

PROTECTED LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

LANDMARK/SITE NAME: City of Houston Fire Station No. 6
(surplus site no longer used as a fire station)

OWNER: City of Houston, Texas

APPLICANT: City of Houston, Fire Department

LOCATION: 901 Henderson Street at Decatur

30-DAY HEARING NOTICE: N/A

AGENDA ITEM: I

P.C. MEETING DATE: 03-02-06

HPO FILE NO.: 06PL17

DATE ACCEPTED: 2-13-06

HAHC HEARING DATE: 2-23-06

SITE INFORMATION

Lot 6 and Tract 5A, Block 405, W. R. Baker Addition, NSBB, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The site includes a two-story, historic fire station building.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Landmark and Protected Landmark Designation

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

Fire Station No. 6, built in 1931, is the only historic, city-owned fire station building remaining today in the Sixth Ward, as well as one of the few remaining examples of civic architecture in Houston dating from the early 20th-century. The building was designed by the City Architect Department, City of Houston, then headed by W. A. Dowdy, for the Fire Department, which incorporated the Craftsman bungalow style of architecture into its design. Dowdy also designed the first Jefferson Davis Hospital at 1101 Elder Street in 1924, which has been designated as a City of Houston Landmark. Fire Station No. 6 is classified as “contributing” to the Old Sixth Ward Historic District, listed in the National Register of Historic Places on January 23, 1978 as well as “contributing” to the Old Sixth Ward Historic District, designated as a Historic District of the City of Houston on June 25, 1998.

Part of the Fourth Ward until 1876, the Old Sixth Ward Historic District has the largest concentration of Victorian-era buildings in Houston. The majority of the houses standing today were built in the 1870’s, 80’s, and 90’s as modest, one-story frame cottages occupied by a single family. The distinctive Victorian character of these dwellings was enhanced by decorative millwork usually applied to the front porches. As the 20th Century progressed, new housing reflected changes in architectural style. Bungalows were built among the Victorian cottages, but the essential character of the neighborhood did not change. During World War II, many of the houses were converted from single to multi-family dwellings, often owned by absentee landlords. Since achieving recognition as both a nationally and locally designated historic district, the Old Sixth Ward has witnessed the restoration of many homes to single-family occupancy.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

According to the “History of the Houston Fire Department” by Max H. McRae, which is included on the Houston Fire Museum, Inc. website, “the Houston Fire Department began as a bucket brigade in 1838, one year after the city incorporated.” It was organized by Augustus Allen, one of the founders of Houston. “Some 1,000 people occupied the new town by 1838. Log cabins were going up as fast as trees could be felled and hauled. Huge fires were set to rid the land of underbrush and the trimmings from the logs. Occasionally, sparks from the fires ignited a cabin or temporary tent. Everyone would quickly pitch in to help the stricken neighbor. Their efforts were usually not too successful. Augustus Allen noticed the chaos during a fire and decided to organize

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a bucket brigade. His native New York had many successful bucket brigades. A bucket brigade in Houston would not only improve the firefighting but could enhance the value of the remaining plots of land.”

Allen “gathered together several businessmen at the Hedenberg & Vetteran Auction Mart on August 14, 1838 to discuss better fire protection for the town. He convinced the businessmen of a need for a bucket brigade, and they formed Protection Fire Company No. 1. Its motto was *Semper Paratus* (always prepared). The fire company bought a hand pumper in 1839, according to one reference; however another reference said Protection No. 1 did not get a pumper until December, 1859. (A force pump on a wagon frame showed up in 1847 and was used as an auxiliary to the bucket brigade.) The city fathers were convinced to construct a fire house for Protection No.1, which was built at the corner of Fannin and Preston. In 1848, the State of Texas granted a charter to Protection Fire Company No. 1, the first fire company chartered by Texas.”

