

CITY OF COLLEGE STATION HISTORIC DESIGNATION REPORT

I. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME: Oakwood Addition

OTHER NAME/SITE NAME: N/A

II. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER:

CITY: College Station

STATE: Texas

COUNTY: Brazos

ZIP CODE: 77840

III. GEOGRAPHICAL / GIS DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY: 80 acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

GIS DATA:

IV. CURRENT ZONING INFORMATION

ZONING DISTRICT: Single-Family Residential (R-1)

V. OWNERSHIP

CURRENT OWNER: Multiple; Private

CONTACT: N/A

ADDRESS: N/A

PHONE: N/A

ADDRESS: N/A

HISTORIC OWNERSHIP: Various; Private

ORIGINAL OWNER: Multiple

SIGNIFICANT LATER OWNERS: N/A

VI. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: District

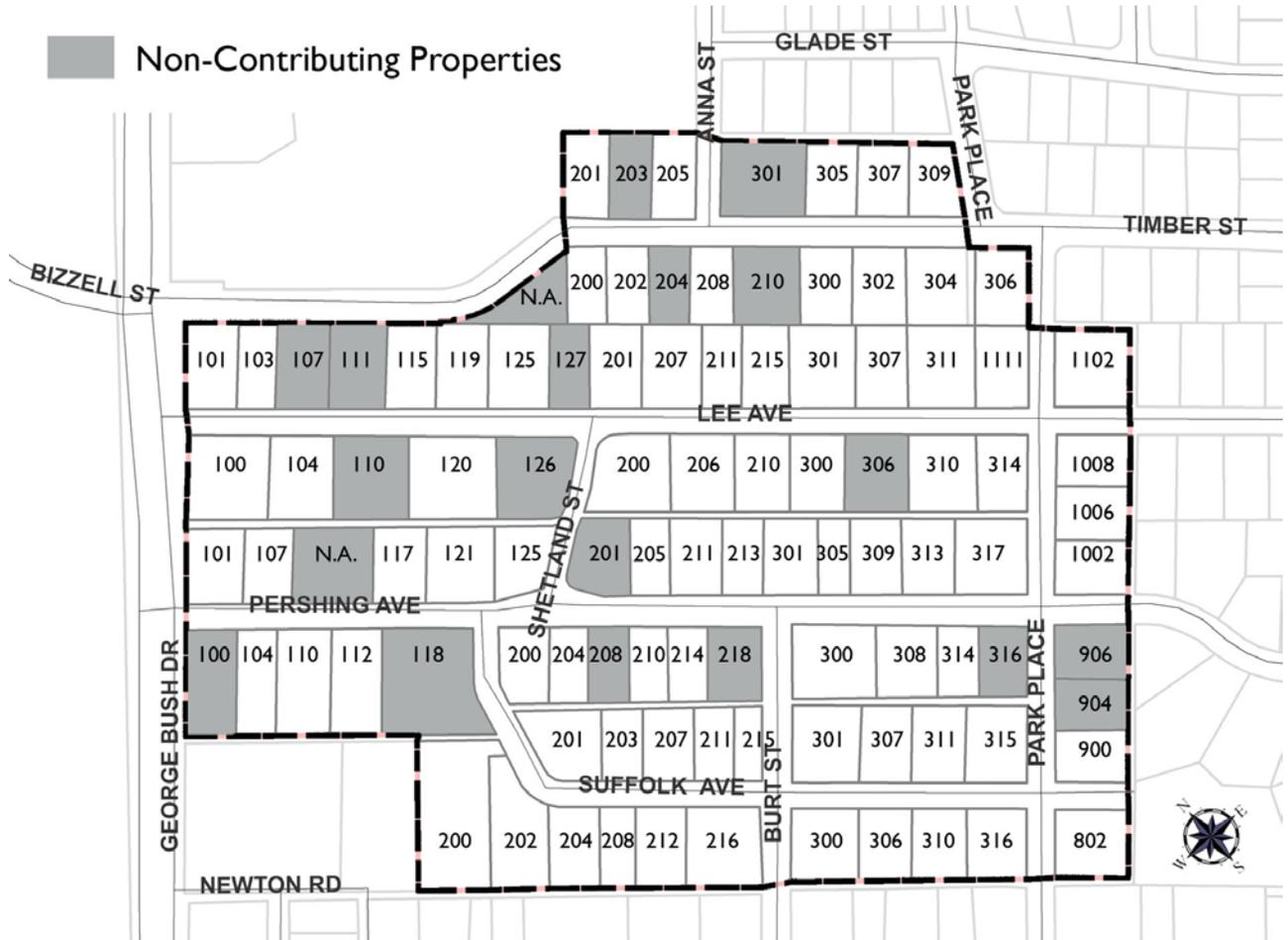
NUMBER OF PROPERTIES WITHIN DISTRICT:

	CONTRIBUTING	NONCONTRIBUTING
BUILDINGS	83	14
SITES	0	4
STRUCTURES	N/A	N/A
OBJECTS	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	83	18

CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES:

100 Lee Ave.	802 Park Place	300 Pershing Ave.	307 Suffolk Ave.
101 Lee Ave.	900 Park Place	301 Pershing Ave.	310 Suffolk Ave.
103 Lee Ave.	1002 Park Place	305 Pershing Ave.	311 Suffolk Ave.
104 Lee Ave.	1006 Park Place	308 Pershing Ave.	315 Suffolk Ave.
115 Lee Ave.	1008 Park Place	309 Pershing Ave.	316 Suffolk Ave.
119 Lee Ave.	1102 Park Place	313 Pershing Ave.	200 Timber St.
120 Lee Ave.	1111 Park Place	314 Pershing Ave.	201 Timber St.
125 Lee Ave.	101 Pershing Ave.	317 Pershing Ave.	202 Timber St.
126 Lee Ave.	104 Pershing Ave.	200 Suffolk Ave.	205 Timber St.
200 Lee Ave.	107 Pershing Ave.	201 Suffolk Ave.	208 Timber St.
201 Lee Ave.	110 Pershing Ave.	202 Suffolk Ave.	300 Timber St.
206 Lee Ave.	112 Pershing Ave.	203 Suffolk Ave.	302 Timber St.
207 Lee Ave.	117 Pershing Ave.	204 Suffolk Ave.	304 Timber St.
210 Lee Ave.	121 Pershing Ave.	207 Suffolk Ave.	305 Timber St.
211 Lee Ave.	125 Pershing Ave.	208 Suffolk Ave.	306 Timber St.
215 Lee Ave.	200 Pershing Ave.	211 Suffolk Ave.	307 Timber St.
300 Lee Ave.	204 Pershing Ave.	212 Suffolk Ave.	309 Timber St.
301 Lee Ave.	205 Pershing Ave.	215 Suffolk Ave.	
307 Lee Ave.	210 Pershing Ave.	216 Suffolk Ave.	
310 Lee Ave.	211 Pershing Ave.	300 Suffolk Ave.	
311 Lee Ave.	213 Pershing Ave.	301 Suffolk Ave.	
314 Lee Ave.	214 Pershing Ave.	306 Suffolk Ave.	

MAP OF CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES



NAME OF DISTRICT OR PROPERTY/PROPERTIES PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER: N/A

NAME OF DISTRICT OR PROPERTY/PROPERTIES WITH STATE MARKERS, LISTED AS A RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK, OR A STATE ARCHEOLOGICAL LANDMARK: N/A

NAME OF DISTRICT OR PROPERTY/PROPERTIES PREVIOUSLY LANDMARKED BY THE CITY OF COLLEGE STATION: N/A

NUMBER OF PROPERTIES IN DISTRICT WITH CITY OF COLLEGE STATION HISTORIC MARKERS: 29

115 Lee Ave.	802 Park Place	117 Pershing Ave.	201 Suffolk Ave.
119 Lee Ave.	900 Park Place	200 Pershing Ave.	207 Suffolk Ave.
120 Lee Ave.	1006 Park Place	204 Pershing Ave.	211 Suffolk Ave.
126 Lee Ave.	1008 Park Place	300 Pershing Ave.	216 Suffolk Ave.
206 Lee Ave.	1102 Park Place	308 Pershing Ave.	300 Suffolk Ave.
207 Lee Ave.	1111 Park Place	317 Pershing Ave.	306 Suffolk Ave.
210 Lee Ave.			315 Suffolk Ave.
211 Lee Ave.			
215 Lee Ave.			
314 Lee Ave.			

REPRESENTATION ON EXISTING HISTORIC SURVEYS:

TITLE: City of College Station Historic Resources Survey of Eastgate & Southside Neighborhoods
DATE: 2008
PREPARED BY: Quimby McCoy Preservation Architecture, LLP

VII. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: Residential

CURRENT FUNCTIONS: Residential

VIII. HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

This history of Oakwood Addition, like the City of College Station, is closely aligned with the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, which pre-dated the city and its residential neighborhoods by almost fifty years. The college, later referred to as Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, or Texas A&M, was founded as a land grant college and as the state's first public institution of higher education in 1876. When dedicated, only a "small cluster of buildings set amid post oak and broad prairie" surrounded the college.¹ By the end of the first year, 106 students were enrolled.

¹ Henry C. Dethloff, *Texas A&M University: A Pictorial History, 1876-1996*, 2nd ed. (College Station, TX: Texas A&M University Press, 1996), 3.

