



January 18, 2018

APPLICATION FOR CHANGE OF ZONING, HISTORIC EASTSIDE CHURCHES

Request:

The Office of Historic Preservation is requesting a change in zoning to add “HL” Historic Landmark designation to all existing zoning on the following historic churches:

139 DENVER BLVD, 1001 N WALTERS, 1502 E CROCKETT ST, 1639 HAYS ST, 1639 DAWSON ST, 1802 HAYS ST, 322 FERGUSON, 401 PORTER ST, 551 CANTON, 742 DENVER BLVD, 1516 BURNET ST, 418 INDIANA ST, 607 PIEDMONT AVE, 825 ARANSAS AVE, 107 S PINE ST, 1617 IOWA ST, 616 S HACKBERRY ST, 831 POINSETTIA, 208 VARGAS ST, 512 DREISS, 230 VARGAS ST, 333 MARTIN LUTHER KING DR, 518 S NEW BRAUNFELS AVE

OHP Staff recommends approval.

Case Comments:

On April 5, 2016, the HDRC reviewed and approved a Finding of Historic Significance for Eastside Churches Resource Survey. Since then, the following properties have been withdrawn due to owner opposition, 211 LOCKHART ST, 506 Montana, 301 Yucca, 803 S Pine and 817 Iowa.

Case History

January 18, 2018 – City Council meeting
August through December 2017 -- Individual and small group meetings with property owners
July 18, 2017 – Zoning Commission hearing
February – July 2017 – Individual and small group meetings with property owners
May 10, 2017 – Community and property owner meeting
May 4, 2014 – City Council Resolution
April 5, 2017 – Historic & Design Review Commission hearing
March 7, 2017 – OHP Information Meeting

Applicable Citations:

Note: In accordance with the process for designation of a historic landmark, as outlined in Section 35-607 of the UDC, properties must meet three of sixteen criteria. Each of the church properties meets three or more of the Criteria for Evaluation.

UDC Section 35-607 – Designation Criteria for Historic Districts and Landmarks:

- a. Process for Considering Designation of Historic Districts and Landmarks. Historic districts and landmarks shall be evaluated for designation using the criteria listed in subsection (b) and the criteria applied to evaluate properties for inclusion in the National Register. In order to be eligible for historic landmark designation, properties shall meet at least three (3) of the criteria listed. Historic districts shall consist of at least two (2) or more structures within a legally defined boundary that meet at least three (3) of the criteria. Additionally, all designated landmarks and districts shall demonstrate clear delineation of the legal boundaries of such designated resources.
- b. Criteria for Evaluation.
 1. Its value as a visible or archeological reminder of the cultural heritage of the community, or national event;
 3. Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the community, county, state, or nation;



January 18, 2018

4. Its identification as the work of a master builder, designer, architect, or landscape architect whose individual work has influenced the development of the community, county, state, or nation;
5. Its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials;
8. Its historical, architectural, or cultural integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship;
11. It is distinctive in character, interest or value; strongly exemplifies the cultural, economic, social, ethnic or historical heritage of San Antonio, Texas or the United States;
13. It bears an important and significant relationship to other distinctive structures, sites, or areas, either as an important collection of properties or architectural style or craftsmanship with few intrusions, or by contributing to the overall character of the area according to the plan based on architectural, historic or cultural motif;
15. It represents a resource, whether natural or man-made, which greatly contributes to the character or image of a defined neighborhood or community area;

Findings:

- a. These eligible properties were identified through a survey of historic churches on the Eastside undertaken in 2017. OHP staff performed the survey and reviewed the properties to identify those potentially eligible for landmark designation.
- b. On March 7, 2017, the Office of Historic Preservation hosted an information hearing for the property owners and any of those interested regarding the proposed designations.
- c. Consistent with the UDC sec. 35-607(b)(1), these properties are a reminder of the cultural heritage of San Antonio and the growth of its spiritual communities during unprecedented bursts of development during the period following the Civil War through World War II.
- d. Consistent with the UDC sec. 35-607(b)(3), these properties identify with long lasting congregations, some established prior to the construction of the structure. The properties also identify with key historical and spiritual figures who contributed to the development of the community including, Reverend L. H. Kelly, who formed the congregation of The Rose of Sharon Church; Reverend Kelly, pastor and builder of the Second Baptist Church, J.C. Wilder, one of the earliest pastors of Assemblies of God in San Antonio, and Rev. Claude Black Jr. of Mount Zion First Baptist Church who would later become a city councilman. As pastor, Rev. Black invited several prominent figures to speak at his parish. The congregation of Porter Memorial formed in c.1918 as the Olive Street Colored Methodist Episcopal, which was renamed in honor of its founding pastor, Reverend (later Bishop) Henry Phillips Porter (c. 1882- 1960), a prominent figure in the Color Methodist Episcopal church.
- e. Consistent with the UDC sec. 35-607(b)(4), these properties are the work of key architects including: KD Beckmann, Leo Dielmann, and Norcell Haywood. Haywood was one of the first four African-American students admitted to the University of Texas, and was the second to graduate from the UT School of Architecture in 1960.
- f. Consistent with the UDC sec. 35-607(b)(5), these properties embody distinguishing architectural characteristics ranging from greek revival to mid-century modern to vernacular architecture, reflecting the diverse social heritage of spiritual and cultural communities in San Antonio.
- g. Consistent with the UDC sec. 35-607(b)(8), these properties maintain a high level of historical, architectural, and cultural integrity, designs reflect religious denomination preferences, authentic materials, decorative features from high design to vernacular traditions.
- h. Consistent with the UDC sec. 35-607(b)(11), these sacred spaces exemplify the cultural and religious heritage of San Antonio, especially that of German, Hispanic and Black communities as



