

## PROTECTED LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

**LANDMARK NAME:** Kennedy Steam Bakery Building

**OWNER:** Carolyn Wenglar

**APPLICANT:** Same as Owner

**LOCATION:** 813 Congress – Main Street Market Square Historic District

**30-DAY HEARING NOTICE:** N/A

**AGENDA ITEM:** VIII.a

**HPO FILE NO.:** 07PL48

**DATE ACCEPTED:** Sept-26-07

**HAHC HEARING:** Jan-30-08

**PC HEARING:** Feb-14-08

### SITE INFORMATION:

Tract 2, Block 19, SSBB, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The site includes a two-story brick masonry commercial building with a wing wall featuring an archway on the eastern side of the building.

**TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED:** Landmark and Protected Landmark Designation

### HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Kennedy Steam Bakery Building at 813 Congress is the oldest documented commercial building in the city of Houston located on its original site. The narrow, two-story brick structure, only 15 feet wide with an adjacent 5-foot-wide side alley, was built between October 1860 and the spring of 1861, and replaced an earlier structure on the site that was destroyed by fire on August 17, 1860. The bakery building was built by John Kennedy, an Irish-born merchant who moved to Houston around 1842 and became one of the wealthiest men in Harris County. In addition to the bakery building, Kennedy owned several adjacent commercial buildings at the corner of Travis and Congress, which were collectively known as Kennedy's Corner. The Kennedy Steam Bakery Building has served many purposes over the years. Local lore has it that during the Civil War, the building served as an arsenal, and the bakery was contracted to supply the Confederate Army with 'hardtack,' an extremely durable unleavened bread. The bakery building remained under Kennedy family ownership until 1970, and has been home to the La Carafe bar for over four decades.

The Kennedy Steam Bakery Building is listed as a contributing building in the Main Street Market Square Historic District, which is a National Register historic district established in 1983 and a City of Houston historic district designated in 1998. The Kennedy Steam Bakery Building meets Criteria 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8; was constructed before 1905; has been designated as a Recorded Texas Historical Landmark; and is a contributing building to a National Register historic district – all considerations for Landmark and Protected Landmark Designation.

### HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

Early Houston businessman and Irish immigrant, John Kennedy (1819-1878), arrived in Houston during the time of the Republic of Texas. Kennedy, his wife Mathilda, and children, John Jr., Mary, and Daniel lived in the downtown section of Houston's Third Ward, which began at the southeast corner of Main Street and Congress Avenue and continued in a southeasterly direction to the city limits. The Kennedy home was located on San Jacinto Street between Texas Avenue and Prairie near the Harris County Courthouse. In the mid-nineteenth century, the majority of Houston's residential and commercial areas were clustered in a tight girdle around Market Square and the business district along Main Street. The area to the east of Main Street was the location for much of the residential area of Houston, including an

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area known as Quality Hill, home to many of Houston's upper echelon. The Nichols-Rice-Cherry House, formerly the home of Rice University's benefactor William Marsh Rice, and currently located in Sam Houston Park, was once located across from the Courthouse on Congress Avenue near the Kennedy home in this same neighborhood.

Kennedy owned a significant amount of rural land as well as commercial properties in downtown Houston. According to the 1860 Harris County Census, Kennedy's real and personal assets were valued at \$110,000 (more than \$2 million today). His net worth placed him in the uppermost echelon of Houston society along with the likes of other wealthy Houstonians such as William Marsh Rice, Francis Lubbock, James Morgan, and Ashbel Smith, who all had estates valued at nearly \$100,000 or more in 1860 when the average Harris County resident's net worth was valued at far less than \$500.

John Kennedy was also somewhat of a philanthropist. In 1855, he deeded Lot 4, Block 23, SSBB, located on Caroline between Congress Avenue and Franklin, for use by the Roman Catholic Church. The location was to be used by the congregation of St. Vincent's Catholic Church, which had been located at the corner of Caroline and Franklin Street. The congregation later moved and was consolidated with the congregation of Annunciation Church, which was constructed between 1869-1871 at the corner of Texas Avenue and Crawford Street. The deed between John Kennedy and John M. Odin, Presiding Officer of the Roman Catholic Church, stipulated that the deed would become nullified if the property were ever to be used for any other purpose than that associated with the Catholic Church. The former site of St. Vincent's church is currently a parking lot.

