

Texas Historical Commission staff (CTS), 6/22/2010, rev 7/29/2010, rev 8/9/2010
Official Texas Historical Medallion and 16" x 12" plaque with post
Harris County (Job #10HR12) Subject (Atlas) UTM: 15269278E 3292760N
Location: Houston, 24 Courtlandt Place

JONES-HUNT HOUSE

NOTED HOUSTON ARCHITECT ALFRED C. FINN DESIGNED THIS HOME FOR SARAH (BRASHEAR) JONES, WIDOW OF STATE SENATOR JAMES W. JONES. FINN MELDED THE OAK WOODWORK OF THE JONES' 1893 HOME, INCLUDING THE WINDOWS, DOORS, WAINSCOTING AND GRAND STAIRCASE, INTO THIS POST-WWI HOUSE. THE TUDOR REVIVAL STYLING FEATURES A WIDE CENTRAL GABLE, A TWO-STORY OFF-CENTER PARAPETED ENTRANCE PORTICO, AN ARCHED OPENING SUPPORTED BY PILASTERS, AND A PORTE COCHERE. SARAH, HER DAUGHTER IRMA AND SON-IN-LAW WILLIAM C. HUNT MOVED INTO THE HOUSE IN 1921; FIVE GENERATIONS OF THIS FAMILY LIVED HERE UNTIL 1989.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2010
MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

**RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK MARKERS:
2010 Official Texas Historical Marker
Sponsorship Application Form**

Valid September 1, 2009 to November 30, 2009 only

This form constitutes a public request for the Texas Historical Commission (THC) to consider approval of an Official Texas Historical Marker for the topic noted in this application. The THC will review the request and make its determination based on rules and procedures of the program. Filing of the application for sponsorship is for the purpose of providing basic information to be used in the evaluation process. The final determination of eligibility and therefore approval for a state marker will be made by the THC. This form is to be used for Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (building marker) requests only. Please see separate forms for either Historic Texas Cemeteries or subject markers.

Proposed marker topic (official title will be determined by the THC): Jones-Hunt House

County: Harris

Town (nearest county town on current state highway map): Houston

Street address of marker site or directions from town noted above:
24 Courtlandt Place, Houston, TX 77006

Marker Coordinates:

If you know the location coordinates of the proposed marker site, enter them in one of the formats below:

UTM Zone Easting Northing
Lat: 29.7436109 Long: -95.3857335 (deg, min, sec or decimal degrees)

Otherwise, give a precise verbal description here (e.g. northwest corner of 3rd and Elm, or FM 1411, 2.6 miles east of McWhorter Creek): At curb in front of 24 Courtlandt Place

NOTE: Recorded Texas Historic Landmark markers must be placed at the structure being marked.

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark markers definition: Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) markers are awarded to structures deemed worthy of preservation for their historical associations and architectural significance. RTHL is a legal designation and comes with a measure of protection; it is the highest honor the state can bestow on a historic structure, and the designation is required for this type of marker. The RTHL designation becomes effective upon approval by the THC. Official Texas Historical Markers signify the RTHL designation, which comes only through application to and approval by the THC and must include public display of an Official Texas Historical Marker. Owners of RTHL-designated structures must give the THC 60 days written notice before any alterations are made to the exterior of the structure. RTHL status is a permanent designation and is not to be removed from the property in the event of a transfer of ownership. Only the THC can remove the designation or recall the marker. The marker must remain with the structure and may not be removed or displayed elsewhere until or unless the THC gives express approval in writing for such action. Once designated as RTHL, properties are subject to provisions of Texas Government Code, Section 442.006(f).

Criteria:

1. **Age:** Structures eligible for the RTHL designation and marker must be at least 50 years old.
2. **Historical significance:** Architectural significance alone is not enough to qualify a structure for the RTHL designation. It must have an equally significant historical association, and that association can come from an event that occurred at the site; through individuals who owned or lived on the property; or, in the case of bridges, industrial plants, schoolhouses and other non-residential properties, through documented significance to the larger community.
3. **Architectural significance:** Structures deemed architecturally significant are outstanding examples of architectural history through design, materials, structural type or construction methods. In all cases, eligible architectural properties must display integrity; that is, the structure should be in a good state of repair, maintain its appearance from its period of significance and be considered an exemplary model of preservation. Architectural significance is often best determined by the relevance of the property to broader contexts, including geography. Any changes over the years should be compatible with original design and reflect compliance with accepted preservation practices, e.g., the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*.
4. **Good state of repair:** Structures not considered by the THC to be in a good state of repair are ineligible for RTHL designation. The THC reserves the sole right to make that determination relative to eligibility for RTHL markers.

Special National Register considerations for RTHL marker applications: If a structure has been individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under either Criterion A or B **and** Criterion C (Architecture), the historical text compiled as part of the National Register nomination process may be submitted as part of the marker process, provided it includes the required reference notes and other documentation. Acceptance of the National Register information for the purposes of the marker process will be up to the sole determination of the THC. Listing in the NRHP does not guarantee approval for an RTHL marker. See the THC web site at <http://www.thc.state.tx.us/markerdesigns/madnrcrit.html> for National Register criteria.
 Check this box if the property is individually listed in the NRHP.

APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

Any individual, group or county historical commission (CHC) may apply to the THC to request an Official Texas Historical Marker for what it deems a worthy topic. Only complete marker applications that contain all the required elements and are submitted online as required can be accepted or processed by the THC (for RTHL markers, the required elements are: sponsorship application form; narrative history; documentation; legal description of the property; site plan; floorplan; historic photograph; and current photographs clearly showing each side of the structure—please resize photographs to 1-2 MB, or approximately 1024 x 768 pixels).

- Completed applications must be duly reviewed, verified and approved by the county historical commission (CHC) in the county in which the marker will be placed.
- The sponsorship application form, narrative history and documentation must be submitted as Microsoft Word or Word-compatible documents and sent via email attachments to the THC by no later than November 30, 2009.
- Required font style and type size are a Times variant and 12-point.
- Narrative histories must be typed in a double-spaced (or 1.5-spaced) format and include separate sections on context, overview, significance and documentation.
- The narrative history must include documentation in the form of reference notes, which can be either footnotes or endnotes. Documentation associated with applications should be broad-based and demonstrate a survey of all available resources, both primary and secondary.

- Upon notification of the successful preliminary review of required elements by the THC, a non-refundable application fee of \$100 is required. The fee shall be submitted to the THC within ten working days of application receipt notification.

APPROVAL BY COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

The duly appointed marker representative (chair or marker chair) noted below for the county historical commission will be the sole contact with the THC for this marker application. To ensure accuracy, consistency and efficiency, all information from and to the THC relative to the application—and throughout the review and production processes—will be via direct communication with the CHC representative. All other inquiries (calls, emails, letters) to the THC will be referred to the CHC representative for response. By filling out the information below and filing the application with the THC, the CHC representative is providing the THC with notice that the application and documentation have been reviewed and verified by the CHC and that the material meets all current requirements of the Official Texas Historical Marker program.

As chair or duly appointed marker chair, I certify the following:

- Representatives of the CHC have met or talked with the potential marker sponsor and discussed the marker program policies as outlined on the THC web site. CHC members have reviewed the history and documentation for accuracy and made corrections or notes as necessary. It is the determination of the CHC that the topic, history and documentation meet criteria for eligibility.

CHC comments or concerns about this application, if any:

Name of CHC contact (chair or marker chair): Bernice Mistrot, Marker Chair

Mailing address: 12800 Briar Forest Drive, #83 **City, Zip:** Houston, Texas 77077-2206

Daytime phone (with area code): 281-531-1956 **Email address** (required): bmist@juno.com

PERMISSION OF PROPERTY OWNER FOR MARKER PLACEMENT

Property owner: Michael A. and Patricia N. Heim

Address: 24 Courtlandt Place **City, state, zip:** Houston, Tx, 77006

Phone: 713-520-1318 **Email address:** longhornfrog@hotmail.com

Legal Description of the property (metes and bounds, lot and block, etc.):

LT 13 & TRS A B1 & C10 Courtlandt Place

Upon receipt of the application, the THC will provide the owner with a letter that outlines the legal responsibility of ownership under the Recorded Texas Historic Landmark statute. The letter must be signed by the owner and returned to the THC before the evaluation can be completed.

NOTE: The property owner will not receive any additional copies of correspondence from the THC. All other correspondence—notice of receipt, request for additional information, payment notice, inscription, shipping notice, etc.—will be sent via email to the CHC representative, who is encouraged to share the information with all interested parties as necessary. Given the large volume of applications processed annually and the need for centralized communication, all inquiries about applications in process will be referred to the CHC for response. The CHC is the sole liaison to the THC on all marker application matters.

SPONSORSHIP PAYMENT INFORMATION

Prospective sponsors please note the following:

- Payment must be received in full within 45 days of the official approval notice and must be accompanied by the THC payment form. The THC is unable to process partial payments or to delay payment due to processing procedures of the sponsor. Applications not paid in the time frame required may, at the sole discretion of the THC, be cancelled or postponed.
- Payment does not constitute ownership of a marker; Recorded Texas Historic Landmark markers and other Official Texas Historical Markers are the property of the State of Texas.
- If, at any time during the marker process, sponsorship is withdrawn, a refund can be processed, but the THC will retain the application fee of \$100.
- The Official Texas Historical Marker Program provides no means of recognizing sponsors or property owners through marker text, incising or supplemental plaques.

Marker sponsor (may be individual or organization): Michael A. and Patricia N. Heim

Contact person (if applicable): Michael A. and Patricia N. Heim

Mailing address: 24 Courtlandt Place **City, zip:** Houston, 77006

Email address (required): longhornfrog@hotmail.com **Phone: 713-520-1318**

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS

In order to facilitate delivery of the marker, neither post office box numbers nor rural route numbers can be accepted. To avoid additional shipping charges or delays, use a business street address (open 8 a.m.—5 p.m., Monday through Friday).

Name: Michael A. and Patricia N. Heim

Street address: 24 Courtlandt Place **City, zip:** Houston, 77006

Daytime phone (required): 713-520-1318 **Email** (required): longhornfrog@hotmail.com

TYPE AND SIZE OF RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK MARKERS

As part of its review process, the THC will determine the appropriate size marker and provide options, if any, for the approved topic based on its own review criteria, including, but not exclusive of, historical significance, replication of information in other THC markers, relevance to the Statewide Preservation Plan and the amount of available documented information provided in the application narrative. In making its determination, however, the THC will also take into account the preference of the CHC, as noted below.