CITY OF SAN ANTONIO
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

January 18, 2018

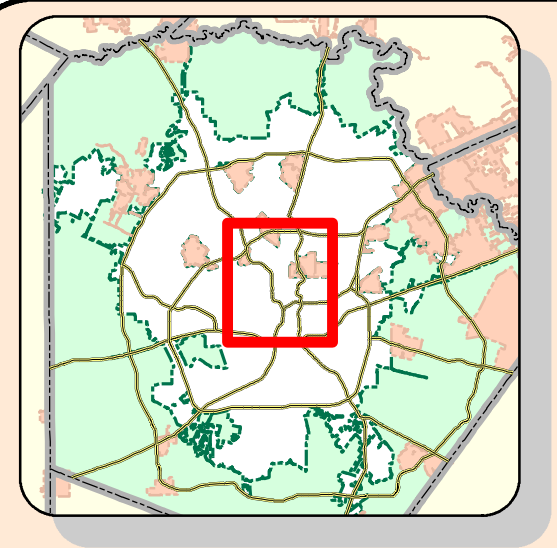
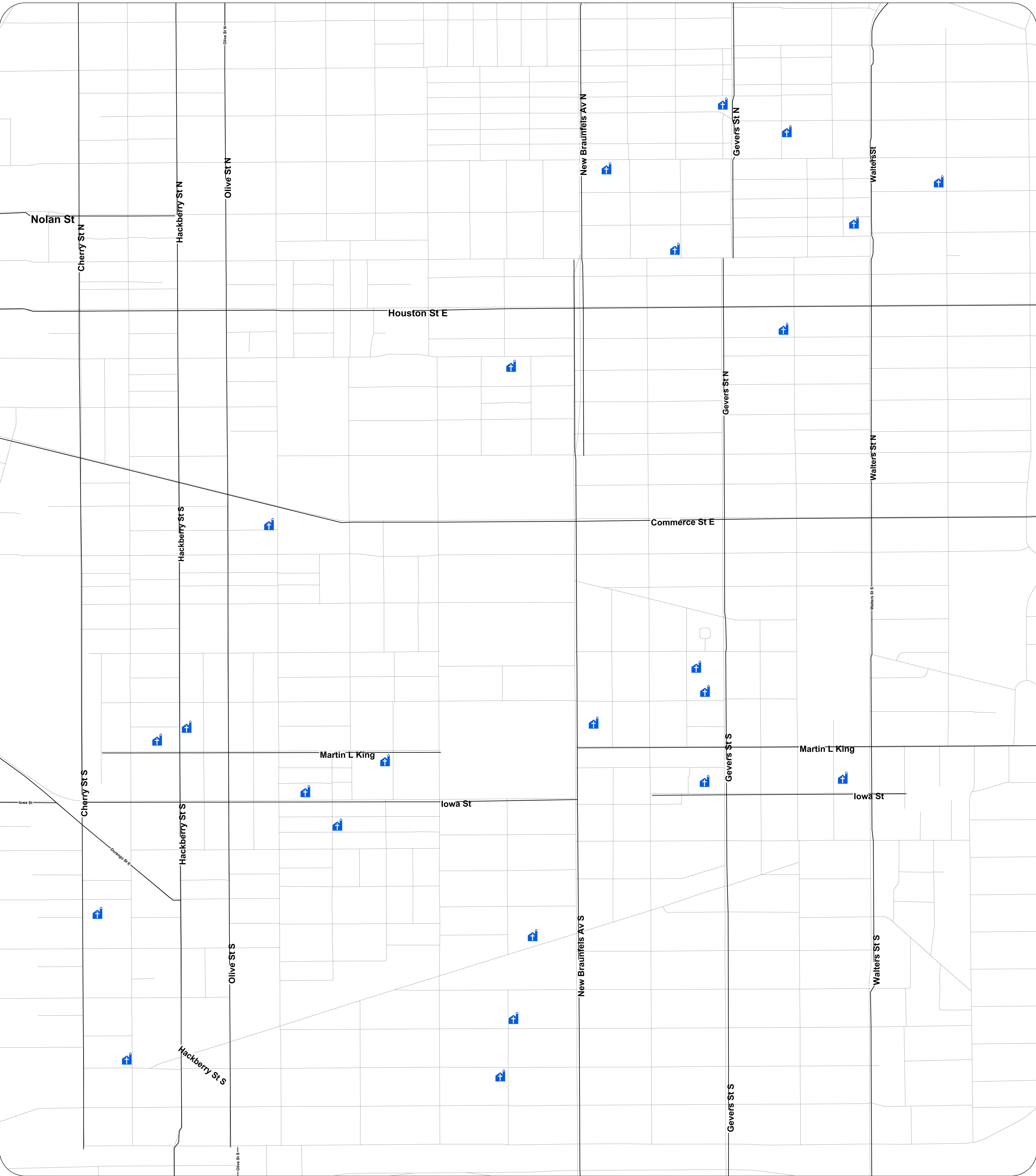
- well as Baptist, Protestant, Catholic and Assembly of God denominations.
- i. Consistent with the UDC sec. 35-607(b)(13), these properties bear an important and significant relationship to the area. Before these structures were constructed, congregations met at homes or under tents. The combination and density of churches in this area combine to create an architectural and cultural motif and reflect a preponderance of religious institutions on San Antonio's Eastside;
 - j. Consistent with the UDC sec. 35-607(b)(15), these properties represent a significant resource, which greatly contributes to the character of the eastside community. There is a shared legacy among these structures and congregations as specific churches help foster new congregations within the area.
 - k. Historic landmarks possess cultural and historical value and contribute to the overall quality and character of the City. The City offers a tax incentive for the substantial rehabilitation of historic properties. If historic designation is approved, rehabilitation and restoration work may be eligible for this incentive.

