

(Oct. 1990)  
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



825

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**

**1. NAME OF PROPERTY**

**HISTORIC NAME:** Palace Hotel  
**OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER:** Askew Drug Store

**2. LOCATION**

**STREET & NUMBER:** 216 La Branch  
**CITY OR TOWN:** Houston  
**STATE:** Texas      **CODE:** TX      **COUNTY:** Harris      **CODE:** 201      **ZIP CODE:** 77002

**NOT FOR PUBLICATION:** N/A  
**VICINITY:** N/A

**3. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION**

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

*[Handwritten Signature]*

Signature of certifying official

6-21-06  
Date

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

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register  
 See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain):

*for*  
Signature of the Keeper  
*Edson K. Beall*

Date of Action  
9.13.06

**5. CLASSIFICATION**

**OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY:** Public-local

**CATEGORY OF PROPERTY:** Building

**NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:**

CONTRIBUTING	NONCONTRIBUTING	
1	0	BUILDINGS
0	0	SITES
0	0	STRUCTURES
0	0	OBJECTS
1	0	TOTAL

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

**NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING:** N/A

**6. FUNCTION OR USE**

**HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: DOMESTIC:** Hotel

**CURRENT FUNCTIONS:** WORK IN PROGRESS

**7. DESCRIPTION**

**ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION:** LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque Revival

**MATERIALS:** FOUNDATION BRICK  
WALLS BRICK, STUCCO  
ROOF ASPHALT  
OTHER N/A

**NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:** (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-6)

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

The Palace Hotel  
Houston, Harris County, Texas

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The 1903 Palace Hotel is a 3-story, two-part commercial block, load-bearing masonry building located on the northwest corner of Congress Avenue and La Branch Street in Houston, Texas. The Romanesque Revival style building has seven regularly spaced bays on the south (Congress Ave.) façade and five irregularly spaced bays on the east (La Branch St.) façade. The brick veneer on the two upper levels is a dark red-brown with a smooth finish, laid in a stretcher bond coursing. The thin mortar joints closely match the brick color. The building has a traditional three-part commercial storefront and the windows on the two primary facades are wooden, 2/2, double-hung sash type with semicircular, single-light transoms. The roof material is built up tar and gravel and drains to a scupper in the northeast corner.

Elements of the Romanesque Revival style include the rusticated cast stone detailing of the window and door surrounds, exaggerated sills, the dark red-brown brick color, and the decorative brick corbelling below the cast stone string course between the second and third floors and cornice. The pilaster bases, between the first and second floor, are also corbelled. The clipped southeast corner of the building, with its gabled parapet, is another Romanesque Revival element. There are four ground floor entrances to the building: one in the clipped southeast corner, one in the first bay of the south façade, the third in the fifth bay of the east façade and the new double door entry on the west façade. On the south façade (Congress Avenue) the arched door opening in the first bay has a rusticated keystone and two exaggerated and rusticated voussoirs. Brick pilasters with rusticated capitals and bases flank the door. This decorative treatment is repeated on the door in the last bay of the east façade.

Regularly spaced cast iron pilasters define the seven bay south façade of the ground floor. The pilasters are stamped: HARTWELL IRON WORKS, HOUSTON TEXAS at their base. The newly restored wooden storefront is three-part, composed of a base, storefront window and transom. Seven equally spaced 2/2 double hung sash windows with semicircular, single light transoms each topped with a rusticated cast stone arch define the bays of the second floor. The arches spring from a decorative molding set level with the top of the upper window frame - this molding morphs into the tops of each pilaster capital. The pilasters form the vertical bay divisions and their shafts and bases are flush with the building plane. On this floor only, the lower window sashes are taller than the upper sash. A decorative cast stone stringcourse set above corbelled brick separates the second and third floors. The third floor is identical to the second only the windows have equally sized upper and lower sashes. The third floor window rhythm continues around and onto the east façade where there are four equally spaced window openings. The second floor of the east façade exhibits the same arched window openings and decorative elements, yet the rhythm is irregular to accommodate a door opening that once led to the balcony. The window in the first bay is slightly larger than the windows in bays three through five. Regularly spaced metal 'L' brackets remain from the former wrap around balcony that began at the second bay of the east façade and included the entire south façade. A new metal balcony is currently being framed and installed.

The first bay of the ground floor east façade continues the restored three-part storefront. The second and third bays each have one small window elevated above the pedestrian level. In the fifth bay is an arched door opening with the same decorative elements found on the south façade.

### **Southeast or clipped corner**

The southeast or clipped corner is one bay wide and slightly recessed from the adjacent facades and is defined by the

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same cast iron pilasters. On the second floor, corbelled pilaster bases rise from the cast stone frieze and terminate at the corbelling below the stringcourse. There is a 2/2 flat arched sash window with a rusticated, cast stone lintel and sill. Above the window is a band of rusticated cast stone and a rectangular frame with decorative molding. The third floor window repeats the same decorative elements of the south façade windows. The roof level has a gabled parapet with a small triangular cast stone sun motif in the peak.

