

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC THE STRAND HISTORIC DISTRICT

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET &amp; NUMBER

Bounded on the North by Ave. A, on the East by 20th St., on the South by the alley between Avenues C and D, and the West by Passenger Depot, North to Ave. A, including lots 5,6,7 of block 685 between Ave. A and New Strand Street.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Galveston

VICINITY OF

STATE

Texas

CODE

COUNTY

Galveston

CODE

**3 CLASSIFICATION****X CATEGORY**☐ DISTRICT☐ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT**OWNERSHIP**☐ PUBLIC☐ PRIVATE☒ BOTH**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**☒ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED**STATUS**☐ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☒ WORK IN PROGRESS**ACCESSIBLE**☒ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO**PRESENT USE**☐ AGRICULTURE☐ MUSEUM☒ COMMERCIAL☐ PARK☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ RELIGIOUS☐ GOVERNMENT☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ MILITARY☐ OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

STREET &amp; NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

STREET &amp; NUMBER

Galveston County Courthouse

722 21st Street

CITY, TOWN

Galveston

STATE

Texas

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**TITLE Many, but not all buildings have been listed in  
Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE

1966

☒ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

Library of Congress

CITY, TOWN

Washington, D.C.

STATE



## 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED      DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Strand District of Galveston was a thriving, energetic, and prosperous business area close to the shipping channel. It was particularly active during the seventies and eighties of the last century. The blocks between Mechanic and Strand and 20th and 26th streets contain at least forty-five buildings of architectural interest as representative illustrations of the types of commercial structures used and preferred in their era. It is their preservation en masse that is of real architectural significance as a still extant visual segment of the business life of the latter third of the nineteenth century.

The buildings show the span of popular architectural styles from the Greek Revival to the Beaux Arts with the bulk representative of the Gothic, High Victorian, French and Italianate styles in their vernacular and usually modest expressions. The frequent arcades at the first floor level are still generally apparent and relatively unaltered. The common materials are stuccoed brick or red brick with cast iron or stone details. The buildings are often handsome with nice proportions.

At the time when the area was at its most active the street level was four to five feet lower than it is at present, permitting drays and wagons to load and unload at the level of the raised sidewalks. After the tremendous devastation of the September 8, 1900 hurricane the whole island was raised with fill and the street is now almost flush with the first story entrances. The hurricane also ripped off a very large number of the cast iron cornices and this destruction probably also accounts for the removal of many of the flat canopies that were originally nearly universal in this sunny southern climate. However, enough cornices and canopies still remain to demonstrate the original character of the street.

The Greek Revival buildings that remain are generally handsome simple four-story brick structures with brick cornices, nicely proportioned six over six windows with cap-molded lintels of iron or stone, and sills with end brackets. The first floor openings may be either arched or trabeated, and piers rather than columns are the usual supports in the facade. These may be ornamented with cast iron applied capitals. The Washington Hotel at 2218-22 Mechanic has fine paneled French doors with fan lights in its arches.

Several fires in the seventies razed whole blocks of commercial structures, many of frame but many also probably of the Greek Revival type. New buildings were begun at once and it is modest versions of the Victorian styles of the seventies that now are the predominant types in this district. The first story was usually designed as an arcade (not the French type with deep openings forming a walkway, but just a flat series of arched openings). Most of the buildings still retain their cast iron one-story fronts. Many still have their double doors. Piers with large rectangular areas of glass between them were sometimes used. Hood moldings were the principal choice for decorating the upper story windows. Rusticated pilasters were often used to give vertical organization to the facades. The standard treatment of the brick was a stucco covering frequently scored to resemble



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The Strand Historic District 7 2  
CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER PAGE

ashlar masonry. Unfortunately the original cast iron cornice is now usually missing and some of these buildings once had elaborate mansard roofs that are now gone also.

Several buildings designed by the Galveston architect Nicholas J. Clayton are a much stronger statement of the same general style. His buildings of the seventies and eighties are usually exposed red brick, often laid in patterns, and with contrasting trim. Considerable movement in what is essentially a flat facade is created by the use of brick pilasters and panelling. Clayton used high relief cast iron details, most cast in Galveston, and the cornices are still intact on some of his work.

By the middle of the eighties the influence of Richardson shows up in a few buildings with their facades organized by monumental applied arches and Romanesque motifs in the small arcade windows of the upper story and also in some use of granite. One commercial structure with rich Beaux Arts detail completes the styles represented in the Strand District and signals the termination of Galveston's most prosperous days.

The above data is from the National Register form prepared by Roxanne Williamson, Texas State Historical Survey Committee.

A listing of the more important structures follows:

1. The James Fadden Building, 2410-2412 Strand. 1898 Nicholas Clayton, architect. James Fadden and Company were wholesale dealers in liquors, wines and cigars. The small structure is interesting for the intricacy of its brickwork, and for a half-story added to its front facade.
2. P. J. Willis and Brother Building, 2402 Strand. 1869. Once a three-story brick building which housed the large dry-goods concern of P. J. Willis, the building is now a modernized one-story structure.
3. Isidore LeClere Building, 2417 Strand. 1872. This small, plain structure was erected by Isidore LeClere, brother-in-law of Michel Brindamour Menard, founder of Galveston and a signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence.
4. Wallis, Landes and Company Building, 2411 Strand. 1877. Originally three stories high, the upper floors were lost in the 1941 hurricane and tornado. It was built by a wholesale grocery firm, whose trade territory included Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, New Mexico and the Indian Territory.







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13. Mrs. Esther G. League's Building, 2301-2307 Strand. c. 1870. The clothing house of Bernstein and Company not only occupied "The League Building" in 1874, but also the upper floors of the two adjoining buildings. The three-story brick has cast-iron columns and cornice on the ground floor. The upper floors have cast-iron window labels.
14. J. S. Brown Hardware Company Building, 2226-2228 Strand. 1870. The second oldest hardware firm in Galveston was a major supplier of hardware for the interior of Texas, and later became the largest hardware concern south of the Mason and Dixon Line. The present building includes two other buildings to the east. It was made of the best quality of Texas brick, and its foundation, also of the same material, was laid in a bed of solid cement several feet below the bottom of the Bay.
15. W. L. Moody Building, 2202-2206 Strand. 1884. Nicholas Clayton, architect. This building replaces a larger building, which was destroyed by the fire of January 13, 1882. Once a four-story brick with a large mansard roof, the building lost its upper floor, cornice and roof in the 1900 storm. The lower floor is decorated with cast iron columns, brick and terra cotta give a polychrome effect to the facades, which are further enhanced by intricate brickwork.
16. John Berlocher Building, 2221-2223 Strand. This building forms the western portion of a row of identical-appearing structures. Destroyed by the fire of February 24, 1870, it was rebuilt in 1871. Blum Hardware occupied the site until 1910, when the Black Hardware Company bought this and the adjoining structures.
17. The T. W. House Building, 2219 Strand. 1871. Col. T. W. House was a commission merchant and important cotton factor, who moved to Houston during the Civil War. The lower floor of this building consists of cast-iron clad brick piers, and were originally filled with double-leaf doors.
18. The E. S. Wood Building, 2213-2215 Strand. 1859. The fire of February 24, 1870, which destroyed all the buildings on this block, only partially damaged this structure; consequently, this building is second in age to the commercial buildings on The Strand. It forms the eastern two bays of this row. Originally, all three of its floors were covered with an elaborate iron front and topped by an iron cornice.
19. The Mensing Brothers and Company Building, 2118-2128 Strand. 1882. Gustave and William Mensing, came to Galveston in 1868 and formed a firm of cotton factors in 1873. One of the large upstairs rooms was used for a cotton sample room, where cotton factors displayed their samples, and the season's crops were



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The Strand Historic District 7 6  
CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER PAGE

27. J. S. Brown Building, 2111 Strand. 1878. Nicholas Clayton, architect. This building is two stories high with an iron front decorating the ground floor. The upper floor has paneled details and cast-iron hood moulds over the windows.

28. Mrs. Clara Lang's Building, 2109 Strand. 1878. John Moser, architect. The building is made of pressed brick and artificial stone. It has a cast-iron front on the ground floor, and patterned brickwork on the second story facade. Cotton factors and commission merchants used the building until 1898.

29. Ball, Hutchings and Company Building, 2101 Strand. 1878. Nicholas Clayton, architect. The building replaces the original J. S. Brown Hardware Building, which owned this and adjacent sites to the west before the fire of 1877. The building is a two-story brick, stuccoed and decorated with a simple cornice. The ground floor is treated as an arcade, with flat, pointed arches. The upper floor's paired windows are interesting.

30. The Hendley Row, 2000-2016 Strand. 1858-1859. These buildings are four adjoining structures; three of them are the oldest surviving commercial structures in the city. The building on the extreme west, although built at the same time, was burned in 1866 and rebuilt in 1867. The Row was erected by William and Joseph Hendley, Thomas Massey League and Francois Guilbeau. During the Civil War, a wooden cupola on the roof, served the Confederates as a watch tower to spy on the movements of the Federal gunboats, which constantly blockaded Galveston.

31. The Jockusch Building, 2025 Strand. 1866. John Jockusch, who came to Galveston in 1840, was the Prussian Consul to the Republic of Texas. In 1849, Galvas made a partner in the powerful commission house of R. and D. G. Mills. The iron front was supplied by a Baltimore firm, and the contractors were from the same city.

32. The Nichols Building, 2021-2023 Strand. Antebellum. Ebenezer B. Nichols, who built the structure, moved to Galveston in 1850, when he first opened a hardware store, and later became a cotton factor and commission merchant. The Nichols Building is undecorated and made of stuccoed brick. There are moulded architraves over the lower floor openings. Inside, cast-iron columns support the second floor.

33. The Rogers Building, 2013-2019 Strand. 1894. The initials, "J. D. R.", and the date, "1894", are inscribed in the facades of two parapets at the top of the building. John D. Rogers, a commission merchant probably built this structure as an investment since it was immediately occupied by C. Nicolini and Company, ship chandlers and importers.



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34. Rosenberg Building, 2005-2011 Strand. 1875. This two-story brick building was built by Henry Rosenberg at a cost of \$20,000. Its ground floor is treated as an arcade, with round arches and square piers. Rosenberg, a wealthy banker, was one of Galveston's first philanthropists.

This material is extracted from The Strand of Galveston by Virginia Eisenhour.



## 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The principal commercial area in Galveston from the 1850's to the early 1900's was called The Strand. Located near the wharf on Galveston Bay, The Strand District included the businesses of the most prominent, prosperous, and influential men in Texas. Such men as John Henry Hutchings, J. J. Hendley, Henry Rosenberg, and John Sealy were well established entrepreneurs by the late 1850's. They accumulated fortunes and exerted commercial and political control over much of Texas through their financial ties with northern business interests and local harbor and transportation facilities as well as through their political connections in the state legislature.

Representative of the commercial houses on The Strand in the 1850's was the Hendley Company, founded by William and Captain J. J. Hendley along with John Sleight and Philip Gildersleeve. The firm was a cotton and commission house. By 1858, the year in which construction on the Hendley Building began, it was the leading company in Galveston. "The Hendley Building enjoys the distinction not only of being the first pretentious business building in Galveston," said Howard Barnstone in his book The Galveston That Was, "but also (of) having been constructed at a greater proportionate cost than any other building in the city." The brick in the building was imported from Boston via the Hendley line vessels.

The Hendley Building was guaranteed a place in history during the Civil War when the first shot in the Battle of Galveston, January 1, 1863, was fired from a cannon on its roof. A large hole in the cornice on the 20th Street side caused by a cannonball from a Federal gunboat left signs of the Battle. The result of that conflict was that Southern forces regained control of Galveston Island for the remainder of the war. The Hendley Company was one of several firms forced out of Galveston by the War, but it was moved back from Houston and reestablished when the Federal blockade ended.

Hendley, like Henry Rosenberg, John Sealy and other Galveston businessmen, got his start in capitalism during the 1850's while transportation facilities, principally ports and railroads, were inadequate to meet bustling Galveston's needs. He became a director of the Galveston Brazos Navigation Company in 1850 and then began to acquire his own shipping line. Rosenberg and Sealy also secured part of the water passage profits for themselves as part owners of the Galveston Wharf and Cotton Press Company. Even though great amounts of money were made during the decade before the Civil War, the buildings which testify to that wealth and signify the prominence of the Strand did not appear until after the War.



## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet.

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY \_\_\_\_\_

UTM REFERENCES

A 15 | 326160 | 3243350  
ZONE EASTING NORTHING  
C 15 | 326130 | 3242700

B 15 | 325420 | 3242900  
ZONE EASTING NORTHING  
D 15 | 325420 | 3243360

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See continuation sheet.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Carolyn Pitts, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION

Historic Sites Survey, National Park Service

DATE

2/11/76

STREET & NUMBER

1100 L Street, N.W.

TELEPHONE

202-523-5464

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Washington, D.C. 20240

## 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL \_\_\_\_\_

STATE \_\_\_\_\_

LOCAL \_\_\_\_\_

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

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



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The Strand Historic District 8 2  
CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER PAGE

Compared to the rest of the South, Galveston recovered rapidly from the Civil War. In the 1870's, following the Civil War, Galveston found itself in the midst of prosperous times as indicated by the construction activity on The Strand. Because of numerous fires in that post-Civil War decade it is not known just how much building was accomplished in the previous two decades. By the 1870's Galveston had become the Gulf terminal of two great continental railroad systems, the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe. With this economic expansion almost two dozen buildings arose to symbolize the prosperity of the times. Henry Rosenberg, businessman and benefactor, and J. S. Brown, son of hardware wholesaler J. M. Brown, were typical of the men who then built along The Strand. Rosenberg erected a store at the southwest corner of 20th and Strand in 1875 after he had developed, by the 1850's, the largest dry goods store in Texas. J. S. Brown built the second Brown Building in 1878. A fire in 1877 had destroyed most of the 2100 block of Strand Street, including the old Brown and Lang Building at 2111 Strand; there J. S. Brown erected his new structure, called the J. S. Brown Building.

The vigorous building during the seventh decade of the 19th century waned in the eighth. Although the depression of the 1870's drained part of Galveston's vitality, such prestigious Galvestonians as W. L. Moody and John Sealy continued building along The Strand well into the 1890's. Colonel W. L. Moody, cotton broker, banker, and one-time state legislator, was representative of the undaunted entrepreneur. When a fire in 1882 razed the original Moody Building, erected in 1872, Moody commissioned the noted architect, Nicholas J. Clayton to design a new building to be built on the same site. Before the end of 1882, Moody had moved into his new structure at 2202 Strand Street. In 1895 Clayton was also the architect for the Hutchings, Sealy and Company Building, one of the few buildings erected on The Strand in the 1890's. Sealy, who died in 1884, never saw his new building which was then considered to be "of the most modern design."

The hurricane of 1900 caused much destruction along The Strand, but it was the development of the Houston Ship Channel and the lack of development in Galveston's harbor which brought an end to both Galveston's prosperity and the prominence of the Strand. Business stagnation, in Galveston's case, meant preservation of the past. As compared to their prosperous and eminent owners, most of the buildings on The Strand are not particularly distinguished. However, they exhibit the standard commercial tastes of the late 19th century and therefore retain for Galveston a reflection of the past often denied to many so-called "progressive" cities.



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ITEM NUMBER

Only a few of the buildings along The Strand have been designated as historic Texas landmarks by the Texas State Historical Survey Committee; however, the Galveston Historical Foundation is in the process of establishing its own historic district in the area with the aid of a grant from the Moody Foundation. The buildings in the district are being restored not only to preserve them but to put them into use in an effort to revitalize economic activity in downtown Galveston. In an effort to define a district and terminate this important street, the Santa Fe Railroad Office building on 25th Street has been included within the boundaries.



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9 PAGE 1

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Fornell, Earl Wesley. The Galveston Era. Austin: The University of Texas Press, 1961.

The Galveston Daily News, Sec. B, Friday morning, August 1, 1969, "Historic Districts Viewed as Preservation Solution," by Jerry Cooper, p. 1.

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Williamson, Roxanne, architectural historian, Texas State Historical Survey Committee.







TEX

45 STRAND

64-6ALV

*Strand Historic District*

*Galveston, Galveston County, Texas.*

38E-3





General Wright's Head-quarters.

THE STRAND, OR MAIN STREET, GALVESTON, TEXAS.—[SKETCHED BY THEODORE R. DAVIS.]

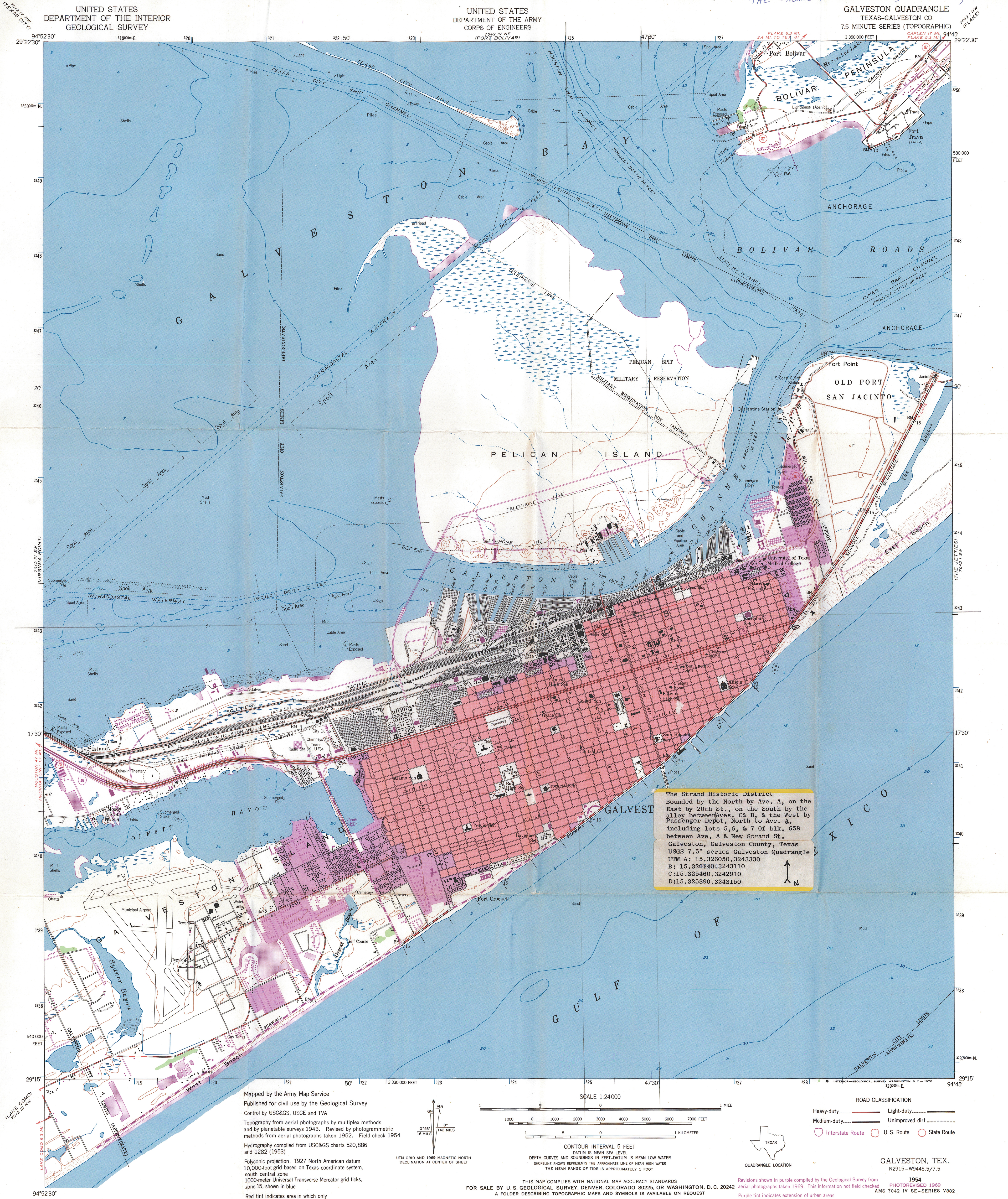


The Strand, Main Street, Galveston, Texas 77-6153

The Strand, Galveston,  
Texas, during the  
military occupation  
following the Civil  
War. Harper's Weekly  
October 27, 1866.







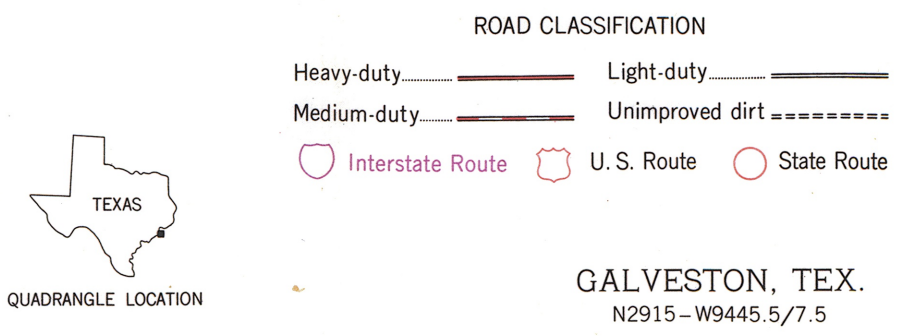
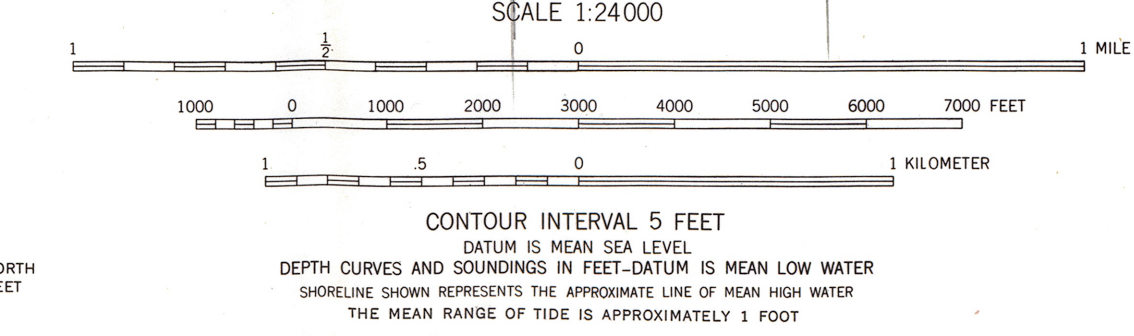
UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
(PORT BOLIVAR)

GALVESTON QUADRANGLE  
TEXAS-GALVESTON CO.  
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

The Strand Historic District  
Bounded by the North by Ave. A, on the  
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Galveston, Galveston County, Texas  
USGS 7.5' series Galveston Quadrangle  
UTM A: 15.326050, 3243330  
B: 15.326140, 3243110  
C: 15.325460, 3242910  
D: 15.325390, 3243150

Mapped by the Army Map Service  
Published for civil use by the Geological Survey  
Control by USC&GS, USCE and TVA  
Topography from aerial photographs by multiplex methods  
and by planetable surveys 1943. Revised by photogrammetric  
methods from aerial photographs taken 1952. Field check 1954  
Hydrography compiled from USC&GS charts 520,886  
and 1282 (1953)  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Texas coordinate system,  
south central zone  
1000 meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 15, shown in blue  
Red tint indicates area in which only  
landmark buildings are shown



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D.C. 20542  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from  
aerial photographs taken 1969. This information not field checked  
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

1954  
PHOTOREVISED 1969  
AMS 7042 IV SE-SERIES V882



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## 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED      DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

---

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Strand District of Galveston was a thriving, energetic, and prosperous business area close to the shipping channel. It was particularly active during the seventies and eighties of the last century. The blocks between Mechanic and Strand and 20th and 26th streets contain at least forty-five buildings of architectural interest as representative illustrations of the types of commercial structures used and preferred in their era. It is their preservation en masse that is of real architectural significance as a still extant visual segment of the business life of the latter third of the nineteenth century.

The buildings show the span of popular architectural styles from the Greek Revival to the Beaux Arts with the bulk representative of the Gothic, High Victorian, French and Italianate styles in their vernacular and usually modest expressions. The frequent arcades at the first floor level are still generally apparent and relatively unaltered. The common materials are stuccoed brick or red brick with cast iron or stone details. The buildings are often handsome with nice proportions.

At the time when the area was at its most active the street level was four to five feet lower than it is at present, permitting drays and wagons to load and unload at the level of the raised sidewalks. After the tremendous devastation of the September 8, 1900 hurricane the whole island was raised with fill and the street is now almost flush with the first story entrances. The hurricane also ripped off a very large number of the cast iron cornices and this destruction probably also accounts for the removal of many of the flat canopies that were originally nearly universal in this sunny southern climate. However, enough cornices and canopies still remain to demonstrate the original character of the street.

The Greek Revival buildings that remain are generally handsome simple four-story brick structures with brick cornices, nicely proportioned six over six windows with cap-molded lintels of iron or stone, and sills with end brackets. The first floor openings may be either arched or trabeated, and piers rather than columns are the usual supports in the facade. These may be ornamented with cast iron applied capitals. The Washington Hotel at 2218-22 Mechanic has fine paneled French doors with fan lights in its arches.

Several fires in the seventies razed whole blocks of commercial structures, many of frame but many also probably of the Greek Revival type. New buildings were begun at once and it is modest versions of the Victorian styles of the seventies that now are the predominant types in this district. The first story was usually designed as an arcade (not the French type with deep openings forming a walkway, but just a flat series of arched openings). Most of the buildings still retain their cast iron one-story fronts. Many still have their double doors. Piers with large rectangular areas of glass between them were sometimes used. Hood moldings were the principal choice for decorating the upper story windows. Rusticated pilasters were often used to give vertical organization to the facades. The standard treatment of the brick was a stucco covering frequently scored to resemble



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The Strand Historic District  
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ashlar masonry. Unfortunately the original cast iron cornice is now usually missing and some of these buildings once had elaborate mansard roofs that are now gone also.

Several buildings designed by the Galveston architect Nicholas J. Clayton are a much stronger statement of the same general style. His buildings of the seventies and eighties are usually exposed red brick, often laid in patterns, and with contrasting trim. Considerable movement in what is essentially a flat facade is created by the use of brick pilasters and panelling. Clayton used high relief cast iron details, most cast in Galveston, and the cornices are still intact on some of his work.

