

LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

LANDMARK NAME: Gov. William P. and Sec. Oveta Culp Hobby House **AGENDA ITEM:** B
OWNERS: Bal and Rita Sareen **HPO FILE NO:** 16L315
APPLICANT: Hannah Curry-Shearouse, SWCA **DATE ACCEPTED:** 3/28/2016
LOCATION: 2115 Glen Haven Blvd – Old Braeswood **HAHC HEARING:** 4/21/2016

SITE INFORMATION: Lots 2 & 3, Tract 1, Block 7, Braeswood, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The site includes a historic two-story, brick residence and a detached garage.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Landmark Designation

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The Governor William P. Hobby and Secretary Oveta Culp Hobby House at 2115 Glen Haven Blvd was designed by Harry D. Payne, FAIA. The house is the only example of a speculatively built Tudor Revival style in Old Braeswood. Planned to rival River Oaks, the late 1920s neighborhood is significant for its wide range of eclectic and architecturally significant structures sited on large tree covered lots.

Governor and Secretary Hobby impacted the City of Houston through their civic leadership, dispersion of the news, and their charitable contributions. During his term as state governor, Governor William P. Hobby enacted significant legislation, including passing women’s suffrage, creating compulsory education and free textbooks for children, enacting prohibition in Texas, and creating “feed and seed” loans for farmers during a drought. Following his term as governor, Hobby acquired several newspapers, radio and TV stations, including the *Houston Post* and KPRC. Oveta Culp Hobby had equal, if not greater, impact on the city and nation. She was the first director of the Women’s Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) and the first Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW, now Health and Human Services), which was created under President Eisenhower. She also worked as president and editor of the *Houston Post*.

Architect Harry D. Payne, FAIA, greatly influenced architecture in the City of Houston and the surrounding area through his designs of several schools and related educational facilities for the area school districts. Payne’s tireless work in Houston and for the national AIA has been recognized previously, and his association with the house at 2115 Glen Haven makes it eligible for designation as a city landmark.

The Governor William P. and Secretary Oveta Culp Hobby House at 2115 Glen Haven Boulevard meets Criteria 3, 5, and 6 for Landmark Designation.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE

Braeswood Neighborhood

The Braeswood neighborhood started near the end of the 1920s as a model garden subdivision at what was then the very southern edge of Houston. Owned and developed by the Braeswood Corporation, the subdivision was planned by Hare and Hare in 1927 and 1928, the same landscape architecture firm that designed the Country Club District in Kansas City, Highland Park West in Dallas,³ Houston’s City Hall

reflecting pool and garden, and the Master Plan for Hermann Park (following the death of George Kessler). The plans were commissioned by George F. Howard, who was president of the San Jacinto Trust Company of Houston (SJTCH), the bank which financed the development. Braeswood was intended to be a rival for the River Oaks neighborhood, using large lots and widely spaced homes on the property in order to evoke the “country house” feel. The land for the neighborhood was sold to the corporation by John H. Kirby in June 1927. Originally 456 acres and costing \$733,731 for the entirety, the planned development would be bounded by Main St., Holcombe, N. Braeswood, and what is now Sewanee St. However, the stock market crash in October 1929 necessitated the sale of much of the land and a much slower development process than originally planned. As a result, Braeswood was developed in bits and pieces over the course of 30 years, resulting in a number of different architectural styles and eras represented by the homes in the neighborhood.

