city, town

OMB No. 1024-0018 Expires 10-31-87

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms

For NPS use only MAR 1 3 1986 received date entered

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Havana			
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7. Description

Condition excellent	deteriorated	Check one X unaltered	Check one _X original site		
good fair	ruins unexposed	altered	moved date	N/A	

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Havana is a load-bearing masonry structure with wood-framed floors and roofs. The roofs, approximately 6:12 in slope, consist of red pressed-metal shingles applied in a fish-scale pattern. Two twin towers at the northwest and southwest corners of the building (Navarro Street elevation) rise full height to three stories above grade. They are capped with 12:12-pitched roofs, giving the building a Chateauesque profile, while broad, bracketed eaves at all roof-wall connections enhance the building's Mediterranean character.

The masonry Havana, possessing twin front towers that reach three stories tall, has a distinctly Mediterranian flavor accentuated by markedly overhanging eaves (see plan). The building contains three levels in addition to a basement floor which shall be accessible to the San Antonio Riverwalk. The third floor is actually an attic floor supplied with daylight through several dormers penetrating the building's hipped roof. The floor areas range from 6000 sq. ft. in the basement to 4600 sq. ft. on the third floor.

There is very little documentation on the Havana's original interior. The plan consists basically of a lobby leading from the entry at Navarro Street to a central stair core around which the building's rooms are organized. The interior has been altered somewhat, although many original walls remain intact. Finishes consist of plaster walls and ceilings with stained-wood moldings, trim, and paneled doors on the first floor. The plaster-coffered ceiling at the main entry lobby was reportedly quite decorative at one time, although that fact has not been verified. Ceiling heights range from 11'8" on the first floor to 10'0" on the second and third floors.

The brick exterior of the building is a very light tan contrasting with white cast-stone window sills, arched lintels, and the elaborate balusters of numerous interior porches at all four elevations. The wooden, double-hung windows and transoms are generally 1:2 in proportion, thereby emphasizing the verticality of the building's elevations. These features, together with the building's profile, its setbacks, projections, recessed porches, arches, balustrades, broad eaves, eyebrow dormers, and finished roof ridges give it a fanciful and romantic ambience. The building's careful siting enhances this imagery even more with many cypress trees, palms, magnolias, and various deciduous trees surrounding the building, particularly along the north elevation next to the San Antonio Riverwalk from the Ursuline Academy. There one gets glimpses of the Havana framed from below by the Romana Street Bridge and on the sides by dense vegetation. And yet at the street level the building is clearly a part of downtown San Antonio's vigorous urban vitality.

Along with several other historic buildings in the vicinity of Auditorium Circle, Navarro, and Jefferson streets, the Havana is unique in downtown San Antonio because it is free-standing, not linked to its neighbors as a series of downtown row buildings would be. And among its free-standing neighbors the Havana is still unique due to its riverside location, its flourishing downtown landscape, and its intriguing, eclectic architectural style.

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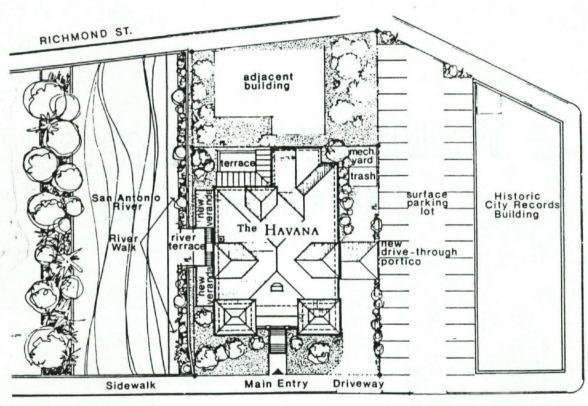
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The Havana:



ROMANA STREET BRIDGE

NAVARRO ST.



Site Plan scale: 1" = 30'

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric agriculture architecture art commerce communications	conservation economics	landscape architectur law literature military music philosophy politics/government	re religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1913		l F. Melcher rthur J. Herrmann	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The three-story masonry structure known as the Havana is an important example of early 20th-century classicism in the city of San Antonio. The design of the building is unusual for the period in that it does not follow any immediately recognizable prototypes of the Italian or Spanish renaissance, which were the dominant forms in use for large-scale buildings in the years before World War I.

Designed by the relatively obscure architect Arthur J. Herrmann, the Havana can nevertheless be considered one of the more important examples of early 20th-century classicism to be found in San Antonio. By the beginning of the present century, San Antonio was experiencing a major building boom, largely caused by the arrival of major railroad lines which spurred the commercial growth of the city. Given the Hispanic character of the city's past, it is not surprising that architects chose to turn to Spanish or Mexican sources for their inspiration. For example, the station erected for the International and Great Northern Railroad in 1907 took the form of an enlarged mission church. Also, one of the city's prominent banking institutions, the Old Alamo National Bank, constructed a neo-Italian renaissance headquarters in 1902.

The site which Herrmann was given for the Havana was different from those of the two above-noted National Register listings, being located alongside the banks of the San Antonio River where it is crossed by the Romano Street Bridge. Perhaps the inherently romantic character of the site led to the choice of a more ambiguous style for the structure, a style most often referred to in architectural journals of that period as Mediterranean. The massing of the structure, which is dominated by the two three-story towers capped by hipped roofs, incorporates a three-tiered verandah along the main elevation, set between the towers. The structure's design acknowledged the warm climate of the city by means of this verandah and the broad eaves of the roof, which served to cast shadows across the wall surfaces. The architectural imagery employed on the Havana is not specific to any work of architecture in Europe, rather relying upon more generalized features for its effect. In spite of its large scale, the structure still conveys a sense of domesticity, especially in the historic photograph (herein) taken from the opposite bank of the river.