By the middle of the eighties the influence of Richardson shows up in a few buildings with their facades organized by monumental applied arches and Romanesque motifs in the small arcade windows of the upper story and also in some use of granite. One commercial structure with rich Beaux Arts detail completes the styles represented in the Strand District and signals the termination of Galveston's most prosperous days.

The above data is from the National Register form prepared by Roxanne Williamson, Texas State Historical Survey Committee.

A listing of the more important structures follows:

1. The James Fadden Building, 2410-2412 Strand. 1898 Nicholas Clay on, architect. James Fadden and Company were wholesale dealers in liquors, wines and cigars. The small structure is interesting for the intricacy of its brickwork, and for a half-story added to its front facade.
2. P. J. Willis and Brother Building, 2402 Strand. 1869. Once a three-story brick building which housed the large dry-goods concern of P. J. Willis, the building is now a modernized one-story structure.
3. Isidore LeClere Building, 2417 Strand. 1872. This small, plain structure was erected by Isidore LeClere, brother-in-law of Michel Brindamour Menard, founder of Galveston and a signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence.
4. Wallis, Landes and Company Building, 2411 Strand. 1877. Originally three stories high, the upper floors were lost in the 1941 hurricane and tornado. It was built by a wholesale grocery firm, whose trade territory included Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, New Mexico and the Indian Territory.







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13. Mrs. Esther G. League's Building, 2301-2307 Strand. c. 1870. The clothing house of Bernstein and Company not only occupied "The League Building" in 1874, but also the upper floors of the two adjoining buildings. The three-story brick has cast-iron columns and cornice on the ground floor. The upper floors have cast-iron window labels.
14. J. S. Brown Hardware Company Building, 2226-2228 Strand. 1870. The second oldest hardware firm in Galveston was a major supplier of hardware for the interior of Texas, and later became the largest hardware concern south of the Mason and Dixon Line. The present building includes two other buildings to the east. It was made of the best quality of Texas brick, and its foundation, also of the same material, was laid in a bed of solid cement several feet below the bottom of the Bay.
15. W. L. Moody Building, 2202-2206 Strand. 1884. Nicholas Clayton, architect. This building replaces a larger building, which was destroyed by the fire of January 13, 1882. Once a four-story brick with a large mansard roof, the building lost its upper floor, cornice and roof in the 1900 storm. The lower floor is decorated with cast iron columns, brick and terra cotta give a polychrome effect to the facades, which are further enhanced by intricate brickwork.
16. John Berlocher Building, 2221-2223 Strand. This building forms the western portion of a row of identical-appearing structures. Destroyed by the fire of February 24, 1870, it was rebuilt in 1871. Blum Hardware occupied the site until 1910, when the Black Hardware Company bought this and the adjoining structures.
17. The T. W. House Building, 2219 Strand. 1871. Col. T. W. House was a commission merchant and important cotton factor, who moved to Houston during the Civil War. The lower floor of this building consists of cast-iron clad brick piers, and were originally filled with double-leaf doors.
18. The E. S. Wood Building, 2213-2215 Strand. 1859. The fire of February 24, 1870, which destroyed all the buildings on this block, only partially damaged this structure; consequently, this building is second in age to the commercial buildings on The Strand. It forms the eastern two bays of this row. Originally, all three of its floors were covered with an elaborate iron front and topped by an iron cornice.
19. The Mensing Brothers and Company Building, 2118-2128 Strand. 1882. Gustave and William Mensing, came to Galveston in 1868 and formed a firm of cotton factors in 1873. One of the large upstairs rooms was used for a cotton sample roof, where cotton factors displayed their samples, and the season's crops were



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auctioned off. The structure is stuccoed to resemble stone, and the lower floor is treated as an arcade with round arches springing from brick piers. Originally, it was topped by a large pediment, and urns decorated the cornice.

20. The Mallory Building, 2114 Strand. 1878. Erected by C. D. Mallory of Baltimore, son of the founder of the Mallory Line, the largest steamship line to serve Galveston. The building, now known as The Produce Building, replaces the original structure destroyed by the fire of 1877. Another fire, in November, 1881, damaged the building, and it was extensively repaired the same year. The ground floor is treated as an arcade with a paneled iron front. The upper story has hood-moulds over the windows. A triangular pediment once decorated the cornice.

21. Adoue-Lobit Bank, 2102 Strand. 1890. Nicholas Clayton, architect. This once handsome building has been altered.

22. First National Bank Building, 2127 Strand. 1877. P. M. Comegys, architect. The original three-story 1867 building was destroyed by the fire of 1877, and when rebuilt, reduced to two stories. It is believed that the original Corinthian patterned ironwork survived and used in the new building. The builder was Thompson Harden McMahan, a most prominent banker and merchant. The tile sidewalk was brought from England and laid as pavement in 1877.

23. The site of Thompson Harden McMahan's Office Building, 2125 Strand. Once a building which housed the city's leading attorneys, the site remained a vacant lot after the 1877 fire until 1895, when the present building was erected.

24. Mrs. Clara Lang's Building, 2119 Strand. 1878. Following the fire of June 8, 1877, Mrs. Lang erected two buildings, both four stories high and designed by the architect, John Moser. The building was made of pressed brick with artificial stone trim. Today, it is only three stories high and stuccoed over.

25. Marx and Kempner Building, 2117 Strand. 1877. Originally a small brick and iron front, the building has been covered over with stucco. I. H. Kempner and M. Marx established a wholesale grocery business in Galveston in 1870. In 1882, the partners dropped this interest and began a successful cotton trade; later, they included banking.

26. The Opperman Building, 2115 Strand. 1878. H. Pritchard, designer. Although the building was supposed to have been constructed as an iron and artificial stone structure, the facade is made of cement and plaster.



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27. J. S. Brown Building, 2111 Strand. 1878. Nicholas Clayton, architect. This building is two stories high with an iron front decorating the ground floor. The upper floor has paneled details and cast-iron hood moulds over the windows.

28. Mrs. Clara Lang's Building, 2109 Strand. 1878. John Moser, architect. The building is made of pressed brick and artificial stone. It has a cast-iron front on the ground floor, and patterned brickwork on the second story facade. Cotton factors and commission merchants used the building until 1898.

29. Ball, Hutchings and Company Building, 2101 Strand. 1878. Nicholas Clayton, architect. The building replaces the original J. S. Brown Hardware Building, which owned this and adjacent sites to the west before the fire of 1877. The building is a two-story brick, stuccoed and decorated with a simple cornice. The ground floor is treated as an arcade, with flat, pointed arches. The upper floor's paired windows are interesting.

30. The Hendley Row, 2000-2016 Strand. 1858-1859. These buildings are four adjoining structures; three of them are the oldest surviving commercial structures in the city. The building on the extreme west, although built at the same time, was burned in 1866 and rebuilt in 1867. The Row was erected by William and Joseph Hendley, Thomas Massey League and Francois Guilbeau. During the Civil War, a wooden cupola on the roof, served the Confederates as a watch tower to spy on the movements of the Federal gunboats, which constantly blockaded Galveston.

31. The Jockusch Building, 2025 Strand. 1866. John Jockusch, who came to Galveston in 1840, was the Prussian Consul to the Republic of Texas. In 1849, Galvas made a partner in the powerful commission house of R. and D. G. Mills. The iron front was supplied by a Baltimore firm, and the contractors were from the same city.

32. The Nichols Building, 2021-2023 Strand. Antebellum. Ebenezer B. Nichols, who built the structure, moved to Galveston in 1850, when he first opened a hardware store, and later became a cotton factor and commission merchant. The Nichols Building is undecorated and made of stuccoed brick. There are moulded architraves over the lower floor openings. Inside, cast-iron columns support the second floor.

33. The Rogers Building, 2013-2019 Strand. 1894. The initials, "J. D. R.", and the date, "1894", are inscribed in the facades of two parapets at the top of the building. John D. Rogers, a commission merchant probably built this structure as an investment since it was immediately occupied by C. Nicolini and Company, ship chandlers and importers.



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34. Rosenberg Building, 2005-2011 Strand. 1875. This two-story brick building was built by Henry Rosenberg at a cost of \$20,000. Its ground floor is treated as an arcade, with round arches and square piers. Rosenberg, a wealthy banker, was one of Galveston's first philanthropists.

This material is extracted from The Strand of Galveston by Virginia Eisenhour.



## 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
1400 1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
1600 1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700 1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800 1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
1900	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The principal commercial area in Galveston from the 1850's to the early 1900's was called The Strand. Located near the wharf on Galveston Bay, The Strand District included the businesses of the most prominent, prosperous, and influential men in Texas. Such men as John Henry Hutchings, J. J. Hendley, Henry Rosenberg, and John Sealy were well established entrepreneurs by the late 1850's. They accumulated fortunes and exerted commercial and political control over much of Texas through their financial ties with northern business interests and local harbor and transportation facilities as well as through their political connections in the state legislature.

Representative of the commercial houses on The Strand in the 1850's was the Hendley Company, founded by William and Captain J. J. Hendley along with John Sleight and Philip Gildersleeve. The firm was a cotton and commission house. By 1858, the year in which construction on the Hendley Building began, it was the leading company in Galveston. "The Hendley Building enjoys the distinction not only of being the first pretentious business building in Galveston," said Howard Barnstone in his book The Galveston That Was, "but also (of) having been constructed at a greater proportionate cost than any other building in the city." The brick in the building was imported from Boston via the Hendley line vessels.

The Hendley Building was guaranteed a place in history during the Civil War when the first shot in the Battle of Galveston, January 1, 1863, was fired from a cannon on its roof. A large hole in the cornice on the 20th Street side caused by a cannonball from a Federal gunboat left signs of the Battle. The result of that conflict was that Southern forces regained control of Galveston Island for the remainder of the war. The Hendley Company was one of several firms forced out of Galveston by the War, but it was moved back from Houston and reestablished when the Federal blockade ended.

Hendley, like Henry Rosenberg, John Sealy and other Galveston businessmen, got his start in capitalism during the 1850's while transportation facilities, principally ports and railroads, were inadequate to meet bustling Galveston's needs. He became a director of the Galveston Brazos Navigation Company in 1850 and then began to acquire his own shipping line. Rosenberg and Sealy also secured part of the water passage profits for themselves as part owners of the Galveston Wharf and Cotton Press Company. Even though great amounts of money were made during the decade before the Civil War, the buildings which testify to that wealth and signify the prominence of the Strand did not appear until after the War.



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Compared to the rest of the South, Galveston recovered rapidly from the Civil War. In the 1870's, following the Civil War, Galveston found itself in the midst of prosperous times as indicated by the construction activity on The Strand. Because of numerous fires in that post-Civil War decade it is not known just how much building was accomplished in the previous two decades. By the 1870's Galveston had become the Gulf terminal of two great continental railroad systems, the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe. With this economic expansion almost two dozen buildings arose to symbolize the prosperity of the times. Henry Rosenberg, businessman and benefactor, and J. S. Brown, son of hardware wholesaler J. M. Brown, were typical of the men who then built along The Strand. Rosenberg erected a store at the southwest corner of 20th and Strand in 1875 after he had developed, by the 1850's, the largest dry goods store in Texas. J. S. Brown built the second Brown Building in 1878. A fire in 1877 had destroyed most of the 2100 block of Strand Street, including the old Brown and Lang Building at 2111 Strand; there J. S. Brown erected his new structure, called the J. S. Brown Building.

The vigorous building during the seventh decade of the 19th century waned in the eighth. Although the depression of the 1870's drained part of Galveston's vitality, such prestigious Galvestonians as W. L. Moody and John Sealy continued building along The Strand well into the 1890's. Colonel W. L. Moody, cotton broker, banker, and one-time state legislator, was representative of the undaunted entrepreneur. When a fire in 1882 razed the original Moody Building, erected in 1872, Moody commissioned the noted architect, Nicholas J. Clayton to design a new building to be built on the same site. Before the end of 1882, Moody had moved into his new structure at 2202 Strand Street. In 1895 Clayton was also the architect for the Hutchings, Sealy and Company Building, one of the few buildings erected on The Strand in the 1890's. Sealy, who died in 1884, never saw his new building which was then considered to be "of the most modern design."

The hurricane of 1900 caused much destruction along The Strand, but it was the development of the Houston Ship Channel and the lack of development in Galveston's harbor which brought an end to both Galveston's prosperity and the prominence of the Strand. Business stagnation, in Galveston's case, meant preservation of the past. As compared to their prosperous and eminent owners, most of the buildings on The Strand are not particularly distinguished. However, they exhibit the standard commercial tastes of the late 19th century and therefore retain for Galveston a reflection of the past often denied to many so-called "progressive" cities.



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Only a few of the buildings along The Strand have been designated as historic Texas landmarks by the Texas State Historical Survey Committee; however, the Galveston Historical Foundation is in the process of establishing its own historic district in the area with the aid of a grant from the Moody Foundation. The buildings in the district are being restored not only to preserve them but to put them into use in an effort to revitalize economic activity in downtown Galveston. In an effort to define a district and terminate this important street, the Santa Fe Railroad Office building on 25th Street has been included within the boundaries.



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Eisenhour, Virginia. The Strand of Galveston. 1973.

Fornell, Earl Wesley. The Galveston Era. Austin: The University of Texas Press, 1961.

The Galveston Daily News, Sec. B, Friday morning, August 1, 1969, "Historic Districts Viewed as Preservation Solution," by Jerry Cooper, p. 1.

The Galveston Daily News, Tempo Magazine section, April 27, 1969, "The Strand: A New Lease on Life or Gone With the Wind", pp. 20.

Williamson, Roxanne, architectural historian, Texas State Historical Survey Committee.



## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet.

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY \_\_\_\_\_

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	15	326160	3243350
B	15	325420	3242900
C	15	326130	3242700
D	15	325420	3243360

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See continuation sheet.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Carolyn Pitts, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION

Historic Sites Survey, National Park Service

DATE

2/11/76

STREET & NUMBER

1100 L Street, N.W.

TELEPHONE

202-523-5464

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Washington, D.C. 20240

## 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL \_\_\_\_

STATE \_\_\_\_

LOCAL \_\_\_\_

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

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



PELICAN

ISLAND

TELEPHONE LINE

TELEPHONE LINE

OLD DIKE

GALVESTON

Cable and Pipeline Area

CHANNEL

Cable Area

Todd Ferry

Elevator B

STRAND

ROSENBERG AV

AVENUE JI

AVENUE JI

AVENUE JI

AVENUE JI

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The Strand Historic District  
Bounded by the North by Ave. A, on the  
East by 20th St., on the South by the  
alley between Aves. C & D, & the West by  
the Passenger Depot, North to Ave. A,  
including lots 5, 6, & 7 of blk. 658  
between Ave. A & New Strand St.  
Galveston, Galveston County, Texas  
USGS 7.5' series Galveston Quadrangle  
UTM A: 15.326050.3243330  
B: 15.326140.3243110  
C: 15.325460.3242910  
D: 15.325390.3243150



GALVESTON

Sand

Sand



JAN 27 1970

H34-RR

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HR

Hon. Ralph Webster Yarborough  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Yarborough:

We are pleased to inform you that The Strand in Galveston County, Texas, has been nominated by the officer appointed by the Governor for the implementation of the National Historic Preservation Program in Texas and has been entered into the "National Register of Historic Places." Senator John Goodwin Tower and Representative Jack Brooks have also been provided with this information. A leaflet explaining the National Register is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

Ernest Allen Connally  
Chief, Office of Archeology  
and Historic Preservation

Enclosure

Entered in the National Register

JAN 26 1970

cc:

Mr. Truett Latimer, Executive Director, Texas State Historical Survey Committee, 108 West 15th Street, Austin, Texas 78701

Duplicate letters sent to:

Hon. John Goodwin Tower  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

Hon. Jack Brooks  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C.

Regional Director, Southwest Region  
Mr. Charles Steen, Southwest Regional Office

T-Mr. Butterfield

DAL-Mr. Melvin

HR

RGamble:mm

1/22/70





*Green*  
United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

MAY 25 1976

*N. J. Sheely 5/24/76*  
*Don Heine*  
*5-21-76*

The Secretary of the Interior

Thomas S. Kleppe

is pleased to inform you that the historic properties in your State described in the enclosed brief summaries have been found to possess national significance in commemorating the history of the United States. On the recommendation of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments these properties have been designated national historic landmarks. We hope this action will be of interest to you and your constituents.

Also enclosed are leaflets explaining in detail the historic preservation programs of the National Park Service. National historic landmark status automatically enrolls the property on the National Register of Historic Places and extends to it the safeguards provided by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Recognition of the property's significance as a landmark is accorded by certificates and bronze plaques which are provided free of charge to the owners or administrators of these properties upon their agreement to adhere to simple preservation practices. The Director of the National Park Service will shortly notify the owners about these benefits and provide them with the appropriate agreement forms.

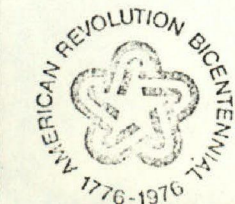
The owners of these properties are to be commended for preserving these significant examples of our Nation's cultural heritage for the education and enjoyment of all our citizens.

Enclosures

*Green*

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN PS (HSS)

FNP:HJ Sheely:mdw 5/13/76  
bcc: Regional Director, Southwest Region  
PS (HSS) - Sheely





Hon. John G. Tower  
Hon. Lloyd Bentsen  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C.

Hon. Jack Brooks  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C.

Hon. Wright Patman  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C.

Galveston-East End Historic  
District, Texas  
Galveston-The Strand Historic  
District, Texas  
Samuel T. Rayburn House, Texas

Galveston-East End Historic  
District  
Galveston-The Strand Historic  
District

Samuel T. Rayburn House





IN REPLY REFER TO:

*Shen*

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

*H. J. Sheely 6/18/76  
for PS*

JUN 18 1976

The Director of the National Park Service

Gary Everhardt

is pleased to inform you that the historic property described briefly in the enclosure has been found to possess national significance in commemorating the history of the United States and has, therefore, been designated a national historic landmark.

The purpose of landmark designation is to recognize nationally significant sites and to encourage their owners to preserve them. Landmarks are chosen through studies prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings; evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments; and approved by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Historic Sites Act of 1935.

Recognition of the property's significance as a landmark is accorded by certificates and bronze plaques which are provided free of charge to the owners or administrators of these properties upon their agreement to adhere to simple preservation practices which would satisfy the criteria for continuing eligibility. These are set forth in the enclosed leaflet. We will be pleased to provide a certificate and bronze plaque. Enclosed are copies of the agreement. The form should be completed in triplicate and two copies returned to the National Park Service. The third copy may be retained for your records.

National historic landmark status automatically enrolls the property on the National Register of Historic Places. Under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, entry on the National Register provides each property with safeguards against damage by Federal undertakings and fulfills one qualification for participation in a grant-in-aid program to assist in its preservation. Further information is contained in the enclosed leaflet describing the National Register.

We are pleased to include this property among the sites already designated national historic landmarks.

Mr. Philip Lohec  
City Manager  
Galveston, Texas 77550

EAST END HISTORIC DISTRICT, TEXAS  
THE STRAND HISTORIC DISTRICT, TEXAS



FNP:HJ Sheely:kr 6/14/76  
bcc: Regional Director, Southwest Region  
PS-Sheely



156

# Galveston Historical Foundation, Inc.

Organized in 1871 • Chartered and Incorporated in 1954

P. O. BOX 302 • GALVESTON, TEXAS 77550

Ph. (713) 765-7834

July 27, 1976

Mr. Gary Everhardt  
Director  
National Park Service  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Everhardt:

Enclosed are the forms for National Historic Landmark plaques for The Strand Historic District and the East End Historic District. The forms have been executed by Jack E. Nichols, City Manager of Galveston.

All of us in Galveston thank the National Park Service for selecting these two districts as National Historic Landmarks. Should your travels bring you to the Houston-Galveston area, we would be honored to show you these beautiful areas firsthand.

If your staff would be good enough to copy correspondence regarding the certificate and bronze plaque to me, I will expedite arrangements for appropriate dedication ceremonies and installation of the plaques.

Yours truly,



Peter H. Brink  
Executive Director

PHB/bl

enclosures



LP Ron 8/4/76

H3417-PS

August 5, 1976

Mr. Jack E. Nichols  
City Manager  
Galveston, Texas 77550

Dear Mr. Nichols:

Thank you for the letter of July 27, 1976, signed by Mr. Peter H. Brink returning the agreement forms for the certificates and plaques identifying The Strand Historic District and the East End Historic District, Galveston, Texas, as national historic landmarks. We are proceeding with the preparation of the certificates and plaques.

Our Southwest Regional Office coordinates planning for presentation ceremonies in Texas. The Regional Director will inform you when the certificates and plaques for The Strand Historic District and the East End Historic District have been completed. Should you wish the help in the Service in arranging ceremonies for the presentation, he will be glad to assist you. His name and address is: Mr. Joseph C. Rumburg, Jr., Regional Director, Southwest Regional Office, National Park Service, P.O. Box 728, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501.

We are pleased to know that you plan active participation in the National Historic Landmarks Program.

Sincerely yours,

7s/ Benjamin Levy

Benjamin Levy  
Acting Chief, Historic  
Sites Survey

Enclosure

cc: Mr. Peter H. Brink  
Executive Director  
Galveston Historical Foundation, Inc.  
P.O. Box 302  
Galveston, Texas 77550

cc: Mr. Truett Latimer  
Executive Director, Texas  
State Historical Survey  
Committee  
P.O. Box 12276, Capitol Station  
Austin, Texas 78711

HP - Texas - The Strand Historic District  
East End Historic District  
BASIC FILE RETAINED IN PS(HSS)

PS-Sheely w/c inc. application form

PS(Reading File)

DI

Southwest Region w/c inc. application forms  
Director's Reading File

FNP:KP Ross:kr 8/4/76

bcc: Regional Director, Southwest Region



LAW OFFICES  
MILLS, SHIRLEY, McMICKEN & ECKEL  
700 FIRST HUTCHINGS-SEALY NATIONAL BANK BUILDING  
GALVESTON, TEXAS 77550

(713) 763-2341

PRESTON SHIRLEY  
J. L. McMICKEN  
JOHN ECKEL  
JOHN S. McELDOWNNEY  
RUSSELL SERAFIN  
STEPHEN R. LEWIS, JR.  
PHILIP WERNER  
ROSS CITTI

BALLINGER MILLS  
OF COUNSEL

AMARILLO OFFICE  
SANTA FE BUILDING  
900 POLK STREET  
AMARILLO, TEXAS 79171  
(806) 376-5131  
HOUSTON TELEPHONE  
(713) 488-7155

June 23, 1977

Mr. Peter Brink  
Galveston Historical Foundation  
123 Rosenberg  
Galveston, Texas 77550

Mrs. John M. Wallace  
4510 Caduceus  
Galveston, Texas 77550

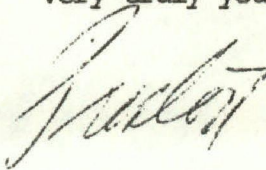
Dr. Elbert Whorton  
20 Colony Park Circle  
Galveston, Texas 77550

Mr. Wayne Waller  
First Hutchings-Sealy National Bank  
P. O. Box 1500  
Galveston, Texas 77550

Gentlemen and Mrs. Wallace:

Enclosed is memo of our meeting.

Very truly yours,



PS:dh

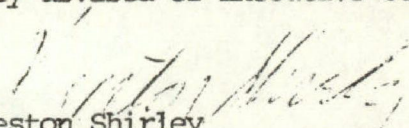
Enclosure



MEMO OF MEETING BETWEEN DR. ELBERT WHORTON, SALLYE WALLACE, PETER BRINK, AND PRESTON SHIRLEY, HELD JUNE 23, 1977

In an effort to work out the problems of the Bank and The Galveston Historical Foundation, it was suggested by Messrs. Brink, et al, and agreed to by Preston Shirley (subject to Executive Committee approval), as follows:

- (1) That the Bank withhold demolition of the main structure on the building on the corner of 23rd and Mechanic Streets for one week, with the understanding that within this week, the Foundation would secure the necessary architectural and mechanical information to determine whether or not the ground floor could be feasibly converted into a parking area.
- (2) If it be determined that the existing supports on the ground floor could be removed or modified in such a way as to make the ground floor reasonably suitable for parking, then the Foundation would take title to the building, pay the Bank two-thirds of the Bank's cost for the building and land, and undertake the cost of converting the ground floor into a suitable parking area, and give the Bank a perpetual lease on the ground floor without cost.
- (3) During the week's interval, the Foundation would take no action attempting to block demolition and during the same week no demolition upon the structure at the corner of 23rd and Mechanic Streets would be undertaken.
- (4) The Bank would proceed with the demolition of the red brick building as scheduled.
- (5) Subsequently, Preston Shirley advised of Executive Committee approval.

  
Preston Shirley

PS:dh



# *Galveston Historical Foundation, Inc.*

Organized in 1871 • Chartered and Incorporated in 1954

P.O. BOX 302 • GALVESTON, TEXAS 77553

Ph. (713) 765-7834

Memorandum of Meeting on Thursday, June 30, 1977, with

Preston Shirley, Chairman of the Board of Directors,  
First Hutchings-Sealy National Bank

Robert Hutchings, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors,  
First Hutchings-Sealy National Bank

Wayne Waller, Senior Vice-President, First Hutchings-Sealy  
National Bank

Sally B. Wallace, member of Board of Directors, Galveston  
Historical Foundation

Elbert B. Whorton, President, Galveston Historical Foundation

Peter H. Brink, Executive Director, Galveston Historical  
Foundation

The attached memorandum was dictated by Preston Shirley at the close of the meeting and approved by the others present (Robert Hutchings and Elbert Whorton had to leave before drafting of the memorandum was completed.)



MEMORANDUM OF SUBSTANCE OF PROPOSED UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN GALVESTON  
HISTORICAL FOUNDATION AND FIRST HUTCHINGS-SEALY NATIONAL BANK:

(1) Bank will convey to Foundation the Ufford Building for one-half of the Bank's cost of acquisition.

(2) Foundation shall redo ground floor in a suitable fashion substantially according to site plan of Taft Architects, resulting in twelve spaces within the Ufford Building, and with the plan substantially in the form with respect to the Ufford Building as shown on Taft Architect's site plan showing twenty-seven spaces.