The initial plan from Hare and Hare for the neighborhood used streets that ran predominantly east-west in order to allow homes on the lots to face north or south. It was also one of the first subdivisions in Houston to feature curvilinear streets rather than the traditional grid. The neighborhood plan also called for a frog pond where Bluebonnet and Greenbriar intersect and a sunken garden at the intersection of Maroneal, Kelving, and Morningside (now Braeswood Park). Live Oaks were planted along Main Street, to conform to existing plans for the street’s improvements and also planted on Glenn Haven Blvd. and Maroneal. Other advertised amenities included paved roads and underground utilities. Overall, the Braeswood Corporation spent more than \$500,000 on improvements to the neighborhood by 1929. The corporation filed the first section with the Harris County Clerk on July 14, 1928. Section 1 was bounded by Main, Kelving, Maroneal, and Braeswood (now N. Braeswood), and a second section, Section 1-A, was filed on September 19 of the same year. Section 1-A was a thin strip of land on the east side of Main St. between Main, Greenbriar, and Brays Bayou. Section 1-A is now Texas Orthopedic Hospital and office towers used primarily by medical professionals. Both sections had the same restrictive covenants with a 25-year duration and a 15-year renewal option. These covenants included land use (single family residences only, excepting five lots on Maroneal that allowed duplexes); approval of architectural plans by the Corporation; height, material, frontage, setback, and open space requirements for both houses and outbuildings; minimum construction costs (ranging \$10,000-\$50,000); racial restrictions; and sign controls. There were no stylistic restrictions, though some specific lots required masonry or stucco to be the primary finishes. That the styles of early homes turned out to be so similar was a “coincidence in taste.”

During 1928 and 1929, five homes were constructed in Section 1, all of which were two-story, brickfaced English manorial style homes. Four of them were designed by Carl A. Mulvey, the consulting architect for the Braeswood Corporation, and the last was designed by Harry D. Payne, FAIA. These houses “exemplified the type of suburban house characteristic of the 1920s, what was then called the ‘country house,’ although it has come to be more commonly known as the period house.” These manorial style homes were derived from late medieval English and French styles, and they were typically designed to be picturesque with asymmetrical facades and interior layouts with steep-roofed bays and articulated gables. This manorial type dominated in the initial development phase in Braeswood.

William Pettus Hobby

Governor Hobby was born in Moscow, Texas, on March 26, 1878. Hobby’s parents and five siblings moved to Houston in 1893, where he completed high school. Governor Hobby started working at the

Houston Post in 1895 as a circulation clerk. Hobby was able to work his way up the ladder, and he became managing editor of the paper by 1907. During those early years at the *Post*, Hobby cultivated an active interest in politics; most visible in his founding of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Houston and was secretary to the state party's executive board in 1904. After these years at the *Post*, Hobby moved to Beaumont to become part-owner and manager for the *Beaumont Enterprise*. In 1914, Hobby became Lieutenant Governor, and he married his first wife, Willie Cooper, in 1915. Hobby served as Lieutenant Governor until 1917 when he took over for Governor James Ferguson after Ferguson was removed from office.

During his term, Governor Hobby established several state programs that exist to this day, including the oil and gas division of the Railroad Commission. Other significant legislation and civic work enacted under his terms in office include passing women's suffrage, compulsory education and free textbooks for children, creating the State Highway Department, and funding "feed and seed" loans for farmers during a drought. Governor Hobby was also responsible for enacting prohibition in Texas during World War I. Following his term as Governor, Hobby returned to Beaumont, where he acquired the *Beaumont Journal* in addition to the *Enterprise*, and in 1924, Hobby became president of the *Houston Post-Dispatch*. His first wife passed away in 1929, and in 1931, he remarried to Oveta Culp Hobby. By 1939, Hobby became the sole owner of the *Post-Dispatch*, which he renamed the *Houston Post*. Hobby's news enterprise extended to a radio station, KPRC, and a television station, KPRC-TV, before he died on June 7, 1964.

Oveta Culp Hobby

Secretary Hobby was born Oveta Culp in Killeen, Texas, on January 19, 1905. From an early age, Hobby was taught the value of service to her community, first through charity drives and fundraisers and then later as a civil servant to her nation. In 1925, at the age of 20, Secretary Hobby became a legislative parliamentarian for the Texas legislature, where she served in that capacity until 1931. Secretary and Governor Hobby had met through her father when Mr. Culp served in the legislature, and the two rekindled their friendship while both living in Houston in late 1930. Secretary Hobby was serving as assistant to the City Attorney at the time, and Secretary and Governor Hobby married on February 23, 1931 when she was 26 and he was 53.