The sponsor/CHC prefers the following size marker:

- 27" x 42" RTHL marker with post (\$1500)
- 27" X 42" RTHL marker without post* (\$1500)
- 18" x 28" RTHL marker with post (\$1000)
- 18" x 28" RTHL marker without post* (\$1000)
- RTHL medallion and 16" x 12" plaque with post (\$750)

RTHL medallion and 16" x 12" plaque without post* (\$750)

*For an RTHL marker without post, indicate to what surface material it will be mounted:

- wood
- masonry
- metal
- other (specify)

SUBMITTING THE APPLICATION (via email required)

When the CHC has determined the application is complete, the history has been verified and the topic meets the requirements of the Official Texas Historical Marker Program, the materials should be forwarded to the THC via email at the following address:

markerapplication@thc.state.tx.us.

- The CHC or marker chair should send an email containing the following attachments (see attachment function under file menu or toolbox on your computer):
 - This application form
 - The narrative history (including documentation)
 - Legal description of the property
 - Detailed floor plan for each floor of the structure
 - Detailed site plan of the property
 - At least one historic photograph
 - Current photographs clearly showing each side of the structure

RECORDS RETENTION BY CHC: The CHC must retain hard copies of the application as well as an online version, at least for the duration of the marker process. The THC is not responsible for lost applications, for incomplete applications or for applications not properly filed according to the program requirements. For additional information about any aspect of the Official Texas Historical Marker Program, see the Markers page on the THC web site (<http://www.thc.state.tx.us/markerdesigs/madmark.html>)

Texas Historical Commission
History Programs Division
P.O. Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711-2276
Phone 512/463-5853
history@thc.state.tx.us



TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
real places telling real stories

An Application for a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark Marker for

JONES-HUNT HOUSE

by Pat Heim

and presented to the Harris County Historical Commission

I. CONTEXT

During the last decade of the nineteenth century, the leading citizens of Houston prospered in tandem with the rapidly growing city. South Main became the premier residential section in Houston. Houses were built, usually on a block or a half block, and were surrounded with highly decorative gardens. Stretching out Main Street beyond the business section, “beautiful gardens continue to Calhoun.”¹ (See Attachment 1)

Then the 1900 Galveston hurricane and the 1901 gusher at Spindletop combined to accelerate the expansion of the Houston economy.² By 1914 the area was on its way to becoming a major business and population center in the United States, and the magnificent mansions on Main Street were being encroached upon by the progress their owners had enabled. Thus in 1915, a widow named Sarah Brashear Jones bought a lot in the “suburbs” in a neighborhood called Courtlandt Place.³

The Courtlandt Improvement Company was incorporated on August 8, 1906, by A. J. Hamilton, T. A. Cargill and Sterling Myer. The first houses were built in 1909. The original twenty-six lots were eventually reconfigured into twenty-one.⁴ The houses were designed by such luminaries as Sanguinet and Staats (6), Birdsall P. Briscoe (6), John F. Staub (1), Warren Wetmore (1), and Alfred C. Finn (1). No house on Courtlandt Place has ever been torn down.

II. OVERVIEW

The Jones-Hunt House at #24 Courtlandt Place was designed by Alfred C. Finn⁴ and constructed for Mrs. James W. (Sarah Brashear) Jones between 1919 and 1921.⁵ However, this is a tale of two houses and six generations touching two centuries. The road to Courtlandt Place began in North Carolina.

^a Since the 1970s the residents and their guests have gathered at one of the houses on Christmas morning for refreshments and the taking of a group picture. The ambience envisioned for Courtlandt Place at the beginning of the twentieth century has continued into the twenty-first.

Isaac Wright Brashear, the father of Sarah Brashear Jones, was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, in 1811. In 1815 he moved to Rutherford County, Tennessee where his father died when Isaac was only twelve. Isaac was “early thrown on his own resources...and formed the useful habits of industry and self reliance.” He married Sarah Trott, a native of Rutherford County, on February 18, 1833. She was fifteen, and he was twenty-two.⁶

In 1839, at the age of twenty-eight, with his father-in-law, Henry Trott, Isaac moved to the “vicinity of Houston” and started buying farmland. Subsequently, he moved his family into the city and embarked extensively in land speculation, which brought him both prominence and wealth.

While Isaac Brashear was busy securing his family’s future in Houston, a man was born in Clarksville, Tennessee who would help to secure the future of one line of Isaac’s descendants through over three quarters of the next century. Colonel James Warren Jones was born on February 24, 1843. Upon the premature death of his parents, James was adopted by an uncle who reared and educated him in Clarksville, where he remained until the outbreak of the Civil War.⁷

In the meantime, while James W. Jones was still a toddler, Isaac Brashear was active in Texas politics. On April 21, 1845, at a meeting of Houston citizens, resolutions were passed favoring the annexation of Texas to the United States, and I. W. Brashear was on the committee that drafted the resolutions.⁸ He was later elected as one of the three delegates to the Texas state constitutional convention held in Austin from July 4, 1845 through August 28, 1845.⁹ In 1846, at the First Texas Legislature, he was a member of the Texas Senate.¹⁰ Three years later in 1849-50, he occupied the same position in the Third Texas Legislature.¹¹ Finally, in 1852, at the age of 41, he succeeded Stephen W. Perkins as Texas State Senator from District 12.¹²

The last of Isaac’s five children, named Sarah after her mother, was born in 1857. She was eighteen years younger than her brother, Henry,^a and twenty years younger than her oldest sibling, John Joseph Brashear.^b Sadly, Sarah Brashear Jones lost her father when she was two.

Isaac Wright Brashear died in the prime of his life on September 13, 1859. Although he was only forty-eight years old, “he had left in distinct outline the imprint of his character and

^a Henry Brashear Building, 910 Prairie, 1882 - Third oldest Houston building

^b Father of Judge Samuel H. Brashear who was elected Mayor of Houston in 1898 and re-elected in 1890

talents upon the life and conditions of the people among whom he had spent the last twenty years of his life.”¹³ Isaac died shortly before the outbreak of the Civil War.

Back in Clarksville, Tennessee, James Warren Jones was eighteen by the time the war started in 1861. He enlisted as a Sergeant in Company H, 14th Tennessee Infantry in May 1861, and spent the next four years in the Army of Northern Virginia. He was seriously wounded at the Battle of Gaines Mill, near Richmond, Virginia, in June 1862, requiring nearly a year to recover. A year later he was detailed as Courier to General A. P. Hill, and remained in that duty until the end of the war. He was one of the 40 men in his regiment who were present at the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, in April 1865.¹⁴ He was paroled as a Sergeant and Courier at Corps Headquarters.

After the war, Jones obtained his law degree and practiced in Clarksville¹⁵ before coming to Houston in 1870, at the age of twenty-seven. In Houston he formed a partnership with John Brashear, and practiced with him for a short time before going out on his own.

In 1872, two years after Colonel Jones arrived in Houston and thirteen years after her husband Isaac’s death, Mrs. Sarah Trott Brashear acquired most of the tract originally known as the upper league part of the two league grant John Austin had obtained from the Mexican government in 1824. It was known as Brashear’s John Austin Grant.¹⁶

Three years later “Colonel Jones was married the twenty-fourth of November, 1875, in Houston, to Miss Sarah Brashear. The Brashear family were real pioneers of Houston.”¹⁷ Colonel Jones was thirty-two, and Sarah Brashear was eighteen.

By 1877, Colonel Jones had his own law practice on Fannin Street between Congress Avenue and Preston Avenue. His residence was shown as the northeast corner of Dallas Avenue and Main Street.¹⁸ Although J. W. Jones was listed at this location in 1877, he probably demolished an earlier house to build a new one on the same site in 1893.¹⁹ (See Attachments 2 and 3)^a

As a lawyer his connection with many of the important cases of the day brought him into prominence,²⁰ and like Isaac Brashear, James W. Jones became active in politics. He first took office representing District 9 in the Eighteenth Texas Legislature in 1883,²¹ when he was forty years old. He was a member of the Texas State Senate for six years.

^a The 1890 Sanborn Map (sheet 15, block 255) shows a different structure than what is shown on the 1896 Sanborn Map (sheet 22, block 255) at the same location.

In 1891, O. M. Carter instructed his agents to begin buying 1,765 acres of land four miles northwest of Houston. Brashear's John Austin Grant, owned by Mrs. Sarah Trott Brashear, was sold to Mr. Carter for \$45.00 an acre. The "first class residence and manufacturers locality..."²² was built on and named for its site on high land and became the Houston Heights.

In 1893, in keeping with their political and social prominence ("Colonel Jones...was one of the most esteemed men in his community"²³), James W. and Sarah Brashear Jones built a grand Victorian residence, the J. W. Jones House, at 1117 Main Street. Although Colonel Jones owned this property as early as 1877, the 1117 Main address is in the 1893–1894 City Directory, and the appearance of this house is consistent with the 1893 date. Maintaining the traditions of the Main Street mansions, the couple's home was built on over half a city block.^a The architect of this fine example of Victorian architecture is unknown.²⁴

Toward the end of the nineteenth century, the most obvious changes in domestic architecture were tighter massing and the disappearance of towers, spindles, and brackets. The J. W. Jones House of 1893, like the W. B. Chew House^b of 1894, located at 1206 Fannin Street at Dallas Avenue and designed by architect J. Arthur Tempest, combined some elements of the Shingle style. However, the J. W. Jones House's tower was pulled in to become a round-roof pavilion centered on the entrance porch, and projecting bays were not evident, indicating that the rooms inside were mostly rectangular.²⁵ (See Attachments 4 and 5)

Colonel Jones was fifty years old when the house on Main Street was finished. Until the end of the nineteenth century he continued to take a deep interest in his community and to be active in the advancement of the important causes of the day. In the late eighteen nineties he was a member of a committee that went to Washington to secure an appropriation for the ship channel. In 1899, the same year the U. S. Congress approved a ship channel from Houston to Galveston Bay, James retired due to ill health.

Colonel James Warren Jones passed away at his house on Main Street on September 16, 1902, at the age of fifty-nine. The funeral was attended by hundreds of friends in Houston, and

^a The Sakowitz Bros. department store, designed by Alfred Finn, was erected on this site in 1951.

