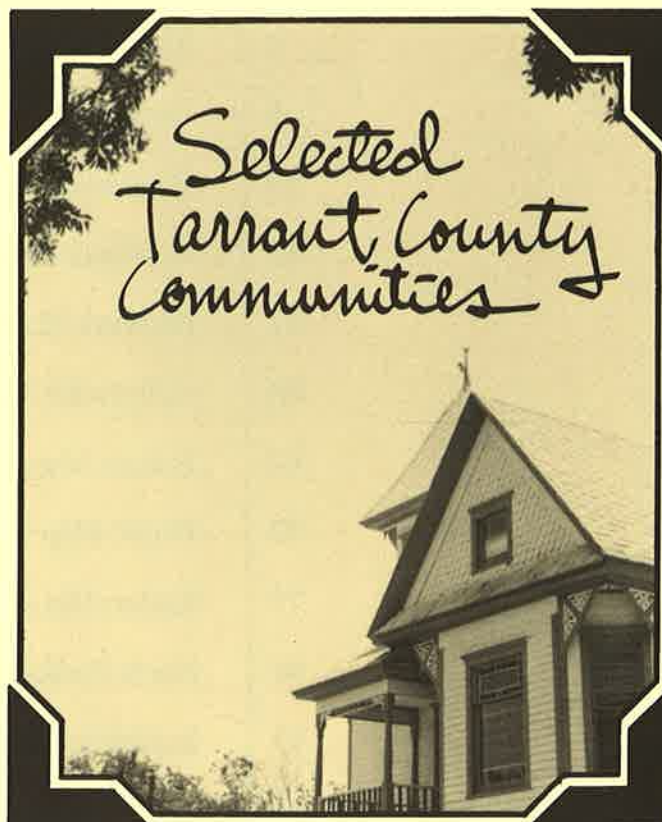




Azle
Bedford
Benbrook
Colleyville
Crowley
Dalworthington Gardens
Edgecliff Village
Euless
Everman
Forest Hill
Fort Worth (around Lake Worth)
Grapevine
Haslet
Hurst
Keller
Kennedale
Lake Worth
North Richland Hills
Saginaw
Southlake
Watauga
and unincorporated areas of Tarrant County



TARRANT COUNTY HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY

Principal Findings and Resource Characteristics
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COUNCIL FOR TARRANT COUNTY, TEXAS



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Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, Texas

Dedicated to Duane Gage for his devotion to
preservation in Tarrant County.



Other volumes in the *Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey* series include:

Fort Worth Central Business District

Mansfield (published by the Mansfield Historical Society)

White Settlement, Westworth Village, River Oaks
(published by the White Settlement Historical Society)

Fort Worth Southside

Haltom City (published by the City of Haltom City)

Fort Worth Near North Side and West Side ♦ Westover Hills

Fort Worth: Upper North, Northeast, East, Far South and
Far West

These volumes are published by the Historic Preservation Council for
Tarrant County unless otherwise noted.

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

This volume brings together several different reports (lists) of architecturally and historically significant structures. To look for:

Structures in a specific town/community: Look up the name and corresponding page numbers in the table of contents, pages ii to iii.

Structures by street location: Use the index, pages 208 to 220, to look up the name of the street: the index will show all pages where properties at that street location are listed.

Structures by family or historic name: Houses are listed/indexed under the name of the *earliest known* occupant. Commercial buildings are

listed/indexed under the earliest known business name; check the index for the names of persons associated with the property or for the names of businesses that have operated there. Only the names of long-term owners are listed, and current/recent owners are not named. The Council's policy is to omit names of current owners. However, if the property has been in the family for some time, the family name may be indexed.

Structures by general area: Maps preceding each section show the identification number and location of resources in that area. Use the map to pinpoint a resource at a particular location, note the resource number, and look it up in the list of resources that follows.

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

The Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, Texas (HPCTC), is a coalition of forty-one organizations whose central objective is preservation action in Tarrant County. Shortly after its formation in late 1979, the Council agreed to sponsor a historic resources survey of Tarrant County. Realizing that this was an undertaking of no small order, the Council determined to conduct the survey in several phases. The first phase consisted of the Central Business District of Fort Worth and the City of Grapevine, and was carried out in 1981-82. The second phase, comprising portions of northeast and northwest Tarrant County and the Mansfield area in southeast Tarrant County, was undertaken in 1982-83. Fort Worth's Southside was surveyed in the third phase during 1983-84. Fort Worth's Upper North Side, Diamond Hill, Riverside, Como, Meadowbrook, Polytechnic, Stop Six, Handley and other Eastside areas were surveyed in the fourth phase in 1984-85. The fifth phase, comprising the Near North Side, West Side and Haltom City, was surveyed in 1985-86. The first half of phase six covers areas in the far south and southwest, far west, and north and northwest within Fort Worth city limits, and the second half of phase six covers all remaining areas in Tarrant County not previously surveyed. This work was carried out in 1987-88. This publication covers a portion of the Phase I survey, all of the area in the Phase II survey and a portion of the area covered by the Phase VI-B survey.

