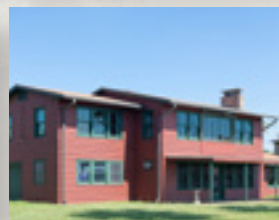
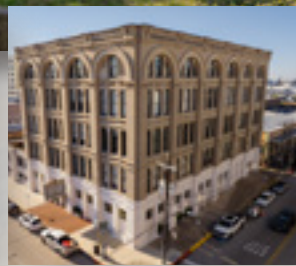
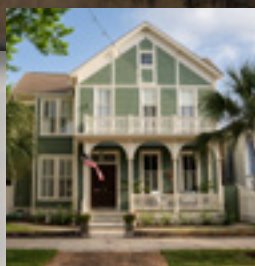
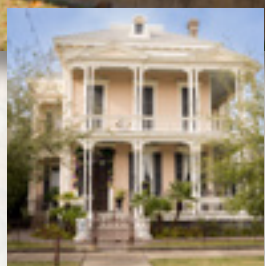


GALVESTON HISTORIC HOMES TOUR

MAY 3-4 & 10-11, 2025

COMMEMORATING THE 125TH
ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT STORM
OF 1900 (AND GREAT FIRE OF 1885)



TOUR CATALOG

51ST ANNUAL GALVESTON HISTORIC HOMES TOUR

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Researched and written by
W. Dwayne Jones, PhD,
and Jami Durham.

Interior and exterior home photography by
Greenwalt Productions, except for the 1948
Marshall Family Fishing Camp (courtesy Paul
Hester).

Layout and design by Will Wright.

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PO Box 149, Galveston, TX 77553

ABOUT GALVESTON HISTORICAL FOUNDATION

Galveston Historical Foundation (GHF) was formed as the Historical Society of Galveston in 1871 and merged with a new organization formed in 1954 as a non-profit entity devoted to historic preservation and history in Galveston County. Over the last sixty years, GHF has expanded its mission to encompass community redevelopment, historic preservation advocacy, maritime preservation, coastal resiliency and stewardship of historic properties. GHF embraces a broader vision of history and architecture that encompasses advancements in environmental and natural sciences and their intersection with historic buildings and coastal life. Today, we conceive of history as an engaging story of individual lives and experiences on Galveston Island from the 19th century to the present day. **Visit galvestonhistory.org for more information!**



WELCOME BY DWAYNE JONES, PHD - GHF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



The 2025 Galveston Historic Homes Tour marks the anniversary of two important events in our history: the catastrophic 1885 fire and the 1900 Storm. While fires are an unfortunate part of many urban histories, the 1900 Storm denotes a significant change in Galveston that is still part of our daily stories.

A number of the houses are "storm survivors" and carry distinctive plaques first issued by GHF in 1999 in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary. The markers are a unusual local program that continues today and have become prized additions to the exteriors of many houses. Contrary to some historians, Galveston was not destroyed in the 1900 Storm but the loss of lives (some 8000 to 12,000) and the damage to property was extensive. As we remember the storm this year we continue to embrace the resilience of the people of Galveston.

The November 13, 1885, fire originated from an ironworks business on the Strand and covered some 100 blocks through the East End neighborhood south towards the beach. An estimated 500 houses burned to the ground over forty blocks. The fire changed how the city managed new construction with a designated a "fire district" downtown and new buildings to be constructed of brick with slate roofs. New residences in the burned district began quickly following the fire with a number of contractors and architects moving to the island overseeing the construction. Some of the houses on tour are post 1885 fire and also 1900 Storm survivors.

We are excited to offer some new preservation projects on tour as well. The 1886 bordello is the last of the former "red light" district properties. New owners are beginning a restoration. The Marshall Fishing Camp introduces the preservation of an often-ignored building type in Galveston. GHF is overseeing this project to explore approaches to adapting a house for coastal living.

Enjoy our lineup of houses this year and be sure to engage our staff, board members, and volunteers in each of the houses you visit for the 51st annual Homes Tour.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Dwayne Jones". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

THE 1900 STORM

At the dawn of the twentieth century, Galveston was a thriving, sophisticated community. Its deep-water harbor and port, the only one of its kind in Texas, was the leading exporter of a number of commodities, especially cotton. The booming economy funded fanciful, elaborate architecture, grand social events, and the most up-to-date conveniences available. The oncoming 1900 Storm would change that.



For all its advantages, the island city was in a precarious position. It was extremely vulnerable to the ocean waters. Before 1900, the highest point of elevation was not quite nine feet above sea level. Despite the obvious danger, Galvestonians had grown complacent in their city. It had been many years since a severe storm ravaged the city. The rising tides, known locally as “overflows,” provided excitement rather than fear.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1900

The morning of September 8 dawned with little fanfare in Galveston. Families went about their daily business, paying little attention to the downpours falling over the city. The heavy rains were part of a hurricane, but most Galvestonians were not alarmed. Tropical storms struck fairly regularly, although it had been many years since an intense storm had struck the island city.

The might of this particular storm proved to be dangerous and deadly. By early afternoon, citizens grew nervous about the weather. The tide rose rapidly, and the wind increased at an alarming rate. By mid-afternoon, much of the city was underwater. From the early evening until midnight, the city of Galveston bore the brunt of the hurricane. It is estimated that winds reached more than 120 mph, with a storm surge of almost sixteen feet, reducing 3,600 structures to rubble. In the neighborhoods located closest to the beach, entire blocks were swept clean.

The following morning, survivors woke to a calm, beautiful sea, giving little evidence of the havoc wrought hours earlier. The damage was massive. Almost every family was touched by the loss of a loved one or friend. Most victims drowned in the waters or were pinned under debris. At least 6,000 people perished from a pre-storm population of 37,700. Financial losses were estimated at a staggering \$30,000,000. In terms of loss of life, the 1900 Storm is the worst natural disaster experienced in the United States to date.

In the days following the storm, the citizens of Galveston began the formidable undertaking of cleaning up and rebuilding their city. A particularly horrible task was the disposal of thousands of bodies of those who had perished. After burial at sea failed and bodies began returning to shore, the citizenry



resorted to cremating bodies in pyres located throughout the city.

GRADE-RAISING AND THE SEAWALL

A 17-foot seawall was built to protect Galveston from future devastating storm surges. As a further precaution, the level of the city was raised to protect the city from flooding. The construction of the Seawall is the largest civil-engineering project in U.S. history. The Seawall proved its worth when the 1915 hurricane struck. Although it,

too, caused a great deal of destruction, only 11 people perished within the city limits. The development of the Seawall would eventually lead to a renewed focus of beachside tourism that Galveston would become synonymous with since.

The 1900 Storm has endured as one of Galveston's most defining moments and has inspired numerous songs, books, and personal connections through family history.



23rd and Avenue P



19th and Avenue O



The Galveston Fire of 1885 began at the Vulcan factory on the corner of Strand and 16th on Friday, November 13, 1885. A north wind fanned the flames in a southwesterly direction, and before the flames could be extinguished, the fire had decimated 40 city blocks, destroyed 500+ buildings, and left 1500 people homeless.

There were, however, no fatalities caused by the fire, but one man died afterward when, on the site of his burned-out house, the remains of his chimney fell on him. After the fire, slate roofs were required within the city limits to reduce the spread of flames from house to house. These slate roof tiles turned out to be fatal projectiles during the 1900 Storm and were later banned.



1892 BISHOP'S PALACE



Our story is part of the history of Texas. It can be part of yours as well.
Welcome to historic Galveston Island.
Visit www.galvestonhistory.org for events, attractions, preservation initiatives, and more.

1877 TALL SHIP ELISSA





Plein Air Southwest GALVESTON

PAINTING COMPETITION & SHOW TEXAS



PLEIN AIR SOUTHWEST - SATURDAY, MAY 10

1859 ASHTON VILLA, 2328 BROADWAY

.....

Join us for the 2025 Plein Air Southwest exhibit at the 1859 Ashton Villa. The juried artists will fill the ball room with paintings produced during the week. There will be over 250 examples of Galveston Island as seen by the artists. Proceeds from the sale of art

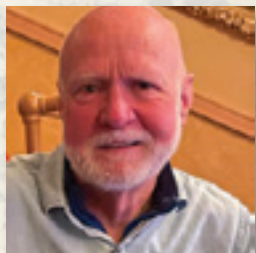
benefit Galveston Historical Foundation. **Stop by 2328 Broadway from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturday, May 10th, to purchase paintings, enjoy painting demos, visits with the artists, and more!**

ABOUT THE OUTDOOR PAINTERS SOCIETY

OUTDOORPAINTERSOCIETY.COM

.....

