CITY OF HOUSTON

Archaeological & Historical Commission **Planning and Development Department**

LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

LANDMARK/SITE NAME: Ward House
OWNER: Butler RLT Trust C
APPLICANT: Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission
LOCATION: 323 W. 17th Street - Houston Heights MRA
HEARING NOTICE: Oct-13-06

AGENDA ITEM: III.gg
HPO FILE NO.: 06L154
DATE ACCEPTED: N/A
HAHC HEARING DATE: Nov-16-06
P.C. MEETING DATE: Nov-30-06

SITE INFORMATION
Lots 38, 39, and 40, Block 120, Houston Heights Subdivision, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The building on the site is a two-story, square, wood frame house.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Landmark Designation

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:
The Ward House was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on June 22, 1983. It is included within the boundaries of Houston Heights, which was designated as a Multiple Resource Area (MRA) by the National Register Program on June 22, 1983.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:
This two-story, square frame house with a hipped roof was constructed circa 1910 in the Colonial Revival style. The earliest owner of residence was William H. Ward, an attorney. The house is significant because of its styling and details, and is a good example of a house type built for the upper middle class, professional residents of the Heights during its developmental years.

The house has a two-floor front portico supported by two large Doric columns, with a proper entablature and pediment on top. The portico overhangs a two-story gallery, which is uncovered on its second level. The second level of the gallery has simple square balusters. The house's single front entry door has beveled, leaded glass sidelights and transom. Some of the front windows bordering the portico have tracery above a single light; other windows have one-over-one lights.

Houston Heights was designated a MRA because it was at one time an independent municipality. Within its original boundaries are numerous historic buildings, many of which are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Houston Heights was developed by the Omaha and South Texas Land Company in 1891. It was incorporated as a city in 1896, and at that time, was the earliest and largest totally planned community in Texas. It flourished as a distinct municipality until the residents voted to be annexed by the City of Houston in 1918.

Today, the area still maintains the feeling of a distinctive, self-contained "small town" with its predominantly small 19th-century, one-story and two-story Victorian-era homes, and numerous early 20th-century bungalow style buildings. It also boasts a thriving business district on 19th Street (now predominantly antique shops and restaurants) and a large industrial district west of the business section. Also located in the neighborhood are a number of historic churches, theatres, corner stores, private and public parks, municipal facilities, schools, the Heights Branch Library, and the original Houston Heights City Hall and Fire Station building, both of which have been designated as Landmarks as well as Protected Landmarks of the City of Houston.

At the March 13, 1997 public hearing of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission (HAHC), the HAHC discussed the expiration of the two-year temporary designation of all landmarks that City Council had previously designated when the Historic Preservation Ordinance was adopted on March 1, 1995. Since the designation had expired, the HAHC requested that the planning staff contact the owners of these landmarks to determine their interest in the HAHC initiating an application for permanent Landmark designation. Owners have been contacted on four occasions in the past and advised that the HAHC would initiate the designation of their buildings for them. Most recently, a letter from Mayor Bill White was sent certified on July 11, 2006 to each property owner of a National Register designated site in Houston Heights, once again encouraging the property owner to support the HAHC in initiating the designation of their historic building as a Landmark of the City of Houston. The letter asked that the property owner respond ONLY if they did not want the HAHC to initiate designation, and included a list of the benefits of designation. On August 24, 2006, the HAHC voted unanimously to initiate the designation of this building as a Landmark of the City of Houston, with the application for designation to be considered at the HAHC meeting on September 21, 2006.

The HAHC had previously instructed the planning staff that if any landmark had been designated by the National Register program (N.R.), as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL), a State Archaeological Site (SAL), or a temporary landmark of the City of Houston, then the application would be considered for permanent Landmark designation on that merit alone, because all of the required information has been filed to obtain status. Therefore, regarding the preparation of the application, HAHC agreed to consider the application with minimal information provided to them.

RESTORATION HISTORY/CURRENT CONDITION:

The building has not been altered inappropriately since the National Register designation and is maintained in a historic manner by the current owner. A secondary entry door was added to the right of the original, main entry door when the home was used, in earlier days, as an apartment house. Also installed in years past over the original wood, clapboard siding was asbestos siding, which can easily be reversed.

APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION:

Sec. 33-224. Criteria for designation of a Landmark.
(a) The HAHC and the commission, in making recommendations with respect to designation, and the city council, in making a designation, shall consider one or more of the following criteria, as appropriate for the type of designation:

S - satisfies D - does not satisfy NA - not applicable

S	NA	
☑	☐	(1) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area possesses character, interest or value as a visible reminder of the development, heritage, and cultural and ethnic diversity of the city, state, or nation;
☐	☑	(2) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is the location of a significant local, state or national event;
☐	☑	(3) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is identified with a person who, or group or event that, contributed significantly to the cultural or historical development of the city, state, or nation;
☑	☐	(4) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area exemplify a particular architectural style or building type important to the city;

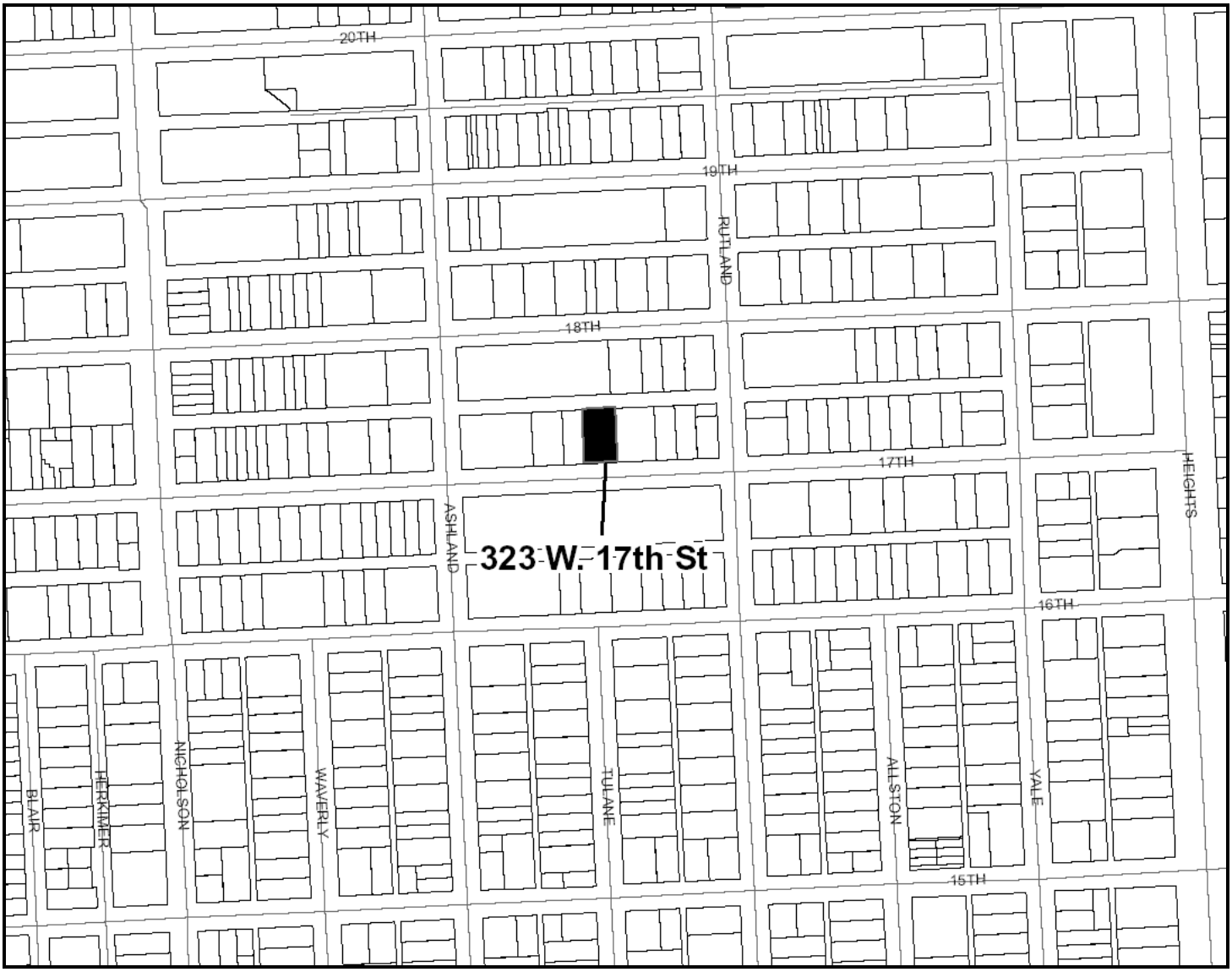
☑ ☐ (5) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area are the best remaining examples of an architectural style or building type in a neighborhood;

☐ ☑ (6) Whether the building, structure, object or site or the buildings, structures, objects or sites within the area are identified as the work of a person or group whose work has influenced the heritage of the city, state, or nation;

☐ ☑ (7) Whether specific evidence exists that unique archaeological resources are present;

☐ ☑ (8) Whether the building, structure, object or site has value as a significant element of community sentiment or public pride.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends that the Houston Planning Commission accept the recommendation of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission and recommend to City Council the Landmark Designation of the Ward House at 323 W. 17th Street.

SITE LOCATION MAP
WARD HOUSE
323 W. 17TH STREET
NOT TO SCALE