At one time, Kennedy had either constructed or owned all of the buildings on the north side of the 800 block of Congress Avenue. Kennedy's buildings included the Steam Bakery building at 813 Congress Avenue, as well as a row of two- and three-story masonry buildings which wrapped the corner at Travis and Congress and were collectively known as Kennedy's Corner.

The narrow two-story brick building at 813 Congress was built by Kennedy for use as a steam-operated bakery, but this was not the first building on the site. Kennedy had owned a building at this site prior to the 1860 fire, which was the second location of Kennedy's Bakery. The first building had been located on Franklin Street, possibly at the same location as the parcel deeded to the Roman Catholic Church in 1855.

The earlier building at 813 Congress was at least partially, if not totally, destroyed by fire at 11 P.M on the evening of Friday, August 17, 1860. The same dry conditions had also resulted in many other fires in Houston that year. As stated in the Houston Telegraph, the fire losses in Houston alone for the first eight months of 1860 had amounted to \$350,000. Earlier in the year, a fire had destroyed significant portions of the east side of the 300 block of Travis facing Market Square. The newspaper article went on to suggest that it was time for Houstonians to help fund the placement of water cisterns at every street corner for the purposes of fire suppression. The 1869 W. E. Wood map of Houston includes an illustration of the Pillot Building, at the corner of Congress and Fannin, with a wooden cistern suspended from a wooden frame above grade located at the street corner. The cistern was presumably for use in fighting fires due to its location on a public street corner.

Other articles in the same newspaper issue and in the prior month's issues reported that much of Texas had experienced a prolonged period of drought in 1860, which caused statewide crop failures. The corn crop, which was a staple food in nineteenth century Texas, had suffered particularly heavy losses that year. During the Civil War years (1861-1865) corn was such a precious commodity that a tax known as the "Tithe Tax," which was based on both the quantity and quality of corn grown, was levied against corn growers in Texas. According to the Houston Telegraph, John Kennedy's losses on that August

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evening included 1,200 pounds of corn that had been stored in the bakery building for the production of cornmeal used in baking.

The August 17, 1860 fire began between Kennedy's Steam Bakery and Hoffman's hotel (formerly the Old New Orleans House) located next door. The fire spread in a westerly direction on Congress Avenue, consuming the steam bakery building, Hogan's Grocery, the Ruby Drinking Saloon, and the Kelley House, which had been a large three-story, wood-framed building. The fire eventually crossed Milam Street to the west, where it destroyed tenement buildings located at the northwest corner of Milam and Congress before it was finally brought under control. One person, a blind indigent man known as "Perkins," died in the fire after heroic attempts to save his life by another boarder at the Hoffman Hotel failed. According to reports, the fire caused over \$40,000 in property damage, of which only \$5,000 of worth was insured. The fire was devastating and the vast majority of the affected properties were owned by John Kennedy.

On October 29, 1860, Kennedy deeded his interest in Lots 1 and 2 of Block 19, SSBB, "together with the buildings and improvements thereon or so to be placed thereon by me" to Mrs. Eliza Westrope of Galveston in exchange for a promissory note for \$5000. Upon the satisfactory execution of the requirements stipulated in the deed, the instrument would be declared null and void and Kennedy would re-assume ownership of the land and buildings. Lots 1 and 2 had previously contained the buildings, known as Kennedy's Corner, including the Kennedy Steam Bakery, which is located on a narrow sliver of Lot 2. It is highly probable that Kennedy used the \$5000 loan to reconstruct his buildings on that block, including the current building at 813 Congress Avenue.

In January 1861, a Texas Secession Convention was convened to discuss the impending secession of the state from the United States Union. By March of that same year, Texas had adopted the articles of secession and was admitted to the newly formed Confederate States of America. The timing of the rebuilding of Kennedy's Steam Bakery building makes it one of the latest, documented buildings to be constructed during the antebellum period that ended with the beginning of the Civil War.

During the early stages of the Civil War, Houston experienced a period of marked population growth and even a degree of economic prosperity. This was due partially to the strategic location of Houston, many hundreds of miles from the battlefronts. As such, Houston received an influx of people from neighboring states and communities which were more greatly affected by the war. Among the most notable group of people were those from Galveston Island who fled during the Union occupation of the Island in the autumn of 1862. According to newspaper articles of the time period, Houston actually buzzed with activity as businesses of all types including merchants and trades people came to Houston.