The Outdoor Painters Society was formed in 1996 with nine charter members. The goal was to create opportunities and incentive for artists of like mind to come together and paint en plein air (outside in the open air). Now a nationally known plein air artist's organization with an annual average membership of around 350 members continues to grow. About 75% of OPS members reside in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado. The membership is 'without borders' and includes artists all across the country from the eastern seaboard to the west coast. There are 8-9 scheduled paint-outs each year with the outings ranging from one to five days. Locations vary all around Texas including Big Bend National Park, Palo Duro Canyon, and small towns such as Glen Rose and Mineola. The premier juried "members only" annual event known as Plein Air Southwest attracts national attention, elite artists, savvy collectors, decorators and locals who just enjoy art.



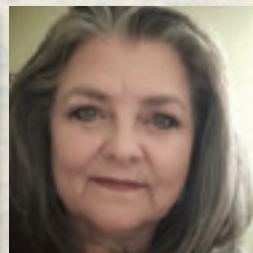
Tom Afflerbach
Austin, TX
samialiart.com



Sami Ali
Anchorage, AK
samialiart.com



Liz Bonham
Keller, TX
lizbonham.com



Beverly Boren
Trophy Club, TX
bevborn.blogspot.com



Jim Bragg
Kemah, TX
jimbragg.net



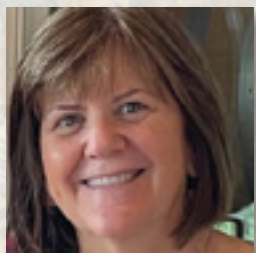
Kent Brewer
Waxahachie, TX
brewerfineart.com



Kyrstal Brown
Spring, TX
krystalbrownfineart.com



J.C. Burleson
Portland, OR
jcburlesonartist.com



Michele Choate
Leander, TX



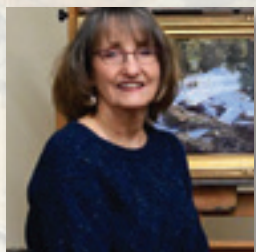
Randall Cogburn
Austin, TX
randallcogburn.com



Sara Beth Fair
Huntsville, AR
sarabethfair.com



Shaun Frankfurt
Tulsa, OK
shaunfrankfurt.com



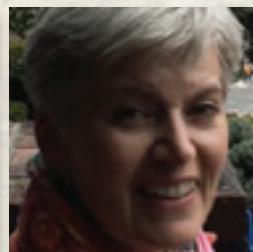
Kaye Franklin
Graham, TX
kfranklinstudio.com



Stephen Gary Frisk
Richmond, TX
garyfriskart.com



Frank Gabriel
Austin, TX
frank-gabriel.com



Carla Gauthier
Houston, TX
carlagauthier.com

PARTICIPATING ARTISTS



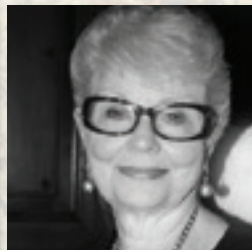
Millie Gosch
College Park, GA
milliegosch.com



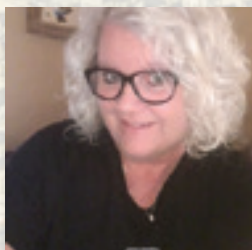
Kathy Hammond
Friendswood, TX
paintingsbykathy.com



Steven Harris
Manvel, TX
stevenharrisart.com



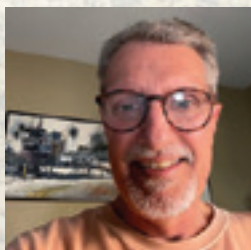
Olivette Hubler
Dallas, TX
olivettehubler.com



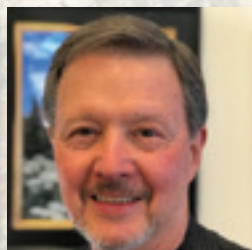
Jana Jennings
Brenham, TX
janajennings.com



Rusty Jones
McKinney, TX
rustyjonesart.com



Al Kline
Corpus Christi, TX
albertkline.com



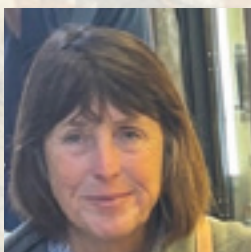
Tom LaRock
The Woodlands, TX
tomlarockart.com



Leroy LeFlore
Galveston, TX
leroyleflore.com



Zhaobo Li
Nottingham, MD



Carolyn Lindsey
Cuervo, NM
carolynlindsey.com



Jingsheng Liu
Plano, TX



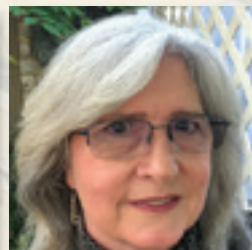
Lisette McClung
League City, TX
lisettemcclungart.com



Jeffrey Neel McDaniel
Rio Frio, TX
jneelart.com



Steven McDonald
Sunnyvale, CA
stevenmcdonaldpleinair.com



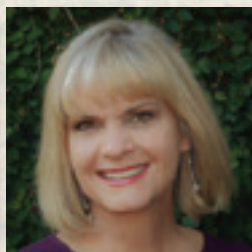
Donna McGee
West Monroe, LA
onnafineart.com



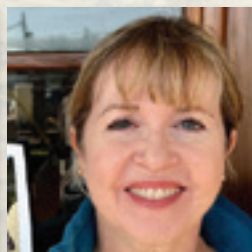
Marchita Priest
Rosenburg, TX
LoneStarArtist.com



Kurt Ritterpusch
Belton, TX
barbedr.com



Julie Sanderson
Montgomery, TX
juliesandersonart.com



Marjorie Shanks
Effie, LA
margeshanks.com



Jeff Steiner
Minneapolis, MN
steinerwatercolors.com



Susan Sterle
Temple, TX
susansterle.com



Patricia Sweet
Waynesville, NC
patriciasweetmacdonald.com



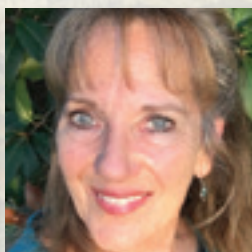
Garland Swinney
Splendora, TX



Irena Taylor
San Antonio, TX
irenataylor.com



Nancy Sterling Tyler
Dallas, TX
facebook.com/
NancysArtNetwork



V... Vaughn
Round Rock, TX
virginiavaughan.com



Joy Yao
McKinney, TX
joyyao2024.com



MEET THE ARTIST

Each year, Galveston Historical Foundation commissions an artist to create our homes tour commemorative print. For 2025, that honor falls on Jessica Antonelli. Jessica, a BOI (Born On Island) artist, art instructor, and nonprofit organizer, has dedicated over a decade to fostering breakthroughs in drawing and painting through her art business.

As the Director of Operations for La Izquierda Fest, a 501(c)(3) nonprofit, she champions community building in Galveston through art, music, and environmental conservation. Holding a Master's in Art Education since 2010, Jessica taught art across all ages in GISD for five years, earning the Teacher of the Year award in 2013 for her exceptional contributions.

Seeking adventure, in 2014, she relocated to San Miguel de Allende, Mexico, where she established Studio Antonelli, gaining renown for her popular beginner drawing classes and her artwork. Now back on the island, Jessica divides her time between painting, leading art workshops, and volunteering with Seeding Galveston and GAIA (Galveston Art in Action), aiming to enrich her community through art and activism.

Her most recent painting series, "Venice of the South," is an optimistic Solarpunk vision of Galveston in the year 2100. The paintings imagine the island transformed into a thriving eco-tourism hub, where gondolas glide through lush canals powered by solar energy and sustainable practices. Learn more at jessicaantonelli.com.

Unframed and a limited number of framed prints are available each day of the tour at our retail tent at the 1899 Felix and Eva Mistrot House, 1804 35th Street, or at the 1892 Bishop's Palace, 1402 Broadway. Remaining prints will be available after the tour online at galvestonhistory.org.



And Still We Rise...

GALVESTON'S JUNETEENTH STORY

WHAT YOU WILL EXPERIENCE

- View the city as it was in 1865 at the end of the Civil War.
- Interact with touch-screen timelines tracing the path to June 19, 1865.
- Learn about the events around June 19, 1865.
- Explore the difficult path to “absolute equality” after freedom.
- Witness the birth and growth of Juneteenth.
- Experience Juneteenth today in Galveston.

ABOUT THE EXHIBIT

This exhibit was created with guidance from the African American Heritage Committee of Galveston Historical Foundation. It draws from many original historic documents, but it also incorporates material from a recent series of video interviews on the meaning of Juneteenth.