The college was located adjacent to the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, which was built in 1860. The railroad stop became known as 'College Station'—the name by which the small community, and in 1877 the new post office, became known. The community of College Station received electricity in the 1890s and by 1900, had a population of 391 with residential and limited commercial developments scattered around the campus.²

Operating much like a military base and due to the school's isolation, all faculty, staff, and students originally lived on the colleges' campus. Faculty and staff housing remained on Texas A&M's main campus until planned residential development began to occur south of campus with the creation of College Park in 1921, followed by Eastgate and Northgate neighborhoods on east and north sides of the campus.³ The demand for off-campus housing facilities for faculty and staff drastically increased due to the rapid influx of students between 1917 and 1935.⁴

Further planned development occurred in the Southside area in 1932 when Hershel Burgess founded the Oakwood Realty Company with the purchase of 80 acres next to College Park. Burgess then subdivided this parcel of land into residential lots, creating Oakwood Addition. FHA loans were utilized to aid the subdivision of land, purchasing of lots, and residential construction with the first houses occupied in 1939. Deborah Lynn Parks noted in her thesis paper, "The History of College Station, Texas, 1938-1982," that in an interview with Burgess, he stated Oakwood was "the first FHA-approved project between Houston and Dallas."⁵

College Station incorporated as a city in 1938 with a population approaching 2,000. At that time residential development in the community provided housing for faculty and staff no longer living on campus. In September 1939, the Texas A&M University Board of Directors adopted a resolution declaring that all campus houses not occupied by officers required to live on campus be vacated by September 1941. Between 1941 and 1972 the University sold many of these houses to faculty and staff who then moved them off campus; nine of those houses were relocated to the Oakwood neighborhood.⁶ Most of these houses are the oldest in the neighborhood with original construction dates ranging from the 1890s through the 1930s. As a whole, Oakwood Addition developed between 1932 and the late 1950s; by 1950, approximately 90 percent of the Oakwood lots had been developed.⁷

Oakwood Addition retains its historic integrity with all nine campus houses still intact and eighty-five percent of the lots containing original buildings constructed prior to 1955. The neighborhood contains some of the best examples of residential architecture in College Station, particularly in revival styles. However, demolition in the neighborhood has increased in recent years to allow for the construction of larger homes. As one of College Station's earliest neighborhoods, Oakwood continues to serve the City's academic community, maintains historic associations with important leaders, and retains the character of its original architecture and plan.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

² Glenna Fourman Brundige, "College Station, Texas," Handbook of Texas On-Line.

³ Deborah Lynn Parks, "The History of College Station, Texas, 1938-1982," (Master of Arts Thesis, Texas A&M University, 1984), 50.

⁴ Van Riper, 2; Van Riper's information on university enrollments came from Henry C. Dethloff, *A Centennial History of Texas A&M University, 1876-1976*, (College Station, TX: Texas A&M University Press, 1975), vol. 2, table p. 583.

⁵ Parks, 50-51; Parks interviewed Hershel Burgess on 16 March 1983.

⁶ Van Riper, 5; Van Riper's information came from Property Records at the Fiscal Department of Texas A&M University.

⁷ The 1950 development data came from Sheet 30 of the Bryan, Texas, Sanborn Map, July 1938 – March 1950.

Oakwood Addition is a residential neighborhood significant for being an early example of off campus development that contains some of the College Station's oldest houses. Purchased for development in 1932 as an FHA approved project, Oakwood became the second neighborhood on the south side of campus. The oldest houses in the neighborhood, originally located on-campus and moved to Oakwood in the 1940s and 50s, date back to the 1890s and early 1900s. These houses, like many of those original to the subdivision, were occupied by college faculty and staff, with several of College Station's first city council members also living in the neighborhood. Professors and city leaders have continued to live in Oakwood throughout its history. As a whole the neighborhood retains a high level of integrity that represents associations with both the city and the university.

Oakwood is eligible for designation as a City of College Station historic district for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local history, for embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period and method of construction, because the district includes the built work of some important architects and because the district is potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1932 -1960

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1932 – founding of Oakwood Addition

SIGNIFICANT PERSON(S):

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| E. L. Angell | One of the developers of the Oakwood Addition. |
| W. H. Badgett | City Council member between 1948 and 1952. |
| F. C. Bolton | Appointed professor of electrical engineering at A&M in 1909; was the director of the Texas Engineering Experiment Station at the College from 1925 to 1927; and was vice president and dean of the College when appointed acting president in 1943 and served in that capacity for almost ten months. Bolton served as president of A&M between 1948 and 1950. |
| Hershel Burgess | Primary developer of Oakwood Addition and an active member of the College Station Community. |
| Commandant Burton | Commander of the Corps of Cadets between 1983 and 1986. |
| C. B. Campbell | Department Head of Modern Languages in 1941. |
| Clifton C. Doak | Professor of Biology at A&M from 1926 to 1960. Doak served as head of the Biology department for twenty-three years. |
| J. C. Gaines Jr. | Distinguished professor Entomology at A&M between 1927 and 1967. Gaines also served as the Entomology Department Head over Teaching and Research between 1952 and 1967. |
| Gordon Gay | Came to A&M in 1928 and served as the associate secretary and then the general secretary of the YMCA before becoming the coordinator of religious life at the University. |

Fredrich E Gieseke	Professor and department head of the Department of Mechanical Drawing as well as an early Campus Architect.
F. W. Hensel	Department head of Landscape Arts at A&M.
Ernest K. Langford	Architect that served as both the head of the Architecture Department and longtime Mayor of College Station.
Earl Rudder	President of A&M between 1959 and 1970.
Tyrus R. Timm	Professor and department head of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology at A&M. Timm also served as an advisor to several U.S. Presidents.
T. O. Walton	President of A&M between 1925 and 1943.
George Wilcox	Member of the first City Council in 1938 and served for a total of nine years.