(3) Foundation shall grant a perpetual lease to Bank without cost covering ground floor of the Ufford Building, save and except approximately five feet behind existing walls on the west side and save and except twelve feet on the 23rd Street side (east side).

(4) With respect to said twelve feet, Foundation shall have the full use and occupancy for a period of ten years, and Bank, at the end of ten years, shall have a one-time option to perpetually lease said area at a price to be determined by arbitration with the usual arbitration clauses.

(5) In the event Bank determines not to use the space under lease in the Ufford Building for Bank building or Bank related business, then, and in that event, Foundation and/or its successors in interest shall have the option of purchasing said lease at a price to be determined by arbitration with the usual arbitration provisions, provided, however, that a ~~near~~ <sup>near</sup> cessation of use shall not make this option applicable.

(6) If necessary, Foundation may put such necessary exits in the twelve-foot space facing 23rd Street as may be required by City Building Codes.

It is understood that necessary documentation will be made to carry out the above basic provisions in the event the basic provisions are approved by the necessary authorities within both organizations, with the authorities to be secured on or prior to July 13, 1977.



# *Galveston Historical Foundation, Inc.*

Organized in 1871 • Chartered and Incorporated in 1954

P.O. BOX 302 • GALVESTON, TEXAS 77553

Ph. (713) 765-7834

July 10, 1977

Mr. Charles A. Worthen, President  
First Hutchings-Sealy National Bank  
Galveston, Texas

Dear Charles:

The Historical Foundation regrets the events of last Wednesday regarding the Ufford Building. We believe it is destructive for Galveston when the First Hutchings-Sealy National Bank and the Historical Foundation are brought into conflict.

We can only hope that the Board of Directors of your bank, in reacting to our "stand-in" in the building, will consider the extraordinary circumstances causing Wednesday's events, including the facts that --

- ...there have been sporadic communications about the Ufford Building between the Historical Foundation and the bank for nearly a year and a half and beginning in late January, there has been almost monthly contact about the bank's urgent need for customer parking and alternatives to demolition of the Ufford Building.
- ...for nearly two weeks prior to Wednesday, July 6, representatives of the bank (Preston Shirley, Chairman of the Board; Bob Hutchings, Vice-Chairman of the Board; and Wayne Waller, Senior Vice-President ...in your absence from the country) and representatives of our organization (Elbert Whorton, President; Peter Brink, Executive Director; and Sally Wallace, Board Member) had been working, with the assistance of an architect and structural engineer engaged by the Historical Foundation, on a compromise that would provide nearly the same number of parking spaces for the bank while preserving this building.
- ...on the previous Thursday (June 30th) these representatives had settled on a proposed compromise (see enclosure #2) and agreed that it would be submitted to the Executive Committee and Board of the bank at their next meetings.
- ...it was further understood that the bank would continue to refrain from any steps to demolish the Ufford Building and we would continue to refrain from trying to block the demolition, until the Boards considered this compromise. This was an extension of a similar one-week suspension of activity approved the previous Thursday (June 23) by the Executive Committee of the bank (see enclosure #1).
- ...we were thus surprised to discover about 4:00 pm last Wednesday that all windows on the third floor of the Ufford Building had been removed



and workmen told us that a crane was on its way from Houston to start demolishing the building that night. In view of the above-mentioned agreements with the bank (enclosures #1 & 2), we had understood the building was safe at least until July 13, and felt the start of demolition July 6 must have resulted from some mistake. We tried to contact you, but were told you were in Houston and could not be reached; then we met separately with Wayne Waller and Bob Hutchings who said they knew nothing about it and were unable to stop the demolition; next we phoned and left a message in California for Preston Shirley and later had several conversations with him. The crane arrived and we appealed to the demolition company to delay, but were turned down. We felt we had to delay demolition in some way until you returned to clear up the misunderstanding, or until someone else in the bank could do so. We acted in the good faith that the proposed compromise reflected the true interests of the bank as well as the Historical Foundation.

...we appealed to the City Council to delay the demolition. A meeting of the Council was set for 7:30 that evening. About a dozen of us entered the building to delay and we hoped ensure that it would not be torn down prior to the Council having a chance to act. At about 8:15 the Council revoked the demolition permit, giving time to unravel what we felt was a mistake.

We hope that, having understood why we felt forced to act as we did, you and the Board of the bank will give every possible consideration to approving the proposed compromise. The compromise would --

- ...provide the bank with 27 parking spaces as compared to 28 (comfortable) or 32 (squeezed) spaces if both buildings are razed.
- ...cost the bank the same or less money than razing the building for parking.
- ...preserve, and allow us to have a refurbished pre-Civil War commercial building, one of five still standing in Galveston.
- ...keep intact an important corner of a block of 19th century buildings (the 2300 block of Mechanic), all of which are located within The Strand National Historic Landmark District.
- ...provide a positive solution to a difficult problem, with all of us working together on a mutually beneficial solution.

The presence of the bank in downtown Galveston and its support of the restoration and development program of The Strand area has been important to the success of that effort. The bank has participated fully with other Galveston financial institutions in the long-term financing pool for the area and has financed numerous Strand businesses. This support is appreciated and,

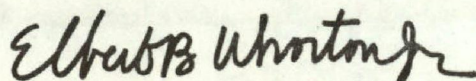


because of it, The Strand development is generally recognized as successful and beneficial to Galveston. Working out a compromise for the Ufford Building would be another important step forward in this revitalization effort and, in particular, would spur the revitalization of important blocks of Mechanic Street.

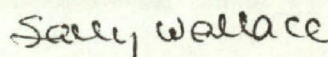
We sincerely ask you and the Board to join with us in making this positive compromise work.

Thank you for your help.

Yours truly,



Elbert B. Whorton, Jr.  
President



Sally Wallace  
Board Member



Peter H. Brink  
Executive Director

cc/Board of Directors, First Hutchings-Sealy National Bank



# Galveston Historical Foundation, Inc.

Organized in 1871 • Chartered and Incorporated in 1954

P.O. BOX 302 • GALVESTON, TEXAS 77553

Ph. (713) 765-7834

Dear GHF Member:

Despite some harrowing moments, the 1860 Ufford Building continues to stand today. Only your support...and eventually a change of heart by the owners...will determine whether it can stand for generations to come as a restored and active structure within the Strand National Historic Landmark District.

The importance of the Ufford Building was confirmed by the report of the U.S. Department of the Interior, released last Thursday:

"The Edmund L. Ufford Building is an integral and significant part of the Strand National Historic Landmark District. It is one of the few buildings in the district which date from before the Civil War. Even fewer are in as close to original condition as the Ufford. Its demolition would have a serious adverse impact on the district...Due to its corner location, the demolition of the Ufford Building would interrupt the continuity of three blocks of the district." (Emphasis added; please see attached reprint from the Galveston Daily News for additional information.)

In trying to save the Ufford Building, GHF is offering to purchase the building from the owners, First Hutchings-Sealy National Bank, for a price in excess of market value. Alternatively, GHF has offered to undertake a preservation/parking compromise which would provide parking for the bank on the first floor while preserving the building for active use. Finally, GHF continues to work on exchanges of property which could provide alternate space for additional bank parking.

These efforts at compromise are only possible because of the preliminary injunction against demolition granted in Federal District Court in July. This injunction requires the bank to allow the U. S. Secretary of Interior to document fully the building prior to any demolition. The injunction is now being appealed by the bank, and a counter-claim against GHF for alleged damages "in excess of \$10,000" has been filed (but recently dismissed on procedural grounds).

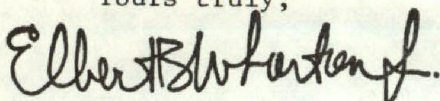
To date, GHF has expended \$5,000 in legal fees and is anticipating another \$3,500 in fees before the appeal and counter-claim are resolved. For this reason GHF's Executive Committee has established a Legal Defense Fund to accept donations to pay for legal and professional fees in this effort.

The Executive Committee urges you to contribute to GHF's Legal Defense Fund. No purpose of GHF is more incumbent on us than the preservation of historic buildings for future generations. Once a key building is destroyed no change of heart or later effort will ever bring it back. That legal action is involved in this instance is regrettable, but unfortunately it is essential if the Ufford Building is to be saved.

Donations are tax deductible for Federal income tax purposes. Donors will be given proper recognition, or, at their request, their names will be held in confidence.

Thank you for your strong support in this difficult but most important preservation effort.

Yours truly,



Elbert Whorton  
President



Peter H. Brink  
Executive Director



# Ufford Building Report: *'Integral, Significant'*

By SOLL SUSSMAN  
News Staff Writer

A court-ordered study of the Ufford Building has found the pre-Civil War structure significant and worthy of substantial documentation before its threatened demolition.

"The Edmund L. Ufford Building is an integral and significant part of the Strand National Historic Landmark District," according to John Burns, an architect with the federal government's Historic American Buildings Survey.

"It is one of the few

buildings in the district which date from before the Civil War. Even fewer are in as close to original condition as the Ufford.

"Its demolition would have a serious adverse impact on the district," Burns also wrote in a report to his superiors.

"The Ufford has significance as an individual structure as well, embodying distinctive characteristics of 19th-century commercial structures with cast-iron elements. Buildings of this type are becoming increasingly rare.

"It was typical of the type of business which helped to make Galveston a leading port. Consequently a documentary record of the building itself should also be made," Burns also stated.

The architect visited Galveston early in August

to examine the Ufford Building, located at 23rd and Mechanic Streets, and its relationship to the Strand district.

Burns' one-day trip was made to determine whether the U.S. Department of the Interior, of which HABS is a part, should carry out a complete documentation of the downtown building.

U.S. District Judge Robert O'Connor in Houston had ordered the department to investigate the Ufford Building when he issued an injunction in July keeping First Hutchings-Sealy National Bank from tearing it down.

The Galveston Historical Foundation and Peter Brink, its executive director, had taken the case to court after the bank rejected a compromise proposal to put parking on

See D.C. Page 2A

## D.C. Official Gives Ufford Building Favorable Report

(Continued From Page 1)

the first level and leave the structure intact.

Burns' affirmative report indicates a need to document, with measured drawings and plans, architectural photographs and the salvaging of some building materials. He also suggests a possibility of looking beneath the building for archaeological information.

The injunction issued by O'Connor was to be valid until a historical survey would be complete.

Although any decision to proceed depends on the federal judge in Houston,

Burns indicated in August that a complete survey like the one he calls for in the report would take about 60 days.

A copy of the report will be sent to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation with a letter about possible ways and compromises to keep the building standing, Burns stated.

Copies were also sent to the U.S. Department of Justice for distribution. Brink received a copy from the U.S. attorney in Houston, and he released it to The News.



File Strand #10  
N4 R

JUL 28 1977

H34-880  
ES-21800

Mr. Peter H. Brink  
Executive Director  
Galveston Historical Foundation  
123 Rosenberg  
Galveston, Texas 77550

Dear Mr. Brink:

Thank you for your telegram to Secretary Andrus concerning the Usford Building, 303-309 23rd Street, Galveston, Texas, which is part of the Strand National Historic Landmark District.

We understand that the issue raised in your telegram is now in litigation and that the Secretary will be receiving a court order in the near future. We believe it would therefore be appropriate for us to defer substantive response to your telegram until after the court order has been received and examined by the Office of the Solicitor. You should be aware, however, that in implementing Public Law 93-291, the Secretary, in consultation with the Department of Justice and the Office of Management and Budget, has concluded that required study and salvage activities shall not be initiated until compliance with 16 U.S.C. section 470f has been completed.

We appreciate your interest in historic preservation.

Sincerely yours,

Signed  
William J. Murtagh

Acting Associate Director

bcc: Mr. Truett Latimer  
Executive Director, Texas Historical  
Commission  
P.O. Box 12276, Capitol Station  
Austin, Texas 78711 ) w/c of inc.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation  
1522 K Street N.W., Suite 430  
Washington, D.C. 20005 )

Regional Director-Southwest )  
OOl-Reading File  
160 )  
190 )  
760 )  
772 )  
780 )

SOL-Pete Raynor )

FNP:JThorman:crb:7-26-77

(BASIC RETAINED IN 880)



Telegram

1977 JUL 13 AM 2:06

LLB006 WAD308(2327)(2-077769E193)PD 07/12/77 2327  
ICS IPMBNGZ CSP

7137630346 TDBN GALVESTON TX 386 07-12 1011P CDT  
PMS SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, DLR, RDM REPORT DELIVERY BY MAILGRAM  
, DLR  
US DEPT OF THE INTERIOR  
WASHINGTON DC

DEAR SIR,

THE GALVESTON HISTORICAL FOUNDATION HAS BEEN INVOLVED IN AN ACTION  
PLAN FOR PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION OF THE STRAND DISTRICT WHICH  
HAS BEEN PLACED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ON  
JANUARY 26, 1970 UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF 16 U.S.C.A. SECTION 470 AND  
470A AND HAS BEEN DESIGNATED A NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK ON MARCH

SF-1201 (R5-69)

(2327)(2-077769E193) PAGE 2

1977 JUL 13 AM 2:06

24, 1976.

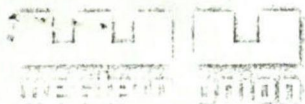
SUBSEQUENT TO JANUARY 26, 1970, THE FIRST HUTCHINGS-SEALY NATIONAL  
BANK HAS ACQUIRED PROPERTY LOCATED WITHIN THIS DISTRICT,  
SPECIFICALLY, AT THE E L USFORD BLDG LOCATED AT 303-309 23 ST, ON  
THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 23 ST AND MECHANIC. THIS BLDG HAS UNIQUE  
HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE WITHIN THE STRAND HISTORIC DISTRICT.

WE HAVE BEEN NEGOTIATING WITH THE FIRST HUTCHINGS-SEALY NATIONAL  
BANK FOR THE ACQUISITION OF THIS BUILDING IN ORDER TO CONTINUE THE  
ACTION PLAN WHICH OUR FOUNDATION HAS DEVELOPED. THE FIRST  
HUTCHINGS-SEALY NATIONAL BANK HAS DISCONTINUED THESE NEGOTIATIONS  
AND HAS APPARENTLY CONTRACTED WITH THE OLSHAN DEMOLISHING CO TO MOVE  
IN ON THE PREMISES AND BEGIN THE DESTRUCTION OF THIS BUILDING FOR

SF-1201 (R5-69)

21800





Telegram

(2327)(2-077769E193) PAGE 3

1977 JUL 13 AM 2:06

THE PURPOSE OF CREATING A PARKING LOT FOR ITS BANKING CUSTOMERS. THIS OF COURSE WILL CAUSE IRREPARABLE LOSS AND DESTRUCTION OF SIGNIFICANT HISTORICAL DATA AND A UNIQUE LANDMARK. IT IS YOUR DUTY UNDER 16 U.S.C.A. SECTION 469A-2 TO MAKE A DETERMINATION AS TO WHETHER OR NOT THE DATA CONTAINED IN AND ON THE USFORD BLDG IS SIGNIFICANT AND IS BEING OR MAY BE IRREVOCABLY LOST OR DESTROYED AND, IF YOU SO DETERMINE, IT IS YOUR DUTY TO GIVE REASONABLE NOTICE TO FIRST HUTCHINGS-SEALY NATIONAL BANK AND THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY AND TO CONDUCT OUR CAUSE TO BE CONDUCTED A SURVEY AND OTHER INVESTIGATION OF THE USFORD BLDG WHICH IS OR MAY BE AFFECTED AND RECOVER AND PRESERVE SUCH DATA (INCLUDING ANALYSIS AND PUBLICATION) WHICH, IN YOUR OPINION, IS NOT BEING, BUT SHOULD BE, RECOVERED AND PRESERVED IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST.

SF-1201 (RS-69)

(2327)(2-07769E193) PAGE 4

1977 JUL 13 AM 2:06

AS AN APPROPRIATE HISTORICAL AUTHORITY WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE 16 U.S.C.A. SECTION 469A, WE REQUEST THAT YOU IMMEDIATELY WIRE OUR OFFICER AND/OR DIRECTOR OF THE FIRST HUTCHINGS-SEALY NATIONAL BANK, 2200 MARKET, GALVESTON, TX AND DEMAND THAT THEY IMMEDIATELY CEASE AND DESIST ANY ACTIVITIES TOWARD THE DESTRUCTION OF THE E L USFORD BLDG UNTIL YOU CAN TAKE APPROPRIATE ACTION.

RESPECTFULLY,

GALVESTON HISTORICAL FOUNDATION BY PETER H BRINK EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (123 ROSENBERG GALVESTON TX 77550)

NNNN



# *Galveston Historical Foundation, Inc.*

Organized in 1871 • Chartered and Incorporated in 1954

P.O. BOX 302 • GALVESTON, TEXAS 77553

Ph. (713) 765-7834

Dear GHF Member:

As you probably know the Galveston Historical Foundation is using every appropriate means to save the 1860 Ufford Building from demolition by First Hutchings-Sealy National Bank. The building is located at Mechanic and 23rd Streets within The Strand National Historic Landmark District, is the corner building of an intact block of 19th century buildings on Mechanic, and is one of five antebellum commercial structures still standing in Galveston.

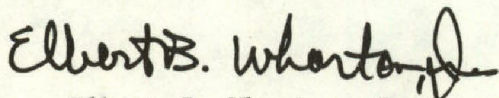
The bank owns the building and has decided to demolish it for a parking area. This past Tuesday the bank, without any explanation to us, rejected a proposed compromise worked out by representatives of the bank and GHF. This compromise would have provided nearly the same amount of parking for the bank at the same or less cost to the bank, while preserving the building and allowing its rehabilitation as part of the restoration and revitalization of this National Historic Landmark District. Thus, the compromise would help meet the need for bank parking, and, equally important, would bring additional economic life, vitality, and beauty to the downtown by providing apartments and shops in a restored historic building.

Because of the importance of this controversy, we are enclosing for you a copy of the letter we had provided to the members of the Board of Directors of the bank prior to their meeting Tuesday. We believe it clarifies the events of Wednesday, July 6, when a confrontation with the demolition company occurred, and explains the terms of the proposed compromise.

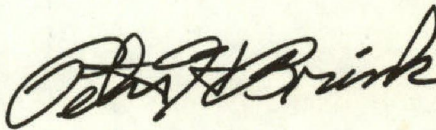
The Executive Committee of GHF strongly believes that the proposed compromise can still provide a positive solution to this disagreement. In order to gain time for the reconsideration of this compromise...or the working out of some other compromise...the Executive Committee has obtained a temporary restraining order and, today, is seeking a preliminary injunction preventing demolition of the building until relevant Federal statutes are complied with.

We hope that you will carefully read the enclosed material. We hope you will support GHF's efforts to save this building through a positive compromise. We sincerely regret this controversy, but believe the demolition of this building would be a tragedy. We only hope that reasonable persons on all sides will understand it and help to solve it in a way beneficial to the bank, GHF, and the community.

Yours truly,



Elbert B. Whorton, Jr.  
President



Peter H. Brink  
Executive Director



July 27, 1976  
(Date)

Mr. Gary Everhardt  
Director  
National Park Service  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Everhardt:

As the (~~owner~~, owners) of The Strand Historic District  
(Name of site)

located in Galveston Galveston Texas  
(City) (County) (State)

(~~I~~,we) hereby accept your offer of a certificate (☒) and a bronze plaque, 17" x 18" (☒) formally marking this historic property a national historic landmark. (Check one or both as desired.)

1. Fully conscious of the high responsibility to the Nation that goes with the ownership and care of a property classified as having national significance and worthy of national historic landmark status, (~~I~~,we) agree to preserve, so far as practicable and to the best of (~~my~~,our) ability, the historical values that will satisfy the criteria for continuing significance.

2. Toward this end, (~~I~~,we) agree to continue to use the property only for purposes consistent with its historical character.

3. (~~I~~,we) agree to permit an annual visit to the property by a representative of the National Park Service, as a basis for continuing landmark status.

4. If, for any reason, the three conditions mentioned above cannot continue to be met, it is agreed that the national historic landmark status shall cease and that until such status is restored by the Secretary of the Interior, neither the national historic landmark certificate nor the plaque will be displayed.

Sincerely yours,

*Jack E. Nichols*

Jack E. Nichols  
City Manager  
Galveston, Texas



Advisory Council on  
Historic Preservation  
1522 K Street N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20005

MAY 2 1977

Mr. Douglas W. Matthews  
Director of Grants and Management  
City of Galveston  
P. O. Box 779  
Galveston, Texas 77550

Dear Mr. Matthews:

On April 13, 1977, supplementing material previously submitted on March 29, 1977, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation received from the City of Galveston, Texas an adequately documented determination that the use of Community Development Block Grant funds for the City's Third Year Program would have no adverse effect on the Strand National Historic Landmark, Hendley Row Building and the Samuel May Williams House, properties included in the National Register of Historic Places or other cultural resources in the City which may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The Council staff has reviewed the City's determination of no adverse effect and notes no objection to the determination.

In accordance with Section 800.4(d) this completes the process for compliance with the Council's "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 C.F.R. Part 800).

Your continued cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

SIGNED

Robert M. Utley  
Deputy Executive Director



IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
HOUSTON DIVISION

CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT,  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
FILED

JUL 25 1977

V. BAILEY THOMAS, CLERK  
BY DEPUTY *Sam Ventura*

GALVESTON HISTORICAL  
FOUNDATION, INC., and

PETER H. BRINK

Plaintiffs,

VS

FIRST HUTCHINGS-SEALY  
NATIONAL BANK and

OLSHAN DEMOLISHING COMPANY,  
INC., and

THE COMPTROLLER OF THE  
CURRENCY, ROBERT BLOOM,  
1ST DEPUTY, and

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,  
CECIL D. ANDRUS

Defendants

CA. NO. H-77-1105

ORDER OF PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION  
AND  
ORDER OF MANDAMUS

On the 14th day of July, 1977, commencing at 2:00 o'clock p.m. after due notice as required by law, and the Temporary Restraining Order and Order to Show Cause entered herein on the 13th day of July, 1977, on file herein, came on to be heard the above application of the Plaintiffs for a Preliminary Injunction and Order of Mandamus, when came all of the parties in person or through their authorized representative and their respective attorneys of record, and the Court, upon consideration of the pleadings and stipulated as well as disputed facts presented to the Court, and after hearing argument on behalf of all parties herein, is of the opinion that the material allegations of the Plaintiffs' Original Complaint are probably true and correct and that said Plaintiffs will probably prevail in any final hearing herein, and the Court further finds that the Plaintiffs have standing to bring this matter, and that unless certain of the Defendants

MOORE & LAURENCE - ORDER OF  
PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

TRUE COPY I CERTIFY  
ATTEST:  
V. BAILEY THOMAS, Clerk

By *Sam Ventura*



are restrained as prayed for and unless certain of the Defendants are compelled to perform certain duties as required by law, the Court finds that it should enter its Preliminary Injunction and Order of Mandamus in order to prevent the Plaintiffs from suffering irreparable harm and injury because of one or more of the following reasons:

The building owned by the Defendant, THE FIRST HUTCHINGS-SEALY NATIONAL BANK, known as the E. L. UFFORD BUILDING, located at 303-309 - 23rd Street, at the southwest corner of Mechanic and 23rd Street in Galveston, Galveston County, Texas, is located within a federally designated national historic landmark and has also been placed by the Secretary of the Interior on the National Register of Historic Places; that the E. L. UFFORD BUILDING has historical and cultural value and its immediate destruction without careful analysis and evaluation as to its cultural and historical value by the Defendant, THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR and by any other Federal agencies working in cooperation with THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR will cause irreparable injury and harm to the Plaintiffs herein as well as to the class of persons or entities on whose behalf such action is also brought; that the Plaintiffs will be adversely affected both directly and indirectly in an economic sense and directly as well as indirectly in a cultural, historical, and aesthetic sense in the event that said destruction of said building is allowed before full compliance with all applicable Federal Laws; that at all times material hereto that the Plaintiffs were and are an "appropriate historical authority"; and that at all times material to the action, all of the Defendants were either Federal agencies or were acting as agents of Federal agencies and that any one of the Defendants' activity in destroying the E. L. UFFORD BUILDING for the purpose of creating a parking lot for the conduct of the business activity of the Defendant, FIRST HUTCHINGS-SEALY NATIONAL BANK, constitutes either directly or indirectly,



an undertaking having sufficient Federal involvement which requires compliance by the Defendants FIRST HUTCHINGS-SEALY NATIONAL BANK, OLSHAN DEMOLISHING COMPANY, INC., and THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR with 16 USCA §469a-1, 469a-2, and 470(f); that the evidence clearly reflects that the Defendants FIRST HUTCHINGS-SEALY NATIONAL BANK, and OLSHAN DEMOLISHING COMPANY, INC. will immediately proceed with the destruction of the E. L. UFFORD BUILDING unless restrained by order of this Court; It is therefore

ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the Defendants, FIRST HUTCHINGS-SEALY NATIONAL BANK, and OLSHAN DEMOLISHING COMPANY, INC. and any of their officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys, subordinates, clerks, and also any persons in active concert or participation with them who receive actual notice of this order by personal service or otherwise, each and all are hereby temporarily enjoined and restrained, operative until and pending any further orders entered by this Court, and in conjunction with the use or ownership of the E. L. UFFORD BUILDING described above, from taking any steps toward moving, dismantling, destroying, or in any way effecting the physical integrity of the E. L. UFFORD BUILDING as it existed just prior to the time that this action was filed; provided further that the Defendant, THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, is hereby ordered to immediately undertake any and all responsibilities which he has with the assistance, cooperation and consultation with the Defendants FIRST HUTCHINGS-SEALY NATIONAL BANK, OLSHAN DEMOLISHING COMPANY, INC., and THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY in full accordance with all of the applicable provisions of the 16 USCA §469a-1, 469a-2, and 470(f); and to report to this Court when all such provisions are fully completed; and it is further

ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the notice of this Preliminary Injunction and Order of Mandamus may be served on the

MOORE & LAURENCE - ORDER OF  
PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION



attorneys for the respective Defendants, and such service of said Order is binding on all of the aforesaid Defendants, their officers, agents, servants, employees and upon those persons in active concern or participation with them who receive actual notice of the Order either by personal service or otherwise. It is further

ORDERED that this fiat is conditioned upon the Plaintiffs properly filing their Bond with the Clerk in the form as required by law in the cumulative or total amount of \$10,000 which sum shall include the previous Bond filed herein, with the present deposit of \$500 cash being a sufficient cash deposit.