The Council retained the firm of Page, Anderson & Turnbull, Inc. of San Francisco to conduct all six

phases of the survey. Page, Anderson & Turnbull, Inc. is an architecture and planning firm which possesses considerable experience in conducting cultural resource assessments and surveys. The contractor's primary duties were to conduct the field survey—including mapping, filling out forms and photographing resources—and to evaluate and prepare a report on the observations and findings. Historical research, carried out by the Council in the first phase, became the responsibility of the contractor in phases two through six. Members of the Council and the general public have also provided valuable information and assistance.

Historic preservation has changed in recent years from an emphasis on individual monuments to a focus on neighborhoods, districts and communities. A historic resources survey attempts to identify the physical components of a community—its buildings, objects and places—which possess significant architectural and historical value. Often these significant resources are not only the imposing structures of the wealthy and powerful, but also the houses, factories, halls and churches in which typical men, women and children have lived, worked, conducted their business and gathered together. These "built" resources form the patterns which embody the community's history and historical meaning. The resources as identified and documented in this survey provide definition and substance to the heritage of Fort Worth and Tarrant County.



The Historic Sites Inventory provided herein will provide data for comprehensive planning and public awareness. The report as a whole is presented to the preservation and development

communities, both in the public and private sectors, to encourage wise decisions that will sustain and enhance the historic fabric of these Tarrant County communities.

METHODOLOGY: PROCEDURES AND CRITERIA

This document comprises the results of three phases of the Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey: a portion of Phase I, all of Phase II and a portion of Phase VI-B. The survey was undertaken in a five-step process: orientation, field survey, historical research, review and evaluation. In general, the cutoff date for inclusion of structures in the survey was 1945, although exceptions were made for buildings of extraordinary quality.

The portion of the Phase I survey included in this document covers the City of Grapevine. The survey was conducted within the boundaries of the City of Grapevine as they existed in 1981.

The field survey itself was carried out by two architectural historians in October, 1981. Every street within the boundaries of the City of Grapevine was driven or walked, including the outlying semi-rural farmlands and property within the Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport.

The Phase II survey included areas in northeastern and northwestern Tarrant County, and the Historic Sites Inventory for this phase has been divided into two sections. The northeastern survey area was bounded by the county lines and the city limits of Grapevine on the north and east; the city limits of Euless, Hurst, North Richland Hills and Watauga, and Prewett Road on the south; and Alta Vista Road on the west. The cities of Bedford, Colleyville, Euless, Hurst, Keller, North Richland Hills, Southlake, Watauga and a portion of the City of Westlake are contained within the survey area as are adjacent unincorporated areas.

The initial field survey in the northeastern portion of Tarrant County was carried out by two architectural historians in November and December, 1982. Streets within the boundaries of the survey area which existed in 1945 were driven or walked.

The northwestern survey area was bounded by the county line on the north and west, and Interstate 30 on the south. The eastern boundary consisted of the western city limits of White Settlement, Fort Worth park land on the periphery of Lake Worth,

the city limits of Lake Worth, a small unincorporated area north of the City of Lake Worth, a portion of the west shore of Lake Worth and all of the west shore of Eagle Mountain Lake. The cities of Azle, Briar, Lakeside, Lake Worth and a portion of the City of Fort Worth, as well as adjacent unincorporated areas, are contained within the survey area.

The initial field survey was carried out by two architectural historians in December, 1982. Streets within the boundaries of the survey area which existed in 1945 were driven or walked.

The Phase VI-B survey was conducted in northern and southern Tarrant County. The Historic Sites Inventory included in this report has also been divided into two sections. The inventory for the northern portion of the county lists resources in the towns of Haslet, Saginaw, Sansom Park Village and adjacent north county unincorporated areas. The second list covers the southern portion of the county and contains resources in the towns of Benbrook, Crowley, Dalworthington Gardens, Edgecliff Village, Everman, Forest Hill, Kennedale and adjacent south county unincorporated areas.