### North and West facades

The north and west facades are constructed of a different brick, more brown in color, and laid up in American or Common bond with five rows of stretchers to one row of headers. The ground floor of the north façade has one door (not original) and four small window openings at the same elevated level as the window openings on the east façade. On the second floor are four, tall, 2/2 wooden sash arched windows openings that correspond to the window openings of the south façade. On the third floor are five arched window openings. There are three chimney flues at the roofline. All of the windows on this façade are 2/2 wooden sash with arched brick headers and brick sills.

The west façade now faces a small fenced patio with a new external metal fire stair that was added to in the recent 2004-2006 rehabilitation in order to meet fire code. The ground floor has a new, paired wooden doors with single glass lights and a single, full-width transom. On the second floor is a new paired wooden door with single light glass and one arched 2/2 wooden sash window. The third floor repeats the window and door configuration of the second.

### Interior

Currently, the ground floor of the building is open with the exception of the new enclosed fire stair in the northeast corner of the building. A new elevator has been installed along the western wall next to the new, paired door entry. Prior to the recent rehabilitation, the ground floor had been completely reconfigured into office spaces with nothing remaining of the original commercial tenant footprint, furniture or fixtures. Access to the upper floors was from a staircase along the western wall. The staircase had been significantly altered and was removed with permission from the Texas Historical Commission and the National Park Service. The Palace Hotel was a single room occupancy (SRO) hotel and the floor plan had three toilets and showers that served the second floor. Very little of the original SRO room configuration remained on the second floor as the majority of the rooms had been rearranged over time. The third floor had several non-original storage areas and was mostly open plan due to repairs from an earlier fire.

The ground floor has a concrete floor, two exposed non-decorative, metal columns and a beaded board ceiling. The two upper floors have tongue and groove wooden flooring (a mixture of salvaged and replacement) and gypsum board ceilings. The walls on the ground floor are plaster over the brick and gypsum board on the upper floors. The original baseboard, window and door trim was replicated from remnants of the original during the recent rehabilitation.

The Palace Hotel retains its original appearance on the exterior with its Romanesque Revival characteristic dark red-brown brick and cast stone detailing. The 2/2 wooden sash windows were recently rehabilitated, the brick repointed, the cast stone repaired and the storefront restored to a three-part storefront based on historic photos.

**8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

**APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA**

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

**CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS:** N/A

**AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE:** ARCHITECTURE

**PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE:** 1903

**SIGNIFICANT DATES:** 1903

**SIGNIFICANT PERSON:** N/A

**CULTURAL AFFILIATION:** N/A

**ARCHITECT / BUILDER:** Lorehn, Olle (attributed)

**NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:** See continuation sheets 8-7 through 8-10

**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES**

**BIBLIOGRAPHY:** See continuation sheet 11

**PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS):**

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

**PRIMARY LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL DATA:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government (Harris County Archives)
- University
- Other

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### Statement of Significance

The 1903 Romanesque Revival style Palace Hotel is one of the most significant, surviving examples of a building constructed in that style in Houston's Second Ward. Although the load bearing masonry building was constructed more for utilitarian purposes as a single room occupancy (SRO) hotel, it exhibits distinctive architectural detailing more befitting its name. It is also one of the few surviving buildings of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century in Second Ward. Its architect is unknown, however the building is attributed to Olle J. Lorehn, a prominent architect of Houston, whose other works (most of which have been lost) were similar in style and materials. The building is nominated to the National Register under Criterion C, in the Area of Architecture, at the local level of significance.

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The Palace Hotel is on the eastern half of Lots 1 and 2 in Block 25, SSBB (South Side Buffalo Bayou), bounded by Franklin to the north, Austin to the west, La Branch to the east and Congress Avenue to the south. Block 25 was part of the original 1836 Houston Town Plan and is in the third phase of plats laid out on the SSBB tract in the 1825 John Austin Town Survey for the city.<sup>1</sup> The building is on the boundary of the Second and Third Wards. The Houston ward system was abolished in November of 1915 as a political system, yet the name still refers to the geographic boundaries of several inner loop neighborhoods. The Palace Hotel occupies the northwest corner of Congress Avenue and La Branch Street in the eastern part of downtown Houston. The building, constructed in 1903, is located three blocks east and one block north of the 1910 Harris County courthouse (NR 1991).