ATTACHMENTS:

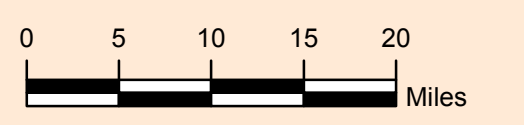
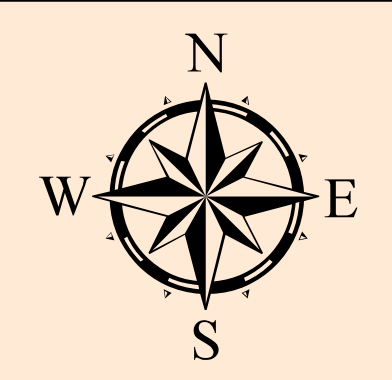
City Council Resolution
HDRC Recommendation
OHP Staff recommendation to HDRC
Statement of Significance

ZONING COMMISSION ATTACHMENTS

Zoning Commission Meeting Minutes, July 18, 2017
Zoning Case Parcel Maps



Eastside Churches



Data Source: City of San Antonio Enterprise GIS, Bexar Metro 911, Bexar Appraisal District
 "This Geographic Information System Product, received from The City of San Antonio is provided "as is" without warranty of any kind, and the City of San Antonio does not warrant, guarantee, or make any representation regarding the use, or the results of the use, of the information provided to you by the City of San Antonio in terms of accuracy, reliability, timeliness or otherwise. The entire risk as to the results and performance of any information obtained from this City of San Antonio is entirely assumed by the recipient."
 Please contact the responsible City of San Antonio Department for specific determinations.
 Maps may be ordered at: (210) 207-4301

Map File Location: \\scommon1\scocommon\Misc\GIS\Plan\IB\Archived\Historic Preservation\Eastside Churches\Eastside Churches.mxd
 Map Last Edited: 6/27/2017
 PDF Filename: Gate Stations.pdf

City of San Antonio
 Information Technology Services Department
 GIS Public Services Division



Riverview Towers
 111 Soledad St. 9th Floor
 San Antonio, TX 78205

A RESOLUTION **2017-05-04-0024R**

DIRECTING THE DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT TO INITIATE A ZONING DISTRICT BOUNDARY CHANGE TO DESIGNATE 26 HISTORIC EASTSIDE CHURCHES AS HISTORIC LANDMARKS (COUNCIL DISTRICT 2).

* * * * *

WHEREAS, the Historic and Design Review Commission approved a finding of Historic Significance and the Office of Historic Preservation is requesting concurrence from City Council to move forward with the Historic Landmark designation of 26 historic Eastside churches; and


WHEREAS, City Council desires to initiate a change in the zoning boundary of properties to a zoning compatible with current use and the surrounding area in accordance with Chapter 211 of the Texas Local Government Code and Article III of the San Antonio Unified Development Code; **NOW THEREFORE**,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO:

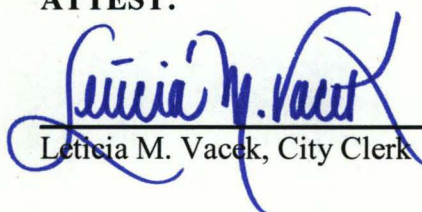
SECTION 1. The City Council hereby directs city staff to initiate a change in the zoning boundary of properties located at 139 Denver, 210 Vargas, 1001 N Walters, 1502 E Crockett, 506 Montana, 817 Iowa, 1639 Hays, 1639 Dawson, 1802 Hays, 201 Fredonia, 322 Ferguson, 401 Porter, 551 Canton, 742 Denver, 1516 Burnet, 211 Lockhart, 418 Indiana, 607 Piedmont, 825 Aransas, 1803 Nevada, 107 S Pine, 118 Hardeman, 1617 Iowa, 508 S New Braunfels, 616 S Hackberry, 831 Poinsettia, for Historic Landmark designation.

SECTION 2. This Resolution shall be effective immediately upon passage by eight or more affirmative votes; otherwise, it shall be effective on the tenth day after passage

PASSED AND APPROVED this 4th day of May, 2017.

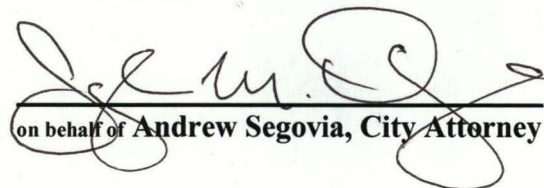

for M A Y O R
Ivy R. Taylor

ATTEST:



Leticia M. Vacck, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:



on behalf of Andrew Segovia, City Attorney

Agenda Item:	16						
Date:	05/04/2017						
Time:	10:20:47 AM						
Vote Type:	Motion to Appr w Cond						
Description:	A Resolution initiating landmark designation for 28 historic Eastside churches and providing a waiver of fees associated with the rezoning of the properties to include a historic zoning overlay. [Roderick Sanchez, Assistant City Manager; Shanon Shea Miller, Director, Office of Historic Preservation]						
Result:	Passed						
Voter	Group	Not Present	Yea	Nay	Abstain	Motion	Second
Ivy R. Taylor	Mayor		x				
Roberto C. Treviño	District 1		x				
Alan Warrick	District 2		x			x	
Rebecca Viagran	District 3		x				x
Rey Saldaña	District 4		x				
Shirley Gonzales	District 5		x				
Ray Lopez	District 6		x				
Cris Medina	District 7	x					
Ron Nirenberg	District 8		x				
Joe Krier	District 9		x				
Michael Gallagher	District 10		x				