John Kennedy was involved in a wide range of business ventures during the war. He continued to operate his bakery business at 813 Congress. It has been speculated that during the Civil War, Kennedy secured a contract from the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederate States of America for the production of "hard tack." Hard tack was issued as food provisions to troops in both the Union and Confederate armies because of its long shelf life. It was extremely durable, unleavened bread with the appearance of an English biscuit. Eyewitness accounts of the time routinely state that the hard tack had to be crushed with the butt of a rifle or soaked in water before becoming palatable.

Kennedy also leased space in his Kennedy Corner building to the Ordinance Office of the District of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona for use as a munitions factory and storehouse. The Kennedy Corner building was located at the northwest corner of Congress and Travis, adjacent to the Kennedy Bakery. According to two articles in the May 19, 1862 Houston Tri-Weekly Telegraph newspaper, "*Captain Goode, Ordinance officer of this port, desire us to say that the service of ladies are now desired in*

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*making up cartridges. He will be prepared for them at some convenient room tomorrow morning. What they are desired to do, is to cut the paper and tie it to the (lead mini) balls. The cartridges will be filled at another room, so ladies need not fear danger from powder.” “There were about twenty ladies at the cartridge room over John Kennedy’s store yesterday. Captain Goode says he can make room for fifty more and that their services are wanted now. We beg the ladies to be on hand today. Don’t let him say again that he has room for more than come. He wants several million cartridges. Let the ladies see that he has them.”* The building was used for this purpose until December 1863, when an order from the Chief Ordinance Office of the District of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, ordered the removal of all ordinance manufacturing and storage facilities to Anderson, Grimes County, Texas. The reason for this relocation was the speculated, but never realized, capture of Houston by Union forces. The exception to this order was Andrew McGowan’s Foundry, which manufactured heavy artillery and was evidently too cumbersome to relocate. According to the same document, several unpaid balances were due by the Ordinance Department to various contractors in the Houston area, including the money owed John Kennedy for 'house rent' in the amount of \$800.

John Kennedy also diversified to other business ventures outside of Houston. According to a document dated March 24, 1863, John Kennedy and others filed for a bond with the state to operate a ferry boat on the San Jacinto River in eastern Harris County. It is unclear whether this was for the continued operation of the Lynchburg Ferry or for another location altogether.

After the Civil War ended in 1865, Kennedy operated a steam grist mill on Congress Street between San Jacinto and Caroline. An 1867 Houston directory listing for Brady and Odell states that they were the successors to J. Kennedy’s Steam Bakery, and advertised bread, crackers, and cakes of all kinds. Kennedy continued the operation of his wholesale and retail grocery business in his Kennedy Corner buildings at Congress and Travis, but there is no specific mention of the 813 Congress address. The other retail spaces within Kennedy’s corner buildings were rented out for a variety of purposes. The most common uses were in the operation of various grocery stores and printing businesses. Some of the businesses that operated in the Kennedy corner buildings during the post Civil War years, which are the first for which City Directories exist, were Diamond and Jones Co. Printers, publishers of the Texas Masonic and Literary Journal; Gray, Smallwood, and Co., who were distributors of the 1866 edition of the Houston City Directory; and Lanotte and Michaud Grocers.

The last mention of the building's use as a bakery was in the 1870 Houston City Directory when Kennedy's son, John Kennedy Jr., operated the steam bakery business at 43 Congress (aka 813 Congress).

John Kennedy died in 1878. After his death, the property was willed to his wife, Mathilda Kennedy, and then ultimately to their son, John Kennedy Jr.