The architect of the building is unknown, yet stylistically the building resembles the work of Olle J. Lorehn (1864-1939). Lorehn was born in Sweden and immigrated to the US in the 1880s and to Texas in 1890 where he became the second architect licensed in the state.<sup>2</sup> By 1894 he had an office in the Kiam Building on Main Street known as "Lorehn and Fritz."<sup>3</sup> Lorehn was the architect of the 1911 Metropole Hotel (City of Houston Landmark), another middle class hotel/boarding SRO similar to the Palace Hotel and in the vicinity.<sup>4</sup> Houston's nearby Union Station (southeast corner of Prairie and Crawford) was completed in 1911 and spurred a construction boom in the area of commercial projects such as hotels and small office buildings to cater to the business traveler. Other buildings by Lorehn include the 1910 Bute Paint Company (NR), Nabisco's first (1902) Houston production plant on the corner of Chenevert and Commerce, the 1899 Fire Station #7 (now the Houston Fire Museum), and the 1912 Sacred Heart Co-Cathedral (slated for demolition in 2006).

The 1885 Sanborn Insurance map shows the eastern half of Block 25 as a vacant lot, with the Globe Hotel down the block at the corner of Congress and Austin. The remaining structures on the block were frame residential buildings. The large house that faced north onto Franklin was the Hutchins house, one of the large houses that were once common in this area known as Quality Hill. Ownership by the Hutchins family of the lots of Block 25 can be traced back to 1853.<sup>5</sup> The block was still predominately residential as shown in the 1896 Sanborn map.

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<sup>1</sup> Courtesy of Archival files of Janet K. Wagner, JK Wagner, Inc.

<sup>2</sup> Galicki, Marta McBride, RTHL application for the Metropole Hotel, Houston, n.d.

<sup>3</sup> Galicki, Marta McBride, RTHL application for the Metropole Hotel, Houston, n.d.

<sup>4</sup> Galicki, Marta McBride, RTHL application for the Metropole Hotel, Houston, n.d.

<sup>5</sup> Wilson, Ann Quin, unpublished research, Askew Drug [Palace Hotel]

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In 1903, William A. Burkett, a grocer, and his wife Kate, purchased the eastern half of Lots 1 and 2 and contracted with John Stadler to construct the building.<sup>6</sup> Harris County Building Assessment Records confirm that the three-story masonry building was completed in 1903. Harris County Building Assessment Records from 1903 also confirm the existence of a masonry building operating as a hotel and business on the east half of lots 1 and 2 in Block 25. This record also notes the building was completed in 1903 and the hotel had wood partitions, a wood ceiling and a community bath. In 1907, Mrs. Clara C. Cleere was listed in the city directory as the proprietress of the hotel and the street address first appears as 1417½ Congress. The Palace Hotel did not operate under that name for very long. By 1908 the city directory lists 1417 1/2 Congress as 'furnished rooms' with Mrs. G. B. Hunt as proprietress.

The 1907 Sanborn shows the newly completed Palace Hotel, a three-story masonry building with two ground-floor retail spaces and a the hotel business on the upper floors. The Hutchins house was still shown on the corner of Franklin and La Branch and the Globe Hotel was still in operation at the other end of the block. In between, an expanded furniture and hardware business was joined by other commercial enterprises. The balcony of the Palace Hotel on this map is full width along the south façade and stops short of the last bay of the east facade.

Ground-floor tenants changed frequently. In 1908-09 Randal Jones, a druggist, occupied on of the ground floor spaces and by 1912 a new listing appears for Edmund Viereck, also a druggist. This same year the building is listed again as the Hotel Caddo. Tenants of the ground floor retail space over the years included grocers, shoemakers, a realty company, dry goods merchant, and several cafés. In 1934 Askew Drug Store No. 5 occupied the ground floor and remained in the building until the 1950s. The hotel operation was known variously as the Colorado, Ray, Pettis, Perth, and Texan Hotel. Interspersed with the hotel operations were listing for furnished rooms with women operators.

The 1924 Sanborn map depicts the increasing density and commercialization of the entire block. The Hutchins house is gone and replaced by commercial structures. The Palace Hotel is extant, but with a new name and the balcony along the east façade has been shortened. The frame building north of the Hotel is listed as 'Hotel Annex' with the address of 216 La Branch. Also the hotel business has expanded to the west and includes 1413-1413 ½ and 1415 Congress. It is not clear from these maps or the city directories if all three of these buildings operated jointly.

According to County Assessment Records, on March 19, 1927 owner W. A. Burkett applied for a permit for an awning 10 feet wide and 54 feet deep. In June of the same year, Mr. Burkett received a permit for a plate glass front storefront with a value of \$1,100. County Assessment Records from 1957 note that the second and third floors of the building were completely remodeled and four baths were added to each floor.

The property remained in the Askew family from the 1930s until 1984 when Andrew Askew sold it to the Thrifty Bail Bond Company, which operated a business on the ground floor through the early 2000s. John A. and Cynthia Benson purchased the property from Thrifty on May 27, 1993 and who sold the property to Harris County on May 14, 1999. Harris County, the current owner of the building negotiated a 50-year lease with Palace Partners in 2002.<sup>7</sup> Provisions in the lease, suggested by City of Houston Historic Preservation Officer Randy Pace, stated that the lessee must rehabilitate

<sup>6</sup> Wilson, Ann Quin, unpublished research, Askew Drug [Palace Hotel]

<sup>7</sup> Harris County Appraisal District (HCAD)

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the building in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and list it on the National Register of Historic Places.