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Multiple

IX. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: Residential Neighborhood

STYLE: Varies

EXTERIOR BUILDING MATERIALS: Varies

DESCRIPTION:

College Station's Oakwood neighborhood, located south of Texas A&M's campus in an area known as Southside, is accessible from George Bush Drive (previously known as East Jersey Street). Neighborhoods surround Oakwood on three sides with the Texas A&M campus to its north.

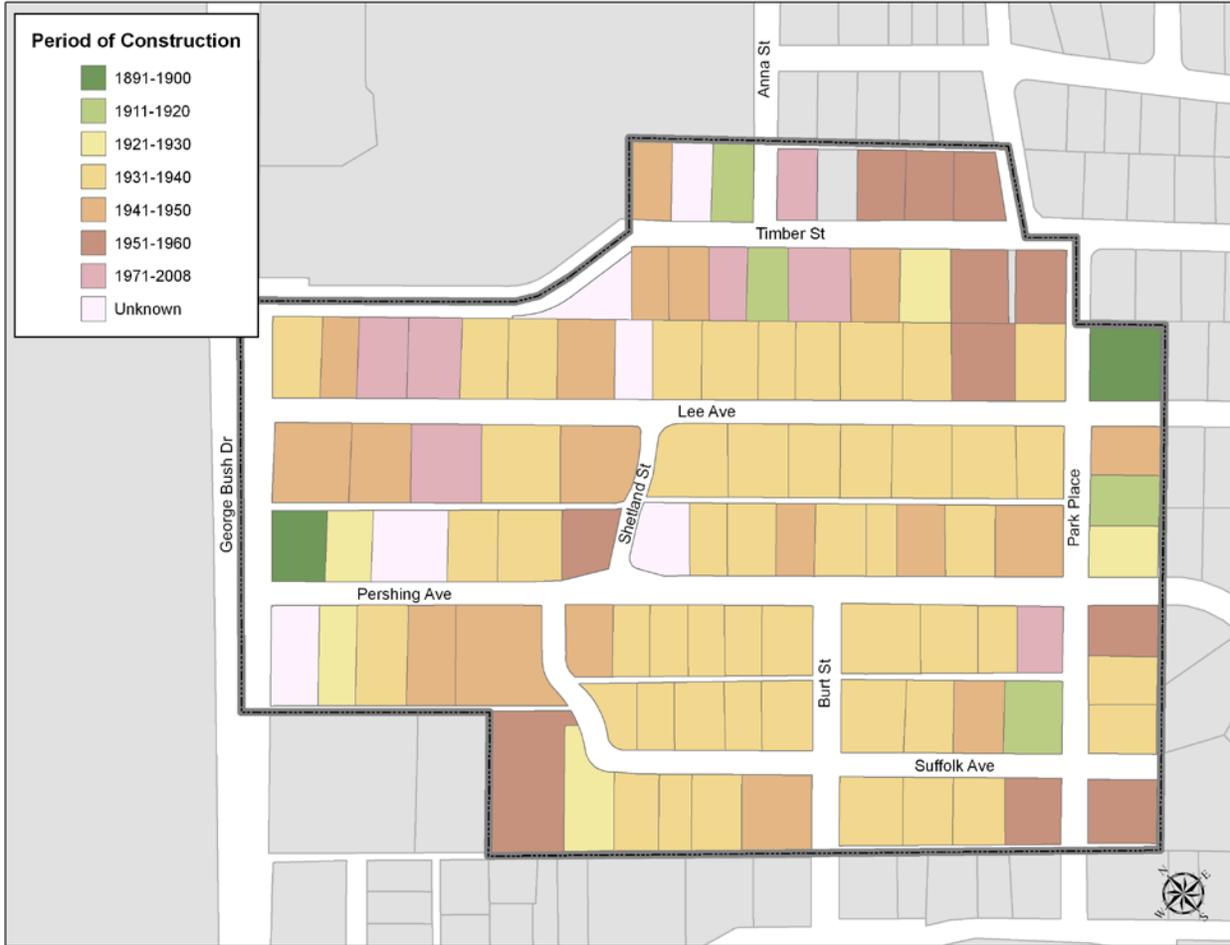
Oakwood's street layout has not significantly changed from the original rectilinear pattern with the residential streets in a north-south direction. Lot sizes vary from one-fourth of an acre to a few greater than one acre. Such generous, deep set lots give a bucolic setting to the neighborhood. Typically, there are no public sidewalks, only simple concrete walkways from the street to the front stoops and porches characteristic of the neighborhood. Driveways are typically narrow and located to one side of the property. Landscaping includes large trees, grass lawns, and a wide variety of other decorative plants. Fencing is utilized, but is typically set back enough from the front of the house so as to not disrupt the view from the street. Currently, the neighborhood consists of 101 properties—nearly all single-family residential.

