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NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Lost Bayou Historic District
Other name/site number: NA
Name of related multiple property listing: NA

2. Location

Street & number: Roughly bounded by Broadway, 14th Street, Avenue N, and 21st Street
City or town: Galveston State: Texas County: Galveston
Not for publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☑ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☑ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following levels of significance:
☐ national ☐ statewide ☑ local

Applicable National Register Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☑ C ☐ D

State Historic Preservation Officer
Signature of certifying official / Title **Date**

Texas Historical Commission
State or Federal agency / bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting or other official **Date**

State or Federal agency / bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

___ entered in the National Register
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register.
___ removed from the National Register
___ other, explain: _____

Signature of the Keeper **Date of Action**

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private; Public-local

Category of Property: District

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
398	136	buildings
0	0	sites
0	4	structures
0	0	objects
398	140	total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 1 (Lasker Home for Homeless Children)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

Domestic: single dwelling, multi-family dwelling, secondary structure
Commercial: specialty store
Religion: religious facility
Government: fire station

Current Functions:

Domestic: single dwelling, multi-family dwelling, secondary structure
Commercial: restaurant, specialty shop
Religion: religious facility
Education: school

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Mid-19th Century: Greek Revival
Late Victorian: Italianate; Second Empire; Queen Anne
Other: Folk Victorian
Late 19th & Early 20th Century American Movements: Bungalow/Craftsman

Principal Exterior Materials: Wood, Brick

Narrative Description (see continuation sheets 9 through 27)

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria: C

Criteria Considerations: NA

Areas of Significance: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1856-1940

Significant Dates: 1885, 1901

Significant Person (only if criterion b is marked): NA

Cultural Affiliation (only if criterion d is marked): NA

Architect/Builder: Nicolas Clayton, George E. Dickey, D.A. Helmich, Alfred Muller, George B. Stowe, William H. Tyndall

Narrative Statement of Significance (see continuation sheets 28 through 40)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography (see continuation sheet 41)

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

Primary location of additional data:
- x State historic preservation office (*Texas Historical Commission*, Austin)
- _ Other state agency
- _ Federal agency
- _ Local government
- _ University
- _ Other -- Specify Repository:

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): NA

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 73.56198 acres

Coordinates: See continuation sheet 42

Verbal Boundary Description: See continuation sheet 42

Boundary Justification: See continuation sheet 42

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title: Kristina Kupferschmid/Architectural Historian, Josh Conrad/Architectural Historian, Erin Tyson/GIS Specialist
Organization: Hardy·Heck·Moore, Inc.
Street & number: 3500 Jefferson Street, Suite 330
City or Town: Austin State: TX Zip Code: 78731
Email: kkupferschmid@hhminc.com
Telephone: (512) 487-8014
Date: September 21, 2016

Additional Documentation

Maps (see continuation sheets 43 through 50)

Additional items (see continuation sheets 51 through 57)

Photographs (see continuation sheets 58 through 77)

This project was funded in part through a Certified Local Government Grant from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, as administered by the Texas Historical Commission.

The contents and opinions, however, do not necessarily reflect the views and policies of the Department of the Interior, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior.

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Photograph Log

Lost Bayou Historic District
Galveston, Galveston County, Texas
Photographed by Josh Conrad and Kristina Kupferschmid
Location of Original Digital Files: Texas Historical Commission

Photo 1 (TX_Galveston County_Lost Bayou Historic District_0001)
Contextual view of district from 21st Street at Avenue M, view facing east.
Photographed by Josh Conrad, 11/12/2015

Photo 2 (TX_Galveston County_Lost Bayou Historic District_0002)
RID 688300a, 1628 Ave M ½, oblique view of the church in the district, view facing northeast.
Photographed by Josh Conrad, 11/12/2015

Photo 3 (TX_Galveston County_Lost Bayou Historic District_0003)
Contextual view of trees and landscaping at 15th Street and Avenue K, view facing west.
Photographed by Josh Conrad, 11/12/2015

Photo 4 (TX_Galveston County_Lost Bayou Historic District_0004)
Contextual view of alley between Avenue M and Avenue M ½, view facing west.
Photographed by Josh Conrad, 11/12/2015

Photo 5 (TX_Galveston County_Lost Bayou Historic District_0005)
Contextual view at 19th Street and Avenue L showing street parking, view facing east.
Photographed by Josh Conrad, 11/12/2015

Photo 6 (TX_Galveston County_Lost Bayou Historic District_0006)
RID 63, façade of 1924 Avenue M, view facing north
Photographed by Kristina Kupferschmid, 4/3/2015

Photo 7 (TX_Galveston County_Lost Bayou Historic District_0007)
RID 688198, façade of 1905 Avenue M ½, view facing south
Photographed by Josh Conrad, 4/2/2015

Photo 8 (TX_Galveston County_Lost Bayou Historic District_0008)
RID 689547, façade of 1808 Avenue K, view facing north
Photographed by Josh Conrad, 4/3/2015

Photo 9 (TX_Galveston County_Lost Bayou Historic District_0009)
RID 48a, façade of 2024 Avenue M, view facing north
Photographed by Josh Conrad, 4/2/2015

Photo 10 (TX_Galveston County_Lost Bayou Historic District_0010)
RID 688226a, façade of 1725 Avenue M, view facing south
Photographed by Kristina Kupferschmid, 4/3/2015

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Photo 11 (TX_Galveston County_Lost Bayou Historic District_0011)
RID 6835, façade of 1421 Avenue L, view facing south
Photographed by Kristina Kupferschmid, 2/24/2016

Photo 12 (TX_Galveston County_Lost Bayou Historic District_0012)
RID 62, oblique view of 1920 Avenue M, view facing northwest
Photographed by Kristina Kupferschmid, 4/3/2015

Photo 13 (TX_Galveston County_Lost Bayou Historic District_0013)
RID 689522, oblique view of 1019 16th Street, view facing northwest
Photographed by Josh Conrad, 4/30/2015

Photo 14 (TX_Galveston County_Lost Bayou Historic District_0014)
RID 689301, façade of 1701 Avenue K, view facing south
Photographed by Josh Conrad, 4/30/2015

Photo 15 (TX_Galveston County_Lost Bayou Historic District_0015)
RID 52b, oblique view of the alley house at 1925 Avenue L, view facing northeast
Photographed by Josh Conrad, 11/12/2015

Photo 16 (TX_Galveston County_Lost Bayou Historic District_0016)
Contextual view of garages in alley at 21st Street between Avenues M and M ½, view facing west
Photographed by Josh Conrad, 11/12/2015

Photo 17 (TX_Galveston County_Lost Bayou Historic District_0017)
Contextual view of powerlines at alley between Broadway Street and Avenue K, view facing east
Photographed by Josh Conrad, 11/12/2015

Photo 18 (TX_Galveston County_Lost Bayou Historic District_0018)
RID 683545, oblique of 1509 Avenue L, view facing southeast
Photographed by Kristina Kupferschmid, 2/24/2016

Photo 19 (TX_Galveston County_Lost Bayou Historic District_0019)
RID 683525, façade of 1623 Avenue L, view facing west
Photographed by Kristina Kupferschmid, 4/30/2015

Photo 20 (TX_Galveston County_Lost Bayou Historic District_0020)
RID 688226a, façade of 1725 Avenue M, view facing south
Photographed by Josh Conrad, 4/2/2015

Photo 21 (TX_Galveston County_Lost Bayou Historic District_0021)
RID 689279a, façade of 1619 Avenue K, view facing south
Photographed by Josh Conrad, 4/30/2015

Photo 22 (TX_Galveston County_Lost Bayou Historic District_0022)
RID 689275, façade of 1102 17th Street, view facing east
Photographed by Josh Conrad, 4/30/2015

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Photo 23 (TX_Galveston County_Lost Bayou Historic District_0023)
RID 688236, oblique of 1710 Avenue M ½, view facing northwest
Photographed by Josh Conrad, 4/29/2015

Photo 24 (TX_Galveston County_Lost Bayou Historic District_0024)
RIDs 688129a, 688129b, 688130, oblique of 2006–2010 Avenue M ½, view facing northwest
Photographed by Kristina Kupferschmid, 4/2/2015

Photo 25 (TX_Galveston County_Lost Bayou Historic District_0025)
RID 64, façade of 1928 Avenue M, view facing north
Photographed by Kristina Kupferschmid, 4/3/2015

Photo 26 (TX_Galveston County_Lost Bayou Historic District_0026)
RID 688138, façade of 1915 Avenue M, view facing south
Photographed by Kristina Kupferschmid, 4/3/2015

Photo 27 (TX_Galveston County_Lost Bayou Historic District_0027)
RID 36, façade of 1202 21st Street, view facing east
Photographed by Josh Conrad, 4/30/2015

Photo 28 (TX_Galveston County_Lost Bayou Historic District_0028)
RID 61a, façade of 1914 Avenue M, view facing north
Photographed by Josh Conrad, 4/3/2015

Photo 29 (TX_Galveston County_Lost Bayou Historic District_0029)
RID 688326, façade of 1523 Avenue M, view facing southeast
Photographed by Kristina Kupferschmid, 2/24/2016

Photo 30 (TX_Galveston County_Lost Bayou Historic District_0030)
RID 688325, façade of 1525 Avenue M, view facing south
Photographed by Kristina Kupferschmid, 2/24/2016

Photo 31 (TX_Galveston County_Lost Bayou Historic District_0031)
RID 688324, façade of 1527 Avenue M, view facing south
Photographed by Kristina Kupferschmid, 2/24/2016

Photo 32 (TX_Galveston County_Lost Bayou Historic District_0032)
RID 698533, oblique view of 1714 Avenue K, view facing northwest
Photographed by Josh Conrad, 4/30/2015

Photo 33 (TX_Galveston County_Lost Bayou Historic District_0033)
RID 6851285, façade of 1214 16th Street, view facing east
Photographed by Kristina Kupferschmid, 2/24/2016

Photo No.34 (TX_Galveston County_Lost Bayou Historic District_0034)
RID 688237, façade of 1714 Avenue M ½, view facing north
Photographed by Josh Conrad, 4/29/2015

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Photo 35 (TX_Galveston County_Lost Bayou Historic District_0035)
RID 689523, façade of 1614 Avenue K, view facing north
Photographed by Josh Conrad, 4/30/2015

Photo 36 (TX_Galveston County_Lost Bayou Historic District_0036)
RID 689274a, oblique view of 1528 Avenue L, view facing northeast
Photographed by Kristina Kupferschmid, 2/24/2016

Photo 37 (TX_Galveston County_Lost Bayou Historic District_0037)
RID 689273b, oblique view of alley house at 1524 Avenue L, view facing southwest
Photographed by Kristina Kupferschmid, 2/25/2016

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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Description

The Lost Bayou Historic District is located in Galveston, Galveston County, Texas, southeast of the central business district, south of the East End National Historic Landmark District, and east of the Silk Stocking Historic District. The district encompasses the historic core of Galveston's San Jacinto neighborhood, a late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century residential suburb composed largely of single-family houses with National Folk and Folk Victorian stylistic influences mixed with a smaller assortment of high-style Victorian-era residences, Craftsman bungalows, and modest alley residences. The district is situated on a strict street grid among tropical palms and southern oaks at the eastern end of Galveston Island, a few blocks from the Galveston beachfront and the Gulf of Mexico. (Photo No. 1). The boundary of the Lost Bayou Historic District follows the Broadway Street–Avenue K alley to the north, 2st Street (Moody Avenue) to the west, the Avenue M ½–Avenue N alley to the south from 21st Street to 16th Street, the Avenue M–Avenue M ½ alley to the south from 16th Street to 14th Street (Christopher Columbus Avenue), and 16th Street to the east (see Map 1). The district contains 538 resources; 398 contribute to the historic character and significance of the Lost Bayou Historic District and 140 are classified as noncontributing.

Land Use and Activities

Lost Bayou is a residential district consisting almost entirely of single-family dwellings on small lots (less than 0.25 acres). Approximately one-quarter of the lots contain one or more outbuildings; typically small alley residences, garages, or sheds that face onto the alleys that run east–west. In addition, the district contains four noncontributing apartment buildings and two duplexes on similar-sized lots. Also included in the district are the following:

- Seven historically commercial buildings – Property ID Numbers (PIDNs) 689320a and 689320b at 1127 18th Street; PIDN 75 at 1801 Avenue L; PIDN 689326 at 1828 Avenue L; PIDN 689274a at 1528 Avenue L; PIDN 689499 at 1404 Avenue L; and PIDN 689245 at 1425 Avenue K.
- One non-historic commercial building – PIDN 683566, an auto repair shop at 1207 14th Street.
- One Gothic Revival-Style church – PIDN 688300a, the original Bethany Mission of First Lutheran Church with a modern addition, at 1628 Avenue M ½ (Photo No. 2).
- One fire station – PIDN 689523 (decommissioned in 1955) at 1614 Avenue K.
- A noncontributing 1967 grade school – PIDN 689331, the former San Jacinto Public School at 1110 21st Street. The school faces 21st Street and backs up to a playground with a small tree grove and picnic tables.

Topography and Designed Landscape

The current topography of the district, like the entirety of Galveston Island, is essentially flat, rising only about 5 to 10 feet above sea level (the Galveston Seawall is 17 feet high). Lining the flat grid of streets throughout are many varieties of small and large trees, the tallest being the ubiquitous southern coastal palms. Competing with these tropical icons in terms of romance and majesty, are the lush canopies of oak trees that have survived the saltwater storm surge of Hurricane Ike in 2008 that killed tens of thousands of trees throughout the city. Along parts of some streets such as Avenue M, this tree canopy is still effectively contiguous over the street, providing a glimpse of the streetscapes that historic districts like East End once enjoyed. In other parts of the Lost Bayou Historic District, however, especially parts of Avenue K between 19th Street and 14th Street, the storm surge killed many trees, leaving front yards barren and residences exposed, though many residents have begun to plant new trees.

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Oftentimes trees and other plantings grow between property lines and street curbs, but sometimes the trees grow within private yards. The design of these public buffer spaces varies greatly throughout the district from simple grass areas to lush vegetation. Sidewalks are largely present on the numbered and lettered streets in the district, though sporadically they have been removed and grass has grown where the sidewalk once was. The sidewalks in the district and are often set back from the street curb with a buffer for grass and trees. There are no sidewalks in the alleys. In many instances, residences also have walkways of brick, stone, or concrete leading from the front/porch stairs out to this public space, ending at the sidewalk or street curb with flourishes of flowers and small shrubs. In other situations, this space is simply covered with grass only.

Most residences are set back from the right-of-way, and the edges of these front yards are very often defined with some sort of boundary marker, from simple concrete curbs to picket or chain-link fences. These boundary demarcations generally run the full width of the front yard, but sometimes homeowners have managed to make room for an on-site car parking spot, either in front or to the side of the house, since the neighborhood pre-dates the automobile era. In these cases, the curb or fence breaks to allow this entry. Beyond the edge, front yards generally run between 10 to 20 feet deep. The landscape and design of front yards reflect the varied personalities and tastes of both current and past residents. Like the public buffer spaces, front yards range from simple grass lawns to elaborately vegetated gardens that obscure much of the house façade. Most residences, however, feature simple foundation plantings with a few larger trees and a grass lawn. (Photo No. 3).

Patterns of Spatial Organization

The original 1837 plat of Galveston, created by John Groesbeck, established the standard residential street – seven lots per block on the north and south sides of the street, each about 42 feet 10 inches wide and 120 feet deep. Alleys extend east–west through every block in the district. Most lots within the district still maintain this original 42 feet 10 inches by 120 feet dimension, but there are also some lots that have been subdivided and consolidated over the past century.

Residences on the east–west alphabetical avenues face north and south toward the street with the exception of those on subdivided end lots, which either face onto the north–south numbered streets or onto the back alleys. Residences on the numbered north-south streets face east and west toward the street. Mid-block alley houses and garages commonly face onto the alleys but sometimes face away when there is access provided from the front or when they directly serve the front building. Alley buildings have little to no setback, and lots without outbuildings typically enclose rear yards with fences, often designed for visual privacy. Alleyway landscapes are otherwise very modestly designed, if at all, compared to front lawns along the avenues. (Photo No. 4).

Circulation Networks

The streets in the Lost Bayou Historic District form a grid pattern, identical to the street pattern throughout the rest of the historic part of the city. Because the alphabetical avenues directly provide access to a majority of the residential lots, the north–south numbered streets have become the district's collector roads, moving traffic from the local avenues to the arterial thoroughfares – Broadway Street and Seawall Boulevard to the south. Accordingly, these collector roads are typically about 10 feet wider than the residential alphabetical avenues. The 1885 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps label the avenues to be 70 feet wide and the numbered streets as being 80 feet wide; these dimensions are still maintained today. The right-of-way for both thoroughfares, including any sidewalks, extends about 16 feet on either side, allowing on-street parking and two-way traffic lanes throughout the district.

Street parking is essential since most lots were developed before driveways were needed (Photo No. 5). However, over the century, some homeowners have developed a few tricks to squeeze cars onto these small lots. One

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solution seems to have been to simply purchase a 5- to 10-foot sliver of the neighboring lot and consolidate it into a slightly wider side yard. With this small strip of additional land, many property owners have constructed concrete driveways or ribbon strips that often lead to rear garages. In other configurations, the driveway simply takes up a portion of the front yard and ends at the front of the house. If the house is raised high enough, many residents have found it possible to construct a low garage in the otherwise unused ground floor. (Photo No. 6.)

Electric streetcar lines ran down 21st Street and along Avenue M and Avenue L from the late nineteenth century until 1938. Nearly all evidence of these tracks has vanished, except for a small stretch at 21st Street and Avenue L, where the streetcar tracks are still slightly visible.

Buildings, Structures, and Objects

Galveston is famously the "city on stilts"[1] because of the herculean grade-raising effort after the 1900 hurricane, but also because today many residences are raised a considerable distance off the street level, as is common in flood-prone towns on Atlantic and Gulf Coast barrier islands. Among these, however, Galveston is unique for its age and range of stylistic influences and forms found in residences throughout the city. Here one can find Queen-Anne-on-stilts, Bungalow-on-stilts, Folk-Victorian-on-stilts, I-house-on-stilts, among others. The Lost Bayou Historic District provides excellent examples of these forms, though residences here are certainly more modest in size and flair than those in the Victorian-design mecca north of Broadway in the East End Historic District.
The most common house plan in the district (around 55 percent) are the various forms of the railroad-era National Folk Style built from the 1850s into the early twentieth century – massed-plan, center-passage, hall-and-parlor, and gable-front plans. Nearly all have a raised basement and about half are raised high enough for ground-floor use. Exterior features of these houses commonly include horizontal wood clapboard siding, front doors with transoms or sidelights, and double-hung, wood-sash windows with wood shutters. These houses showcase a variety of porch configurations (partial-width, full-width and two-story) and stylistic details, some of which blur stylistically with those of neighboring Folk Victorian residences. Key examples include 1905 Avenue M½ (PIDN 688140, Photo No. 7), 1808 Avenue K (PIDN 689547, Photo No. 8), and 1828 Avenue M (PIDN 85a).