After their wedding, Secretary Hobby went to work for the *Post* where the Governor was then the editor and publisher. At the *Post*, Secretary Hobby worked as a book editor, assistant editor, and then executive vice president before 1938. In addition to her work at the newspaper, Secretary Hobby also volunteered with the Junior League of Houston; the Museum of Fine Arts, Houston; the Houston Symphony Orchestra; and the "depression-born" Mobilization for Human Needs. Secretary Hobby also served as Texas Chairman of the advisory committee for women's participation in the New York World's Fair and on a local committee to create a flood control plan after a 1935 flood of Buffalo Bayou, where she was the only woman on the committee. In 1941, Secretary Hobby was visiting Washington D.C. on business with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) related to the radio station she and the Governor owned. While there, General David Searles asked Secretary Hobby to organize women's activities for the army. Secretary Hobby initially refused, citing her job, husband, two children, and prohibitively extensive travel time between Houston and the capital. However, Governor Hobby convinced her to reconsider. As a result, she became the Director of the Women's Interest Section of the War Department Bureau of Public Relations, where she served from 1941–1942. At the end of 1942, Secretary Hobby

was traveling back to Houston via Chicago, where she had a speaking engagement, when the Pearl Harbor attack occurred. General George Marshall claimed afterwards that her planned speech contained the first declaration of war following the attack. Secretary Hobby did not make it back to Houston on that trip. Instead, she returned to Washington where she had to rework her plan for women's support activities to become a plan for how women could work within existing army procedures without specialized training. Instead of the Director for the Women's Interest Section, Secretary Hobby found herself the first director of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC).

While with the WAAC, Secretary Hobby battled institutional sexism. Because it was not technically within the army, Secretary Hobby spent time drawing up her own barracks plans because the army engineers would not. Where other officers at her rank would have their own jeep on call, Secretary Hobby had to call for a car from the pool anytime she needed to travel. The female doctors serving in the WAAC could not get paid because they were not technically in the army; the Secretary of War had to request a special act of Congress in order for these physicians to be paid. Secretary Hobby was invited to use the Army-Navy Club as an officer of the army, but only if she entered through the back door. Despite these obstacles, Secretary Hobby and the WAAC nonetheless proved themselves invaluable. When the WAAC was initially organized, Congress reluctantly allowed the WAAC to perform 54 different army jobs. By the end of Secretary Hobby's tenure with the WAAC, however, the members of the WAAC were performing almost 240 different army jobs, and the requests for WAAC staffers vastly outnumbered the authorized number of available members.

Her time at the WAAC saw her promoted to Colonel in the army, yet her service to the nation left her exhausted. After her resignation from the WAAC, Secretary Hobby spent time recuperating at a hospital to ensure she would recover properly, and she was ultimately rewarded a medal for Distinguished Service for outstanding service. The medal cited "without guidance or precedents in the United States military history to assist her, Colonel Hobby established sound policies and planned and supervised the selection and training of officers and regulations. Her contribution to the war effort of the nation has been of important significance."

After the war, Secretary Hobby focused on the news outlets she and the Governor owned, and in 1953, President Eisenhower appointed her chairman of the Federal Security Agency. Secretary and Governor Hobby had been active in his campaign throughout 1952 at the state level, and when President Eisenhower founded the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW, now Health and Human Services), he immediately appointed Secretary Hobby as the first Secretary of the Department.

While at HEW, Secretary Hobby managed a budget of more than \$17 billion, and her duties included managing a medical research center, distributing funds to land-grant colleges, printing braille books, and overseeing pensions and welfare disbursements. One newspaper joked that when she had a better handle on the job duties, Secretary Hobby might "trim her week to 70 hours." One of the defining moments of her time as HEW Secretary was the announcement and administration of the polio vaccine. Senator Alexander Smith of New Jersey commended Secretary Hobby's handling of the vaccine saying that the Secretary and her staff "with full cooperation of the doctors, vaccine manufacturers, and distributors, worked out a program of voluntary distribution which promises maximum effectiveness and retains our basic American principle of non-federal control of the doctor-patient relationship." Secretary Hobby also worked hard to prepare the nation for the influx of baby boomers in the public education system, proposing an emergency plan to spend \$7 billion for new school construction. During her tenure at HEW, Secretary Hobby established a nurse training program, improved the Food and Drug

Administration, expanded mental health grants, and created a hospital insurance program. She resigned from the position in July 1955 to return to Houston to tend to her ailing husband. At her final press conference, President Eisenhower had these departing words to say about Secretary Hobby: “None of us will forget your wise counsel, your calm confidence in the face of every kind of difficulty, your concern for people everywhere, the warm heart you brought to your job as well as your talents,” and as she left Washington, Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey called Secretary Hobby the “best man in the cabinet.”