Due to construction dates ranging from the 1890s into the 1960s, the homes within the neighborhood exhibit a variety of architectural styles such as: Folk Victorian, Tudor Revival, Neoclassical Revival, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Folk, Minimal Traditional, Traditional Ranch, Massed Ranch, Vernacular, and Populist Modern. Approximately thirty-three percent of the homes are built in revival styles.

A construction boom occurred during the first decade of Oakwood's existence with approximately forty-five percent of the houses built before 1940; most of these are concentrated at the center of the neighborhood. Stylistically these houses represent Tudor Revival, Neoclassical Revival, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, French Provincial, Vernacular, Folk, and Minimal Traditional. During the 1940s, the rate of construction slowed with only an additional twenty-six percent of the neighborhood developed. The styles of these houses include Colonial Revival, Folk Victorian, Texas Regional / Monterey, Minimal Traditional, Minimal Ranch, Traditional Ranch, Massed Ranch, and Populist Modern. Six campus houses were also moved to Oakwood during the 1940s; their styles include Craftsman, Folk, Folk Victorian, and Vernacular. Development within Oakwood continued to slow and only an additional fifteen percent was developed during the 1950s; houses constructed during this period are Colonial Revival, Minimal Ranch, Traditional Ranch, Massed Ranch, and Populist Modern in style. With only one house built in the early 1960s, development almost ceased until the late 1980s with the construction of another single new house. However, a wave of demolition and new construction started again during the first decade of the 2000s.

Generally, the houses stand one or two stories high with some sort of accessory structure. One-and-one-half story houses with dormers are common. Many of the homes are clad with clapboard or wood siding and others with various masonry materials. Along with wood siding and masonry, the historic integrity of doors and windows has been largely retained. Many of the houses have been altered to varying degrees, sometimes completely changing the design of the front façade. Typical accessory structures such as detached garages, student apartments, and sheds are located in rear yards and often near property lines. A handful of houses have been demolished and there are currently four-and-a-half vacant lots. Several recently constructed homes do not reflect the scale of the older houses.

MAP OF DISTRICT WITH DATE OF CONSTRUCTION



Dates provided are approximate. Detailed research has not been conducted on each property.

MAP OF DISTRICT WITH ARCHITECTURAL STYLE



RECORDED STATE OF PROPERTIES AS OF 2008 - 2009



100 Lee Avenue (R36401)

Date: c.1947
Architect: N/A
Style: Traditional Ranch
Notes: This house was originally owned by Samuel A. Lipscomb, a member of the second City Council in 1939.



101 Lee Avenue (R36412)

Date: c.1940
Architect: N/A
Style: Altered (Minimal Traditional)
Notes: This house was owned and occupied by F. W. Hensel, a department head for Landscape Arts at A&M, during the 1940s.



103 Lee Avenue (R36413)

Date: 1949
Architect: N/A
Style: Minimal Traditional
Notes: The original building permit for this house was issued to Mrs. F. W. Hensel.



104 Lee Avenue (R36402)

Date: c. 1945
Architect: N/A
Style: Colonial Revival
Notes: Owned and occupied by T. O. Walton after his tenure as President of Texas A&M University. He was President of the University between 1925 and 1943.



107 Lee Avenue (R36414)
Non-Contributing

Date: 2006
Architect: N/A
Style: N/A



110 Lee Avenue (R36403)
Non-Contributing

Date: 2006
Architect: N/A
Style: N/A



111 Lee Avenue (R36415)
Non-Contributing

Date: c. 1989
Architect: N/A
Style: N/A



115 Lee Avenue (R36416)
Brooks-Rudder House
College Station Historic Marker #7

Date: c. 1936
Architect: N/A
Style: Neoclassical Revival
Notes: Earl Rudder lived in this house during part of his tenure as President of Texas A&M University while a new house for the President was being built on campus due to the previous President's house burning down.



119 Lee Avenue (R36417)
Angell House
College Station Historic Marker #23

Date: c. 1935
Architect: Ernest K. Langford
Renovations: Rodney Hill
Style: Colonial Revival
Notes: E. L. Angell was one of the developers of this subdivision neighborhood and his house was one of the first built in Oakwood by architect Ernest K. Langford..



120 Lee Avenue (R36404)
Wilcox House
College Station Historic Marker #16

Date: c. 1936
Architect: N/A
Style: Colonial Revival
Notes: This house was owned by George Wilcox from 1936 to 1973. He was a member of the first City Council in 1938 and served a total of nine years.



