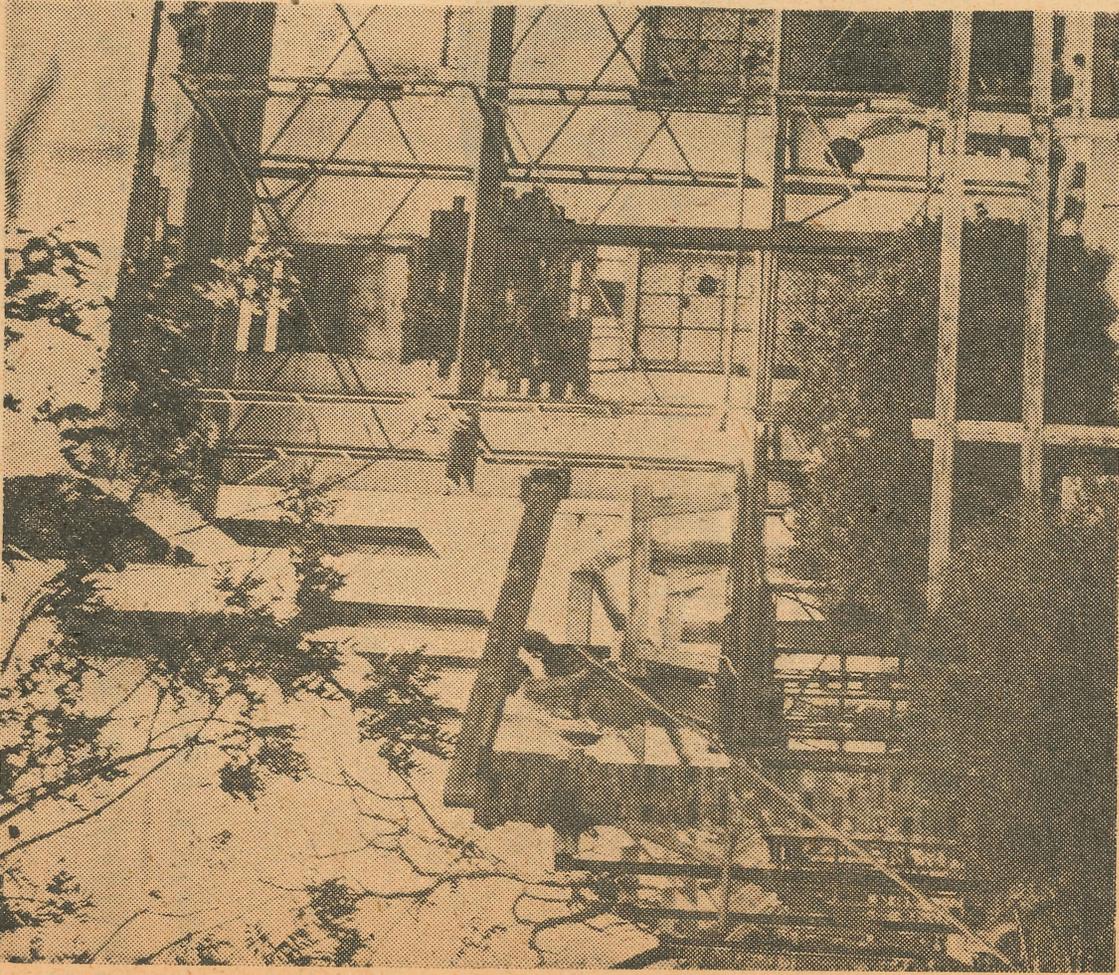




7 1/2' SOUTH-ELEVATION



SOUTH-WEST -
SCALE



NEW PORCH FOR NOBLE HOUSE— Outside restoration work on the A. W. Noble house is under way and most of the supporting beams for porch and balcony which will encircle the house are

in place. The porch and the entire house will be strengthened, but it will look as it did when first built in 1840. (Chronicle Photo)

**Here's one Christmas gift
he won't return!**



Norelco®

It's like having his

Crooked Wall Rebuilt in Old Noble House

BY
Cleveland
Walker

It looks like the brickmasons couldn't follow a chalk line the day they rebuilt the back wall of the A. W. Noble house in Sam Houston Park.

But the wall was purposely reconstructed with a 2-inch concave bow to match an architectural flaw made almost 100 years ago.

Detailed Restoration

This is one of the many details in the restoration of the two-story house on Dallas just west of the City Hall. The work is being sponsored by the Harris County Heritage and Conservation Society.

The house is one of the oldest in the Houston area. The front section was built about 1842 and the back addition, with the bow, in 1857.

The date of the addition was pinpointed when the general contractors on the job, Cook Construction Co., started patching work on the wall. A shiny 1857 quarter

was found in the clay which was used to mortar the bricks. Mrs. M. W. Phelps, society chairman, said it is believed that the mason who did the job placed the money there to establish the date of the work.

To Be Open to Public

The society estimates that it will cost \$42,000 to restore the building which will be open to the public when it is finished. Contributions of \$16,000—enough to do the exterior work—have been received.

The cost of the job has been greatly reduced because the general contractors and seven of the subcontractors have agreed to do the work at cost.

Even though the building was damaged by fire before the restoration work was started, architect Harvin Moore estimates that 82 per cent of the original materials

own personal barber!



... with electric shaving's first basic improvement in 21 years, **ROTARY BLADE ACTION**

1. Built to shave according to beard's natural growth—makes clumps and whorls disappear first time over.
2. No whisker pull. Norelco's 12 revolving blades shave off whiskers with the same stroke as a barber's blade.
3. No skin irritation, no painful nicks, no matter how heavy his shaving touch. Norelco's silver-steel blades give you bear down.
4. Face needs no break-in period. Exclusive skin-stretcher upends each whisker, gives comfortable, skin-close shaves from the very first.
5. No repair-shop blues. Lubricated for life. Self-sharpening blades. Self-starting brush motor.
6. Easiest shaver to live with. Quietest of all 4 leading shavers. Designed to fit the hand. Won't heat up on face. Cleans in a jiffy.