Once again, upon her return from public service, Secretary Hobby returned to work at the *Houston Post*, this time as president and editor. Though she stayed close at Governor Hobby’s side through his final years, Secretary Hobby also resumed her positions on a number of boards and committees. In 1966, President Johnson appointed Secretary Hobby to the National Advisory Commission on Selective Service, and later that year, she also flew to Vietnam as part of the HEW Vietnam Health Education Task Force. Secretary Hobby died in Houston on August 16, 1995.

William “Bill” Pettus Hobby, Jr.

Lieutenant Governor Bill Hobby is the only son of Governor and Secretary Hobby. He was born January 19, 1932, in Houston, Texas, where he lived through most of his childhood. He graduated from Rice University in 1953, when he then enlisted in the Navy. He was stationed in Washington D.C. through most of his enlistment, and he returned to Houston with his wife Diana Poteat Stallings in 1957. Upon his return to Houston, Hobby followed in the family footsteps and joined the staff at the *Houston Post*. Lieut. Governor Hobby was editor at the *Post* on November 22, 1963, and made the decision to run an extra edition of the paper that day to cover President Kennedy’s Assassination, one of the last times an extra edition was published. Because of his parents’ work, Lieut. Governor Hobby grew up knowing that he would one day serve in office. He served as parliamentarian, like his mother, to Governor Ramsey in 1959, and he served as Lieutenant Governor over five terms from 1973 until 1991. To date, Lieut. Governor Hobby held that position longer than any other Lieutenant Governor in Texas history. Following his resignation as Lieut. Governor, Hobby became Chancellor of the University of Houston system for two years from 1995 until 1997. Lieutenant Governor Hobby resides in Houston.

Jessica Hobby Catto

Jessica Catto was born in Houston on January 19, 1937. Her childhood exposed her to political figures and journalists, aiding in her future career as a writer. In addition to a novel and poetry, she maintained a blog for the *Huffington Post* and wrote articles for the *Washington Post*, the *Independent*, the *Sunday Times*, and the *Guardian*, all English newspapers. She married her husband, Henry Catto, in 1958, and in his role as a United States Ambassador, the Cattos lived in El Salvador, Geneva, Great Britain, and Washington D.C. Catto was appointed by President Nixon to the Kennedy Center’s Presidential Advisory Committee on the Arts and by President Clinton to Advisory Board of the National Parks System. She published the *Washington Journalism Review* (now *American Journalism Review*) from 1980–1987, and she remained a contributing member there for the rest of her life. In addition to her work, Catto was a tireless nature conservator, volunteering for the Chairmans’s Council of Conservation International, the National Parks Conservation Association, the World Resources Institute, the Conservation Fund, and the Environmental Defense Fund. Catto also established the American Land

Conservation Award. Catto died in her home in Colorado on September 30, 2009, after a long battle with cancer.

Harry D. Payne, FAIA

Harry D. Payne, the architect for the Hobby House, was born on May 20, 1891, in St. Louis, Missouri. Payne grew up with a tradition of building in his family, as several maternal family members worked as bricklayers on the Art Museum left as a permanent building from the 1904 World's Fair in St. Louis. In a hand-written autobiography included in the vertical file on his life and work, Payne credits that same 1904 World's Fair for sparking his interest in design and architecture. Payne started attending the Washington University School of Architecture in 1911, when the school was still part of the university's School of Engineering, and he successfully completed his Bachelors of Architecture. In December 1915, Payne began working for William B. Ittner, FAIA, where he worked until his move to Houston in 1926.