For the northern survey area, the survey boundary was the Wise-Denton County line on the north; Alta Vista Road on the east; the Fort Worth city limit on the south; and the east shore of Eagle Mountain Lake on the west. The City of Richland Hills was surveyed also, but no primary historic resources were identified.

The southern survey area had the Fort Worth city limit as its north boundary; on the east, the city limits of Arlington and Rendon Road; the Johnson County line on the south; and the Parker County line on the west. The community of Pantego was surveyed as well, but no primary resources were identified.

Generally structures built in 1945 or before were considered for inclusion in the survey. However, exceptions were made for some resources based on criteria of architectural significance, civic impor-

tance, ephemeral nature, and the role which the resource played in the culture of the time. The Far West Side possesses a number of buildings from the immediate postwar period. Care has been taken to include in the survey resources that meet any of the above criteria.

The Phase VI-B field survey was carried out by two architectural historians during October, 1987. Streets which existed in 1945 within the boundaries of the survey area were driven or walked.

In all phases of the survey, the team looked for buildings and other cultural resources which fall into two broad categories: first, those that are individually significant and that appear to meet criteria of the National Register of Historic Places or the Texas Historical Commission's guidelines for Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks, or those that contribute in some way to a complete picture of the physical development of the areas surveyed; and second, those resources that do not stand out individually but that collectively or in groups contribute to the distinctive character of the survey area and therefore might be worthy of conservation. For all those resources that fell into the first category, field survey cards (those used by the Texas Historical Commission in compiling its Historic Sites Inventory) were filled out, and photographs (both black-and-white prints and color slides) were taken. Resources in both the first and second categories were marked on maps with an estimated date of construction and a code indicating building type.

The contractor and volunteers carried out historical research on all buildings and other historic and cultural resources on which field survey cards had been filled out. County tax assessment records, mechanic's liens, building permits, city directories, old newspaper articles, city reports and other publications, interviews with present property owners and descendants of the original owners, and historical photographs all revealed vital information about characteristics including dates of construction, architects, builders and connections with noteworthy members of the community.

Once the field survey, research and review steps were completed, all historic resources tentatively identified as significant were evaluated for their potential eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register of Historic Places generally recognizes resources fifty years or older that possess integrity of loca-

tion, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association; that are associated with significant historic events or persons; that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction; that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values; or that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The Texas Historical Commission's guidelines for Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks utilize a set of criteria similar to those of the National Register, with a focus on the heritage of Texas. To be judged eligible for an Historical Medallion, a resource, with certain exceptions, must have been in existence at least fifty years. A resource which possesses a Historical Medallion is a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. The Texas Historical Commission also awards site markers for properties which possess historical significance. These properties are not Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks, but both types of designations are referred to as Official Texas Historical Markers.

The list of primary resources which appears in this book represents the Historic Sites Inventory compiled for a portion of Phase I, all of Phase II and a portion of the Phase VI-B survey reports. Resources potentially eligible for the National Register and for designation as Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks, as well as potential historic districts and thematic groups, are identified. Since the criteria are similar, all resources judged to be eligible for the National Register also should be considered potentially eligible for designation as Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks. It should be noted that designation as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark does not constitute a nomination to the National Register. Final determinations of eligibility for Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks are made by the Texas Historical Commission. Nominations to the National Register are made by the Texas Historical Commission to the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

The findings of this survey should not be regarded as being exhaustive or completely accurate in all cases. In actuality, this survey represents a best effort by the Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County and the contractor consistent with budgetary and time limitations, the availability of data and source materials at a given point of inquiry, and the use of volunteer assistance.



Farmers parade their binders down Main Street in Grapevine in 1899. The photograph was made from a hotel at the corner of Main and Worth streets. Note the photographer's wagon on the side street. Courtesy Grapevine Historical Society.



This depot was constructed in 1888 to serve the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railway which reached Grapevine that same year. The railroad became the St. Louis and Southwestern Railway, known as the Cotton Belt Route (G-2). Now owned by the Grapevine Historical Society, the depot sits in Heritage Park and houses the Society's Grapevine Historical Museum. Courtesy Grapevine Historical Society.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW: GRAPEVINE

The Grapevine, Texas, area was the habitat of the Wichita Indians for hundreds of years. The Indians left no permanent mark on the region except the archeological remains of their camp sites. Grapevine's recorded history commenced in the 1840s, when the first wave of Scots-Irish settlers moved into the Grapevine area from Missouri.