OPEN YEAR ROUND AT THE 1859 ASHTON VILLA CARRIAGE HOUSE

2328 BROADWAY | 409-765-7834

GALVESTONHISTORY.ORG/ANDSTILLWERISE

SCHEDULE

Friday-Saturday, 10 a.m. – 4 p.m. and
Sunday, noon – 4 p.m.

Adult – \$10

Youth (6-18) – \$5

Children (5 & Under) – Free

And Still We Rise... Galveston's Juneteenth Story located in the carriage house of the 1859 Ashton Villa and overseen by Galveston Historical Foundation's African American Heritage Committee, introduces the context and consequences of that announcement from 1865 to the present day, in a long journey towards “absolute equality.”



JUNETEENTH 2025 | GALVESTON ISLAND

Join Galveston Historical Foundation for Juneteenth 2025 and our series of lectures, events, livestreams, and more for the entire month of June! These events, presented by GHF's African American Heritage Committee, highlight the stories, people, and places of Galveston's Juneteenth story.

AND STILL WE RISE - MINI LECTURES EACH SATURDAY IN JUNE



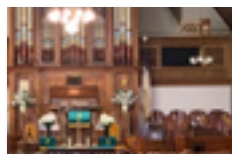
June 7 @ 1 p.m.
Prairie View Interscholastic League



June 14 @ 1 p.m. - Lost
Restaurants of Galveston's African
American Community



June 21 @ 1 p.m. - Notable African
Americans Of Galveston



June 28 @ 1 p.m. - Reedy Chapel's
Juneteenth Association

LECTURES AND PRESENTATIONS



June 7 - The Path To Jazz
With Dandy Wellington



June 24 - Courville Stadium
& The Prairie View League



July 22 - The Underground Railroad
- South To Mexico

SPECIAL EVENTS



June 14 - Movie In The Park
Featuring Soul



June 17 - The Underground Railroad & Living
History
With The Buffalo Soldiers

VISIT [GALVESTONHISTORY.ORG/JUNETEENTH2025](https://galvestonhistory.org/juneteenth2025) FOR ALL THE DETAILS!

2025 STRAND SUMMER SERIES



MOVIE AND MUSIC NIGHTS ALL SUMMER LONG!

MUSIC @ 7 PM
SAENGERFEST PARK - 2302 STRAND



UNCLE LUCIUS
SATURDAY, APRIL 19



GRETZ SOUNDS
SATURDAY, MAY 31



DANDY WELLINGTON
SATURDAY, JUNE 7



SWIMWEAR DEPARTMENT
SATURDAY, JULY 19



REVEREND HORTON HEAT
SATURDAY, AUGUST 9



LOCALS SHOWCASE
DEMI ROOTS & PAIGE LEWIS
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13

MOVIES @ DUSK
HENDLEY GREEN - 2028 STRAND



THE SANDLOT
SATURDAY, APRIL 12



STAR WARS
SATURDAY, MAY 3



SOUL
SATURDAY, JUNE 14



JAWS
SATURDAY, JULY 26



BACK TO THE FUTURE
SATURDAY, AUGUST 16



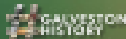
THE GOONIES
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20

**CONCERT ADD-INS, WEEKEND STAYS,
& VIP EXPERIENCES!**

**MAKE IT A NIGHT WITH VIP UPGRADE
GREETINGS, EXCLUSIVE TREMONT
HOTEL PACKAGES, AND MORE!**

DETAILS AT [GALVESTONHISTORY.ORG](https://galvestonhistory.org)

SPONSORS





**1899
FELIX AND EVA
MISTROT HOUSE**

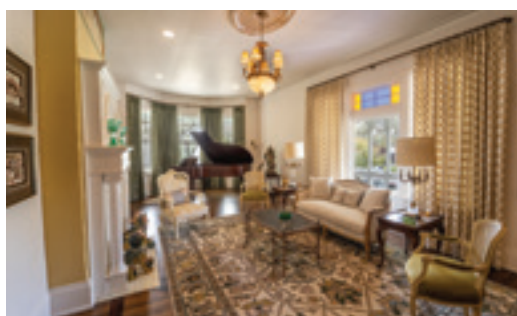
GEORGE B. STOWE,
ARCHITECT

1804 35TH STREET





1960s Photo



1899 FELIX AND EVA MISTROT HOUSE

Photo courtesy of Rosenberg Library.



Photo courtesy of Rosenberg Library



Renowned Galveston architect George B. Stowe (1873-1932) designed the massive two-story house for Felix and Eva Mistrot. Stowe was born on the island and attended Galveston's schools and Crawford's Private Academy.



When he completed his education, he worked for Charles Bulger before he opened an architectural practice on the island. His brother Elwood joined the business in 1908 and their firm, Stowe & Stowe, opened additional offices in Houston and Beaumont. Existing examples of Stowe's Galveston work include the Ikelheimer & Company Building (2102 Postoffice, 1898), the William Meininger House (1722 Church, 1896) and the Jens Moller Tenant House (1818 Sealy, 1897).

Felix Emille Mistrot was born in New Iberia, Louisiana, and moved to Texas to join his family's dry good firm, Mistrot Brothers, established in Calvert, Texas, in 1871. He married Eva Willson in Johnson County, Texas, in 1883. Her father, Dr. William Henry Willson moved to Texas from Pennsylvania in 1849. Felix and Eva settled in Bryan, Texas, in 1887 where Felix assumed management of the newest Mistrot Brothers storefront. In 1896, Felix and Eva relocated to Galveston where the mercantile firm's headquarters operated at 2310-2328 Mechanic.

After their house was completed, the Mistrots entertained the contractors responsible for the building's construction. The *Houston Daily Post* in December 1899 identified several contractors who attended the event under the headline "CONTRACTORS ENTERTAINED." Two of the contractors - tinner John Elsworth and painter, James N. Provost - perished during the 1900 Storm. After the Storm, the Mistrot House was quickly repaired and utilized as a hospital for injured west end residents. Devastated by their losses, Felix and Eva left the island in 1905 and the Mistrot Brothers firm dissolved in 1908.

Peter and Caroline Pauls purchased the property in 1906. Pauls was born in



Osterhaver, Prussia, and immigrated to the United States in 1872. After he arrived, he clerked in the cotton trading firm George Bondies & Son before he established his own cotton firm, P. G. Pauls & Company. In 1888, Pauls married Caroline Cortes, daughter of German immigrants Henry William Cortes and Mary Vordenbauman.

Pauls remained active in the cotton business until his retirement in 1938. He was one of the founders and first directors of the Texas Cotton Association and one of the oldest members of the Galveston Cotton Exchange and Board of Trade. When he died in 1943, he was a director of the American National Insurance Company. The Pauls and their five children lived in the house until their deaths after which the children sold the house to Robert and Mary Lee Chuoke. Chuoke was a native Galvestonian and self-made businessman who established his company, Chuoke Plumbing in 1925. In 1928, he married first generation Italian-American Mary Lee Ranieri.

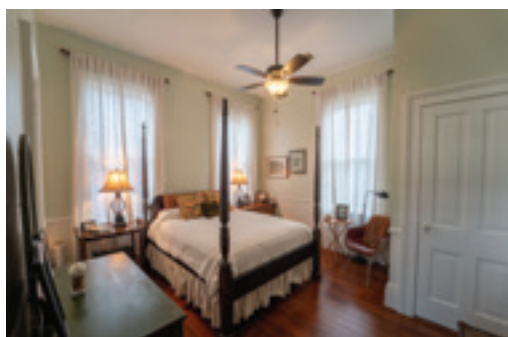
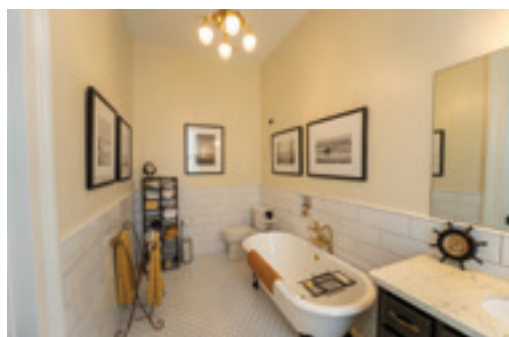
Chuoke was a dedicated community servant, serving twice as Commissioner of Waterworks for the City of Galveston and sitting on the board of directors for the Chamber of Commerce, Galveston Beach Association and the Associated Plumbers of Texas, where he was president. His family maintained ownership of the house until 1983 when Ellis and Beverly Rudy purchased the property. Located on the western boundary line of the Kempner Park neighborhood, the current owners purchased the house in 2021.