House designs with Folk Victorian influences are less common (around 25 percent) in the Lost Bayou Historic District, but are more noticeable due to their ornate porch and cornice line trim. These buildings follow many of the same overall forms, features, and raised basements present in National Folk examples, but rely more heavily on L-plans and modified L-plans to mimic their high-style asymmetrical Victorian role models. Porch decoration generally involves fancy jig- or band-sawn porch brackets and friezes, chamfered- or turned-wood porch posts, and ornate gable ends using shingle siding and decorative bargeboards. Many of these delicate features lend themselves well to the elaborate multi-color paint schemes popular on residences throughout the city. Excellent examples of these houses include 2024 Avenue M (PIDN 48a, Photo No. 9), 1725 Avenue M (PIDN 688226a, Photo No. 10), and 1421 Avenue L (PIDN 6835, Photo No. 11).

Decorative features develop further on the variety of houses with full Victorian-era forms and stylistic influences (around 10 percent), including Queen Anne, Second Empire and Italianate. These examples often are on large corner lots and include some of most unique houses in the district: 1920 Avenue M (PIDN 62; Italianate, Photo No. 12), 1925 Avenue L (PIDN 52a; Queen Anne), 1614 Avenue M (PIDN 683536a; Second Empire), and 1019 16th Street (PIDN 689522; Greek Revival, Photo No. 13). These designs tend to showcase complex plans and features, including two-story bay windows, wrap-around inset porches, hybrid gable-hipped roof structures, flared eaves, and double-door front entrances.

[1] Wright-Gidley, Jodi and Jennifer Marines, Galveston: A City on Stilts (Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2008).

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Early-twentieth-century stylistic influences are also present in smaller numbers (around 10 percent), including Craftsman, of which most are bungalows, and Prairie Style. These houses are characteristically muted and simplified, relying more on natural colors and raw materials such as brick and stucco. Instead of the thin, delicate porch columns of the Victorian-era, these residences feature thick tapered box columns and heavy brick piers. Examples of these styles include 1721 Avenue L (PIDN 6837) and 1701 Avenue K (PIDN 689301, Photo No. 14).

Alley houses and other back buildings are numerous in the district, as they are in older neighborhoods throughout Galveston. When these structures adjoin high-style front houses, they are often much larger than back buildings at smaller houses—for example, the alley house at 1925 Avenue L (PIDN 52b, Photo No. 15)—while others have been subdivided entirely into their own parcel like at 1014 19th Street. These examples also illustrate that larger alley houses typically sit at the end of the alley, facing onto the numbered streets. Mid-block alley houses are nearly always smaller, two-story structures, usually with one- or two-car garages on the ground floor. They possess very modest, if any, stylistic influences, and have a wide range of configurations and forms. Typical exterior features include horizontal wood or board-and-batten siding, double-hung windows, exterior stairs up to a small stoop, and simple front- or side-gabled roofs.

One-story garages are similar in scale to smaller alley houses, and are often indistinguishable from sheds and other domestic outbuildings. About a dozen early-twentieth-century examples of early garages still remain scattered around the district, and generally resemble small barns with wooden bay doors, board-and-batten siding, exposed roof rafter ends, and well-worn exterior paint (Photo No. 16).

Visible Infrastructure

Electricity throughout the district runs through above-ground wire hung from wooden poles. The network runs down the numbered streets and across the alleyways to service each residence. It is not uncommon to see pairs of electrical poles at the beginning and ends of alleys, like entrance gates. This configuration frees the local avenues from wire clutter and allows the trees to grow as they wish without fear of damaging wires (Photo No. 17.)
Fire hydrants are almost consistently at the west ends of alleys, with few exceptions placed elsewhere along numbered streets. All water service lines, sewer access, and water meters are located on alleys. Storm sewer inlets, where available, are located at the corners of intersections of streets and avenues, though the flat topography of the island does not always lend itself well to quick and proper drainage.

Condition and Integrity

Contributing resources in the district are in excellent condition with minor alterations at most. Nearly every house in the district, and in Galveston as a whole, has asphalt composition tile roofs, likely due to persistent threats of Gulf storms. Non-historic metal storm blinds are common for this reason as well. Additions are common, but the narrow lots have forced additions largely to the rear of the houses where they have less of a visual impact. Occasionally, exterior wall materials have been replaced with wider wooden boards and non-historic aluminum and vinyl siding, doors are often replaced, some porch features have been altered or replaced, or some transoms have been enclosed, but contributing buildings do not often have more than a few of these alterations. Noncontributing buildings are scattered throughout the district, though they are mostly clustered at the southern and eastern edges. About half are of historic age but have had significant amounts of materials and features replaced, typically exterior wall materials and porch features, or are in poor condition due to neglect, such as 1509 Avenue L (PIDN 683545, Photo No. 18). Noncontributing buildings built after 1940 (the close of the period of significance) are typically single-family houses built to look historic such as 1623 Avenue L (PIDN 683525, Photo No. 19), with a few small apartment complexes, such as 1927 Avenue M ½ (PIDN 688193, Photo No. 20) and duplexes on single or double-wide lots. While alley houses are mostly contributing and of historic-age,

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garages and other outbuildings tend to be newer and noncontributing. The most significant sense of integrity loss in the district as a whole is the intrusion of the 1967 grade school and playground at the site of the former between 21st Street, 19th Street, Avenue K and Avenue L.

Definition of Categories

Contributing

Properties in this category include historic buildings and structures that add to the district's overall historic character. To be included in this category, a historic resource must date to the Lost Bayou Historic District's period of significance (1856 to 1940) and retain a sufficient amount of its original and/or historic character to be recognizable to the district's period of significance. The property must be within the boundaries of the district and should possess scale, materials, and siting similar to or compatible with other historic resources, thereby adding to the district's overall historic character. Contributing properties should retain their historic feeling and associative qualities. Properties need not be completely unaltered to qualify as contributing; indeed, most contributing buildings in the Lost Bayou Historic District have been altered to at least a small degree. While many were altered during the period of significance, most have also been modified after 1940. The greater the impact of the alterations, the less likely a historic property will be classified as a contributing element to the historic district. Among the most common modifications are replacement of doors, external wall materials, and roofing materials. Although alterations often detract from the original character of a building, the property can still be classified contributing if its basic form remains intact and it adds, if only to a small degree, to the district's overall integrity. There are 398 contributing resources in the Lost Bayou Historic District.

Noncontributing

Properties in this category are those that detract from the district's historic character, and include two subtypes: severely altered historic properties and properties constructed after the district's period of significance (1856–1940). The latter subtype includes buildings that typically exhibit none of the characteristics that distinguish the district and are, therefore, considered intrusive. Other buildings, constructed during the district's period of significance, have been so drastically altered from their original appearance that little, if any, of their historic fabric is recognizable. These changes have compromised the historic integrity of these buildings and they are no longer recognizable to the district's period of significance. These buildings are now classified as noncontributing, as they detract from the overall historic character of the district. These buildings could become contributing, however, if sensitive restoration efforts are completed. The *Secretary of the Interior's Standards* should be carefully scrutinized before undertaking any restoration work. There are 140 noncontributing resources in the Lost Bayou Historic District.

Inventory

In the following inventory (*Table 1*), all resources are categorized as either contributing or noncontributing to the significance of the district. The *PIDN* column corresponds to a label on the accompanying map of the historic district which identifies the location of the building. This number is a unique number that corresponds to the resource's parcel shapefile ID used by the Galveston County Appraisal District. This information was provided by the City of Galveston. The *Property Type* column describes the basic type and, if applicable, sub-type of the building. The *Stylistic Influences* column describes whether the building possesses any distinguishable characteristics that relate it to a known stylistic trend in the history of architecture, and the *Year Built* column gives an estimated or actual construction date based on analyses of building features, historical research, previous historical surveys, and estimates obtained from the Galveston Central Appraisal District property records database.

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Table 1. Inventory of Resources in the Lost Bayou Historic District.

PIDN	Address	Property Type	Stylistic Influences	Year Built	Contributing Status
689253	1111 14th St.	Single-Family House, Center Passage	No style	ca. 1890	Contributing
689255	1113 14th St.	Single-Family House	No style	ca. 2015	Noncontributing
683566	1207 14th St.	Auto repair shop	No style	ca. 1975	Noncontributing
683565	1211 14th St.	Single-Family House	No style	ca. 1910	Contributing
683576	1213 14th St.	Garage Apartment	No style	ca. 1915	Contributing
688349	1301 14th St.	Single-Family House, Massed Plan	No style	ca. 1905	Contributing
688351a	1307 14th St.	Single-Family House, Massed Plan	No style	ca. 1910	Noncontributing
688351b	1307 14th St.	Shed	No style	ca. 2010	Noncontributing
688350	1311 14th St.	Single-Family House, I-House	Folk Victorian	ca. 1899	Contributing
689246	1110 15th St.	Single-Family House	No style	ca. 1990	Noncontributing
689268	1111 15th St.	Single-Family House	No style	ca. 1886	Noncontributing
689262	1114 15th St.	Single-Family House	No style	ca. 1887	Contributing
683548	1201 15th St.	Single-Family House, Center Passage	Folk Victorian	ca. 1895	Noncontributing
683558	1212 15th St.	Single-Family House	No style	ca. 1895	Noncontributing
6852214	1213 15th St.	Single-Family House, Center Passage	Italianate	ca. 1895	Contributing
683573	1214 15th St.	Single-Family House, Center Passage	Folk Victorian	ca. 1900	Contributing
683549	1215 15th St.	Single-Family House, Bungalow	No style	ca. 1920	Noncontributing
688333	1301 15th St.	Single-Family House, Shotgun	No style	ca. 1905	Contributing
688344a	1302 15th St.	Single-Family House, L-Plan	No style	ca. 1905	Noncontributing
688344b	1302 15th St.	Garage	No style	ca. 1935	Noncontributing
688332	1307 15th St.	Single-Family House, Shotgun	No style	ca. 1905	Contributing
688335	1309 15th St.	Single-Family House, Bungalow	No style	ca. 1915	Contributing
688334	1311 15th St.	Single-Family House, Bungalow	No style	ca. 1925	Noncontributing
689522	1019 16th St.	Single-Family House, Massed Plan	Greek revival	Ca. 1870	Contributing
689283	1111 16th St.	Single-Family House, Ranch	Minimal Traditional	ca. 1950	Noncontributing
689274b	1112 16th St.	Single-Family House, Center Passage	No style	ca. 1900	Contributing
689285a	1113 16th St.	Single-Family House	Folk Victorian	ca. 1880	Contributing
689285b	1113 16th St.	Single-Family House	Folk Victorian	ca. 1880	Contributing
689285c	1113 16th St.	Single-Family House	Folk Victorian	1877	Contributing
689285d	1113 16th St.	Single-Family House	Folk Victorian	ca. 1890	Contributing
6851285	1214 16th St.	Single-Family House, Bungalow	No style	ca. 1920	Contributing
683531	1215 16th St.	Single-Family House	National Folk	ca. 1890	Contributing
6851286	1216 16th St.	Single-Family House, Bungalow	No style	ca. 1920	Contributing
6851287	1228 16th St.	Single-Family House, Bungalow	No style	ca. 1920	Contributing
688323	1310 16th St.	Single-Family House	Folk Victorian	ca. 1890	Contributing
688282	1311 16th St.	Single-Family House, Hall and Parlor	National Folk	ca. 1880	Contributing
688291	1313 16th St.	Single-Family House, Bungalow	Craftsman	ca. 1930	Contributing
688292	1321 16th St.	Single-Family House, Bungalow	Craftsman	ca. 1930	Contributing
688293	1327 16th St.	Single-Family House, Bungalow	Craftsman	ca. 1930	Contributing
688309	1401 16th St.	Single-Family House, Massed Plan	Folk Victorian	ca. 1890	Contributing
688308	1405 16th St.	Single-Family House, Hipped Roof	National Folk	ca. 1900	Contributing

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Table 1. Inventory of Resources in the Lost Bayou Historic District.

PIDN	Address	Property Type	Stylistic Influences	Year Built	Contributing Status
688310	1411 16th St.	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	1906	Contributing
689275	1102 17th St.	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	ca. 1875	Contributing
689276	1108 17th St.	Single-Family House, L-Plan	Folk Victorian	ca. 1900	Contributing
689300	1111 17th St.	Single-Family House, Bungalow	Craftsman	ca. 1930	Contributing
689277	1112 17th St.	Single-Family House, Bungalow	Craftsman	1926	Contributing
689302	1113 17th St.	Single-Family House, Gable-Front	National Folk	ca. 1905	Contributing
689293	1114 17th St.	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	1882	Contributing
683522	1202 17th St.	Single-Family House, Bungalow	Craftsman	1932	Contributing
683523	1206 17th St.	Single-Family House, Bungalow	Craftsman	1932	Contributing
683515	1207 17th St.	Single-Family House, Gable-Front	National Folk	1888	Contributing
6852591	1209 17th St.	Single-Family House, Gable-Front	National Folk	ca. 1900	Contributing
6852592	1211 17th St.	Single-Family House, Gable-Front	National Folk	ca. 1900	Contributing
683524	1212 17th St.	Single-Family House, Bungalow	Craftsman	1932	Contributing
683539	1214 17th St.	Single-Family House, Bungalow	No style	1935	Contributing
688232	1301 17th St.	Single-Family House, Bungalow	Craftsman	1933	Contributing
688231	1309 17th St.	Single-Family House, Bungalow	Craftsman	1932	Contributing
691200	1310 17th St.	Single-Family House, Hall and Parlor	National Folk	ca. 1870	Contributing
688284	1312 17th St.	Single-Family House, Bungalow	Craftsman	ca. 1930	Contributing
688234	1315 17th St.	Single-Family House, Center Passage	No style	1903	Contributing
688301	1402 17th St.	Single-Family House, Massed Plan	National Folk	1886	Noncontributing
688270	1407 17th St.	Single-Family House, Bungalow	National Folk, Craftsman	1876	Contributing
688302	1410 17th St.	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	1905	Contributing
689294	1110 18th St.	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	ca. 1900	Contributing
689318	1111 18th St.	Single-Family House, I-House	National Folk	1886	Noncontributing
689321	1113 18th St.	Single-Family House, Center Passage	No style	1895	Contributing
689309	1114 18th St.	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk, Neoclassical	1887	Contributing
689320a	1127 18th St.	Store	No Style	1885	Noncontributing
689320b	1127 18th St.	Store	No Style	ca. 1920	Contributing
76	1211 18th St.	Single-Family House, L-Plan	Second Empire	1891	Contributing
77	1213 18th St.	Single-Family House, Modified L-Plan	National Folk	1907	Contributing
78	1223 18th St.	Single-Family House	No style	1940	Noncontributing
691207	1311 18th St.	Single-Family House, Modified L-Plan	Folk Victorian	1894	Contributing
688240	1314 18th St.	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	1880	Contributing
688218	1315 18th St.	Single-Family House, Center Passage	No style	1886	Contributing
688262	1402 18th St.	Single-Family House, Ranch	Tudor Revival	ca. 1975	Noncontributing

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Table 1. Inventory of Resources in the Lost Bayou Historic District.

PIDN	Address	Property Type	Stylistic Influences	Year Built	Contributing Status
688261	1410 18th St.	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	ca. 1880	Contributing
689552a	1014 19th St.	Single-Family House, L-Plan	National Folk	1886	Contributing
689552b	1014 19th St.	Garage	No style	ca. 1930	Contributing
689562a	1015 19th St.	Apartment Complex	No style	1966	Noncontributing
689562b	1015 19th St.	Alley Residence	No style	1966	Noncontributing
689312a	1102 19th St.	Single-Family House, Hall and Parlor	National Folk	ca. 1908	Contributing
689312b	1102 19th St.	Single-Family House, Hall and Parlor	National Folk	ca. 1908	Noncontributing
689312c	1102 19th St.	Single-Family House	National Folk	ca. 1908	Contributing
689327	1116 19th St.	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	1886	Contributing
66	1211 19th St.	Single-Family House	National Folk	ca. 1890	Contributing
69	1212 19th St.	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	1890	Contributing
6853766	1213 19th St.	Single-Family House	National Folk	ca. 1890	Contributing
688210	1306 19th St.	Single-Family House, Bungalow	Craftsman	ca. 1920	Contributing
688143	1309 19th St.	Single-Family House	No style	1888	Contributing
688209	1310 19th St.	Single-Family House, Center Passage	No style	1888	Contributing
688141	1311 19th St.	Single-Family House, Gable-Front	No style	1888	Contributing
688144	1313 19th St.	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	ca. 1910	Contributing
688145	1323 19th St.	Single-Family House, Bungalow	Minimal Traditional	1940	Noncontributing
688199	1401 19th St.	Single-Family House, Center Passage	No style	1890	Noncontributing
688200	1411 19th St.	Single-Family House, Center Passage	No style	1900	Contributing
688243	1412 19th St.	Single-Family House, L-Plan	Folk Victorian	ca. 1890	Contributing
689566	1014 20th St.	Single-Family House	National Folk	1886	Contributing
689571a	1015 20th St.	Single-Family House	Italianate	1886	Contributing
689571b	1015 20th St.	Garage	No style	ca. 1930	Contributing
65	1214 20th St.	Single-Family House	National Folk	1914	Contributing
42	1221 20th St.	Single-Family House, Hall and Parlor	National Folk	ca. 1880	Contributing
43	1223 20th St.	Single-Family House	Folk Victorian	ca. 1900	Contributing
688125	1311 20th St.	Single-Family House	No style	1915	Noncontributing
688136b	1312 20th St.	Single-Family House	No style	1964	Noncontributing
688153	1314 20th St.	Single-Family House	No style	1948	Noncontributing
688127	1317 20th St.	Single-Family House	No style	ca. 1990	Noncontributing
688165	1401 20th St.	Single-Family House	No style	1912	Contributing
688166	1407 20th St.	Single-Family House, Gable-Front	No style	1906	Contributing
688167	1411 20th St.	Single-Family House, Gable-Front	No style	ca. 1905	Contributing
689331	1110 21st St.	Grade School Building	No style	ca. 1965	Noncontributing
689252	1401 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Center Passage	Folk Victorian	ca. 1890	Contributing
689499	1404 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Center Passage	Folk Victorian	ca. 1890	Contributing
689500a	1406 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Center Passage	Folk Victorian	ca. 1890	Contributing

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Table 1. Inventory of Resources in the Lost Bayou Historic District.