The Civil War and Reconstruction Era, 1860-1876, disrupted Grapevine's development as in the rest of the South. The population of Tarrant County declined from 6,020 in 1860 to 5,788 in 1870, stemming from war casualties, the out-migration of Union sympathizers and the departure of rural settlers who felt endangered by American Indian hostility. At the end of the war there was widespread poverty throughout the Old South, leading to immigration west to Texas. Beginning in the late 1860s and lasting throughout the 1870s, Grapevine received an influx of new immigrants and yeoman farmers attracted to undeveloped and abandoned lands.

Cattle raising had been the major enterprise in the Grapevine area prior to the Civil War. However, in the late 19th century, cotton became the big cash crop. With the arrival in 1888 of the St. Louis, Arkansas, and Texas Railway (later named the St. Louis and Southwestern Railway, the "Cotton Belt Route"), Grapevine began to thrive as an agricultural trade center, supplying goods to the area's farmers and serving as a shipping point for produce. Most of Grapevine's housing stock, and all of its historic Main Street commercial district, is traceable to the years following the arrival of the Cotton Belt Route in 1888. Many of Grapevine's "old families" did not arrive until the 1890s.

In 1907, Grapevine was incorporated as a municipality, with an alderman form of government. In 1909, a franchise was granted for the first gas, light and water works system, and telephone service was initiated. In 1910, an electric light plant began service, with the first lights provided to Main Street. Electricity for homes was only available from dark until midnight except on Thursdays, when anyone with an electric iron could have

power during the day. Grapevine's population in 1910 was 681. Growth was slow but steady in the years following: the city's population was 821 in 1920 and 936 in 1930. Between 1924 and 1926, the City constructed water and sewer systems.

In the meantime, Dallas was booming. Fort Worth was also growing rapidly as a result of the opening of the stockyards and the meat packing industry. In addition, Fort Worth was becoming a major supply base for oil exploration and production and ranching operations in West Texas. By 1934, major roads connected Grapevine to Dallas and Fort Worth, placing Grapevine on the apex of a triangle which one day would develop into a burgeoning area known as the mid-cities. Yet by 1940, the city's population barely topped 1,000.

A number of events after the World War II contributed to a dramatic increase in the population of Grapevine, as well as a shift away from emphasis on agriculture. In 1947, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers began work on Lake Grapevine, formed from the dammed waters of Denton Creek. Completed in 1952, Lake Grapevine encouraged a recreation industry that helped Grapevine grow from a population of 1,824 in 1950 to 2,821 in 1960.

In 1965, Fort Worth and Dallas initiated a project to build Dallas-Fort Worth Airport, at that time the nation's largest regional airport, on Grapevine Prairie immediately southeast of the City of Grapevine. The City reacted by annexing large tracts of land around its perimeter, and the small community was propelled into the Metroplex's suburbanization and industrialization. Much of the 17,000-acre airport, which opened on January 12, 1974, lies within Grapevine's expanded city limits. Grapevine's population soared to 7,023 in 1970, and reached 11,801 by 1980. Strong growth resulted in a population of approximately 26,400 in 1989, more than double the 1980 census figure.

Note: This section borrows extensively from the essay by Duane Gage, "Grapevine's History in Perspective," 1978.



OBSERVATIONS

The historic grid of the City of Grapevine was defined early by the north-south axis of Main Street, along which were distributed the commercial establishments of the town. Wall Street (and later, the East Northwest Highway) to the north, Ball Street to the west, Dooley Street (and later, Austin Street) to the east, and the tracks of the St. Louis, Arkansas, and Texas Railway to the south became the boundaries of the historic core of the town. With the exception of Ball Street, each of these were transportation routes which extended beyond the grid to the surrounding countryside, connecting the town with the farms along its rural periphery.

Within these boundaries, on either side of Main Street, most of the city's oldest housing stock was built. East of Main Street, extending to Dooley Street, was the more urban of the residential areas, with a fairly regular grid and an even distribution of relatively small lots. In the 1920s, the grid pushed farther east to Austin Street. West of Main Street, the residential development was more haphazard, and to this day retains the feeling of a semi-rural area. The most important residential axis is the east-west College Street, cutting across Main Street, and containing the most impressive collection of historic houses in Grapevine. A scattering of rural dwellings, outside the historic grid, recently have been incorporated within the expanding City limits.

The very first houses of the settlers of the Grapevine area were log cabins, of which few remain. Most notable is the Torian Log Cabin (G-26), moved to Liberty Park on Main Street from its original site in the community of Dove.