Hermann was evidently not able to follow the Havana commission with other projects of similar character, for neither extant nor demolished examples have been located. In the coming years, the architectural community in San Antonio would turn strongly towards forms that were directly borrowed from the city's Mexican colonial past, leaving the Havana to stand as an uncommon local example of architectural design during the first quarter of this century.

9.	Major	Bib	liograp	hical	Refere	ences	44	400	
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Tenngg, Mrs. Louise. Telephone interview by Kim A. Williams with F. H. Bennett III, AIA. January 24, 1985.

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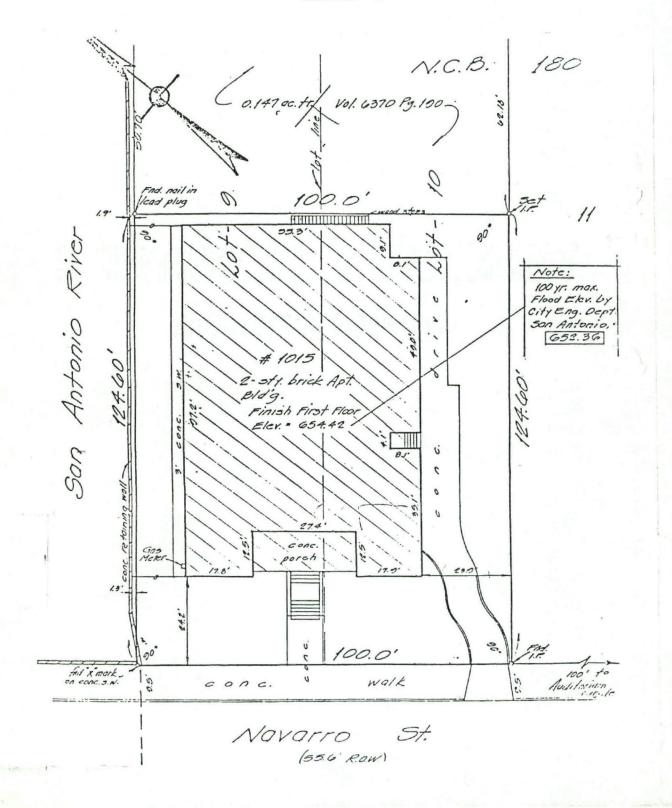
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EXHIBIT "A"



WASO Form - 177 ("R" June 1984)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

86000725

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Havana, (The)				action less your line Live
Bexar County TEXAS			Working No. MAR	1 3 1986
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		Entered in the	Date Due: 4/10/86 -	-4/27/86
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Has this property been d	letermined eligible?	no		
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summary paragraph completeness clarity alterations/integrity dates boundary selection				

8. Significance	day of the second	All the second of the second o
Period Areas of Significance—Chec	k and justify below	
Specific dates Bui Statement of Significance (in one parage	lder/Architect	
summary paragraph completeness clarity applicable criteria justification of areas checked relating significance to the resource context relationship of integrity to significant justification of exception other	egt al beteink untalent losaltek	Tayona (Trip) vanio (name) part are part are a second or a seco
9. Major Bibliographical References		
10. Geographical Data		
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12. State Historic Preservation Officer The evaluated significance of this proper		
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☐ Maps ☐ Photographs ☐ Other		
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Signed	Date	Phone:



Photographer unknown, (c. 1920s)

Western corner camera facing east

photo 1 of 6



Photo by F. H. Bennett III, 1985, neg. with Texas Historical Commission, Austin

view of southwest elevation camera facing northeast

photo 2 of 6

rolalis



Photo by F. H. Bennett III, May 1985, neg. with Texas Historical Commission, Austin

View of southeast elevation camera facing northwest

photo 3 of 6

colulas



Photo by F. H. Bennett III, May 1985, neg. with Texas Historical Commission, Austin

View of north elevation camera facing south

photo 4 of 6

06/11/85



Photo by F. H. Bennett III, May 1985, neg. with Texas Historical Commission, Austin

View of interior coffered ceiling of lobby photo 5 of 6

colulas



Photo by F. H. Bennett III, May 1985, neg. with Texas Historical Commission, Austin

View of interior main stairway

photo 6 of 6

10/1/85

SAN ANTONIO EAST QUADRANGLE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR TEXAS-BEXAR CO. 7.5 MINUTE SERIES TOPOGRAPHIC GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 98°30′ 29°30′ 2 190 000 FEET | 558 | AUSTIN 60 MI 98°22′30″ 29°30′ 3263000m.N St Thomas More East Terrell Hill Sch THE PERSON NAMED IN HEIGHTS ALAMO FEET Terrell Hills Olmos Park Julia d + FORT SAM HOUSTON MARTINDALE 520 ARMY AIRFIELD ECKERT ROAD CLASSIFICATION Mapped by the Army Map Service Edited and published by the Geological Survey Secondary highway, hard surface Unimproved road ======= Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1952. Field annotated 1953. Revised by Geological Survey 0°17' | 151 MILS CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET Interstate Route U. S. Route State Route from aerial photographs taken 1966. Field checked 1967. NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929 Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum 10,000-foot grid based on Texas coordinate system, south central zone UTM GRID AND 1973 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET SAN ANTONIO EAST, TEX. 1000-metre Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, N2922.5-W9822.5/7.5 THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS zone 14, shown in blue FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST 2998-133 1967 Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown PHOTOREVISED 1973 Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines AMS 6342 IV NW-SERIES V882 Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from

aerial photographs taken 1973. This information not field checked