**1886 JACOB
AND MARTHA
BERNHEIM
HOUSE**
1814 SEALY





1886 JACOB AND MARTHA BERNHEIM HOUSE

In January 1886, after the Great Fire of 1885, dry goods merchant Jacob Bernheim purchased this vacant lot and later contracted to build this three-bay Queen Anne house with a double gallery for use as his family residence. The house features design elements often associated with architect Alfred Muller (1855-1896), who came to the city after the 1885 fire and worked here until his untimely death from Typhoid fever in 1896. Born in Prussia and trained at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Berlin, Muller's existing works include the Letitia Rosenberg Home for Women (1804 25th), and the Southwestern Telephone & Telegraph Company Building (521 22nd).

Often called a "Great Conflagration," the Galveston Fire of 1885 originated on November 13 at Strand and 16th Street. Fanned by a strong north wind, the fire decimated 40 city blocks and left 500 families homeless. The Bernheims were among the homeless, noted in the newspaper as having lost their home one block east. By November 19, the newspaper reported that "six or seven" houses were already under construction in the burn district and that "hundreds" of carpenters were "flocking" to the city.

Jacob Bernheim was born in Germany and emigrated to New York in 1867. The next year, he formed the clothing firm S. Jacobs, Bernheim & Company with partners Samuel Jacobs and Nathan Redich. By 1874, the partners had a branch in Galveston. Bernheim



Sealy at 19th - 1912



returned to Manhattan in 1878 to marry Massachusetts native Martha Untermayer. She accompanied him to Galveston where their three sons were born between 1879-1886. After their house was completed at 1814 Sealy, the Bernheim family resided there until 1892, when they returned to New York and sold the house to Jens and Maud Moller.

During the 1900 Storm, the house was occupied by the Moller family. Moller was vice consul of Denmark and Russia, commissioner of pilots for the Port of Galveston and owner of J. Moller & Co. steamship agents. He had been away on business in September 1900 and arrived back home the day before the storm struck. Afterwards, as a member of the local relief committee, Moller undertook the task to clear away mud and debris that covered the city and hired a crew and 150 wagons to accomplish the job.

The Mollers maintained ownership of the house until 1912. The next three owners of the property resided there while also leasing



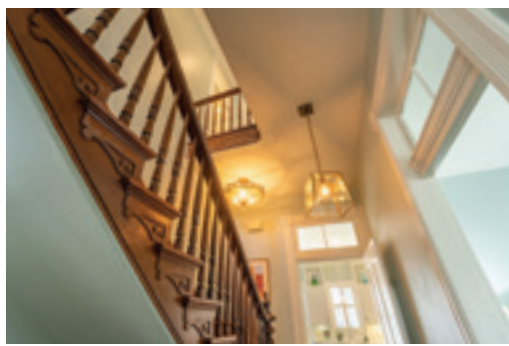
rooms to lodgers. In 1964 Houston architect Robert Hayden Wilson Jr. purchased the property. Wilson was a native Texan and veteran of WWII. After the war, he attended the University of Texas and later influenced the growth of the art scene in both Houston and Galveston, where he was a life member of the board of directors for the Galveston Art League. When he purchased the house, the previous owner lived on the first floor and left the second level vacant for 20 years. Wilson rehabilitated the house and carriage house and when completed, Galveston Historical Foundation featured the property during the 1982 Homes Tour. Wilson maintained ownership of the house until his death in 2004.

The current owners purchased the Bernheim House in 2018. It is located in the East End Historic District. One of the oldest residential areas on the island, the neighborhood developed prior to the outbreak of the Civil War with the busiest period of development during the last two decades of the 19th century.



**1886 RICHARD
AND ELIZA
WALKER HOUSE**
1705 BALL





1886 RICHARD AND ELIZA WALKER HOUSE

Judge Richard Walker contracted for this Victorian house in 1886 to replace an earlier residence burned by the Great Fire of November 1885. By the time it was extinguished, 2500 residents were homeless and 100 acres burned.

When news of the disaster reached state and national levels, relief in forms of money and clothing arrived from all over the country and every major city in Texas. Galvestonians also contributed money, clothing, and temporary shelter with newspapers reporting that several vacant buildings across town bore the inscription “the poor and suffering can find shelter here.”

A native of Kentucky, Richard Walker was educated at Centenary College in Jackson, Louisiana, and Transylvania University in Lexington, Kentucky, where he studied law. He moved to San Augustine, Texas, in 1846. In 1873, Texas Governor Richard Coke appointed Walker judge of the 5th District Court and in 1879, Governor Coke designated Walker judge over the Commission of Appeals, where he presided until he retired in 1890.

In April 1874, Walker purchased this lot on Ball Street. Although his primary residence was in Nacogdoches with his wife, Eliza Clark, daughter of Judge Amos Clark of Nacogdoches, the Ball Street property was a professional residence utilized when courts were in session in Galveston. Local newspapers announced the Walkers arrival and departure, often mentioning their son, Galveston's esteemed attorney Judge John C. Walker.

After the 1885 fire, the Walkers contracted to build this large three-bay Victorian house.





Features of the Queen Anne residence include decorative eave brackets, spindle work, and fish-scale shingles set within the front gable of an asymmetrical roof. When the house was completed, Walker and his wife, Eliza, utilized it as their second residence until their deaths. Their son, Amos C. Walker, a leading physician in Rockdale, Texas, inherited the house and used it as rental property.

On the eve of the 1900 Storm, nurse Mary Mills and her sister, Grace, rented the property and operated it as a boarding house. The 1900 census recorded the household of seven that included their nephew and uncle, plus two boarders and a servant. All survived

the storm but afterwards, the Mills sisters and their nephew relocated to Los Angeles. Afterwards, Clarence Burrell, stenographer for Jens Moller, leased the house and resided there with his family. Edward Talmadge also rented a portion of the house for his family. Talmadge worked for the *Galveston News* as the paper's marine editor. Additional tenants included African American drayman Theodore Richardson, who resided at the rear of the property, with wife Emma, a cook for a private family.

Aaron and Charlotte Waag owned the Walker House from 1908-1945. Waag was employed by the U.S. Appraisers office and used the house as a residence. The Waags also rented rooms to lodgers and in 1943, they divided the house into six apartments. When the division was completed, they resided in one apartment and collected rent on the other five. Jesse Segura purchased the property in 1973 and in 1991, he reversed the apartment alterations and restored the single-family house.

The current owners purchased the Walker House in 2023. The property is located in the East End National Register Historic District, designated in 1976. Expanded in 1995, the district reflects a variety of architectural styles included within 50 blocks bound by Broadway (south), 19th Street (west), Mechanic Street (north) and 10th Street (east). In 2024, the City of Galveston designated the Walker house a city landmark.



Circa 1910 Photo Courtesy of Rosenberg Library



1889 JOSEPH AND ELIZABETH TREACCAR HOUSE

2928 AVENUE K



1889 JOSEPH AND ELIZABETH TREACCAR HOUSE



Carpenter Joseph Treaccar built this two-story side-hall townhouse in 1889. One of the most distinctive features is the double-gallery on the main facade trimmed with Queen Anne sunburst brackets.

Treaccar was born in Galveston to Prussian immigrants and learned the carpentry trade from by his older brother, Theodore, and by 1875, Treaccar was employed in the carpentry shop at the GH&H Railroad. The vernacular style of the Treaccar House exhibits skills passed down to new generations that were originally brought to the United States by early immigrant craftsman.

In 1874, Treaccar married Elizabeth “Lizzie” Heiman, daughter of Anton Heiman, one



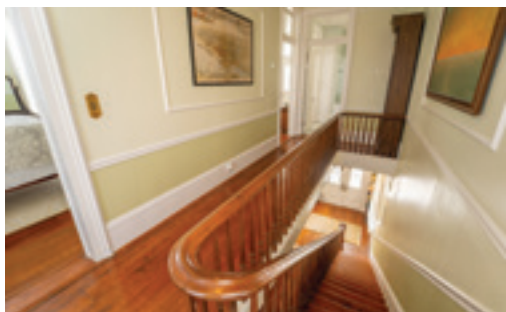
of Galveston’s earliest citizens. Lizzie was a lifelong Galvestonian and devout Catholic educated at Ursuline Convent. After she married Treaccar, she managed the couple’s rent property and subsidized the family income as a seamstress and milliner selling her wares from the family’s earlier residence at 32nd and K. Active members of the community, the couple baptized their four children at St. Joseph’s German Catholic Church (2202 Avenue K), Texas’ oldest German Catholic church, established in 1859.



The Treaccars resided at the house for one year before they returned to 32nd and K. They utilized the house for the next few years as rent property but by 1899, they had reclaimed it as their primary residence. During the 1900 Storm, the family of six sheltered on the second floor of the house. The downstairs floors bear evidence today of holes cut by Treaccar that allowed water to enter the house and anchor it down, preventing it from washing away. Located behind the wall of debris formed by the storm, the Treaccar's block was spared the worst of the storm's destruction and the house escaped with minimal damage.