Eventually other companies were organized, but each one operated independently and without boundaries set for fire protection coverage, so all companies responded to each fire since each one wanted to be the one to extinguish the fire. Eventually they were forced, as McRae states “to come together to establish a fire department. Each fire company had three representatives at the organizational meeting. The representatives, after lengthy discussions, approved the creation of the Houston Volunteer Fire Department. James A. Cushman was elected fire chief, but stepped down in 1861 to make munitions at his foundry for the Confederate Army during the Civil War. Mayor T. W. House named Ed Bremond as fire chief. Chief Bremond filled out the remaining term of Chief Cushman and served until 1863.” Volunteer groups continued to operate independently and as the city grew in population, other volunteer fire groups were organized to provide fire protection for the city. “Reconstruction ended in 1874, and Houston got a new charter which authorized the governor to appoint city officials. Mayor Thomas Scanlon was immediately removed from office by the governor because of the city's mounting debt. He was replaced by James Wilson who began to change the city government.”

“After the change of the city administration, a call went out to reorganize the volunteer fire department again. The independent fire companies were ready to get back to a unified fire department. All of the fire companies were represented at the reorganization meeting on May 4, 1874, and elected William W. Williams as fire chief. Chief Williams was with Fire Protection No. 1. The Board of Aldermen voted to help the fire department after its reorganization. It began to pay feed bills for the horses and contributed to the salaries of the housekeepers.”

“MECHANIC No. 6 was organized on October 20, 1873 with 45 men, many of whom worked for the railroads” where there were many in the area. This group brought the total number of volunteer groups in Houston to five. “A requirement for membership was experience as a mechanic or be an apprentice of some trade. The members bought Stonewall No. 3's old hand pumper for \$150 and set up at the corner of Washington and Preston. Its motto was ‘Rough and Ready.’ The company was sponsored by Colonel A. B. Brown, a wealthy resident in the neighborhood. Mechanic 6 joined with the volunteer fire department immediately after organizing. Three of the members became fire chief of the volunteer fire department over the ensuing years: Ben Riesner, Henry Ross, and Thomas Martin. The old hand engine was sold to Rescue No. 7, a newly organized junior company, and Mechanic No. 6 acquired a new side-bar Bolton engine in 1878.”

“Firefighters of Mechanic No. 6 soon earned the reputation of a ‘wild and woolly’ bunch. They expected everybody and everything to ‘give them the road.’ There were accounts where the men fought another fire company that had beat them to a cistern. Mechanic No. 6 usually won and took over the cistern. When another company resisted too much, the wild bunch was known to overturn its rig during the battle for a cistern.”

“In 1878, Mechanic No. 6 set a record at the State Fair Grounds in a 250-yard run. For a 250-yard run, a team was timed to see how fast it could get water flowing through a nozzle after racing the pumper 250 yards and connecting two lengths of hose and a nozzle. Fire departments from across Texas took part in the competition. It took the 21-man Mechanic team forty-six seconds to complete the race. The time set a record that was never

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topped. By 1880, Mechanic No. 6 had 52 members. Ben Riesner was president. Foreman of the company was George Underwood and his assistants were John R. Riordan and John Anderson.”

“A new fire station was built at 1106 Washington Avenue in 1892. The crew of Mechanic No. 6 ran out of the station until the city took over the fire station when the fire department went fully paid. William P. Seibert was the last foreman of Mechanic No. 6 in 1894 and William A. Moroney was the president.”

“On September 27, 1894, two boardinghouses and four homes were destroyed by fire. The buildings were located in the block bounded by Texas, Caroline, Capital, and Austin. Water pressure was so low that hose streams could not reach the second floor of the wooden structures. Firefighting efforts at the fire did little to impress the businessmen and insurance companies who were pressing city aldermen to switch to a fully paid fire department. They felt the volunteer department was no longer adequate fire protection. A pre-dawn fire the following month (October 16) finally sparked the end of the volunteer fire department. The fire originated in a boarding house on San Jacinto. Firefighters were having trouble because of bursting hose lines and low water pressure again. The fire spread quickly to the buildings of the St. Joseph Infirmary. Two nuns were killed and a third nun badly burned helping to rescue dozens of patients. After the fire, the clamor for a paid department swelled.”

“An alderman and volunteer fire fighter, Si Packard, introduced a resolution to the Board of Aldermen inquiring as to the feasibility of a fully paid fire department. Some opposition sprung up, but not among the firefighters, according to Charles D. Green, author of *Fire Fighters of Houston, 1838-1915*. He said the firefighters were ‘only too glad to be relieved of an onerous duty.’ An article in the *Houston Daily Post*, however, said the volunteers expressed opposition to inaugurating a paid department.”