In 1926, Payne accepted a position as the supervising architect for Houston Independent School District's (HISD) elementary school building program. In that role, Payne chose a number of associates to assist him with the assignment, including J. Ruskin Bailey, John W. Dehnest, Joseph Finger, R.D. Steele, Lamar Cato, Louis A. Glover, and Richard Gottlieb. Payne notably convinced his supervisors at HISD that though the floor plans of his elementary schools would remain the same, each school should have a unique façade and entrance to give the school character; among these are River Oaks and Poe Elementary. In addition to his work on these HISD elementary schools; Payne worked on several other HISD projects, including Lamar High School, and on projects for many of the surrounding school districts, notably Goose Creek ISD, Deer Park ISD, and Huntsville ISD.

Payne was admitted to the American Institute of Architects (AIA) in 1923, and he remained an active member throughout his life. In 1962, the National AIA awarded him the Edward C. Kemper Award,

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION AND RESTORATION HISTORY

The Governor William P. and Secretary Oveta Culp Hobby House at 2115 Glen Haven Blvd. was designed by Harry D. Payne, FAIA, and is located in the Old Braeswood neighborhood bounded by S. Main, Greenbriar, Holcombe, Kirby, and N. Braeswood. The house was built speculatively in 1929 by the Braeswood Corporation for \$35,000, where Governor Hobby was a board member. The Hobbys purchased an adjacent lot for an addition when they bought the house in May 1929. With additions in 1936 and 1939, the house was the primary residence of Governor and Secretary Hobby and their children, Jessica and William P. Jr., from about 1938 until about 1947.

The building is a two-story, five by two bay, side-gabled Tudor Revival style house with a central forward facing gable that pierces the roof line and has flared eaves. The overall composition is ABCBA and is largely symmetrical in form; upon closer inspection, the fenestration is not symmetrical, a characteristic of the Tudor Revival style. The exterior is painted brick and stucco and the multicolored roof includes red, green, dark and light grey slate shingles. Painted half-timbers are used on the north and south elevations to create visible, non-structural decorative trusses in keeping with the Tudor style. The front facing gable is repeated on the rear and both contain ventilating louvers and bargeboard detailed with evenly-spaced dentils. The western-most bay of the house has two shed dormers at the center, one facing north and one facing south, and each with a ventilating louver. There is one brick chimney with a stylized letter "S" protruding from the western side using the brick headers. The building

also has a two-car porte cochere on the eastern side of the house, and a two-story, two-car detached garage in the southeast portion of the lot. The house utilizes copper gutters and downspouts.

Facing north on its lot, the house is five bays wide and two bays deep. Only the central three bays are multi-story. The bricks are arranged in a running bond, with some bricks protruding slightly to create a random pattern on the exterior walls, another stylistic detail common in Tudor Revival houses. On the north elevation of the two end bays, brick headers are arranged in a continuous diamond pattern approximately one foot tall. In the eastern most two-story bay, brick headers are also used to create an asymmetrical geometric pattern around the second-story windows and in the space between the first- and second-floor windows.

A pyramidal hipped roof portico is supported by square wooden columns resting on brick bases. The portico roof also has multicolored slate shingles. The house's number is attached to the wood cross beam at the front of the portico, and historic photographs show that the house number has been in that location since at least 1972. Flooring for the portico is red brick arranged in a soldier course. The entry door itself is an inset stained wood single door with six square vision lights in the upper portion of the door. A secondary entrance is located on the east elevation under the porte cochere. This entrance door is the same style as the primary entrance.

On the south elevation in the eastern-most two-story bay, there is a porch supported by the same painted wooden beams as the portico and porte cochere. Above the porch is an enclosed stucco-exterior room with visible half timbers as part of the Tudor style of the house. On the ground floor, the floor for the porch matches the red brick in the front portico. There are three additional doors leading from the house to this porch. Two of these are sets of glass double doors where the glass used is single panes; both of these doors are located on the south elevation. The third door type, located on the east elevation, is a single French door with light panels extending the full length of the door. All three doors leading onto this porch have arched frames, setting them apart from other exterior doors.