Treaccar operated his own carpentry shop behind the house until his death in 1924. When Lizzie died in 1938, their grandson, Raymond, inherited the house and resided there until he sold it in 1946. Between 1946-1952, alterations to the house included enclosure of the upper gallery for additional living space. Consuela Connell, the Treaccar's granddaughter, purchased the house in 1952 and brought it back into family ownership. She resided there until 1975, after which the property stood vacant. In 1983, arsonists set fire to the building severely damaging the second floor.

Galveston Historical Foundation purchased the Treaccar house in 1985. Through the

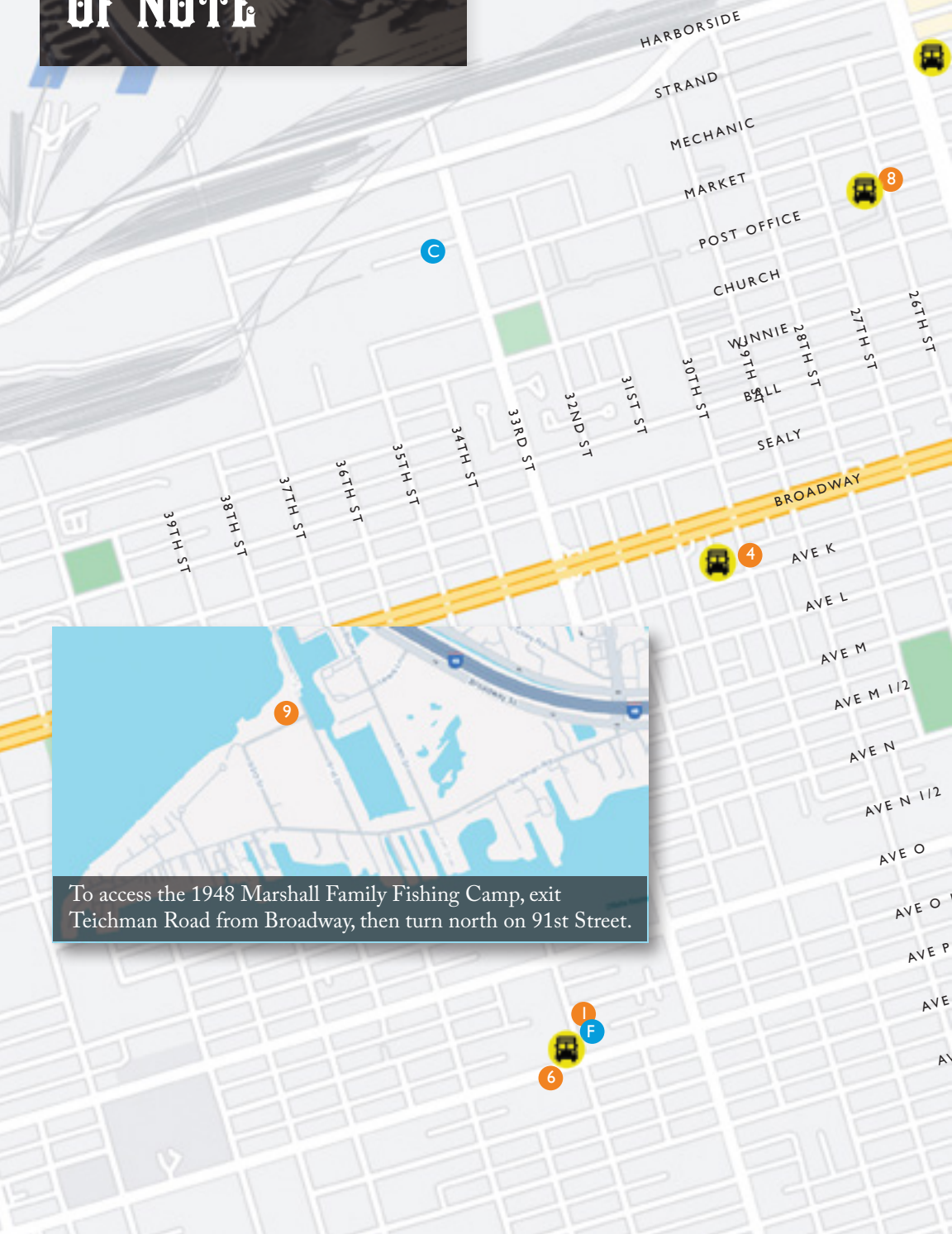


Foundation's Residential Revolving Fund, GHF stabilized the building, installed a new roof and replaced fire-damaged rafters and siding. The upstairs gallery was also restored to the original configuration and the original brackets and balustrades found under the house were reinstalled.

In 1987, GHF sold the house to Moses and Lilly Pratt, who worked on weekends for two years to complete the property's rehabilitation. The Pratts restored all of the original fixtures where possible and purchased period pieces from GHF's Architecture Salvage Warehouse when replacements were needed. During their ownership, GHF featured the house on the 1991 Homes Tour.

The current owners purchased the property in 2020 and have spent the past five years addressing deferred maintenance issues and needed repairs. The Treaccar house is located in the Old Central neighborhood, named after Central High School, organized in 1885 as the first high school in Texas for African Americans and known today as the Old Central Cultural Center Inc., (2624 Avenue M), established in 1974.

HOMES ON TOUR AND LOCATIONS OF NOTE



To access the 1948 Marshall Family Fishing Camp, exit
Teichman Road from Broadway, then turn north on 91st Street.



TOUR HOMES

1. 1899 Felix and Eva Mistrot House - 1804 35th Street
2. 1886 Jacob and Martha Bernheim House - 1814 Sealy
3. 1886 Richard and Eliza Walker House - 1705 Ball
4. 1889 Joseph and Elizabeth Treaccar House - 2928 Avenue K
5. 1890 Clarke and Courts Building (5th Floor Loft) - 2400 Mechanic
6. 1896 James and Pauline Foster House - 3523 Avenue P
7. 1896 Charles and Louisa Flake Cottage - 1901 25th Street
8. 1886 Mollie Walters House - 2528 Postoffice
9. 1948 Marshall Family Fishing Camp - 9102 West Bay Road

ADDITIONAL LOCATIONS (*available restrooms)

- A. 1892 Bishop's Palace - 1402 Broadway*
- B. Galveston Historic Seaport - Pier 22*
- C. Architectural Salvage Warehouse - 3304 Market
- D. 1859 Ashton Villa - 2328 Broadway
- E. *And Still We Rise...Galveston's Juneteenth Story* - 2328 Broadway
- F. Event Retail Location - 1804 35th Street

TROLLEY STOPS

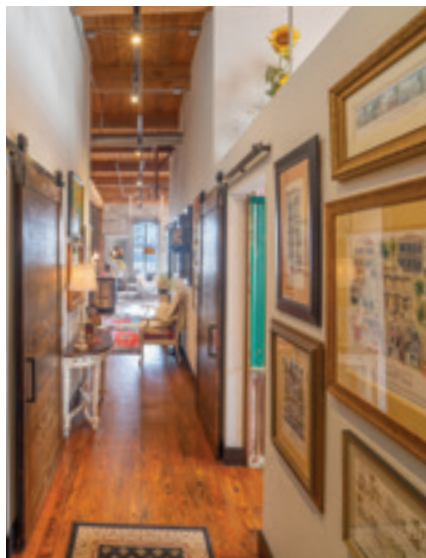


Top On/Hop Off (with Trolley Pass ticket)

1890 CLARKE & COURTS BUILDING

NICHOLAS CLAYTON,
ARCHITECT

2400 MECHANIC





1890 CLARKE & COURTS BUILDING

Galveston's renowned architect Nicolas J. Clayton (1839-1916) designed this five-story brick building in 1890 as headquarters, plant, and warehouse for Clarke & Courts Printing Company, the most successful printing company in Texas.

Born in County Cork, Ireland, Clayton and his widowed mother emigrated to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1848. After apprenticeships there as well as New Orleans, Louisville, Memphis and St. Louis, Clayton moved to Houston in 1871 and in 1872, he arrived in Galveston to supervise construction of First Presbyterian Church, designed by Memphis architects Jones and Baldwin. When the church was completed, Clayton remained in Galveston and his notoriety grew to such prominence during the 1880s and 1890s the period is often referred to as the "Clayton Era."