### Romanesque Revival Architecture

The Romanesque Revival style is characterized by a dark masonry or stone exterior, round-topped arches over window and door openings and detailing expressed by contrasting rusticated stone or cast stone. Typically, the detailing provides a contrast in texture and color to the dominant exterior material. The style gets its name from the wide, rounded Romanesque arches that are found on all buildings of this style. Romanesque Revival is also called Richardsonian Romanesque after the Louisiana-born, Harvard and Ecole des Beaux-Arts educated architect Henry Hobson Richardson (1838-1886). Richardson practiced in New York and later Boston and his early residential work in the 1860s and '70s were in the popular Second Empire, Queen Anne and Stick styles. The Romanesque Revival, based on European Romanesque structures, was somewhat popular in the United States in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century for public and institutional buildings. The style only jumped to residential forms via Richardson later in the same century. His version of the Romanesque included the borrowing of polychrome stone and brickwork from Gothic buildings and the use of the Syrian arch, seen in early Christian buildings where the arch springs from the ground level or a squat column of plinth as opposed to a full-height plinth or pedestal. Richardson first worked in the style that would later include his surname in the late 1870s and early 1880s and designed houses, churches and the rectory for Boston's Trinity Church. The style became popular in the 1880s for large institutional buildings and libraries. Two years after his untimely death, a monograph was published that served to increase both the awareness of his work and an increase in the popularity of the style.<sup>8</sup> Well known buildings by Richardson include Boston's Trinity Church in Copley Square (1872-1877); the Crane Memorial Library in Quincy, MA; the Allegheny County Courthouse and Jail in Pittsburgh, PA (1883-1888); Harvard's Sever Hall in Cambridge, MA (1878-1880); Billing's Student Center on the quadrangle at the University of Vermont in Burlington (formerly the Billing's Library); the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce Building (1885-1888, demolished); and the Marshall Field Wholesale Store in Chicago (1885-1887, demolished).<sup>9</sup>

Romanesque Revival and Richardsonian Romanesque are often used interchangeably without distinction although more grand structures can be stylistically called only "Richardsonian." The first Houston building executed in the Richardsonian Romanesque or Romanesque Revival style is the 1893 Kiam Building, located in the Downtown Main Street/Market Square Historic District (NR 1984). Coincidentally, Lorehn and Fritz had an office in this building in 1894. The five-story, red brick building is sited on the corner of Main and Preston. On the second floor is a large, brick Syrian arch that emphasizes the Main Street entry below. The building has a rounded corner and the third and fifth floors have the arched window surrounds similar to the Palace Hotel and characteristic of the style. Brick pilasters define the vertical division of the bays and brick corbelling is seen just below the missing cornice (the cornice blew off in the 1900

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<sup>8</sup> McAlester, page 302.

<sup>9</sup> O'Gorman, James F. *Living Architecture: A Biography of H. H. Richardson*.



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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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hurricane and destroyed much of Galveston). The 1896-97 Schuplinsky Buildings at 411-413 Travis (demolished), a one-part commercial block row, are a smaller, more modest Romanesque Revival two-story example. The buildings were stuccoed to resemble the rough-cut stone and had turrets-like pinnacles and a sloping parapet. Nearby and also demolished, was the Dunlay Building, another Romanesque Revival style building.<sup>10</sup> The Palace Hotel and the Kiam Building are the only two remaining Romanesque Revival structures in Houston's downtown, also called Second Ward.

The Palace Hotel, once unsympathetically altered at the ground floor level, has been completely rehabilitated utilizing the Investment Tax Credit program. The exterior of the building was completed in 2005 and the storefront restored. The building is significant architecturally as an outstanding example of the Romanesque Revival style and the only remaining early 20<sup>th</sup> century example of the style in downtown Houston. Listing on the National Register of Historic Places will ensure it remains a contributing structure to the architectural legacy of the city.

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<sup>10</sup> Field, William Scott.

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National Park Service

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### Bibliography

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Fox, Stephen. Houston Architectural Guide, second edition. Houston: AIA/Houston Chapter and Herring Press, 1999.

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Harris County Assessment Records, various dates

Harris County Deed Records, various dates.

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McComb, David G. Houston: The Bayou City. Austin and London: University of Texas Press, 1969.

O'Gorman, James F. Living Architecture: A Biography of H. H. Richardson. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1997.

Sanborn Insurance Map Company, various dates.

Wagner, Janet K. Archival files of JK Wagner, Inc. Houston, Texas.

Wilson, Ann Quin. Unpublished research, Askew Drug (Palace Hotel).

**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

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

**UTM REFERENCES**                      Zone   Northing                      Easting  
15                      3294505N                      272135E

**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

Tracts 1A and 2A, Block 25, South Side Buffalo Bayou (SSBB), in Houston, Harris County, Texas

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The boundary includes all land and improvements historically associated with the building.

