

~ Hawthorne ~

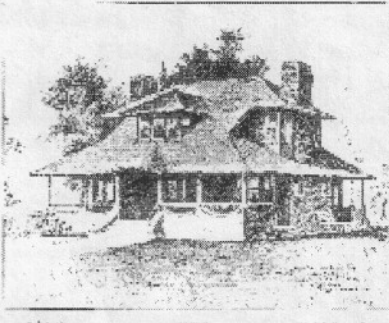
116 Hawthorne (1904). This Queen Anne style cottage was one of the first houses built in the neighborhood. English-born and trained architect Henry Collier Cooke built the house for his family, who lived here only briefly. Cooke also designed a number of prominent buildings in Houston, including the Nash house at 215 Westmoreland and the Magnolia Brewery Building on Franklin Avenue downtown.

211 Hawthorne (1910). Variation of Craftsman style.

215 Hawthorne (1905). Transitional Queen Anne style.

218 Hawthorne (1911). Craftsman inspired style.

219 Hawthorne (1905). The design for this Queen Anne style raised cottage came from Knoxville architect George Barber's mail order house design catalog, Art in Architecture.



George F. Barber, Art in Architecture, 2nd ed., p.183 (1902-03), (courtesy of M. Culbertson).

303 Hawthorne (1904-05). The plans for this picturesque Craftsman bungalow were from George Barber's Art in Architecture (design no. 580, above). The house is one of the earliest examples of a bungalow in Houston. Bungalows most often had a single floor, though here there is a smaller second story. Notice its billowing curvilinear roof and the curves of the stonework around the porch. The porch piers and chimney are rock face stucco, a very popular style at the turn of the century in Houston.

304 Hawthorne (1904). The Ezekiel Miller house is an excellent example of Queen Anne style architecture, and appears to be the combination of two designs from the George Barber catalog.

312 Hawthorne (c.1930). Four-Square style fourplex which illustrates how multi-family housing can be made compatible with the neighborhood.

318 Hawthorne (c.1907). Late example of Queen Anne style.

319 Hawthorne (1905). The Harper house exhibits very late Queen Anne style and was from George Barber's catalog of house designs (design no. 234). The plan for this house was called "Suburban Beauty" in an 1899 issue of *American Homes*. A historic marker in front of the house gives more detailed information.

324 Hawthorne (c.1907). This house, built in a transitional Four-Square/Queen Anne style, was occupied by rice dealer Andrew M. Waugh and his wife, Hattie.

405 Hawthorne (c.1970). This apartment building is built on the site of the Edgar and Elizabeth Gerhard House (built in 1905). Businesswoman Florence M. Sterling later occupied the house. Sterling was Texas Governor Ross Sterling's sister. She held various management positions at Humble Oil Company (predecessor to Exxon), a company founded by her brothers Ross and Frank, and was active in many organizations that promoted voting rights for women. Ms. Sterling founded the Houston branch of the League of Women Voters and was the first executive secretary of the League's national organization. In addition, from 1923 to 1927, she and an all-female editorial staff produced a magazine called *The Woman's Viewpoint*.

408 Hawthorne (c.1907). This house was built in late Queen Anne style. Well-known advanced level music teacher Bessie Griffiths once resided here.

412 Hawthorne (1905). Late example of Queen Anne style.

416 Hawthorne (1906). Late example of Queen Anne style.

420 Hawthorne (c.1906). Four-Square style.

424 Hawthorne (1906). This house contains late Queen Anne elements.

428 Hawthorne (1906). This is a good example of a house built in the Queen Anne style by the Russell Brown Company.

429 Hawthorne (1930). Jacobethan Revival style apartment building sympathetic to the neighborhood in scale, setback and architectural details.

432 Hawthorne (c.1923). N.E. Meador, Jr. bought this now remodeled property from Jesse H. Jones in 1923. Meador, who owned a Buick dealership, was one of the earliest automobile dealers in Houston. His wife was the daughter of Judge Meek of 3704 Garrott.

435 Hawthorne (1906). This Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style house was the home of educators John and Ava Johnson Bright. Mrs. Bright's nephew, future President Lyndon Johnson, lived here from 1930 through 1931 while working as a teacher at Central High School, a downtown area school that no longer exists. Descendants of the Bright family still reside here.

436 Hawthorne (1917). Colonial Revival style apartment building.

502 Hawthorne (1917). This house shows some Queen Anne influence. The 1930 city directory listed this structure as the Sunshine School, with Mrs. Sophia Dudley as principal.

512 Hawthorne (1906). This house exhibits Victorian influence.

~ Emerson ~

200 Emerson (1911). Four-Square style house with Craftsman influence. Notice the diagonal Craftsman-influenced brackets at the eaves and the porch details.

208 Emerson (1908). Four-Square style with Craftsman influence.

211 Emerson (c.1906). The style of the Walter and Ella Hamilton House shows Eastlake influence. Hamilton was a Singer Sewing Machine Company agent.

215 Emerson (1909). Four-Square style with Craftsman influence.

219 Emerson (1907). This house skillfully combines the features of several styles, including fine Craftsman detailing. Note the graceful, sweeping gable. Note also the rounded porch with paired, Doric columns and the unusual leaded glass windows.

228 Emerson (1906). This Four-Square style house with Craftsman influence was home to Paul Whitfield Horn, Superintendent of City Schools of Houston, and his wife, Maud Keith. Horn was the founding president of Texas Tech University in Lubbock.

232 Emerson (1909-10). The Herbert and Ella Sanders Paine house is an excellent example of Four-Square style with Colonial Revival detailing. The Paine house is notable for the preservation of its louvered shutters on the windows to modulate breezes and sunlight as they came into the house. This was a useful feature, since before these houses were built this area was a bare prairie. Finally, notice the wooden box columns, the shutters, and the leaded glass windows in the porch transom and sidelights. At the same time Paine built this house he also built the Erie City Iron Works Wholesale Showroom, a building with three brick arches in the warehouse district north of downtown and Buffalo Bayou. Paine's business sold steam rollers, engines and power plants.

400 Block of Emerson and 3400/3500 Blocks of Flora (1902). Oyster shell streets, open drainage ditches and a lack of curbs were characteristic of all streets in Westmoreland at the turn of the century.