The typical 19th century Grapevine house was a one-story wood frame dwelling clad in horizontal wood siding, with a rectangular, L or cruciform plan, topped with a gable or hip roof. Such houses were often built by the owner, or perhaps a local builder, with a minimum of ornamentation. These "fold" houses could attain a simple elegance, as with the Allen B. Coble house (G-55), and occasionally a more complex realization, such as the galleried Joe N. Willis house (G-16). The fold house design continued into the 20th century.

Beginning in the 1890s, the coming of the railroads brought new prosperity. Houses appeared in Grapevine that were more self-consciously up-to-

date, such as the 1896 Queen Anne house of Dr. Thomas Benton Dorris (G-10). In 1904, the prestigious Fort Worth firm of Sanguinet and Staats designed the cottage at 421 Smith Street (G-48) for Benjamin Richard Wall. Local builders Frank and Charles Estill built a number of stylish houses in Grapevine beginning about this time. Brick was used for several fine houses on East College Street in the early years of the century, and stone veneer appeared on a few Period Revival houses in the 1930s, but wood remained the most common residential material.

Where the railroad tracks crossed Main Street, a depot was built. A homogeneous commercial district of one-and two-story brick buildings was built during the 1890s and early 1900s, extending south along Main from about East Texas Street. This district has remained remarkably intact between West Worth Street and West Franklin Street. Grapevine's Main Street is addressed in more detail in the Conservation District section of this report.

What little industry developed in Grapevine was tied to agriculture. The old William Giddens & Sons Cotton Gin (G-53) was located on West Wall Street, a route that extended out to the farmlands. The B & D Mills (G-58) was established along the railroad tracks. Originally flour and corn meal were milled there, and later feed; for many years, the mill was the major feature on Grapevine's skyline. The farms that were Grapevine's earliest economic base dotted the gently rolling land around the town. Some, like the Thomas Jefferson Nash farm on Ball Street (G-4), were at the edge of the historic grid. Others were located far beyond the original City limits, but have since been incorporated within Grapevine's expanding boundaries. The Thomas Jefferson McPherson farm on Park Boulevard (G-43) is an example of this expansion.

With the rapid growth of Grapevine's population in the 1960s and 1970s, new residential tracts were laid out in every direction from the historic grid. Grapevine's future growth probably will be primarily toward the south and west. Lake Grapevine and the Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport will act as barriers to physical growth to the north and to the east respectively, while at the same time serving to generate growth in recreation and air transport-related industries.

HISTORIC DISTRICTS, CONSERVATION DISTRICTS AND THEMATIC GROUPS

This section presents preliminary findings concerning significant concentrations of resources in the City of Grapevine. Three types of groupings are discussed. Proposed National Register historic districts and local conservation districts contain groups of contiguous resources located within geographical boundaries. While conservation districts do not appear to meet the criteria of the National Register, they are most worthy of local recognition and are deserving of some degree of protection. Further study and analysis of these proposed districts should be undertaken prior to any formal nomination process to assess changes to the architectural integrity of the structures involved and to the review the boundaries of the proposed districts.

One district, along East College Street, appears to possess sufficient concentrations of relatively unaltered resources to qualify as a National Register historic district. The commercial district along Main Street may qualify as a local conservation district.

National Register Thematic Groups are composed of resources which are not necessarily contiguous, but which represent a unified theme. The term "Thematic Group" has been used since Phase I of the survey, although National Register officials have recently determined that such groupings will now be considered as "Multiple Resource" nominations with a historical context approach. The term "Thematic Group" is used here for the sake of continuity.

The *East College Street Historic District* (ECSHD) is a historic residential district that stretches along both sides of East College Street, from approximately 230 feet east of Main Street to approximately 300 feet east of Smith Street. The most impressive residential vista in city, East College Street contains a collection of Victorian and early twentieth century houses, including Grapevine's single most imposing Victorian house, the Dr. Thomas Benton Dorris House (G-10), and an outstanding early twentieth century house, the Mary Lipscomb Wiggins House (G-11).

The streetscape is characterized by consistent setbacks, broad lawns, some mature trees, with maintenance of houses and gardens at a generally high, often excellent, level. Of the twelve houses within the district, eight are included in the Historic Sites Inventory list (G 6-13). One of these structures, the

Frank Estill House (G-6) has been demolished since the survey field work was completed. Three of the structures in the proposed district may be individually eligible for the National Register (G 9-11). Of the four intrusions, one is a remodeled turn-of-the-century house, one is a structure that has sustained fire damage and two are bungalows from the period 1925-1930. They do not seriously detract from the character of the district. Because of its visual harmony, its concentration of architecturally and historically significant houses and its continuous history as the most elegant and prestigious street in Grapevine, the proposed East College Street Historic Register District appears to meet the criteria for a National Register Historic District.