“Mayor John T. Brown gave his sanction for a paid department, after he learned the city did not have to buy the fire stations of the volunteers. The city only had to purchase the apparatus and horses; fire stations could be leased. An ordinance was then drafted by Packard, and the ordinance passed at the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen. When the paid department took over in 1895, Mechanic 6 became known as Mechanic Hose Company No. 6. It had a four-wheel hose reel pulled by two horses. One thousand feet of triple-jacketed, rubber-lined two-and-a-half-inch hose wound onto the reel. F. C. Fourney was named captain, and Otto Lutz drove (Lutz was driver of the rig in the final year of the volunteers). Otto Herzog, C. A. Doherty and Edward Bland were assigned to the hose reel as pipemen.”

“Another No. 6 fire station was constructed in 1903 at 1702 Washington and Ash Place. Thomas H. Martin, fire chief of the volunteer fire department from 1890 until 1894, was captain of Station 6, and C. A. Dortic was lieutenant. John Donnelly was engineer, and J. C. Minster drove the steamer. Otto Lutz drove Hose Company No. 6, and the pipemen were Patrick Daly and Henry Wooley in 1903. A 1904 fire department publication reported No. 6 had a new fire station ‘finished in oil, has hot and cold baths and other conveniences, of which the old-time firemen never so much as dreamed.’ A fourth size LaFrance Metropolitan steamer was assigned to Mechanic 6 in the new station. (Three new steamers had just been purchased.) The steamer was assigned the number 16. Hose Co. No. 6 and Steamer No. 16 now ran out of Station No. 6. The steamer was rated at 500 gpm and had a cylinder seven inches in diameter with a seven-inch stroke. An auto combination pumper replaced the steamer in 1914. No information could be found on the new pumper, and the manufacturer could not be determined from the picture of No. 6” that exists and is shown on the website. “Gasoline pumpers were replacing the horse-drawn apparatus during the decade. The company was called Auto Pumper No. 6 in a 1915 reference, still located at 1702 Washington. Charles Fisher was captain of the auto pumper and Ed Pittman was the lieutenant and engineer. A future fire chief, Charley Middlekauf, was chauffeur of the auto pumper, and the pipemen were R. Dietz, Gus Rose, L. T. Bourden and C. M. Harper. The 1915 reference listed C. A. Dortic as captain of ‘Old Reel’ at Station 6. Combination pumpers took the place of hose wagons, because a pumper carried its own hose. A reason Station 6 still kept the hose reel could be that not all steamers in the department

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had been replaced. G. W. Pratt drove the reel and C. W. Schoelkopf was the lone pipeman. J. W. Miller was watchman of Station 6.”

“In 1922, the auto pumper was replaced by a 750 gpm American LaFrance pumper with a rotary pump. The bed of the pumper carried 1,250-feet of two-and-a-half-inch hose. The hose reel was replaced two years later with a motorized hose wagon, according to another reference. It carried 1,600 feet of two-and-a-half-inch hose and 1350 feet of three-inch hose. Nothing could be found on a motorized hose wagon.”

According to the National Register nomination for Old Sixth Ward, the two-story, brick fire station at 1702 Washington Avenue is “described with a wide central bay containing the vehicle entrance and flanking two-over-two windows with transoms. The second floor contains two round arched windows in the central bay which are flanked on either side by smaller round arched windows. Pilasters divide the main facade into three bays and the windows are ornamented by brick molding. A pedimented parapet rises above the central bay displaying ‘Fire Station No. 6.’” Today the building is under private ownership and is being restored.

When the building at 1702 Washington Avenue became obsolete due to its size and age, thus no longer meeting the needs required for fire personnel and equipment to serve the immediate area, there arose a need for a more modern facility. In 1931, new quarters for Engine No. 6 were built at 901 Henderson at Decatur. According to the Texas General Contractors Association (TGCA) Monthly Bulletin for June, 1931 a contract was let by the City of Houston to L. B. Geiger, a Houston contractor, for the construction of a two-story, brick veneer and stucco fire station at Henderson and Decatur. The contract called for the construction of a building measuring 40 feet by 52 feet at a cost of \$8,440. According to the Houston City Directory for 1930-31 Louis B. Geiger was founded listed as a contractor at 927 Electric Building, 1016 Walker Avenue. He and his wife, Ruby M. Geiger, were listed at 2715 Palm Avenue for their residence. The population of the city was growing rapidly during the 1920s and 1930s, and thus there arose the need for more fire protection facilities as more buildings were constructed. Several other fire stations including Nos. 3, 5, 18 and 24 were constructed during or just before this time period, and each one was of a similar design as they were designed by the City of Houston Architect Department, which was created by City Council in 1912. According to the 1925 and 1928 City of Houston Municipal Books, the City Architect Department was headed by W. A. Dowdy.