Established in 1879 by Robert Clarke and George M. Courts, Clarke & Courts printing firm was the largest printing company in Texas with sales throughout the state, western Louisiana, New Mexico and Mexico. Centered in Galveston, Clayton designed the firm's new five-story headquarters, known as the "Texas House," in January 1890. Heavily molded cornices, triplicate windows and rounded arches link the building to Clayton's Romanesque designs of the period. Groundbreaking ceremonies for the building were held April 20 with an additional cornerstone dedication on June 17. Pioneer Galveston builder and business man Frank Jones supervised construction which was completed by December when the company hosted a grand opening "hop and luncheon" for their employees that featured an orchestra and dancing on the second floor decorated with flags, bunting and banners and a luncheon buffet spread out on the third floor.



When completed, the Clarke & Courts building was the largest downtown building Clayton designed and the tallest building in Galveston. Sales offices for the firm were located on the first floor with the second floor designated for binding and engraving, and electrotyping on the third. The composition department was located on the fourth and the fifth floor was utilized for stockrooms.

During the 1900 Storm, blown out windows triggered the building's fire protection pipes and caused additional water damage to the upper floors. Clarke & Courts reported losses of \$40,000 in building damages and lost stock. In spite of the losses, the company rallied on September 20 to print the first newspaper issued by the *Galveston Tribune* after the disaster and also advertised across the state for customers to "be patient," that the Texas House would be "running in a few days" and all orders would be filled.

Led by Sealy Hutchings, the company continued to thrive through the 1930s with extended service to Arkansas, Oklahoma and Cuba. Architect Charles Bulger designed the one-story west wing at 2410-2416 Mechanic

in 1904 and in 1907, the company installed the first offset printing press west of the Mississippi. Hutchings moved headquarters to Houston in 1936 and by 1976, printing operations were reduced to Galveston, Houston, and Harlingen. Challenged by computerization of the industry, Clarke & Courts closed their doors in 1989.

Inspired by a renewed interest in downtown living, the City of Galveston began plans in 1994 with Houston developer Randall Davis to adapt the building for 37 residential units. Styled as “Strand Lofts,” the units range between 800-1600 square feet with 14’ ceilings and 10’-12’ windows, combined kitchen/dining/living area, large bathrooms and walk-in closets. Most of the building’s original features were left intact with some fixtures and equipment from the printing plant remaining as “historic art.”

The current owners purchased unit 505 in 2015. The City of Galveston designated the Clarke & Courts building a local landmark in 2015. The contributing property is part of the Strand Mechanic Historic District, added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1976. In 1988, the commercial district became the city’s first locally designated historic district.

1894 Photo



1896 JAMES AND PAULINE FOSTER HOUSE

CHARLES BULGER,
ARCHITECT

3523 AVENUE P





1896 JAMES AND PAULINE FOSTER HOUSE

Completed in July 1896, renowned Texas architect Charles William Bulger (1851-1922) designed this two-story Queen Anne house for railroad cashier James Wilson Foster and his wife, Pauline. Foster was a Nashville native who spent the majority of his life in Galveston.

During his career as a claims clerk, he worked for nearly every major railroad interest in the city. In 1888, he married New Orleans native Pauline Adoue, daughter of Paul and Marie Adoue, who relocated to Galveston from Louisiana with her two children in 1880. Widowed in 1868, Marie supported Pauline and her brother employed in the hat department at P.J. Willis & Brothers on the corner of 24th and Strand.

After Foster married Adoue, the couple resided briefly in Dallas before they returned to Galveston where they lived with Marie Adoue at 2709 Broadway. In March 1896, Foster purchased this lot, which had originally been part of the Samuel May Williams homestead. After they acquired the land, the couple commissioned Charles Bulger to design a two-story house at 3523 Avenue P. Of the seven residential commissions Bulger is known to have designed in 1896, the decorated vergeboards and ornamental wood tie brace beneath the apex of the gable roof elevate the Foster house as one of his most elaborate designs.

When the Fosters hired Bulger to design their house, he had been in Galveston for five years. Born in Indiana, Bulger attended Wabash College in Crawfordsville, Indiana, and by 1880 had relocated to Anthony, Kansas, where he partnered with architect Isaac Hamilton Rapp to design several



buildings between 1886-1888. The partners eventually relocated to Colorado and after suffering bouts of altitude sickness, Bulger moved to Galveston in 1891. His first major commission in the city was for the design of a Y.M.C.A. Building in 1893 at the corner of 23rd Street and Winnie. That same year, the southern chapter of the American Institute of Architects added Bulger to its list of members. After the 1900 Storm, Bulger relocated to Dallas.

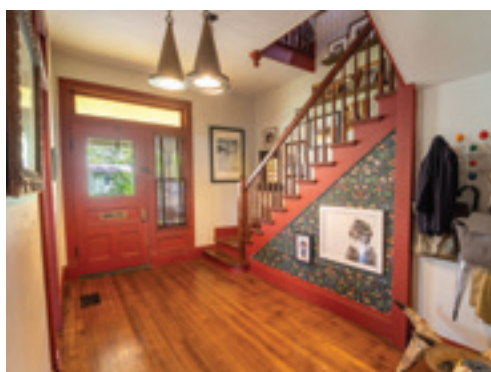
When their house was completed, the Fosters moved in and relocated Marie with them. They all resided there during the 1900 Storm. Located in Ward 7 of the city, part of the area of mass destruction caused by the hurricane, the *Galveston Tribune* reported on September 15th that the relief committee had fed 5,500 people in the ward and 500 men were clearing storm debris from the area. The insurance record for the Foster House noted the house



suffered some damaged but by October, storm debris around the building was cleared and all repairs to the house, including roof and chimney, were completed in May 1901.

After Pauline's death in 1908, Foster remained at the house with Marie until his death in 1919. Marie inherited the property and remained there until 1926. In 1932, Alice Munro purchased the property and lived there with husband, John, a retired contractor, and her daughter Della. A lifelong educator in Dickinson and Galveston public schools, Della inherited the house and lived there until her death in 1985.

The current owners purchased the Foster House in 2013. Located in the Lasker Park neighborhood, the Foster House retains a remarkable amount of integrity of its original design and materials. The current configuration of rooms, characteristically



Victorian in its asymmetry, also appears to be original. In 2016, the City of Galveston designated the Foster House a city landmark.



**1896 CHARLES
AND LOUISA
FLAKE COTTAGE**
1901 25TH STREET





1896 CHARLES AND LOUISA FLAKE COTTAGE



Virginia real estate investor Cazneau McLeod was born in Galveston in 1847 to Republic of Texas pioneers General Hugh McLeod and Rebecca Johnson Lamar.

After the death of General McLeod, Rebecca inherited her husband's estate, which included land grants awarded to him for services rendered during the Texas Revolution. She relocated to her native Richmond, Virginia, with her son, Cazneau, and when she died in 1891, Cazneau inherited the substantial estate, which had grown to include multiple properties in Galveston and included the entire block where this house sits today. In February 1900, Cazneau sold two lots on the southwest corner of 25th and Avenue P to commission merchant and real estate investor Charles Louis Flake. Born in Galveston in 1863, Flake was part of a large

pioneering German family that included his father Adolph, an early wholesale merchant and real estate developer, and uncle Ferdinand, publisher of *Flake's Bulletin*, one of Galveston's earliest newspapers.

After Flake and his wife, Louisa "Lulu" Doretha Frahme, purchased the corner lots, they relocated a five room cottage to the site in April 1900 and by June 1900, the US census recorded the couple residing there with Flake's sister, Nellie. The original insurance record for the cottage, built in 1896 at 4407 Sealy, described a one-story frame dwelling that contained five rooms and two porches. Moved to an area of mass destruction caused by the 1900 Storm, the record notes the cottage was "wrecked" on September 8, 1900. In March 1901 Flake advertised in the local newspaper for "carpenters to bid on repairing cottage at Bath Avenue and P." A month later, a local trade journal reported German immigrant carpenter Julius Seipel was Flake's foreman and supervisor of a crew of five

1900 Storm Damage at 25th and Avenue P



tasked with repairs. A few weeks after the job was completed, Flake died unexpectedly. Louisa inherited the cottage and utilized it as rent property until she sold it in 1902.

French widow Elizabeth Feigle owned the cottage when the hurricane of 1915 struck Galveston. Feigle made additional repairs to the building, which she used as rent property, before she sold it to Dora Diamond, who continued use as a tenant dwelling. Italian grocer Albert Vaiani purchased the house in 1919 and maintained usage as a rental property for the next two decades.

Later additions of the eclectic stucco features and Spanish tile roof are attributed to Mexican born building contractor Jacobo



“Jacob” Cazares, who owned the property 1946-1962. Cazares moved to Galveston in 1928 from Salinas, Nuevo Leon, Mexico. Cazares owned a successful general contracting firm and was a member of the Galveston County Contractors Association and local Lions Club. He and his wife, Severina, were the first owners after the 1900 Storm to utilize the house as their primary residence.