The *Main Street Conservation District* (MSCD) consists of the historic commercial center of Grapevine, stretching along Main Street on the west side from West Franklin Street to approximately 300 feet north of West Worth Street, and on the east side from East Franklin Street to the northeast corner of East Worth Street. The district is characterized by a consistent streetscape of one-and two-story brick buildings, including stores, restaurants, offices, and fraternal halls. Unfortunately, a number of the buildings within this district have suffered serious remodeling. The district is most cohesive, and historically significant, along the west side of Main Street between West Franklin Street and West Worth Street, where there are four c. 1900 brick buildings with cast-iron ground-floor columns in nearly unaltered condition. The district is weakest at its northern end on the west side of Main Street, where most of the buildings have been remodeled. Of the twenty-six resources within the district, seventeen are included in the Historic Sites Inventory list (G 27-41 & 69); an iron hitching ring (G-68), and five buildings (G-30, 35, 36, 37 & 39) may be individually eligible for the National Register. The other nine buildings are remodeled to varying degrees, resulting in several serious intrusions to the district.

Grapevine's Main Street was built up largely in the years following the arrival of the St. Louis, Texas Railway in 1888. The railroad built its Grapevine depot where the tracks crossed Main Street, and by 1900 a number of substantial brick buildings had been constructed north of the depot. A later example of Main Street's prosperity is the small brick building at 332 Main Street (G-30), which was remodeled in 1921 as miniature temple



by the Tarrant County State Bank. The 1942 First National Bank of Grapevine, at 342 Main Street (G-32), while different in style from the earlier buildings, is still harmonious in terms of scale, mass and setback. Remodeling from the post-war period have had a substantial impact upon the integrity of the Main Street District.

Although the *Main Street Conservation District* as a whole does not appear to meet the criteria for listing as a National Register Historic District, it is a fine historic commercial district, generally cohesive in scale and function, historically one of the most important areas in the city and a classic image of the small town American main street.

Editor's note: Preliminary evaluation of the proposed *Main Street Conservation District* was made in 1981-82. Since that time, a number of the structures have been rehabilitated. A comprehensive reevaluation should be undertaken before any formal nomination process is begun.

The *Grain Elevators National Register Thematic Group*, first proposed in Phase III, addresses the significant collection of grain elevators erected from 1900 through 1960 in Fort Worth and Tarrant County, a historic grain market terminal of the Southwest. Grain milling and storage are inextricably related to the growth of Fort Worth as a railroad hub. Invariably located near railroad tracks, the facilities stored grain and livestock feeds shipped from north Texas, Oklahoma, and parts of Kansas before shipping the semi-finished product on to commercial bakeries and flour retailers, livestock feed retailers, or to the Gulf for export. This business remains a significant component of the regional economy.

Saginaw, at the intersection of three major rail lines, has attracted the largest concentration of elevators in the county. The group includes elevators ranging in size from the relatively small and early E.G. Rall Co. Grain Elevators (W-169), located on the West Side of Fort Worth with a

capacity of about one million bushels, to the huge Garvey Elevators, Inc. (SA-7) located in Saginaw, which was constructed in 1956 and, at twenty-two million bushels, is thought to be the largest elevator in the United States under one head-house. Also included in the group are the significant milling and storage complexes of Kimbell Milling Co in the South Side (S-71, 72, 89) and the Burrus Mill & Elevator Co. (SA-4) in Saginaw. Over time, almost all of the elevators have been enlarged, often several times, to provide greater storage capacity although each addition has been in the same industrial style. Together, the elevators compose a striking element of the landscape and skyline of Tarrant County, and serve as a constant reminder of the traditional agricultural orientation of the Fort Worth economy. Concrete grain elevators are a widely admired type of industrial architecture, and represent significant works of engineering in their own right.

The proposed thematic group of resources consists of eleven elevator complexes, including two resources identified in Phase I (CBD-17, G-58); the Kimbell Milling Co. complex (S-71, 72, 89) and Lone Star/Producers Corp. Elevators (S-90) surveyed in Phase III; the Universal Mills complex (R-17, 59) and Fort Worth Elevator & Warehouse Co. (SE-31) identified in Phase IV; and one resource, the E.G. Rall Grain Co. Elevators (demolished in 1989 and therefore technically no longer a part of this proposed group), from Phase V (W-169). Four Saginaw grain elevators covered in this report are proposed for inclusion as well (SA-3, 4, 7, 8). The status of grain elevators surveyed in previous phases should be re-evaluated before the formal nomination process is begun. It should be noted that the Ralston Purina Co. (CBD-17) and the Farmer Merchants Milling Co./B & D Mills (G-58) complexes, surveyed in Phase I, were identified before the Grain Elevators Thematic Group was proposed. They have been re-evaluated in the context of resources identified in later phases of the survey and added to this proposed group.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Distribution of this survey report is designed to inform interested individuals, organizations and public bodies of Grapevine's significant historic and architectural resources. The implementation of this report's recommendations imply varying degrees of cost, professional assistance and program support. Such recommendations are offered to the City of Grapevine and the Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, Texas, to initiate and sustain a program of historic preservation in Grapevine.