There are three types of windows arranged asymmetrically on the north and south elevations: A, B, and C. These windows appear most often on all other elevations. A-type windows are folding casement steel windows with eight panes arranged in two columns in each sash. A variant of A-type windows uses the same sashes and adds two-light fixed windows above each sash to fill a taller opening. This A-type variant appears three times on the west elevation and twice on the south elevation. A-type windows appear seven times on the north elevation and once on the south elevation. B-type windows are triple grouped steel casement windows with eight lights in two columns with a two-light fixed transom above, a slight variation of the A-type window. A variant of B-type windows has two additional eight-pane, casement sashes with two fixed lights above the sashes installed on either side to give the appearance of a five-sash casement window. This B-type variant appears three times on the south elevation. B-type windows appear twice on the north façade and once on the west elevation. C-type windows appear twice on the north façade and are fixed steel windows, the compositional equivalent of a single casement with eight lights arranged in two columns. In addition to these primary types of windows, there are instances of A- and B-type variants where the fixed lights above the sashes contain twice as many lights. The additional A-type variant appears once on the north façade, and the additional B-type variant appears twice on the south elevation, each time as a canted bay window. An additional, unclassified window is a metal two-sash folding casement window with four panes in each sash.

In 2015, an addition was constructed on the eastern side of the house, creating the eastern-most bay. The windows on that addition are differentiated from the historic windows by using primarily six-pane metal sashes for the casement windows. In that way, the openings are smaller and the styles are different on the new addition compared to the historic house. The addition was designed by GSMA (formerly Glassman Shoemake Maldonado Architects).

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Photographs courtesy Glassman Shoemake Maldonado Architects.

The information and sources provided by the applicant for this application have been reviewed, verified, edited and supplemented with additional research and sources by the Historic Preservation Staff, Planning and Development Department, City of Houston.

APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION

Sec. 33-224. Criteria for designation

(a) The HAHC, in making recommendations with respect to designation, and the city council, in making a designation, shall consider one or more of the following criteria, as appropriate for the type of designation:

- | S | NA | | S - satisfies | D - does not satisfy | NA - not applicable |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (1) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area possesses character, interest or value as a visible reminder of the development, heritage, and cultural and ethnic diversity of the city, state, or nation; | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (2) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is the location of a significant local, state or national event; | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (3) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is identified with a person who, or group or event that, contributed significantly to the cultural or historical development of the city, state, or nation; | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (4) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area exemplify a particular architectural style or building type important to the city; | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (5) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area are the best remaining examples of an architectural style or building type in a neighborhood; | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (6) Whether the building, structure, object or site or the buildings, structures, objects or sites within the area are identified as the work of a person or group whose work has influenced the heritage of the city, state, or nation; | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (7) Whether specific evidence exists that unique archaeological resources are present; | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (8) Whether the building, structure, object or site has value as a significant element of community sentiment or public pride. | | | |

AND

- (9) If less than 50 years old, or proposed historic district containing a majority of buildings, structures, or objects that are less than 50 years old, whether the building, structure, object, site, or area is of extraordinary importance to the city, state or nation for reasons not based on age (Sec. 33-224(b)).

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission recommend to City Council the Landmark Designation of the Governor William P. and Secretary Oveta Culp Hobby House at 2115 Glen Haven Boulevard.

HAHC RECOMMENDATION

The Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission recommends to City Council the Landmark Designation of the Governor William P. and Secretary Oveta Culp Hobby House at 2115 Glen Haven Boulevard.