^b The Chew House became a well-known landmark, and at the beginning of the twentieth century photographs of it were published often. It is the single found comparative architectural reference to the J. W. Jones House and was located less than two blocks away.

by prominent people from other parts of the state. He was greatly admired socially and for his civic service and business dealings.²⁶

Galveston's devastation due to the hurricane of 1900, a \$1 million appropriation for the port of Houston, rail superiority, major manufacturing operations, banking and, of course, the discovery of oil at Spindletop were all components of the ever faster changing Houston landscape at the time of Colonel Jones' death. The rapid and haphazard growth of the downtown area encroached upon even the most prestigious areas and pushed people into the "suburbs." In 1902 Westmoreland became the first new, planned residential area, south of the city. In 1906 the Courtlandt Improvement Company bought 15.47 acres along the northern border of Westmoreland, and named it Courtlandt Place.²⁷

"Courtlandt Place^a is also one of the attractive additions to our city. It is situated between Westmoreland and Avondale.... It has a circular entrance, opening into a triangular park in which are growing vines and trees. The effect as presented is one of the most beautiful in the country. This suburb is located in a pleasant part of the city, beautifully drained, and all the space within the enclosure is paved completely."²⁸

Courtlandt Place was the most exclusive of the early twentieth century housing developments. In 1915 Mrs. Sarah Brashear Jones and her son's father-in-law, Captain James Addison Baker,^b gifted her son, Murray Brashear Jones^c and Colonel Baker's daughter, Alice Graham Jones, with property at #22 Courtlandt Place.^d On the same day, Captain Baker sold the adjacent parcel at #24 Courtlandt Place to Sarah Brashear Jones. She had chosen the corner lot next door to her son as the location for the new home for herself, her daughter, Irma, and Irma's husband, W. C. Hunt.

Not surprisingly, the prominent families who developed Courtlandt Place sought out the finest architects available. Sarah Brashear Jones chose Alfred C. Finn (1883–1964) to design her

^a Today the Courtlandt Place Historic District is a one-block long, tree-lined, divided boulevard with eighteen elegant examples of early 20th century architectural styles flanking either side of the street. Six covenants protect Courtlandt in perpetuity as a residential neighborhood.

^b Himself an attorney (Baker, Botts, Parker & Garwood) known as the "rescuer" of the endowment funds willed by William Marsh Rice, he was also the grandfather of James A. Baker, III, former Secretary of the Treasury and former White House Chief of Staff under President Reagan.

^c Judge Murray B. Jones, 1916, appointed Judge of the County Court at Law, Harris County was a well known Houston attorney active in political and civic circles.

^d The Baker-Jones House, 1917, was designed by Birdsall Briscoe and entered into the National Register in 1980.

new house. Finn's early experience was with the prestigious architectural firm of Sanguinet and Staats. In 1913 he began independent practice in Houston. During the first years of his practice, Finn designed "large houses for Sid Westheimer (1920) and Walter W. Fondren (1923) in Montrose, Earl K. Wharton in Shadyside (1920), and Sarah Brashear Jones in Courtlandt Place (1921)."²⁹ (See Attachment 6)^a The house at #24 Courtlandt Place remains the only design for which Finn was solely responsible in the Courtlandt Place Historic District.

The Alfred C. Finn plan for the Jones-Hunt House was based upon Sarah Brashear Jones' request that the new house incorporate interior elements of the family's previous Victorian house at 1117 Main Street. "The lumber, doors, handsome stairway, and fine paneling were all removed in 1919 from the home"³⁰ before demolition. The highly ornate brass hinges and doorknobs on the interior of the house are also from the 1893 residence.

Mrs. Hunt Heald^b said that her grandmother's house was built in the early 1890s, and that when they built the house on Courtlandt, they tried to save and use as much of the old house as they could – even down to the cypress studs. It is also noted on the Alfred Finn plans³¹ that many of the windows were taken from the old house and installed in the new.

One of the most striking features of the house is the beautiful oak stairway in the entrance hall, which lost one of the landings because the ceilings in the new house were lower.

"We had a cabinetmaker take the staircase down and reassemble it here, and it took him five months to do the job," Mrs. Hunt Heald said.³²

The two story, brick, Tudor Revival influenced Jones-Hunt House has a modified rectangular plan with a wide central gable and a two-story off-center parapetted entrance portico. A *porte-cochere* extending to the west forms the only wing. The primary, or south façade, steppes back from west to east and enables the principal reception rooms access to the prevailing southeast breeze.³³

The south façade is an asymmetrical three-bay composition with a two story gabled portico with parapet on the west. The portico is supported by massive, unadorned, two-story square brick piers. The arched openings of the brick gallery are detailed with cast stone: a Tudor

^a The 1925 Sanborn Map, Vol. 5, sheet 543, shows the same footprint as the present day house and garage at #24 Courtlandt Place.

^b Effie Hunt Heald, Sarah Brashear Jones' granddaughter, was interviewed prior to a Neighborhood Courtlandt Place Tour held by the Rice Design Alliance and the Courtlandt Association held in October of 1982.

arched opening supported by pilasters with circular detailing in the spandrels. This detail is repeated on the side openings. The second floor has a flat arch opening detailed in art stone. Surrounding the second floor balcony is a brick balustrade with an open cross design and a coping defined by the vertical brick stretchers. Vertical stretchers also form a stringcourse between the first and second floors. There is a three part window with wide central panes on each floor of the central bay, the first floor window being slightly larger in scale than the second floor.

The east bay encloses a sunroom on the first floor and has French doors with sidelights and transom. A triple window provides light to the second floor room. The roof is a large central gable with wide eaves and a brick parapet surrounding the remainder of the south roof and part of the sides.

The east side also has a three-bay composition, the central portion is recessed slightly. As on the main façade and throughout the house, the design features a variety of openings, corresponding to interior room use, rather than exterior arrangement. Within the recessed bay are double French doors with sidelights.

There is a two-story brick wing with the *porte cochere* to the west on the first level and an enclosed room on the second. The details of the *porte cochere*, with massive brick supports and elliptical arches formed by wooden spandrels, are similar to the front portico.

To the rear (north) of the house is a large brick, two-story, three car garage with servant's quarters on the second floor. "The servant's bath room in garage shall be equipped with fixtures taken from old residence."³⁴

Sarah Brashear Jones moved into the Jones-Hunt House in 1921 with her granddaughter, Effie Hunt, her daughter, Irma Jones Hunt, and Irma's husband, William C. Hunt. She lived in the house for four years, until her death at sixty-eight in 1925. Irma inherited the house and continued to live there with her daughter and husband.

W. C. Hunt^a was a prominent shipper in the area and involved in maritime activities in Houston.³⁵ However, "he really loved and was dedicated to golf."³⁶ One of the top amateurs in Houston and in the state in the 1920s and 1930s, he was a charter member of both the Houston Country Club and River Oaks Country Club. Hunt collapsed on the fourth green (at ROCC) in June of 1955. Stricken by a heart attack, Hunt died on the course.³⁷ He had been a pioneer in

^a Anne Morrow, W. C. Hunt's cousin, visited the Hunts in 1928, shortly before marrying Charles Lindbergh. Effie was 13 and thought it very exciting having to keep all the reporters away from Anne.

Houston golf, was a past President of River Oaks Country Club, and had served as a member of the USGA Executive Committee, 1944–1949.³⁸

Irma Jones Hunt lived on Courtlandt Place until her death in 1973. In 1980 the Jones-Hunt House was listed on the National Register. Effie Hunt Heald lived there with her daughter, Sarah Heald Stadeager, and Sarah's son Geoffrey until 1989, when, after sixty-eight years, the Jones-Hunt House was sold out of the family.

Alfred Finn's design expertise combined uniquely with Sarah Brashear Jones' desire to incorporate the fine Victorian elements of the 1893 J. W. Jones residence into the post WWI 1921 Jones-Hunt House. The Jones-Hunt House was home to Sarah and her descendents for five generations.

III. SIGNIFICANCE

The Jones-Hunt House was built for Mrs. James W. (Sarah Brashear) Jones from 1919 to 1921. The esteemed Houston architect, Alfred C. Finn, designed the house for Sarah and her daughter, Irma, and her daughter's husband, William C. Hunt. The house extensively incorporated elements from the family's former home. The house faces south onto Courtlandt Place. The lot includes the main house, a green front lawn with mature trees and a two-story, three-car garage in the rear.

Sarah Brashear Jones' father, Isaac W. Brashear, was among the early settlers in Texas in 1839. His success as a state senator and in land speculation gave prominence to the Brashear family. In 1875, Sarah married Colonel James W. Jones, a well-respected attorney, who also served in the Texas senate.

In 1893, Colonel and Mrs. Jones built a grand Victorian residence (J. W. Jones House) on Main Street. In 1915, the widow Sarah Brashear Jones bought the lot at #24 Courtlandt Place next door to her son Murray B. Jones at #22. Sarah requested that Alfred Finn design the new house using as much of the interior as possible from the family's Victorian house.

Finn incorporated the fine Victorian parts of the J. W. Jones House into the post-WWI Jones-Hunt House to create a unique residence and garage which cohesively melds the best qualities of two very different design eras. Kept in the family until 1989, the Jones-Hunt House was home to five generations of the descendants of Isaac W. Brashear.

IV. DOCUMENTATION

¹ “Evolution of Main Street,” Houston Scrapbooks, Vol. 27, p. 91. Texas Local History Department/Houston Public Library

² Houston History.com, 172 Years of Historic Houston – Our Legacy – Boomtown, <http://houstonhistory.com/legacy/history6s.htm> 5-28-09

³ Houston Metropolitan Research Center, Urbanland Real Estate, Baker-Jones House, Courtlandt Place File

⁴ Houston Metropolitan Research Center – Alfred C. Finn Archives

⁵ National Register of Historic Places, Local nomination, February 26, 1979, Marie D. Landon, Historian

⁶ History of Texas; Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Company (author/publisher), 1895, p. 471

⁷ New Encyclopedia of Texas, Ellis A. Davis, Edwin H. Grobe, 1926, Volume 2. p. 739.

⁸ Looscan, Adele B., “HARRIS COUNTY, 1822-1845”, Volume 019, Number 1, Southwestern Historical Quarterly Online, Page 37 – 64. 5-28-09
http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/publications/journals/shq/online/v019/n1/article_4_print.html. 5-28-09

⁹ Statement, of the Expenses of the Convention of Texas, convened at the city of Austin, July 4th, 1845, -- and adjourned on the 28th of August, 1845. Avalon Project – Ordinance of the Convention of Texas, July 4, 1845

¹⁰ First Texas Legislature – Wikipedia. Members, Senate, District 10, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Texas_Legislature, 5-28-09

¹¹ BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY of the TEXAN CONVENTIONS and CONGRESS, Published by Book Exchange, Inc., Austin, Texas. p. 56

¹² Stephen W. Perkins – Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stephen_W._Perkins, 5-28-09

¹³ History of Texas, p. 471

¹⁴ New Encyclopedia of Texas, p. 739.
Compiled Service Record of James W. Jones, Co H, 14th Tennessee Infantry, at Footnote .com
Units of the Confederate Army, Joseph Crute, Jr, Olde Soldier Books, Inc, 1987, p. 288.