SIGNED ~~AND ENTERED~~ this 25th day of July, 1977, at Houston, Harris County, Texas.

Robert O'Connor  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

APPROVED BOTH AS TO FORM AND SUBSTANCE:

JAMES GOUGH  
United States Attorney

By: Robert Darden  
ROBERT DARDEN  
Assistant United States Attorney  
Attorney in Charge for the Secretary  
of the Interior and The Comptroller  
of the Currency  
(713) 226 4745

MOORE & LAURENCE

By: Robert M. Moore  
ROBERT M. MOORE  
800 Pennzoil Place, South Tower  
Houston, Texas 77002  
Attorney for Plaintiffs Galveston  
Historical Foundation, Inc. and  
Peter H. Brink  
(713) 223 1377                      -and-

500 First Hutchings Sealy National  
Bank Building  
Galveston, Texas 77550  
(713) 763 2340

APPROVED AS TO FORM ONLY:

MILLS, SHIRLEY, McMICKEN & ECKEL

By: S. David  
For the firm  
700 First Hutchings-Sealy National  
Bank Building  
Galveston, Texas 77550  
Attorneys for Defendants First  
Hutchings-Sealy National Bank and  
Olshan Demolishing Company, Inc.





File 57 and H.D. NAL

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

2 AUG 1977

Honorable James Gough  
United States Attorney  
Attention: Mr. Robert Darden  
P.O. Box 61129  
Houston, Texas 77208

re: Galveston Historical Foundation,  
Inc., and Peter H. Brink v. First  
Hutchings - Sealy National Bank,  
et al., C.A. No. H-77-1105 in the  
United States District Court for  
the Southern District of Texas,  
Houston Division

Dear Mr. Gough:

We are writing with regard to an Order of Preliminary Injunction and Order of Mandamus that we have received, as filed July 25, 1977, with regard to the above captioned case. This letter is to advise you how the Department of the Interior proposes to proceed to comply with this order and to request your cooperation and assistance in that regard.

After discussions and agreement with representatives of the National Park Service, we are agreed to a three step process of compliance. This Department will immediately undertake a technical evaluation to determine whether the E.L. Ufford Building, 303-309 23rd Street at the southwest corner of Mechanic and 23rd Street in Galveston, Texas, contains significant data that may be irrevocably lost or destroyed. This evaluation will be made available to you, and with your permission to the other Defendants in this proceeding and to representatives of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.





Following the completion of the technical evaluation of this building, this Department will assist the other defendants to seek the comments of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, as we believe is contemplated by the Court's order.

Upon receipt of the Council's comments and due deliberation concerning them, should the other defendants determine to proceed with the demolition of the building, this Department will then promptly undertake appropriate data recovery and data preservation activities and provide notice of completion of that activity to you. At that point, we would request that the United States Attorney's Office prepare such additional documents as may be necessary to inform the Court of the actions we have taken to comply with its order and to seek the dismissal of this Department from any further responsibilities thereunder.

If this approach is acceptable to you, we request that you discuss it with the other defendants to the case and that you request their cooperation and assistance as outlined above.

We appreciate the difficulties your office has faced in defending our interests and we particularly appreciate the cooperative and thoughtful efforts of Mr. Darden. We would be happy to provide such additional information as may be appropriate. If you have any further questions please contact Mr. Peter Raynor of this office 202-343-7957.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) James D. Webb

James D. Webb  
Acting Associate Solicitor  
Conservation and Wildlife

bcc:  
Secretary's file  
Director, National Park Service  
Regional Solicitor, Atlanta  
Field Solicitor, Santa Fe  
Acting Attorney General Mooreman, Justice  
780 - Sten  
880 - Thorman  
772  
773

Chron-C&W (2)  
File  
PRaynor:nh 8/2/77



File!

Southwest Region  
P.O. Box 728  
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

H34-C

APR 9 - 1971

HR

Mr. Marvin E. Tong, Jr.,  
Executive Director  
The Centre on the Strand  
2127 Strand  
Galveston, Texas 77550

Dear Mr. Tong:

We were very pleased to receive your letter of March 30, 1971.

The backbone of the preservation of our historic patrimony lies in the efforts of such diverse interests as private citizens, historic groups and societies, and state and local political subdivisions. Happily a great deal of preservation of our historical culture is performed by such groups as The Centre on the Strand.

We are pleased to let you know that objective number one, mentioned in the second paragraph of your letter, has been accomplished. The Strand Historic District was entered on the National Register of Historic Places on January 25, 1970. A folder explaining this program and its meanings and effects is enclosed.

The Strand Historic District was nominated to the National Register by the Texas State Historical Survey Committee which is the official state agency in all matters of historic preservation for the State of Texas.

Mr. Truett Latimer is Executive Director of the Texas State Historical Survey Committee and the State Liaison Officer for historic preservation.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 authorized a matching grants-in-aid program to aid the States in historic preservation, survey, planning, and development. The National Park Service administers this program in collaboration with the State Liaison Officer of each State.

We would like to suggest that, if you have not already done so, you



contact Mr. Truett Latimer, Executive Director, Texas State Historical Survey Committee, Post Office Box 12276, Capitol Station, Austin, Texas 78711 for full particulars as to the buildings and areas comprising The Strand Historic District and possible planning programs involving the district. Quite a bit of detailed survey has been accomplished by the Texas State Historical Survey Committee in the Galveston area.

Sincerely yours,  
(SIGNED)

Charles K. Boatner  
Acting Director

cc:

Director, WASO (2)

Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places, WASO

Mr. Truett Latimer, Executive Director, Texas State Historical Survey Committee, Post Office Box 12276, Capitol Station, Austin, Texas 78711





HK  
H - Mr. Urey

## THE COUNTY OF GALVESTON

201 COUNTY COURTHOUSE  
GALVESTON, TEXAS 77550



RAY HOLBROOK  
COUNTY JUDGE

August 10, 1971

Mr. J. E. Jenson, Associate Director  
National Park Service  
U. S. Department of the Interior  
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Jenson:

I read in the Galveston News on July 20, 1971, your announcement that the National Park Service has agreed to fund and prepare a Pilot Master Plan for the Galveston Centre on The Strand sometime in the next several months. I am writing to you on behalf of the Galveston County Historical Survey Committee to inquire into the procedure that was followed in obtaining this grant and to determine what the Master Plan will include.

Through the efforts of the Galveston County Historical Survey Committee and the Texas State Historical Survey Committee, Mr. Truett Latimer, Executive Director, was able to place The Strand on the National Register. The County Historical Survey Committee has been working on a preservation plan in conjunction with the State for five blocks of The Strand which were placed on the National Register. Because of our long standing interest and efforts we would like very much to be kept informed as to what the Master Plan that the National Park Service will undertake is and how the County Historical Survey Committee could be helpful in the project. We also feel that input from the County Historical Survey Committee will be essential in any Master Plan that you prepare and this is to officially request that you contact me or the Committee Chairman, Mrs. Edward Fugger, Jr. when this project gets under way.

I am also interested in how this matter was approved by the National Park Service without having it reviewed by Mr. Latimer or the Houston - Galveston Area Council, which is the Regional Planning Council for this area, and through which we have been informed every Federal project must pass to be sure that it is in accordance with the local plan for the area. As far as a Preservation Plan for Galveston County and The Strand are concerned, we are committed to follow the State Plan that is now being prepared by Mr. Latimer and his staff in accordance with the U. S. Department of the Interior requirements for Federal funding of projects eligible for preservation as Historic Sites or Places.

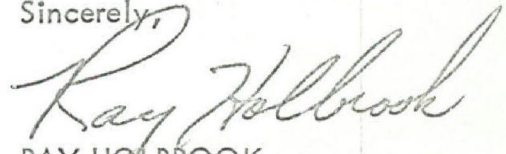


J. E. Jenson August 10, 1971

Page 2

Thank you very much for your assistance in this matter. I sincerely hope you will be able to furnish me additional information on this project.

Sincerely,



RAY HOLBROOK

RH:sm

cc: Mrs. Edward Fugger, Jr.  
Mr. Truett Latimer



H34-HR

SEP 2 1971

*Galveston Co Tex*

Hon. Ray Holbrook  
County Judge  
The County of Galveston  
201 County Courthouse  
Galveston, Texas 77550

Dear Judge Holbrook:

Associate Director Jensen has asked me to answer your letter of August 10 inquiring about the pilot master plan that the National Park Service will prepare for the Galveston Centre on the Strand.

Planning assistance for this project is being provided by the Southwest Regional Office of the Park Service in Santa Fe, New Mexico, under our State assistance program, and thus does not directly involve the grants-in-aid program administered by the National Register. Even though the Strand is part of a National Register listing, officials in Santa Fe did not interpret this aid as being for a historic preservation project but rather for a museum planning project. We can therefore understand their failure to ascertain whether the project was consistent with the State historic preservation plan or whether Director Marvin Tong had coordinated with Mr. Latimer in making his request.

Your letter serves to emphasize a need to remind our regional officials to check all such planning requests with the statewide plans and insure that applicants for such assistance have consulted with the State Liaison Officers. Dr. Ernest Allen Connally, Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, has informed Mr. Latimer of the circumstances surrounding this incident. He has also asked the Director, Southwest Region, to inform you of the nature of the assistance that can be given by that office.

We are returning an application from Mr. Benito Lopez Loubet for a permit to operate a mobile business establishment on the public beaches of the State of Texas. This was inadvertently sent to us with your letter to Mr. Jensen.



*Cattanach 9/2/71*

We appreciate very much your bringing to our attention the problems concerning the Galveston Centre project.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Murtagh, Esq.

William J. Murtagh  
Keeper of the National  
Register

Enclosure

cc:

Mr. Truett Latimer, Executive Director, Texas State Historical Survey  
Committee, Post Office Box 12276, Capitol Station, Austin, Texas  
78711 w/cy inc.

Director, Southwest Region w/cy inc.

I-Mr. Winge  
HR-w/cy inc.

G.CATTANACH:dyw

9/2/71

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HR



Strand

# Galveston Historical Foundation, Inc.

Organized in 1871 • Chartered and Incorporated in 1954

P.O. BOX 302 • GALVESTON, TEXAS 77553

Ph. (713) 765-7834

Dear GHF Member:

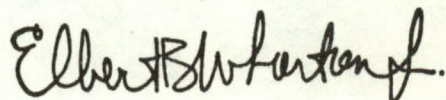
Through the generosity of the Masonry Institute of Houston-Galveston, we are able to send you this handsome booklet about the architectural work of Galveston's Nicholas Clayton. Nearly all of the landmarks featured in the booklet are in Galveston and standing today.

We hope you are as pleased with the quality of the booklet as we are, and will treasure it as a reminder of Clayton's genius and of the irreplaceable landmarks we have in Galveston. We are indebted to the Masonry Institute, Rosenberg Library, Drexel Turner, and Stephen Fox for making this booklet possible.

Also enclosed is a package regarding a new full-color monthly magazine about historical preservation: American Preservation. The first issue of this magazine will feature an extensive article, with many photos, about Galveston's East End Historical District. We hope you will look over the information carefully.

With best regards,

Yours truly,



Dr. Elbert B. Whorton, Jr.  
President

(Please note that subsequent research has established that the 1881-82 Kauffman & Runge - Stewart Title Building, recently renovated by Stewart Title, was designed by Eugene T. Heiner rather than by Nicholas Clayton.)

EBW/cam  
enclosures



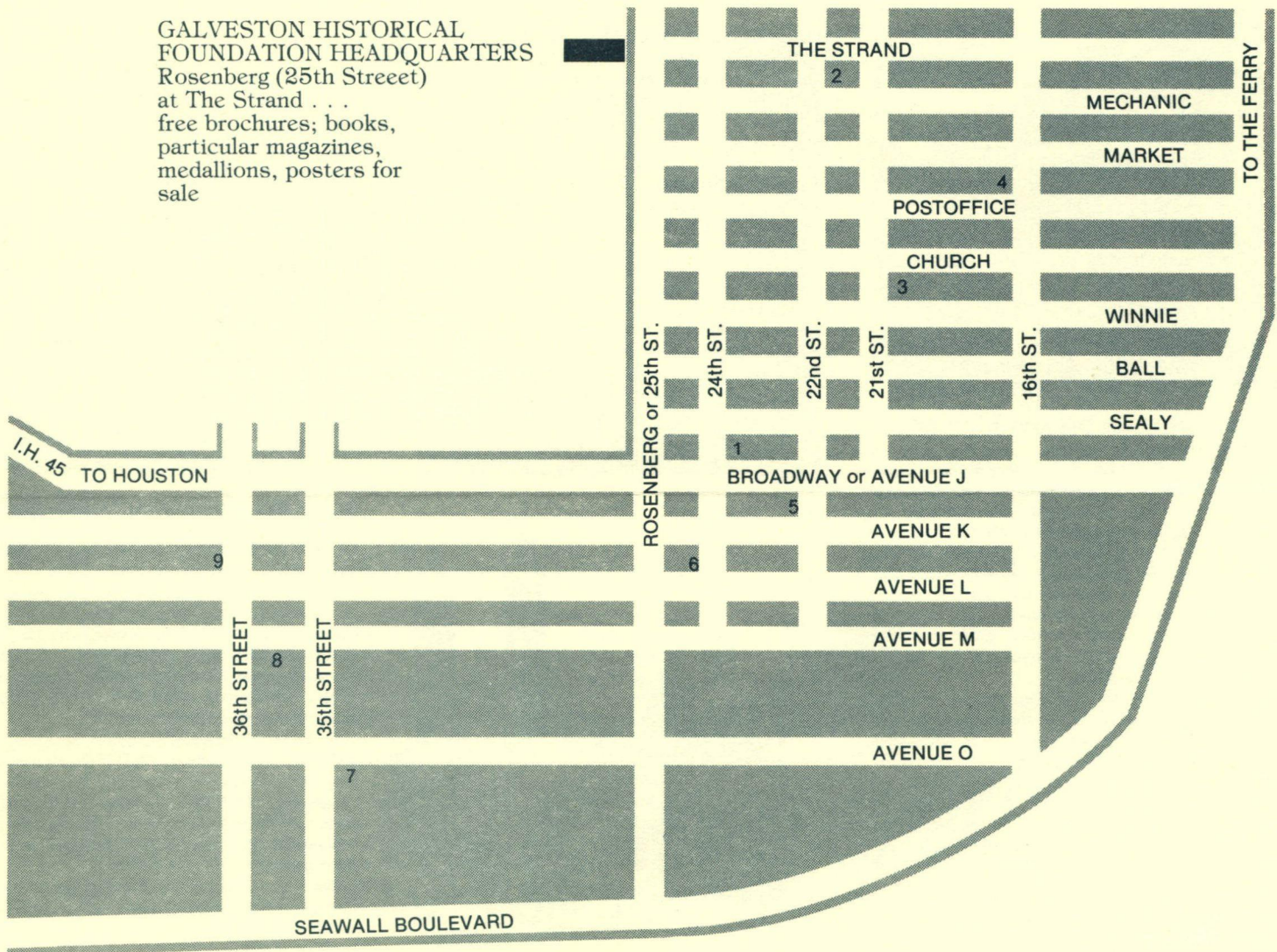
# SPECIAL SUMMER TOURS ON SATURDAYS

*Strand*

*Galveston*

- 1 ASHTON VILLA, 24th Street and Broadway  
Listed on the National Register of Historic Places  
TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION Historical Marker
- 2 TRUEHEART-ADRIANCE BUILDING, 210 Kempner (22nd Street)  
Listed on the National Register of Historic Places  
TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION Historical Marker
- 3 ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL, Moody (21st Street) and Church Street  
Listed on the National Register of Historic Places  
TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION Historical Marker
- 4 LANDES - McDONOUGH HOUSE, 1602 Postoffice  
TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION Historical Marker
- 5 ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Kempner (22nd Street) and Avenue K
- 6 SWEENEY - ROYSTON HOUSE, 2402 Avenue L
- 7 SYDNOR - POWHATAN HOUSE, 3427 Avenue O  
Listed on the National Register of Historic Places  
TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION Historical Marker
- 8 AUSTIN - GARRETT HOUSE, 3517 Avenue M
- 9 GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 36th Street and Avenue L  
TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION Historical Marker

GALVESTON HISTORICAL  
FOUNDATION HEADQUARTERS  
Rosenberg (25th Street)  
at The Strand . . .  
free brochures; books,  
particular magazines,  
medallions, posters for  
sale



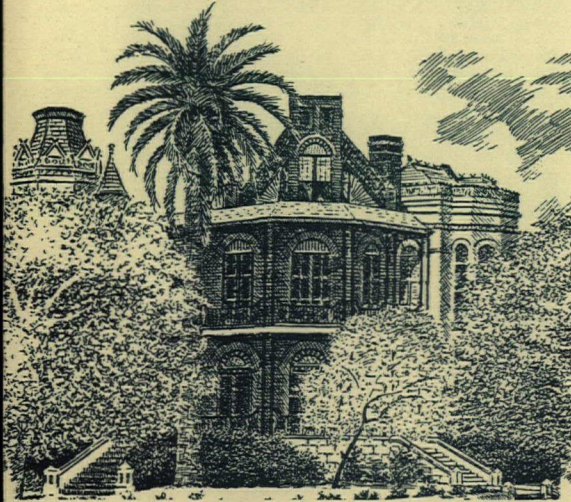




**ASHTON VILLA, 24th Street and Broadway**  
Galveston's Official Bicentennial Information Center

The Italianate Villa on Broadway Boulevard was the residence of the prominent, early Galvestonian, James Moreau Brown. In 1859, he built the home with bricks from his own brickyard, then named the Villa for Isaac Ashton, a Revolutionary forebearer of Mrs. Brown. During the latter half of the 19th Century, it was a glittering social center of the "Queen City of the Southwest".

Members of the Brown family lived in the house until 1928 when it was sold to the El Mina Shrine. In 1971, the City of Galveston saved the Villa from destruction and leased the restoration and maintenance to the Galveston Historical Foundation. After careful and extensive restoration of the main house to its original elegance, Ashton Villa was opened to the public in July of 1974. Open daily for guided tours during June, July and August. The remainder of the year Ashton Villa is closed on Tuesdays and certain holidays. The tour includes a multi-media documentary of the "1900 Storm" in the old carriage house.



**THE LANDES-McDONOUGH HOUSE, 1602 Postoffice**

Built in 1886, this Richardson Romanesque pressed brick structure was designed by the Houston/Galveston architect, George E. Dickey, of the Dickey and Helmich firm.

Except for the remains of delicate, double columns of cast iron on the gallery—which the owner hopes to replace—the general architectural effect is one of mass. The mansard tower, turrets, oriel, cornices, gable end and windows with arched dripstones are individually notable features.

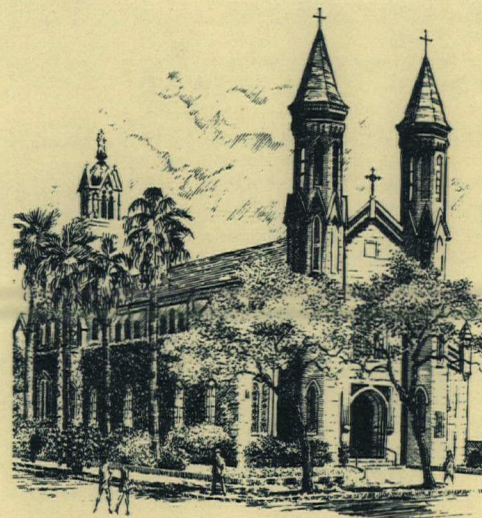
H.A. Landes, the builder, was a wealthy grocery wholesaler, cotton factor and shipper and lived in the house until 1909 when the Landes left Galveston. John P. McDonough, proprietor of McDonough Iron Works, was so impressed with the iron work that he bought the mansion and lived there with his family for the next fifty years. Having come to Galveston since childhood and determined to have one of the old mansions, the present owner is devoted to the restoration of the old house. He has collected many antiques and objet d'art which furnish the residence.

**THE EDWARD T. AUSTIN - GARRETT HOUSE, 3517 Avenue M**

This outstanding classical cottage was built in 1857 or shortly thereafter. Purely restored and furnished, the house is a raised one-story with a central hall plan and a pedimented gallery. Exterior symmetry and proportions are extremely fine. Although the house is not large, the interiors are elegant with simple ceiling medallions, deeply recessed ceiling mouldings, panels beneath the windows, and well proportioned fireplaces. The front door flanked by sidelights, the oblong window light, and classical antae are notable.

The house is filled with antique furnishings from the owner's family and other collected pieces from old Galveston houses.

The screened porch on the rear of the house provides access from three rooms and looks down on a lovely garden setting with grapefruit tree, blooming oleanders, and well-groomed seasonal beds.



**ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL, Moody (21st Street) and Church Street**

St. Mary's Cathedral is the Southwest's earliest example of Gothic Revival architecture, Texas' first Catholic Cathedral, and Galveston's oldest existing church building. Begun in 1847, and built with bricks sent by the Belgian people, the Cathedral was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary on November 26, 1848, by John Odin, C.M., Galveston's first bishop. During the Battle of Galveston, January 1, 1863, the Cathedral was damaged and caused the second bishop of the Galveston Diocese, Bishop Claude Dubuis, C.M., to remark: "The Cathedral is riddled with bullets. Only on dry days can I say mass within its walls".

In 1876 Nicholas J. Clayton designed the transept tower and in 1878 a statue of Mary, Star of the Sea, was placed atop the tower as a protection against storm and the seas. The two front towers were heightened in 1884 under the direction of Nicholas Clayton to bring them into proper proportion with the central tower. The building was heavily damaged during the 1900 Storm, and Clayton again supervised the repairs.

Used for continuous worship for the past 128 years, St. Mary's Cathedral is now being restored and her historic and religious value preserved. Docent for guided tour of St. Mary's available only at 11:00, 12:30 and 2:30.

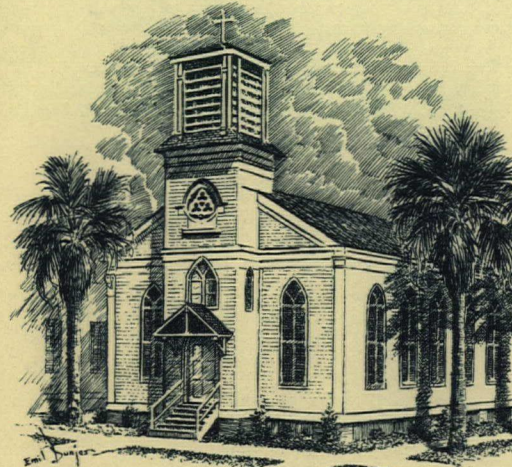


**TRUEHEART-ADRIANCE BUILDING, 210 Kempner (22nd Street)**

The Trueheart - Adriance Building is one of the finest small office buildings designed by the first professional architect of the state, Galveston's Nicholas J. Clayton. The Italianate Renaissance building was built in 1882 for the H.M. Trueheart General Land Company, the oldest and largest real estate firm in Texas, established in 1857. Clayton's use of lavish surface decoration with pressed bricks of different molds and a variety

of abstract geometrical patterns created great interest for the Trueheart firm, which at that time represented some 3 million acres of land throughout the state. The firm became a partnership of Trueheart, John Adriance and Lucian Minor, who later drowned in the 1900 Storm. The business was maintained for almost 100 years. Through the years, the second floor was leased to attorneys; John and Charles Stubbs occupied offices there for over 50 years.

In 1969, the Junior League of Galveston Inc. purchased the building and with its restoration completed in 1971, the League's efforts began The Strand revitalization. The second floor houses headquarters and board room for the Junior League and, for their Bicentennial project, the lower floor is open as the 1882 Soup and Sandwich Shoppe.



**GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 36th Street and Avenue L**

Grace Episcopal Church began as a mission chapel of Trinity Church in 1874, and by 1876 the Chapel became an independent parish and Grace Church was organized. The congregation received its present beautiful structure as a bequest of Henry Rosenberg on November 17, 1895. Considered to be one of the best examples of early Gothic Revival architecture found in the country, the structure designed by Nicholas J. Clayton is built of broken face Leon limestone with a square-topped crenellated bell tower and an outstanding wheel window.

The Reredos and Altar, together with the Bishop's Chair, the Credence, the Clergy Seats in the Choir, and the Communion Rail are all hand-carved. They have been described as probably the richest ever installed in a church in the South. All of the woodwork in the Sanctuary and Chancel is virtually irreplaceable. In the center of the Reredos are two bronze castings, the lower representing the Birth of Christ and the upper, the Crucifixion.

The congregation of Grace Church is always delighted to welcome visitors. The Church is open all day every day. Please feel free to visit any time. There is no charge.

**THE SWEENEY-ROYSTON HOUSE, 2402 Avenue L**

The story and a half Victorian cottage was built in 1885 by James Moreau Brown of Ashton Villa for his daughter, Mathilda, when she married Thomas H. Sweeney. The house was owned from 1911 until 1954 by Judge Mart H. Royston, a prominent admiralty lawyer who resided here with his two sisters. The present owners have been restoring the home since 1968.

Outstanding features of the house include the ship's wheel design in the front porch balustrade, the beautiful entry doors with leaded circles of beveled glass, the fireplace in the second parlour with the jeweled stained glass window above the mantel, and complex dormer windows.

On display is a ten room Victorian doll house designed and built by B.J. Hamilton. Featured in the doll house are parquet floors, electric lights, stained glass windows, and dolls dressed in period costumes.

Because of the house's unique design and interesting collection of antiques and dolls, the Sweeney-Royston House is of interest to both young and old.



**ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Kempner (22nd Street) and Avenue K**

The massive doors, handsomely carved altars, and unusual coffered ceilings reflect the skillful hands of the German immigrants who built St. Joseph's Church in 1859. After surviving, but suffering damage in the 1900 Storm, the church was repaired and enlarged. In 1968, after 109 years as a place of worship, St. Joseph's was closed to become a warehouse, and her altars, pews and statues were sold at public auction. To

save the special heritage of the church, the Galveston Historical Foundation leased the building and recovered almost all of the furnishings in an attempt to restore the church to its original state. St. Joseph's Church is used now for meetings, tours, and once a year during Lent, St. Joseph's Mass is celebrated in the church. Other special group tours may be arranged through the Galveston Historical Foundation's Bicentennial Heritage Tours.

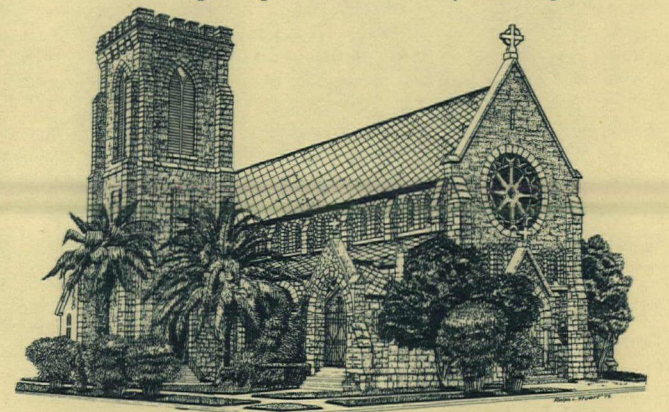


**SYDNOR - POWHATAN HOUSE, 3427 Avenue O**

The Sydnor-Powhatan House, one of the oldest residences in Galveston, is a classical example of Greek Revival architecture. Its structural drawings were filed in the Library of Congress in 1936. That survey suggested the date of construction from 1834 to 1840. However, in the absence of documented proof, it is generally accepted as being built around 1847. It is believed that Col. John S. Sydnor, an early mayor of Galveston, built the house for his home, but later used it as a family hotel. The Powhatan name comes from the tribe of Indians in Virginia, where Mr. Sydnor was born.

In 1893 the house was divided into three sections and the main portion, which is the Sydnor-Powhatan House, was moved to its present location. This site is property once owned by Gail Borden of condensed milk fame. One section burned, and the other may be seen at the corner of 35th Street and Avenue R.

The Galveston Garden Club bought the property in 1965 and use the house for Garden Club meetings. For the summer, additional days for tours are Tuesdays and Fridays from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Special tours also may be arranged.





Now The Strand is coming alive once more. Eat and shop at the **1882 Soup and Sandwich Shoppe** and the **Old Strand Emporium**, with sandwiches, imported beers, wines, and delicatessen items. Browse for hours at the **Strand Surplus Center** with over 3000 authentic items. See the free exhibits at the **Arts Center on The Strand**, **The Arts Studio**, **Loft-on-Strand Gallery**, and the **Historical Foundation** headquarters. Eat at the **Cafe Torrefe**, and browse at **Vernon Pat's Antique Shop**, **The Strand Greenery**, and **The Place**, a fine women's boutique. And opening this July are **Warner's on The Strand**, a fine Victorian pub, and **Thorne's**, a superb continental restaurant. Watch for other openings. See you on The Strand!

The Strand of Galveston, once "The Wall Street of the Southwest," contains one of the finest concentrations of 19th Century iron-front commercial buildings in the United States. In the 1850's-1890's The Strand and the Great Port of Galveston were the center of commercial activity for all of Texas and much of the Southwest.

## THE STRAND LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

### NINE 19TH CENTURY STRUCTURES

Former SPECIAL FRIDAY PACKAGE—Galveston  
Historical Homes Tour—sponsored by the  
Galveston Chamber of Commerce

SATURDAYS ONLY!

JUNE, JULY and AUGUST - 1976

TOUR PACKAGE PRICE: \$6.00 Adults  
\$1.00 Children ages  
6 through 14

Tickets may be used on any Saturday in  
June, July and August, but each listed structure  
may be visited only once on each ticket.

HOURS: 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

SELF-GUIDED TOUR: You may begin the tour  
in any structure.

#### STRUCTURES ON TOUR:

Ashton Villa  
24th Street and Broadway  
Trueheart - Adriance Building  
210 Kempner (22nd Street)  
St. Mary's Cathedral  
Moody (21st Street) and Church Street  
Landes - McDonough House  
1602 Postoffice  
St. Joseph's Church  
Kempner (22nd Street) and Avenue K  
Sweeney - Royston House  
2402 Avenue L  
Sydnor - Powhatan House  
3427 Avenue O  
Austin - Garrett House  
3517 Avenue M  
Grace Episcopal Church  
36th Street and Avenue L

Tour co-ordinated by the  
Galveston Historical Foundation

For information call the  
Galveston Historical Foundation  
765-7834  
or write P.O. Box 302, Galveston, Texas 77553

### OTHER STRUCTURES AND SITES OF HISTORICAL INTEREST—

#### WITH REGULAR VISITING HOURS:

American National Insurance Company  
20th Street and Market  
TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
Historical Marker  
Hours: 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily

Galveston County Historical Museum  
2219 Market  
TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
Historical Marker  
Hours: 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.  
Wednesday through Sunday  
By appointment

Walter Gresham House - Bishop's Palace  
1402 Broadway  
Listed on the National Register of Historic Places  
TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
Historical Marker  
Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., closed Tuesdays

Rosenberg Library Archives and Rare Book Room  
2310 Sealy  
TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
Historical Marker  
Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
Tuesday through Saturday

1877 First National Bank Building -  
Galveston Arts Center on The Strand  
202 Kempner (22nd Street) at The Strand  
Hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
Monday through Friday

#### WITHOUT REGULAR VISITING HOURS:

The Cradle  
29th Street and Avenue O  
1894 Grand Opera House  
2020 Postoffice  
Listed on the National Register of Historic Places  
Old Federal Building  
20th Street and Postoffice  
Listed on the National Register of Historic Places  
The Samuel May Williams House  
3601 Avenue P  
Listed on the National Register of Historic Places  
TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
Historical Marker

#### WALKING TOURS OF TWO SPECIALLY ZONED HISTORICAL AREAS:

East End Historical District  
Listed on the National Register of Historic Places  
Silk Stocking Historical District

The Galveston Historical Foundation  
is working everyday to save and revitalize all of the fine  
19th Century historical areas of our island. . . projects include:

THE STRAND REVOLVING FUND, STRAND PLANNING  
ASHTON VILLA; RENOVATION OF BALL ROOM  
SAMUEL MAY WILLIAMS HOUSE  
ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH  
THE 1877 SQUARE RIGGER, "THE ELISSA"  
1891 BEISSNER HOUSE

PROGRAMS OF GHF:  
Galveston Bicentennial Heritage Tours  
Educational Programs  
Events  
Membership - Volunteers  
Research Facility

ENLARGEMENT OF HISTORICAL DISTRICTS  
COMPREHENSIVE HISTORICAL SURVEY  
All of these efforts are in honor of the Bicentennial and Beyond.  
CELEBRATE AMERICA!





SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE

1. STATE	Texas
COUNTY	Galveston
TOWN	Galveston XXXXX
STREET NO.	303-309 23rd Street, SW corner Mechanic
ORIGINAL OWNER	Edward L. Ufford
ORIGINAL USE	Commercial
PRESENT OWNER	Gulf Properties, Inc.
PRESENT USE	Vacant
WALL CONSTRUCTION	Brick
NO. OF STORIES	Three

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY	
2. NAME	E. L. Ufford Building
DATE OR PERIOD	1860
STYLE	Vernacular
ARCHITECT	John Brown (probably)
BUILDER	John Brown
3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE	

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION	OPEN TO PUBLIC	Yes
<p>One of the few surviving pre-Civil War commercial buildings, the Ufford building is architecturally significant because it retains most of its original decorative trim on the front facade.</p> <p>Edward L. Ufford, auction and commission merchant, owned this property as early as 1843 at which time he leased a portion of it, presumably with a building thereon, to W. R. Wilson. In 1848 the building standing on the lot was "occupied by Edward S. Wood as a Dwelling and Store House."</p> <p>On October 23, 1860, Ufford signed a contract with John Brown, a local builder of note, to erect "two brick stores" on the property. These were adjoining or row stores with identical facades and which now stand on the site. The northern store was apparently completed in late February, 1861, and the other shortly thereafter. A small cornerstone at the second floor line on the northeast corner reading "E. L. U. 1860" may be seen today.</p> <p>Referred to in contemporary advertisements of the period as "Ufford's Iron Front Fireproof Buildings", these stores indeed survived the numerous conflagrations in Galveston, including the famous Moro Castle Fire of 1869.</p> <p>The building is rectangular with a double hipped roof. The lower floor facade consists of brick piers clad in cast iron with moulded recessed panels and modified Corinthian capitals. Undoubtedly the interstices were originally filled with double-leaved doors.</p> <p>The upper window openings are spanned by flat lintels with moulded cast-iron labels. The corbeled parapet is enriched with brick dentils below the coping.</p>		
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE	Endangered	Interior Fair Exterior Good

6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)	7. PHOTOGRAPH
8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC. Galveston County Deed Records: C/289, F/560, P/224, T/59-60, S/214.	9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER John C. Garner, Jr., Director Galveston Historical Foundation Preservation Program 302 Texas Building Galveston, Texas 77550 DATE OF RECORD July 3, 1969



HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. TX-3296 E-3

HABS  
TEX  
84-6ALV,  
38E-3



*Strand Historic District, Galveston, Galveston Co.  
Principal (N) & W sides, 1967.  
photo by Allen Stross.*



NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK  
BIENNIAL VISIT REPORT

SITE The Strand Historic District

LOCATION Galveston, TX

DAY(S) VISITED August 10, 1977  
Month Day(s) Year

VISITED BY Thomas E. Lubbert  
(Name)

Superintendent  
(Title)

P. O. Box 7408, Beaumont, TX 77706  
(Address)

838-0271 ext. 373  
(Phone Number)

PERSON(S) CONTACTED, WITH TITLE(S) \_\_\_\_\_

Jeff Hinkley, Urban Planner, Dept. of Planning & Environmental Services

Peter Brink, Executive Director, Galveston Historical District

REPORT SUBMITTED BY:

Name Thomas E. Lubbert

Title Superintendent

Signature Thomas E. Lubbert

Date 8/16/77



REPORT

- I. Did you have any difficulty making contact with the owner or administrator in advance of your visit? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No x If yes, please describe:

However, Galveston has just hired a new city manager, Mr. Tom Muehlenbeck, who came on duty August 1, 1977, and is not yet familiar with the various historic district activities. Mr. Brink was easily contacted without any problems.

- II. Did you feel that your visit was welcome? yes \_\_\_\_\_ not welcome? \_\_\_\_\_  
If not, please describe circumstances:

- III. Was the material provided by SWRO ample and helpful? Yes x No \_\_\_\_\_  
If not, please explain:

- IV. Approximately how long did you spend at the site? one hour

- V. Please describe the condition of the site (structure(s), grounds, furnishings, etc.)

The Strand District is undergoing a considerable amount of reconstruction and refurbishing. All that I saw appeared to be good quality work.

- VI. Based on the reasons for the original designation, is it your opinion that the integrity of the site is being adequately maintained? Yes x No \_\_\_\_\_  
If no, please explain:

- VII. Please describe in detail the management of the site (owner-managed, employee-managed, government-managed, etc.):

The district is directed by a private historic foundation providing leadership and guidance. They appear to have received excellent cooperation from property owners in the district.

- VIII. In your opinion, is the site management adequate? Yes x No \_\_\_\_\_ If you have any reservations, please describe:



IX. Is the site used for commercial purposes? Yes ☒ No ☐ If yes, does this present any problems related to maintaining the integrity of the site? Yes ☐ No ☒ If yes, please describe:

X. Please describe any financial problems related to the site:  
None that I know of but costs of restoration are getting higher all the time.

XI. What other problems did you encounter, if any?  
None

XII. What specific suggestions, if any, did you make to the owner or administrator?  
I discussed the upcoming dedication of the area with Mr. Brink to see if he had any particular date in mind, however, the Strand District like the East End District is also constructing a small park in the area to mount and display the plaque. He thought they might be ready before the East End District but felt it would be better to have both dedications at the same time.

XIII. What follow-up action do you suggest for the SWRO and/or others?  
None.

XIV. Is there any urgency regarding the suggested action? Yes ☐ No ☒  
If yes, please clarify:

XV. If this site is being managed under the terms of a signed agreement, has the plaque been mounted? Yes ☐ No ☒ If yes, describe exact location. If no, please explain why it has not been accepted or not been mounted. Also, describe location of the Certificate.

(See # XII)

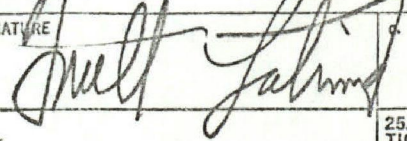
Questions?

(PLEASE ENCLOSE PHOTOS, CLIPPINGS, COPIES OF CORRESPONDENCE, OR ANY OTHER MATERIALS WHICH WILL SUPPLEMENT THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN THE REPORT)



FEDERAL ASSISTANCE		2. APPLICANT'S APPLICATION	a. NUMBER 00213-00	3. STATE APPLICATION IDENTIFIER	a. NUMBER 604-17026
1. TYPE OF ACTION (Mark appropriate box) <input type="checkbox"/> PREAPPLICATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> APPLICATION <input type="checkbox"/> NOTIFICATION OF INTENT (Opt.) <input type="checkbox"/> REPORT OF FEDERAL ACTION		b. DATE Year month day 19 76 12 28		b. DATE Year month day 19 76 6 1	
4. LEGAL APPLICANT/RECIPIENT		a. Applicant Name : St. Historic Preservation Office		5. FEDERAL EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NO. 74-6016195	
b. Organization Unit : Tx. Historical Commission		c. Street/P.O. Box : P.O. Box 12276		6. PRO-GRAM (From Federal Catalog)	
d. City : Austin		e. County : Travis		a. NUMBER 1 5 0 9 0 4	
f. State : Texas		g. ZIP Code: 78711		b. TITLE Historic Preservation	
h. Contact Person (Name & telephone No.) : Truett Latimer (512)475-3094					
7. TITLE AND DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT'S PROJECT The Strand Historic District: Mensing Bros. Bldg.; Galveston Co., Tx.; Development Project-Phs. I. Work includes the reconstruction of the wooden sidewalk awning, pouring of a new concrete sidewalk & steps, & partial restoration of the exterior of the bldg.: repointing of brick, replastering, repair of windows, doors, & metal window shutters. Source of nonfederal match is the owners.		8. TYPE OF APPLICANT/RECIPIENT A-State B-Interstate C-Substate D-District E-County F-School District G-Special Purpose District H-Community Action Agency I-Higher Educational Institution J-Indian Tribe K-Other (Specify):		Enter appropriate letter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A	
10. AREA OF PROJECT IMPACT (Names of cities, counties, States, etc.) Texas		11. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS BENEFITING 12,000,000		12. TYPE OF APPLICATION A-New B-Renewal C-Revision D-Continuation E-Augmentation Enter appropriate letter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A	
13. PROPOSED FUNDING		14. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF:		15. TYPE OF CHANGE (For 12c or 12e) A-Increase Dollars B-Decrease Dollars C-Increase Duration D-Decrease Duration E-Cancellation F-Other (Specify):	
a. FEDERAL \$ 20,000 .00		a. APPLICANT 10		Enter appropriate letter(s) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
b. APPLICANT 62,500 .00		b. PROJECT 9			
c. STATE .00		16. PROJECT START DATE Year month day 19 76 12 34		17. PROJECT DURATION 36 Months	
d. LOCAL .00		18. ESTIMATED DATE TO BE SUBMITTED TO FEDERAL AGENCY 19 76 12 28		19. EXISTING FEDERAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER 48-76-00213-00	
e. OTHER .00					
f. TOTAL \$ 82,500 .00					
20. FEDERAL AGENCY TO RECEIVE REQUEST (Name, City, State, ZIP code) OAHF, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. 20240		21. REMARKS ADDED <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No			
22. THE APPLICANT CERTIFIES THAT a. To the best of my knowledge and belief, data in this preapplication/application are true and correct, the document has been duly authorized by the governing body of the applicant and the applicant will comply with the attached assurances if the assistance is approved. b. If required by OMB Circular A-95 this application was submitted, pursuant to instructions therein, to appropriate clearinghouses and all responses are attached: <input type="checkbox"/> None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Response attached		a) Houston-Galveston Area Council of Governments (2) (3)			
23. CERTIFYING REPRESENTATIVE Truett Latimer, State Historic Preservation Officer		b. SIGNATURE 		c. DATE SIGNED Year month day 19 76 12 28	
24. AGENCY NAME Department of Interior		25. APPLICATION RECEIVED Year month day 19 77 1 13			
26. ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT National Park Service		27. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE Grants Administration Div.		28. FEDERAL APPLICATION IDENTIFICATION	
29. ADDRESS 18th & C Streets NW., Washington, D.C. 20240		30. FEDERAL GRANT IDENTIFICATION 48-76-00213-00			
31. ACTION TAKEN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. AWARDED <input type="checkbox"/> b. REJECTED <input type="checkbox"/> c. RETURNED FOR AMENDMENT <input type="checkbox"/> d. DEFERRED <input type="checkbox"/> e. WITHDRAWN		32. FUNDING a. FEDERAL \$ 20,000 .00 b. APPLICANT 62,500 .00 c. STATE .00 d. LOCAL .00 e. OTHER .00 f. TOTAL \$ 82,500 .00		33. ACTION DATE Year month day 19 77 3 30	
		34. CONTACT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (Name and telephone number) Stephen D. Newman (202) 523-5472		35. STARTING DATE Year month day 19 77 3 30	
				36. ENDING DATE Year month day 19 80 3 29	
				37. REMARKS ADDED <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
38. FEDERAL AGENCY A-95 ACTION		a. In taking above action, any comments received from clearinghouses were considered. If agency response is due under provisions of Part 1, OMB Circular A-95, it has been or is being made.		b. FEDERAL AGENCY A-95 OFFICIAL (Name and telephone no.) same as #35	



FEDERAL ASSISTANCE			2. APPLICANT'S APPLICATION	a. NUMBER	3. STATE APPLICATION IDENTIFIER	a. NUMBER 704-17029	
1. TYPE OF ACTION (Mark appropriate box) <input type="checkbox"/> PREAPPLICATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> APPLICATION <input type="checkbox"/> NOTIFICATION OF INTENT (Opt) <input type="checkbox"/> REPORT OF FEDERAL ACTION			b. DATE 1977 07 07		b. DATE 1977 05 03		
4. LEGAL APPLICANT/RECIPIENT a. Applicant Name : State Historic Preservation Officer b. Organization Unit : Texas Historical Commission c. Street/P.O. Box : P.O. Box 12276 d. City : Austin e. County : Travis f. State : Texas g. ZIP Code: 78711 h. Contact Person (Name & telephone No.) : Truett Latimer (512) 475-3094			5. FEDERAL EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NO. 74-6016195		6. PRO-GRAM (From Federal Catalog) a. NUMBER : 150904 b. TITLE : Historic Preservation		
7. TITLE AND DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT'S PROJECT The Strand Historic District: Blum Bldg.; Galveston, Galveston County, Tx. Development Project-Phase I. Exterior: repair and repainting of exterior cast iron columns, cornice lintels and sills; replastering; repair of windows and doors. Interior: redesign of interior to adaptively reuse space for commercial purposes. Source of match: private funds of the owners, Mr. and Mrs. George Mitchell			8. TYPE OF APPLICANT/RECIPIENT A-State B-Interstate C-Substate D-District E-City F-School District G-Special Purpose District H-Community Action Agency I-Higher Educational Institution J-Indian Tribe K-Other (Specify):		9. TYPE OF ASSISTANCE A-Basic Grant B-Supplemental Grant C-Lean D-Insurance E-Other Enter appropriate letter(s) A		
10. AREA OF PROJECT IMPACT (Names of cities, counties, States, etc.) TEXAS			11. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS BENEFITING 12,000,000		12. TYPE OF APPLICATION A-New B-Renewal C-Revision D-Continuation E-Augmentation Enter appropriate letter A		
13. PROPOSED FUNDING a. FEDERAL \$ 15,000 .00 b. APPLICANT 531,960 .00 c. STATE .00 d. LOCAL .00 e. OTHER .00 f. TOTAL \$546,960 .00			14. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF: a. APPLICANT : statewide b. PROJECT : 5 16. PROJECT START DATE Year month day 19 see #34 17. PROJECT DURATION 36 Months 18. ESTIMATED DATE TO BE SUBMITTED TO FEDERAL AGENCY 1977 07 14			15. TYPE OF CHANGE (For 12c or 12e) A-Increase Dollars B-Decrease Dollars C-Increase Duration D-Decrease Duration E-Cancellation F-Other (Specify): Enter appropriate letter(s)	
20. FEDERAL AGENCY TO RECEIVE REQUEST (Name, City, State, ZIP code) OAHF, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. 20240			21. REMARKS ADDED <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No			22. THE APPLICANT CERTIFIES THAT a. To the best of my knowledge and belief, data in this preapplication/application are true and correct, the document has been duly authorized by the governing body of the applicant and the applicant will comply with the attached assurances if the assistance is approved. b. If required by OMB Circular A-95 this application was submitted, pursuant to instructions therein, to appropriate clearinghouses and all responses are attached: (1) Governor's Office of Budget & Planning (2) Houston-Galveston Area Council (3)	
23. CERTIFYING REPRESENTATIVE Truett Latimer, State Historic Preservation Officer			b. SIGNATURE 			c. DATE SIGNED Year month day 19 77 07 07	
24. AGENCY NAME Department of the Interior			25. APPLICATION RECEIVED 1977 07 14			26. ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT National Park Service	
27. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE Grants Administration Div.			28. FEDERAL APPLICATION IDENTIFICATION			29. ADDRESS 18th and C Streets NW, Washington, D.C. 20240	
30. FEDERAL GRANT IDENTIFICATION 48-8012			31. ACTION TAKEN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. AWARDED <input type="checkbox"/> b. REJECTED <input type="checkbox"/> c. RETURNED FOR AMENDMENT <input type="checkbox"/> d. DEFERRED <input type="checkbox"/> e. WITHDRAWN			32. FUNDING a. FEDERAL \$ 15,000 .00 b. APPLICANT 531,960 .00 c. STATE .00 d. LOCAL .00 e. OTHER .00 f. TOTAL \$ 546,960 .00	
33. ACTION DATE 1977 10 01			34. CONTACT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (Name and telephone number) Stephen D. Newman 202 523-5472			35. STARTING DATE 1977 10 15 36. ENDING DATE 1980 09 30 37. REMARKS ADDED <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
38. FEDERAL AGENCY A-95 ACTION			39. In taking above action, any comments received from clearinghouses were considered. If agency response is due under provisions of Part 1, OMB Circular A-95, it has been or is being made.			40. FEDERAL AGENCY A-95 OFFICIAL (Name and telephone no.) Same as #35	



FEDERAL ASSISTANCE		2. APPLICANT'S APPLICATION	a. NUMBER	3. STATE APPLICATION IDENTIFIER	a. NUMBER
1. TYPE OF ACTION <input type="checkbox"/> PREAPPLICATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> APPLICATION (Mark appropriate box) <input type="checkbox"/> NOTIFICATION OF INTENT (Opt) <input type="checkbox"/> REPORT OF FEDERAL ACTION		b. DATE 19 78 8 25		SAI# 809-16071 b. DATE ASSIGNED 1978 8 28	
4. LEGAL APPLICANT/RECIPIENT			5. FEDERAL EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NO.		
a. Applicant Name : State Historic Preservation Office b. Organization Unit : Texas Historical Commission c. Street/P.O. Box : P.O. Box 12276 d. City : Austin e. County : Travis f. State : Texas g. ZIP Code : 78711 h. Contact Person (Name & telephone No.) : Truett Latimer (512) 475-3094			74-6016195		
7. TITLE AND DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT'S PROJECT			6. PROGRAM (From Federal Catalog)		
Strand Historic District: Marine Building Acquisition Project-Phase I The two-story, brick Victorian commercial building with distinctive Moorish arches is within the Strand Historic District, a National Historic Landmark. The project objective is to secure absolute ownership; the property will be resold by the Galveston Historical Foundation to a developer who will build a state-of-the-art structure.			a. NUMBER 1   5   •   9   0   4   b. TITLE Historic Preservation		
8. TYPE OF APPLICANT/RECIPIENT			9. TYPE OF ASSISTANCE		
A-State B-Interstate C-Substate D-District E-City F-School District G-Special Purpose District			H-Community Action Agency I-Higher Educational Institution J-Indian Tribe K-Other (Specify): Enter appropriate letter <input type="checkbox"/> A		
10. AREA OF PROJECT IMPACT (Names of cities, counties, States, etc.)			11. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS BENEFITING		
Texas, Galveston County.			12,000,000		
13. PROPOSED FUNDING			14. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF:		
a. FEDERAL \$ 50,000 .00 b. APPLICANT 55,000 .00 c. STATE .00 d. LOCAL .00 e. OTHER .00 f. TOTAL \$ 105,000 .00			a. APPLICANT statewide b. PROJECT 9 16. PROJECT START DATE 19 78 9 1 17. PROJECT DURATION 3 Months 18. ESTIMATED DATE TO BE SUBMITTED TO FEDERAL AGENCY 19 78 8 31		
15. TYPE OF CHANGE (For 12c or 12e)			16. TYPE OF APPLICATION		
A-Increase Dollars B-Decrease Dollars C-Increase Duration D-Decrease Duration E-Cancellation			A-New B-Renewal C-Revision D-Continuation E-Augmentation Enter appropriate letter <input type="checkbox"/> A		
20. FEDERAL AGENCY TO RECEIVE REQUEST (Name, City, State, ZIP code)			21. REMARKS ADDED		
OAHF, HCRS, Washington, DC 20240			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
22. THE APPLICANT CERTIFIES THAT			23. CERTIFYING REPRESENTATIVE		
a. To the best of my knowledge and belief, data in this preapplication/application are true and correct, the document has been duly authorized by the governing body of the applicant and the applicant will comply with the attached assurances if the assistance is approved.			b. If required by OMB Circular A-95 this application was submitted, pursuant to instructions therein, to appropriate clearinghouses and all responses are attached: <input type="checkbox"/> No response <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Response attached		
24. AGENCY NAME			25. APPLICATION RECEIVED		
Department of the Interior			19 78 8 28 Year month day		
26. ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT			27. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE		
HCRS			Grants Adm. Div.		
29. ADDRESS			30. FEDERAL GRANT IDENTIFICATION		
Wash., D.C. 20240			48-8C13		
31. ACTION TAKEN			32. FUNDING		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. AWARDED <input type="checkbox"/> b. REJECTED <input type="checkbox"/> c. RETURNED FOR AMENDMENT <input type="checkbox"/> d. DEFERRED <input type="checkbox"/> e. WITHDRAWN			a. FEDERAL \$ 50,000 .00 b. APPLICANT 55,000 .00 c. STATE .00 d. LOCAL .00 e. OTHER .00 f. TOTAL \$ 105,000 .00		
33. ACTION DATE			34. STARTING DATE		
19 78 10 07			19 78 10 01		
35. CONTACT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (Name and telephone number)			36. ENDING DATE		
Stephen D. Newman 202 523-5472			19 79 04 30		
37. REMARKS ADDED			38. FEDERAL AGENCY A-95 ACTION		
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No			a. In taking above action, any comments received from clearinghouses were considered. If agency response is due under provisions of Part 1, OMB Circular A-95, it has been or is being made. b. FEDERAL AGENCY A-95 OFFICIAL (Name and telephone no.) Same as #35		



# NOTIFICATION OF GRANT-IN-AID ACTION

Do Not  
Use  
This  
Space

1. STATE APPLICATION IDENTIFIER

2. (Reserved for use by State central information reception agency)

3. GRANTOR: a. Federal agency

Department of the Interior

b. Organizational unit

National Park Service

c. Administering office - (1) Name

Division of Grants

(2) Address - Street or P.O. Box

18th and C Streets, NW.

City

Washington

State

D.C.

Zip Code

20240

4. FEDERAL AGENCY GRANT IDENTIFIER:

a. Code

b. Title

48-75-00134-00

The Strand Historic District: Stewart Title Building

c. Purpose The preservation objective includes the repointing of all cracks in the masonry surface and the reinforcing of the masonry fabric with steel dowels to prevent further cracking; restoration of the cornice; repair of windows and doors; and the repainting of the masonry and wooden surface.

5. GRANTEE: a. Name

Texas Mr. Truett Latimer, Executive Director, Texas State Hist. Survey Committee

b. Address - Street or P.O. Box

P.O. Box 12276, Capitol Station

City

Austin

State

Texas

Zip Code

78711

6. GRANTEE TYPE (Check only the single most applicable box)

a. State



b. Inter-  
state



c. County



d. City



e. School  
district



f. Special  
unit



g. Community  
action



h. Sponsored  
organization



i. Other



7. APPLICATION RECEIPT DATE

Year Month Day

76 2 9

8. ACTION DATE

Year Month Day

76 3 24

9. EFFECTIVE STARTING DATE

Year Month Day

76 3 24

10. ENDING DATE

Year Month Day

79 3 23

11. TYPE OF ACTION (Check as many boxes as apply to this action)

a. New  
grant



b. Continuation  
grant



c. Supplemental  
grant  
(identify agency in item 16)



d. Change in existing grant

(1) Increase in  
duration



(2) Decrease in  
duration



(3) Cancellation



(4) Increase(\$)



(5) Decrease(\$)



12. AMOUNT OF CONTRIBUTION

a. Federal - (1) basic

(2) Supplemental

\$ 20,000

\$

b. State

\$ 44,021\*

c. Local

\$

d. Other

\$

13. CATALOG OF FEDERAL DOMESTIC ASSISTANCE  
PROGRAM (if none, clarify in item 16)

a. Program Number

15.904

b. Supplemental Program Number

14. AUTHORIZATION

a. Federal Budget Accounts

10-58-1040-0-1-405

b. Public Laws

PL

Title

Sec.

89

665

PL

Title

Sec.

PL

Title

Sec.

c. U.S. Code

16 U.S.C. 470

15. FACILITY LOCATION: (For facility grant actions only)

a. City

230 22nd Street, Galveston

b. County

Galveston

CD 9

16. REMARKS

\*Stewart Title Company



**The Strand and 23rd St., Galveston, Tex.**

**2/6/78**

NAME AND ADDRESS OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC DISTRICT **The Strand Historical District**

STATUTE

STATE

**Tex**

COUNTY

**Galveston**

NAME OF OWNER

**George P. Mitchell**

ADDRESS OF OWNER

**3900 One Shell Plaza  
Houston, Tex. 77002**

DATE CERTIFIED AS:

**2/12/78**



CONTRIBUTING



NON-CONTRIBUTING

REMARKS:

DATE OF REQUEST

SHPO OPINION:



CONTRIBUTING



NON-CONTRIBUTING



NO COMMENT

REHABILITATION CERTIFICATION

**NATIONAL REGISTER TAX REFORM ACT CERTIFICATION**

WASO-155  
(9/77)

USDI - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**2313-15 Strand, Galveston, Tex. 77550**

**3/29/78**

NAME AND ADDRESS OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC DISTRICT **Strand**

STATUTE

STATE

**Tex**

COUNTY

**Galveston**

NAME OF OWNER

**H. Douglas McLeod**

ADDRESS OF OWNER

**Same**

DATE CERTIFIED AS:

**4/26/78**



CONTRIBUTING



NON-CONTRIBUTING

REMARKS:

DATE OF REQUEST

SHPO OPINION:



CONTRIBUTING



NON-CONTRIBUTING



NO COMMENT

REHABILITATION CERTIFICATION

**NATIONAL REGISTER TAX REFORM ACT CERTIFICATION**

WASO-155  
(9/77)

USDI - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



J.P. Davie & Washington Hotel 2222-2228 Mechanic St.  
NAME AND ADDRESS OF PROPERTY Galveston, Texas

HISTORIC DISTRICT

STATUTE The Strand National Historic Landmark District

STATE  
Texas

COUNTY  
Galveston

NAME OF OWNER

Galveston Historic Foundation

ADDRESS OF OWNER

P.O. Drawer 539 (  
Galveston, Tx. 77553

DATE CERTIFIED AS:

APR 26 1979



CONTRIBUTING



NON-CONTRIBUTING

REMARKS:

DATE OF REQUEST 4/3/79

SHPO OPINION:



CONTRIBUTING



NON-CONTRIBUTING



NO COMMENT

REHABILITATION CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER TAX REFORM ACT CERTIFICATION

WASO-155  
(9/77)

USDI - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1/4 Hendley Row (Hendley Building), Galveston, Tex. 77550

NAME AND ADDRESS OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC DISTRICT Strand

STATUTE

STATE Tex

COUNTY Galveston

NAME OF OWNER

Dr. and Mrs. John M. Wallace

ADDRESS OF OWNER

4510 Caduceus, Galveston, Tex 77550

DATE CERTIFIED AS:

4/15/78



CONTRIBUTING



NON-CONTRIBUTING

REMARKS:

4/4/78

DATE OF REQUEST

SHPO OPINION:



CONTRIBUTING



NON-CONTRIBUTING



NO COMMENT

REHABILITATION CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER TAX REFORM ACT CERTIFICATION

WASO-155  
(9/77)

USDI - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



## THE STRAND: WHY SAVE IT?

The Strand of Galveston, once "the Wall Street of the Southwest", contains one of the finest concentrations of 19th Century commercial buildings in the United States. It is listed as an historical district on the National Register of Historic Places; it has been the subject of an Historic American Building's Survey; and it is dotted with historical medallions of the Texas Historical Commission.

Edmund Bacon, noted Philadelphia planner, called The Strand "the finest concentration of 19th Century commercial structures I have ever seen". Arthur Ziegler, a leader in urban preservation, wrote of The Strand:

"I think that it is one of the finest streets of its kind in the United States; indeed I cannot think of its equal. Its rarity derives not only from the fine quality and scale of the buildings but also from the fact that for the most part they have not been mutilated at street level".

The Strand stretches snugly between the central business district of Galveston to the south and the Galveston wharves to the north. It is within a block or two of the major financial and business institutions of the city. The wharf area contains shrimp fleets and party boats, holding the potential for a Fisherman's Wharf adjacent to The Strand. Only seven blocks to the east is the multi-million dollar complex of the University of Texas Medical Branch.

The attraction of the Strand buildings, their key location in the city, and their generally fine condition holds great potential for beautiful residential spaces and for a major tourist area. As townhouses and apartments the Strand buildings offer natural brick walls, 14-foot ceilings, tall vertical windows and rich-grained floors. Large open areas within the structures offer opportunities for skylights and interior atriums with plants and foliage.

Restaurants and retail shops can utilize similarly the unique potentials of the Strand buildings. Restored exteriors and beautiful interiors will be strong attractions to the thousands of tourists. As Galveston offers varied, interesting attractions such as The Strand more tourists will come, more will stay longer, and more will return again and again. The attraction of The Strand would be a fine complement to that of a Fisherman's Wharf complex, just a block away. With tourists able to enjoy fresh caught seafood amidst the bobbing shrimp boats and to tour shops and restaurants in the magnificent 19th Century blocks of buildings, there will be no similar attraction in the Southwestern United States.



The tourist and residential potential of The Strand is multiplied further by the cultural facilities already located there. The Galveston Arts Center at Kempner and Strand provides year-round classes in ceramics, photography, silkscreening and painting, to mention a few. Odetta taught guitar for a week; Mario Cooper, National Academy member, taught watercolor; and the Robert Joffrey Ballet Troup held a two week workshop. New York sculptor Harvey Bott and several prominent painters are refurbishing parts of Strand buildings for studio/living areas. Activities such as the Artworks Gallery, Island Inc's photography center, the Strand Surplus Senter, Estrada's wine imports, Georgette's Cafe Torrefie, and the Old Strand Emporium make The Strand a varied, interesting place to be.

Special events and programs continue to draw hundreds of people to The Strand. Last August the Arts Council's "Festival on The Strand" drew celebrities and artists from throughout the State and this February "Evening on The Strand" drew hundreds of people to view a renovated atelier-residence. This August 23, 24, and 25, the third annual festival will become Festival USA on The Strand. Talents from several cultural heritages and in each art form will come from Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. 10,000 visitors are expected.

Finally, the possibility of renewed passenger train service between Galveston and Houston adds a potential windfall for The Strand. A feasibility study of such service will be completed shortly. Trains would arrive and depart from the Santa Fe terminal at 25th and Strand. Visitors could tour The Strand on foot, while using shuttle transportation to visit the Downtown, historical areas such as Ashton Villa, the Bishop's Palace, and the historical residential section, and the waterfront.

#### THE STRAND: HOW TO SAVE IT?

The goals of the revolving fund of the Galveston Historical Foundation grow directly out of The Strand's value and potential. The first goal is to preserve the historic buildings and restore their facades. The second goal is the active utilization of these buildings for the benefit of Galveston as a whole.

To these ends, the Galveston Historical Foundation, through its revolving fund, purchases Strand properties and resells them to private purchasers. In the case of an historic building the purchaser contracts to restore the facade within an agreed upon time, and to accept deed restrictions requiring GHF approval prior to demolition or changes in the facade. In the case of a non-historic building the purchaser may demolish the building at will, but he accepts deed restrictions requiring GHF approval of exterior design plans for new construction.



The immediate effort to restore and revitalize The Strand was initiated by the Galveston County Cultural Arts Council. In 1972, the Arts Council established the Arts Center on The Strand for the purposes of offering professional classes and workshops in the performing and visual arts and of focusing attention upon this important area. In February, 1973, the National Endowment for the Arts, in recognition of The Strand's potential, awarded the Arts Council an \$8,000.00 matching grant for nationally-known authorities to appraise The Strand and advise on a strategy for restoring and revitalizing it. Based on this advice, the Arts Council assisted the Historical Foundation in obtaining a \$200,000.00 grant from The Moody Foundation and a \$15,000.00 grant from the Harris and Eliza Kempner Fund to establish the preservation revolving fund.

The revolving fund grants were conditioned, however, on the Historical Foundation developing the administrative and financial capability to operate the fund effectively. For that reason, the Historical Foundation contracted in April, 1973, with the Washington, D. C. firm of Boasberg, Hewes, Klores and Kass to provide one of their attorneys, Peter H. Brink, as interim director for three and a half months. Subsequently, Mr. Brink took a leave of absence from his firm and accepted the position of Executive Director of the Historical Foundation.

Since that time, the following progress has been made:

1. The Historical Foundation has been restructured, new by-laws adopted, administrative offices established, financial controls developed, and broader community participation in the organization achieved, especially by the financial leaders of Galveston. New officers include: Dr. M. L. Ross, recently Mayor of Galveston, as President; Gene D. Wyatt, President of Moody National Bank, as Chairman of the Revolving Fund; and E. R. Thompson, Jr., Vice-President of U.S. National Bank, as Treasurer. Mrs. Edward F. Fugger, Jr., Chairman of the Galveston County Historical Survey Committee, is a member of the Steering Committee, along with Dr. E. Burke Evans, Mrs. A. D. Laskell, Mrs. John M. Wallace, and Mrs. Elbert Whorton. Emily Whiteside, Executive Director of the Arts Council, is a special advisor to the Steering Committee.

2. Special financing was obtained from Galveston banks to enable the Historical Foundation to purchase Strand buildings.

3. Six Strand properties were acquired by the Fund. Prices were set, and deed restrictions and contractual obligations drafted.

4. The six properties were placed on the market through a cooperative effort by fourteen Galveston Realtors. Within two weeks the first sale (the James Fadden Building) was made with exterior restoration already begun. The purchaser, Swain Restoration, Inc., plans apartments on the second floor and commercial space on the ground floor. Since then two additional properties have been sold.



5. Agreement has been reached with the leading financial institutions of Galveston to provide \$1,000,000.00 in financing on especially favorable terms for purchase and development of revolving fund properties by private investors.

6. Negotiations are underway for the purchase of facade easements on two key Strand buildings not otherwise available for purchase. Approaches have also been made for the donation to the revolving fund of two other Strand buildings.

7. An additional Strand building has been purchased by Emily Whiteside, who has commenced exterior restoration and development of three sophisticated townhouses in the building. Part of another building is now being adapted by Bill Fullen as a wine and cheese emporium, and renovation efforts in at least two other buildings are continuing. Other Strand owners are painting their buildings as the momentum of the Strand project grows.

In addition, the Galveston County Cultural Arts Council continues its efforts to develop adaptive use for the Strand buildings, such as the Artworks Gallery, and to provide programs on the Strand, such as "Festival on the Strand", to help in its revitalization. The Arts Council is also spearheading the organizing of the Bicentennial in Galveston, and revitalization of The Strand is a major goal of Galveston's Bicentennial Celebration.

#### THE STRAND: PLANNING

At the same time the above steps were being taken, the Historical Foundation moved forward with planning for the Strand area. Presentations were made to the City Planning Commission and the City Council, and the support of both obtained. Proposals were submitted to the city for special revenue sharing funds for capital improvements on The Strand and to the National Endowment for the Arts for planning funds under the City Options Program. Subsequently, a \$42,000 grant has been awarded to GHF to develop a master plan for the linkages of The Strand to the Downtown, to the waterfront wharfage area, to the University of Texas Medical Branch, to Ashton Villa, to other residential historic areas, and to the beachfront.

Planning for The Strand has also received a solid boost with the commitment of the School of Architecture, University of Texas at Austin, to devote four consecutive semesters of class time over a two-year period to adaptive use designs. The University of Houston School of Architecture is also involved in design study.

The Historical Foundation engaged the firm of Ford, Powell and Carson, leaders in restoration efforts in San Antonio, to develop the exterior ambiance study of The Strand. The study first discusses



the major issues to be dealt with in the planning and development of The Strand. It sets forth basic principles to guide the visual development and the restoration work of the Strand effort. Finally, it makes detailed recommendations, with cost estimates, for overall physical improvements in The Strand. These recommendations deal with street lighting, landscaping and green spaces, signage, sidewalks, curbs and street and walk paving.

#### THE STRAND AND HISTORIC GALVESTON

The Strand, however, cannot be considered in isolation from the rest of Galveston nor without reference to the unique events which have allowed it to remain in existence. Galveston as a whole contains such extensive and rich historical areas that it must be ranked in the class of Savannah, Charleston, and Annapolis. Fine 19th Century Greek Revival and Victorian houses cover block upon block of the city, while the downtown area in and around The Strand contains scores of excellent 19th Century commercial, many iron-fronted, structures. In speaking of Galveston, Lee Adler, leader of the Savannah restoration, appraised the Island "as every bit as good as Savannah".

The architectural and cultural heritage of Galveston is uniquely significant because Galveston's history is unique. In the mid and late 1800's, Galveston was the financial and cultural center of Texas and the Southwest. Thousands of Americans and immigrants established themselves in the Great Port of Galveston, or passed through it on their way to new homes throughout the Southwest. Cotton from all Texas flowed out, and goods from Europe and New England flowed in. Commercial activity centered in The Strand, the grand street conceived from London's Strand and located only a block from Galveston's thriving wharves.

Galveston's heyday allowed wealthy Galvestonians to build the best in 19th century houses and commercial buildings, including two opera houses and several fine hotels. Prosperity filtering throughout the community produced hundreds of typical middle and lower income houses and cottages across a large portion of the island. Events of epic drama left their mark upon the structures: The Battle of Galveston in which the Confederacy broke the Union blockade of the port; the 1900 Storm in which 6,000 persons perished as tidal waves swept the island; and the consequent construction of the seawall, and the grade-raising in which much of the island was raised five and six feet by the pumping of fill by dredges.

In the early 1900's, however, Galveston lost its commercial pre-eminence to Houston, 45 miles to the north. Houston succeeded finally in constructing a ship channel allowing ocean-going ships to bypass the Port of Galveston, and the railroads decided to make Houston their major terminal in the area.



But this very commercial failure on Galveston's part made possible the survival of much of the city's 19th Century historical areas. Since that time a reduced level of commercial construction, and an absence of federal urban renewal, has left historic Galveston substantially intact.

Today, efforts to preserve and revitalize this network of historic structures stand at a crossroads. On one hand, deterioration in many 19th Century structures and short-sighted commercial activity are pushing the city toward the expedient course of arbitrary demolition and cheap, mass produced construction. Should Galveston follow that course it will, within a decade's time, become indistinguishable from similar-size cities throughout the United States.

On the other hand, Galvestonians are now rallying to a preservation and cultural renewal effort whose goal is the saving and revitalization of historic Galveston as a whole. Should this course be followed, Galveston will preserve and enhance its unique beauty and character so that visitors, appropriate industries, and prospective residents will be attracted to Galveston precisely because of these assets.

#### A COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION EFFORT

During the past several months the effort to restore and revitalize historic Galveston has made substantial progress. The central thrust of the effort is the Strand revolving fund described above. But moving forward with the Strand are three other major efforts of the Historical Foundation, each of which will strengthen, and be strengthened by, progress on The Strand. Briefly these efforts are:

1. The restoration of Ashton Villa, a regal antebellum mansion, located on the major boulevard of the city, to be used for public tours, civic and arts functions, private receptions, and a visitors' center. Ashton Villa will provide a setting for thousands of visitors to become acquainted with all of the historical and cultural attractions of Galveston and will be the Bicentennial welcoming center. To date over \$350,000.00 has been raised for acquisition, restoration and furnishing of the Villa, and over \$90,000.00 in period furniture donated. The restoration work has been inspected by Secretary of Interior, Rogers Morton and by James Biddle, President of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The Villa opened to the public on July 27, 1974.
2. Completion of a comprehensive historical survey of all Galveston Island, utilizing survey work previously done by the Texas Historical Commission and the Historical American Building Survey. Emphasis will be on extension of the existing residential historical district established under the local zoning ordinance.



The survey, under the expert guidance of Ellen Beasley, will result in a publication whose main purpose will be to make Galvestonians and visitors fully aware of Galveston's unique historical areas. Discussions are now under way with the government, with indications that adequate HUD 701 funds will probably be made available to complete the survey.

3. An extensive program of community awareness and education. Part of this effort consists of activities for members of the Historical Foundation, including outside speakers, films, exhibits, and working field trips to Savannah and elsewhere. The 1840 Samuel May Williams House and St. Joseph's Church, both administered by the Historical Foundation, are key sites for many of these activities. Membership in the Historical Foundation now stands at over 1,200 members. Another major part of this effort consists of public events sponsored by GHF, by the Galveston County Cultural Arts Council and the Galveston County Historical Survey Committee. Galveston, due to the arts council, was selected as one of three cities in the nation for an ARBC Festival USA pilot project using the arts to create community awareness and resulted in performing and visual artists from five Texas cities joining Galveston artists and the business community in a day-long event entitled "Joy to the World". A Children's Bicentennial Museum and holiday heritage exhibit took place on The Strand. Historical exhibits sponsored by GHF were held city-wide by school students during Public Education Week.

Closely related to all of the above efforts is the program of the arts council to acquire, restore and program the 1894 Grand Opera House for use as a performing arts facility and the program, led by Mrs. Mary Moody Northen, for an outdoor historical drama to be performed in the State Park at west Galveston Island.

#### GALVESTON AND ITS FUTURE

Galvestonians have within their grasp the means to double or even triple their income from tourism; to attract research-oriented, clean industries; to provide superb residential accommodations on the island; and to enjoy a way of life the envy of most places in the United States. The means to these economic and personal benefits are the wise development of two of the island's major assets; first, the good beaches, sunny weather, and clean air; and second, the network of beautiful 19th Century residences and commercial buildings throughout the entire eastern portion of the Island.

For Galveston to reap these benefits she must move forcefully to protect and enhance these assets. For the city stands at a crossroads:



on the one side lies the quality development suggested above while on the other lies haphazard, short-term exploitation of the beachfront and piecemeal destruction of the rich 19th Century areas by arbitrary demolition and cheap, mass produced construction. Yet in the last few decades only a portion of the city's people and governing institutions have grasped the nettle. Too many others are attempting to be all things to all interests; to have both uncontrolled development and quality development; and to reach decisions by a lively balancing of short-term interests with insufficient consideration of the long-term consequences.

In recent months, however, more and more leaders and members of the community are joining in a revitalization effort the goal of which is the renaissance of Galveston as a uniquely beautiful counterpart to, rather than a poor imitation of, the Houston megapolis only an hour's drive to the north. This effort could not come at a more propitious time. In less than two years, the era of the American Revolutionary Bicentennial commences. Just as the period leading to July 4, 1776, was a time of great decisions so must these current years be the time for Galveston to place itself upon a path of long-term revitalization and quality development.

While this must clearly involve decisions in areas ranging from health and education to traffic control and zoning, the Galveston Historical Foundation is by nature concerned foremost with the preservation and wise utilization of the fine historical structures throughout the city. For this reason, this introduction has focused primarily upon the significance of this historical architectural asset and the progress being made in developing this asset. We at the Galveston Historical Foundation believe this progress is important not only in its own right, but also because it is a crucial element in the overall quality development of Galveston.



## HNSA NEWS & VIEWS

Continued

On Thursday, November 4th, 2010, former President Bill Clinton attended the *yahrzeit* (which means the anniversary of a person's death) to remember the life of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin at the Intrepid Sea, Air, Space Museum in New York City, NY. President Clinton, Dalia Rabin-Pelosoff, and Executive Director Ms. Susan Maranoff delivered remarks on the legacy of the Prime Minister and his enduring hope for peace in the Middle East. President Clinton and Ms. Pelosoff also participated in a wreath tossing ceremony.

The RI Aviation Hall of Fame's *USS John F. Kennedy* Aircraft Carrier Project, has applied for and was granted status as a public charity and is thus exempt from Federal Income tax under section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The project has had a financial feasibility study performed which concluded that the project makes economic sense and can succeed if properly implemented.

### USS TEXAS (BB-35) BATTLESHIP TEXAS STATE HISTORICAL SITE

La Porte, Texas, U.S.A.

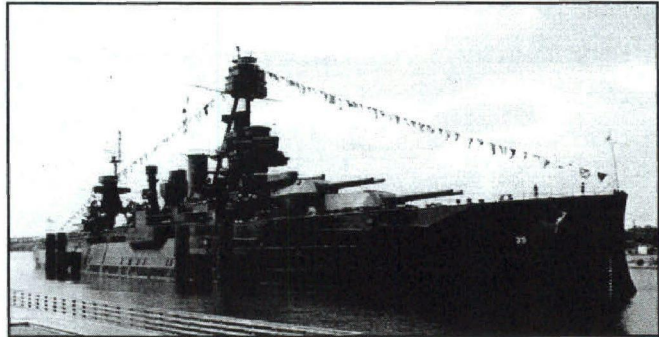
by Mike Cox

#### "DRY BERTH DESIGN CONTRACT SIGNED"

In a major step toward long-term preservation of the Battleship *Texas*, the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department has signed a contract with AECOM USA Group, Inc. – a globally recognized architectural and engineering firm – to design a permanent dry berth for the historic vessel before time and the elements scuttle the ship.

The 1914-vintage battleship, a veteran of both world wars, is the last of its kind. She's been moored at the San Jacinto Battleground since 1948. Her hull was last repaired in the late 1980s and has since become dangerously weakened from years of exposure to the brackish water of the Houston Ship Channel.

"The dry berthing of the *Texas* is the most complex project ever undertaken by this department," said TPWD project manager Neil Thomas. "The design and construction will be a very large civil engineering project. And the age and condition of the ship, which is a National Historic Landmark, adds a challenging naval architectural component as well. All these factors combine to make the project absolutely unique." In 2007, as part of Proposition 4, voters approved a bond package that included \$25



Above: The USS Texas at her berth in the San Jacinto Battleground Park in La Porte, Texas.

million to dry-berth the battleship. After TPWD conducted engineering studies and developed a project plan as directed by the 80th Legislature, the Legislative Budget Board approved sale of bonds "contingent on the ship being dry berthed in its current location." Funding for the project includes a \$4 million contribution from the Battleship Texas Foundation.

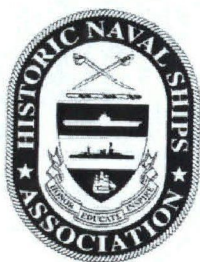
Earlier this year, TPWD selected AECOM – a company with 40,000 employees world-wide – as the most qualified architectural-engineering firm to design the dry berth. Since that time the department has been in negotiations with the firm, a process which included developing the scope of work to be done and the products to be delivered. The contract was signed Oct. 26.

"AECOM is a highly qualified internationally recognized firm with offices in the Houston area and was the winning designer among a number of exceptional entries," said Andy Smith, manager of the Battleship Texas State Historic Site. "TPWD looks forward to working with AECOM over the coming years to devise a long-term solution that combines preservation and proper stewardship with a world class display of this historic ship." Smith said the goal is to save the historic ship, save the taxpayers money and provide a first class experience for the visiting public that is fitting of *Texas* and her namesake state.

Last June, a rag and a backup pump kept the storied battleship *Texas* from sinking in its mooring. When park staff noticed the ship resting more than two feet lower in the water than normal, a leak was discovered on the starboard side of the ship near the waterline. A rag was stuffed into the leak until the water could be pumped out.

The just-signed contract calls for AECOM to have its preliminary design completed by spring 2011. Following a federally mandated environmental assessment expected to take about two years, the bidding process for construction of the dry berth and temporary mooring of the *Texas* is expected to begin in mid-2014 with construction complete by the summer of 2017.





# ANCHOR WATCH

JANUARY  
FEBRUARY  
MARCH  
APRIL  
2011

The Journal of the Historic Naval Ships Association

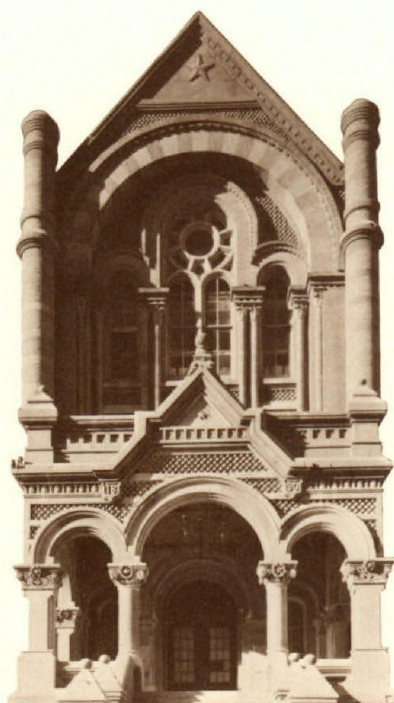
[www.hnsa.org](http://www.hnsa.org)

## THE OLYMPIA CRISIS: TEMPORARY REPRIEVE





NICHOLAS  
CLAYTON





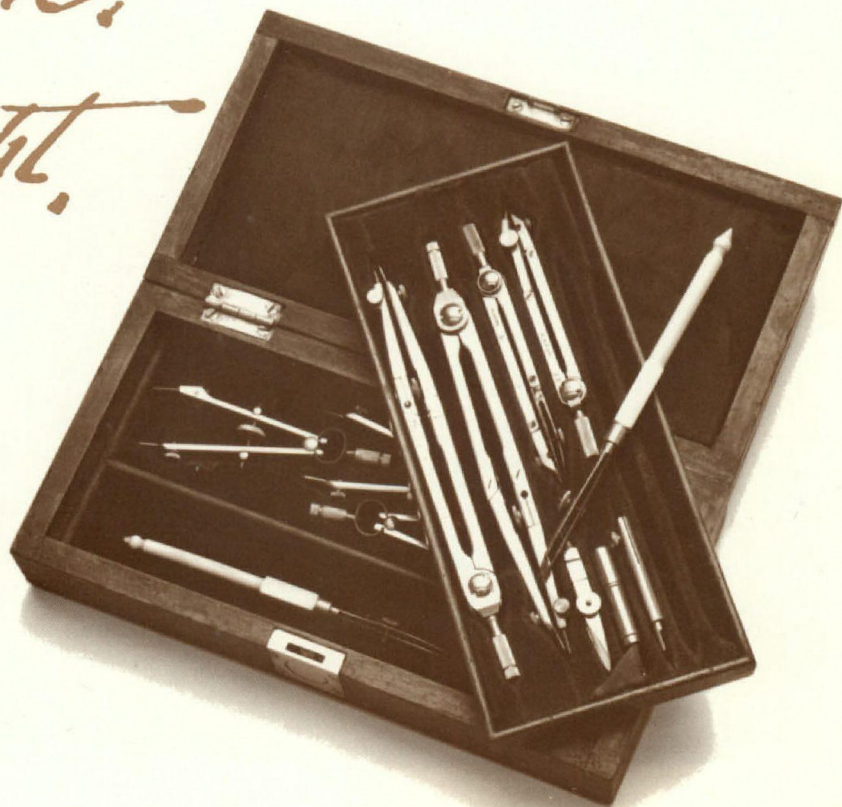
Cover photo: detail, Old Red, Galveston, 1888.



The Masonry Institute of Houston-Galveston wishes to recognize the significance of Nicholas Clayton and stimulate design excellence with masonry. Nicholas Joseph Clayton, pre-eminent among the first professional architects in the state of Texas, has been chosen as the namesake for an award honoring outstanding architecture utilizing masonry products. The design work produced in Clayton's office has had a dominant effect on

Galveston and other Texas cities. His attention to surface coloration, use of fictile materials and deployment of constructive ornamentation is evident in his existing works. Masonry products were used for their loadbearing capabilities, fire resistance and decorative abilities.

*N. J. Clayton.*  
*Arch't.*



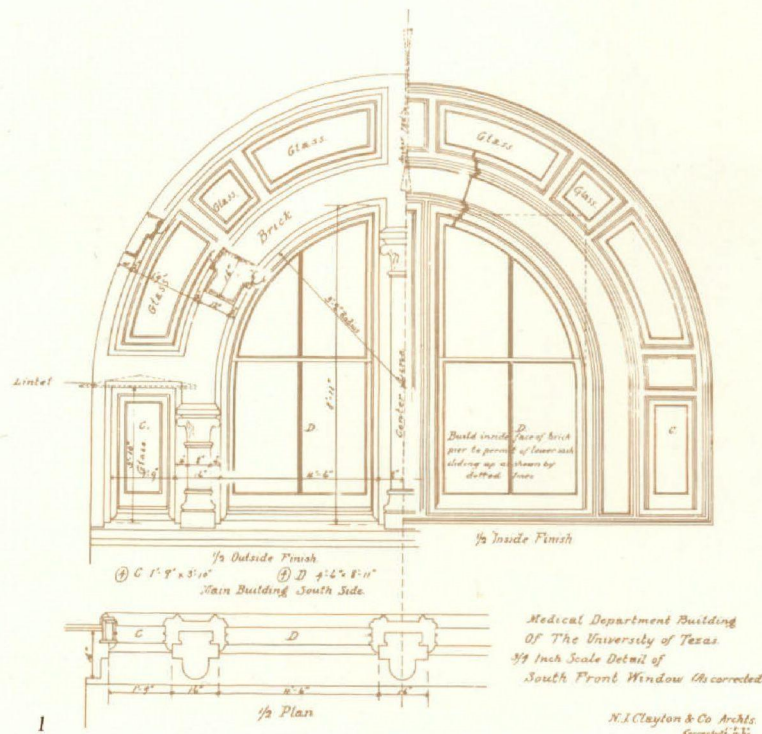


Clayton's widowed mother emigrated from his native Ireland when he was two years old. They settled in Cincinnati, Ohio. Little is known of his formal education. However, he worked as a stone carver and draftsman after serving as a yeoman in the U.S. Navy during the Civil War. Architectural training came from Matthias H. Baldwin in the Memphis firm of Jones & Baldwin.

As the cultural and business center of Texas, Galveston was in its ascendancy in the last half of the nineteenth century. The city was in the midst of a period of economic growth in 1872 when

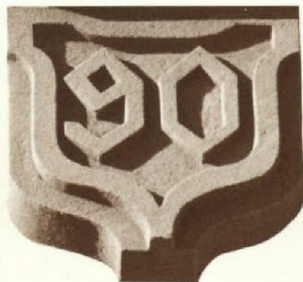
Nicholas Clayton arrived. He was 32 at the time, sent by Jones & Baldwin as the supervising architect and construction superintendent on two projects: the Tremont Hotel and the First Presbyterian Church. Although there were other persons involved in the design and construction of buildings, most moved on after a few years. Clayton's arrival

1. Detail drawing, Old Red. Courtesy Rosenberg Library, Galveston. 2-5. Details, Old Red. 6. Old Red (University of Texas Medical Building), Galveston, 1888.





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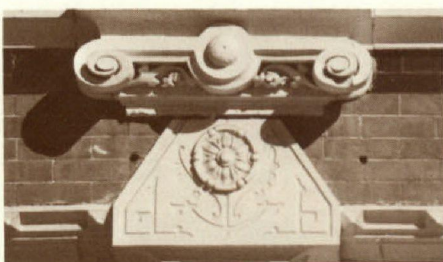
coincided with the need for architectural skills and he remained in Galveston, obtaining his first commission in 1873. He later referred to himself as the "Earliest Established Architect in the State."

Architectural practice was considerably different when it was an emerging profession. The architect solicited bids for materials, assumed the responsibility of awarding construction contracts to building trades, coordinated the various crafts and material deliveries. Inspection of work and materials and certification of payment were also handled by the architect. Contracts were tendered on the basis of general design drawings and specifications. Actual detail drawings were completed as the work progressed, with the architect working closely with the craftsmen.

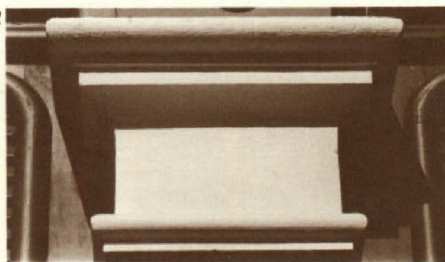
This method of design and construction fit well with Nicholas Clayton's personality and work habits. He was a busy, talented man who thoroughly enjoyed the long hours he put in. Design ideas were quickly determined and transferred to paper. Bids for materials were requested through extensive correspondence with firms in the northern states. Plans and drawings prepared by Clayton, and those who worked under him, were as exact as they could make them. Materials supplied and workmanship were expected to meet the standards he set. Several entries in his diary of 1887 indicate

7. Trueheart-Adriance Building, Galveston, 1881. 8-11. Details, Trueheart-Adriance Building, 1881. 12-13. Details, Stewart Title Building, Galveston, 1882.

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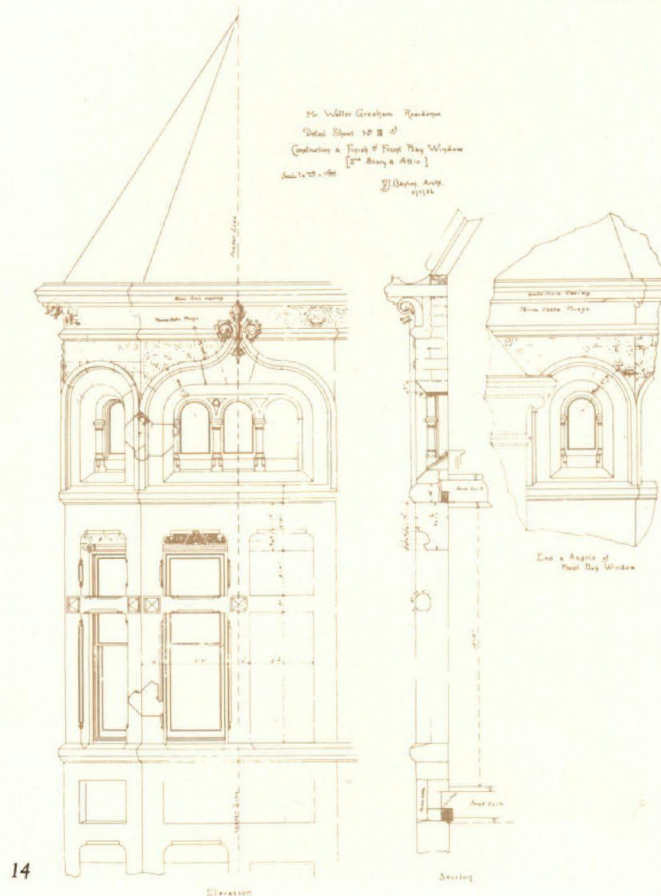




his exactness: ". . . should have wooden plates under blocks over piers . . . and they should be cypress instead of pine, to have work remedied immediately . . .", ". . . the cementing work of chimney was too rough and crooked. Same must be executed smooth and even . . .", "Served builder with notice through registered mail that his contract was terminated . . .".

As an architect and builder he had an excellent work arrangement with a wide number of skilled craftsmen. He often worked very closely with them in executing the details which were an important part of his design. Certain contractors and artisans were responsible for many Clayton buildings, with a firm understanding of the near-perfection he expected.

14. Detail drawing, Bishop's Palace. Courtesy Rosenberg Library, Galveston. 15-17. Details, Bishop's Palace. 18. Bishop's Palace (Col. Walter Gresham House), Galveston, c. 1885-1888.





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During the late 1870's, Clayton's reputation was well established and commissions began arriving with regularity. The majority of Clayton's work was in Galveston. He designed all types of structures for that city, from small family residences through the renowned Bishop's Palace; small commercial buildings, such as the Trueheart-Adriance, to full block structures, most of the public schools, both large hospitals, churches for four faiths and buildings of amusement.

Expertise in the design of churches lead to commissions in sixteen other Texas cities and four states. Convents and schools for religious orders were executed in Galveston, Dallas, Houston, Austin and Bryan. Though he had a great love for ecclesiastical designs, his out of town work wasn't limited to them. Clayton designed office buildings, banks, meeting halls, public schools, railroad stations, a jail and an opera house for various Texas cities. Two foreign projects were also executed: a church for Matehuala, San Luis Potosi, Mexico, and a market house in Boca del Ana, Colombia. In 1885 Nicholas Clayton became a member of the Western Association of Architects and a Fellow in the American Institute of Architects in 1889 when the two organizations merged.



19. R. E. Stafford Building (Stafford Bank and Opera House), Columbus, 1886. 20-22. Details, R. E. Stafford Building.



There were two partners with Clayton during his career and they had totally opposite effects. The first was Michael Lynch, a civil engineer, who practiced with Clayton from 1877 until 1881. Lynch enhanced the architect's practical ingenuity and they remained lifelong friends. Clayton's second partner was Patrick Rabitt who had been with the firm for several years before being made a partner in 1890. This later partner was deeply involved in the financial and legal/contract problems which lead to dissolution of N. J. Clayton & Co. in 1899.

Throughout his life Nicholas Clayton was more absorbed in the design of notable buildings than in cultivating clients and financial matters. For the last thirteen years of his life he worked from the library of his home. Nicholas Clayton died of pneumonia, resulting from burns in a fire, on December 9, 1916.

The architecture produced by Nicholas Clayton reflects his interest in then current movements in American architecture. He was greatly influenced by the Anglophile group of Boston architects and demonstrated this concern for surface coloration, fictile materials and ornamentation.

Masonry products served Clayton well, providing an excellent means of expression. He often combined different textures of stone to provide contrast, as on St. Mary's Cathedral in Austin. Various colors of stone and brick appear on many of his structures. The Trueheart-Adriance Building, the Bishop's Palace, Hutchings, Sealy & Co. Building, all in Galveston, and the Stafford Opera House in Columbus demonstrate

23. Ball, Hutchings & Co./John Sealy Office Buildings (Hutchings, Sealy & Co.), Galveston, 1893. 24-27. Details, Ball, Hutchings & Co./John Sealy Office Buildings.







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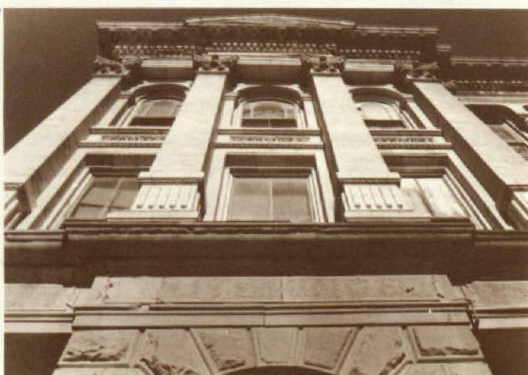
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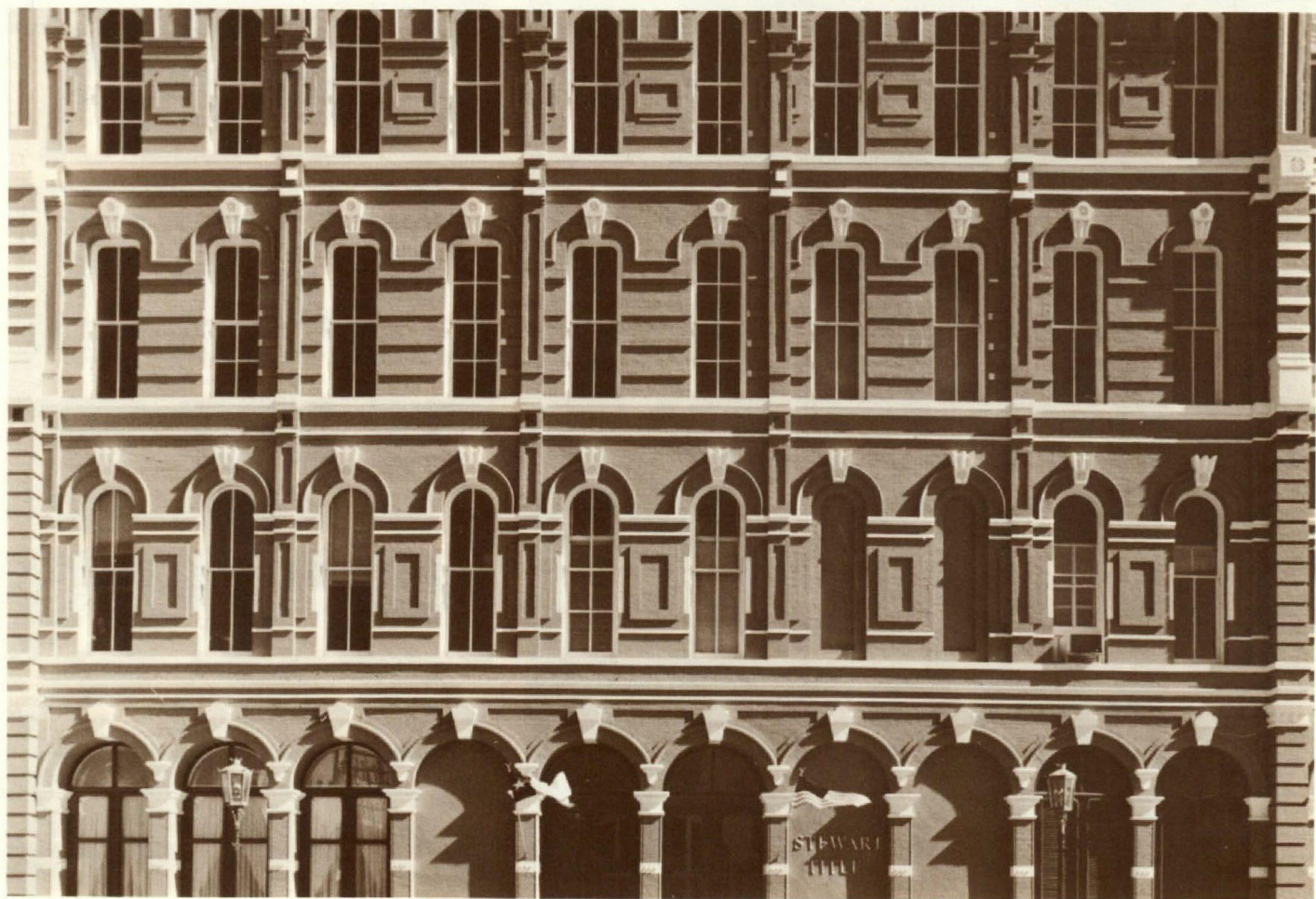
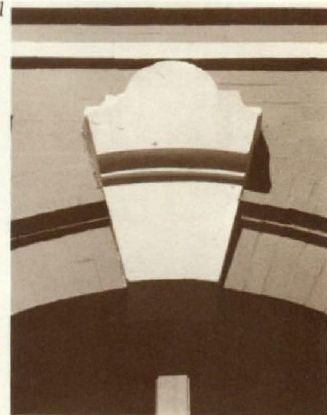
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this talent. The use of constructive ornamentation with brick was evident in early work and reached a pinnacle with the Ursuline Academy and the University of Texas Medical Branch (Old Red), both in Galveston. Ornamental detailing with masonry also appears on three buildings done for the Incarnate Word Academy in Houston. Although outdated when the last two buildings were completed (1905 and 1906), the exposition of constructive ornamentation is vital. Many buildings utilized loadbearing masonry, often combined with cast iron columns.

Timber construction, with inspired artistry in wood, was prevalent in some of Clayton's projects. The carpentry of such buildings as the Sangerfest Hall and the Beach Hotel, both in Galveston, has not been duplicated. Unfortunately, both of these structures have been consumed by fire. The prime remaining example is the Garten Verein of Galveston.

28. *Stewart Title Building (Kauffman and Runge Building), Galveston, 1882.* 29-32. *Details, Stewart Title Building.*





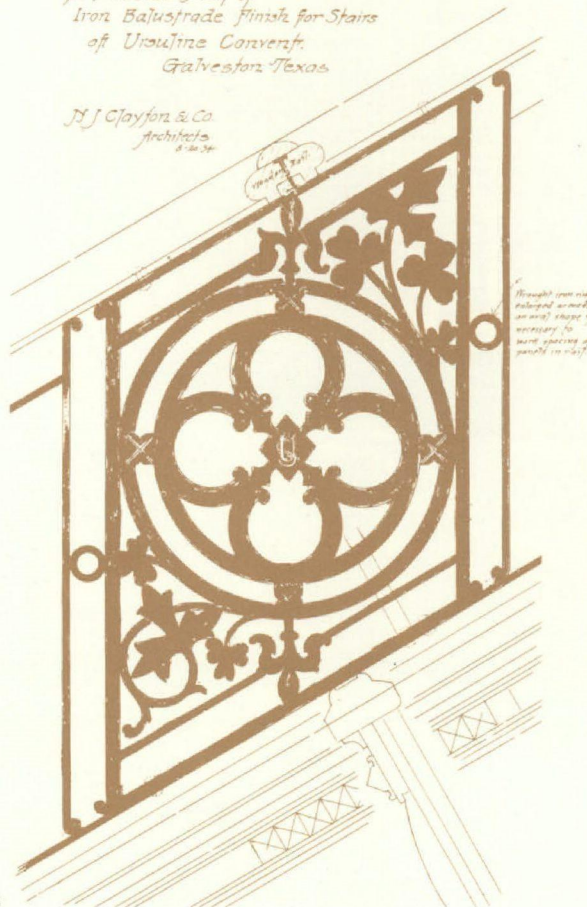
Several favorite themes recurred in a succession of projects. A series of four churches were executed for different parishes in the Romanesque Revival style. Clayton's awareness of H. H. Richardson, the great late nineteenth century American architect, is evident in several of Clayton's buildings incorporating Romanesque Revival. The Galveston News Building, the

Bishop's Palace and Old Red are his best examples. Clayton perhaps anticipated the Neo-Renaissance movement with the Trueheart-Adriance building and the symmetry of Old Red. Two churches were executed in the Gothic style, St. Mary's in Austin and Grace Episcopal in Galveston.

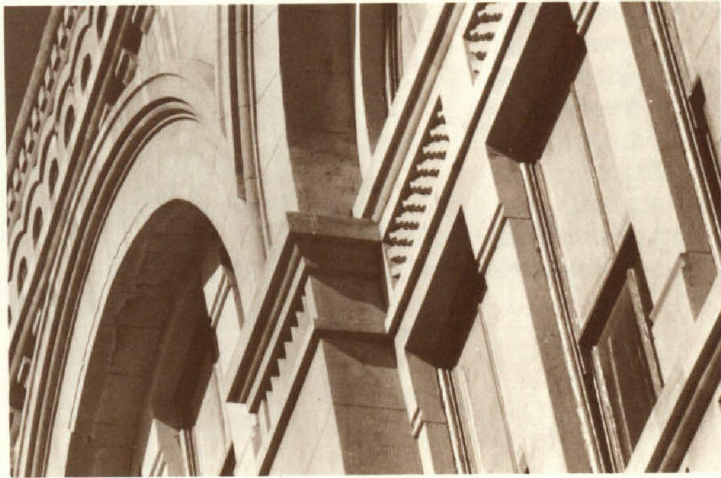
33. Detail drawing, Ursuline Convent, Galveston, 1894. Courtesy Rosenberg Library, Galveston. 34-35. Details, Clarke & Courts Building. 36. Illustration, Clarke & Courts Building, Galveston, 1890.

*1/2 Full Size Detail of  
Iron Balustrade Finish for Stairs  
of Ursuline Convent,  
Galveston Texas*

*H. J. Clayton & Co.  
Architects  
6-10-94*









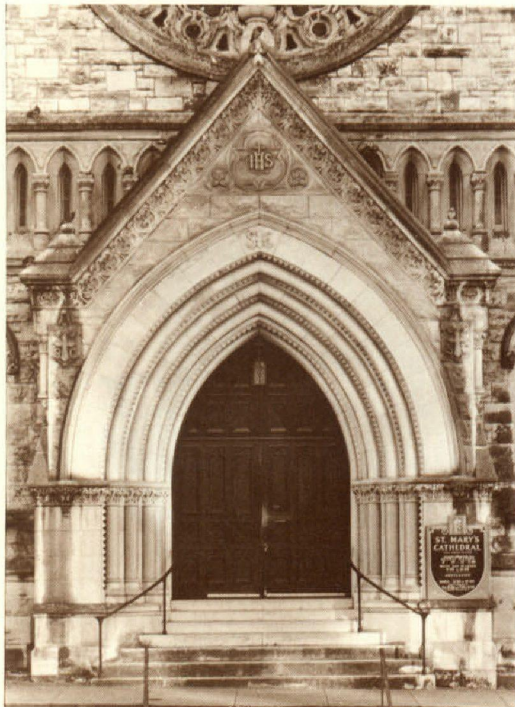
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The designs that Nicholas Clayton prepared were often too exuberant for the budget and a number of his buildings were redesigned to a less grandiose scale or modified during construction. The churches he so loved were especially subject to this treatment.

Clayton was a prolific designer during his career and many examples of his work still stand. The remaining schools and churches are still in use as originally intended. Many residences and commercial buildings have undergone renovation and/or

restoration. It is interesting to note that the Clarke & Courts Building, designed with a disciplined austerity in 1890 for the expanding commercial printing firm in Galveston, is still being used for the same purpose by Clayton's client. His legacy remains.

37. *St. Mary's Cathedral, Austin, 1873.* 38-39. *Details, St. Mary's Cathedral.* 40. *Illustration, Annunciation School, Houston, 1906.* Courtesy Rosenberg Library, Galveston.





The Masonry Institute of Houston-Galveston is a non-profit organization formed to disseminate information on masonry design and construction. Special thanks in preparing this brochure go to Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas; Drexel Turner, assistant professor, College of Architecture, University of Houston; and Stephen Fox, architectural historian.

Masonry Institute of  
Houston-Galveston  
5100 Westheimer  
Halbouty Center  
Houston, Texas 77056  
(713) 629-6024







The 1894 Grand Opera House is located close to The Strand at 2020 Postoffice. Recently the Grand has been acquired by the Galveston County Cultural Arts Council and is already being used for special performances pending full restoration to its former magnificence.

For more information about The Strand contact the Galveston Historical Foundation located in the Stewart Title Building at 214 22nd St. (at The Strand), or phone (713) 765-7834. Also, don't miss Galveston's Bicentennial Visitors Center in the Ashton Villa Carriage House, located at 24th and Broadway.



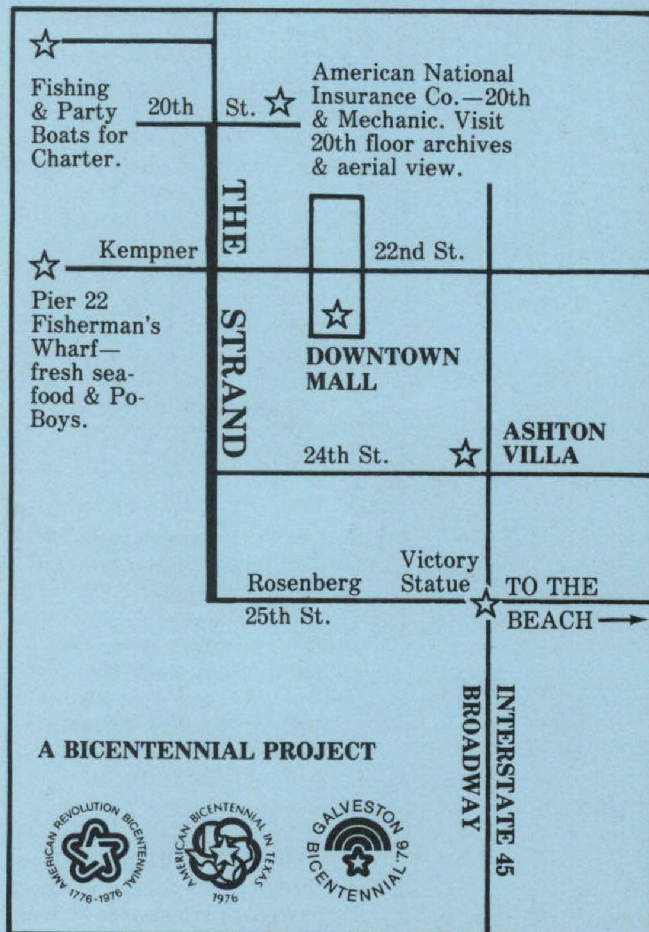
Courtesy of Rosenberg Library

# SEE THE STRAND

The Strand of Galveston, once "the Wall-Street of the Southwest," contains one of the finest concentrations of 19th century iron-front commercial buildings in the United States. In the 1850's—1890's The Strand and the Great Port of Galveston were the center of commercial activity for all of Texas and much of the Southwest.

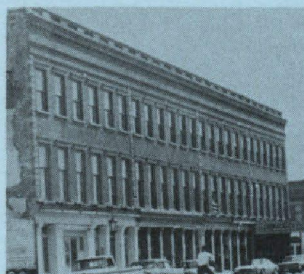
# TODAY . . .

Now The Strand is coming alive once more. Buildings are being restored into beautiful residential spaces with natural brick walls, 16-foot ceilings, tall vertical windows, skylights and interior atriums. Also exciting commercial activity has begun! Eat and shop at the *Old Strand Emporium* with sandwiches, imported beers, wines, and delicatessen items . . . and don't miss playing the antique nickelodeon. Browse for hours at the *Strand Surplus Senter* with over 3000 authentic items. See the free exhibits at the *Arts Center on The Strand*, *The Arts Studio*, *Loft-on-Strand Gallery*, and the *Historical Foundation*. Eat at *Georgette's Cafe Torrefie* and browse at *Vernon Pat's Antique Shop* and *The Strand Greenery*. Start your sightseeing at Kempner (22nd St.) and Strand . . . See you on The Strand!

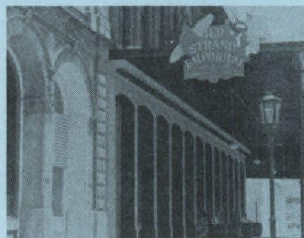




# SEE THE STRAND

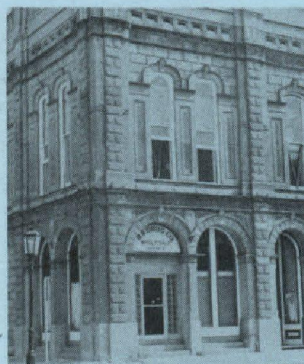


**HENDLEY ROW (1859)**  
2000—2016 The Strand. This historic building was bombarded in the Battle of Galveston during the Civil War.



**PRODUCE BUILDING (1878)**  
2112 The Strand. This building houses the *Old Strand Emporium* selling exotic wines, cheeses, imported foods, and sandwiches. Open Daily except Sun. 10—6.

Next door to the Emporium is *The Arts Studio on The Strand* with free exhibits. See artists and craftsmen at work. Open Mon.—Thr. 10—10; Fri. 'till 5 p.m.

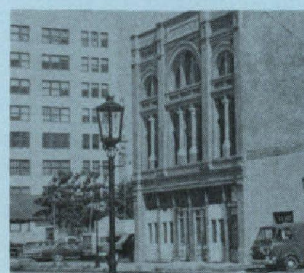


**MENSING BROTHERS BUILDING (1882)**  
2118 The Strand. *Loft-on-Strand*, a magnificent High Arts Gallery is open on the second floor Mon.—Fri. 9—4, and weekends by appointment.

Around the corner in the same building at 114 22nd Street is *Georgette's Cafe Torrefie* . . . a small cafe with a European flair. Open daily 11—11.

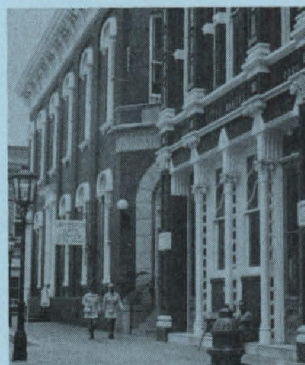


**MOODY BUILDING (1884)**  
2202 The Strand. This building is where the Moody empire started. It now houses the *Strand Surplus Senter* which is an amazing collection of authentic surplus items all for sale. It is the only genuine surplus center in the south. Open daily except Sunday 10—4.

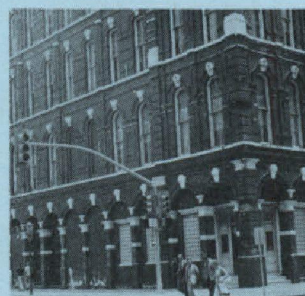


**FADDEN BUILDING (1898)**  
2410 The Strand. Designed by Nicholas Clayton, it is now being restored.

In the little building on the corner to the left of the Fadden Building is *The Strand Greenery*—plants and fresh cut flowers—and open Tue.—Sat. 10—6.



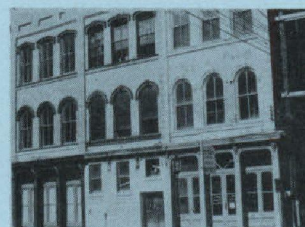
**FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING (1877)**  
22nd at The Strand. It now houses the *Arts Center on The Strand* and the *Galveston County Cultural Arts Council*. The art center has free exhibits on display and is open Mon.—Fri. 9—5.



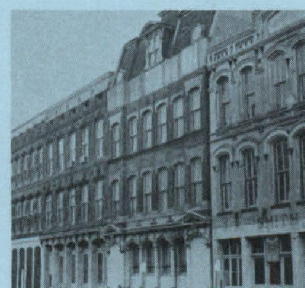
**TRUEHEART ADRIANCE BUILDING (1882)**  
(at right in above photo) 210 22nd Street. Restored by the *Junior League* for their offices and, coming soon, a tea room with light lunches.

**STEWART TITLE BUILDING (1882)**  
on 22nd Street between Mechanic and The Strand. This building is where the Stewart Title Company began and still houses their Galveston offices.

The *Galveston Historical Foundation* is located on the first floor of this building—come see the architectural and historical displays. Open Mon.—Sat. 9—5.



**THE WHITESIDE TOWNFLATS (1870)**  
(at left in photo) 217 Tremont. The old Knapp Printing Company now restored and adapted into three luxury apartments . . . interior courtyard and atrium, skylight and natural brick walls.



This entire row of beautiful iron-fron buildings (between 23rd and 24th Streets on The Strand) stands intact since 1871. Some are now being restored and some are for sale. Visit *Vernon Pat's Antiques* in the Blum Building, corner of 23rd and The Strand, open daily except Sun. and Mon. 10—4.



**SANTA FE BUILDING**—at 25th and The Strand is where passenger trains once arrived.



*"The most important dramatic event in the history of this city took place last evening when the new and magnificent Thespian temple, The Grand Opera House, was formally thrown open to the public. That it presented a gala appearance when the youth, beauty, and intelligence of Galveston assembled within its portals goes without the saying. Much has been said and written about this playhouse and consequently much was expected of it, but not withstanding this fact the surprise was general and unfeigned when the audience witnessed the interior of the beautiful building, its magnificent appointments, its artistic design and its elegant finish. Modern and fully up to date, it is one of those imposing structures which is compelled to challenge admiration. While it is rich and gorgeous in every detail, there is no evidence of lavish expenditure further than what was absolutely required to make it what it is—the grandest temple of Thespis to be found in the broad confines of Texas or the southwest."*

*"Grand First Night"*  
Galveston Daily News  
January 5, 1895

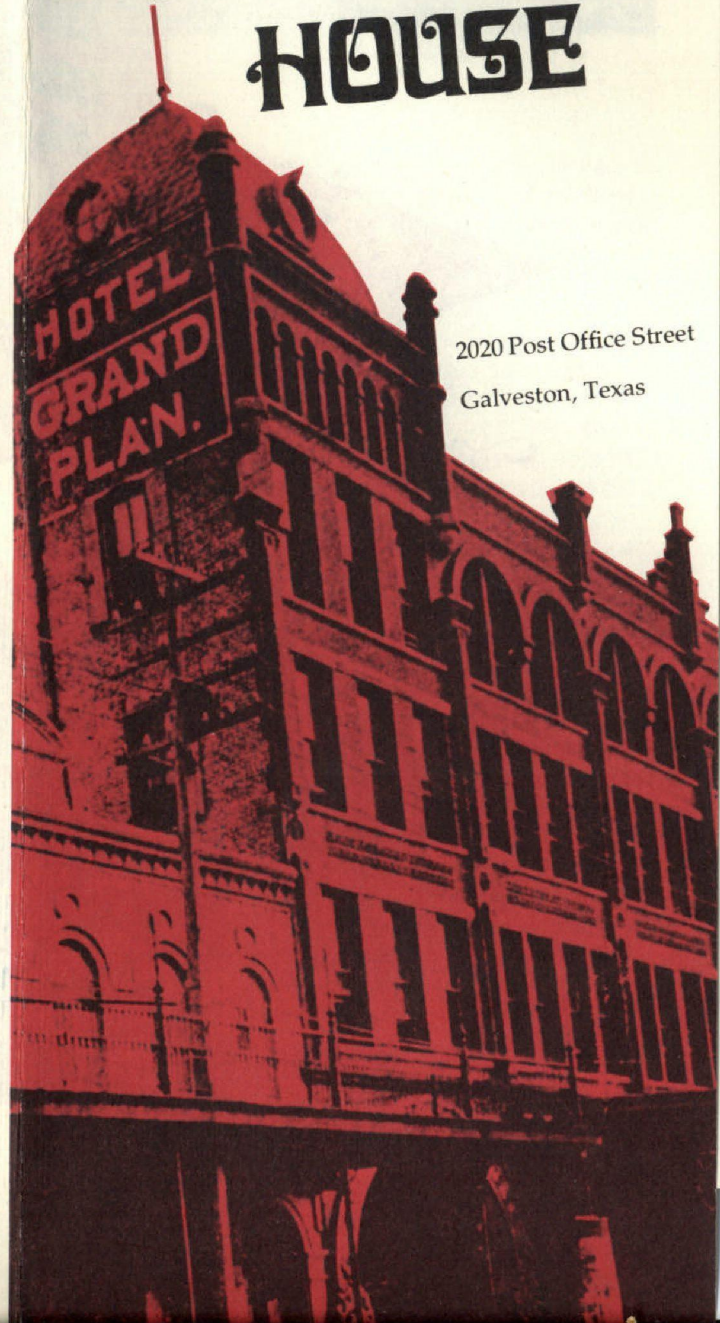


GALVESTON COUNTY CULTURAL ARTS COUNCIL, INC.  
P. O. Box 1105 Galveston, Texas 77550

NON-PROFIT ORG.  
U. S. POSTAGE  
PAID  
GALVESTON, TEXAS  
PERMIT NO. 54

# THE 1894 GRAND OPERA HOUSE

2020 Post Office Street  
Galveston, Texas



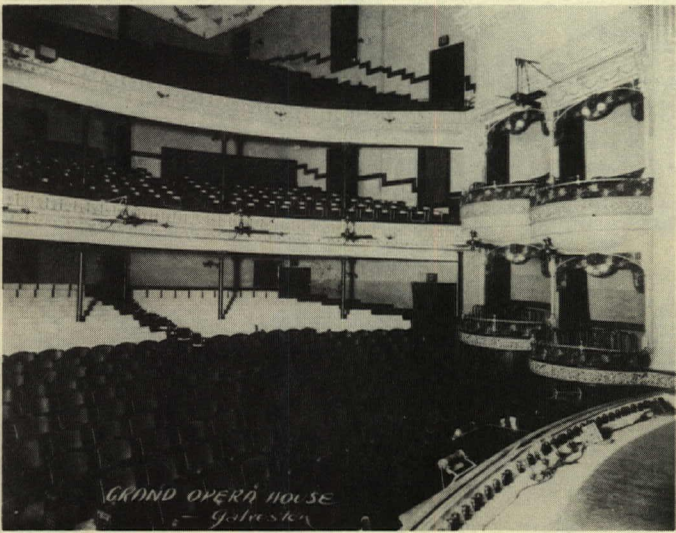


While the Arts Council strives to raise capital improvement money, it also continues to seek funds from diversified sources to support a well-balanced professional performing arts program for the public and for the County's schools. A responsive, knowledgeable audience has been established and will return to THE GRAND during the Bicentennial year for presentations by the Houston and Dallas Symphonies, The Royal Shakespeare Players, The University of Texas Children's Theatre, The Ballet Hispanico of New York and the Joffrey II Ballet Company. Such outstanding programs are made possible by a Moody Foundation grant to the Arts Council and from ticket sales which form the local basis necessary for the dollar for dollar matching grants from the National Endowment for the Arts and the Texas Commission on the Arts and Humanities. Many community artists are scheduled to perform in The Grand during the 1976 year for special fund raising benefits for restoration.

Research and long-range financial planning is underway to establish an endowment for The Galveston Arts Institute which will permanently join the Council's visual and media arts program of The Arts Center on The Strand with the performing arts program of the 1894 Grand Opera House. Housed in two of Texas' most important historical buildings, the Galveston Arts Institute could be the only accredited professional arts school in this area of the nation.

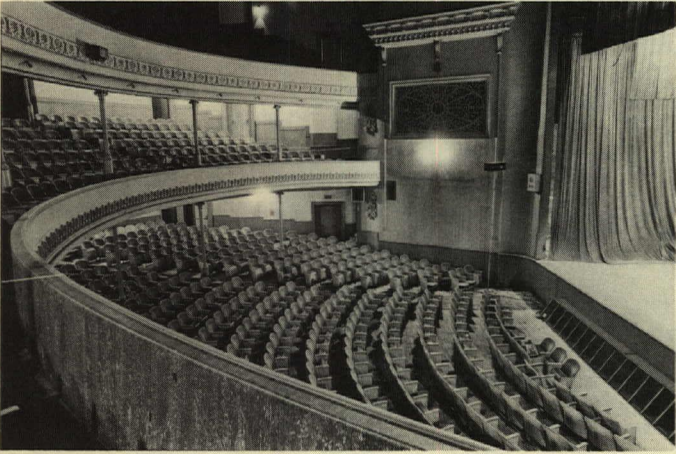


Galveston's 1894 Grand Opera House will perform a new role in "The City '76—A Return Engagement", a National Endowment for the Arts-GCCAC commitment to join the resources of the arts, preservation, business, government and philanthropy for the economic revitalization of Galveston Island during the American Bicentennial.

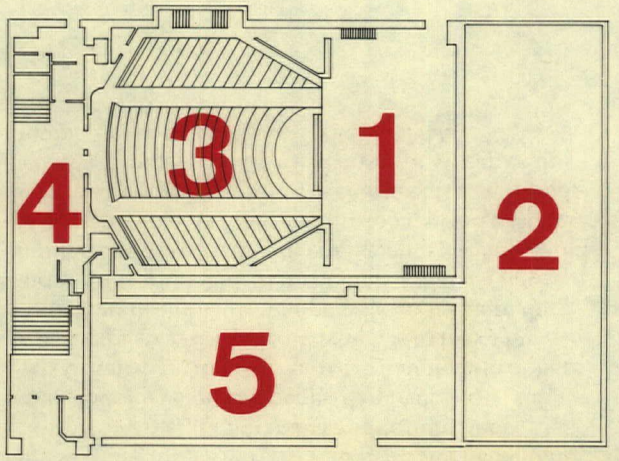


Circa 1915

Galveston financiers were the original investors in The Grand Opera House and Hotel in 1895. To sustain the Island City's economic supremacy, the business community supported the arts in an awareness of the important role that THE GRAND and other cultural amenities played in attracting trade.



The Grand Opera House today



1894 Grand Opera House Master Plan

- Phase 1—Stage
- 2—Stage Support Spaces
- 3—Auditorium Restoration and Relocation of Mechanical Equipment
- 4—Lobby
- 5—Hotel Building

Your help is urgently needed if The Grand is to make an elegant entrance during the American Bicentennial. Gifts in any amount given now or in a two year pledge will be deeply appreciated. Please make checks or money orders payable to The 1894 Grand Opera House Fund and mail to P. O. Box 1105, Galveston, Texas 77550. The Galveston County Cultural Arts Council, Inc. is a non-profit, tax-exempt organization; therefore, your contribution is tax deductible.

Enclosed is my contribution of \$\_\_\_\_\_

I would like to pledge \$\_\_\_\_\_ over \_\_\_\_\_ years.

Please remind me:  
 Quarterly ☐ Biannually ☐ Annually ☐

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

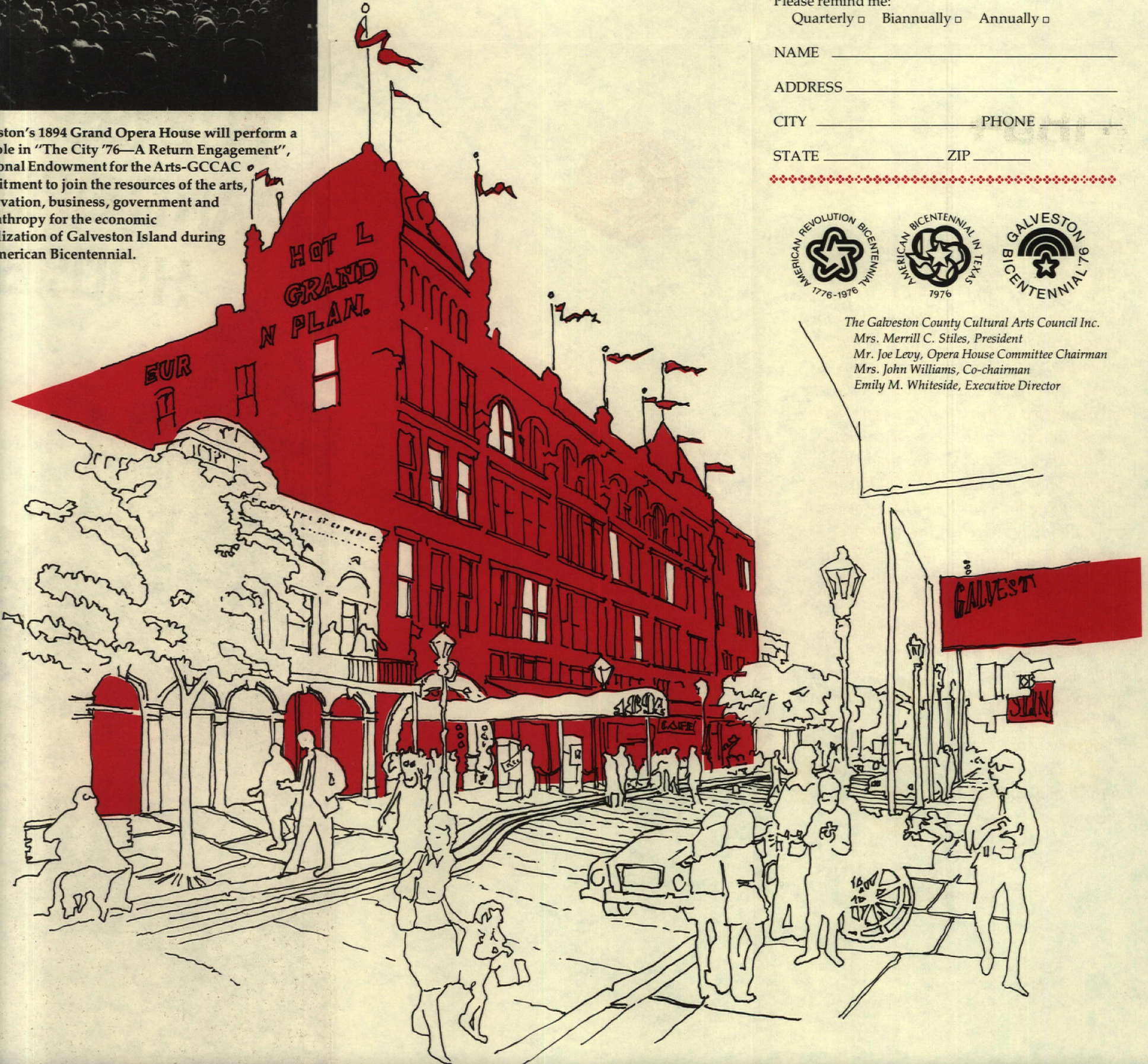
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

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STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_



The Galveston County Cultural Arts Council Inc.  
 Mrs. Merrill C. Stiles, President  
 Mr. Joe Levy, Opera House Committee Chairman  
 Mrs. John Williams, Co-chairman  
 Emily M. Whiteside, Executive Director







Galveston's 1894 Grand Opera House and Hotel is destined once again to become a crown jewel among many other reclaimed nineteenth Century architectural treasures built when Galveston was the *Queen City of the Southwest*.

Transformation of THE GRAND into a superb one-thousand seat performing hall and civic center is a National Bicentennial project of the Galveston County Cultural Arts Council which is working toward the City's goal for a total restoration and beautification effort to redevelop the historic Island City.

Located in the central business district, The Grand Opera House and Hotel, with a proposed restaurant, outdoor cafe and shops, will provide a vital economic link to other areas, and reinforce successful preservation already accomplished in the East End and Silk Stocking Districts, on Broadway and The Strand, and elsewhere throughout the city.

The Grand Opera House, listed on The National Register of Historic Places, has been nominated by the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission of Texas and the Texas Historical Commission as an official Texas Meeting House. THE GRAND still stands as originally built—the last remaining of seven historic theatres which operated on impresario Henry Greenwall's Texas circuit. It has served as a theatre for over eighty years. The Opera House continues its contributions to the cultural legacy of Texas through numerous educational and public programs by both community and guest artists.

THE GRAND's early cultural history as a legitimate theatre from 1895 to 1915 is reflective of the knowledge, moods and tastes of Americans moving westward. Drama, opera, music and dance performances

were presented by English, European and American celebrities, such as: The Stratford-on-Avon-Players, James O'Neil, Sarah Bernhardt, Maude Adams, Otis Skinner, Lillian Russell, the Great Caruso, George M. Cohan, Anna Pavlova and the Czar's Imperial Russian Ballet, John Philip Sousa's Band and orator, William Jennings Bryan. Then as now, the hall's excellent acoustics and sight lines for music, theatre and dance ensured the important intimacy between artists and audience.

Preservation and limited use of The Grand Opera House became a reality in June of 1974 with a \$250,000 grant from the Houston Endowment, Inc. and a \$50,000 grant from the Harris and Eliza Kempner Fund of Galveston to the Galveston County Cultural Arts Council, a non-profit organization. The funds enabled the Council to purchase the historic property, employ the architects, Hardy Holzman Pfeiffer Associates of New York City, and begin the structural repair that is immediately needed. The architectural firm, noted for its creative approaches in combining historic architecture with contemporary design for effective use, has now completed a master plan for the interpretive restoration of the auditorium, lobby, hotel and the vehicular-pedestrian mall. Now, the Arts Council must raise one and a half million dollars to accomplish a first priority which is to make the stage theatrically safe and operable and restore the auditorium and lobby. It is estimated that if a new auditorium were built with equivalent space, it would cost approximately three million dollars, and probably in no way could it capture the charm of the stenciled ceilings, ornate, wood-carved boxes or sweep of the double-tiered balconies of THE GRAND.



## Unscanned Materials

The following documents from this file were not scanned:

### Book:

- Lehman, Donald J. *Lucky Landmark: A Study of Design and Its Survival: The Galveston Customhouse, Post Office, and Courthouse of 1861*. Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973.