1

Of the sixty-eight resources listed in the Historic Sites Inventory for Grapevine, twelve also may be eligible for inclusion on the National Register. The properties in this category are: G-9, 10, 11, 16, 30, 35, 36, 37, 39, 43, 58 and 61. Another property, G-48, may be eligible for the National Register following restoration. To date, no resources in the survey area have been listed individually on the National Register. The individual properties of National Register quality are identified in the Historic Sites Inventory, and they should be afforded the highest degree of protection. The Council should establish priorities for nomination based on individual merit, degree of endangerment, need for recognition and degree of public support for each resource. The Council should also encourage the documentation and restoration of those resources which do not appear to be eligible for the National Register because of incomplete documentation or alterations.

2

Of the twelve cultural resources in Grapevine which may be eligible for the National Register, each resource also should be reviewed for possible designation as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL). Decisions regarding such designations will be made, Texas Historical Commission. To date, two resources, G-26 and G-30,

have been designated as Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks.

3

The proposed East College Street Historic District (ECSHD) should be researched and evaluated further in order to prepare National Register nomination forms. Some degree of local protection should also be provided for the Main Street Conservation District (MSCD). Local protection could include controls on inappropriate alterations and new construction, and incentives to encourage maintenance and restoration.

4

The remaining resources listed in the Historic Sites Inventory list which are not located in historic districts, thematic groups or conservation districts, or which do not appear to be eligible for the National Register, nevertheless should receive careful attention for some degree of local protection. Inappropriate remodeling of these historic sites should be discouraged, perhaps through review of permit applications for any exterior modifications. Threatened demolition could be treated similarly.

5

Survey work and archival research should be continued in order to add to, supplement and otherwise refine existing survey findings and results. Buildings, objects and places in the Historic Sites Inventory should be reviewed by the HPCTC for inclusion at a future date. Restoration of a building now considered excessively altered could result in a dramatic reassessment of its architectural quality. Research might reveal the historical significance of some resource not now apparent. In this regard, resources which did not initially appear to be eligible for the National Register may appear to be so at a later date. For example, the restoration of buildings on Main Street might result in their future inclusion in the Historic Sites Inventory and in the Main Street Conservation District.



HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

The following lists of buildings, objects and places contain the primary resources identified in Grapevine in Phase I of the Tarrant County His-

toric Resources Survey. The headings that appear in bold print at the beginning of each entry are explained as follows:

The resource number; this number also indicates the resource's location on one of the accompanying resource location maps.

ADDRESS OR LOCATION The street address of a resource or, when not available, a brief description of its location; addresses appear in alphabetical and numerical order.

NAME OR TYPE The historic and/or common name of a resource; when not available, or nonexistent, the building type (i.e., house, commercial building, gas station). (Residences are named for the original owner-resident or subsequent owner-resident(s) of some duration or historical significance; a hyphenated house name is a combination of the original and subsequent owners. Nonresidential resources typically are named for the original occupant or use, or for significant subsequent occupant(s) or use(s); when a resource has become associated with the latter, both the historic and common names are given, separated by a slash.)

DATE Single or hyphenated dates refer to initial construction; additional dates refer to subsequent modifications which significantly altered a structure's appearance. (When exact dates of construction or modification were not obtained from cornerstones, building permits, blueprints, etc., then circa (c.) dates were obtained by noting the first appearance of a property in city directories and back-dating one year. This method provides reasonably accurate dates of construction and has been applied consistently. For rural properties which were not listed in city directories, dates of construction as given on county tax cards were relied on more heavily.)

Short narratives following each entry include summary statements of a resource's appearance, history and significance. (Resources on the list have not been altered significantly unless noted otherwise.) Symbol(s) appearing after an address entry

refer to a resource's landmark status, evaluated level of significance, or contributory role in an established or recommended historic district, thematic group or conservation district. These symbols are explained below.