¹⁵ 1870 census, District 12, Clarksville, Montgomery, Tennessee (M593-1551-400A): James Jones, age 25, b. in KY, attorney.

¹⁶ *Handbook of Texas Online*, <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/HH/hvhab.html>, 5-28-09

¹⁷ New Encyclopedia of Texas, p. 739. The *Galveston Daily News*, Nov. 25, 1875, also congratulates “Colonel Jones” on his marriage. No source has been yet found to explain when or how he acquired this title.

¹⁸ Houston City Directory, 1877

¹⁹ Houston’s Forgotten Heritage, Dorothy Knox Howe Houghton, Barrie M. Scardino, Sadie Gwin Blackburn, Katherine S. Howe, Rice University Press, 1991, Chapter 2 footnote, p. 179

²⁰ New Encyclopedia of Texas, p. 739

²¹ Eighteenth Texas Legislature – Wikipedia. Member, Senate, District 9, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eighteenth_Texas_Legislature, 5-28-09

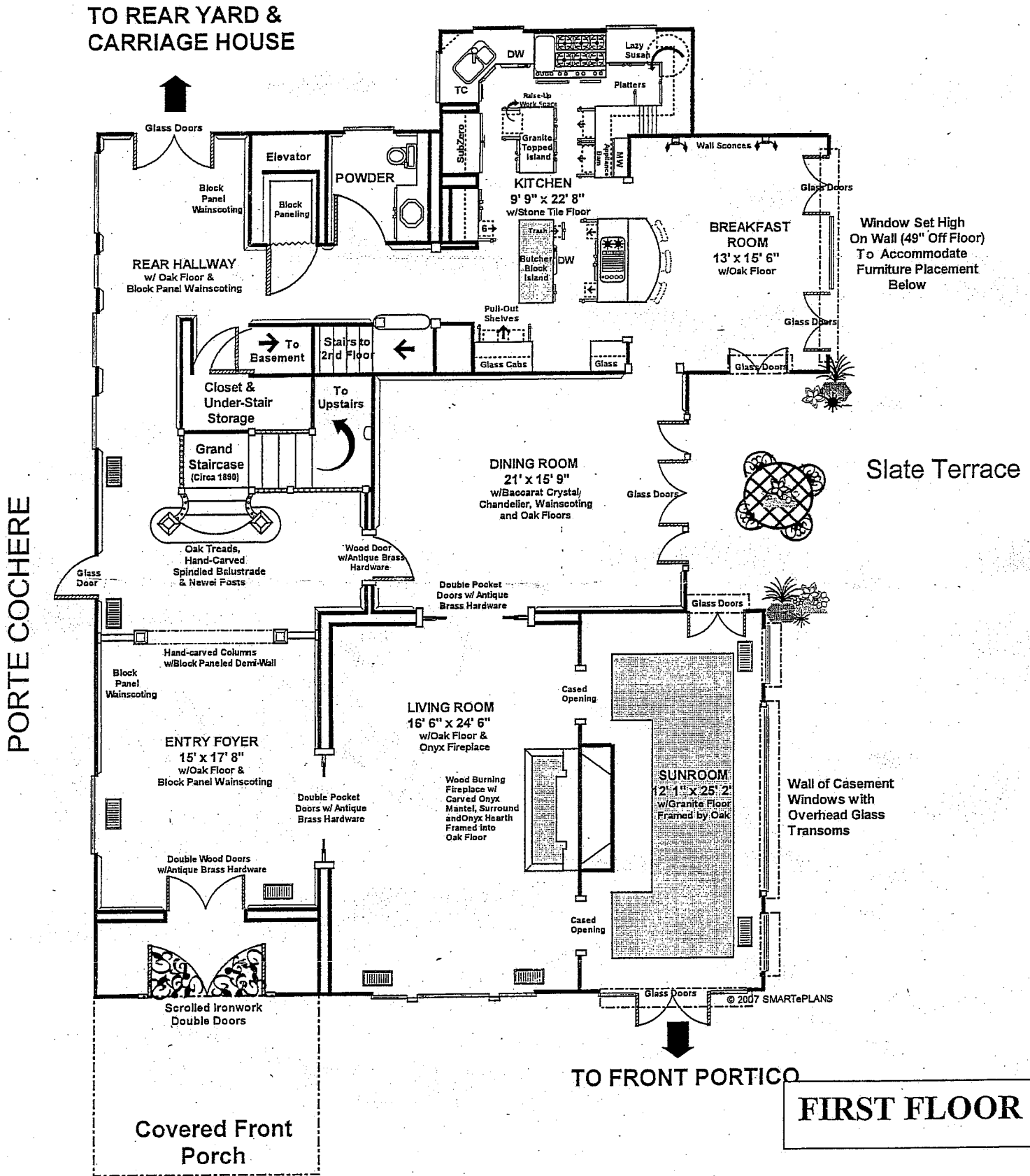
²² Houston Heights Association, <http://www.houstonheights.org/photos.htm>, 5-28-2009

²³ New Encyclopedia of Texas, p. 739

- ²⁴ Houston Metropolitan Research Center – J. W. Jones File
- ²⁵ Houston's Forgotten Heritage, Dorothy Knox Howe Houghton, Barrie M. Scardino, Sadie Gwin Blackburn, Katherine S. Howe, Rice University Press, 1991, Chapter 2. p. 92
- ²⁶ New Encyclopedia of Texas, p. 739
- ²⁷ Jennifer Lawrence, "Courtlandt Place: An Inner-city Success," *Texas Homes* (Jan. 1983)
- ²⁸ Houston Metropolitan Research Center - "Suburbs of Houston", *Key to the City* (1908), Courtlandt Place File
- ²⁹ *Handbook of Texas Online* , <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/FF/ffi32.html>, 5-28-09
- ³⁰ *A Houston Legacy*, Marie Phelps McAshan, Edited by Mary Jo Bell, Hutchins House, distributed by Gulf Publishing Co., 1985, p. 115
- ³¹ Houston Metropolitan Research Center, Alfred C. Finn archives, Original architectural plans/drawings for Mrs. J. W. (Sarah Brashear) Jones, #24 Courtlandt Place
- ³² "Courtlandt Place has preserved city's suburbs of bygone years," *Houston Chronicle*, Mark Stansbury, October, 1982
- ³³ *Houston Architectural Guide: American Institute of Architects Houston*, Stephen Fox, edited by Nancy Hadley, 1990, p. 71
- ³⁴ Houston Metropolitan Research Center – Alfred C. Finn Papers MSS 0019 - Plumbing Specifications for A Two Story Frame and Brick Veneer Residence and Garage Located in Courtlandt Place, Houston, Texas for Mrs. S. B. Jones, Job No. 231, Alfred C. Finn, Architect, May 15, 1920
- ³⁵ New Encyclopedia of Texas, p. 739
- ³⁶ A Chronicle of River Oaks Country Club, W. C. "Willy" Hunt, Gulf Publishing Co., 1991, p. 58
- ³⁷ A Chronicle of River Oaks Country Club, p. 58
- ³⁸ USGA Journal and Turf Management, Necrology, July, 1955, p. 4

24 Courtlandt Place – Amenities & Printable Floor Plan

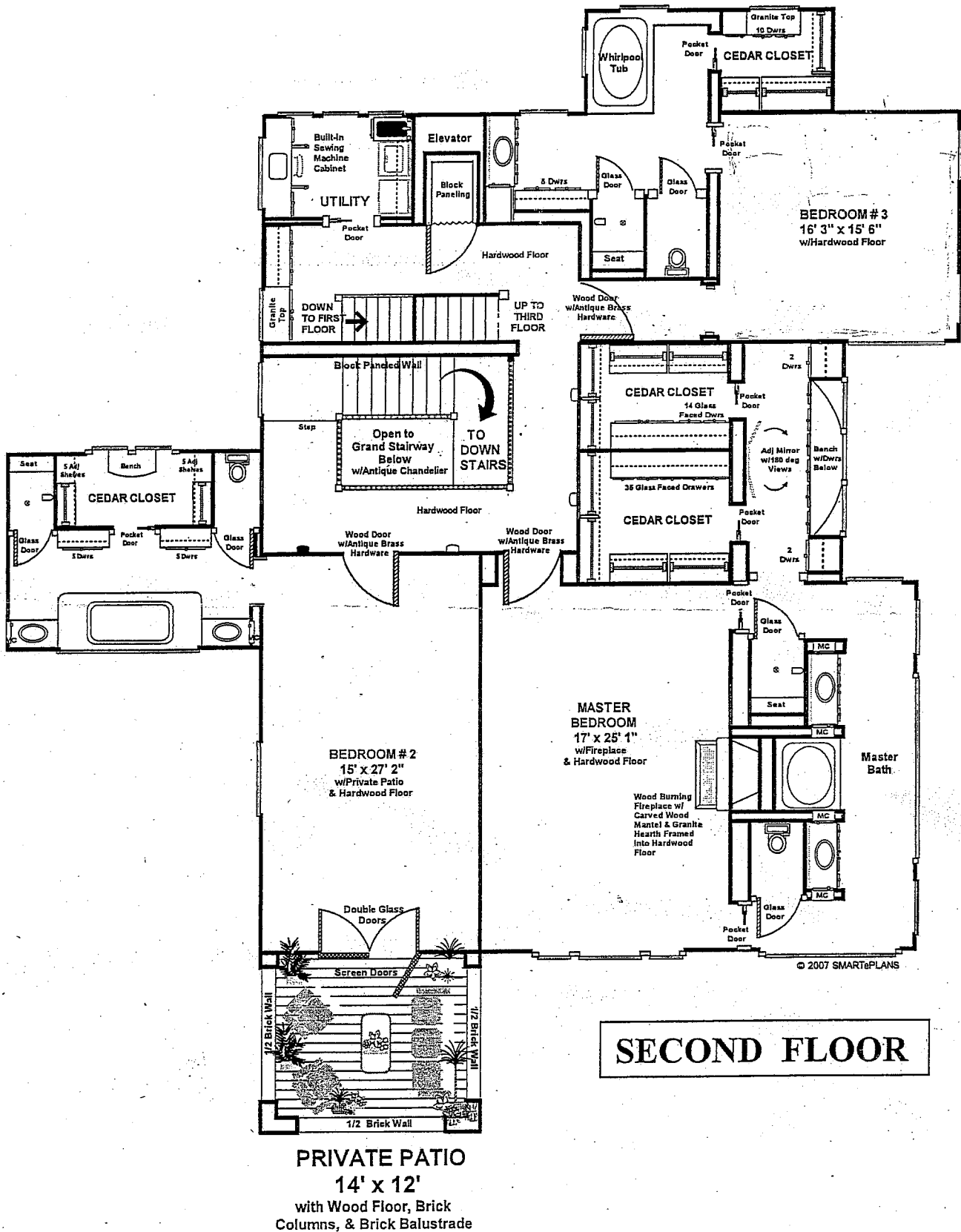
GO TO: [Floor Plan](#)



Information such as measurements, square footage and descriptions of materials, fixtures, or other components of the improvements may not be accurate and should not be relied upon, but should be independently verified by Buyer prior to purchase.

