



## ABOUT HOUSTON

## Houston is considered by many to be the Energy Capital of the world.

Houston has a highly diversified industry base and is a leader in numerous industries including oil and gas, healthcare, manufacturing and trade. It is a dynamic, international city offering a low cost of living and high quality of life for residents. The metro is attractive to new business with its highly skilled work force, growing sustainability efforts and thriving economy.

The metro is a beacon of economic strength with the Port of Houston, Texas Medical Center and two major passenger/cargo airports located in the greater Houston area.

In addition to a healthy business environment, Houston is home to multiple professional sports teams, world-class museums, year-round performance arts, a thriving restaurant scene and a variety of outdoor recreational opportunities.

**4**TH

Most Populous City

**5**TH

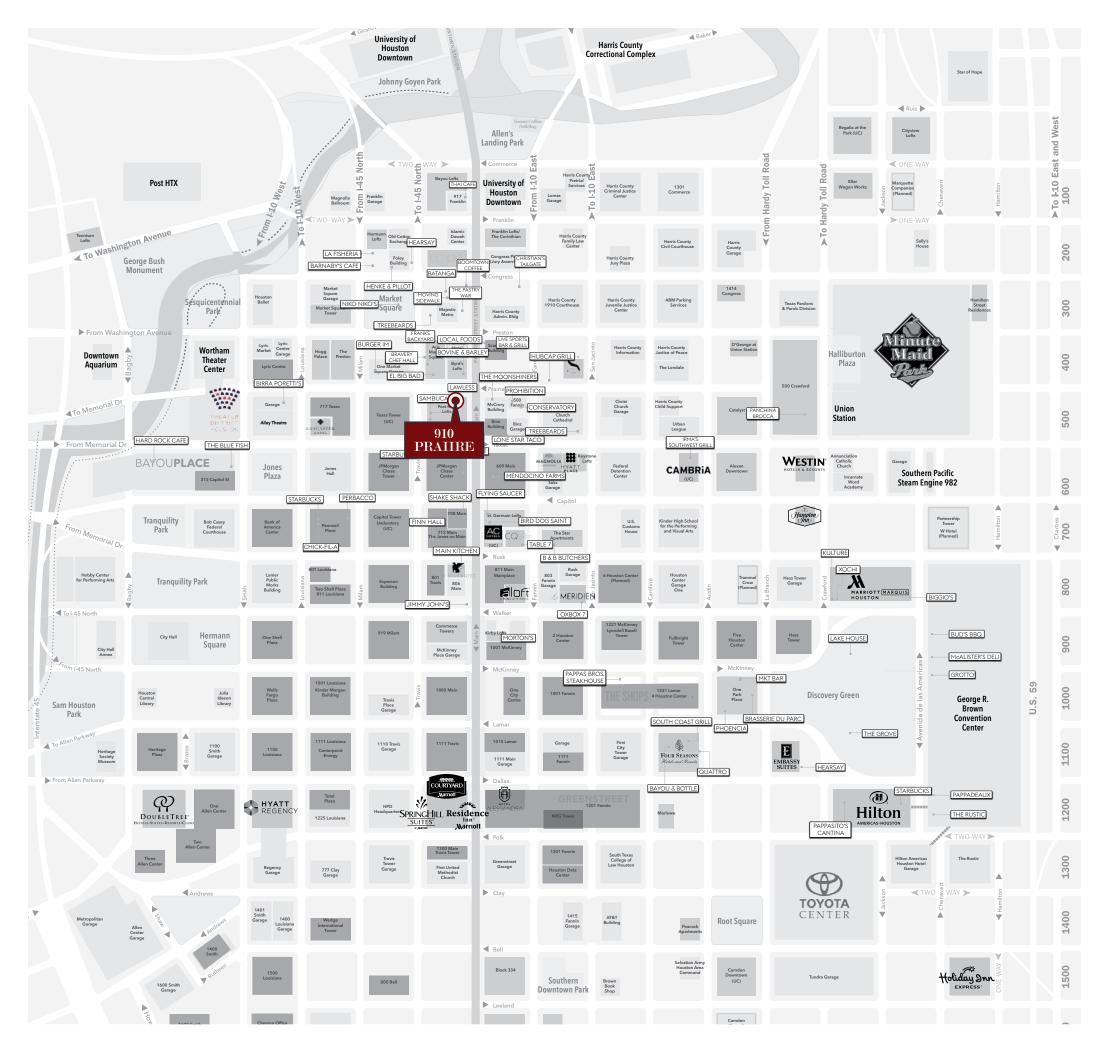
Largest Metro

7

Million People Living in Metro

300

Thousand New Residents
Gained 2017-2019



# DOWNTOWN HOUSTON

- > 2,658 SF of ground floor space available
- Designated historic building built in 1882
- Located near historic Market Square Park
- › Bars and restaurants in the immediate area include: The Moonshiners, Bovine and Barley, OKRA Charity Saloon Boomtown Coffee, Henke and Pillot, Local Foods and Frank's Pizza
- New residences in the area include Market Square Tower with 463 luxury units and Aris Market Square with 274 luxury units
- > Public head-in parking directly in front of store front