**11. FORM PREPARED BY (with assistance from Gregory W. Smith, Texas Historical Commission)**

**NAME / TITLE:** Anna Mod

**ORGANIZATION:** LFC, Inc.

**DATE:** March 2006

**STREET & NUMBER:** 17314 SH 249, Suite 230

**TELEPHONE:** 281-807-1441

**CITY OR TOWN:** Houston

**STATE:** Texas

**ZIP CODE:** 77064

**ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION**

**CONTINUATION SHEETS**

**MAPS** See continuation sheets Figure-14 through Figure-16

**PHOTOGRAPHS** See continuation sheets Figure-12 and Figure-13

**ADDITIONAL ITEMS**

**PROPERTY OWNER**

**NAME:** Harris County, Attn. Michael Yancey, AIA

**STREET & NUMBER:** 1310 Prairie, Suite 1330

**TELEPHONE:** 713-755-5091

**CITY OR TOWN:** Houston

**STATE:** Texas

**ZIP CODE:** 77002

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National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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The Palace Hotel  
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South elevation, 1977



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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Section Figure Page 13

The Palace Hotel  
Houston, Harris County, Texas

Southeast oblique, 1977



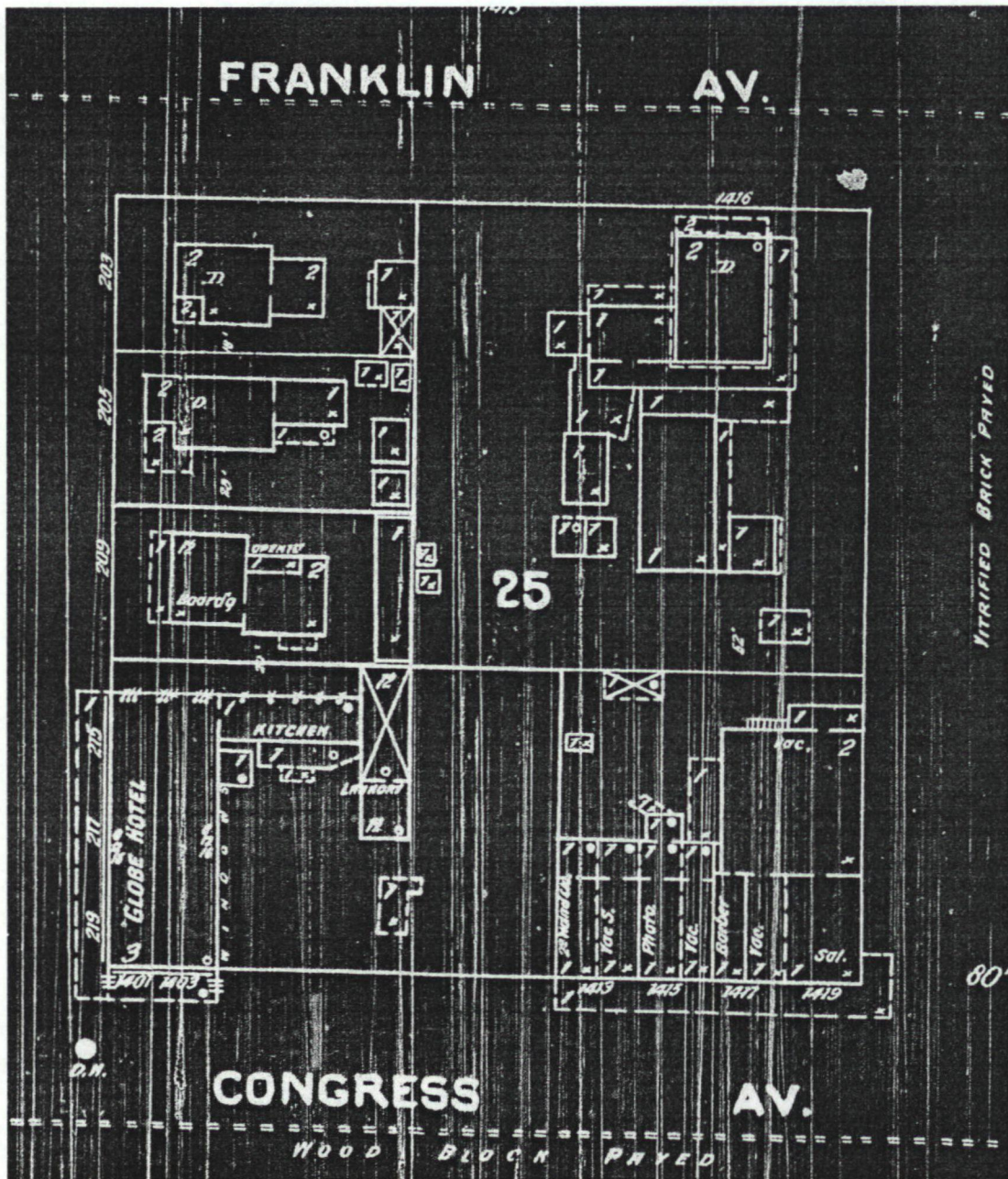
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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The Palace Hotel  
Houston, Harris County, Texas