125 Lee Avenue (R36418)

Date: c. 1945
Architect: N/A
Style: Altered (Minimal Traditional)
Notes: According to the 1961-1962 City Directory, this house was owned and occupied by Mrs. F. C. Bolton in 1961-1962.



126 Lee Avenue (R36405)
Burgess House
College Station Historic Marker #33

Date: 1935
Architect: Ernest K. Langford
Style: Altered
(French Provincial / French Eclectic)
Notes: Hershel Burgess was the primary developer of the Oakwood Addition and an active member of the College Station community. This house was built for the Burgess family, who continued to own and occupy it until September 1999 and was designed by architect Ernest K. Langford.



127 Lee Avenue (R36419)

Vacant Lot
Non-Contributing



200 Lee Avenue (R36429)

Date: c. 1935
Architect: N/A
Style: Tudor Revival



201 Lee Avenue (R36420)

Date: c. 1940
Architect: N/A
Style: Colonial Revival



206 Lee Avenue (R36430)

College Station Historic Marker #41

Date: c. 1937
Architect: N/A
Style: Colonial Revival
Notes: Home of Sidney Loveless, first City Secretary of College Station. He purchased the house in 1946.



207 Lee Avenue (R36421)
College Station Historic Marker #53

Date: c. 1936
Architect: Cosby Byrd
Style: Colonial Revival
Notes: Built by Letcher and Mildred Gabbard in 1936. Letcher was a professor and department head of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology at A&M. He also served on College Station's first and second City Councils in 1938 and 1939 respectively.



210 Lee Avenue (R36431)
Godbey-Burton House
College Station Historic Marker #13

Date: c. 1938
Architect: N/A
Style: Colonial Revival
Notes: Owned by Commandant Burton from 1964 to 1994.



211 Lee Avenue (R36422)
C. E. Warner House
College Station Historic Marker #49

Date: c. 1937
Architect: N/A
Style: Altered



215 Lee Avenue (R36423)
College Station Historic Marker #40

Date: c. 1935
Architect: A&M Structural Engineers
Style: Colonial Revival



300 Lee Avenue (R36432)
Clarence J. Finney House

Date: c. 1936
Architect: Jack Finney
Style: Architect Designed



301 Lee Avenue (R36424)

Date: c. 1936
Architect: N/A
Style: Colonial Revival



306 Lee Avenue (R36433)
Non-Contributing

Date: c. 1936
Architect: N/A
Style: Altered



307 Lee Avenue (R36425)

Date: c. 1937
Architect: N/A
Style: Altered (Folk)



310 Lee Avenue (R36434)

Date: c. 1938
Architect: N/A
Style: Colonial Revival



311 Lee Avenue (R36426)

Date: 1951
Architect: N/A
Style: Traditional Ranch



314 Lee Avenue (R36435)
Tanzler-Swanson House
College Station Historic Marker #19

Date: c. 1938
Architect: N/A
Style: Vernacular
Notes: The use of petrified wood as an exterior masonry material is unusual.



802 Park Place (R36473)
Timm House
College Station Historic Marker #77

Date: 1951
Architect: Dr. J. Wheeler Barger
Style: Traditional Ranch
Notes: Built for Dr. Tyrus R. Timm (and wife Valerie Timm).



900 Park Place (R36475)
Beezley-Owens-Pruitt House
College Station Historic Marker #25

Date: c. 1938
Architect: N/A
Renovations: David Woodcock
Style: Colonial Revival



904 Park Place (R36476)
Non-Contributing

Date: c. 1937
Architect: N/A
Style: Altered



906 Park Place (R36477)
Non-Contributing

Date: c. 1959
Architect: N/A
Style: Altered



1002 Park Place (R36478)

Date: c. 1930
Architect: N/A
Style: Colonial Revival



**1006 Park Place (R36479)
Blodgett-Clark-Ashburn-McQuillen House**

College Station Historic Marker #28

Date: c. 1916
Architect: N/A
Style: Craftsman
Notes: This house was sold and moved from A&M's campus in 1948 to make room for the Memorial Student Center. On campus, the house was number 220 and one of five houses that faced the drill field.



1008 Park Place (R36480)

College Station Historic Marker #60

Date: c. 1947
Architect: N/A
Style: Minimal Ranch



1102 Park Place (R36428)

Gieseke House

College Station Historic Marker #20

Date: c. 1891
Architect: F. E. Gieseke
Style: Altered (Folk Victorian)
Notes: This house was sold and moved from campus in 1942. On campus, the house was number 224. F. E. Gieseke was the original owner from 1891 to 1946.



1111 Park Place (R36427)
Kinsey-O'Donnell House
College Station Historic Marker #30

Date: 1938
Architect: Architect from A&M Architecture
Department
Style: Altered (Tudor)



100 Pershing Ave. (R36392)
Vacant Lot
Non-Contributing



101 Pershing Ave. (R36406)
Friley-Scoates-Bilsing House

Date: c. 1899
Architect: N/A
Style: Folk Victorian
Notes: Formerly house number 420 on A&M's campus. It was sold in 1941 and moved to its current location.