CITY OF SAN ANTONIO OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

HISTORIC AND DESIGN REVIEW COMMISSION
CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS RE-ISSUE

April 5, 2017

HDRC CASE NO: 2017-142

COMMON NAME: Eastside Churches

ADDRESS: 139 DENVER BLVD
1001 N WALTERS
1502 E CROCKETT ST
301 YUCCA ST
506 MONTANA
817 IOWA ST
1639 HAYS ST
1639 DAWSON ST
1802 HAYS ST
322 FERGUSON
401 PORTER ST
551 CANTON
742 DENVER BLVD
803 S PINE ST
1516 BURNET ST
211 LOCKHART ST
418 INDIANA ST
607 PIEDMONT AVE
825 ARANSAS AVE
107 S PINE ST
1617 IOWA ST
616 S HACKBERRY ST
831 POINSETTIA
208 VARGAS ST - 210 Vargas
512 DREISS - 201 Fredonia
230 VARGAS ST - 1803 Nevada
333 MARTIN LUTHER KING DR
518 S NEW BRAUNFELS AVE - 508 S New Braunfels Ave

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: NCB 3895 BLK LOT 36
NCB 1354 BLK 7 LOT 15 (ANTIOCH EDUCATION BUILDING SUBD)
NCB 6207 BLK LOT 12- 13
NCB 1550 BLK 19 LOT S IRR 348FT OF A1 & P-100
NCB 610 BLK W 1/2 14 LOT 1&2
NCB 1407 BLK 7 LOT 29
NCB 1325 BLK 27 LOT 11
NCB 1365 BLK 8 LOT 20 E 1/2 OF 19
NCB 1330 BLK 10 LOT 1
NCB 1531 BLK 12 LOT S 48 FT OF 14
NCB 1610 BLK 27 LOT 25 & 26
NCB 6374 BLK 16 LOT 11A- 11B-12A-12B-13A-13B
NCB 1633 BLK 35 LOT N 89.5 FT OF 1-2-3 & N 89.5 FT OF E 12.5 FT OF 4
NCB 654 BLK 1 LOT 9

NCB 1360 BLK 1 LOT 6
NCB 1362 BLK 5 LOT 9&10
NCB 658 BLK 13 LOT 21
NCB 1404 BLK 2 LOT 6 & 7
NCB 1592 BLK 30 LOT 10 THRU 22
NCB 600 BLK 4 LOT 17 & 18
NCB 3791 BLK 10 LOT TR 8
NCB 632 BLK A LOT 5
NCB 6624 BLK 4 LOT 26 & 27
NCB 1506 BLK 6 LOT S 35.33FT OF 2
NCB 1412 BLK 1 LOT 15
NCB 1506 BLK 6 LOT 17 (HOLY REDEEMER CATHOLIC CHURCH)
NCB 631 BLK B LOT 15 (MT ZION SUBD)
NCB 1510 BLK 10 LOT 1 THRU 5 & 7 THRU 12 & E IRR 133.85 FT OF 6

PUBLIC PROPERTY: No

APPLICANT: Office of Historic Preservation - 1901 S Alamo

OWNER: Various

REQUEST:

The applicant is requesting a Finding of Historic Significance for 28 properties that were surveyed as part of the Eastside Churches Resource Survey and identified as architecturally, historically and culturally significant.

FINDINGS:

- a. These eligible properties were identified through a survey of historic churches on the Eastside undertaken in 2017. OHP staff performed the survey and reviewed the properties to identify those potentially eligible for landmark designation.
- b. On March 7, 2017, the Office of Historic Preservation hosted an information hearing for the property owners and any of those interested regarding the proposed designations.
- c. Consistent with the UDC sec. 35-607(b)(1), these properties are a reminder of the cultural heritage of San Antonio and the growth of its spiritual communities during unprecedented bursts of development during the period following the Civil War through World War II.
- d. Consistent with the UDC sec. 35-607(b)(3), these properties identify with long lasting congregations, some established prior to the construction of the structure. The properties also identify with key historical and spiritual figures who contributed to the development of the community including, Reverend L. H. Kelly, who formed the congregation of The Rose of Sharon Church; Reverend Kelly, pastor and builder of the Second Baptist Church, J.C. Wilder, one of the earliest pastors of Assemblies of God in San Antonio, and Rev. Claude Black Jr. of Mount Zion First Baptist Church who would later become a city councilman. As pastor, Rev. Black invited several prominent figures to speak at his parish. The congregation of Porter Memorial formed in c.1918 as the Olive Street Colored Methodist Episcopal, which was renamed in honor of its founding pastor, Reverend (later Bishop) Henry Phillips Porter (c. 1882- 1960), a prominent figure in the Color Methodist Episcopal church.
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contributes to the character of the eastside community. There is a shared legacy among these structures and congregations as specific churches help foster new congregations within the area.

k. Historic landmarks possess cultural and historical value and contribute to the overall quality and character of the City. The City offers a tax incentive for the substantial rehabilitation of historic properties. If historic designation is approved, rehabilitation and restoration work may be eligible for this incentive.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends approval of a Finding of Historic Significance for the 28 properties specified above.

COMMISSION ACTION:

Approval and concurrence of a finding of significance for the properties listed.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Shanon Shea Miller". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name being the most prominent.

Shanon Shea Miller
Historic Preservation Officer

HISTORIC AND DESIGN REVIEW COMMISSION**April 05, 2017****HDRC CASE NO:****2017-142****ADDRESS:**

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 RM-4, RM-4 IDZ, R-4, MF-33, AE-2, AE-1

ZONING:
CITY COUNCIL DIST.:
APPLICANT:
OWNER:
TYPE OF WORK:

2
 Office of Historic Preservation
 Various
 Finding of Historic Significance

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APPLICABLE CITATIONS:

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RECOMMENDATION:

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CASE MANAGER:

Lauren Sage

2017

San Antonio Historic Eastside Churches Designation Initiative Statement of Significance



CITY OF SAN ANTONIO
**OFFICE OF HISTORIC
PRESERVATION**

2017 San Antonio Eastside Churches Designation Initiative
Statement of Significance
Created by the Office of Historic Preservation | HDRC April 5, 2017

Historical Context

The first railroad arrived in San Antonio in 1877. A comparison of the Augustus Koch maps of 1873 and 1886, shows the increased settlement area of the Eastside within those 13 years. After the Civil War, San Antonio, in general, experienced increased population growth. Residential development of the Eastside dates to the 1880s with rapid increase when the street system and street car service reached the area. As early as 1891, newspaper advertisements indicate the growing Eastside community of San Antonio as a desirable location with excellent views and agreeable southeast breezes “free from smoke;” an unfortunate by-product of the rapidly developing and industrializing center city, and a strong incentive for developing away from the city core.

By 1902, the Southern Pacific Passenger Depot was constructed at E. Commerce and Walnut Streets to serve the Sunset Line. The station’s arrival greatly increased residential development in the area and created a burst of unprecedented development that continued through the end of World War II. With the increase in population, came the amenities a community needs to thrive: restaurants, produce stores, barber shops, doctors and religious institutions.

The 1883 City directory lists 23 churches in San Antonio, mostly located downtown or on the eastern, western and northern peripheries of the historic core. By 1905, the number of churches in San Antonio had grown to 53, 10 located in the area surveyed for this thematic designation. Others congregations, such as Mount Zion Baptist Church, were already in existence, but had not yet relocated to the surveyed area.

The social and economic characteristics of the community was working class and ethnically diverse. Germans, Hispanics and Blacks were among the first property owners in the area. This is reflected in the diversity of denominations that populated the surveyed area. A large number of German Baptist, Evangelical, and Methodist churches sat alongside Black Baptist, Christian, Catholic and Methodist churches. In 1914, as part of the Pentecostal Revival in the United States, The Assembly of God Church would form. In San Antonio, The Glad Tiding Assembly of God Church would be the third ministry to form. Starting on North Street in 1922 and moving to the former German Baptist Church on Denver Blvd.

The importance of Eastside Churches to San Antonio’s Black community is especially strong. As the city’s Black population grew after the Civil War, the original Black settlements west of downtown increasingly sought housing and work on the Eastside as the economic infrastructure grew. Mt. Zion First Baptist Church which was first established on Santos Street in 1871, in the Lavaca area, by former black slaves in, would move to its current location on Hackberry in 1927. By this time, the Black population on the Eastside was thriving and had become the cultural heart of the area.

Architectural Themes

The sacred architecture reflected in the proposed landmarks is as diverse as the community and religious affiliations represented by the structures. Ranging in style from Gothic Revival, Spanish Eclectic, and Colonial, Neo-Classical to Mid-Century Modern, the buildings also present a diversity of architectural values. The Convent of the Holy Ghost and Mary Immaculate designed by Leo Dielmann is a substantial presentation of Gothic Revival. St. Gerard, is a grand architectural gesture designed in the Spanish Mission Style while other sanctuaries such as Holy Redeemer and New Light Baptist Church are classically designed in the religious traditions of the early half of the 20th century. At the second half of the century, churches such as St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church and the Greater Corinth Baptist Church offer traditional sacred building traditions while beginning to present modern elements such as asymmetrical facades and low-slung height. Of the mid-century designs, none is perhaps as notable as Antioch Baptist Church. Recalling traditional religious architecture of the area, with its variation of a gabled façade, shed roof, separate yet adjacent bell tower, and geometric paned stain glass windows the structure is decidedly modern and grand, yet pays homage to the vernacular architecture of the Eastside. The expressive qualities of the vernacular traditions of other churches on this list reflect the intent of late 19th century and early 20th century needs for churches designed and built by local people. This was especially important to many churches as the desire was to prove architectural aesthetics that reflected the social values and dwellings owned by the people owned by those who attended the church. The very act of the communal building of a church by the community itself was, and still is, an essential component of spiritual life and social heritage of many working class communities.

Eastside
Churches
District 2



1639 DAWSON ST – Israelite Baptist Church

This church building was constructed between 1966 and 1973 by Tried Stone Baptist Church, for their tenant Israelite Baptist Church. Israelite Baptist Church housed the church building owned by Tried Stone Baptist at the time; the building was on north side of the same lot, facing Lockhart, which no longer exists. In 1958 Tried Stone Baptist congregation purchased the church building at 551 Canton, on the Eastside, and still resides there today. The church building at 1639 Dawson features stucco siding, front gable roof with composition shingles, and a front portico with metal supports and a flat roof. The structure has a steeple on a hipped protrusion, and fixed metal windows each with a minimal arched pediment. The rear wing with a flat roof extends from rear of building to the east. This structure meets criteria 1, 11, 13 and 15. This property is a reminder of the cultural heritage of San Antonio and the growth of spiritual communities, as the church was founded in the 1920s. It's a space that exemplifies the cultural and religious heritage of the Baptist denomination in San Antonio. This church is tied to this location on the Eastside. It shares a legacy among other Eastside religious institutions.

Meets criteria #1, 11, 13, and 15



1802 HAYS ST - New Union Baptist Church

New Union Baptist Church was fostered by the congregation at New Light Baptist Church in 1916, and its first location was the corner of Center and Pine Streets. The current CMU structure was built in 1959. The post-war modern building has a front gabled composition roof and small central entryway under the square center tower with narrow decorative [vents?] and spire. Additions on the west side feature hipped roofs but have casement windows similar to those on the main building.

Meets criteria #1, 11, 13, and 15



201 FREDONIA – Denver Heights Church of God in Christ

Wooden, front gabled with square tower at southwest corner with hipped roof and spire. Constructed in 1920, remodeled in 1958. 2 over 2 wood windows, eleven on west side and nine on east. Two story camelback on north end. South façade has single door in center, with two paired windows (2 over 2) on either side.

Meets criteria #1, 8, 11, 13, and 15



322 FERGUSON – Church of the Living Christ

2017 San Antonio Eastside Churches Designation Initiative

This structure is a single story wooden vernacular church with central tower with front gable and recessed entryway. The building was constructed c. 1922 and enlarged in 1924 for Immanuel Baptist Church. Windows along the nave have been replaced with narrow fixed windows. On the front façade, two half-arched, fixed windows with dividing lights flank the entry, and centered above the entry in the tower is a small rectangular window with diamond pattern dividing lights. This structure meets criteria 1, 11, 13 and 15. This property is a reminder of the cultural heritage of San Antonio and the growth of spiritual communities, as the church was founded in 1920s. It's a space that exemplifies the cultural and religious heritage of the Baptist denomination in San Antonio. This church is tied to this location on the Eastside and it shares a legacy among other Eastside religious institutions.

Meets criteria #1, 11, 13, and 15



551 CANTON – Tried Stone Baptist Church

This structure was built c. 1927 for Evangelical Community Church. Tried Stone Baptist Church, which was originally house at another Eastside building at 1639 Dawson, purchased this building in 1958. This structure features Gothic Revival details, has stucco exterior walls, a central bell tower, and a gable with pointed arched windows, typical of lancet windows found in Gothic revival architecture, on the west side of the south façade. The main entry features rounded arches that mirror the narrow arched windows on the east wing. The educational wing of the church was designed in 1948 by Henry J. Steinbomer, a prolific architect of churches in central Texas. This structure meets criteria 1, 4, 11, 13 and 15. The building's tie to multiple congregations, and housing a congregation established on the Eastside, this property is a reminder of the cultural heritage of San Antonio and the growth of spiritual communities. It shares a legacy among other Eastside religious institutions. It's a space that exemplifies the cultural and religious heritage of the Baptist denomination in San Antonio.

Meets criteria #1, 4, 11, 13, and 15



742 DENVER

Constructed in 1917 this two story Classical Revival church has a full basement, large arched windows, and square pilasters supporting large pediments on all four facades. Modifications include two story additions that function as main entrances on the east and west ends, as well as stucco exterior. Pegues Memorial Baptist Church was established in 1911 and initially worshipped in the First Baptist Church at Hackberry and Victoria Streets. By 1935, the congregation had been renamed Baptist Temple. Chester A Slimp, owner of Slimp Oil, served as Sunday school superintendent. Baptist Temple moved to a new church at Gevers and Drexel in 1944. Grace Church of the Nazarenes worshipped there by 1953. Meets criteria #1, 5, 11, 13, and 15



607 Piedmont Ave - New Light Baptist Church

The New Light Baptist Church is made of brick and is an excellent example of a new-classical style church in San Antonio. The congregation was organized November 1870, and the church building was built in 1941. There is a cornerstone that reads "New Light Baptist Church, Organized Nov. 1870, erected 1941" which was placed January 18, 1942. This sanctuary building was designed by KD Beckmann, and the builder was WC White. Along the main façade there are 4 classical columns with three double door entrances. The brick building has a hipped roof with composition shingles, with wood windows with 6 over 6 dividing lights, each of a different color stained glass. There is a second educational

building made of brick that was built in 1962. It is set to the left and set back from the front façade of the sanctuary building, features stained glass windows and steel casement windows and a flat roof. The Baptist denomination and congregation have not changed since its original establishment. It retains a high level of its historic and architectural integrity.

Meets criteria #1, 5, 8, 11, 13, and 15



1516 Burnet St - Pleasant Grove Missionary Baptist

The Pleasant Grove Missionary Baptist Church is sanctuary Vernacular building. The small one-story building has a transept with a front gable and composition shingle roofing and faux stone siding. The windows are wood one-over one and there is front non-original wood double door. New Hope Baptist congregation occupied the building from the 1800s until 1951 when it was sold and occupied by Morning Glory Baptist. The building has been modified, but the construction date is estimated in the 1800s. The original congregation was organized by Reverend Rubin Anderson. Baptist was the original denomination and the current denomination is Missionary Baptist of a different congregation.

Meets criteria #1, 11, 13, and 15



418 Indiana St - St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church

The St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church is a brick masonry building of Mid-century Modern style. The congregation was established in July 1922 and the building was built in 1960. The one-story sanctuary building features a double front door, composition shingle roofing, and a front gable. There is a detached steeple structure made of the same brick as the main structure built to the right side of the main structure. There are also several other educational brick buildings. The sanctuary's interior features a clerestory. It retains a high level of its historic and architectural integrity.

Meets criteria #1, 5, 8, 11, 13, and 15



825 Aransas Ave - Iglesia Met Dista Unida El Mesias

The Iglesia Met Dista Unida El Mesias is a brick masonry building of Mid-century Modern style constructed c. 1967 for El Mesia United Methodist Church. The congregation worshipped in the early 1940s in a small frame church at the corner of Vine and Walters. The one-story brick sanctuary has an asymmetrical front façade, featuring a double front door underneath a folded plate roof and a large front gable with centered cross. A small wing on the east side features tall, narrow windows. It retains a high level of its historic and architectural integrity.

Meets criteria #1, 5, 8, 11, 13, and 15



1803 Nevada St/230 Vargas - Holy Redeemer Catholic Church

The Holy Redeemer Catholic Church is a brick masonry building of Neo-classical style with a center transept form. The sanctuary was built in 1927. The one-story sanctuary building features a centered steeple, double front door, standing seam metal roofing, arched stained glass windows and a large front gable. There is also a rose window and fixed

windows with wood sashes. It retains a high level of its historic and architectural integrity.

Meets criteria #1, 5, 8, 11, 13, and 15



401 PORTER ST – United Apostolic Church

Originally founded as South Heights Church of Christ c. 1910, this single story structure has a full basement. The Craftsman style structure features exposed rafters, double front gables, and massive square porch supports. Modifications include paired picture windows, siding, and faux stone siding over the columns and basement. Church also owns single story Queen Anne house with wraparound porch and cutaway bay window facing Delmar.

Meets criteria #1, 5, 11, 13, and 15



107 S Pine – Redeemer's Praise Church

Redeemer's Praise Church, located at the intersection of S Pine St and E Commerce St, is a simple rectangular shed structure on a pier and beam foundation with period details. The cross gable roof has a high pitch with fish scale wood shingle siding, recalling a common Queen Anne detailing, and feature an opening for a single oculi window. The cross gables have extended rafter beams, a detail typical of the Craftsman style. The first story retains its original wood lap siding, which is currently covered by shingles. Though the structure's form is typical of a single family home, the lancet windows evoke traditional ecclesial architecture. These alternate between single lancet windows to wider double lancets with simple tracery between to form an elliptical arch. There is a side addition to the north with a slightly raised floor level and mimicry of lancet windows with grates.

Meets criteria #1, 11, 13, and 15



118 Hardeman/333 MARTIN LUTHER KING DR – Mount Zion First Baptist Church

The Mount Zion First Baptist Church congregation was founded in 1871 by former slaves and played a seminal role in the city's civil rights movement. Rev. Claude Black Jr. became pastor in 1949 and would later become a city councilman. As pastor, Rev. Black invited several prominent figures to speak at his parish, including Barbara Jordan, Thurgood Marshall, Azie Taylor Morton, Adam Clayton Powell Jr., and Percy Sutton, among others. The church created Project Free, a program that assisted the poor and elderly in the community, as well as the city's first African American-owned credit union. The original church was burned in 1974 by arson. The extant facility was constructed the following year in 1975. The primary and secondary facades feature several window types, including a Roman arch with a dual order of brick headers, as well as square windows with a brick rowlock header and brick still. Though some windows have been filled with brick and stucco, many on the side and rear facades feature 13 over 13 double-hung windows with panes of stained glass that appear to be original. There have been several additions to the primary structure, which are concentrated around the front façade and entrance. The addition to the main entrance, fronting Hardeman and Martin

Luther King Dr, functions as an entry vestibule and is clad in stucco, while the addition to the west facade structure is a simplified gable structure clad in vertical wood lap siding and punctured by a series of thin vertical windows.

Meets criteria #1, 5, 8, 11, 13, and 15



1617-1619 Iowa St – St. Gerard Catholic Church

St. Gerard Catholic Church complex includes four structures along Iowa St, encompassing an entire city block. Each building serves a different purpose for the parish: a school, a rectory, a church, and an office center.

The school is a four-story structure that fronts the corner of Iowa St. and S Gevers St. and features a symmetrical plan with Queen Anne gable motifs on the pediments. The building's main entrance is a modified piano nobile that provides access just below the second story and is adorned with a simplified coronet with a statue of Jesus centered within an arched pilaster. The standing seam metal roof channels the residential motifs of the neighborhood and contains two attic dormers framing the primary façade's pediment.

The rectory is a symmetrical three story structure with a piano nobile entrance to the second floor. The entrance is constructed of brick with three gateway arches and features a tall pediment capped with cast stone and topped with a cross. The side wings are clad in lap siding and the third story features an enclosed wrap around porch, which may have been a later addition. Like the school building, the rectory contains two attic dormers, though they face the rear of the property versus the front.

The church, designed in the Spanish Mission style and constructed in 1922, features a typical Early Christian basilical plan with long, central nave terminating at a high semi-circular apse. The primary facade is symmetrical with a three portal entrance flanked by two identical bell towers topped with domes. The entrance also features an ornate cast stone coronet over a grand Mission style window. The cast stone may have been carved by renowned stone carver Hannibal Pianta, who was prolific in San Antonio during the period of construction. The church nave features stained glass windows handcrafted in Munich, Germany. The parish office center is a two-story symmetrical structure designed in the midcentury modern style. The primary façade contains a central covered porch flanked with thin vertical concrete brise soleil along the windows. Though modest in detailing compared to its neighbors, the structure is expansive, and extends to the back of the lot. The sheer square footage of the complex's structures is a testament to the size of the parish and the many community services it provides.

Meets criteria #1, 4, 5, 8, 11, 13, and 15



508.518 S New Braunfels Ave – Greater Corinth Baptist Church

Greater Corinth Baptist Church, located at the intersection of S New Braunfels Ave and Nevada, was constructed in 1950 of primarily brick and cast stone. The property was donated to the church by Charles Bellinger, a prominent black political leader. The church has a symmetrical interior plan but an asymmetrical primary façade marked by a character defining square tower that engages the intersection, as well as a simplified rose window above the three entrance doors. The tower features two sets vertical windows filled with square block and is crowned with a raised Flemish cross bond pattern below its cast stone cornice. The church's nave windows are made of stained glass arranged in an abstract geometric pattern. The sanctuary underwent a \$350,000 renovation and beautification project in 1982 with additional improvements in the early 2000s. The parish as a whole encapsulates an entire city block and features additional

structures constructed over the years to accommodate growing needs, including a multipurpose education and administration facility, fellowship hall, and a parking lot.

Meets criteria #1, 3, 11, 13, and 15



616 S Hackberry St – Christ Temple Apostolic Church

The church located at 618 S Hackberry St is a modest structure featuring a series of projecting gables that engage the streetscape. The building has a rectangular plan that extends deep into the lot and is constructed of wood lap siding and a metal standing seam roof, which is characteristic of the neighborhood. The south façade features a consistent pattern of thin vertical windows, but the window openings on the north façade, as well as the primary west-facing façade, have been infilled with wood lap siding. The simple, unpretentious design of the church nestles it comfortably amongst its neighboring single-family homes, most of which feature Craftsman details and gable pitches similar to the church.

Meets criteria #1, 11, 13, and 15



831 Poinsettia – Mt. Calvary Baptist Church

Mt. Calvary Baptist Church was organized on April 4, 1943 by the late Rev. Ennis L. Roberts. The church, constructed of brick, features simplified Colonial elements, including a tabernacle frame supporting a thick pediment at each of the two main entrances. The structure's primary feature is a square steeple with a copper-plated spire in the shape of an obelisk. Though serving a functional purpose, a thin, vertical line of white vents along the three public-facing sides of the steeple

add an additional visual element that draws the eye skyward. The steeple is located at a key intersection of the community and is a principal visual fixture in the streetscape of the neighborhood.

Meets criteria #1, 11, 13, and 15



1001 N WALTERS - Antioch Baptist Church

The Antioch Baptist Church congregation formed in 1935. In its early years, the congregation met at the corner of Hayes and Gevers in a tent. There were 53 members when originally formed. The late Dr.

C.F.C. Curry, former pastor of Mt. Zion First Baptist and Friendship Baptist Churches, presided over the meeting and the church called as its first pastor, the Rev. Rufus Wilson. From the tent, they moved the worship to a laundry building on Walters and Crockett until Fredia Keith discovered the present site, an abandoned dairy, with an old house facing Nolan at Walters Street which was renovated for worship. In 1947, Pastor Wilson led the church into a building remodeling program at a cost of \$65,000. Reverend John Joseph Rector became paster of Antioch in 1952.

In May 1968, the church sponsored a housing development at a cost of 1.25 million dollars, named Antioch Village, which was rated by HUD as one of the most outstanding operations in the city. Also, \$100,000 in properties was added to the church's estate. Then in 1971, the church negotiated the largest loan for an African American congregation in the state for over a half million dollars to construct a new sanctuary. The project was completed in 1974 and this beautiful sanctuary is where Antioch worships today.

The design was awarded to local architect Norcell Haywood. Haywood was one of the first four African-American students to be admitted to the University of Texas, and was the second African American to graduate from the UT School of Architecture in 1960.

Meets criteria #1, 4, 5, 8, 11, 13, and 15



1520 E CROCKETT – The Rose of Sharon Church

The Rose of Sharon Church was constructed in 1940. Its first pastor upon completion was Reverend R. Lloyd Murray. Reverend L. H. Kelly, builder of the Second Baptist Church, is accredited with the formation of the congregation. Based on City Directories and newspaper accounts, the early congregation likely met in a home or temporary building near the present-day church beginning in the mid-1930's until funds were raised for its construction. The simple, rectangular, wood- framed building retains a high degree of integrity, with its original form and materials remaining intact.

Meets criteria #1, 11, 13, and 15



139 DENVER—Genesis Church

The Genesis Church of San Antonio located at 139 Denver Blvd, reflects the structure's continuous use as a sacred space for over 100 years. The sanctuary first opened its doors as the First German Baptist Church in 1915, built as a frame structure at a cost of \$3200. It stands at a prominent corner in a residential area nestled between IH-37 and Hackberry. The building is unusual in that it is oriented North/South rather than East/West as is the tradition with most western religious institutions. It has an intersection gable at the rear which at one point featured an entry way, now gated and locked. The shed roof is covered composite shingle. The current building has been modified at the main entrance with a permastone false façade with parapet. A brick tower featuring a cross embedded in concrete, was also added, likely at the same time as the front facade, on the Southeast façade corner at a 45 degree angle to the main building. The period of significance 1924 – 1957 for the structure is mainly cultural reflecting the years the Glad Tidings Assembly of God denomination worshiped in the structure. Glad Tidings, one of San Antonio's oldest Assembly of God congregations, was an active part of the community, hosting large tented revivals featuring evangelists from around the nation and running its own radio show. 139 Denver, as a sanctuary and a complex, continues to perpetuate its use as a community sacred space, retaining its cultural significance.

Meets criteria #1, 3, 5, 11, 13, and 15



208/210 VARGAS - King Solomon Baptist Church

King Solomon Baptist Church at 210 (208) Vargas has been in continuous service to the Eastside community since it was organized on January 10, 1940. Located in this structure for over 75 years, the congregation maintains high cultural significance as a spiritual place. The vernacular church design reflects the unpretentious dwellings that surround it and stands in stark contrast to the notable Holy Redeemer Church complex which is adjacent. The King Solomon Baptist Church main feature is a vernacular steeple structure which serves as the front entry. The steeple contains a shortened spire, but this design detail distinguishes the structure, from others in the area, as a sanctuary. The church likely features wood cladding beneath its current vinyl siding.

Meets criteria #1, 5, 11, 13, and 15



1639 HAYS ST – New Mount Pleasant Baptist Church

The current building for New Mount Pleasant Baptist Church was constructed in 1954 with an addition in 1968. The congregation was organized in 1911, and the first structure was built on this site in 1936 by Ed Steves & Co. The buildings feature brick facades of a light, variegated color and . The J Carlton Allen Center on the west side of the lot has double hung 1-over-1 wood windows, a long vertical decorative brick inset that reflects the tall window in the center of the sanctuary to the east. The sanctuary hall is a softly curved A-frame, typical for 1960s churches, and the peak of the

roof symbolizes a more traditional church spire. In the center of the front façade a narrow vertical stained glass window stretches from the ground to the roof peak.

Meets criteria #1, 5, 11, 13, and 15