1896 Sanborn Map



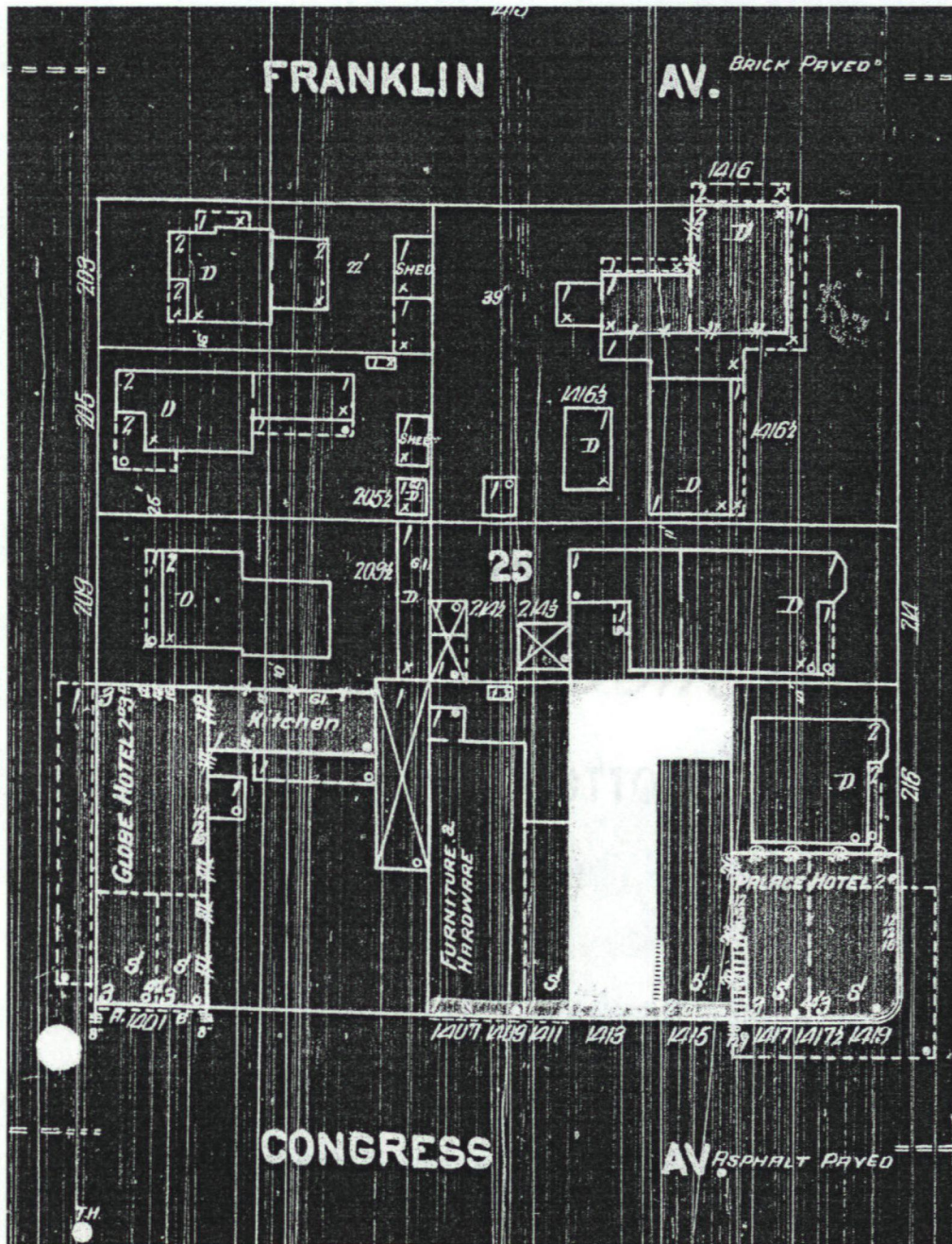
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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The Palace Hotel  
Houston, Harris County, Texas