104 Pershing Ave. (R36393)

Date: c. 1930
Architect: N/A
Style: Minimal Traditional



107 Pershing Ave. (R36407)

Date: c. 1930
Architect: N/A
Style: Tudor Revival



110 Pershing Ave. (R36394)

Date: c. 1939
Architect: N/A
Style: Altered (Colonial Revival)



111-113 Pershing (R36408)

Vacant Lot
Non-Contributing



112 Pershing Ave. (R36395)

Date: c. 1945
Architect: N/A
Style: Folk Victorian



117 Pershing Ave. (R36409)

College Station Historic Marker #48

Date: c. 1933
Architect: William E. Nash
Style: Colonial Revival



118 Pershing Ave. (R36396)

Non-Contributing

Date: c. 1949
Architect: N/A
Style: Altered



121 Pershing Ave. (R36410)

Date: c. 1940
Architect: N/A
Style: Minimal Traditional



125 Pershing Ave. (R36411)

Date: 1959
Architect: N/A
Style: Massed Ranch



200 Pershing Ave. (R36445)
College Station Historic Marker #11

Date: c. 1941
Architect: Sam H. Dixon, Jr.
Style: Monterey



201 Pershing Ave. (R36436)
Non-Contributing

Date: N/A
Architect: N/A
Renovations: Rodney Hill
Style: Altered



204 Pershing Ave. (R36446)
College Station Historic Marker #39

Date: c. 1938
Architect: N/A
Style: Altered (Minimal Traditional)
Notes: According to the 1947-1948 City Directory, this house was owned by W. H. Badgett in 1947.



205 Pershing Ave. (R36437)

Date: c. 1938
Architect: N/A
Style: Colonial Revival



208 Pershing Ave. (R36447)

Non-Contributing

Date: c. 1940
Architect: N/A
Style: Altered (Minimal Traditional)
Notes: According to the 1961-1962 City Directory, this house was owned by W. H. Badgett in 1961.



210 Pershing Ave. (R36448)

Date: c. 1938
Architect: N/A
Style: Altered (Minimal Traditional)



211 Pershing Ave. (R36438)

Date: c. 1938
Architect: N/A
Style: Tudor Revival



213 Pershing Ave. (R36439)

Date: c. 1947
Architect: N/A
Style: Massed Ranch



214 Pershing Ave. (R36449)

Date: c. 1940
Architect: N/A
Style: Minimal Traditional



218 Pershing Ave. (R36450)

Vacant Lot
Non-Contributing



300 Pershing Ave. (R36451)

College Station Historic Marker #35

Date: c. 1939
Architect: Jesse H. Sheton
Style: N/A
Notes: Originally owned by Clifton C. & Henryetta C. Doak.



301 Pershing Ave. (R36440)

Date: c. 1935
Architect: N/A
Style: N/A



305 Pershing Ave. (R36441)

Date: c. 1940
Architect: N/A
Style: Minimal Traditional



308 Pershing Ave. (R36452)
College Station Historic Marker #67

Date: c. 1936
Architect: N/A
Style: Vernacular
Notes: This house was an early rental property in College Station. It consists of a two-story duplex and an apartment over the garage.



309 Pershing Ave. (R36442)

Date: c. 1950
Architect: N/A
Style: Traditional Ranch



313 Pershing Ave. (R36443)

Date: c. 1940
Architect: N/A
Style: Colonial Revival



314 Pershing Ave. (R36453)

Date: c. 1935
Architect: N/A
Style: Neoclassical Revival



316 Pershing Ave. (R36454)
Non-Contributing

Date: c. 2005
Architect: N/A
Style: N/A



317 Pershing Ave. (R36444)
College Station Historic Marker #83

Date: c. 1938 / c. 1945
Architect: N/A
Style: Colonial Revival
Notes: First owned by J. C. Gaines Jr.



200 Suffolk Ave. (R36400)

Date: c. 1960
Architect: N/A
Style: N/A



201 Suffolk Ave. (R36455)
Gay House
College Station Historic Marker #24

Date: c. 1932
Architect: Ernest K. Langford
Style: Colonial Revival
Notes: Residence of Gordon Gay.



202 Suffolk Ave. (R36464)

Date: c. 1958
Architect: N/A
Style: N/A



203 Suffolk Ave. (R36456)

Date: c. 1935
Architect: N/A
Style: Colonial Revival
Notes: This house was moved to this location from the campus of Texas A&M.