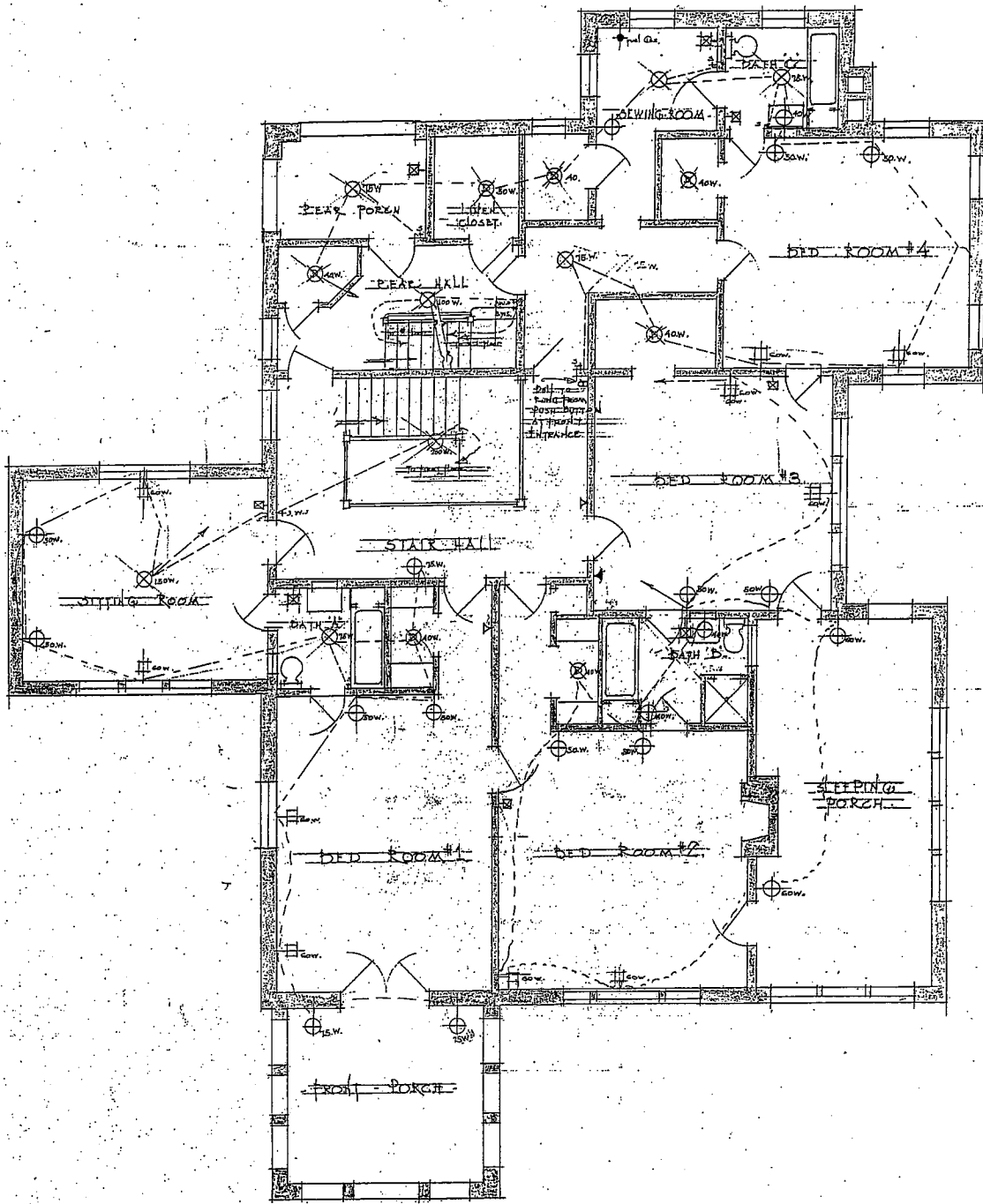
24 Courtlandt Place – Amenities & Printable Floor Plan

GO TO: [Floor Plan](#)



SECOND FLOOR

Information such as measurements, square footage and descriptions of materials, fixtures, or other components of the improvements may not be accurate and should not be relied upon, but should be independently verified by Buyer prior to purchase.



NOTE: GATE FOR ELEC.
 WORK TO BE DONE IN
 THESE DEPARTMENTS
 DESIGNED BY DEANEY
 OUTLETS ON THIS FLOOR

SECOND FLOOR PLAN
 Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

ELECTRIC WIRING	
RESIDENCE OF	
MRS. S. D. JONES	
HOUSTON, TEXAS	
APPROVED BY	DATE
202 POST OFFICE BLDG. HOUSTON, TEX.	1/10
JOB # 231	DATE: MAY 15, 1920

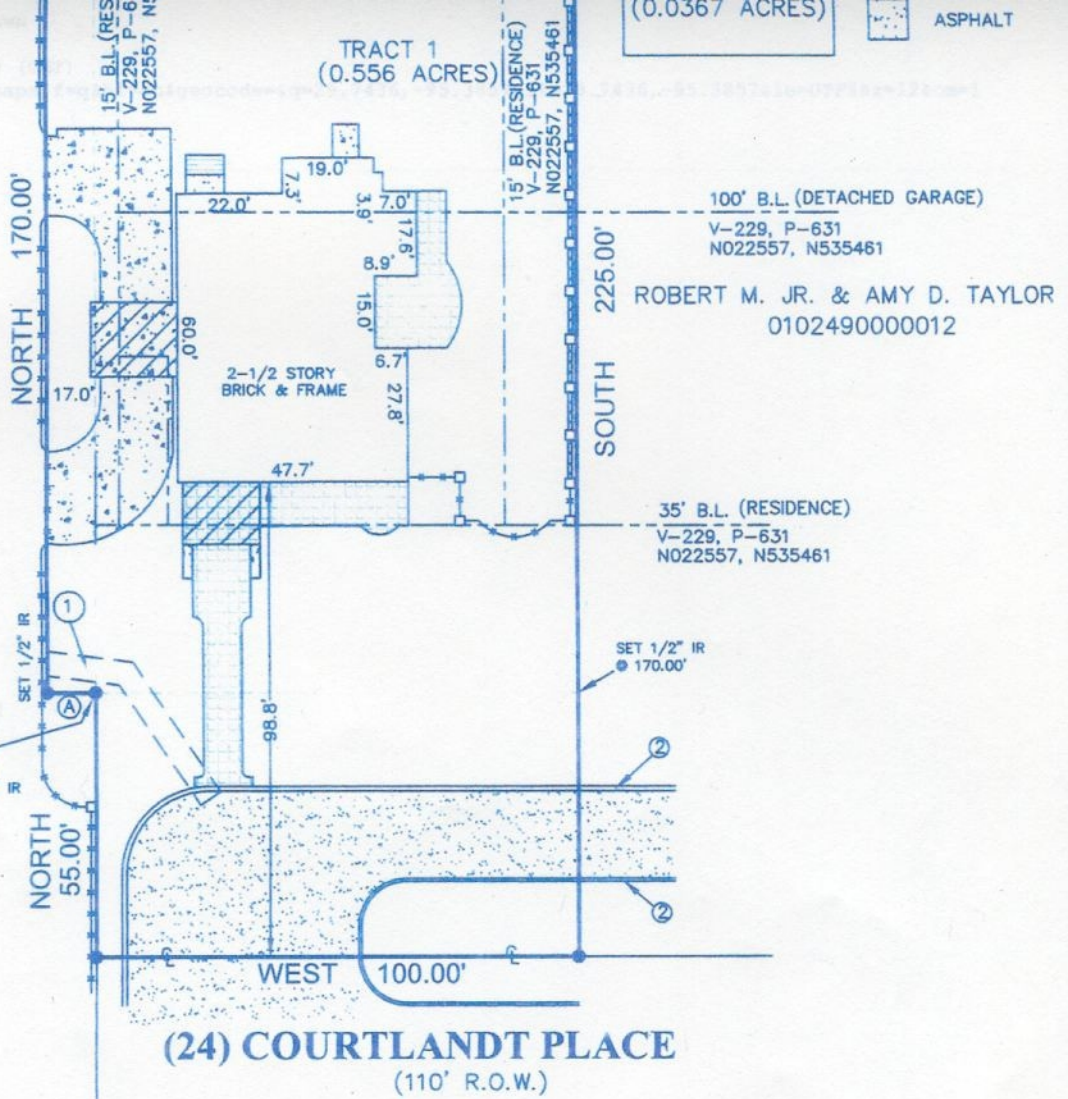
SCALE
1"=40'

(0.0367 ACRES)

ASPHALT

TRACT 1
(0.556 ACRES)

TAFT STREET
(VARIABLE R.O.W.)



- (A) = WEST 10.00'
- (B) = NORTH 16.00'
- (C) = SOUTH 16.00'
- (D) = WEST 110.00'

- ① = PRIVATE STORM SEW
ESMT CCF#U912696
- ② = CONCRETE CURB

ORIGINAL LOT LINE

(24) COURTLANDT PLACE
(110' R.O.W.)

CHARLES L. & NATHALIE K. ROFF
U-370836

This property is located within the City of Houston or within its extra territorial jurisdiction (within 5 miles of the city limits but outside another municipality) it is subject to the terms, conditions and provisions of City of Houston Ordinance #85-1878, pertaining to among other things the platting and replatting of real property and to the establishment of building lines (25 feet along major thoroughfares and 10 feet along other streets). A certified copy of said ordinance was filed for record on August 1, 1991, under Harris County Clerk's File Number N-253886.

- NOTE: RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS AS RECORDED IN V-2, P-26, MR, V-229, P-631, V-354, P-274, DR, CF N022557, N523795, N535461, N565466, N751689.
- NOTE: A CONSENT TO ENCROACH BY RELIANT AS RECORDED IN CF U835999.
- NOTE: A PRIVATE STORM SEWER EASEMENT AS RECORDED IN CF U912696.
- NOTE: A FIRE LANE EASEMENT AS RECORDED IN CF H489974.