1907 Sanborn Map



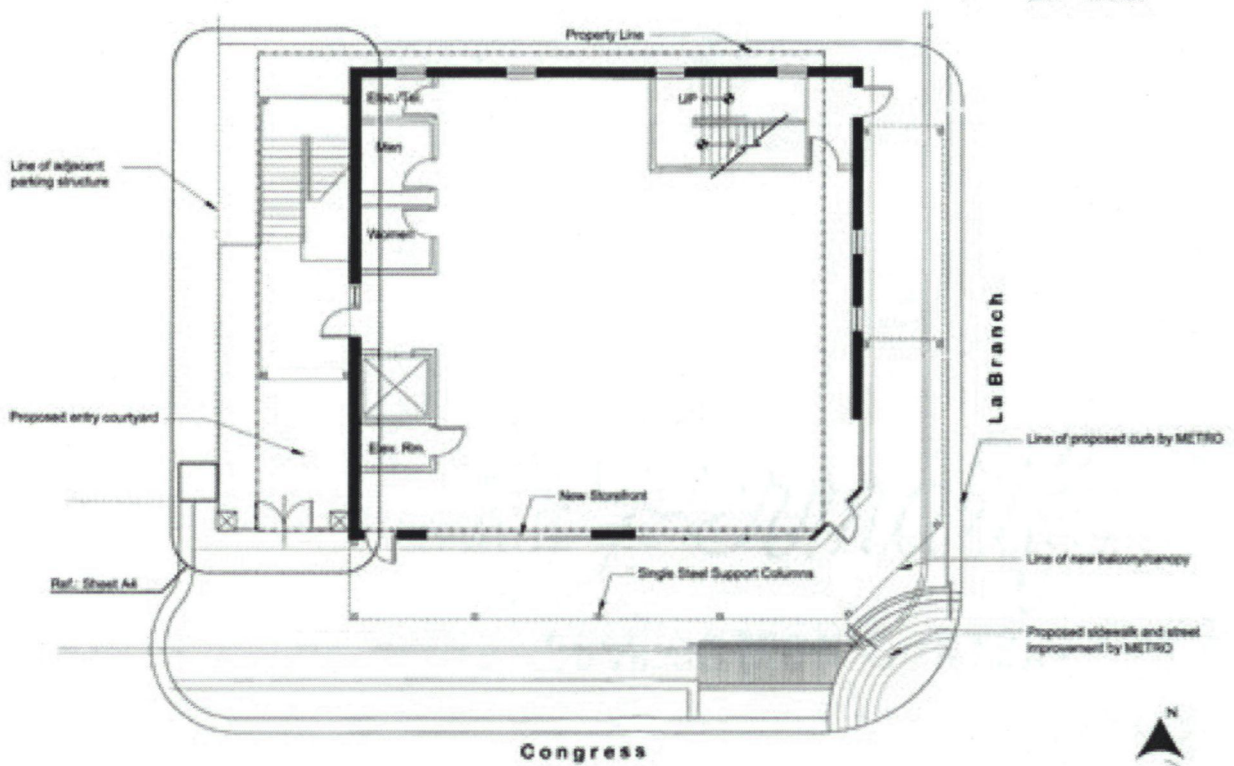
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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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The Palace Hotel  
Houston, Harris County, Texas

Site Plan (no scale)





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Palace Hotel  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Harris

DATE RECEIVED: 8/01/06 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/25/06  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/09/06 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/14/06  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 06000825

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 9.13.06 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