EXHIBIT A

PHOTO

GOVERNOR WILLIAM P. AND SECRETARY OVETA CULP HOBBY HOUSE
2115 GLEN HAVEN BLVD



Historic Photograph, north façade view south, c. 1972
Courtesy AIA Collection, Houston Metropolitan Research Center

EXHIBIT B

PHOTO

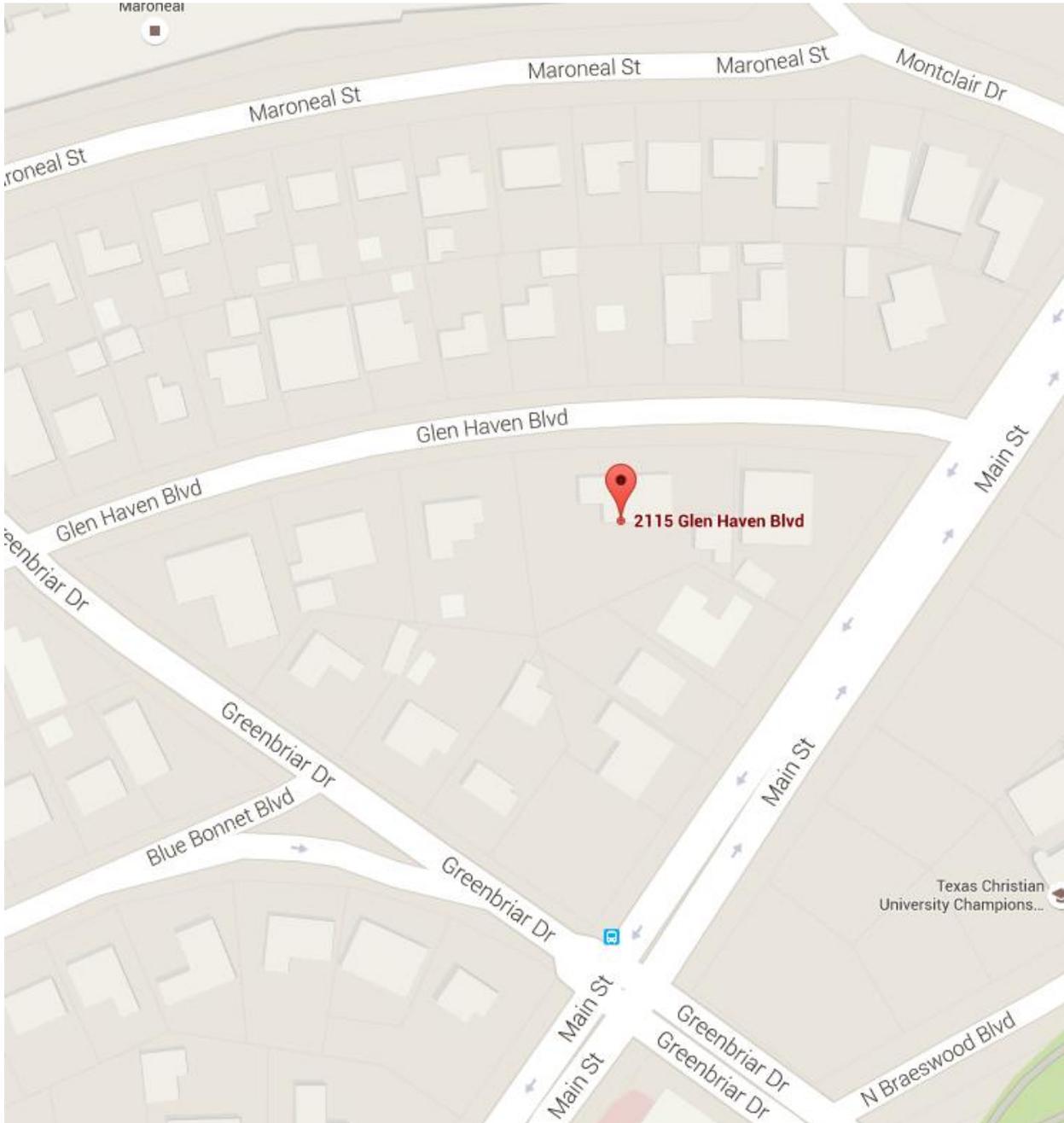
GOVERNOR WILLIAM P. AND SECRETARY OVETA CULP HOBBY HOUSE
2115 GLEN HAVEN BLVD



After new addition, January 2016

EXHIBIT C SITE MAP

GOVERNOR WILLIAM P. AND SECRETARY OVETA CULP HOBBY HOUSE
2115 GLEN HAVEN BLVD



Google Maps