PIDN	Address	Property Type	Stylistic Influences	Year Built	Contributing Status
689500b	1406 Ave. K	Garage	No style	ca. 1960	Noncontributing
689250a	1407 Ave. K	Single-Family House	No style	ca. 1890	Noncontributing
689250b	1407 Ave. K	Garage	No style	ca. 1930	Noncontributing
689249a	1409 Ave. K	Single-Family House	No style	ca. 1900	Noncontributing
689249b	1409 Ave. K	Garage	No style	ca. 1930	Noncontributing
689501a	1410 Ave. K	Single-Family House	No style	ca. 2010	Noncontributing
689501b	1410 Ave. K	Garage Apartment	No style	ca. 1930	Noncontributing
689502b	1422 Ave. K	Garage	No style	ca. 1950	Noncontributing
689248	1415 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Center Passage	Folk Victorian	ca. 1890	Contributing
689247	1417 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Hall and Parlor	Folk Victorian	ca. 1885	Contributing
689502a	1422 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Bungalow	No style	ca. 1930	Noncontributing
689504a	1424 Ave. K	Single-Family House	Italianate	ca. 1890	Contributing
689504b	1424 Ave. K	Garage Apartment	No style	ca. 1920	Contributing
689245	1425 Ave. K	Store	No style	ca. 1890	Noncontributing
689505	1426 Ave. K	Single-Family House	Italianate	ca. 1890	Contributing
689506a	1428 Ave. K	Single-Family House	Italianate	ca. 1890	Contributing
689506b	1428 Ave. K	Garage	No style	ca. 1920	Noncontributing
689267	1501 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Center Passage	No style	ca. 1890	Contributing
689266a	1505 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Center Passage	No style	ca. 1890	Contributing
689266b	1505 Ave. K	Garage	No style	ca. 1930	Contributing
689265	1511 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Center Passage	No style	ca. 1890	Contributing
689513a	1514 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Center Passage	No style	ca. 1900	Noncontributing
689513b	1514 Ave. K	Garage Apartment	No style	ca. 1920	Noncontributing
6850186	1515 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Center Passage	No style	ca. 1890	Contributing
689514	1516 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Center Passage	No style	ca. 1900	Noncontributing
6850185 a	1519 Ave. K	Single-Family House	Greek Revival	ca. 1880	Contributing
689515	1520 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Bungalow	Craftsman	ca. 1915	Contributing
689263	1521 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Center Passage	No style	ca. 1890	Noncontributing
689516a	1524 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Center Passage	Greek Revival	ca. 1868	Contributing
689516b	1524 Ave. K	Garage	No style	ca. 1960	Noncontributing
689517	1526 Ave. K	Single-Family House, L-Plan	Folk Victorian	ca. 1890	Contributing
689284	1601 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	ca. 1870	Contributing
689282	1605 Ave. K	Single-Family House, L-Plan	Folk Victorian	ca. 1860	Contributing
689281a	1609 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Gable-Front	Folk Victorian	1895	Contributing
689281b	1609 Ave. K	Alley Residence	Folk Victorian	ca. 1900	Contributing
689523	1614 Ave. K	Fire Station	No style	1891	Contributing
689280a	1615 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Center Passage	Folk Victorian	ca. 1890	Contributing
689280b	1615 Ave. K	Garage	No style	ca. 1930	Contributing
689279a	1619 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	1856	Contributing

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Table 1. Inventory of Resources in the Lost Bayou Historic District.

PIDN	Address	Property Type	Stylistic Influences	Year Built	Contributing Status
689279b	1619 Ave. K	Garage	No Style	ca. 1970	Noncontributing
689524	1620 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Hall and Parlor	National Folk	1875	Contributing
689278a	1623 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	1904	Contributing
689278b	1623 Ave. K	Alley Residence	National Folk	ca. 1905	Contributing
689525	1624 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Massed Plan	National Folk	1903	Contributing
689526a	1628 Ave. K	Single-Family House, L-Plan	National Folk	1904	Contributing
689526b	1628 Ave. K	Garage	No style	ca. 1950	Noncontributing
689301	1701 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Bungalow	Craftsman	1925	Contributing
689531a	1702 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Bungalow	Craftsman	1922	Contributing
689531b	1702 Ave. K	Garage	No style	ca. 1960	Noncontributing
689532	1704 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Gable-Front	National Folk	ca. 1890	Contributing
689299	1705 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Bungalow	No style	1924	Contributing
689298a	1711 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Bungalow	Craftsman	1924	Contributing
689298b	1711 Ave. K	Garage	No style	ca. 1924	Contributing
689533	1714 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Bungalow	National Folk, Craftsman	1923	Contributing
689297a	1715 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Bungalow	Craftsman	1921	Contributing
689297b	1715 Ave. K	Garage	No style	ca. 1921	Contributing
689534a	1716 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Massed Plan	National Folk	1888	Contributing
689534b	1716 Ave. K	Garage	No style	ca. 1970	Noncontributing
689296	1717 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	1900	Contributing
689535c	1720 Ave. K	Alley Residence	No style	ca. 1900	Contributing
689535a	1720 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Massed Plan	National Folk	1888	Contributing
689535b	1720 Ave. K	Garage	No style	ca. 1950	Noncontributing
689295	1721 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Massed Plan	National Folk	1886	Contributing
689536	1724 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk, Folk Victorian	1893	Contributing
689537a	1728 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Modified L-Plan	Folk Victorian	ca. 1890	Contributing
689537b	1728 Ave. K	Garage	No style	ca. 1900	Contributing
689537c	1728 Ave. K	Garage	No style	ca. 1960	Noncontributing
689546	1802 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Bungalow	Folk Victorian	ca. 1995	Noncontributing
689319	1803 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Bungalow	Craftsman	1922	Contributing
689317	1805 Ave. K	Single-Family House, L-Plan	Folk Victorian	1894	Contributing
689547	1808 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Massed Plan	National Folk, Italianate	1886	Contributing
689548	1810 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Massed Plan	National Folk	1882	Contributing
689316	1811 Ave. K	Single-Family House, L-Plan	Folk Victorian	1894	Contributing
689549a	1814 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	1885	Contributing
689549b	1814 Ave. K	Garage	No style	ca. 1980	Noncontributing
689315	1815 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Center Passage	Folk Victorian	ca. 1890	Contributing
689314	1817 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	1886	Contributing

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Table 1. Inventory of Resources in the Lost Bayou Historic District.

PIDN	Address	Property Type	Stylistic Influences	Year Built	Contributing Status
689313	1823 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Massed Plan	National Folk	1889	Contributing
689550	1824 Ave. K	Single-Family House, L-Plan	National Folk	1899	Contributing
689551a	1826 Ave. K	Single-Family House, L-Plan	National Folk	1899	Contributing
689551b	1826 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Massed Plan	National Folk	1899	Contributing
689551c	1826 Ave. K	Garage	No style	ca. 1930	Contributing
689563a	1912 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Massed Plan	National Folk	1886	Contributing
689563b	1912 Ave. K	Garage	No style	ca. 1960	Noncontributing
689564a	1916 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	1886	Contributing
689564b	1916 Ave. K	Alley Residence	No style	ca. 1930	Noncontributing
689565	1922 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	1886	Contributing
689567	1928 Ave. K	Single-Family House	Italianate	1886	Contributing
689572	2002 Ave. K	Single-Family House	Italianate	1886	Contributing
689573a	2006 Ave. K	Single-Family House	Italianate	1907	Contributing
689573b	2006 Ave. K	Single-Family House	Italianate	1907	Contributing
689573c	2006 Ave. K	Alley Residence	No style	ca. 1910	Contributing
689575a	2012 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Massed Plan	National Folk	1886	Contributing
689575b	2012 Ave. K	Outbuilding	No style	ca. 1920	Contributing
689576	2016 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	1886	Contributing
689577	2020 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	1886	Contributing
689578	2024 Ave. K	Single-Family House, Massed Plan	Folk Victorian	1886	Contributing
6850185 b	1519 Ave. K	Alley Residence	No style	ca. 1900	Contributing
683564	1401 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Center Passage	Folk Victorian	ca. 1890	Contributing
689254	1404 Ave. L	Store	No style	ca. 1890	Contributing
683563a	1405 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Center Passage	No style	ca. 1890	Contributing
683563b	1405 Ave. L	Garage	No style	ca. 1980	Noncontributing
689256	1406 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Center Passage	No style	ca. 1890	Contributing
683562a	1409 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Bungalow	Craftsman	ca. 1915	Contributing
683562b	1409 Ave. L	Alley Residence	No style	ca. 1910	Noncontributing
689257	1410 Ave. L	Single-Family House	No style	ca. 1890	Contributing
689258	1414 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Center Passage	No style	ca. 1890	Contributing
683561a	1415 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Bungalow	No style	ca. 1915	Noncontributing
683561b	1415 Ave. L	Alley Residence	No style	ca. 1920	Contributing
683560a	1419 Ave. L	Single-Family House, L-Plan	Folk Victorian	ca. 1900	Contributing
683560b	1419 Ave. L	Garage	No style	ca. 1920	Contributing
6835	1421 Ave. L	Single-Family House, L-Plan	Folk Victorian	ca. 1885	Contributing
683557	1423 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Center Passage	No style	ca. 1895	Contributing
689259	1424 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Bungalow	No style	ca. 1915	Contributing
689261b	1426 Ave. L	Garage	No style	ca. 1950	Noncontributing
689261a	1426 Ave. L	Single-Family House	No style	ca. 1910	Contributing

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Table 1. Inventory of Resources in the Lost Bayou Historic District.

PIDN	Address	Property Type	Stylistic Influences	Year Built	Contributing Status
689260	1428 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Center Passage	No style	ca. 1900	Contributing
689269a	1502 Ave. L	Single-Family House	Folk Victorian	ca. 1890	Contributing
689269b	1502 Ave. L	Garage	No style	ca. 1990	Noncontributing
683547a	1505 Ave. L	Single-Family House, L-Plan	Folk Victorian	ca. 1895	Contributing
683547b	1505 Ave. L	Garage Apartment	No style	ca. 1920	Contributing
683545	1509 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Massed Plan	No style	ca. 1900	Noncontributing
683544a	1511 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Center Passage	No style	ca. 1900	Contributing
689271	1514 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Center Passage	Folk Victorian	ca. 1890	Contributing
683544b	1515 Ave. L	Single-Family House	No style	ca. 1910	Noncontributing
683543	1517 Ave. L	Single-Family House, I-House	No style	ca. 1900	Noncontributing
689272a	1520 Ave. L	Single-Family House	No style	ca. 1905	Contributing
689272b	1520 Ave. L	Alley Residence	No style	ca. 1915	Contributing
68354a	1523 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Center Passage	No style	ca. 1900	Contributing
68354b	1523 Ave. L	Single-Family House	No style	ca. 1900	Contributing
689273a	1524 Ave. L	Single-Family House	No style	ca. 1915	Noncontributing
689273b	1524 Ave. L	Alley Residence	No style	ca. 1925	Contributing
683541	1527 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Bungalow	No style	ca. 1905	Contributing
689274a	1528 Ave. L	Store	No style	ca. 1896	Contributing
683530a	1601 Ave. L	Single-Family House	Folk Victorian	ca. 1900	Contributing
683530b	1601 Ave. L	Garage	No style	ca. 1919	Contributing
683529	1607 Ave. L	Single-Family House	Folk Victorian, Neoclassical	1890	Contributing
683528	1609 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Center Passage	Folk Victorian	1901	Contributing
689286	1612 Ave. L	Single-Family House	National Folk	1886	Contributing
683527	1615 Ave. L	Single-Family House	Modern	1958	Noncontributing
689287	1616 Ave. L	Single-Family House, L-Plan	Folk Victorian, Craftsman	1893	Contributing
683526a	1617 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Massed Plan	National Folk	1949	Noncontributing
683526b	1617 Ave. L	Alley Residence	National Folk	1949	Noncontributing
689288	1618 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Gable-Front	National Folk	ca. 1890	Contributing
689289	1620 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Gable-Front	National Folk	ca .1889	Contributing
689290	1622 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	1885	Contributing
683525	1623 Ave. L	Single-Family House, L-plan	Folk Victorian	2015	Noncontributing
689292	1628 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Massed Plan	National Folk	1883	Contributing
683514	1701 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Ranch	Minimal Traditional	1962	Noncontributing
689303	1704 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	1892	Contributing
683513	1705 Ave. L	Single-Family House	National Folk	1906	Contributing
689304	1706 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Center Passage	Folk Victorian	1893	Contributing
68351	1707 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Bungalow	Folk Victorian	1907	Contributing
683511	1709 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Gable-Front	National Folk	1898	Contributing

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Table 1. Inventory of Resources in the Lost Bayou Historic District.

PIDN	Address	Property Type	Stylistic Influences	Year Built	Contributing Status
689305	1710 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Center Passage	Folk Victorian	1888	Contributing
683510	1711 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Gable-Front	National Folk	1898	Contributing
689306	1714 Ave. L	Single-Family House, L-Plan	Folk Victorian	1887	Contributing
683509	1715 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Center Passage	Folk Victorian	1886	Contributing
6835	1719 Ave. L	Single-Family House, L-Plan	Folk Victorian	1889	Contributing
689307	1720 Ave. L	Single-Family House, L-Plan	Folk Victorian	1886	Contributing
6837	1721 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Bungalow	Craftsman	1923	Contributing
689308	1724 Ave. L	Single-Family House	No style	ca. 2000	Noncontributing
689310	1726 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Massed Plan	Queen Anne	2007	Noncontributing
68350a	1727 Ave. L	Single-Family House, L-Plan	Folk Victorian	2007	Noncontributing
68350b	1727 Ave. L	Alley Residence	No style	2007	Noncontributing
689311	1728 Ave. L	Single-Family House, L-Plan	Queen Anne	1895	Contributing
75	1801 Ave. L	Store	Prairie	1932	Contributing
689322	1806 Ave. L	Single-Family House, L-Plan	Folk Victorian	1886	Contributing
74	1807 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	ca. 1890	Contributing
73	1809 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Hall and Parlor	National Folk	1888	Contributing
689323	1812 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	1885	Contributing
72	1813 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	ca. 1890	Contributing
689324	1814 Ave. L	Single-Family House	National Folk	1886	Contributing
71	1815 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Massed Plan	Folk Victorian	1886	Contributing
70	1819 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Massed Plan	Folk Victorian	1886	Contributing
683505a	1823 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	1887	Contributing
683505b	1823 Ave. L	Garage	No style	ca. 1960	Noncontributing
689328a	1826 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Massed Plan	National Folk	1886	Contributing
689328b	1826 Ave. L	Alley Residence	National Folk	ca. 1890	Contributing
67	1827 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	1890	Contributing
689326	1828 Ave. L	Store	National Folk	1886	Contributing
58	1903 Ave. L	Single-Family House	National Folk	1886	Contributing
57a	1907 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Massed Plan	National Folk, Prairie	1913	Contributing
57b	1907 Ave. L	Alley Residence	No style	ca. 1915	Contributing
56a	1909 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Massed Plan	National Folk, Prairie	1913	Contributing
56b	1909 Ave. L	Alley Residence	No style	ca. 1915	Contributing
55	1911 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Gable-Front	National Folk	1886	Contributing
54a	1915 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Gable -- Front	National Folk	1886	Contributing
54b	1915 Ave. L	Outbuilding	No style	ca. 1950	Noncontributing
53a	1919 Ave. L	Single-Family House, L-Plan	Folk Victorian	1886	Contributing
53b	1919 Ave. L	Alley Residence	Folk Victorian	ca. 1890	Contributing

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Table 1. Inventory of Resources in the Lost Bayou Historic District.

PIDN	Address	Property Type	Stylistic Influences	Year Built	Contributing Status
52a	1925 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Irregular	Queen Anne	1886	Contributing
52b	1925 Ave. L	Alley Residence	No style	ca. 1890	Contributing
41a	2001 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Massed Plan	Queen Anne	1886	Contributing
41b	2001 Ave. L	Garage	No style	ca. 1890	Contributing
40	2003 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Bungalow	Craftsman	1928	Contributing
39	2007 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Center Passage	Folk Victorian	1899	Contributing
38a	2015 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	1886	Contributing
38b	2015 Ave. L	Alley Residence	National Folk	ca. 1905	Contributing
37a	2019 Ave. L	Single-Family House, Center Passage	Folk Victorian	1886	Contributing
37b	2019 Ave. L	Garage	No style	ca. 1990	Noncontributing
683567	1402 Ave. M	Single-Family House	No style	ca. 1905	Contributing
688348	1405 Ave. M	Single-Family House, Center Passage	Folk Victorian	ca. 1905	Contributing
683568	1406 Ave. M	Single-Family House	Folk Victorian	ca. 1905	Contributing
683569	1408 Ave. M	Single-Family House	No style	ca. 1905	Contributing
683570	1408 Ave. M	Garage	No style	ca. 1950	Noncontributing
688347a	1409 Ave. M	Single-Family House, L-Plan	Queen Anne	ca. 1890	Contributing
688347b	1409 Ave. M	Garage Apartment	No style	ca. 1930	Contributing
683570a	1414 Ave. M	Single-Family House, L-Plan	No style	ca. 1910	Noncontributing
683570b	1414 Ave. M	Garage Apartment	No style	ca. 2010	Noncontributing
688346	1415 Ave. M	Single-Family House	No style	ca. 1910	Contributing
683571	1422 Ave. M	Single-Family House	No style	ca. 1970	Noncontributing
688345a	1423 Ave. M	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	ca. 1905	Contributing
688345b	1423 Ave. M	Garage	No style	ca. 1935	Noncontributing
683572a	1424 Ave. M	Single-Family House	No style	ca. 2000	Noncontributing
683572b	1424 Ave. M	Garage	No style	ca. 2000	Noncontributing
683575	1426 Ave. M	Single-Family House, Gable-Front	No style	ca. 1900	Contributing
683574a	1428 Ave. M	Single-Family House, L-Plan	No style	ca. 1905	Contributing
683574b	1428 Ave. M	Shed	No style	ca. 1980	Noncontributing
683551	1506 Ave. M	Single-Family House, L-Plan	Queen Anne	ca. 1905	Contributing
683552	1508 Ave. M	Single-Family House	Craftsman	ca. 1905	Noncontributing
688331a	1509 Ave. M	Single-Family House	No style	ca. 1890	Contributing
688331b	1509 Ave. M	Garage	No style	ca. 1990	Noncontributing
688330a	1511 Ave. M	Single-Family House	No style	ca. 1890	Contributing
688330b	1511 Ave. M	Garage	No style	ca. 1990	Noncontributing
683553a	1514 Ave. M	Single-Family House, L-Plan	Craftsman	ca. 1905	Contributing
683553b	1514 Ave. M	Gazebo	No style	ca. 1990	Noncontributing
683553c	1514 Ave. M	Shed	No style	ca. 1990	Noncontributing
688329a	1515 Ave. M	Single-Family House, Queen Anne	Folk Victorian	ca. 1890	Contributing
688329b	1515 Ave. M	Garage Apartment	No style	ca. 1930	Noncontributing
688327	1519 Ave. M	Single-Family House	No style	ca. 1890	Contributing
683554a	1522 Ave. M	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	ca. 1900	Contributing
683554b	1522 Ave. M	Alley Residence	No style	ca. 1900	Contributing
688326	1523 Ave. M	Single-Family House	National Folk	1910	Contributing
688325	1525 Ave. M	Single-Family House	National Folk	1910	Contributing

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Table 1. Inventory of Resources in the Lost Bayou Historic District.