According to the Municipal Book, City of Houston (1928), the City Architect Department, headed by W. A. Dowdy, was responsible for the “preparation of plans and specifications and supervision of construction of buildings erected by the city.” In some cases, however, the services of architects in private practice were used as consulting or associate architects, and/or supervision of work only was performed, the outside architects preparing the plans and specifications. Furthermore, it is stated that the “work handled by the department costs the city 2 ½% of the cost of the building,” an amount less than when outside architects are hired for the same services. In addition “to erection of new buildings, service is rendered all departments in the way of handling repairs and renewal of existing buildings. In the pursuance of these duties, the city architect has served practically every municipal board in the city.” As evidenced by photographs of the fire stations built during this same period of time, it is evident that the designs for them were done by the same architect as they are of similar design.

According to various Houston City Directories, Wilkes A. Dowdy was listed in 1918 as a draftsman for the American Construction Company, General Contractors located at 409-410 Gulf Building, 723-25 Main Street. The Directory lists under City Officials that the City Architect was paid \$3,000 annually, but no person was named filling that position. The City Engineer was listed as E. E. Sands, at a salary of \$5,000 annually. In the 1920-21 City Directory, Wilkes A. Dowdy was listed as a draftsman with the Texas Company, San Jacinto and Rusk. Dowdy became employed by the City of Houston as City Architect by 1923.

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The Houston Municipal Books for 1925 and 1928 lists several projects planned and supervised by the City Architect Department “since the first day of January 1923” and of the many included there which are pertinent to this application are the following: 1923 - Central Fire & Police Station Building (Fire Station No. 1) - \$325, 189.94 (Preston and Caroline – DEMOLISHED); Two modern bungalow Ward fire stations in 1924 – Fire Station No. 15 for \$8,000 (Houston Avenue at N. Main - DEMOLISHED) and Fire Station No. 16 for \$10, 220.76 (Westheimer at Yupon – EXTANT and privately owned); Fire Station No. 17 in 1925 for \$10, 732 (Sampson and Preston); Fire Station No. 19 in 1928 for \$19, 298.34 (Greg and New Orleans); and Fire Station No. 25 in 1928 for \$12, 510.60 (Blodgett and Velasco). Also of interest is that Dowdy was involved in projects for THE CITY AND COUNTY HOSPITAL BOARD including: Jefferson Davis Hospital – Main Building in 1924 for \$287,636.07 - (located at 1101 Elder Street (City of Houston Landmark); Jefferson Davis Hospital – Garage in 1925 for \$7,680; Jefferson Davis Hospital –Nurses’ Home in 1925 for \$50, 610.60; Jefferson Davis Hospital Power House in 1929 for \$32, 334; and remodeling Basement of Jefferson Davis Hospital in 1929 for \$5, 065. The City of Houston Book for 1928 states that “this department is under the direction of the Mayor and City Commissioners, and there are employed besides the City Architect, sufficient help from time to time, required to capably discharge the duties of the department.” It further states that the following plans were prepared and the work was supervised by other architects, including: Fire Station No. 2 in 1927 for \$83, 614 (Bagby and Capitol – DEMOLISHED) and the Fireman’s Training Tower in 1928 for \$22, 172 (Preston and Austin – DEMOLISHED).

In the 1928-1929 City Directory, Wilkes A. Dowdy was listed as City Architect, and his office was at 500 Police Station, 403 Caroline. Dowdy was living with his wife, Charley L. Dowdy, at 402 Euclid Avenue in Woodland Heights. By 1930 Wilkes A. Dowdy had left employment with the city and was again a draftsman with the Texas Company. His wife, Charley L. Dowdy, was a social worker at the “new” Jefferson Davis Hospital (Demolished), on Buffalo Drive (Allen Parkway) at Gillette. The last listing for Wilkes A. Dowdy in the Houston City Directory was 1965 when he was a draftsman with Fish NM Construction.