204 Suffolk Ave. (R36465)

Date: c. 1940
Architect: N/A
Style: Altered (Minimal Traditional)



207 Suffolk Ave. (R36457)
College Station Historic Marker #70

Date: c. 1935
Architect: Edgar W. Glenn
Style: Colonial Revival



208 Suffolk Ave. (R36466)

Date: c. 1938
Architect: N/A
Style: Colonial Revival



211 Suffolk Ave. (R36458)
College Station Historic Marker #56

Date: c. 1935
Architect: N/A
Style: Colonial Revival



212 Suffolk Ave. (R36467)

Date: c. 1938
Architect: N/A
Style: Altered (Minimal Traditional)



215 Suffolk Ave. (R36459)

Date: c. 1938
Architect: N/A
Style: Minimal Traditional



216 Suffolk Ave. (R36468)

College Station Historic Marker #76

Date: c. 1941
Architect: M. F. Martin
Style: Colonial Revival



300 Suffolk Ave. (R36469)

Bell-Birdwell House

College Station Historic Marker #21

Date: c. 1936
Architect: N/A
Style: Altered (Minimal Traditional)
Notes: Owned and occupied at one time by Beau Bell, an all-American baseball player who was the head coach for the baseball team at A&M from 1951 to 1958.



301 Suffolk Ave. (R36460)

Date: c. 1940
Architect: N/A
Style: Colonial Revival



306 Suffolk Ave. (R36470)
College Station Historic Marker #47

Date: c. 1939
Architect: N/A
Style: Colonial Revival
Notes: This house was moved from the A&M campus where it housed the Building Superintendent and his office during the construction of the Corps Dorms next to Duncan Drill Field.



307 Suffolk Ave. (R36461)

Date: c. 1935
Architect: N/A
Style: Altered
Notes: This house was moved from Texas A&M's campus to its current location.



310 Suffolk Ave. (R36471)

Date: c. 1939
Architect: N/A
Style: Altered (Minimal Traditional)



311 Suffolk Ave. (R36462)

Date: c. 1950
Architect: N/A
Style: Colonial Revival



315 Suffolk Ave. (R36463)
Campbell House
College Station Historic Marker #15

Date: c. 1917
Architect: N/A
Style: Vernacular
Notes: Originally house number 232 on A&M's campus. It was sold in 1941 and moved to its current location. C. B. Campbell, who was Department Head of Modern Languages at the time, purchased the house and continued to live there with his family after it was moved off campus.



316 Suffolk Ave. (R36472)

Date: 1955
Architect: N/A
Style: Traditional Ranch



200 Timber St. (R29261)

Date: c. 1950
Architect: N/A
Style: Minimal Ranch



201 Timber St. (R29270)

Date: c. 1950
Architect: N/A
Style: Minimal Ranch



202 Timber St. (R29262)

Date: c. 1949
Architect: N/A
Style: Populist Modern



203 Timber St. (R29271)
Non-Contributing

Date: c.1958
Architect: N/A
Style: Altered



204 Timber St. (R29263)
Non-Contributing

Date: 2000
Architect: N/A
Style: N/A



205 Timber St. (R29272)
Cashion House

Date: c. 1917
Architect: N/A
Style: Vernacular
Notes: Originally house number 146 on Texas A&M's Campus. It was sold in 1941 and moved to its present location.



208 Timber St. (R29264)
Funston-Wooten House

Date: c. 1918
Architect: N/A
Style: Craftsman
Notes: Originally house number 254 on Texas A&M's Campus. It was sold in 1941 and moved to its present location.



210 Timber St. (R29265)
Non-Contributing

Date: 2005
Architect: N/A
Style: N/A



300 Timber St. (R29266)

Date: c. 1947
Architect: N/A
Style: Traditional Ranch



301 Timber St. (R29273)
Non-Contributing

Date: 2008
Architect: N/A
Style: N/A



Vacant Lot
Non-Contributing



302 Timber St. (R29267)

Date: c. 1930
Architect: N/A
Style: Vernacular



304 Timber St. (R29268)

Date: c. 1955
Architect: N/A
Style: Altered (Minimal Ranch)



305 Timber St. (R29274)

Date: c. 1952
Architect: N/A
Style: Populist Modern
Notes: Exhibits design influences from architectural firm of CRS, which began in College Station.



306 Timber St. (R29269)

Date: c. 1955
Architect: N/A
Style: Altered (Traditional Ranch)



307 Timber St. (R29275)

Date: c. 1956
Architect: N/A
Style: Populist Modern
Notes: Exhibits design influences from architectural firm of CRS, which began in College Station..



309 Timber St. (R29276)

Date: c. 1955
Architect: N/A
Style: Traditional Ranch

X. CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION

Historic designation may be applied to districts, areas, or individual properties that:

1. Are at least forty (40) years old
2. Meet at least two (2) of the criteria listed below
3. Possess integrity that is evident through historic qualities including Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, and Association.

A property or district may be designated if it:

- Possesses significance in history, architecture, archeology, and culture.
- Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state, or national history.
- Is associated with events that have made a significant impact in our past.
- Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.
- Represents the work of a master designer, builder, or craftsman.
- Represents an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood or city.
- Is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, or a State Archaeological Landmark, as determined by the Texas Historical Commission.

XI. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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XII. FORM PREPARATION

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