Ownership of the Flake Cottage changed multiple times before the current owners acquired the property in 2021. The Flake cottage is located in the Kempner Park neighborhood, which extends from 23rd to 35th Streets (east, west) and Avenue M to Seawall (north, south).



1886 MOLLIE WALTERS HOUSE

PRESERVATION IN PROGRESS

2528 POSTOFFICE





Mother Harvey's, circa 1950.
Photo courtesy of Mildred Robertson
from *Going Down The Line* by
Mary Remmers.



1886 MOLLIE WALTERS HOUSE



Madam Mollie Walters built this two-story frame house in 1886 for use as a brothel. Noted on the building's insurance record as a "female boarding house," an accepted local euphemism, when completed, the building contained fifteen rooms, three halls, one bathroom and six porches.

Located in the Central Business District, the building is the last remnant of Galveston's infamous red-light district. Centered on Postoffice Street from 25th to 29th Streets, and known as "The Line," the district spilled over to Church, Market and Mechanic during the peak of Galveston's "Open City" history.

In 1868, Mollie Walters relocated to Galveston from New Orleans. Her first entry in the city directories was in 1872 when noted as the proprietress of a boarding house at 25th and Water (Harborside). As she prospered, she accumulated several pieces of property, including the northeast corner of 25th and Postoffice. During the 1900 Storm, Walters resided here with three female "boarders" and their children. Business carried on after the storm and in 1906, Walters retired and moved to 3518 Avenue O. Before she relocated, she leased the brothel

to Corinne Pearce Wilson, for \$100 a month. The 1910 census recorded Wilson and six lady "lodgers" from Texas and Michigan as the brothel's residents.

Later known as Mother Harvey's, Hazel Harvey purchased the property in 1917. Between 1920-1924 Harvey made repairs to the building and added two additional bathrooms. During World War I national laws forbade prostitution within five miles of military bases so Harvey rented furnished rooms to men. Even though the brothels were officially closed, their female boarders stayed. By 1927, the district's population included 1000 working girls and over 50 brothels. Located in the shadow of City Hall and police headquarters, in 1933 police chief William Burns recalled the houses on "The Line" were all clean and everyone "behaved themselves."



When World War II began, the US government ordered Galveston officials to close the red light district again. Although city officials complied, business never stopped with several bordellos accepting customers through back door entries. Mary Russell was the last madam to manage this brothel before state officials finally shut down the district in 1957.



1977 Photo

Former Galveston mayor Lyda Ann Thomas owned the Mollie Walters House 1996-2000. Under her direction, the house was restored with plans to utilize the property as an event venue. In 1997, GHF featured the property on the annual Homes Tour. The current owners acquired the building in 2024 and are now rehabilitating the house that was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1984.





1948 MARSHALL FAMILY FISHING CAMP

PRESERVATION IN PROGRESS

9102 WEST BAY ROAD





TEICHMAN'S OYSTER GROVE

"Down the Island"

The ideal resort for private hay rides, picnics and oyster roasts, has reopened. Situated on the edge of the bay, affording unexcelled facilities for boating and fishing. Nicely equipped dancing pavilion.

1948 MARSHALL FAMILY FISHING CAMP



The Marshall Camp is one of many fishing camps constructed by Galveston and Houston residents on the “near West End” along Teichman Road, Offatt’s Bayou, and Galveston Bay after World War II.

These houses represent the first significant movement to develop residences west of 61st Street for resort and weekend recreation. Galvestonians would refer to this area and farther west along Stewart Road as “down the island” but is now generally referred to as the “West End.” Residential developments from the post war years “down the island” include Jamaica Beach, Spanish Grant, and Bahia Azul. Most of the houses constructed in these developments were modest elevated fishing and beach camp houses with gable

roofs, screened porches, and multiple sleeping spaces that accommodated extended family and friends.

Constructed and probably designed by William (Bill) Marshall, a 1922 Rice University graduate in engineering, property documents note that Marshall purchased the lot in 1944 and by family records may have built the house in 1948. Marshall owned a residential home building business in Houston from 1927 until his death in 1982. The raised camp house is constructed of redwood siding and boasts handsome fireplaces and knotty pine interior details. The house retains many of its late 1940s furnishings. Descendants in the Marshall family document decades of family outings at the house and continued its ownership until the sale of the property in 2024. At that time, the family requested GHF salvage the building materials, but after a review,

GHF felt the strong value of the materials and interest in preserving the architectural history of the island suggested that the house should be relocated intact. The new design and location follow design review by the developers of the lots on 91st Street and enhance the contemporary use of the house.

The Teichman Road neighborhood is seeing extensive development of new residences and subdivisions. In the 19th century, the area was known as Eagle Nest and served important roles in the Civil War. It was the location of the first bridges across Galveston Bay and became an important area for early oyster harvesting and hosting recreational outings for Galvestonians. The Kelso family of Galveston recognized the potential of the area after the war and were instrumental in its early residential development.

The preservation of our coastal fishing camps may seem a hard sell as the value of waterfront property increases in Galveston, but the island still holds significant designed and vernacular buildings from the late 19th and 20th century that are worthy of preservation. Galveston Historical Foundation relocated this house to prevent its demolition and initiate a demonstration project how an often-overlooked building type can be reused and enhanced with contemporary architectural programs.



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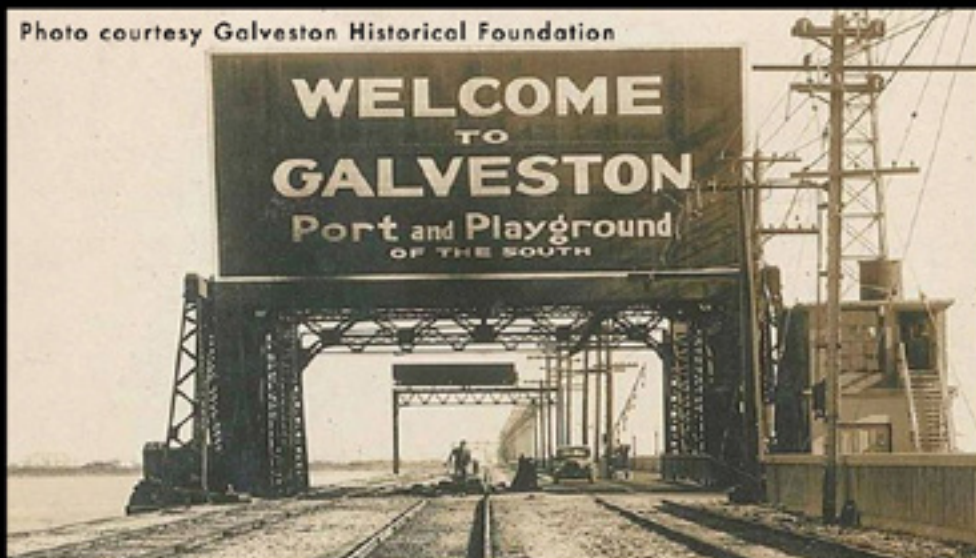
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Photo courtesy Galveston Historical Foundation



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Looking for all the can't-miss Homes Tour keepsakes? We've got you covered! Each year we have our retail booth setup and ready for all your Homes Tour shopping needs. Head to our tour retail at 1804 35th Street or the 1892 Bishop's Palace at 1402 Broadway while you're enjoying this year's tour. We will also have remaining inventory online at galvestonhistory.org after the event concludes.