BUYER	MICHAEL A. HEIM AND PATRICIA N. HEIM	PROPERTY ADDRESS	24 COURTLANDT PLACE
-------	---	------------------	----------------------------

DESCRIBED PROPERTY

TRACT 1: A TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND CONTAINING 0.556 ACRES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS, AND BEING LOT 13, COURTLANDT PLACE, ACCORDING TO THE MAP OR PLAT THEREOF RECORDED IN VOLUME 2, PAGE 26 OF THE MAP RECORDS OF HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS, AND A 10 FOOT STRIP OF LAND WEST OF AND ADJACENT THERETO, FORMERLY A PART OF TAFT STREET, BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED IN A DEED FROM COURTLANDT ASSOCIATION AS REFLECTED BY VOLUME 459, PAGE 403 OF THE DEED RECORDS TOGETHER WITH A TRACT OF LAND 55 FEET WIDE, LOCATED SOUTH OF AND ADJACENT TO LOT 13, BY VIRTUE OF A QUIT CLAIM DEED FROM THE CITY OF HOUSTON AS REFLECTED UNDER COUNTY CLERK'S FILE NO. H-489974 OF REAL PROPERTY RECORDS OF HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS, SAID SOUTHERLY TRACT IF LAND BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED BY METES AND BOUNDS AS ATTACHED.

TRACT 2: A TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND CONTAINING 0.0367 ACRES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS, FORMERLY A BACK ALLEY, APPROXIMATELY 16 FEET IN WIDTH, LOCATED IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO AND NORTH OF THE TRACT CONVEYED TO RODNEY V. STEINBURG AND M. LUCIA PRIETO BY INSTRUMENT RECORDED IN THE REAL PROPERTY RECORDS OF HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS UNDER HARRIS COUNTY CLERK'S FILE NO. N464829, SAID TRACT BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED BY METES AND BOUNDS AS ATTACHED.



I do hereby certify that this survey was this day made on the ground of the property legally described hereon, (or on the attached sheet), is correct, and there are no encroachments except as shown, and was done by me or under my supervision, and conforms to or exceeds the current standards as adopted by the Texas Board of Professional Land Surveying.

H.T. Weber
Registered Professional Land Surveyor
Texas Registration No. 4101

SUBJECT PROPERTY DOES NOT LIE IN A F.I.A. DESIGNATED FLOOD ZONE AS PER FLOOD MAP NO:
480296 48201C 0860 L 6-18-07 ZONE X

INVOICE#	43405	JOB#	8-475-07
G.F.#	2624002742	DATE	8-22-07

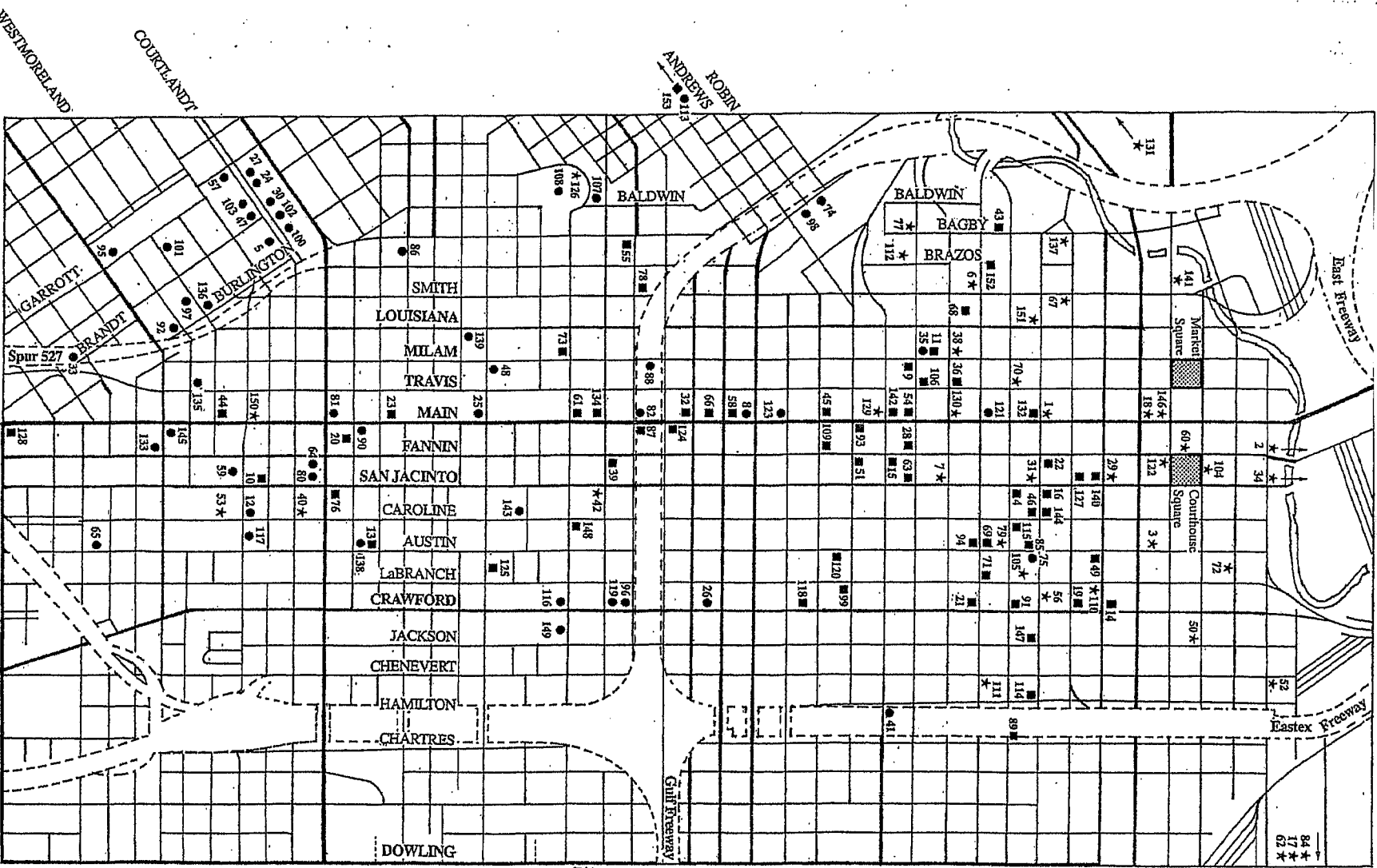
NOTES

- ALL BEARINGS ARE PER PLAT, DEED, OR AS ASSUMED
- THIS SURVEY IS CERTIFIED FOR THIS TRANSACTION ONLY. IT IS NOT TRANSFERABLE TO ADDITIONAL INSTITUTIONS OR SUBSEQUENT OWNERS.
- SUBJECT TO ANY AND ALL RECORDED AND UNRECORDED EASEMENTS.
- FLOOD INFORMATION IS BASED ON GRAPHIC PLOTTING ONLY, DUE TO INHERENT INACCURACIES ON FEMA MAPS. WE CANNOT ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR EXACT DETERMINATION.
- THERE ARE NO NATURAL DRAINAGE COURSES ON THIS PROPERTY.

OFFICE	CD
DRAFTING	GMR
FINAL CHECK	SMF

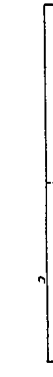
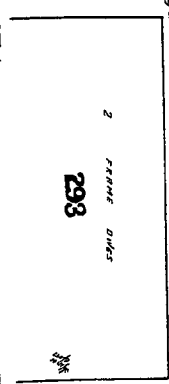
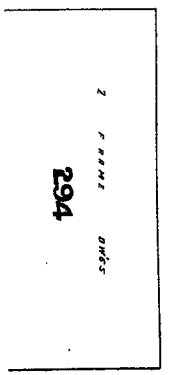
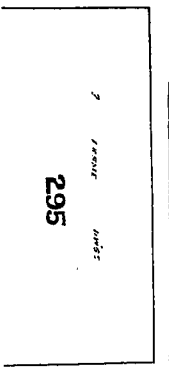
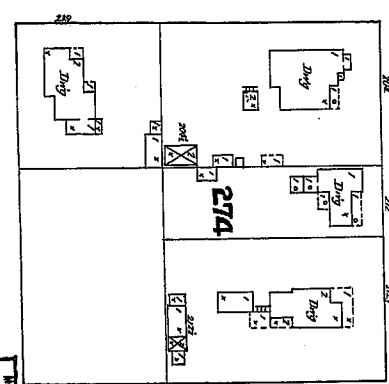
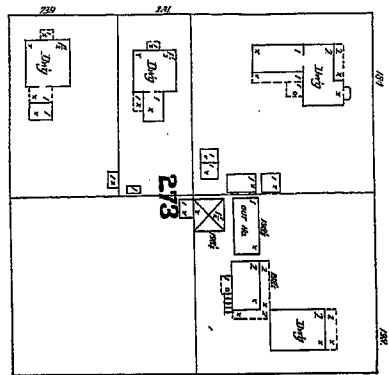
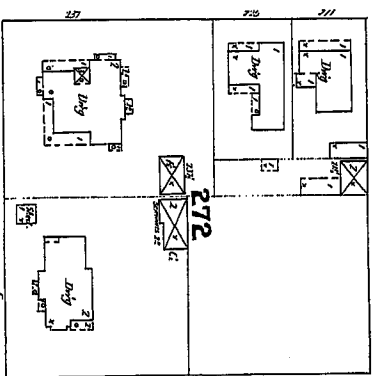
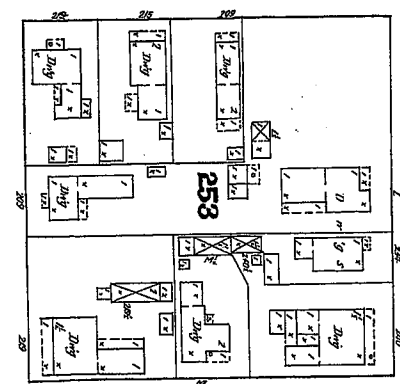
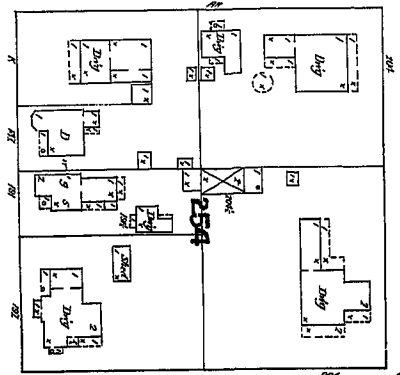
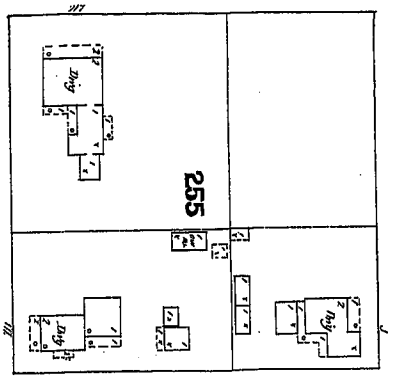
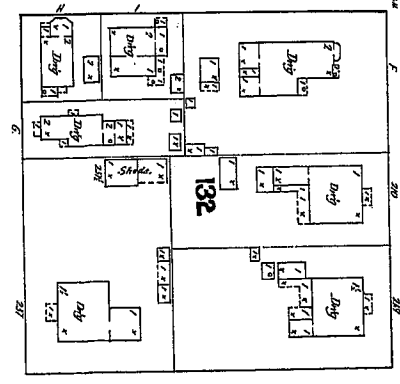
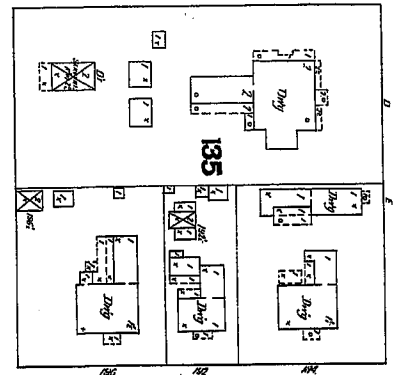
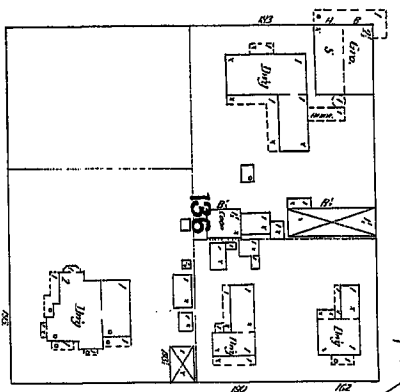
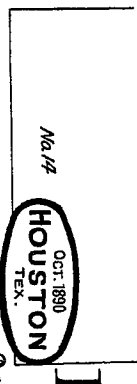
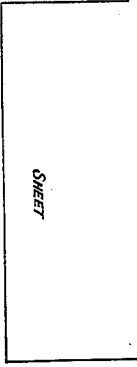
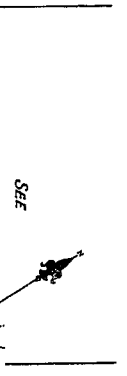
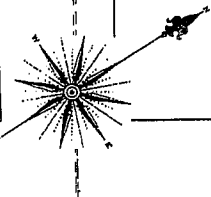
SURVEY *INC.*
P.O. BOX 2543 • ALVIN, TX 77512
(281)393-1382 • Fax(281)393-1383