PIDN	Address	Property Type	Stylistic Influences	Year Built	Contributing Status
688324	1527 Ave. M	Single-Family House	National Folk	1910	Contributing
688281	1601 Ave. M	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	ca. 1890	Contributing
683532	1604 Ave. M	Single-Family House	National Folk	1877	Contributing
683533a	1606 Ave. M	Single-Family House	Italianate	1909	Contributing
683533b	1606 Ave. M	Alley Residence	No style	ca. 2010	Noncontributing
688283	1607 Ave. M	Single-Family House, Bungalow	No style	ca. 1920	Contributing
683534a	1608 Ave. M	Single-Family House	Italianate	1907	Contributing
683534b	1608 Ave. M	Garage	No style	ca. 1950	Noncontributing
683535a	1610 Ave. M	Single-Family House, Massed Plan	National Folk	1882	Contributing
683535b	1610 Ave. M	Garage	No style	ca. 1950	Noncontributing
688290	1611 Ave. M	Single-Family House, L-Plan	National Folk	ca. 1900	Contributing
683536a	1614 Ave. M	Single-Family House, Center Passage	Second Empire	1868	Contributing
683536b	1614 Ave. M	Garage	No style	ca. 2000	Noncontributing
688288a	1617 Ave. M	Single-Family House, Hipped Roof	No style	ca. 1930	Noncontributing
688288b	1617 Ave. M	Alley Residence	No style	ca. 1930	Contributing
683537a	1618 Ave. M	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	1867	Contributing
683537b	1618 Ave. M	Garage	No style	ca. 1920	Contributing
688287a	1619 Ave. M	Single-Family House, Bungalow	National Folk	ca. 1905	Contributing
688287b	1619 Ave. M	Alley Residence	National Folk	ca. 1905	Contributing
688286	1623 Ave. M	Single-Family House, Massed Plan	No Style	ca. 1900	Noncontributing
683538	1624 Ave. M	Single-Family House, Bungalow	Craftsman	1916	Contributing
688285	1627 Ave. M	Single-Family House, Massed Plan	National Folk	ca. 1920	Contributing
683540	1628 Ave. M	Single-Family House	National Folk	1905	Noncontributing
683516	1702 Ave. M	Garage	No style	ca. 1950	Noncontributing
688230	1703 Ave. M	Duplex House	No style	ca. 1920	Noncontributing
683517	1710 Ave. M	Single-Family House, Bungalow	Craftsman	1937	Contributing
688229a	1711 Ave. M	Single-Family House	National Folk	1873	Contributing
688229b	1711 Ave. M	Garage	No style	ca. 1950	Noncontributing
688228a	1713 Ave. M	Single-Family House, Center Passage	No style	1887	Contributing
688228b	1713 Ave. M	Garage	No style	ca. 1930	Contributing
683518a	1714 Ave. M	Single-Family House, Hall and Parlor	National Folk	ca. 1880	Contributing
683518b	1714 Ave. M	Alley Residence	National Folk	ca. 1880	Contributing
688227	1717 Ave. M	Single-Family House, Center Passage	Folk Victorian	1877	Contributing
683519a	1720 Ave. M	Single-Family House, I-House	Folk Victorian	1886	Contributing
683519b	1720 Ave. M	Garage	No style	ca. 1920	Contributing
688226a	1725 Ave. M	Single-Family House, Center Passage	Folk Victorian	1878	Contributing
688226b	1725 Ave. M	Garage	No style	ca. 1920	Contributing
683521a	1728 Ave. M	Single-Family House, L-Plan	Folk Victorian	1888	Contributing
683521b	1728 Ave. M	Alley Residence	National Folk	ca. 1900	Contributing
691206	1801 Ave. M	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	1888	Contributing
688216a	1805 Ave. M	Single-Family House, Center	No style	ca. 1880	Contributing

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Table 1. Inventory of Resources in the Lost Bayou Historic District.

PIDN	Address	Property Type	Stylistic Influences	Year Built	Contributing Status
		Passage			
688216b	1805 Ave. M	Alley Residence	No style	ca. 1880	Contributing
79	1806 Ave. M	Single-Family House, L-Plan	Folk Victorian	1886	Contributing
80	1808 Ave. M	Single-Family House, Modified L-Plan	Folk Victorian	1875	Contributing
688215	1809 Ave. M	Single-Family House, Center Passage	No style	1890	Noncontributing
81	1812 Ave. M	Single-Family House, Gable-Front	National Folk	ca. 1880	Noncontributing
688214	1815 Ave. M	Single-Family House, Ranch	Ranch	ca. 1965	Noncontributing
82	1816 Ave. M	Single-Family House, Gable-Front	National Folk	ca. 1880	Contributing
688213a	1819 Ave. M	Single-Family House, Center Passage	No style	1892	Noncontributing
688213b	1819 Ave. M	Alley Residence	No style	ca. 1895	Contributing
83	1820 Ave. M	Single-Family House, L-Plan	Queen Anne	ca. 1890	Contributing
688212	1821 Ave. M	Single-Family House, Center Passage	Folk Victorian	1886	Contributing
84a	1824 Ave. M	Single-Family House	National Folk	1892	Contributing
84b	1824 Ave. M	Garage	No style	ca. 1900	Contributing
84c	1824 Ave. M	Alley Residence	National Folk	ca. 1900	Contributing
688211	1827 Ave. M	Single-Family House	No style	1886	Noncontributing
85a	1828 Ave. M	Single-Family House	National Folk	1891	Contributing
85b	1828 Ave. M	Alley Residence	No style	ca. 1990	Noncontributing
688142	1901 Ave. M	Single-Family House, I-House	National Folk	1885	Contributing
59a	1904 Ave. M	Single-Family House	Folk Victorian	1895	Contributing
59b	1904 Ave. M	Garage	No style	ca. 1990	Noncontributing
688140	1905 Ave. M	Single-Family House, Double gallery	Folk Victorian	ca. 1880	Contributing
60a	1906 Ave. M	Single-Family House	National Folk	1886	Contributing
60b	1906 Ave. M	Alley Residence	National Folk	ca. 1890	Contributing
688139a	1911 Ave. M	Single-Family House	No style	1965	Noncontributing
688139b	1911 Ave. M	Garage	No style	ca. 1960	Noncontributing
61a	1914 Ave. M	Single-Family House	Queen Anne	1887	Contributing
61b	1914 Ave. M	Alley Residence	Folk Victorian	ca. 1890	Contributing
61c	1914 Ave. M	Outbuilding	No style	ca. 1890	Contributing
688138	1915 Ave. M	Single-Family House, Center Passage	Folk Victorian	1886	Contributing
62	1920 Ave. M	Single-Family House, Center Passage	Italianate	1886	Contributing
688137a	1923 Ave. M	Single-Family House	Italianate	1886	Contributing
688137b	1923 Ave. M	Alley Residence	No style	ca. 1890	Contributing
63	1924 Ave. M	Single-Family House, Massed Plan	Folk Victorian	1894	Contributing
688136a	1927 Ave. M	Single-Family House, Modified L-Plan	Queen Anne	ca. 1895	Contributing
64	1928 Ave. M	Single-Family House, Massed Plan	Folk Victorian	1894	Contributing
688126	2001 Ave. M	Single-Family House, I-House	National Folk	1885	Contributing
688124a	2007 Ave. M	Single-Family House	Folk Victorian	1901	Contributing
688124b	2007 Ave. M	Alley Residence	Folk Victorian	ca. 1901	Contributing
44a	2008 Ave. M	Single-Family House, Ranch	No style	ca. 1960	Noncontributing
44b	2008 Ave. M	Alley Residence	No style	ca. 1960	Noncontributing

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Table 1. Inventory of Resources in the Lost Bayou Historic District.

PIDN	Address	Property Type	Stylistic Influences	Year Built	Contributing Status
688123a	2009 Ave. M	Single-Family House, L-Plan	Queen Anne	1914	Contributing
688123b	2009 Ave. M	Alley Residence	Folk Victorian	ca. 1915	Contributing
45a	2012 Ave. M	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	ca. 1880	Contributing
45b	2012 Ave. M	Garage	No style	ca. 1950	Noncontributing
688122	2013 Ave. M	Single-Family House	No style	ca. 1880	Contributing
46	2014 Ave. M	Single-Family House	National Folk	ca. 1880	Contributing
688121a	2017-2019 Ave. M	Single-Family House, Gable-Front	No style	1891	Contributing
688121b	2017-2019 Ave. M	Alley Residence	No style	ca. 1891	Contributing
688121c	2017-2019 Ave. M	Alley Residence	No style	ca. 1891	Contributing
47a	2018 Ave. M	Single-Family House, L-Plan	Folk Victorian	ca. 1890	Contributing
47b	2018 Ave. M	Garage	No style	ca. 1990	Noncontributing
48a	2024 Ave. M	Single-Family House, Modified L-Plan	Folk Victorian	ca. 1890	Contributing
48b	2024 Ave. M	Garage	No style	ca. 2000	Noncontributing
688120a	2025 Ave. M	Single-Family House, Hall and Parlor	No style	1909	Contributing
688120b	2025 Ave. M	Alley Residence	No style	ca. 1910	Contributing
50	2028 Ave. M	Single-Family House	National Folk, Stick	ca. 1900	Contributing
688307a	1605 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, L-Plan	Queen Anne, Italianate	1909	Contributing
688307b	1605 Ave. M 1/2	Garage	No style	ca. 1950	Noncontributing
688294	1606 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, Gable-Front	National Folk, Craftsman	ca. 1930	Contributing
688295	1608 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House	Modern	ca. 1960	Noncontributing
688306	1609 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, Bungalow	Craftsman	1920	Contributing
688296	1612 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, L-Plan	Folk Victorian	ca. 1890	Contributing
688297a	1614 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, Massed Plan	National Folk	ca. 1870	Noncontributing
688297b	1614 Ave. M 1/2	Alley Residence	National Folk	ca. 1900	Contributing
688305	1615 Ave. M 1/2	Apartment Complex	Modern	ca. 1960	Noncontributing
688299	1616 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House	National Folk	ca. 1870	Contributing
688304	1619 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, Hipped Roof	National Folk	1906	Contributing
688298	1620 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, Bungalow	Folk Victorian, Craftsman	ca. 1920	Contributing
688303	1625 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, Hipped Roof	National Folk	1912	Contributing
688300a	1628 Ave. M 1/2	Church	Gothic Revival	ca. 1900	Contributing
688300b	1628 Ave. M 1/2	Church Annex	Modern	ca. 1950	Noncontributing
688268	1701 Ave. M 1/2	Store	No Style	1904	Noncontributing
688233	1702 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	1883	Contributing
688267	1703 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, Massed Plan	National Folk	ca. 1900	Noncontributing
688235a	1706 Ave. M 1/2	Apartment Complex	No style	1947	Noncontributing
688235b	1706 Ave. M 1/2	Alley Residence	No style	ca. 1950	Noncontributing
688236	1710 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	ca. 1880	Contributing
688266a	1711 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, Massed Plan	National Folk	1913	Contributing

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Table 1. Inventory of Resources in the Lost Bayou Historic District.

PIDN	Address	Property Type	Stylistic Influences	Year Built	Contributing Status
688266b	1711 Ave. M 1/2	Alley Residence	No style	ca. 1915	Contributing
688266c	1711 Ave. M 1/2	Garage	No style	ca. 1915	Contributing
688237	1714 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, Center Passage	Folk Victorian	1890	Contributing
688265	1717 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, Modified L-Plan	Folk Victorian	1895	Contributing
688238a	1718 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, Massed Plan	National Folk	1879	Contributing
688238b	1718 Ave. M 1/2	Garage	No style	ca. 1960	Noncontributing
688263	1721 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, Bungalow	No style	1931	Noncontributing
688239	1722 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	ca. 1890	Contributing
688241	1728 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	ca. 1880	Contributing
688251	1801 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, L-Plan	National Folk	1892	Noncontributing
688219	1802 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, L-Plan	Folk Victorian	1886	Contributing
688250	1805 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House	No style	1949	Noncontributing
688221	1810 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	1890	Contributing
688222a	1814 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, Massed Plan	National Folk	1890	Noncontributing
688222b	1814 Ave. M 1/2	Alley Residence	National Folk	ca. 1900	Contributing
688248a	1815 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, Gable-Front	National Folk	1898	Contributing
688248b	1815 Ave. M 1/2	Alley Residence	National Folk	ca. 1900	Contributing
688248c	1815 Ave. M 1/2	Shed	No style	ca. 1940	Noncontributing
688223a	1818 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, L-Plan	National Folk	1891	Contributing
688223b	1818 Ave. M 1/2	Alley Residence	National Folk	ca. 1891	Contributing
688246a	1819 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	1885	Contributing
688246b	1819 Ave. M 1/2	Alley Residence	National Folk	ca. 1890	Contributing
688244	1821 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, Gable-Front	National Folk	1891	Contributing
688224	1822 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House	No style	1970	Noncontributing
688245	1823 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, Gable-Front	National Folk	1891	Contributing
688242	1827 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	ca. 1870	Contributing
688225	1828 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	ca. 1890	Contributing
688198	1905 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	1886	Contributing
688146	1906 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	1886	Noncontributing
688147	1910 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, L-Plan	Queen Anne	ca. 1890	Contributing
688148	1910 Ave. M 1/2	Alley Residence	No style	ca. 1910	Noncontributing
688197	1911 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House	Craftsman	1886	Contributing
688196	1915 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, L-Plan	Queen Anne	1886	Contributing
688149	1916 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, Gable-Front	No style	1895	Contributing
688195	1917 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, Center Passage	No style	1886	Noncontributing

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Table 1. Inventory of Resources in the Lost Bayou Historic District.

PIDN	Address	Property Type	Stylistic Influences	Year Built	Contributing Status
688150	1918 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House	Queen Anne, Shingle	1895	Contributing
688151a	1922 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House	Folk Victorian, Stick	1889	Contributing
688151b	1922 Ave. M 1/2	Alley Residence	Folk Victorian	ca. 1890	Contributing
688193	1927 Ave. M 1/2	Apartment Complex	No style	ca. 1980	Noncontributing
688152	1928 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, Massed Plan	National Folk	ca. 1880	Contributing
688128	2002 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House	National Folk	1896	Contributing
688129a	2006 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, Gable-Front	Folk Victorian	1892	Contributing
688129b	2006 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, Gable-Front	Folk Victorian	1892	Contributing
688129c	2006 Ave. M 1/2	Garage	No style	ca. 1960	Noncontributing
688163a	2007 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, Gable-Front	Folk Victorian	1890	Contributing
688163b	2007 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, Gable-Front	Folk Victorian	1890	Contributing
688130	2010 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, Gable-Front	Folk Victorian	1892	Contributing
688162a	2011 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, Four square	No style	1907	Contributing
688162b	2011 Ave. M 1/2	Garage	No style	ca. 1950	Noncontributing
688131	2012 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, Center Passage	Folk Victorian	1913	Contributing
688160a	2015 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House	National Folk	1906	Noncontributing
688160b	2015 Ave. M 1/2	Alley Residence	National Folk	ca. 1900	Contributing
688158b	2017 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, Queen Anne	Queen Anne	ca. 1899	Contributing
688132a	2018 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, Center Passage	Folk Victorian	1891	Contributing
688132b	2018 Ave. M 1/2	Alley Residence	Folk Victorian	ca. 1891	Contributing
688158a	2019 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, L-Plan	Folk Victorian	1899	Contributing
688157a	2023 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, Center Passage	National Folk	1900	Contributing
688157b	2023 Ave. M 1/2	Garage	No style	ca. 1900	Contributing
688133	2024 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House	National Folk	1909	Contributing
688134	2028 Ave. M 1/2	Single-Family House, Center Passage	Folk Victorian	1892	Contributing
689580	1014 21st St.	Single-Family House	National Folk	ca. 1920	Noncontributing
689579	1026 21st St.	Single-Family House, Ranch	Ranch	1962	Noncontributing
36	1202 21st St.	Single-Family House, Center Passage	Folk Victorian	1888	Contributing
49	1214 21st St.	Single-Family House	National Folk	ca. 1910	Contributing
688117	1302 21st St.	Single-Family House	No style	1891	Noncontributing
688118	1312 21st St.	Single-Family House	No style	1903	Contributing
688135	1314 21st St.	Duplex House	No style	1981	Noncontributing
688155	1402 21st St.	Single-Family House, L-Plan	Queen Anne, Shingle	1903	Contributing
688154	1406 21st St.	Single-Family House, Hipped-Roof	National Folk	1900	Contributing
688156	1410 21st St.	Single-Family House	National Folk	1899	Contributing

Statement of Significance

The Lost Bayou Historic District is a residential area in Galveston that includes a cohesive collection of mid-to-late nineteenth- and early-to-mid twentieth-century residences. Roughly bound by the alley north of Avenue K, 21st Street (Moody Avenue) to the west, the alleys south of avenues M ½ and M, and 16th and 14th streets to the east, the district presents a mix of popular architectural forms and styles from multiple eras. The neighborhood's mixed housing stock not only reflects some of Galveston's most significant events and periods in its history, but the variety of house styles and plans also reflects how these events impacted residential and neighborhood development. The district also reflects the building trends and patterns of less-affluent neighborhoods in the city. Developed on land shared with Hitchcock's Bayou, which was eventually filled in and "lost," this area was considered "subpar" in comparison to land north of Broadway Street—including what became the East End neighborhood—and therefore primarily became home to the working and middle classes. As such, Lost Bayou consists largely of modest-sized homes, and is considered one of the best collections of standard architecture—commonly built using standardized plans and readily available construction materials—in Galveston. Though most of the houses in the district represent common types and styles for their era, several larger, more ornate houses are dotted throughout the neighborhood and notable architects Nicholas Clayton and Alfred Muller, among others, are represented in Lost Bayou. The Lost Bayou Historic District is nominated under Criterion C in the area of Architecture at the local level of significance, and 401 resources contribute to the historic district. The period of significance for the Lost Bayou Historic District begins in 1856—the date of the oldest building in the district-and stretches to 1940. By 1940, the major periods of development within the Lost Bayou historic district were over and all the most-significant buildings were extant. Additionally, building construction after 1940 was minimal, sporadic, and did not reflect important postwar architectural trends.

Galveston and Lost Bayou History and Development

Early History

Galveston's location on the Gulf of Mexico had enticed a number of explorers and settlers in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries hoping to establish a permanent settlement, but it was not until 1836, when Michel B. Menard purchased over 4,000 acres of land from the First Congress of the Republic of Texas, that the city began to take shape. Menard formed the Galveston City Company and commissioned John D. Groesbeck in 1837 to survey the eastern end of the island for a new city. Groesbeck, inspired by street patterns in New York City and Philadelphia, platted Galveston in a similar grid plan. Groesbeck's plan consisted of 14 lots running east–west and measuring 42 feet 10 inches by 120 feet. East–west streets were designed for 14 lots total; 7 each on the north and south sides, and were intersected by narrow 20-foot-wide alleys. East–west streets were named alphabetically and north–south streets were numbered. The land south of Avenue M consisted of outlots; lots four times the size of city lots to the north, meant for agricultural use and country estates. Sale of both city and outlots began in April 1838.[2] At this early stage, the City Company sold lots cheaply, and sometimes even donated land, in order to develop the land quickly. The neighborhood that would develop into Lost Bayou fell primarily within the city lots, with its southern-most blocks falling within the outlots.

Shortly after its founding, Galveston quickly emerged as an important economic and shipping center for goods—primarily cotton—within Texas, and its growing population reflected the city's growing importance. By 1840, Galveston's waterfront included several wharves and its population topped 4,000. Economic and population growth in mid-nineteenth-century Galveston was also propelled by the growing number of European immigrants entering Texas via Galveston. Immigrants fleeing political instability in Europe streamed through Galveston, with

[2] Lesley Sommer, "Denver Court Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form, Texas Historical Commission, Austin, March 1, 2001.

many opting to stay due to the availability of work. As a result of the number of Europeans choosing to remain in the city, Galveston evolved as a cultural melting pot of Germans, Czechs, African American slaves, and Texans. As the waterfront and downtown developed, so too did the residential areas to the south and west. An 1856 map shows the area that would become Lost Bayou had begun to develop, with houses mostly confined to the northern area closer to Broadway Street (fig. 1). Several houses from this period remain in Lost Bayou, including the oldest known one in the district, a small 1856 hall-and-parlor-plan dwelling at 1619 Avenue K (Photo No. 21). The date of construction of this house marks the beginning of the district's period of significance. Another pre-Civil War residence in Lost Bayou is located at 1524 Avenue K. Originally located at the corner of Avenue K and 16th Street (and moved after the 1900 hurricane), the dwelling was built and occupied by Christopher Schmidt, a German immigrant carpenter. The area comprised of outlots south of Avenue M was devoted to farming and ranching and "country estates," as seen on the 1856 map.[3]

The Civil War negatively impacted the economic and population growth of the city. During the war, Galveston was occupied by Union troops and many of its citizens abandoned the city. By the end of the war in 1865, Galveston's population had fallen to 3,500, nearly half of its 1860 count of over 7,300. Upon the surrender of the Confederacy in 1865, former residents, those looking for work, Confederate and Union soldiers, freed slaves, and European immigrants began returning to Galveston and its economy rebounded.[4] By 1870, Galveston's diverse population reflected the city's return to prosperity, topping 13,000.[5] This period of prosperity and growth would continue throughout the nineteenth century, due largely in part to the city's cotton shipping industry. As more and more people moved to Galveston to take part in its bustling economy, a housing shortage emerged and was followed by a building boom across the city and in the Lost Bayou Historic District.

Hitchcock's Bayou and Early Residential Development

Residential development—and citywide development in general—was somewhat plagued, though not stifled, in the mid-to-late nineteenth century due in part to problems associated with Galveston's characteristically low, flat, marshy land and the presence of several bodies of water, McKinney's Bayou and Hitchcock's Bayou, that snaked along much of the southern half of the city (fig. 2). Hitchcock's Bayou occupied an area from 28th Street to 19th Street and from Avenue K to Avenue N before it meandered south, entering the Gulf of Mexico at 28th Street. Hitchcock's Bayou occupied much of the southwestern corner of the Lost Bayou Historic District. Local legend and lore surround the history of the bayou, claiming its waters were the reason for headquartering United States military camels along its banks in the 1850s, as well as playing an important role in pirate Jean Laffite's rule of the early nineteenth century settlement. An article from 1888 in *The Galveston Daily News* states that the section of Hitchcock's Bayou between avenues L and N and 23rd and 20th streets, known as Borden's Lake, was deep enough for ships, and supposedly was "the harbor of the pirate Lafitte, his ships passing from the gulf at Bath Avenue through Hitchcock's Bayou to the landing at avenue L, where his fortress was situated."[6] By the 1860s, the bayous primarily consisted of undeveloped city lots covered with stagnant swamp-like water and were considered to be public nuisances. Described in 1866 by a physician's report, Hitchcock's Bayou was a "depository of a vast amount of filth and offensive materials of every kind" and the *Galveston Daily News* reported in 1871 that the bayou was no more than a "pestilential mud pond…of the most unmistakable character," and simply put, "that nasty bayou."[7] Without proper drainage, the low land occupied by and near the bayou was

[3] Katherine Adams, "The Lost Bayou," *Galveston Monthly Magazine*, V. 3. No. 5, May 2012, 24.
[4] Ellen Beasley, *The Alleys and Back Buildings of Galveston: An Architectural and Social History* (Houston: Rice University Press, 1996), 21.
[5] Texas Almanac: City Population History from 1850-2000, https://texasalmanac.com/sites/default/files/images/CityPopHist%20web.pdf.
[6] "Annals of Galveston. An Interesting Sketch By an Old Time," *The Galveston Daily News*, December 26, 1888.
[7] Adams, "The Lost Bayou," 24.

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prone to flooding and standing water, creating a haven for mosquitoes. These conditions created an atmosphere ripe for mosquito-borne diseases, such as malaria and yellow fever. As such, the city experienced yellow fever epidemics over many years.[8] In the years of epidemics, nearly half the population had yellow fever, and in one of the worst years, 1839, nearly everyone in Galveston suffered from the disease.[9] Another bad year, 1867, saw thousands of people leave the city, businesses halted, and over 1,100 deaths from the disease.[10] To combat the problem, the City took on efforts throughout the late nineteenth century to fill the bayou. In 1870, the City passed a bond for "filling up Hitchcock's Bayou" for sanitary purposes.[11] Measures to fill the bayou with dirt and sand led to temporary fixes, but they did not prevent rainwater from accumulating. A newspaper article from 1874 states:

> It was recently announced in the public prose that Hitchcock's Bayou was "a thing of the past." As if to indignantly refute the assertion, the space lately filled up and known as Hitchcock's Bayou was yesterday flooded with water, in some places two feet deep, rendering pedestrians in that locality cut off … and in some instances causing an overflow of adjacent property.[12]

The city continued to take measures to fill the bayou throughout the nineteenth century and the land improved in the area which allowed for more development, but it was not until the early twentieth century—after the raising of the land and the City's implementation of underground drainage and sewage systems—that Hitchcock's Bayou was finally "lost."

Despite the sanitation and health issues that plagued Galveston and the Lost Bayou neighborhood early on, the city prospered, and building construction continued to meet the demands of the city's growing population and address its housing shortage. Galveston's population in the second half of the nineteenth century was a diverse mixture of whites, African Americans, immigrants, the wealthy, and the working class. Different segments of the population began to settle in enclaves throughout the city, and though no group was confined to a specific neighborhood, areas began to reflect the social and economic influences of the majority of people living there. For example, the area between 25th and 29th streets was home to a majority of the city's saloons, boardinghouses, brothels, and gambling houses.[13] The poorest segment of the population tended to live in less-desirable areas that were more vulnerable to flooding and storm surges, such as east of 12th and south of Broadway streets, closest to the Gulf, as well as areas closest to the bay north of Broadway. Galveston's black population was largely interspersed throughout the city, though areas around Avenue M and 28th Street, the Central Business District, and the city edges had blocks and alleys filled with mostly African Americans.[14] The lots between 12th and 19th streets fronting Broadway Street, and those just to the north of Broadway, sat higher than the rest of Galveston, making them prime real estate and seemingly safer than lots on lower land, which were more prone to flooding. Because of its topography and higher land values, the East End of Galveston—which is both a National Register of Historic Places-listed district and a National Historic Landmark—quickly became home to a number of the city's largest and grandest homes for its affluent citizens. The amount of wealth in the city allowed for a number of architects to work in Galveston; in 1881, the Galveston city directory lists five architectural firms and architects, and many of the homes in Galveston's East End were architect-designed.[15] The presence of

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[8] These years included in 1839, 1844, 1847, 1853–54, 1858–59, 1864, 1866, 1867, 1870, and 1873. David McComb, *Galveston: A History*, (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1986), 93.
[9] Ibid.
[10] Ibid, 94.
[11] City of Galveston, "Charter and Revised Ordinances of the City of Galveston, and All Ordinances in Force to October 1883" (Galveston: Clarke and Courts, 1883), 289.
[12] "Hitchcock's Bayou Redivivus," *Galveston Daily News*, July 17, 1874.
[13] Beasley, 7.
[14] Ibid.
[15] Ellen Beasley and Stephen Fox, *Galveston: Architectural Guidebook* (Houston: Rice University Press, 1996), 6.

Hitchcock's Bayou, with its affiliated problems, combined with the area's lower topography, made the Lost Bayou neighborhood less desirable than the areas north of Broadway Street and as such, development differed. The 1880 tax assessor's abstract defined much of the land in Lost Bayou as "low ground" and "poor."[16] Attracted to the area were investors, drawn to the lower land values and the larger lots south of Avenue M, looking to build rental properties. In addition to investors, Galveston's working and middle class, looking to build or rent, were drawn to the more affordable land in the area. Lots on avenues K, L, and M were the first to develop in the Lost Bayou Historic District while the outlots south of Avenue M were slower to develop, according to an 1871 Camille N. Drie bird's eye map (fig. 3). Despite being considered "subpar" compared to real estate in the East End, there were a handful of wealthier citizens who built larger houses south of Broadway Street, including but not exclusively within the Lost Bayou Historic District. Two blocks west of the Lost Bayou area, for example, the Silk Stocking neighborhood—an NRHP-listed district roughly bound by 23rd Street, Avenue K, 26th Street, and Bernardo De Galvez Avenue—developed as an area for more prosperous families. These residents typically built relatively large and opulent houses that reflected their affluent status and often employed architects, including Clayton, to design their homes.

This trend extended into the Lost Bayou neighborhood but was much less pronounced and exerted less influence on the district's physical character. One such example is the late Greek Revival-styled house at 1019 16th Street (PIDN 689522, Photo No. 13) built for Marcus McLemore, an attorney. Built around 1870, the two-story house occupied two lots and was one of the largest houses in the district.[17] The house at 1519 Avenue K (PIDN 6850185a) is another example of a larger Greek Revival-styled house in the Lost Bayou neighborhood built during the post-Civil War era. But for the most part, the houses constructed in Lost Bayou in the late nineteenth century were more modest in nature and were occupied by middle- and working-class citizens. The house at 1102 17th Street (PIDN 689275, Photo No. 22), for example, is a one-story center-passage dwelling that was built around 1875 and occupied by a molder.[18] Another illustration of this trend is the house at 1417 Avenue K (PIDN 689247) – a Folk Victorian hall and parlor-type house that was owned by a bookkeeper at the American National Bank.[19] Carpenters, a night inspector at the US Custom House, grocers, tailors, and the co-owner of a hardware manufacturing business lived in the district during the 1870s and 1880s.[20] In the city outlots, six of the seven parcels on the north side of Avenue M ½ were owned by farmer Julius Loebenstein, some developed and others remaining unimproved.[21] A center-passage house at 1710 Avenue M ½, built around 1880, occupied one of Loebenstein's lots (Photo No. 23). Crockery merchant A. C. Crawford owned much of the south side of the 1600 block of Avenue M in what is described as "a suburban country house on the edge of town."[22] Just as the neighborhood was filling in with new houses, a devastating fire struck the city and Lost Bayou in 1885.

Fire of 1885 and Recovery

On the evening of November 13, 1885, a fire began at the Vulcan Forge, near the Strand and 17th Street. A strong wind carried the flames southwest across the middle of the island over Broadway Street and down to Avenue O. The city's newly organized fire department was not equipped to handle such a fire, and by the end of the evening, the fire's path had destroyed nearly 42 blocks and 568 buildings and houses.[23] Miraculously, there was no loss of life. Within Lost Bayou, the district's western half, from 21st Street to 17th Street, fell within the fire's path (fig.

[16] "History Coppersmith Inn," Coppersmith Inn, http://www.coppersmithinn.com/history.html, accessed April 1, 2016.
[17] The Society for the Help of Homeless Children bought the home in 1901 and it would later be enlarged and renamed the Lasker Home for Children in 1913.
[18] Beasley and Fox, 146.
[19] Ibid, 147.
[20] Ibid, 136-160.
[21] Ibid, 155.
[22] Ibid, 154.
[23] Gary Cartwright, "Galveston: A History of the Island" (Fort Worth: TCU Press, 1991), 150.

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4). Despite the level of devastation, the city and neighborhood wasted little time in rebuilding, and many of the replacement houses were completed within a year. Residences built after the fire of 1885 form a cohesiveness of architectural style, size, and materials within the Lost Bayou district.

Building trends within the neighborhood prior to the fire—characterized as modestly-sized and detailed houses with a scattering of larger and more opulent residents—continued during the post-fire recovery era. During the late 1880s and 1890s, Galveston was connected via railroad and water to the rest of Texas and other major American and international port cities. Building materials and popular building plans, styles, and patterns seen in magazines and newspapers, therefore, were more readily available to the city's residents and builders. Because most of the houses in the Lost Bayou neighborhood were built by investors and the middle and working class, owners for the most part did not hire architects to design custom houses; rather, they typically used standard plans and styles that were popular during the period and were less expensive to build. Information gleaned from fire insurance board records dating to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, indicates that a quite a few houses in the Lost Bayou Historic District were constructed in 1886. Many of these houses, and the other late-nineteenth-century houses built after the fire, were two stories in height and occupied by renters rather than owners. In some cases, two-story houses were split into separate units, with owners living on one floor and renting out the other.[24] The prevalence of rental houses in the Lost Bayou neighborhood reflects the city's continued need for more housing during a period of increased growth and development. The expanding city's population, combined with the city's history of fires, floods, and storms, left a large portion of Galvestonians without homes. As tenant and boarding houses became overcrowded, speculators took advantage of the cheaper land south of Broadway Street. During this period, some homeowners also began building back and alley houses for rental purposes.

The nature of occupancy—with tenants as the majority as opposed to owner-occupied residences—in Lost Bayou, as indicated by the fire insurance board records, is evident by the presence of several nearly identical houses built next to or near one another. The houses at 2006 and 2010 Avenue M ½ illustrate this building practice and trend (PIDNs 688129a, 688129b, and 688130). The three, one-story, gable-front Folk Victorian houses were built for James M. Burroughs, an attorney and developer, in 1892 as rental properties (Photo No. 24). In fact, Burroughs improved most of the north side of the 2000 block of Avenue M ½, as well as other lots in the Lost Bayou neighborhood, such as 2019 Avenue M, as rental properties in the 1890s.[25] The houses at 1924 and 1928 Avenue M also represent this trend (PIDNs 63 and 64, reference Photo No. 6 and Photo No. 25). Built in 1894 by Christian Wolfer, these two-story massed-plan Folk Victorian residences housed tenants until around 1930.[26] In 1886, according to fire insurance board records, the center passage house at 1915 Avenue M (PIDN 688138) was under construction for owner Walter Gresham, lawyer and legislator, with the intent to rent the house to tenants. A year later, Gresham hired Clayton to design a residence for him on Broadway, which is now known as Bishop's Palace. The house, a one-story Folk Victorian, is more stylized than other tenant houses in the neighborhood and has led to speculation by noted architectural historians Ellen Beasley and Stephen Fox that it is one of tenant houses architect Nicholas Clayton designed for Gresham during this period (Photo No. 26).[27] According to Beasley and Fox, the architect's records indicate that he designed houses for Gresham, and 1915 Avenue M looks similar to other Clayton-designed houses.[28] It is not unlikely that Clayton designed this house since Galveston's many architects were hired after the fire to design new houses.

[24] Galveston Insurance Board Records, 1872-1991, Rosenberg Library.
[25] Beasley and Fox, 151.
[26] Galveston Insurance Board Records, 1872-1991, Rosenberg Library.
[27] Beasley and Fox, 152.
[28] Ibid.

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Clayton was one of several architects to design houses in Lost Bayou during this period. Though the tenant house for Gresham may not have been designed by Clayton, the architect designed the house at 1202 21st Street (PIDN 36, Photo No. 27).[29] Clayton designed the raised, one-and-a-half-story, center-passage house in 1888 for Gustave Meyer, a German immigrant who became a real estate broker in Galveston. The 1888 and 1906 fire insurance board records indicate the house was an "assured," or tenant-occupied dwelling. Architects George E. Dickey and D. A. Helmich designed the residence at 1925 Avenue L in 1886 for George Schneider, a retired liquor merchant.[30] According to the 1886 fire insurance board record, the house was occupied by "the assured."[31] Another architect represented in Lost Bayou is George B. Stowe, who designed the dwelling at 1717 Avenue K in August 1900. Architect Alfred Muller designed one of the largest and most stylized houses in the district. Built in 1887 for Howard and Minnie Carnes, the two-story house at 1914 Avenue M cost $5,000 (PIDN 61a, Photo No. 28). As compared to the cost of most other contemporary houses in the district ($2,975 for 1916 Ave M ½ in 1895, $1350 for 1908 Avenue M ½ in 1886, and $1,187 for 1305 19th Street in 1888), the Carnes house was an anomaly and does not fall within the cost range of the majority of houses in the district from the late 1880s.[32] The Carneses' wealth came from his cashier position with the Morgan Lines, a prominent regional steamship and railroad company.[33] The Carneses represent one of the wealthier families living within the district, but most of their neighbors represented the middle and working classes, and their more modest-sized houses reflected their status. Some of their neighbors worked as engineers, musicians, department store clerks, and porters.[34]

By the end of the nineteenth century, Lost Bayou had not only recovered from the fire but was nearly fully developed from Avenue K south to Avenue M ½, with the outlots nearly all subdivided and improved, according to Sanborn Maps (figures 5 and 6). According to the Sanborn map, in 1889, approximately 70 percent of the lots in the district were developed. The eastern half of the district shows the highest density of houses. Vacant lots are dotted throughout the district, but there are several areas with a higher number of vacant lots, including the 1700 block of the south side of Avenue M ½, the southwestern corner of the district along the 2000 blocks of avenues M and M ½, and the northwestern corner of the district along the 2000 blocks of avenues K and L. A decade later, in 1899, the Sanborn maps show the district nearly 100 percent full, with the exception of the 1500 block of avenues M and M ½, which only have three buildings.

While the district primarily consisted of residences, by the end of the nineteenth century, Lost Bayou, like most other Galveston neighborhoods, also boasted corner stores – 11 located on corner lots within the district. In addition, the neighborhood contained a fire house, a church, and two schools.[35] Built in 1886, the Second District School (no longer extant) was located at the southeast corner of Avenue K and 20th Street, and designed by Clayton.[36] The second school within the district was Central High School. Located at the southeast corner of 16th Street and Avenue L in a rented building, Central High opened in 1885, and was the first school for African Americans in the state.[37] In 1899, a store occupied the same building, and around 1905, a house was constructed on the site.

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[29] Ibid, 150.
[30] Ibid, 150.
[31] In 1937, according to the insurance board record, the house was divided into three separate apartments.
[32] Galveston Insurance Board Records.
[33] "History Coopersmith Inn," April 1, 2016.
[34] Beasley and Fox, 136-160.
[35] 1889 and 1899 Fire Insurance Sanborn maps.
[36] The 1886 Clayton school building was demolished in 1965 in order to build a new school. The building and site remain educational.
[37] The Galveston School Board purchased land in 1893 outside of the district and built a permanent school. Nicolas Clayton designed the new school. "African American Historic Place," Galveston.com, http://www.galveston.com/centralhighschool/, accessed April 4, 2016.

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Great Storm of 1900

By 1900, Galveston was Texas's fourth largest city, with a population topping 37,000. Though it had dropped from first to fourth in terms of population, Galveston was still an important economic and shipping center within the state, leading the nation in shipping cotton.[38] Despite its size and importance, the city was ill-prepared for the storm that struck on September 8, 1900. The "Great Storm" destroyed nearly the entire southeastern half of the island. The impact of the storm and its subsequent flooding killed over 6,000 people, and destroyed around 4,000 buildings. Lost Bayou was spared the worst of the destruction, but according to a map outlining the storm's impact, a majority of the district suffered "partial destruction" (fig. 7).

In the aftermath of the storm, City officials enacted efforts to prevent another such catastrophe. As part of the initiative, the City began raising the grade of the island from 45th Street east, in addition to building the seawall. During this process, all buildings had to be raised while dredge from the bay was channeled onto the island down its streets. Houses were to be raised at least 18 inches above the level of which the block would be raised.[39] In Lost Bayou, and across the city, this effort allowed some property owners to raise their houses even higher; creating a second living space that could be rented out for additional income. The entire grade-raising project was completed by 1910. As part of these efforts, the City also completed underground drainage and sewage systems to help combat flooding. Within Lost Bayou, the grade-raising and underground systems ultimately led to the complete loss of Hitchcock's Bayou. Owners rebuilt and raised houses in the district and built new houses where those were lost. The process was as immediate as after the fire, and occurred over a seemingly longer period of time. Examples are the three houses on the southeast corner of 15th Street and Avenue M. During the storm, the three houses there were lost, and in 1910, three new rental houses were constructed at 1523–1527 Avenue M (PIDNs 688326, 688325, 688324, Photo Nos. 29–31).

The City's efforts did prevent another catastrophe after an additional violent storm struck the island in 1915. Buildings were rebuilt after the storm, but the impact the hurricane of 1900 had on Galveston was felt in economic terms that were not as easily fixed as the houses. The storm, as well as the completion of the Houston Ship Channel in 1914, impacted Galveston's economic importance in the state and the city would never return to its pre-storm significance.

After the Storm of 1900 and Twentieth-Century Galveston

Galveston rebounded from the storm, but because of a number of factors—primarily the competition from the port in Houston—the city never returned to its nineteenth-century prominence. The city's port remained an economic staple, but the city also began to rely on tourism into the twentieth century. As the prevalence of automobiles increased so too did the establishment of new interstate and highway systems. Previously traveling via the railroad, tourists could now drive on new auto trails, including the Meridian Highway, King of Trails Highway, and the Colorado-to-Gulf Highway to Galveston. The beaches and resort hotels of Galveston were featured prominently in advertisements and promotions during the automobile era.

The population within Lost Bayou remained largely middle and working class. The 1913 city directory lists grocers, florists, doctors, teachers, saddlers, tinners, contractors, dressmakers, nurses, veterinarians, and plumbers as living within the district. The city directory also shows a number of people with European last names, such as Schumann, Zincke, and Eiberg within the district, as well as a number of African Americans.

[38] Beasley, 7.
[39] David McCombs, *Galveston: A History* (Austin: University of Texas, 1986), 139.

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Though they were interspersed throughout the district, most African Americans in the early 1900s lived in the eastern half of Lost Bayou near Central High School. The school's operation likely would have influenced the influx of African-American families with school-aged children into the neighborhood, but such a conclusion is only speculation. According to the 1913 city directory, between the 1400 and 1600 blocks of avenues K through M ½ in the district, 54 African Americans resided, as opposed to 10 between the 1700 to 2100 blocks of the same avenues. Also, houses on the numbered north–south streets tended to be smaller than those on the east–west lettered streets, and city directories show a larger percentage of African Americans living in these smaller houses within the district. Rental advertisements in the *Galveston Daily News* and *Galveston Tribune* in the 1910s indicate renting rooms and houses in the district was still popular. By 1932, the number of African Americans living in the district had nearly doubled, with about half living in back or alley houses.

Besides noting demographic trends, the 1932 city directory also shows about half of the houses in the district were owner occupied, or partially owner occupied duplexes. Rentals had long been a tradition; however, the economic hardships of the Great Depression likely accelerated the pattern. Although the neighborhood had largely rebounded in the years after the Great Storm of 1900, the Lost Bayou neighborhood did experience a degree of new construction activity. In the mid-twentieth century, scattered throughout the district, these new houses followed earlier trends, in that they were popular house forms following a standard plan. Examples from this period include the bungalow at 1714 Avenue K (PIDN 689533, Photo No. 32) and the three bungalows in the 1200 block of 16th Street (PIDNs 6851285, 6851286 and 6851287, Photo No. 33). City directory research indicates that these three residences were rental properties into the 1940s.

Throughout the remainder of the twentieth century, the Lost Bayou Historic District maintained integrity, losing very few historic houses and subjected to minimal new development. In contrast, nearby Broadway Street was subject to extensive redevelopment in the post-World War II era, dramatically altering its historic character. Following the publication of Howard Barnstone's book—*The Galveston That Was*—in 1965 and the efforts of the Galveston Historical Foundation, preservation of Galveston's rich architectural historic and fabric was rediscovered in the 1960s and 1970s, which led to the creation of multiple historic districts in the City, notable examples include the Strand, East End, and Silk Stocking Historic Districts. During the era, the Lost Bayou neighborhood remained viable, and residents had begun to appreciate the unique qualities of their neighborhood. In 1994, the City created the Lost Bayou Historic District based largely on boundaries posed by local residents and preservation activists supporting local district designation. The new district not only acknowledged preservation efforts within the neighborhood, it also recognized the district's importance within a local context. Other contemporaneous and comparable neighborhoods exist within Galveston, but few retain such a high level of integrity and convey such a strong sense of the past.

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Architects Represented in the District

Though Lost Bayou gains its significance for the cohesive quality of its concentration of modestly sized contractor-built houses, several locally prominent architects designed residences within the district and are described below. Bullets include any examples known to be designed by or attributed to the architect within the district.[40]

Nicholas Clayton

- 1202 21st Street, built 1888
- 1915 Avenue M, built 1886[41]

Nicholas Clayton arguably is the most notable architect to design a house within the district. Clayton, an Irish-born architect, moved to Galveston from Houston in 1872 to supervise the construction of the First Presbyterian Church (listed in the National Register in 1979). Active in the last three decades of the nineteenth century, Clayton's designs were so prominent in Galveston that this period became known as the "Clayton Era."[42] His works include a number of churches, including St. Patrick's Church, public and commercial buildings, including the Star Drug Store Building, as well as a great many houses, including the Walter Gresham House, also known as Bishop's Palace (listed in the National Register in 1970). Clayton also was a founding member of the Texas State Association of Architects and served as vice president of the Southern Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) in 1889.[43] Clayton died in 1916 and is buried in Galveston's Calvary Cemetery.

Alfred Muller

- 1914 Avenue M, built 1887

Alfred Muller was another prominent architect working in Galveston in the late nineteenth century. Prussia-born, Muller moved from Washington, D.C. to Galveston in 1886. Muller's first work in the city was Galveston City Hall in 1888. He also designed the Telephone Building in Galveston in 1896, as well as grand, highly stylized residences, including the Trube and Herman Marwitz houses in Galveston.[44] Outside of Galveston, Muller designed the main building at what is now Sam Houston State University in Huntsville, Texas in 1890. Although only active in Galveston for 10 years, the architect left an indelible mark on the city and its rich architectural heritage. Muller died in 1896 of typhoid fever.

Dickey and Helmich

- 1925 Avenue L, built 1886

George E. Dickey and D. A. Helmich only worked together for a year; from 1886 to 1887. During this time, the pair designed one house in the district (see below). After ending their partnership, Dickey moved to Houston in

[40] The Italianate house at 1920 Avenue M, built in 1886 after the fire, has been attributed to architect Nathaniel Tobey, but records have not confirmed the speculation.
[41] As discussed earlier, it is speculation that Clayton designed this house.
[42] *Handbook of Texas Online*, Robert A. Nesbitt and Stephen Fox, ""Clayton, Nicholas Joseph," https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fcl22, accessed April 5, 2016.
[43] Ibid.
[44] *Handbook of Texas Online*, Stephen Fox, "Muller, Alfred," https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fmu26, accessed April 5, 2016.

1878 and enjoyed considerable success. In Houston, Dickey designed public, commercial, ecclesiastical, and residential buildings, including the Capitol Hotel in 1883, the Sweeney, Coombs and Fredericks Building in 1889, Grand Central Depot, and the city's third City Hall. Most of Dickey's work in Houston has since been demolished.[45] Little is known about Helmich but he moved to Alabama sometime after his collaboration with Dickey. The Second Presbyterian Church in Birmingham, built in 1901, and listed in the National Register in 1986, is attributed to Helmich.

George B. Stowe

- 1717 Avenue K, built 1900

George B. Stowe was another Galveston-based architect who is best known for his design of the Galveston Orphan's Home, just outside the district. Stowe also worked on the remodel and restoration of the medical buildings at the University of Texas Medical Branch after the 1900 storm. Additionally, Stowe was a residential designer, whose work includes numerous houses in the East End.

William H. Tyndall

- Hose Company No. 5, 1614 Avenue K, built 1891

Born in Liverpool, England in 1841, Tyndall arrived in Galveston in 1879. His work in Galveston includes the remodel of Trinity Church, several fire stations, and the NRHP-listed Moody Mansion (1893). Tyndall is also known for Laredo's City Hall and Market House (1883). Tyndall closed his office in the early 1900s to work for the Army Corps of Engineers until his death in 1907.[46]

Notable and Representative Houses in the District

The Lost Bayou Historic District includes a relative eclectic mix of popular and folk building traditions from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, as well as other distinctive and noteworthy architectural properties. In the narratives below, these major architectural trends are discussed in greater detail and highlight a property that is representative of each trend.

Greek Revival, ca. 1869 | 1019 16th Street (PIDN 689522)

The Greek Revival House at 1019 16th Street (Photo No. 13) was built around 1869 for Galveston lawyer Marcus C. McLemore across two lots and is one of the largest and grandest houses in the district. The house remained a residence until 1901, when the Society for the Help of Homeless Children purchased the property and converted the building into an orphanage. In 1912, real estate investor Morris Lasker gave the society $15,000 to expand and renovate the building, which was then renamed the Lasker Home for Homeless Children. Architect Donald N. McKenzie raised the house on piers and expanded the building, but kept the house's original Greek Revival Style. The house stands two stories in height and has a full-height and full-width wrap around porch. A hipped-roof with dormer tops the horizontal-wood board house. The front façade has three bays, with a single-door entrance and two door-height, double-hung windows. Both the first story door and windows have slight pedimented enframements. The building's Greek Style is displayed in the cornice and Doric porch columns and capitals. The

[45] *Handbook of Texas Online*, Stephen Fox, "Dickey, George E.," https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fdi30, accessed April 18, 2016.
[46] *The Galveston Daily News*, February 23, 1986, 185.

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house was expanded at the rear and side rear. Today, the house is a bed and breakfast and was listed individually in the National Register in 1983.

Architect-Designed, 1888 | 1202 21st Street (PIDN 36)

There are four known houses in the Lost Bayou Historic District designed by architects. The houses date to a relatively short window of time, between 1886 and 1900, with construction years of 1886, 1887, 1888, and 1900. These houses represent a small portion of the housing stock in the Lost Bayou neighborhood and are usually distinguishable by their larger scale and decoration. One such house is located at 1202 21st Street (Photo No. 27). Designed by Clayton in 1888 for real estate broker Gustave Meyer, this house represents one of the more highly stylized and ornamental houses in the Lost Bayou neighborhood. Though stylized, this house is not overly conspicuous in the district, as its size and form are similar to the more modest versions of center passage houses. The raised center passage house has Queen Anne ornamentation, but its symmetrical façade evokes a sense of classicism. The façade is clad in both wood siding and stucco, and the house is topped by a hipped roof with front and side dormers. There is an interior chimney at the center of the house. A full-width front porch is inset under the roof and accessed with a center set of stairs. The front façade has three bays with a double-door primary entrance with transom. The three windows flanking the entrance are covered with non-historic metal storm shutters. The side windows are covered by wood storm shutters. The wood stair and porch frieze, posts, and baluster and railing are highly decorative, lending to its Queen Anne stylistic influences. The house has as side rear addition and its orientation has been altered. The house originally faced Avenue L, but currently faces 21st Street. Compared to most of the residences in the neighborhood, this residence presents more finely crafted detailing and a higher level quality of design. It also reflects the work of a prominent architect who had a profound influence on the physical character of Galveston.

Center Passage, 1890 | 1714 Avenue M ½ (PIDN 688237)

This center-passage house represents a typical and common type of house found within Lost Bayou (see Photo No. 34). Built in 1890, for around $1,800, the house originally had four rooms, two halls, and one bathroom. Owned by Pauline Loebenstein in 1901, the house was rented out to tenants.[47] City directories from the 1910s through the 1940s indicate the house continued to be rented out rather than owner occupied.
The two-story, center-passage raised house has five bays and a side gable roof with two dormers. The house is clad in horizontal wood board siding, and its full-width porch is inset under the roof. The porch has decorative Folk Victorian wood spindlework. A double-door primary entrance with transom is flanked by two double-hung windows on either side.

Fire House, 1891 | 1614 Avenue K – Hose Company No. 5 (PIDN 689523)

In 1841, Galveston took the first steps in creating a fire department by appointing wardens to five areas of the city to watch and warn citizens of fires. Two years later, the first volunteer firefighting company formed in the city. Over the next 40 years, the municipal government provided a limited number of street cisterns, hoses, engines, and an electric alarm system. In 1885, one month before the devastating fire, Galveston's fire department officially formed.[48] As water systems improved and expanded, so too did the fire department. In 1891, Hose Co. No. 5 organized at 1614 Avenue K.

The two-story, three-bay building, now clad in stucco, was designed by architect William H. Tyndall with Italianate stylistic influences (Photo No. 35). The building has a flat roof with a parapet. A garage door in the

[47] Galveston Insurance Board Records.
[48] McComb, 101.

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middle of the first floor is flanked by two single-door entries, one of which has been enclosed. Four double-hung windows occupy the three second-story bays. Despite exterior wall material and other minimal alterations, the building remains easily recognizable as a former fire station. In 1955, the city decommissioned Hose Co. No. 5, and the building is now a residence. Despite this change in use, the building is distinctive as a noteworthy local example of a municipal building with Victorian Italianate detailing.

Rental Houses, 1892 | 2006 and 2010 Avenue M ½ (PIDNs 688129a, 688129b, and 688130)

These three identical houses were built in 1892 by real estate developer James M. Burroughs as rental properties (Photo No. 23) – a common practice during this period in the Lost Bayou neighborhood. Burroughs also developed most of the nearby houses on the north side of Avenue M ½. Each house is one story in height with porches inset under front gable roofs. The exteriors are clad in horizontal wood board siding. The front façade has three bays, with single-door entrances with transoms located on the eastern-most bay. Two tall, door-height double-hung windows sit to the west of the door. The porches have decorative woodwork, but overall the houses lack ornate decoration. These buildings are reflective of a common trend in the district.

Corner Store, 1896 | 1528 Avenue L (PIDN 689274a)

Ubiquitous in Galveston, the corner store provided neighborhoods with necessities, such as milk and paper, as well a social element. Before the automobile and big grocery stores, people walked to corner stores and purchased only what they needed. The corner location provided the best visibility, and oftentimes provided a convenient corner entrance for pedestrians. Typically two stories in height, retail operations would occupy the first floor, while the second floor was used for residential purposes, typically occupied by the store owner. Corner stores oftentimes also had a wraparound awning that extended to the street and provided protection for patrons as they entered and exited the building.

This corner store was built in 1896 and stood across the street from another corner store in 1899. In 1913, the city directory listed Sucich Angelo, a grocer, as the building's occupant. In 1932, another grocer, P. J. Glavocich, lived and worked in the building. And by 1947, the building was still used as a corner store where Dominico Alderigi operated the Alderigi Food Market. The two-story brick building has undergone alterations over the years including changes to its storefront and first-floor windows, and the construction of a small side garage addition. However, the building's original box shape, hipped roof, and second-story fenestration are unchanged and enable the building to convey a strong sense of its past use as a grocery (Photo No. 36). Today, the building houses a restaurant. It remains significant as one of the few historic commercial buildings within a predominately residential neighborhood.

Alley House, ca. 1925 | 1524 Avenue L (PIDN 689273b)

The alley house is a ubiquitous building form in Galveston. Within Lost Bayou, a there are 49 alley houses. Alley houses were commonly built after 1865 and typically were used for rental purposes. Some alley houses were occupied by domestic servants employed by residents in the main house. These buildings faced the alley and typically had no setback from the alley right-of-way. Later alley houses dating from the automobile age incorporated garages into their design.

The alley house at 1542 Avenue L is a raised bungalow, constructed around 1925 (Photo No. 37). Like other alley houses, this residence lacks ornamentation. The 1930 city directory indicates that this alley residence was occupied by Bettie Wilson, an African American. The front house was occupied by the owner, Evelyn Warren, also African American. In 1947, Warren still occupied the main house and rented out the alley residence.

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Period of Significance: 1856–1940

The period of significance begins in 1856, the construction date of the oldest house in the Lost Bayou Historic District. The district developed at a moderate pace until 1885. Slowed by the Civil War and the presence of Hitchcock's Bayou, development picked up pace after the fire of 1885. During the aftermath of the fire, damaged houses were repaired and new houses were constructed to help meet the city's need for housing for its expanding population. Nearly fully developed by 1900, the Great Storm that year led to the destruction of over 3,600 buildings in the city, with the southeast portion of Lost Bayou bearing the brunt of the storm. Much like after the fire of 1885, after the hurricane, property owners and developers rebuilt within the district throughout the first half of the twentieth century, and by 1940, the quality that defines Lost Bayou's present architectural character had been established. After 1940, construction within the district was minimal and sporadic. Furthermore, the houses built after 1940 are unlike the houses built earlier in the district in regards to form, style, and building materials, and also they do not represent any significant post-war building trends. From 1940 onward, some houses were removed to make way for new buildings, but overall the district has very little non-historic infill.

Summary of Significance

The Lost Bayou Historic District is significant in the area of architecture at the local level. This significance stems from the district's high concentration of houses that reflect a segment of Galveston's population and history that are represented in smaller concentrations elsewhere in the city. The district's housing stock is comprised of a highly intact group of modestly-sized houses from the mid-to-late nineteenth and early-to-mid-twentieth centuries. Unlike the houses in other historic districts in Galveston, such as East End and Silk Stocking, the houses in Lost Bayou predominantly represent the city's working and middle classes because of its comparatively lower land value. The nature of occupancy largely dictated the types of houses built in the district; modestly sized houses that reflected the popular architectural styles and forms of the period, including Folk Victorian center-passage houses in the late nineteenth century and Craftsman bungalows in the early twentieth century. The district is not homogenous and also is interspersed with several architect-designed grand houses. Nonetheless, Lost Bayou remains as one the city's largest concentrations of this type of housing. The Lost Bayou Historic District is nominated under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for its significant collection of houses that represent this important aspect of Galveston's population and history.

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Section10: Geographical Data

Coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: NA

1. Latitude: 29.300153° Longitude: -94.789427°
2. Latitude: 29.302234° Longitude: -94.781573°
3. Latitude: 29.299626° Longitude: -94.780686°
4. Latitude: 29.299022° Longitude: -94.782939°
5. Latitude: 29.298165° Longitude: -94.782654°
6. Latitude: 29.296681° Longitude: -94.788235°

Verbal Boundary Description: The alley north of Avenue K and Broadway Street defines the northern boundary of the Lost Bayou Historic District. 21st Street (Moody Avenue) defines the district's western boundary. The alley south of Avenue M ½ and north of Avenue N defines the districts southern boundary from 21st Street east to 16th Street. The boundary then follows 16th Street from the alley between avenues N and Avenue M ½ north to the alley between avenues M and M ½ before following the alley between avenues M and M ½ east to 14th Street. The eastern boundary follows 14th Street from this alley north to the district's northern boundary.

Boundary Justification: The cohesiveness of the district stems from its collection of moderately sized residences compared to larger residences found in neighborhoods to the north and west, its high degree of integrity, and its lush tree canopies lining the east–west streets. To the north and west, Broadway Street and 21st Street (Moody Avenue) are major corridors that separate cohesive neighborhoods. To the northeast across Broadway Street is the East End Historic District, composed of similarly aged but much larger and more ornate buildings. To the northwest is Galveston's Central Business District. To the west, across partially commercialized 21st Street, the integrity of the residential areas decreases substantially with the introduction of newer commercial and housing developments, though several blocks further west the Silk Stockings Historic District regains much of this loss with its impressive collection of large residences. Integrity also diminishes to the south and east where residences have been altered, neglected, or replaced with newer buildings. The boundary on these sides demarcates where integrity loss exceeds the concentration allowable for a historic district.

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Maps

Map 1. Boundary map for the Lost Bayou Historic District showing latitude and longitude points.

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Map 2. Map showing the Lost Bayou Historic District boundaries and noncontributing and contributing resources.

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Map 3. Northwest portion of the Lost Bayou Historic District showing contributing and noncontributing resources.

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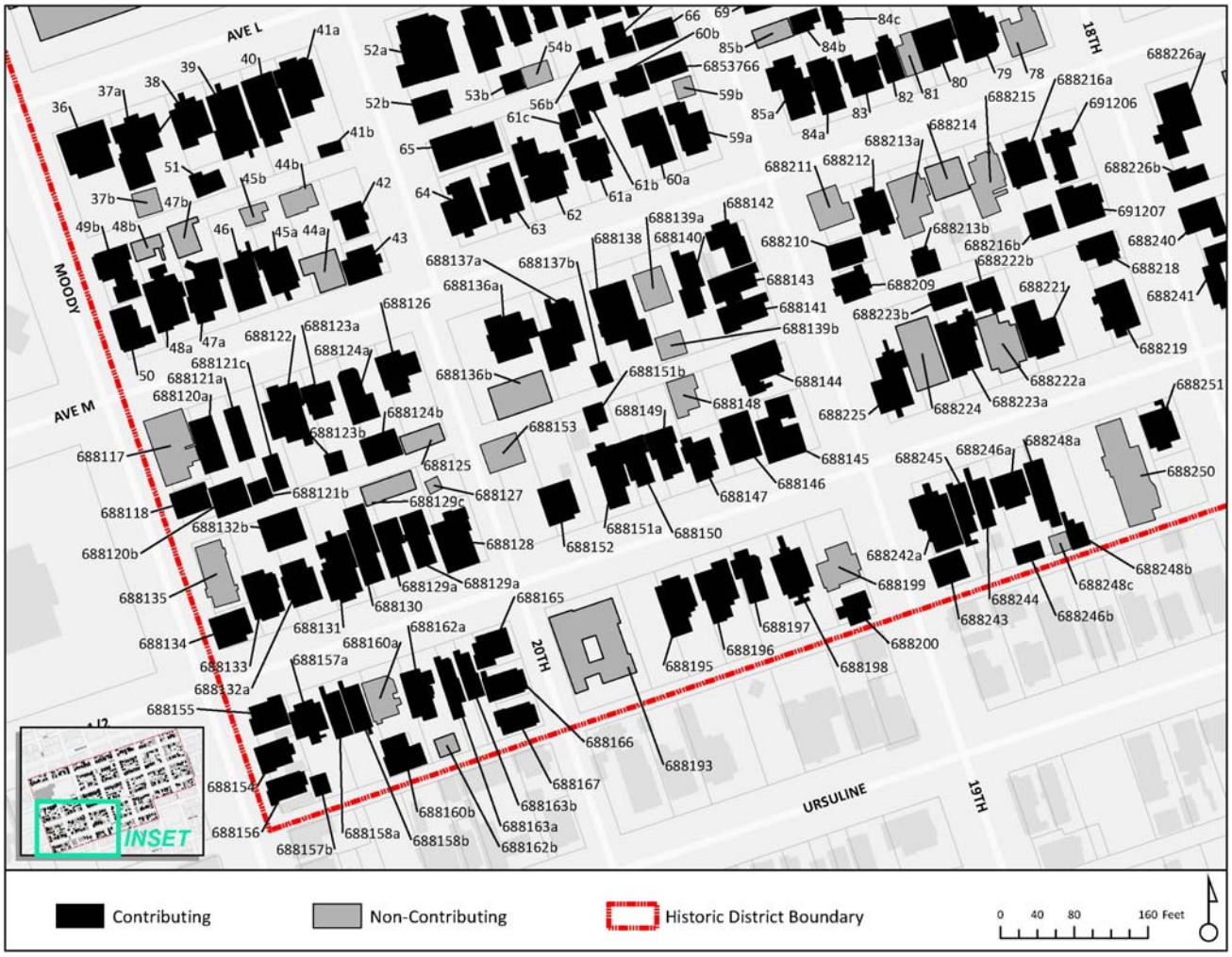
Map 4. Southwest portion of the Lost Bayou Historic District showing contributing and noncontributing resources.



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Map 5. North-central portion of the Lost Bayou Historic District showing contributing and noncontributing resources.

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Map 6. South-central portion of the Lost Bayou Historic District showing contributing and noncontributing resources.

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Map 7. Northeast portion of the Lost Bayou Historic District showing contributing and noncontributing resources.

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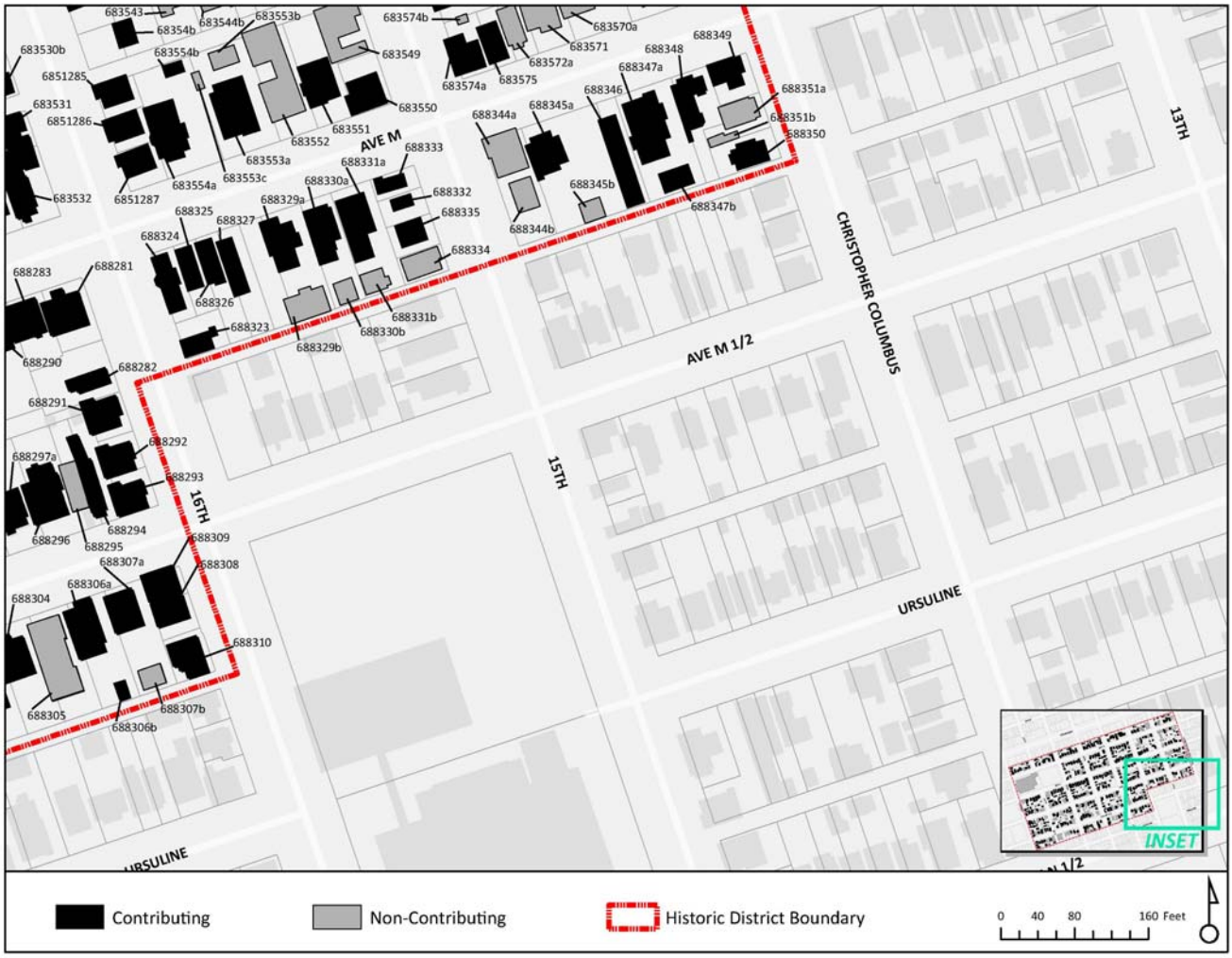
Map 8. Southeast portion of the Lost Bayou Historic District showing contributing and noncontributing resources.



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Additional Items

Figure 1. 1856 *Galveston Entrance* map created by the US Navy with the Lost Bayou Historic District boundaries (in red) and current street names overlaid. The map shows development in the northern and central portions of the district, as well as the presence of Hitchcock's Bayou. Source: Texas State Library and Archives Commission Map Collection.

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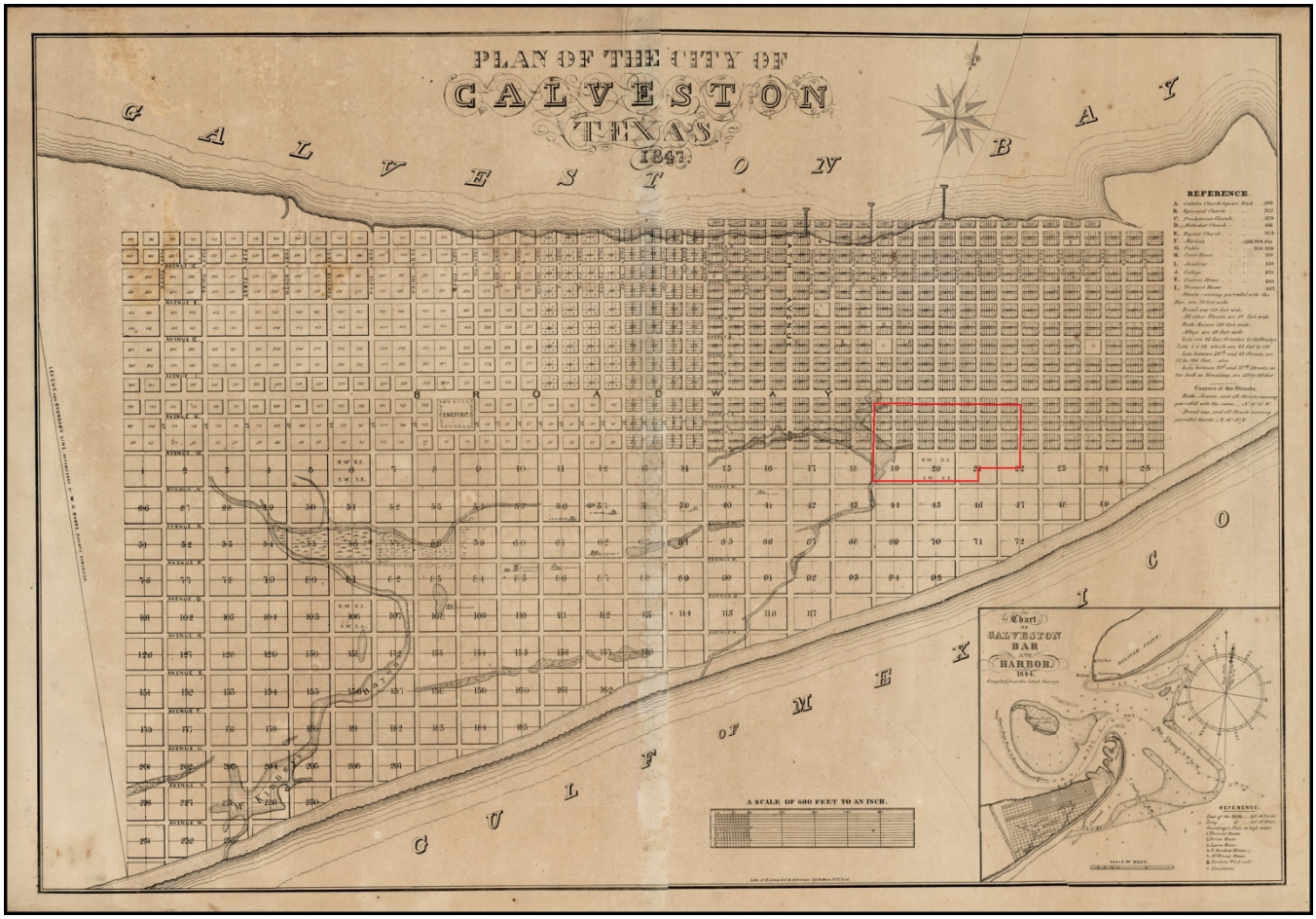

Figure 2. “Plan of the City of Galveston,” 1847. This map shows the location of McKinney’s Bayou and Hitchcock’s Bayou. Hitchcock’s Bayou falls within the boundaries of the Lost Bayou Historic District (boundary overlay in red). Source: Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps, Inc.

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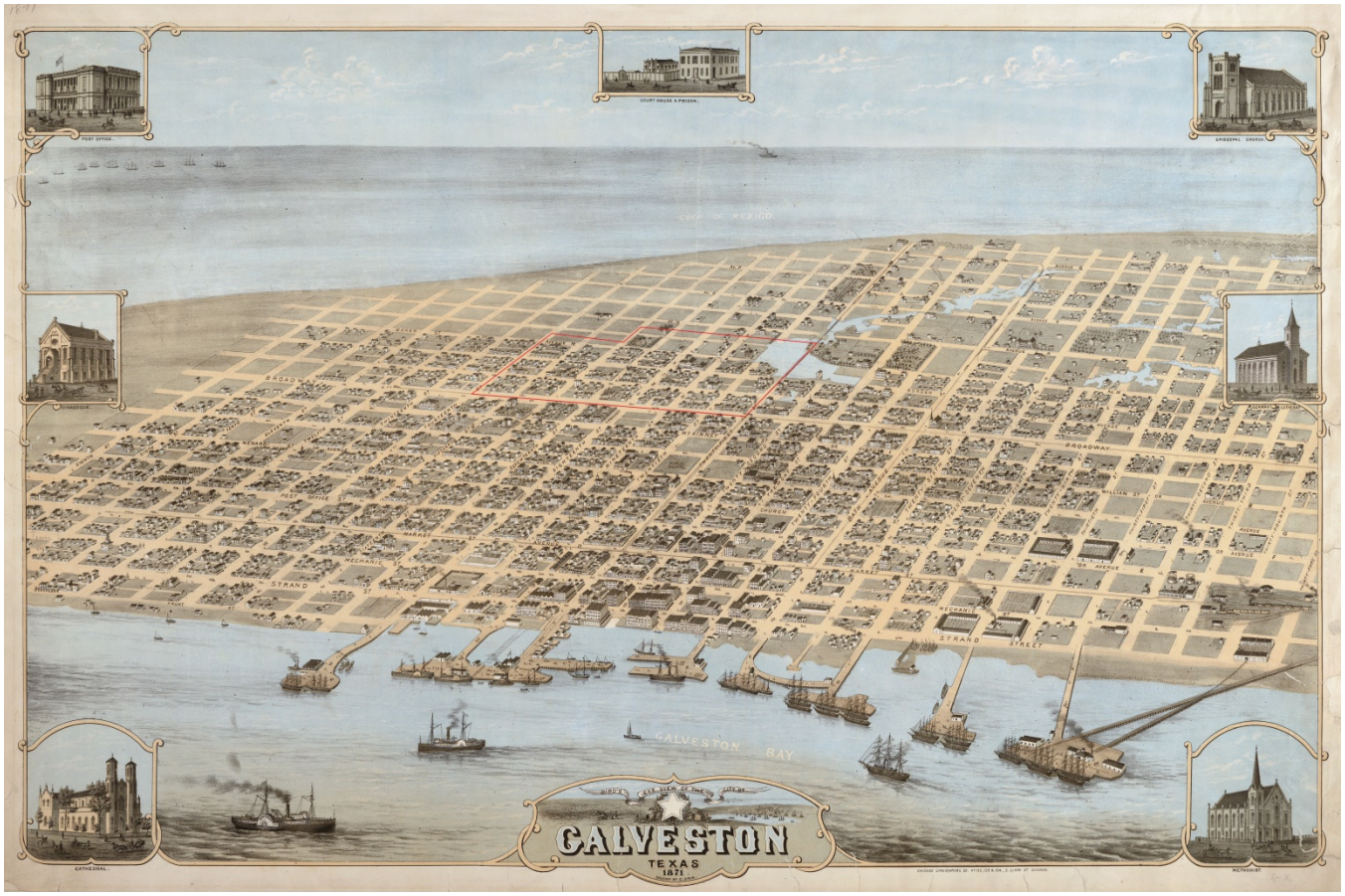

Figure 3. Bird's eye view of Galveston, 1871, with Lost Bayou Historic District boundaries overlaid in red. Map shows pattern of development within the district. Source: Amon Carter Museum.

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Figure 4. Current aerial showing the outline (in yellow) of destruction caused by the 1885 fire. Map created from M. Strickland and Co. map and Tho's Goggan and Bros map. District boundaries in red. Source: Rosenberg Library.

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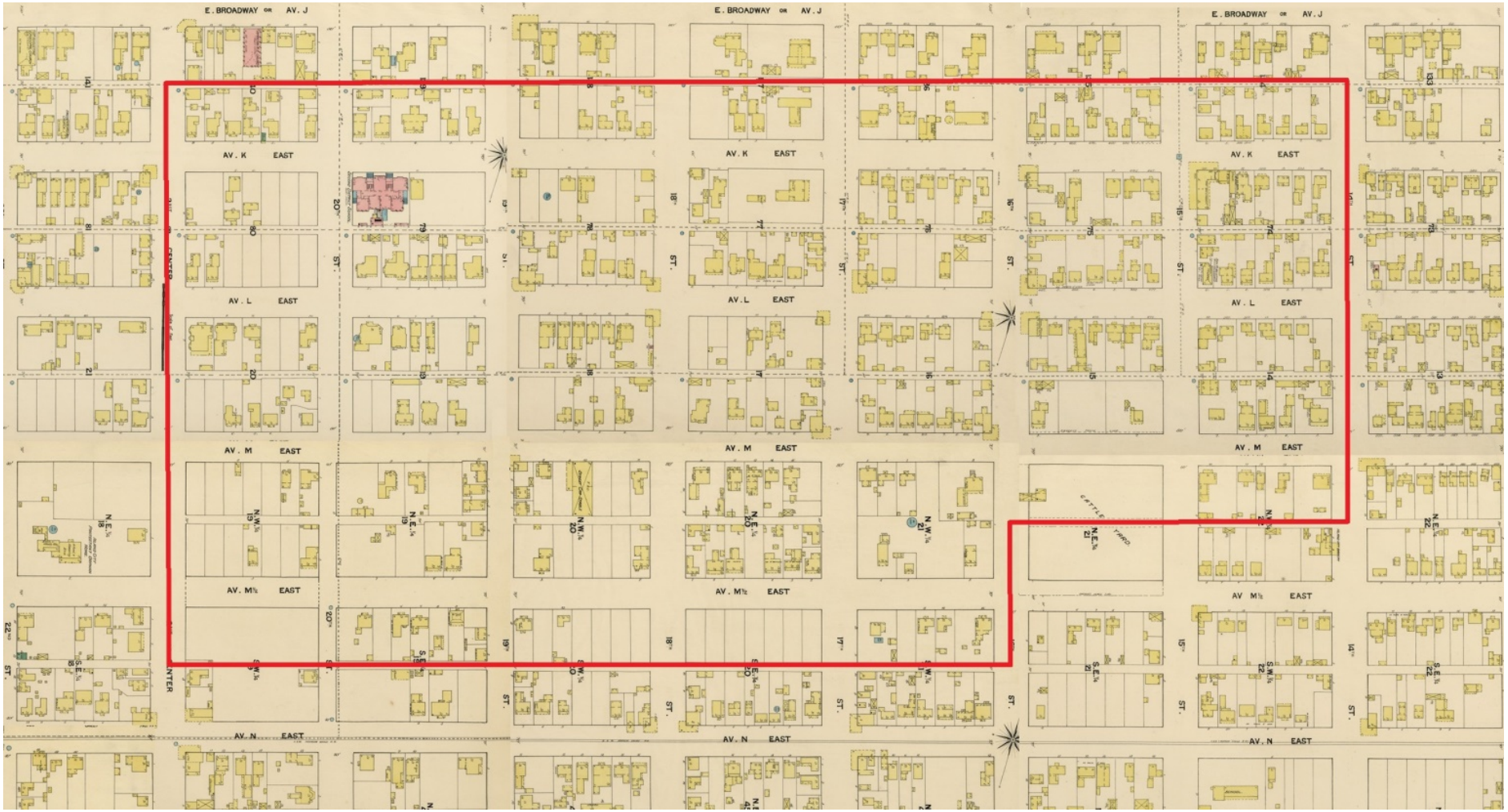

Figure 5. Sanborn Fire Insurance map from 1889 showing the development within the Lost Bayou Historic District (boundary overlay in red). Source: University of Texas Perry-Castañeda Library Map Collection.

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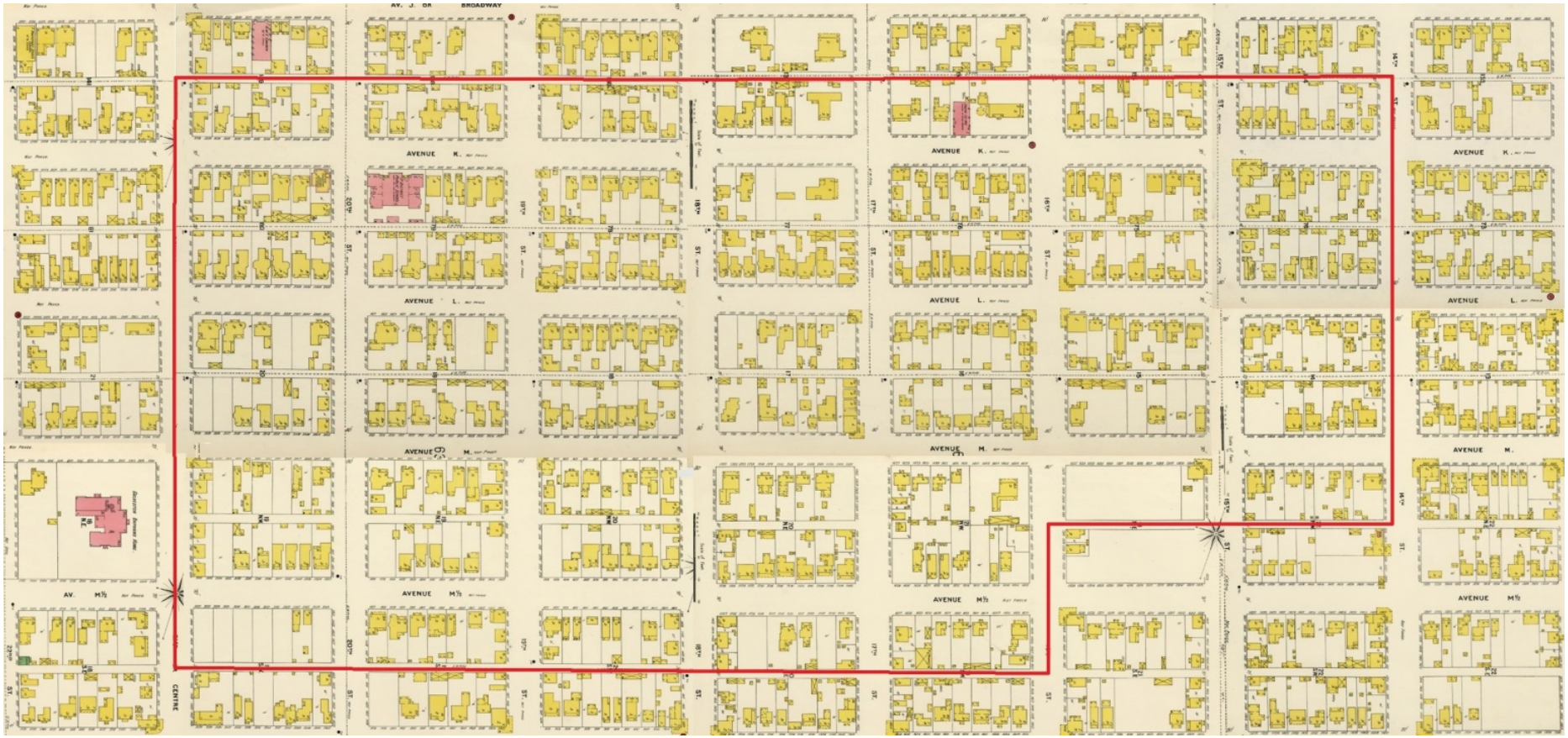

Figure 6. Sanborn Fire Insurance map from 1899 showing the development within the Lost Bayou Historic District (boundary overlay in red). Source: University of Texas Perry-Castañeda Library Map Collection.

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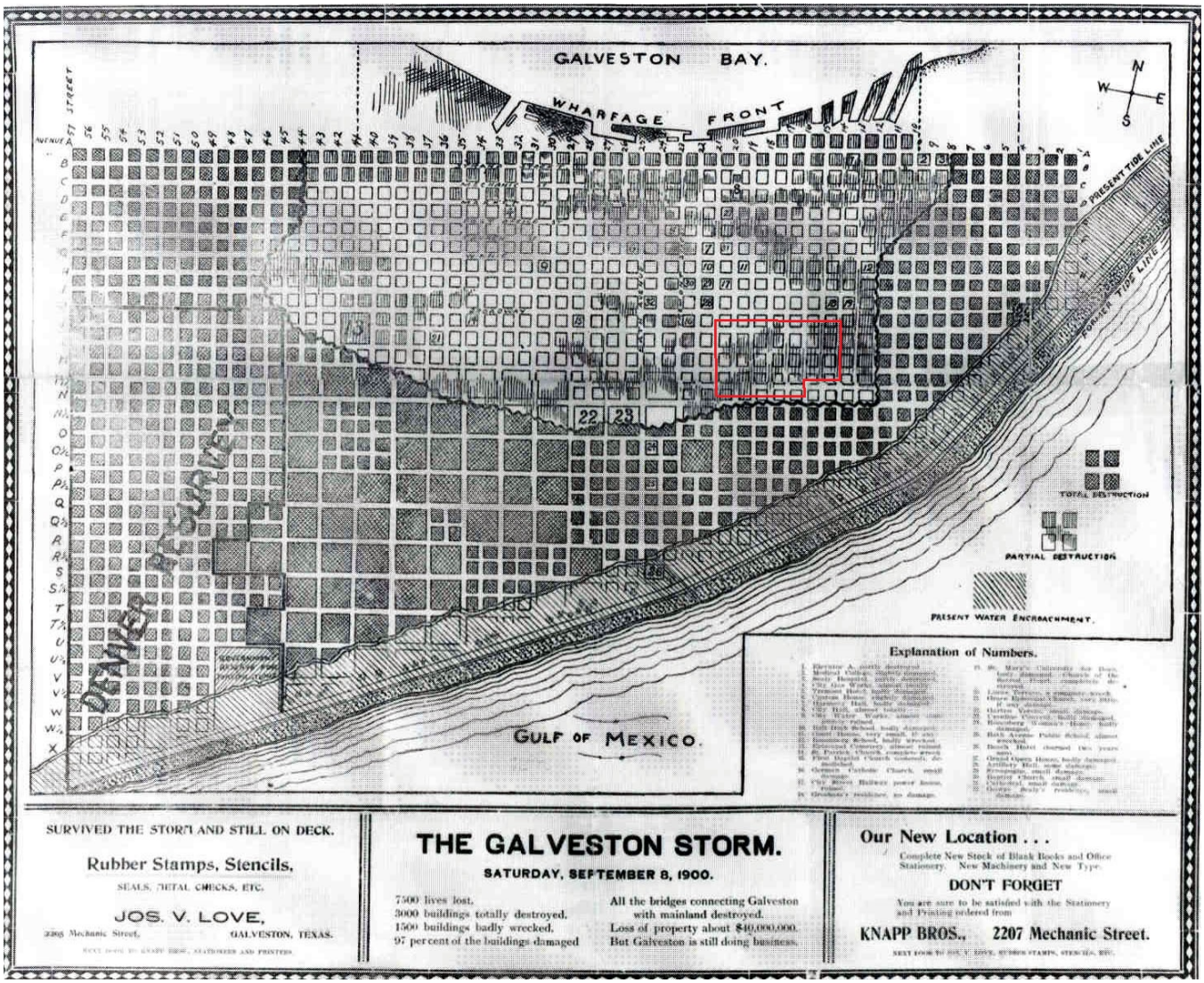

Figure 7. Map showing the levels of destruction caused by the 1900 hurricane. The Lost Bayou Historic District suffered "Partial Destruction" as seen by the district boundary overlay (in red). Source: Rosenberg Library.

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Photo No. 1. Contextual view of a Lost Bayou Historic District street from 21st Street at Avenue M. View facing east. November 2015.

Photo No. 2. Oblique view of the church (RID 688300a) in the Lost Bayou Historic District. View facing northeast. November 2015.

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Photo No. 3. Contextural view of trees and landscaping within the Lost Bayou Historic District at 15th Street and Avenue K. View facing west. November 2015.

Photo No. 4. Contextual view of an alley in the Lost Bayou Historic Distric. Alley between Avenue M and Avenue M ½. View facing west. November 2015.

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Photo No. 5. Contextual view showing street parking at 19th Street and Avenue L. View facing east. November 2015.

Photo No. 6. Façade of 1924 Avenue M (RID 63). View facing north. April 2015.

Photo No. 7. Façade of 1905 Avenue M ½ (RID 688198). View facing south. April 2015.

Photo No. 8. Façade of 1808 Avenue K (RID 689547). View facing north. April 2015.

Photo No. 9. Façade of 2024 Avenue M (RID 48a). View facing north. April 2015.

Photo No. 10. Façade of 1725 Avenue M (RID 688226a). View facing south. April 2015.

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Photo No. 11. Façade of 1421 Avenue L (RID 6835). View facing south. February 2016.

Photo No. 12. Oblique view of 1920 Avenue M (RID 62). View facing northwest.

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Photo No.13. Oblique view of 1019 16th Street (RID 689522). View facing northwest. April 2015.

Photo No. 14. Façade of 1701 Avenue K (RID 689301). View facing south. April 2015.

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Photo No. 15. Oblique view of an alley house at 1925 Avenue L (RID 52b). View facing northeast. November 2015.

Photo No. 16. Contextual view of garages in the alley at 21st Street between Avenues M and M ½. View facing west. November 2015.

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Photo No. 17. Contextual view of powerlines at alley between Broadway Street and Avenue K. View facing east. November 2015.

Photo No. 18. Oblique view of 1509 Avenue L (RID 683545). View facing southeast. February 2016.

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Photo No. 19. Façade of 1623 Avenue L (RID 683525). View facing west. April 2015.

Photo No. 20. Façade of 1725 Avenue M (RID 688226a). View facing south. April 2015.

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Photo No. 21. Façade of 1619 Avenue K (RID 689279a). View facing south. April 2015.

Photo No. 22. Façade of 1102 17th Street (RID 689275). View facing east. April 2015.

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Photo No. 23. Oblique view of 1710 Avenue M ½ (RID 688236). View facing northwest. April 2015.

Photo No. 24. Oblique view of 2006-2010 Avenue M ½ (RIDs 688129a, 688129b, 688130). View facing northwest.

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Photo No. 25. Façade of 1928 Avenue M (RID 64). View facing north. April 2015.

Photo No. 26. Façade of 1915 Avenue M (RID 688138). View facing south. April 2015.

Photo No. 27. Façade of 1202 21st Street (RID 36). View facing east. April 2015.

Photo No. 28. Façade of 1914 Avenue M (RID 61a). View facing north. April 2015.

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Photo No. 29. Façade of 1523 Avenue M (RID 688326). View facing southeast. February 2016.

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Photo No. 30. Façade of 1525 Avenue M (RID 688325). View facing south. February 2016.

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Photo No. 31. Façade of 1527 Avenue M (RID 688324). View facing south. February 2016.

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Photo No. 32. Oblique view of 1714 Avenue K (RID 698533). View facing northwest. April 2015.

Photo No. 33. Façade of 1214 16th Street (RID 6851285). View facing east. February 2016.

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Photo No. 34. Façade of 1714 Avenue M ½ (RID 688237). View facing north. April 2015.

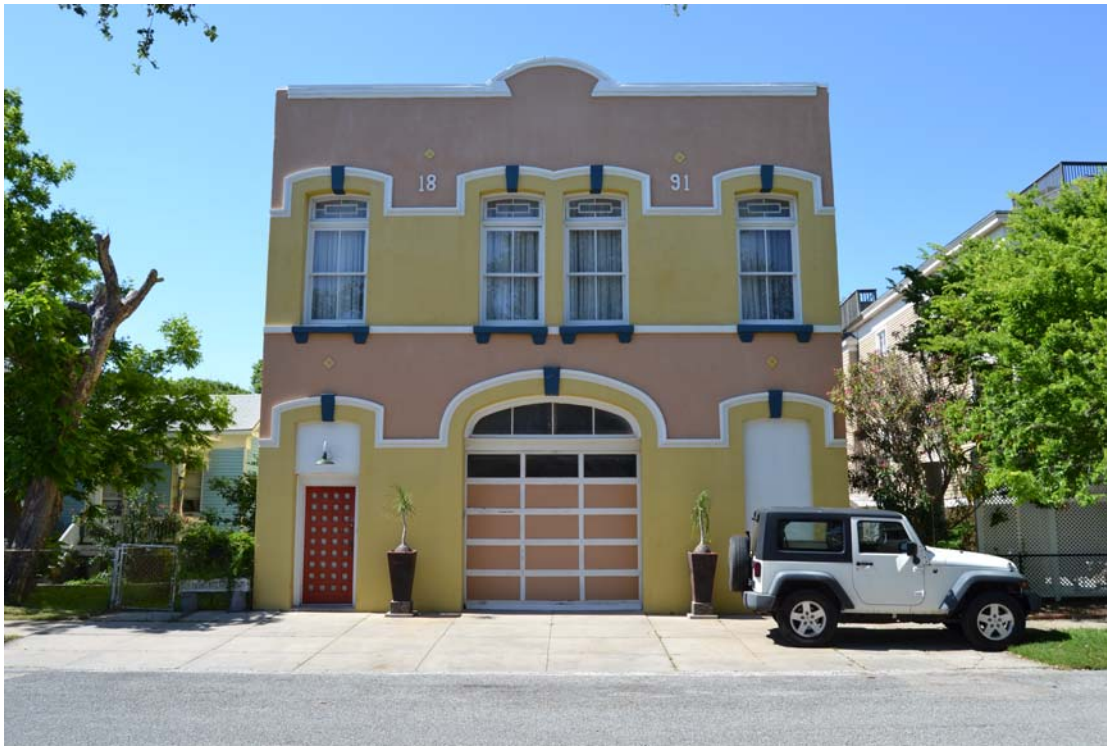

Photo No. 35. Façade of 1614 Avenue K (RID 689523). View facing north. April 2015.

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Photo No. 36. Oblique view of 1528 Avenue L (RID 689274a). View facing northeast. February 2016.

Photo No. 37. Oblique view of alley house at 1524 Avenue L (RID 689273b). View facing southwest. February 2016.