The TGCA monthly bulletins also confirm several fire stations were constructed as well during the mid-to-late 1920s and were of the design of the City of Houston Architect Department, headed by W. A. Dowdy. A contract for the construction of a Fire Station is shown in Sept. 1927 when issued by the City of Houston to B. P. Pans, Houston in the amount of \$13, 410 on New Orleans Street, which was Fire Station No. 19 at New Orleans and Greg. The design for Fire Stations No. 19 and No. 25, completed by W. A. Dowdy, are very different from Fire Stations No. 3, 5, 6, 18 and 24, which are all very similar and were also designed by W. A. Dowdy or their designs are a slight variation of Dowdy’s design. The City of Houston Municipal Book confirms that designs for Fire Stations No. 25 and 19 were completed in 1928 by the City Architect Department, headed by W. A. Dowdy. However, Fire Stations No. 18 or 24, which are not listed in either the City of Houston Book or found in the TGCA Monthly bulletin, are the exact same design as evidenced by historic photographs. Fire Station No. 18, built in 1926 and Fire Station No. 24, built in 1928 (closed in 1977), were both designed by W. A. Dowdy. This fact was confirmed in 2006 by Barry L. Whitehead, Architect and Project Manager, Houston Fire Department. Whitehead visited the current Fire Station No. 18 at 619 Telephone at Lockwood, built in 1980 on the same site as the old Fire Station No. 18, and was shown a plaque on display there on which was found the name of W. A. Dowdy, City Architect. According to the Firemen there at the station, Fire Station No. 18 was first occupied on July 7, 1926.

Other contracts were let for the construction of fire stations, which are also design variations of Fire Stations No. 18 and 24, including Fire Station No. 6 at 901 Henderson Street. A contract for the construction of Fire Station No. 5 was let by the City of Houston in Oct. 1931 to C. L. Whiddon, Houston for \$7,878 at 910 Hardy (DEMOLISHED), which is the most similar to Fire Station No. 6 but the fire truck bay is flipped. Another contract for the construction of Fire Station No. 3 at 1620 Crockett was let in Nov. 1931 to J. H. Gaught, Houston for \$8,428 at “Crockett and Colorado.” Although Fire Station No. 3 is the most elaborate of the fire

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stations designed and built during this time period, it is nevertheless very similar in design to Fire Stations No. 5, 6, 18 and 24. Today, Fire Station No. 3 is owned privately and is used as an educational facility in the First Ward.

Thus, Fire Station No. 6 at 901 Henderson was also designed by the City Architect Department, formerly headed by W. A. Dowdy. It is apparent that all plans for fire stations from 1923 to 1929 were completed when W. A. Dowdy was City Architect, although some of the buildings were not actually constructed until as late as 1931, including Fire Station No. 6 at 901 Henderson.

Randy Pace, City of Houston Historic Preservation Officer, recently visited Fire Station No. 6 at 3402 Washington Avenue, and found there, preserved and on display in the fire truck bay between the doors, the bronze plaque originally from Fire Station No. 6 at 901 Henderson Street. The plaque reads: "Fire Station No. 6 – Built by City of Houston – 1931 – Walter E. Monteith, Mayor – Commissioners: D. Barker; H. A. Delery; S. A. Starkey; Jas. H. B. House; - Fred C. Seibert, Fire Chief - J. M. Nagle, City Engineer - J. G. McKenzie, Bridge Engineer - W. J. Walker, Ass't Engineer - L. B. Geiger, Contractor." According to the Firemen at the station, Scott Mallott restored this plaque and placed it here, and this plaque is only one of many restored by Mallott.

McCrae's history continues to say the new Fire Station No. 6 "was hailed as the most modern fire station in the South. The station had hardwood floors, ceiling fans, showers, and running ice water. Particularly nice for the firefighters were the screened walls surrounding the sliding pole. The screen kept mosquitoes and flies from getting into the dormitory."