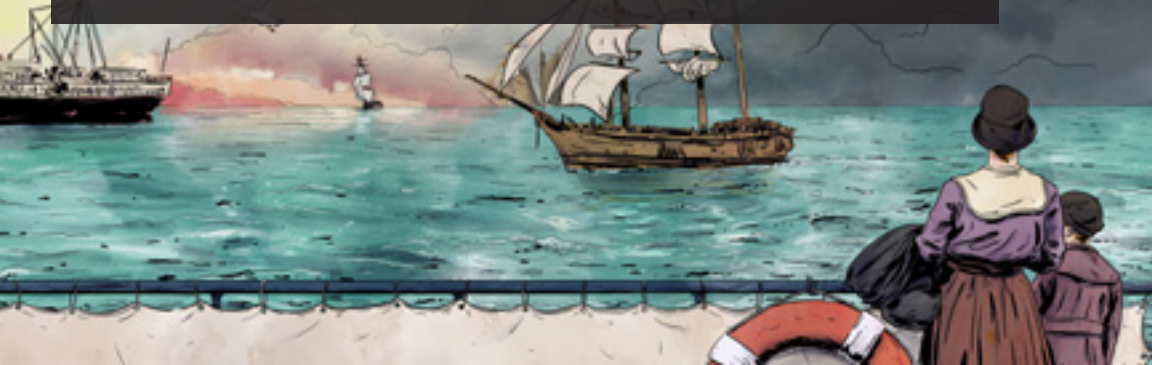


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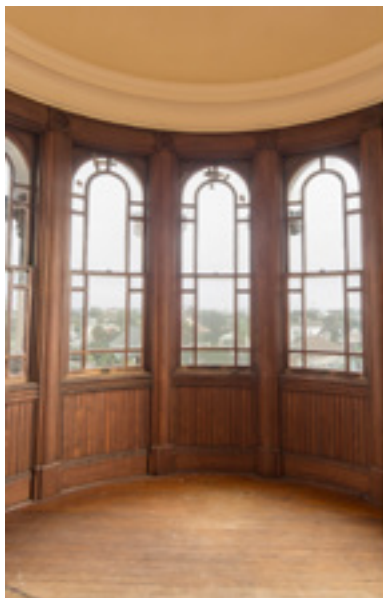
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KEEP EXPLORING GALVESTON HISTORY

From water to rails and land to sand, Galveston Island's incredible history is displayed daily through the sites, events, and experiences of Galveston Historical Foundation. Take your love of history to the next level by participating in one of our expanded tours, find the perfect piece of salvage at our Architectural Salvage Warehouse, or take a tour through the streets on a historic walking tour. **Learn more today at galvestonhistory.org!**

GHF preserves and revitalizes the architectural, cultural, and maritime heritage of Galveston Island for the education and enrichment of all.



BASEMENT TO ATTIC TOURS OF THE 1892 BISHOP'S PALACE

\$35 Per-Person / Limited Tickets
Held Monthly - Ask For Schedule

Offering participants a rare look into parts of the National Historic Landmark that are typically off-limits, including the third floor.

WWW.GALVESTONHISTORY.ORG



ARCHITECTURAL SALVAGE WAREHOUSE

3304 Market | Wednesday-Saturday 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.
409-765-3457

The Architectural Salvage Warehouse sells historic building materials for the repair, rehabilitation, and preservation of Galveston's built environment. All proceeds from our warehouse go towards operating funds for GHF Preservation and Conservation programs.

WWW.GALVESTONHISTORY.ORG



DETAILS AND TICKETS AT
BEACHREVUE.COM!

17TH ANNUAL BATHING
BEAUTIES CONTEST



GALVESTON ISLAND REVUE WEEKEND

JUNE 6-8, 2025 | BEACHREVUE.COM

GALVESTON'S SUMMERTIME CELEBRATION OF THE ISLAND'S VINTAGE PAST RETURNS!

**REVUE PREVUE PARTY AT THE GALVESTON HISTORIC SEAPORT | CLASSIC COCKTAIL
COURSES | QUEEN CITY CABARET AT THE 1920 CITY NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
JAZZ BRUNCH | HISTORY OF JAZZ LECTURES | CLASSIC CARS | VINTAGE VENDORS
BATHING BEAUTIES CONTESTS | AND MORE!**

#GALVESTON
HISTORY

EUROPEAN
HEIGHTS

FAUST
Cafe

The
GALVESTON

HomeTown
BANK

Hotel Lucine

Reynolds's
Cafe

The
Daily
News

CITABELLE
HOTEL

BECOME A MEMBER OF GHF TODAY!

GHF sets the standard for historic preservation in Galveston County and beyond. We preserve historic houses, buildings, vessels, and the human stories that make history come alive. At GHF, members, volunteers, and staff work together to advance preservation. This collaboration has saved Strand buildings, Broadway mansions, and countless historic houses. Local maritime heritage is honored by the Galveston Historic Seaport, home of the 1877 Tall Ship ELISSA and our Galveston Immigration Experience - Ship To Shore. Architectural history shines at the 1892 Bishop's Palace, and community history shared through locations such as Galveston's Juneteenth Story - And Still We Rise... Community and cultural events like Dickens on The Strand and the Galveston Historic Homes Tour offer residents and visitors a unique and fun way to experience history.



**GALVESTON
HISTORY**

How do you get involved? Become a member! Your membership helps GHF continue preserving and revitalizing the architectural, cultural, and maritime heritage of Galveston Island. **Visit galvestonhistory.org and join today!**

BENEFITS ENJOYED BY ALL GHF MEMBERS

- GalvestonHistory+ access for member-only tickets, lectures, meet and greets, and other special offers.
- Discounts on advance tickets to Dickens on The Strand, Galveston Historic Homes Tour, live lectures, and more foundation events and programs.
- 10% discount on galvestonhistory.org purchases and at GHF retail shops.
- 30% discount at Sherwin Williams paint stores (valid for regularly priced items).
- Eligibility to enroll with the University Federal Credit Union.
- Free admission to the 1892 Bishop's Palace, Galveston Historic Seaport (including the 1877 Tall Ship ELISSA and Galveston's Immigration Story - Ship To Shore), and Galveston's Juneteenth Story - And Still We Rise...
- Half-price tours aboard Historic Harbor Tour and Dolphin Watch.
- Admission to the exclusive Member's Club during Dickens on The Strand.
- ...and more!

Dickens

ON THE STRAND

DEC. 5-7, 2025 - DICKENSONTHESTRAND.ORG
GALVESTON'S WORLD FAMOUS VICTORIAN HOLIDAY FESTIVAL

OFFICIAL SPONSORS



GALVESTON
HISTORY



The
Daily News

15th
GALVESTON

THE BROADWAY BEAUTIES

ENJOY SELF GUIDED AUDIO TOURS OF THESE
ISLAND LANDMARKS WHILE LEARNING ABOUT
GALVESTON HISTORY!

1892 BISHOP'S PALACE

1895 MOODY MANSION



VISIT GALVESTONHISTORY.ORG FOR DETAILS. TICKETS ARE
ALSO AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE AT BOTH SITES.

GREEK REVIVAL



CRAFTSMAN



National Trust
Insurance Services, LLC
a subsidiary of
National Trust for Historic Preservation

The
Trube
Foundation



EASTLAKE



SOUTHERN TOWNHOME

Kempner
Capital
Management



WITH APPRECIATION TO

Galveston Historical Foundation Board
Galveston Historical Foundation Staff

All Event Volunteers

All Plein Air Artist Hosts

Alice Gatson

Alicia Cahill

Andres Utting and Laura Carrera

Ania Mantooth

Bain McEldowney

Bennos Enterprises, Inc

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Jim Andrews

Jo Dee and Cliff Wright

Knapp Flower Shop

L.A. and Anny Heiberg

Lena Pyles

Megan Walker

Melanie Connolly

Melissa Hernandez

Mike Miller and Rosenberg Library

Plein Air Southwest

Sara and Frank Kleinschrodt

Dr. Shannon Guillot-Wright and Will Wright

Sissy and Matt Snyder

Stephen Fox

Tiffany Vaiani

Visit Galveston

Yvonne and Mitchell Howington

HOMES ON TOUR - THIS CATALOG IS YOUR TICKET!

GALVESTON HISTORIC HOMES TOUR

GALVESTON HISTORICAL FOUNDATION PRESENTS **MAY 3-4 & 10-11, 2025**



❑ 1. 1899 Felix and Eva
Mistrot House
1804 35th Street



❑ 2. 1886 Jacob and
Martha Bernheim House
1814 Sealy



❑ 3. 1886 Richard and
Eliza Walker House
1705 Ball



❑ 4. 1889 Joseph and
Elizabeth Treaccar House
2928 Avenue K



❑ 5. 1890 Clarke and
Courts Building (Fifth Floor)
2400 Mechanic

****Please Note: This Property is
Accessible Via Stairs Only**



❑ 6. 1896 James and
Pauline Foster House
3523 Avenue P



❑ 7. 1896 Charles and
Louisa Flake Cottage
1901 25th Street



❑ 8. 1886 Mollie
Walters House
2528 Postoffice



❑ 9. 1948 Marshall Family
Fishing Camp
9102 West Bay Road

TICKETS ARE NON-REFUNDABLE

GENERAL INFO: Homes can be seen in any order and your ticket is good for all four days. Tours are held 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. May 3, 4, 10 and 11, 2025. In case of inclement weather, the tour may be suspended temporarily or for the remainder of the day. Please wear soft soled shoes to minimize harm to floors. Smoking, photos, food, drinks and pets are not permitted. Hats, umbrellas and sunscreen are highly suggested. Street parking is available near each tour home. Email foundation@galvestonhistory.org or call 409-765-7834 for information.