#### **POPULATION**

1 Mile	3 Miles	5 Miles
27,084	195,975	449,470



#### DAYTIME POPULATION

1 Mile	3 Miles	5 Miles
158,501	346,073	822,714



#### AVERAGE HH INCOME

1 Mile	3 Miles	5 Miles
\$11,667	\$97,069	\$101,672

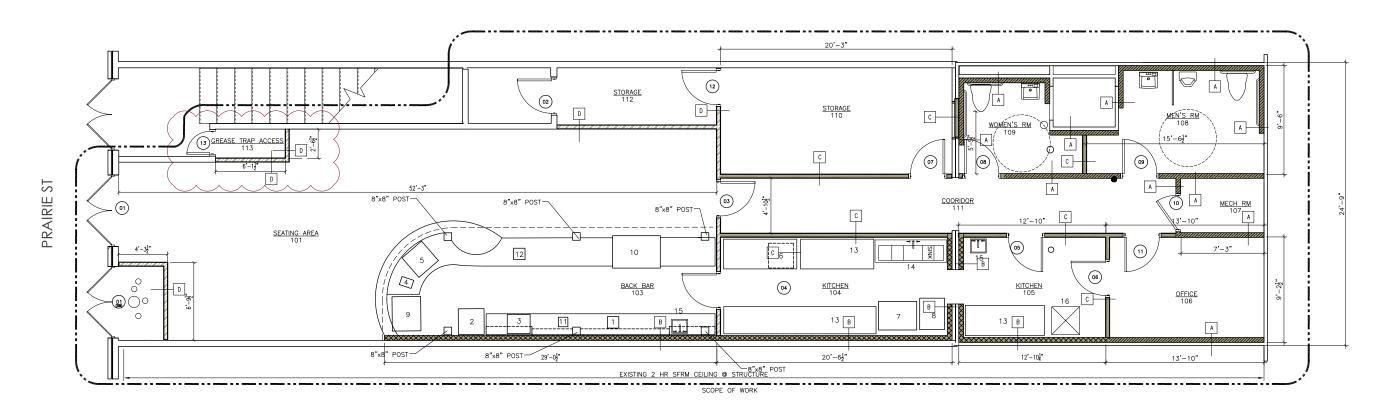


#### TRAFFIC COUNTS

Prairie Street	9,875 CPD
Travis Street	11,310 CPD

### FLOOR PLAN

2,658 SF OF GROUND FLOOR SPACE AVAILABLE









# HISTORY OF 910 PRAIRIE

Staff Houston Business Journal. "Henry Brashear Building city survivor for 127 years." Houston Business Journal. Web. 26 April 2009.

Few Houston buildings can claim a life spanning 127 years. In place where bulldozers prevail as they alter the landscape, the Henry Brashear Building is a survivor, as the date carved into its facade proves to those hurrying by 910 Prairie Ave.

Following the Civil War, Houston's role as a regional center of trade and finance expanded to make it a leading community in Southeast Texas. Railroad construction continued, permitting merchants to broaden their sales territory. Traffic increased on Buffalo Bayou as the city looked toward becoming a true port. Long overdue public improvements were undertaken. Wooden commercial buildings were replaced by more fireproof masonry structures. Henry Brashear joined in this route to progress by erecting his three-story building in the heart of the city's thriving commercial district in 1882.

Brashear chose Eugene Heiner to design his building. Heiner had settled in Houston four years earlier, intent on making a name for himself in architectural circles. Despite his limited training as an apprentice under architects in Chicago and Terrre Haute, Ind., he quickly developed a steady clientele. The young architect became especially known for his courthouses, designing 14 of these for county commissioners all across Texas. Heiner's signature also appreared on local buildings such as the Cotton Exchange Building, the Magnolia Brewery complex, the city's first high school, a grand opera house and elegant mansions.

Heiner's design for Henry Brashear's building incorporated exuberant Victorian styling. The stucco-faced exterior displays ornate decorative elements at the upper two levels while iron detailing is present on both the cornice and the ground-level entrance. Located at the rear of the building is the original water closet tower, most likely the oldest and last remaining of its kind in Houston.

The building is housed in a variety of businesses over the years. Erwin Erlenmeyer, a druggist, was possibly the first

tenant. When Brashear sold the building in 1890 to Charles Bente, club rooms occupied the upper floors. Following its sale to Joseph Meyer in 1905, the building was leased to jewelers Gorman and McAughan, who occupied the space for 45 years.

Subsequent tenants included a children's clothing store, Swift One Hour Dry Cleaning and Columbia Dry Goods Co. The upper floors were used primarily for storage, but sometimes they were rented as furnished rooms. More recentllym restaurants have occupied the space. When Carter and Cooley Co. Deli leased the space in 1990, the building was fully restored with the restoration receiving preservation awards.

Another aspect of the building's historical authenticity is the role the Brashear family played in the city's development. Henry was the sone of Isaac Wright Brashear and his wife, Sarah. In 1891 widow Brashearsold 1,765 acres to the Omaha and South Texas Land Co., which used it develop Houston Heights, the first planned industrial suburb of Houston. Henry was a judge of the District Criminal Court and later became vice president of Texas National Bank. His brother, William, was a commander in the Texas Navy and presided over the dismantling of the first navy of the Republic of Texas. Another brother, Sam Brashear, as mayor of Houston from 1898 to 1900, launced the city's park system by purchasing 16 acres on either side of Buffalo Bayou. Originally named City Park, it is known today as Sam Houston Park - a green space in the shadows of the city's skyscrapers, filled with our community's rich history.

To ensure that Henry Brashear's building will be here for future generations of Houstonians, it has been designated as a City of Houston Protected Landmark. With this protection it should survive for another 127 years and far beyond.



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