"The pumper (at Fire Station No. 6) was replaced in 1948 with a 1000 gpm Seagrave pumper. Again a new pumper was assigned in 1963. The new pumper was one of the five new 1000 gpm Hahn pumpers the department had purchased." Again when more fire personnel and more equipment was required, "another move into new quarters in 1987 put Engine 6 back on Washington Avenue at 3402 Washington and Larkin" where "Engine 6, Ladder 6, District 6, and Ambulance 6 are assigned to the new fire station today." When vacated, the old fire station at 901 Henderson was used for storage by the Arson Division of the Fire Department. Today the building is vacant and has been deemed surplus by the fire department.

The other Fire Station buildings still extant in Houston, which have been designated as historic landmarks include: Fire Station No. 7 (1899), now the City of Houston Fire Museum at 2325 Milam Street (City of Houston Landmark/Protected Landmark; NR; RTHL); Fire Station No. 14 (1914) at 107 W 12th Street in Houston Heights (City of Houston Landmark/Protected Landmark; NR; RTHL); and Fire Station No. 3 (1903) (private ownership) at 1919 Houston Avenue (City of Houston Landmark); and Fire Station No. 6 (1903), at 1702 Washington Avenue (classified as "contributing" to the Old Sixth Ward National Register (NR) Historic District).

RESTORATION HISTORY AND PRESENT CONDITION

Fire Station No. 6 has experienced only an alteration to the type of garage door, and the overall building remains in good condition. The building has been classified as surplus by the City of Houston Fire Department which no longer needs the building as a fire department facility.

The information and sources for this application were researched and compiled by Randy Pace, Historic Preservation Officer, Planning and Development Department, City of Houston, 713/837-7796 or Randy.Pace@cityofhouston.net.

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City Book of Houston, "The Fire Department" and "Architect Department," City of Houston, Texas, 1925.

City of Houston Fire Department website at <http://www.houstontx.gov/fire/aboutbfd/history.html>

Hooper, James E., "Houston Fire Department 1838-1988," Taylor Publishing Company in cooperation with the Houston Fire Museum, Inc., 1988.

Houston City Directories, various

McRae, Max H. (former district chief), "History of Houston Fire Department," Houston Fire Museum, Inc. website at <http://www.maxmrae.com/pastFFs/index.htm>

Municipal Book, City of Houston, "City Architect Department" and "Fire Department," City of Houston, Texas, 1928.

Old Sixth Ward Historic District, City of Houston Historic District application, G. Randle Pace, City of Houston Historic Preservation Officer, Planning and Development Department, Houston, Texas

Old Sixth Ward Historic District, National Register of Historic Places nomination application, Texas Historical Commission, Austin, Texas

Texas General Contractors Association Monthly Bulletin (various), Houston Metropolitan Research Center, Houston, Texas

APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR PROTECTED LANDMARK DESIGNATION:

Sec. 33-224. Criteria for designation of a Protected Landmark.

(a) The HAHC and the commission, in making recommendations with respect to designation, and the city council, in making a designation, shall consider three or more of the following criteria, as appropriate for the Protected Landmark designation. If the HAHC reviews an application for designation of a Protected Landmark initiated after the designation of the Landmark, the HAHC shall review the basis for its initial recommendation for designation and may recommend designation of the landmark as a protected landmark unless the property owner elects to designate and if the landmark has met at least (3) three of the criteria of Section 33-224 of the Historic Preservation Ordinance (HPO) at the time of its designation or, based upon additional information considered by the HAHC, the landmark then meets at least (3) three of criteria of Section 33-224 of the HPO, as follows:

S	NA	S - satisfies	D - does not satisfy	NA - not applicable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(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;		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(2) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is the location of a significant local, state or national event;		

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- (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.

OR

- The property was constructed before 1905;

OR

- The property was listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places or designated as a “contributing structure” in an historic district listed in the National Register of Historic Places;

OR

- The property was designated as a State of Texas Recorded Texas Historical Landmark.

NO PUBLIC COMMENTS – HAHC MEETING ON FEBRUARY 23, 2006

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

That the Houston Planning Commission accepts the recommendation of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission and recommends Protected Landmark designation to City Council for City of Houston Fire Station No. 6 at 901 Henderson Street.

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STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

That the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission recommends Protected Landmark designation to the Houston Planning Commission for City of Houston Fire Station No. 6 at 901 Henderson Street.

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SITE LOCATION MAP
CITY OF HOUSTON FIRE STATION NO. 6
901 HENDERSON STREET
NOT TO SCALE