15 Day FREE Home Trial starts Dec. 26th . . . No Obligation . . . Offered by most dealers.

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All other electric shavers shave like this: as if whiskers grew in rows, like corn:



Only NORELCO shaves like this: the way whiskers really grow.

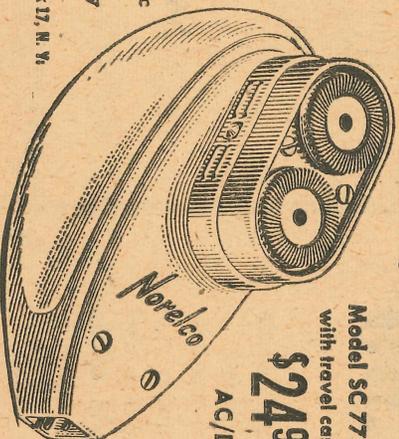
*Known as PHILISHAVE in Canada and throughout the rest of the free world.

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For outdoor man—the Norelco Sportsman battery electric shaver (Model SC 7750)

GEORGE AMERICAN PHILIPS COMPANY, Inc., 300 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.



Model SC 7759
with travel case
\$24.95
AC/DC

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Walnut 1-4151
- No. 6—4400 North Shepherd
- No. 8—5802 Navigation
Walnut 6-4488
- No. 9—4927 Holms Rd.
Oliv 4-8539
- No. 10—5302 Alameda
Jackson 3-8115
- No. 12—3801 Bellaire Blvd.
Madison 3-4454
- No. 16—2530 Crawford
Capitol 8-4336
- No. 18—401 W. 19th
Underwood 1-5148
- No. 19—5301 Telephone Rd.
Mission 5-3354
- No. 20—2048 W. Gray
Jackson 2-5151
- No. 21—7502 South Park

can be utilized in the work. Several interesting construction features have been found in the house since the work started.

Timbers in Brick

Architect Albert Howze, who is working with Moore on the project, said, "Timbers have been found in the brick walls that don't seem to serve any purpose. We can't figure out what they were for."

The walls on the inside were originally plastered with clay and contractors Clem and Don Cook said this feature cannot be duplicated.

March 2 Goal

Mrs. Phelps, of 3020 San Felipe, said the society hopes to complete the building by March 2, Texas Independence Day.

"If we meet our goal," she said, "we would like the Sons and Daughters of the Republic of Texas, who annually observe Independence Day, to help us dedicate the building."

The subcontractors providing labor and materials at cost are Jones Lumber Co., Fisk Electric Co., Joe E. Johnston Plumbing Co., Mosher Steel, Whitlow Supply Co., Texas Woodwork Co., and Owens & Burnett, paint contractors.

Publisher Is Cleared Of Red Charge

Washington—(AP)—Publisher Edward Lamb stood cleared by a government examiner Thursday of charges that he ever was involved in Communist activities.

But the 53-year-old Toledo, Ohio, millionaire still wait 40 days before know whether the IRS, his Erie, Pa., television, WICU, can be During that period Communist position can either silent, automating Lamb's Erie, Pa. (2) Disagree with Herber St ing that nothing past conduct o cates a "guilty" Red activities renew.



TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION*real places telling real stories*

September 17, 2015

Emily Ardoin, Buildings Curator
 The Heritage Society
 1100 Bagby St.
 Houston, TX 77002-2504

Re: *Recorded Texas Historic Landmark project review*
Kellum-Noble House, Houston, Harris County (RTHL, NR)

Dear Ms. Ardoin:

Thank you for sending the correspondence (received Sept. 11th) regarding proposed project work on your Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. This letter represents the comments of the Executive Director of the Texas Historical Commission.

The review staff, led by Quana Childs, has reviewed the project documentation provided, and has the following comments:

The proposed Scope of Work has changed since the approval in May 2015. The new proposed Scope of Work includes alterations to take the house back to its earliest documented appearance. In the historic photographs you provided, the house is shown with a metal roof and different column spacing. The house went thru several major exterior alterations before its current configuration. We support the return to the ca.1890 appearance. We understand Sparks Engineering is analyzing the gallery and columns. We'll need to review the columns once they have a design drawn up. Our Archeology Division may also need to review the project at that time.

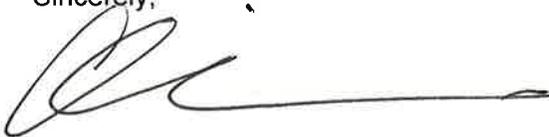
The new Scope of Work for the roof includes:

1. replacing existing solid sheathing where necessary,
2. providing Grace Ice & water Shield underlayment,
3. installing a 1" standing seam metal roof, using either Galvalume or Senox, and
4. installing lead-coated copper half-round gutters with 4" painted downspouts.

The proposed work meets the Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. The project may proceed as proposed.

Thank you for your interest in the cultural heritage of Texas, and for the opportunity to comment on this proposed project in accordance with Recorded Texas Historic Landmark legislation. We look forward to further consultation with your office and hope to maintain a partnership that will foster effective historic preservation. **If you have any questions concerning our review or if we can be of further assistance, please contact Elizabeth Brummett at 512/463-6167.**

Sincerely,



Quana Childs, Architect
 for: Mark Wolfe, Executive Director
 cc: Harris County Historical Commission
 MW/QC