Map #1 of Early Houston Streets



- RUNNELS
- COMMERCE
- FRANKLIN
- CONGRESS
- PRUSTON
- PRAIRIE
- TEXAS
- CAPITOL
- RUSK
- WALKER
- MCGONNERY
- LAMAR
- DALLAS
- POLK
- CLAY
- BELL
- PEASE
- JEFFERSON
- CALHOUN
- PIERCE
- GRAY
- WEBSTER
- HADLEY
- MCGILHENNY
- MCGOWEN
- DENNIS
- TUAM
- ANITA
- ELGIN
- HOLMAN
- BERRY
- WINBERN
- ALABAMA
- TRUXILLO
- NORTH
- WHEELER

Map Design: James L. Glass



MAIN

FANNIN

DALLAS

SAN JACINTO

CAROLINE

MCKINNEY

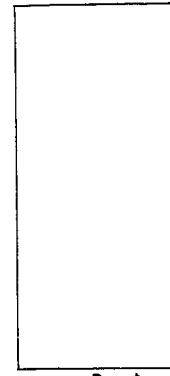
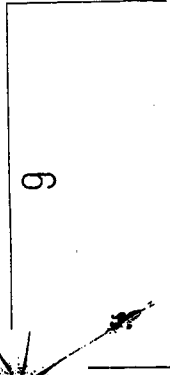
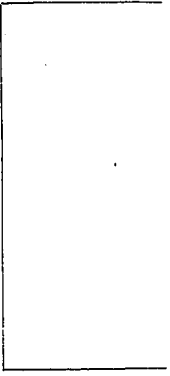
LAMAR

POLK

No. 14

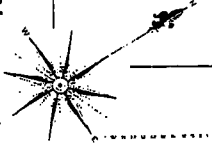
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Oct. 1890

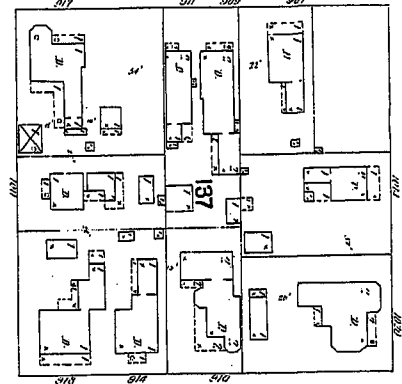


WALKER AV.

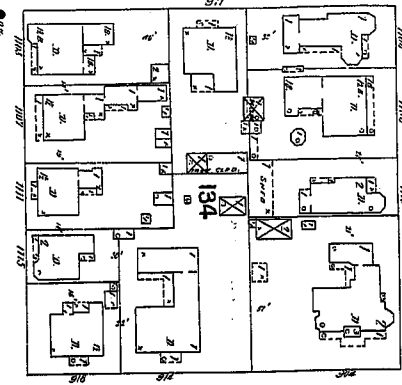
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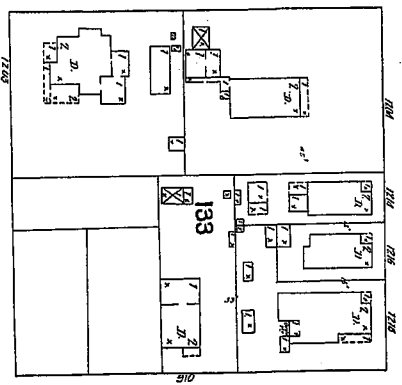
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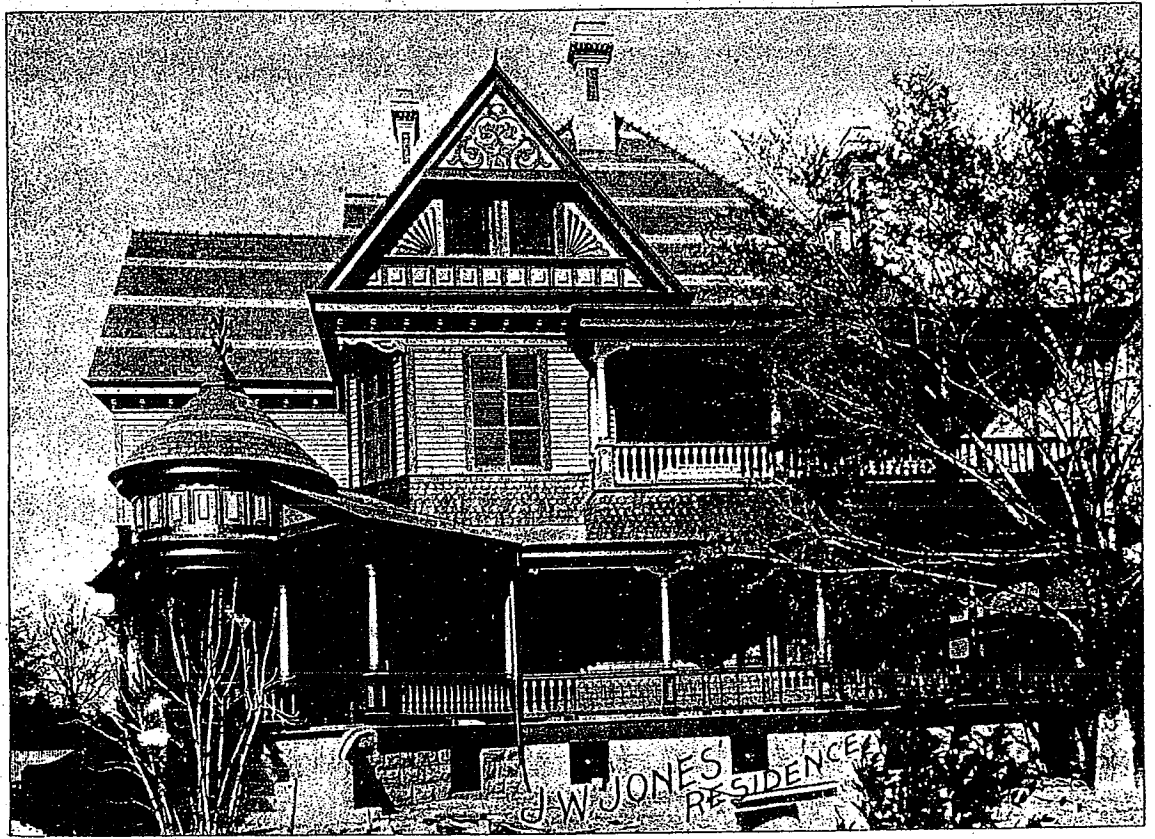


GARVEL PRV'D.



G.W. PIPE.





1119 Main St. Houston

Houston Illustrated 1893

by Houston Daily Herald

With Coyle & Co., Printers

1893

House; Mr. James W. Jones - 1117 Main corner of Dallas
1894

Texas Room / HPL

HARC Photo Collection, MS 114-811

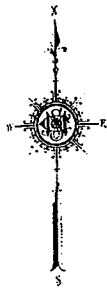
Ann Kelsey 10-4-85



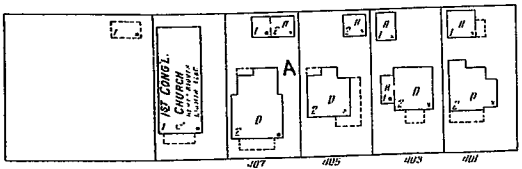
RESIDENCE OF MR. J. W. JONES.