photo 1981  
Palace Hotel  
Houston, Tx

PALACE HOTEL

216 LABRANCH

HOUSTON, HARRIS CO., TEXAS

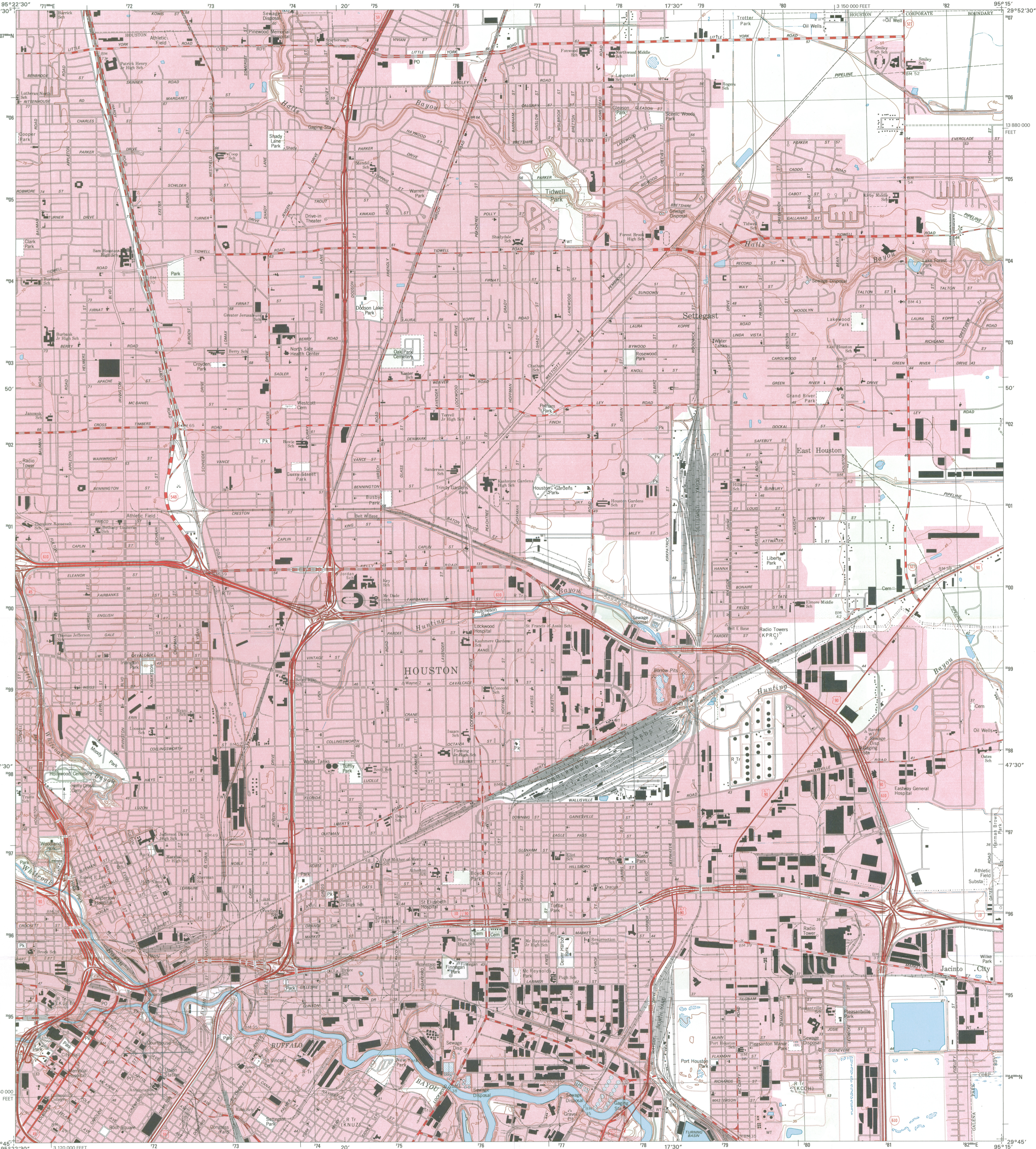
PHOTOGRAPHED MARCH 2006 by ANNA MOD

NEGATIVE ON FILE WITH TEXAS HIST. COMMISSION

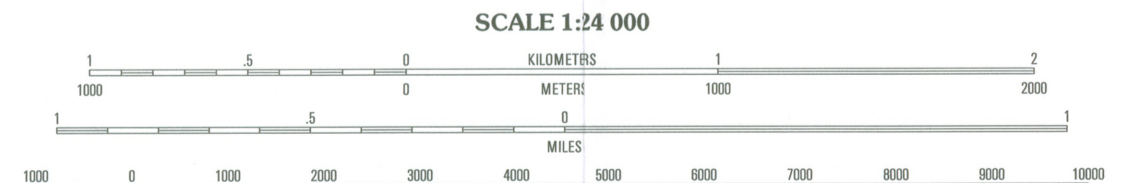
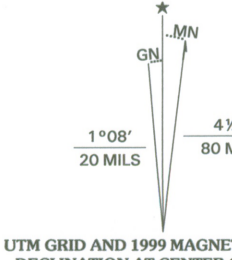
SOUTHEAST OBLIQUE

CAMERA FACING NORTHWEST

PHOTO 1 of 1



Produced by the United States Geological Survey Topography compiled 1976. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1995. Survey control current as of 1976 North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 15 10 000-foot ticks: Texas Coordinate System of 1983 (south central zone) North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geographic Survey NADCON software. This quadrangle covers a subsidence area. Landmark Buildings verified 1976.



CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929 TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048



QUADRANGLE LOCATION 2995-431

Table with 2 columns: Index (1-8) and Quadrangle Names (1. Albin, 2. Humble, 3. Harmonston, 4. Houston Heights, 5. Jacinto City, 6. Bellair, 7. Park Place, 8. Pasadena)

ROAD CLASSIFICATION table with 2 columns: Road Type (Primary highway, Secondary highway, Interstate Route, U.S. Route, State Route) and Surface (Light-duty road, improved surface, Unimproved road)

GAYLORD STICKLE MAPS 713-266-6000 800-781-5563 www.gstickle.com

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

SETTEGAST, TX 1995 NIMA 6943 IV SE-SERIES V882





# TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Rick Perry • *Governor*  
John L. Nau, III • *Chairman*  
F. Lawrence Oaks • *Executive Director*

*The State Agency for Historic Preservation*



TO: Linda McClelland  
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Gregory W. Smith, National Register Coordinator  
Texas Historical Commission

RE: Palace Hotel, Houston, Harris County, Texas

DATE: July 27, 2006

- The following materials are submitted regarding the Palace Hotel:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Original National Register of Historic Places form
<input type="checkbox"/>	Resubmitted nomination
	Multiple Property nomination form
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Photographs
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	USGS map
	Correspondence
	Other:

### COMMENTS:

SHPO requests substantive review

The enclosed owner objections (do ) (do not ) constitute a majority of property owners

Other: