

5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: Private

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: Building

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:	CONTRIBUTING	NONCONTRIBUTING
	1	0 BUILDINGS
	0	0 SITES
	0	0 STRUCTURES
	0	0 OBJECTS
	1	0 TOTAL

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

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: N/A

6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: DOMESTIC / Single Dwelling

CURRENT FUNCTIONS: VACANT/ NOT IN USE

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: OTHER: L-plan Vernacular Cottage

MATERIALS: FOUNDATION BRICK
WALLS WOOD
ROOF ASPHALT
OTHER CONCRETE

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-10).

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Morris and Mary Johnson House
Houston, Harris County, Texas

Description

The Morris and Mary Johnson House (c.1920) faces south on a small parcel of land which originally formed the southwestern corner of the Sessums Fourteen Acre Tract adjacent to White Oak Bayou about two miles northwest of the City of Houston. The site is fairly rural, isolated and underdeveloped due to its separation from the surrounding residential areas to the north by White Oaks Bayou, and by the expansive railroad tracks of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad to the south. The Johnson House is a 1-story wood framed L-plan vernacular cottage. This house rests on brick piers covered with rough faced cast-concrete blocks. All exterior walls are clad with a painted false beveled (teardrop) wood siding. A moderately pitched asphalt composition shingled hip roof covers the house with three lower cross gables on the east, west and south elevations. Each gable features a pent roof with a wood louvered attic vent. The roof is pierced by two interior brick chimneys. The eaves are closed and boxed in. The two most prominent architectural features of the house are located on the principal or south-facing facade. On this elevation there is a south (front) facing gable which covers a projecting three sided bay and an L-shaped wraparound porch. Beginning at the three sided bay located on the east side of the south elevation, the porch wraps across the south facade continues on the west elevation and terminates at the projecting box bay on the west elevation. A third box bay, asymmetrically positioned, projects out from the east elevation. White Oak Bayou continues to form the natural northern boundary separating this property from the residential neighborhoods of Houston Heights.

When Morris and Mary Johnson purchased this land in 1914 an adjacent parcel of land north of their property was also sold. Several smaller, more modest houses were built behind the Johnson House, closer to White Oak Bayou, all facing west towards Michigan (later changed to Montana). Most of these houses have been destroyed due to neglect many years ago. The property surrounding the Johnson House has numerous full grown trees. A small grass yard still remains on the front (south) side of the house. Beyond the yard, a low stacked stone wall separates the Johnson property from the neighboring commercial stone yard. A row of crepe myrtle trees have been planted adjacent to the stone wall, on the commercial property side of the wall, creating a border between the Johnson House and the adjoining commercial property.

The Morris and Mary Johnson House is a 1-story, wood frame L-plan cottage facing south towards Spencer Street. The principal or south elevation features a front porch with shed roof which wraps around from the south to the west elevation of the house. The porch roof is supported by four tapered wood columns which are mounted on square brick column bases, with oversized caps, that extend to the ground. The porch is skirted with a 2" x 2" wooden balustrade and has an approximately 2" beveled wood rail. Beyond the porch on the south elevation there is a single 1/1 double-hung wood sash window. The main entry doorway features a transom window with six divided lights over a single entry wood door with flanking sidelights. The upper portion of the door has six divided light over inset wood panels. Each sidelight has an upper window with four divided lights above inset wood panels. A single wooden door with transom is centered under the projecting west box gable. The wood door is similar to the main entry door but without the inset panels. An off-center gable at the southeastern corner projects beyond the porch with a three-sided bay below the gable. Each side of the bay carries a 1/1 double-hung wood sash window. In 1986 the current owners altered the principal elevation by

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Morris and Mary Johnson House
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putting a cast-concrete veneer over the brick piers and columns of the porch.

A third box bay, asymmetrically placed, projects from the house on the east elevation. The current owners modified the east elevation in 1986 by replacing paired double-hung 1/1 wood sash windows with double wood French doors. A raised wood deck with diagonal wood lattice over the piers was then built off this new opening.

Underneath the hip roof on the northeast corner of the house is an original inset porch enclosed many years ago. The same painted false beveled wood siding and type of windows were used to match the architectural look and feel of the remaining north facade. Paired double-hung 1/1 wood sash windows are centered on the enclosing exterior wall of the original porch. The section of the north elevation to the right of the enclosed porch remains in its original condition with two symmetrically placed 1/1 double hung wood sash windows.

The west elevation of the house remains in its original condition. There are three evenly spaced 1/1 double-hung wood sash windows, one of which is centered on the projecting box gable. The porch continues on the southwest corner. With a balustrade identical to the front elevation. The porch and the projecting gable are the same depth.

The interior floor plan is dominated by a central hall which originally extended the full length of the house front to back, with all rooms feeding off of it. Three rooms are positioned on either side of the center hall, with bedrooms to the west and formal rooms and kitchen to the east. The central hall was shortened at an unknown date converting the rear into a bathroom.

All of the interior doors and windows of the house have a plain, flat profile 1"x 4" wood molding, with an additional 2" flared crown molding set on the upper portion of the trim. All of the interior doors have a horizontal wood panel. All of the interior walls are clad with wood shiplap then covered with wallpaper, except in the kitchen, hallway, bathroom and enclosed rear porch which are clad in beadboard. In the kitchen, bathroom and porch the beadboard was placed horizontally on the walls. In the hallway the beadboard was placed vertically on the wall creating a wainscot and a simple profile trim molding added to the top to create a chair rail. The ceilings are 9-1/2 feet in height. The current owners began some restoration work on the interior and so many of the interior surfaces are now covered by sheetrock, but much of the original wood shiplap or beadboard is still in place underneath the sheetrock.

The house is in good condition. Alterations made by the current owners in 1986 include the cladding of the massive brick column bases with a veneer that resembles the foundation piers both in texture and in color. On top of the brick bases a square masonry cap with beveled edges was placed that extends beyond the edges of the base. The cap is similar in color to the masonry veneer and the original foundation piers. Both entry doors that access the wraparound porch have been removed for safe keeping and the openings temporarily replaced with either plywood or a simple wood slab door. Modifications to the east elevation included the replacement of the paired windows in the projecting bay with a compatible pair of wood French doors. These doors then open onto

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Morris and Mary Johnson House
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a new wood deck which was built on a pier and beam foundation. Diagonal wood lattice covers the piers below and a compatible wood balustrade skirts the deck. There is some deterioration due to weather and vacancy, but most of the interior work that was done did not destroy the integrity of the house.

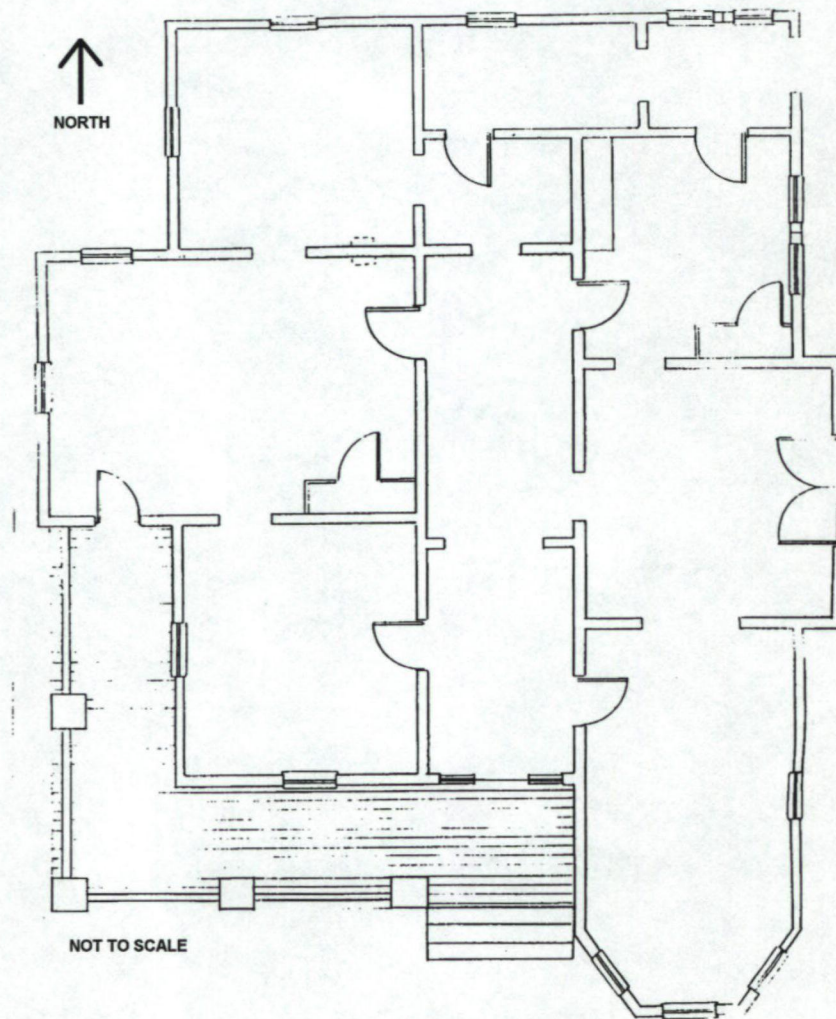
At one time, a smaller rear house was located on the Johnson property. Due to neglect, it collapsed several years ago. There are no longer any outbuildings on the property.

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Morris and Mary Johnson House
Houston, Harris County, Texas



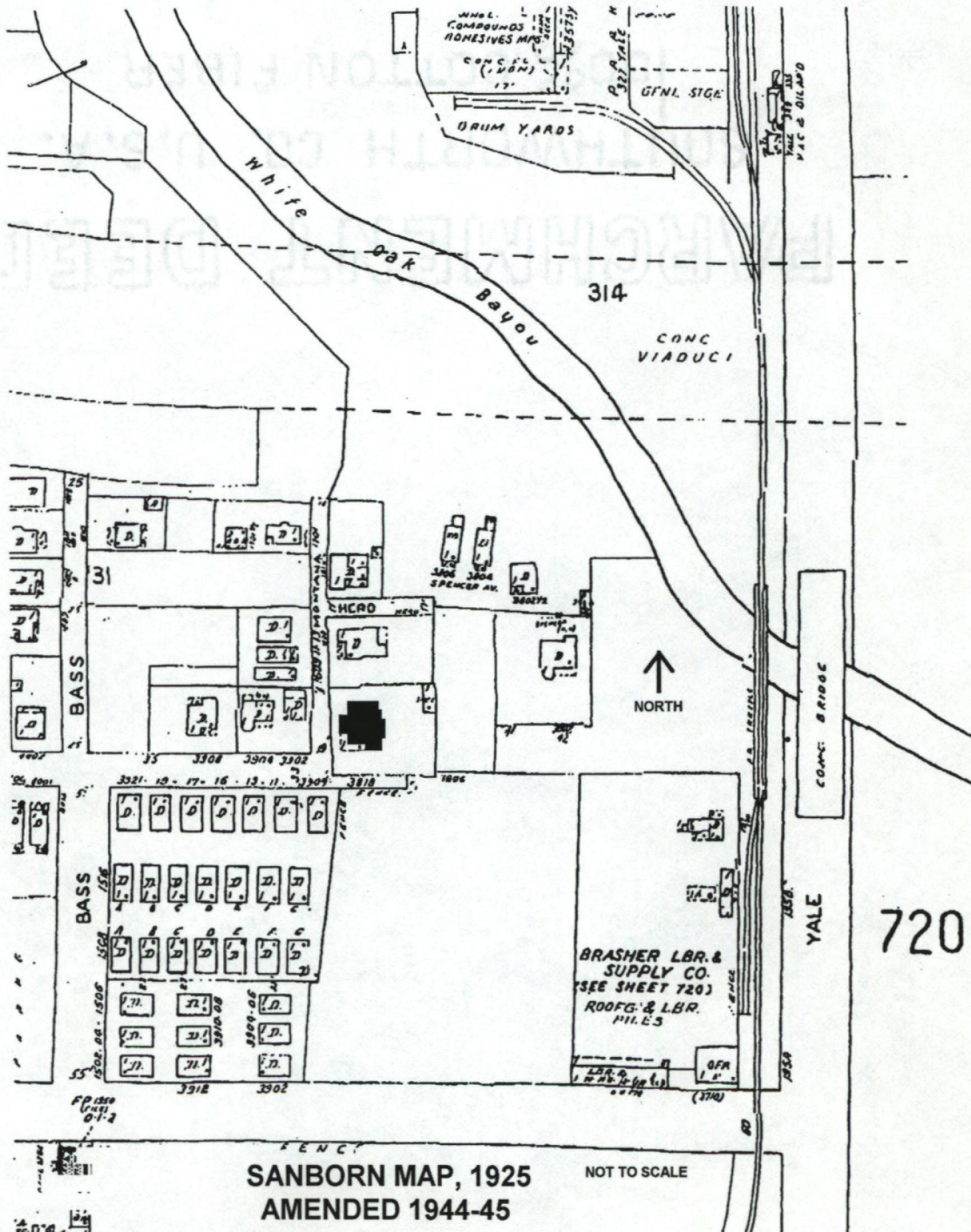
FLOOR PLAN

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Morris and Mary Johnson House
Houston, Harris County, Texas

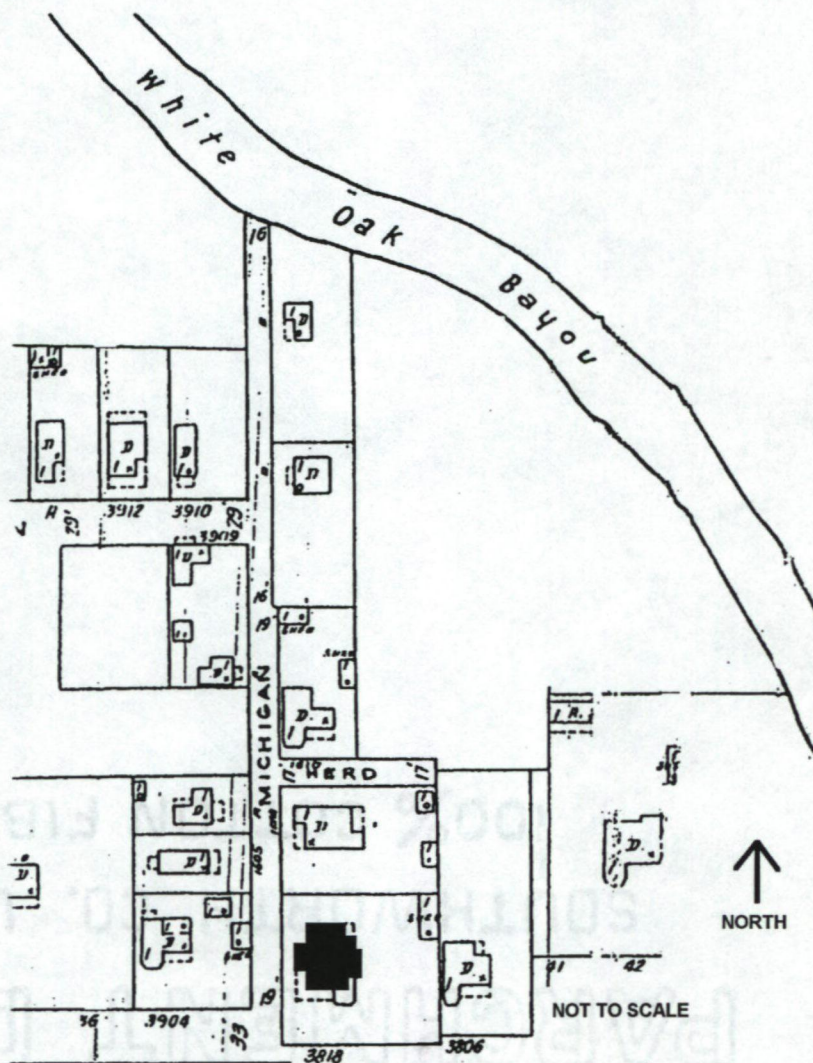


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Morris and Mary Johnson House
Houston, Harris County, Texas



SANBORN MAP, 1944-45

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

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

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS: N/A

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: c.1920

SIGNIFICANT DATES: c. 1920

SIGNIFICANT PERSON: N/A

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: UNKNOWN

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (continuation sheets 8-11 through 8-13)

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheet 9-14 and 9-15).

PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPST): N/A

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

PRIMARY LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL DATA:

- State historic preservation office (*Texas Historical Commission*)
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository:

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Section 8 Page 11

Morris and Mary Johnson House
Houston, Harris County, Texas

Statement of Significance

The Morris and Mary Johnson House (c.1920) is a representative example of a vernacular L-plan cottage built for an African-American family on a rural strip of land adjacent to the southern bank of White Oak Bayou near Houston, Harris County, Texas. The size and architecture of the house reflects the financial independence members of the African-American community were beginning to experience in the early part of the 20th century. In the neighborhoods surrounding the Morris and Mary Johnson House this growth and prosperity were closely tied to the rapidly expanding railroad industry. With the Houston Texas & Central Railroad and the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad in the immediate vicinity, skilled workers and laborers were in high demand. The Johnson house is named for Morris Johnson and his wife Mary, who purchased the property in 1914 and lived in the house until 1952. Other than the fact that Morris Johnson was an African-American who worked at the Southern Pacific Railroad shops, extensive research uncovered little else about him or his family. Most likely they were simply representative examples of the African-American middle class, skilled workers who were prospering along with the booming railroad industry. The Johnson property originally formed the southwestern corner of the Sessums Fourteen Acre Tract, a rural tract of land which never fully developed. The Morris and Mary Johnson House is noted primarily as a vernacular L-plan cottage. Architecturally the Morris and Mary Johnson House is an important example of the transition from the traditional building forms of the late 19th century and early 20th century popular architectural trends. The property is eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture at the local level of significance.

The Morris and Mary Johnson House is part of the original Sessums Fourteen Acre Tract that is adjacent to the south bank of White Oak Bayou, just across the Bayou from the southern boundary of the Houston Heights. Their land was situated just to the northeast of the Koehler First Addition, which was platted in 1894 and part of the City of Brunner. The Sessums Tract however always remained separated from the growing City of Brunner by the expansive railroad lines of the Houston & Texas Central and the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad yards. The Greater Houston City Directories indicated that between 1880-1900 the southern portion of the Koehler First Addition eventually developed into a residential area, but that the northern portion, along with the Sessums Tract, remained sparsely settled, with few city improvements. With White Oak Bayou creating a natural boundary, the Sessums Tract remained isolated from the Houston Heights to the north which was developing at about the same time.

Little documentation is available regarding African-American communities in the Houston area that existed prior to or during the Civil War. After the Civil War, African-Americans tended to settle in areas which were usually on the outskirts of town. Most of these areas were unincorporated, and as such offered few city improvements. These areas were perceived by the majority of the population as much less desirable areas for living. With few paved streets, it was difficult to accurately locate street addresses in these sparsely settled areas. This can be seen most clearly in the early years of the Greater Houston City Directories which were often vague with respect to African-Americans listings. Often African-Americans were listed by their place of work, or by their employers address, rather than by their actual home address. The Census Records during this time also contains large gaps and inconsistencies, especially concerning African-American families, which were not clarified or explained. The

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Continuation SheetSection 8 Page 12Morris and Mary Johnson House
Houston, Harris County, Texas

Tax Assessor's Records for Harris County are equally imprecise concerning African-American owned properties. These records often used oral interviews conducted with a single resident of the area who would then account for all the families living in the area. However, between 1870-1890 African-Americans were encouraged to buy property and to invest in real estate, and these deed records are able to provide some insights into the African-Americans culture of the late 19th century.

Most of the African-Americans who acquired land were skilled workers fairly self sufficient in providing for themselves. Property owners often built their own houses or hired out as laborers around the community, especially at the railroad yards which were experiencing an explosive increase in construction due to the increase in railroad traffic. In the residential neighborhoods surrounding the Sessums Tract, many African-American workers were economically tied to the Houston & Texas Central Railway shops which were located off Center Street between Houston and Sawyer. There was also an additional band of industrial operations at Chaneyville, which was the end of the line for the Houston & Texas Central Railway and was located where Waugh Drive and Heights Boulevard intersect Washington Ave. This was also where the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad intersected the Houston & Texas Central. With the rapidly growing railroad industry, skilled workers and laborers could always find work. Working in the vicinity of the railroads, African-Americans soon began to settle and buy property close by.

Between 1904-1918 the Sessums family began selling off portions of property out of their Fourteen Acre Tract. In 1912 Ann Sessums, together with her son William, sold a tract of land to Simon Rosenberg (Deed. No. 21172, Vol. 196, Pg. 493). Two years later in 1914, Simon Rosenberg sold the property to Morris Johnson (Deed No. 221067, Vol. 403, P. 311). The Morris Johnson Tract is described as being 96 feet by 166 3/4th feet, Tract 43 of the Sessums Fourteen Acre Tract. This property was located on the southwest corner of the Sessums Tract adjacent to Michigan which later became Montana (See maps). The Tax Assessor's City Lots and Block Records, which begin in 1915 for this area, show some small improvement already existing on this property. This appears to be a small house because as early as 1910-1911 the Greater Houston City Directory listed a Lizzie Washington (c) living at 3818 Spencer. In 1917 the Tax Assessor's City Lots and Block Records indicate some significant improvements (\$275.00) were made to the property. This appears to be noting the construction of a rear house behind 3818 Spencer which would then show up as an improvement to the property on the Tax Assessor's Records the following year. In 1918 the Greater Houston City Directory listed Lizzie Washington (c) at 3818 Spencer with Bert Furch (c) living in the rear. In 1918, the improvement values on the property decrease by about half (\$125.00). Possibly a fire destroyed most of the front house, leaving only the rear residence still standing. In 1920, a large improvement to the property was made (\$500.00) and the Greater Houston City Directory lists Mary Johnson (c) at 3818 Spencer with Lizzie Washington (c) living in the rear. In 1921 another significant improvement (\$1,675) was recorded on this property which most likely corresponded to this entire tract of land being annexed into the City of Houston. In 1921 the Greater Houston City Directory listed Morris Johnson (c) with wife Mary living at 3818 Spencer with Bert Furch (c) living in the rear. Morris and Mary Johnson lived in the house until 1941. After that, the Greater Houston City Directory listed only Mary Johnson living at 3818 Spencer. Mary Johnson continued to live in the house until 1952. At that time the Greater Houston City Directory listing changes, indicating a Charles and Mary Goodwill at that address.

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Section 8 Page 13

Morris and Mary Johnson House
Houston, Harris County, Texas

Possibly the property was sold or Mary Johnson remarried.

The Morris and Mary Johnson House is architecturally significant as a prominent residence for an African-American of this time period. In 1925 this house, along with the two other houses located on the Sessums Tract, were among the most substantial in the area. As can be seen from the 1944-45 amended version of the 1925 Sanborn Map (see Map) many more, much smaller shotgun houses had been built in the surrounding area, most likely associated with the lower income working class African-Americans who were living in this area. By the 1944-45 Sanborn Map (see Map), the Morris and Mary Johnson House is one of the largest houses in the area, second only to the Sessums-James House on the neighboring property. Morris Johnson worked at the Southern Pacific Railroad shops and therefore this house is indirectly reflective of the prosperity of the expanding railroads and of those that worked or were associated with the railroad industry. African-Americans working for the railroad companies were carried along by the prosperity of the transportation industry. For this location and ethnic group, the Johnson House would have been considered a very substantial dwelling.

The Morris and Mary Johnson House is a representative example of the transition in domestic architecture from the late 19th century and the early 20th century. The vernacular L-plan form indicates that the property was most likely built by a skilled carpenter familiar with not only the standard methods of constructions of that time, but one who knew his skill and could applied his knowledge to the execution and attention to detailing on both the interior and exterior of the house. The intricate detailing around the doors and window surrounds reiterate that this was the work of a skilled craftsman. Since the Johnson House contains many typical domestic architectural elements of the late 19th century, it is possible that this carpenter learned his carpentry skills at an earlier time when other architectural influences were popular like the Queen Anne or Classical Revival styles. The carpenter might also have been aware of the growing popularity of the bungalow giving a slight influence to the work around the porch.

Since its construction the Morris and Mary Johnson House has remained an architecturally prominent element in this African-American residential community, noted primarily for its size and unique architectural features for this area. It has remained a residence since its construction and is currently vacant. The current owners plan for this house and another much older house, the Sessums-James House on the adjacent property, to be part of a larger redevelopment and revitalization plan which encompasses the entire area. A landscaped park setting will be created by converting the original gully on the property that runs into White Oak Bayou into a lake with waterfall. The owners are also hoping to relocate the Allen Paul House (NR 1980) to the northern portion of the property in order to save it from demolition. Their plans are to do needed repair and maintenance to the exterior where needed, such as carpentry repairs and painting in order to leave the architectural integrity of the house intact. Needed rehabilitation work will be done on the interior. The restoration and rehabilitation of the Morris and Mary Johnson House would enable this property to be retained and preserved not only for the African-American community, but for the City of Houston as well.

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Morris and Mary Johnson House
Houston, Harris County, Texas

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Morris and Mary Johnson House
Houston, Harris County, Texas

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Section 10 Page 16

Morris and Mary Johnson House
Houston, Harris County, Texas

Verbal Boundary Description

Track 43-A Sessums Tract. That certain tract or parcel of land lying and being situated in Harris County, and described by metes and bounds: Ninety-Six (96) feet by One Hundred Sixty-Six and Three-Fourths (166 3/4) feet of land out of the Sessums Fourteen Acre Tract of the Bingham Tract, out of Lot. Twenty-Two (22) of the Hollingsworth Survey of the John Austin 1824 Two League Grant. (Map 1-A) On October 1, 1906 Ann Sessums together with her son William Sessums sold to Simon Rosenberg (Deed 21172, Vol. 196, Page 493) 11,250 square feet described as the original southwest corner of the Sessums Fourteen Acre Tract. In 1914 Simon Rosenberg sold the property to Morris Johnson, Deed No. 221067, Vol. 403, Page 311, (Map 1-C, 1-D, tracts 17 and 23). In 1921 Morris Johnson sold Ninety-Six (96) feet by Seventy-Five (75) feet to Elizabeth (Lizzie) Washington (Map 1-C, 1-D, tract 23).

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Morris and Mary Johnson House are those that were established when it was first divided and sold from the Sessums Fourteen Acre Tract and then later subdivided again.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY: less than one acre

UTM REFERENCES	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
	1	15	268020	3296100		

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheet 10-16)

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION (see continuation sheet 10-16)

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE: Lynn Edmundson

ORGANIZATION: N/A

DATE: January 2, 1997

STREET & NUMBER: 4715 Waring

TELEPHONE: (713) 621-1835

CITY OR TOWN: Houston **STATE:** TX

ZIP CODE: 77027

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

CONTINUATION SHEETS

MAPS (see USGS)

PHOTOGRAPHS (see continuation sheet Photo-17)

ADDITIONAL ITEMS

PROPERTY OWNER

NAME: Sarah and Don Hunt

STREET & NUMBER: 195 Yale

TELEPHONE: (713) 868-3466

CITY OR TOWN: Houston **STATE:** TX

ZIP CODE: 77007

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National Park Service

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Section PHOTOS Page 17

Morris and Mary Johnson House
Houston, Harris County, Texas

Photograph Inventory

The following information pertains to all photographs unless otherwise noted:

Name of Property	Morris and Mary Johnson House
Location	3818 Spencer Street
City/County/State	Houston, Harris County, Texas
Photographer	Sarah Hunt
Date of Photograph	January 1997
Location of Negatives	Owner

Photo Number	1 of 4
Camera Facing	North

Photo Number	2 of 4
Camera Facing	Northwest

Photo Number	3 of 4
Camera Facing	West

Photo Number	4 of 4
Camera Facing	Southwest

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Johnson, Morris and Mary, House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Harris

DATE RECEIVED: 5/06/97 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/19/97
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/04/97 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/20/97
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 97000541

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 6-4-97 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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



JOHNSON, MORRIS & MARY, HOUSE
3818 SPENKER STREET
HOUSTON, HARRIS CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 1 of 4



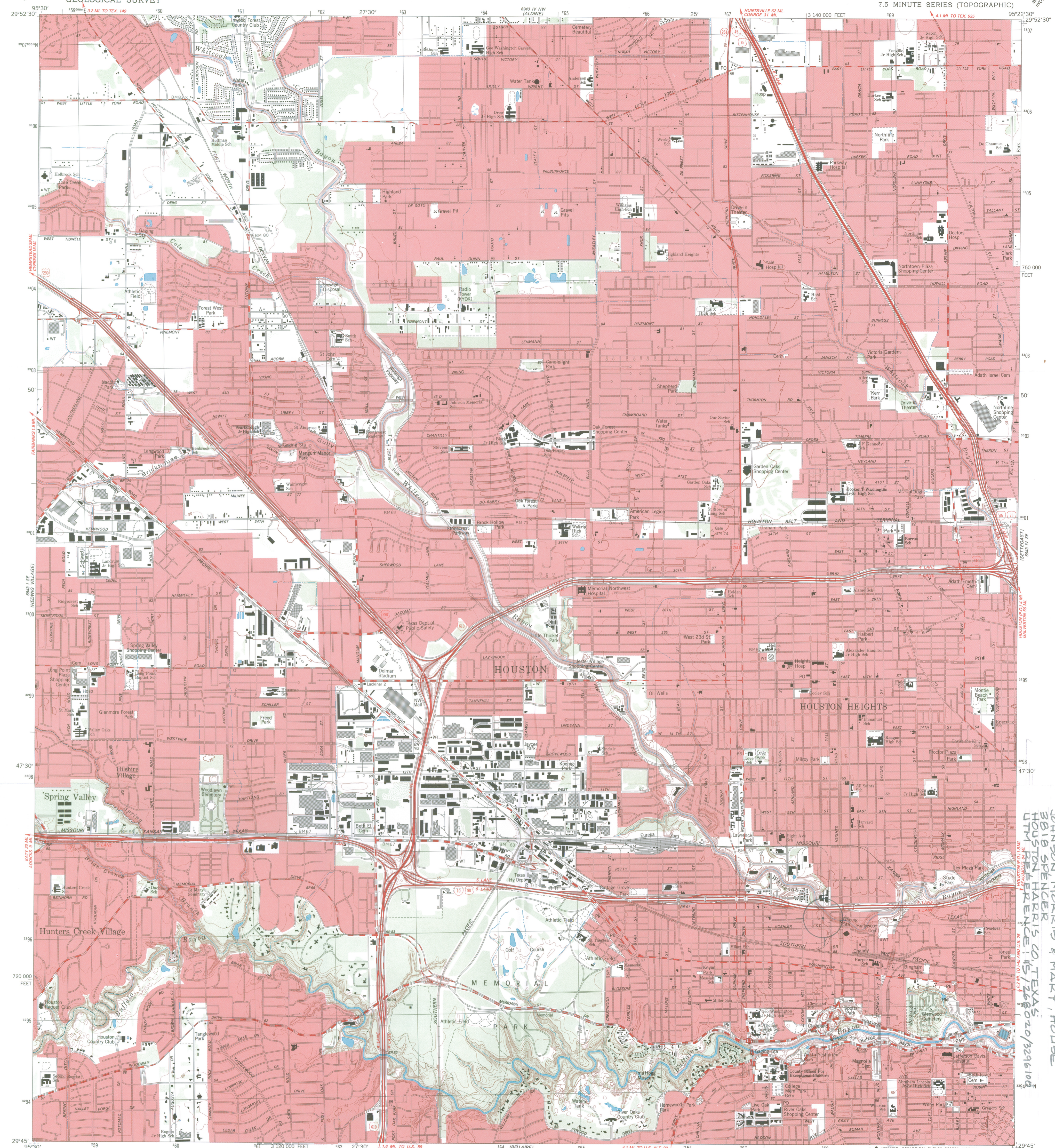
JOHNSON, MORRIS & MARY, HOUSE
3818 SPENCER STREET
HOUSTON, HARRIS CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 2 of 4



JOHNSON, MORRIS & MARY, HOUSE
3010 SPENCER STREET
HOUSTON, HARRIS CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 3 of 4



JOHNSON, MORRIS & MARY, HOUSE
3818 SPENCER STREET
HOUSTON, HARRIS CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 4 of 4



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1976. Field checked 1976. Map edited 1982
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Texas
coordinate system, south central zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 15
1927 North American datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 20 meters south and
22 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
A portion of this map lies within a subsidence area
Contouring based on 1973 adjustment of vertical control

Scale 1:24,000
Contour Interval 5 Feet
National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929

UTM GRID AND 1982 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Primary highway, hard surface
- Secondary highway, hard surface
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Unimproved road
- Interstate Route
- U. S. Route
- State Route

HOUSTON HEIGHTS, TEX.
N2945—W9522.5/7.5

1982

DMA 6943 IV SW—SERIES V882

JOHNSON MORRIS & MARY, HOUSE
3015 S. PINE
HOUSTON, TEXAS
D.M. 6943 IV SW
1/5/126020/3296104