MS 114-811

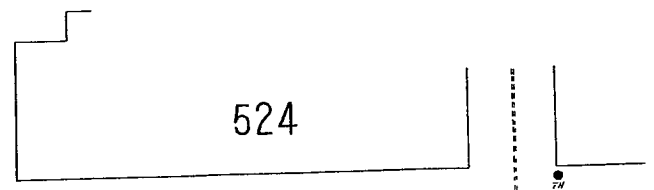
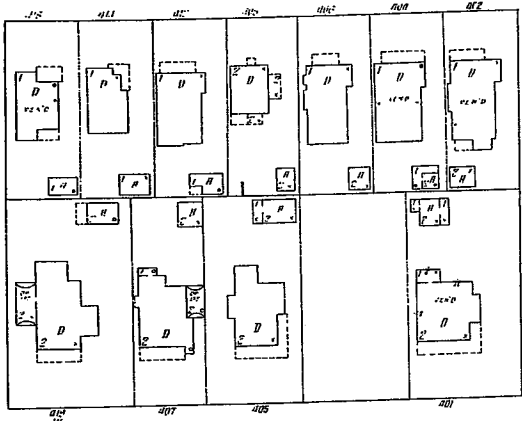
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543
(11-132)



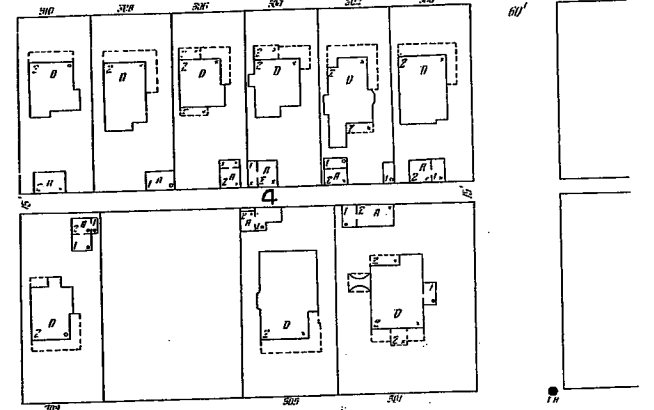
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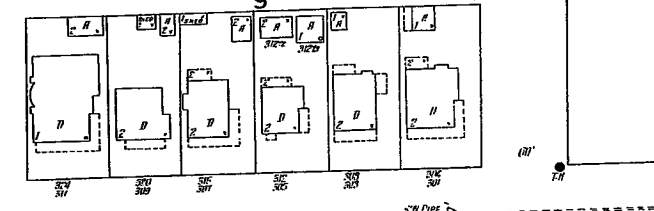
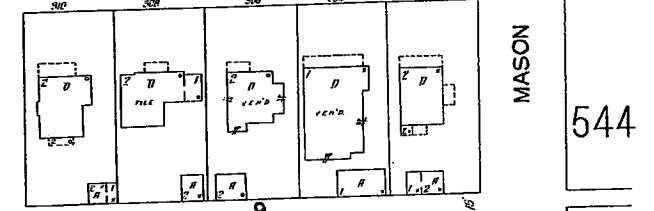
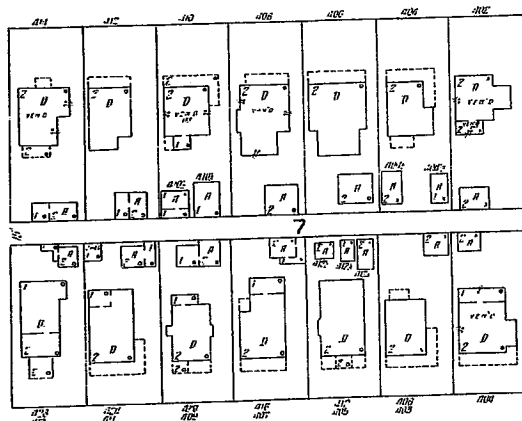
STRATFORD



AV. 77°

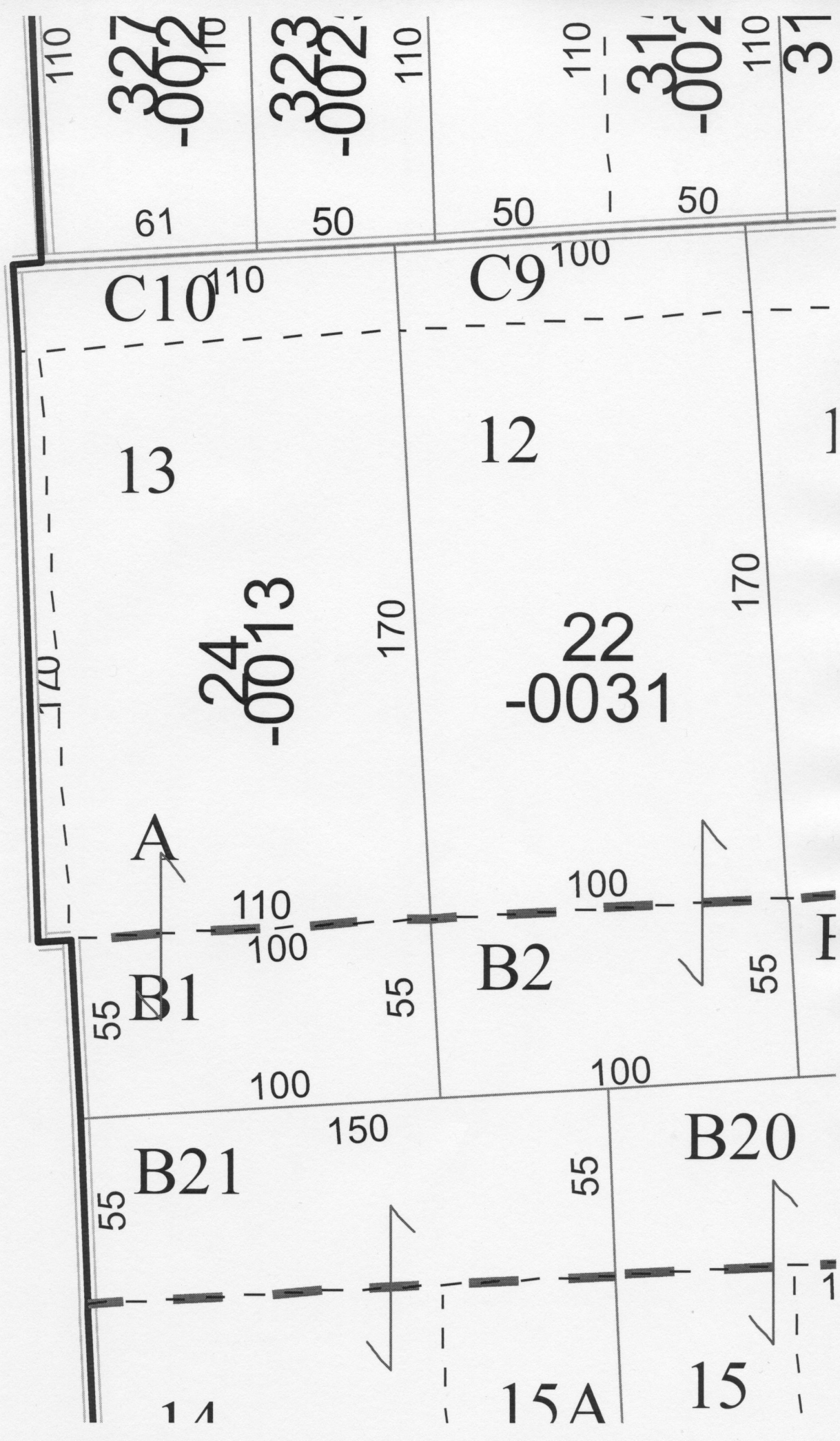


AVONDALE



TAFT STREET

31.25
-0015
68.61
31.25
12A
88.72
5 21.4
-0024
C.91
/S.61
9
50
-0024



Jones-Hunt House
24 Courtlandt Place, Houston, Texas 77006

Legal Description

Tract 1: A tract or parcel of land containing 0.556 acres of land, more or less, and being lot 13. Courtlandt Place, according to the map or plat thereof recorded in Volume 2, Page 16 of the Map Records of Harris County, Texas, and a 10 foot strip of land west of and adjacent thereto, formerly a part of Taft Street, being more particularly described in a deed from Courtlandt Association as reflected by Volume 459, Page 403 of the Deed Records together with a tract of land 55 feet wide, located south of and adjacent to Lot 13, by virtue of a quit claim deed from the City of Houston as reflected under County Clerk's File No. H-489974 of Real Property Records of Harris County, Texas, said southerly tract of land being more particularly described by metes and bounds as attached.

Tract 2: A tract or parcel of land containing 0.0367 acres of land, more or less, formerly a back alley, approximately 16 feet in width, located immediately adjacent to and north of the tract conveyed to Rodney V. Steinburg and M. Lucia Prieto by instrument recorded in the Real Property Records of Harris County, Texas under Harris County Clerk's File No. N464829. said tract being more particularly described by metes and bounds as attached.

Authorization for Recorded Texas Historic Landmark Designation

Property considered for designation:

Name of House, Address of House, Name of County, Texas:

Jones-Hunt House, 24 Courtlandt Place, Houston, Harris

County

Legal Description (Lot and Block or Metes and Bounds):

LT 13 & TRS A B1 & C10 Courtlandt Place

The Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) designation is awarded to historic structures deemed worthy of preservation for their architectural integrity and historical associations. Authorized by the Texas Legislature under Texas Government Code, Chapter 442, RTHL is the highest honor the state can bestow on historic structures in Texas. Designated properties are afforded a measure of legal protection and become part of the recorded history of the state's built environment.

Benefits of the RTHL designation:

- Recognition that a property is of local, regional or state significance.
- Protection for up to 90 days from exterior alterations, including demolition or relocation.
- Ad valorem tax exemptions, where granted by local taxing authorities.
- Inclusion in the Texas Historic Sites Atlas.
- Technical preservation assistance through the THC.

Responsibility of the property owner under the RTHL provision, as noted in Texas Government Code, Chapter 442.006 (f):

A person may not damage the historical or architectural integrity of a structure the commission has designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark without notifying the commission at least 60 days before the date on which the action causing the damage is to begin. After receiving the notice, the commission may waive the waiting period or, if the commission determines that a longer period will enhance the chance for preservation, it may require an additional waiting period of not longer than 30 days. On the expiration of the time limits imposed by this section, the person may proceed, but must proceed not later than the 180th day after the date on which notice was given or the notice is considered to have expired.

Additionally:

- The designation requires the public display of the Recorded Texas Historic Landmark marker. The marker is the property of the State of Texas and may not be removed or relocated without the prior permission of the Texas Historical Commission.
- RTHL status is a permanent designation which is retained with the property even upon transfer of ownership. Only the Texas Historical Commission may remove the designation.
- Structures designated as RTHLs do not have to be open to the public, but the marker must be accessible to the public.
- RTHL designation does not imply eligibility for federal tax incentives for rehabilitation.

I, the property owner or legal administrator of the property noted herein, signify below that I have read the information regarding Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks and that I voluntarily seek the designation for the property. I further promise to comply with the provision noted in the Texas Government Code.

Name (print) _____

Pat (and Mike) Heim

Ma Heim

Mailing address: _____

24 Courtlandt Place

City, state, zip: _____

Houston, TX 77006

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