According to the National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Kennedy Bakery Building:

*“Kennedy first established a business in the 800 block of Congress in 1847. He had previously operated a business in the block of Franklin. Considered to be the oldest Houston building existing on its original site, the Kennedy Bakery Building stands today at 813 Congress, across from Market Square, which is Houston's original commercial district. Built in the 1860's, the structure represents a style of commercial architecture that became prevalent in Texas as well as the United States during the latter half of the 19th century. Today this narrow, two-story brick building, located on a mid-block lot, is bounded on the west by a modern commercial structure which butts against the west wall of the bakery, and on the east by a five foot wide alley that separates it from its modern, three-story neighbor. The main facade is of load-bearing brick, laid in running bond with every sixth course a header course. This facade is approximately twelve inches thick, fifteen feet wide, and features bricked corbels at the*

parapet level. The single door entrance is framed with wooden pilasters and a bracket supported architrave. The door is a four pane wooden unit, eight feet in height, topped with a transom. The first floor window is a twenty-four light, stationary sash unit of wooden construction. A soldier course lintel spans the facade directly above the door and window. The second floor window openings are larger than the first floor opening and are further distinguished by segmental arches of soldier coursed bricks. The lower portions of the openings are filled with unadorned panels and double-sash nine-over-nine windows. The corbel consists of rows of horizontal delineation's supported by regularly spaced vertical elements. This parapet area is a false front supported on either end by sloping buttresses. The flat roof slopes slight to the alley side for drainage. The remaining facades are unadorned plaster-covered brick. The alley is shielded with a single-story brick wall which is pierced by a single door, segmental arched opening. This alley leads to a rear courtyard in which the cistern and privy for the structure were located. The courtyard is enclosed in single-story, plaster covered brick walls and used as part of the restaurant, La Carafe. The interior walls of the building are plastered brick, with a considerable amount of brick exposure. The ground floor consists of a concrete slab floor and a modified ceiling of plywood and false beams. A steep, narrow stairway, trimmed with closely-spaced wooden banisters which are terminated on the second floor with a carved newel post, is located at the rear of the building. The second floor walls are similar to those of the ground floor, and the floor and ceiling are constructed of wood. Evidence of two chimneys remains on the west wall. The chimneys, rising three feet above the roof line, conform to the Houston fire codes of the 1860's which required bakeries to be of brick construction, tile roofs, with chimneys extending at least three feet above the roof. In an effort to prevent the building from being condemned, the owner had the structure reinforced in the 1960's. At this time, a non-structural, decorative grill was added to the second story of the facade. This wrought iron feature is inconsistent with the character of the structure, but is removable. Believed to have been constructed in the 1860's, the Kennedy Building in downtown Houston is generally acknowledged as the oldest structure in Houston existing on its original site. The building occupies the site of the previous "Shakespeare Coffee House." Legends report the two-story brick structure, which was built for pioneer merchant John Kennedy, at various times housed a trading post, stage stop, and slave market. Research indicates, however, that the structure housed Kennedy's bakery. This long, narrow building, constructed of load-bearing masonry, is a fine example of 19th century commercial architecture with elaborate brick delineation's in the cornice area.

John Kennedy, a native of Ireland and a baker by trade, came to Houston in 1842. Residing first in New Jersey and later in Missouri, Kennedy had amassed and subsequently lost two considerable sums of money before moving to Houston, penniless at the age of twenty-three. In the fall of 1842, Kennedy opened a small bakery on Franklin Street, between Main and Fannin, which was later moved to what is believed to have been the old two-story, wood frame coffee house on Congress Street between Travis and Franklin. In the next few years Kennedy acquired this latter property, now identified as 813 Congress, as well as the adjoining property at the corner of Travis and Congress. A building erected on the corner lot became known as Kennedy's Building and the property thereafter known as Kennedy's Corner. These properties are located in what was once Houston's central commercial district Market Square. A disastrous fire swept through the block in August, 1860, destroying all of Kennedy's property improvements. He began reconstruction immediately and erected a second Kennedy Building, a two story brick structure on the site of the original one. It is believed that the present bakery building, today known as La Carafe, is this building.

By the time the Civil War began, Kennedy was maintaining a steam bakery, gristmill, and a retail grocery store as well as a large number of Negroes and several thousand acres in Harris and adjoining counties. During the war, the Kennedy Building served as an arsenal and the Bakery was contracted to

*supply the Confederate Army with "hardtack." Then the occasion arose, Kennedy engaged in running cotton through the blockade established by Federal authorities. Following the war, Kennedy disposed of his vast acreage, which he considered worthless with the abolition of slavery, and focused his attention on mercantile pursuits. Kennedy's reputation for honesty and sound business management earned him respect and popularity in professional and private circles. For many years one of the few Catholics of means within the city, Kennedy was a primary supporter of Houston's first Catholic Church, St. Vincent de Paul, constructed in the early 1840's. Kennedy contributed significant funding to the first church building and donated lots for the present cemetery. He entertained priests and visiting dignitaries at his home on San Jacinto and offered his trading post (as it became known) as a refuge for missionaries and a for the poor, regardless of color or creed.*

*The 1873 Houston City Directory lists a druggist operating from the bakery building, and drug stores, under several different ownerships, continued to operate there until 1932, from which time a wide variety of businesses occupied it. Ownership remained in the Kennedy family until 1970. The building was sold to William V. Berry in 1970, who operates a pub, known as La Carafe, in the building."*

The building has served many different purposes since its use as a bakery. It has housed the La Carafe bar for more than four decades. The current owner, Carolyn Wenglar, has continued the operation of La Carafe at this location since 1988. Wenglar also owns the circa 1862 brick front, commercial building at 307 Travis that houses Warren's Inn and also fronts Market Square. Together, the east side of the 300 block of Travis, the west side of the 200 block of Travis, and the north side of the 800 block of Congress represent all that is left of once thriving Market Square, which was the hub of commerce in Houston during the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The Kennedy Steam Bakery Building, located at 813 Congress Street, is a contributing building to the Main Street Market Square National Register Historic District, established in 1983, as well as the City of Houston Historic District, designated by City Council in 1998. The Main Street Market Square Historic District is the most nearly complete representation of the formative years of Houston's commercial retail development. The historic district encompasses the area surrounding Market Square, bounded by Travis, Milam, Congress and Prairie Streets. Market Square was the epicenter of early Houston commerce, as well as the Main Street Business District, which begins at Buffalo Bayou and continues southward to Texas Avenue. Originally comprised of one- and two-story wood frame structures, the area was rebuilt with more permanent brick structures after fires repeatedly devastated the area during the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

By the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century, the blocks surrounding Market Square were developed with one, two, and three story brick and stone commercial buildings which ranged in style from austere utilitarian to high style Victorian examples. Today, none of the first generation wood frame dwellings remain in the Main Street Market Square Historic District and only a few of their brick replacements have survived.

A vacant lot adjacent to the east side of the Kennedy Bakery Building, at the northwest corner of Travis and Congress, was the location of one of the original Kennedy buildings that suffered from several significant fires during its long history. A second fire in the 1880s damaged the Kennedy-owned buildings on the west side of the 200 block of Travis Street. At that time, the row of buildings was redesigned in a high Victorian style by noted architect, Eugene T. Heiner. Subsequent fires in the late 1890s and again in 1990 resulted in the corner building being demolished in October 1991. The adjacent building to the north side of the vacant lot represents the other half of the circa-1860 Kennedy Corner building, which received the same Victorian remodeling by Heiner as the two adjacent buildings to the north of it at 214 and 218 Travis building. Both of the latter buildings have fared much better over the

past 150 years. Today, only the Kennedy Steam Bakery Building, located at 813 Congress, retains its antebellum appearance.

### **ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION AND RESTORATION HISTORY:**

The Kennedy Steam Bakery Building is a narrow, two-story, solid masonry building. The building is two bays wide and has a street width of 15'-0" with an adjacent alleyway that measures 5' in width and which runs back 50' along the eastern wall of the building. The alleyway access is gained through a low arched opening, which is constructed of brick and features the same brick detailing as found in the cornice of the adjacent Kennedy Bakery Building.

The Congress Street façade features a large, wood paneled door framed by heavy wooden pilasters and capped with a molded cap rail that shelters a small transom window. A multi-lite, wood sash window is located to the west side of the building adjacent to the doorway. The first floor façade is constructed of load bearing brick which is laid in running bond, in which bricks are laid with the long sides (the stretcher) facing outward.

The second floor of the Congress Street façade is delineated from the first by a single course of bricks placed on end and known as a "soldier course." The soldier course acts as a header which spans both the window and door openings, but does not extend the full width of the facade. The second floor of the Congress Street façade is punctuated by two evenly spaced pass-through windows. The jib windows are multi-lite, single hung wood sash windows, which are installed over low, double paneled wood doors.

Archaeological testing of portions of the common courtyard space located behind the Kennedy Bakery building and behind the W. L. Foley Building and Kennedy Corner Building at 214-220 Travis Street block occurred from 1986-1989. As the result of these excavations, which were a joint effort of Dr. Roger Moore and the Houston Archaeological Society, several significant strata of archaeological deposits were noted. The earliest deposits dated from the antebellum period and were possibly associated with the Shakespeare Coffee House, which had existed on the block prior to the Kennedy Steam Bakery building. Artifacts associated with this level included a preponderance of wine and liquor bottles which were recovered from an excavated privy. Another, more recent stratum showed clear evidence of the catastrophic August 1860 fire that destroyed much of the south side of the block. This level was overlaid by a 6" layer of fill dirt. It is this fill dirt layer that the existing buildings are constructed upon.

A Certificate of Appropriateness was granted by the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission on May 22, 2003, for work to the exterior of 813 Congress Avenue. The work proposed at that time included the removal of a decorative, cast iron grill work which was applied to the second story exterior of the building in the 1960s. After the grill work was removed, a steel and wood canopy/balcony was constructed at the front of the building which spans the entire 20' Congress facade of the building and side alley. The current metal canopy/balcony is 12' in height above the sidewalk grade and features an open air balcony above. The steel canopy is supported by 5" diameter, round steel support posts and is reminiscent of the prior canopy that existing on the building as evidenced by an old postcard image. Also as evidenced in an 1885 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map of the area, a canopy existed in front of the building in historic times that ran uninterrupted in front of all other buildings on the north side of the block. During the same 2003 restoration, the second-story windows were restored to their original "pass through" or "jib window" design, using the windows of the Nichols-Rice-Cherry House in Sam Houston Park as a guide, since the configuration of the windows are the same and both buildings are period to one another. The Kennedy Building retains a high degree of architectural integrity.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY:**

- Stephen Fox & Gerald Moorehead, Houston Architectural Guide, AIA Houston, 1990.  
Harris County Deed Records, Volume 66, p. 97, 130, Volume 98, p. 417, Volume 107, p. 422.  
Houston City Directories, 1866-1949.  
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Inspector Report of Headquarters and Staff Departments District of Texas to Lt. General E. Kirby Smith, Shreveport from Col. Ben Allston, Inspector General DTM Houston, Texas Dec. 8, 1863.  
Southwestern Historical Quarterly.

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

**APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR PROTECTED LANDMARK DESIGNATION:**

The HAHC shall review each application for designation of a protected landmark that is included in an application for designation of a landmark at the same time and in the same manner as it reviews and considers the application for a landmark. The HAHC and the Planning Commission, in making recommendations with respect to a protected landmark designation, and the City Council, in making a designation, shall consider whether the building, structure, site, or area meets at least three of the criteria in Section 33-224, or one of the criteria in Section 33-229, as follows:

**S      NA** **S - satisfies      NA - not applicable**

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Meets at least three of the following (Sec. 33-229(a)(1):

- (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 (Sec. 33-224(a)(1);
- (2) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is the location of a significant local, state or national event (Sec. 33-224(a)(2);
- (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 (Sec. 33-224(a)(3);
- (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 (Sec. 33-224(a)(4);
- (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 (Sec. 33-224(a)(5);



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- (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 (Sec. 33-224(a)(6));
- (7) Whether specific evidence exists that unique archaeological resources are present (Sec. 33-224(a)(7));
- (8) Whether the building, structure, object or site has value as a significant element of community sentiment or public pride (Sec. 33-224(a)(8)).

### 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)).

### OR

- The property was constructed before 1905 (Sec. 33-229(a)(2));

### OR

- The property is listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places or designated as a “contributing structure” in an historic district listed in the National Register of Historic Places (Sec. 33-229(a)(3));

### OR

- The property is recognized by the State of Texas as a Recorded State Historical Landmark (Sec. 33-229(a)(4)).

### STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends that the Houston Planning Commission accept the recommendation of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission and recommend to City Council the Landmark and Protected Landmark Designation of the Kennedy Steam Bakery Building at 813 Congress Street.

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SITE LOCATION MAP  
KENNEDY STEAM BAKERY BUILDING  
813 CONGRESS STREET  
NOT TO SCALE