NR Appears to be eligible for the National Register and also may be eligible for designation as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark

ECSHD Contributor to the proposed East College Street Historic District

MSCD Contributor to the proposed Main Street Conservation District

NR* Potentially eligible for the National Register following restoration and/or documentation, or the attainment of 50 years of age

GE(NR) Contributor to the proposed Grain Elevators National Register Thematic Group

RTHL Designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark

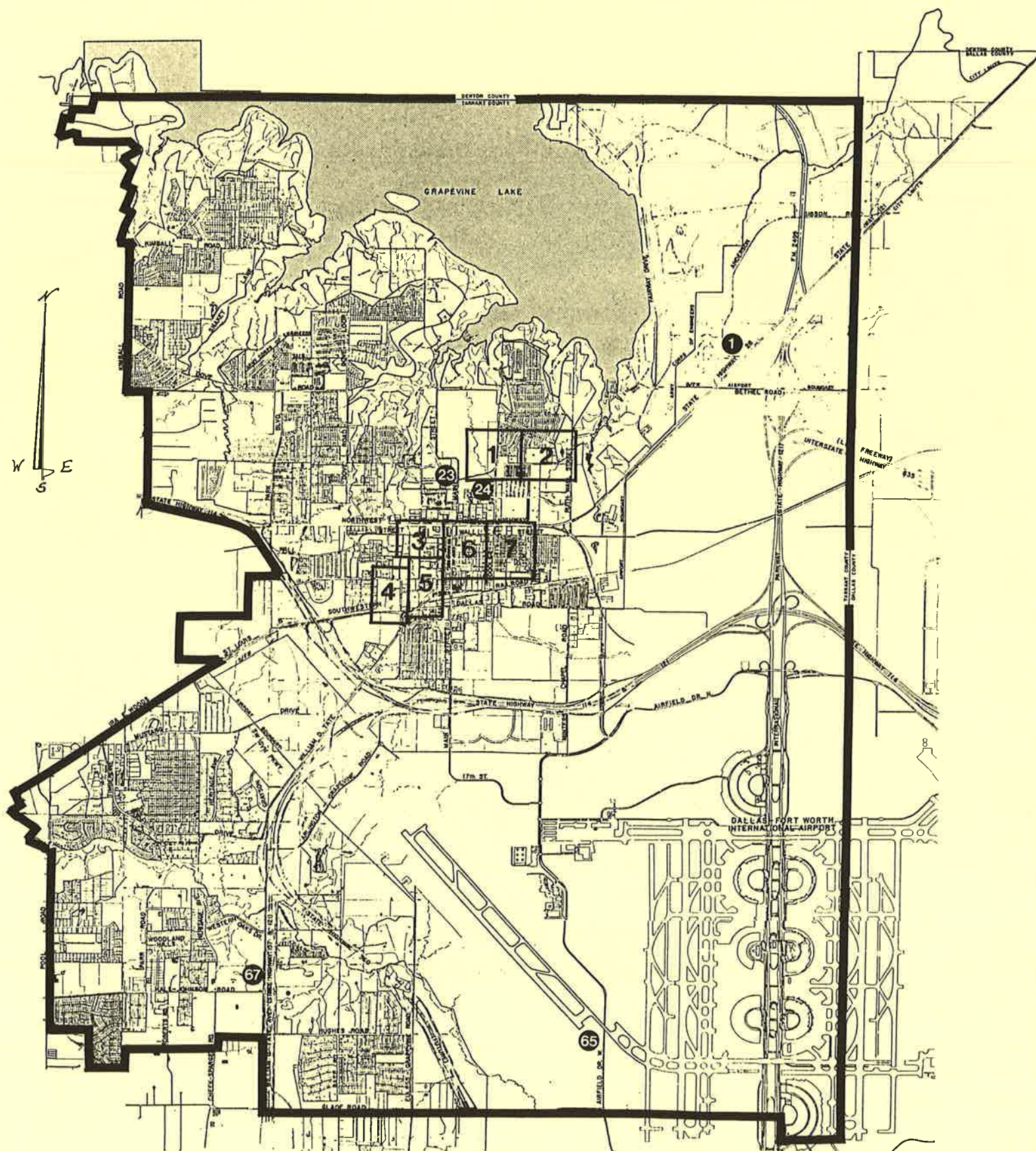


This early Grapevine post card, made from a photograph taken by C.J. Wall, shows the Farmers & Merchants Milling Co. (G-58) as it looked about 1907-10. Painted on the side of the main building is a notice that rail shipments are made to destinations served by the Cotton Belt and Frisco rail lines. Courtesy Carol Roark.

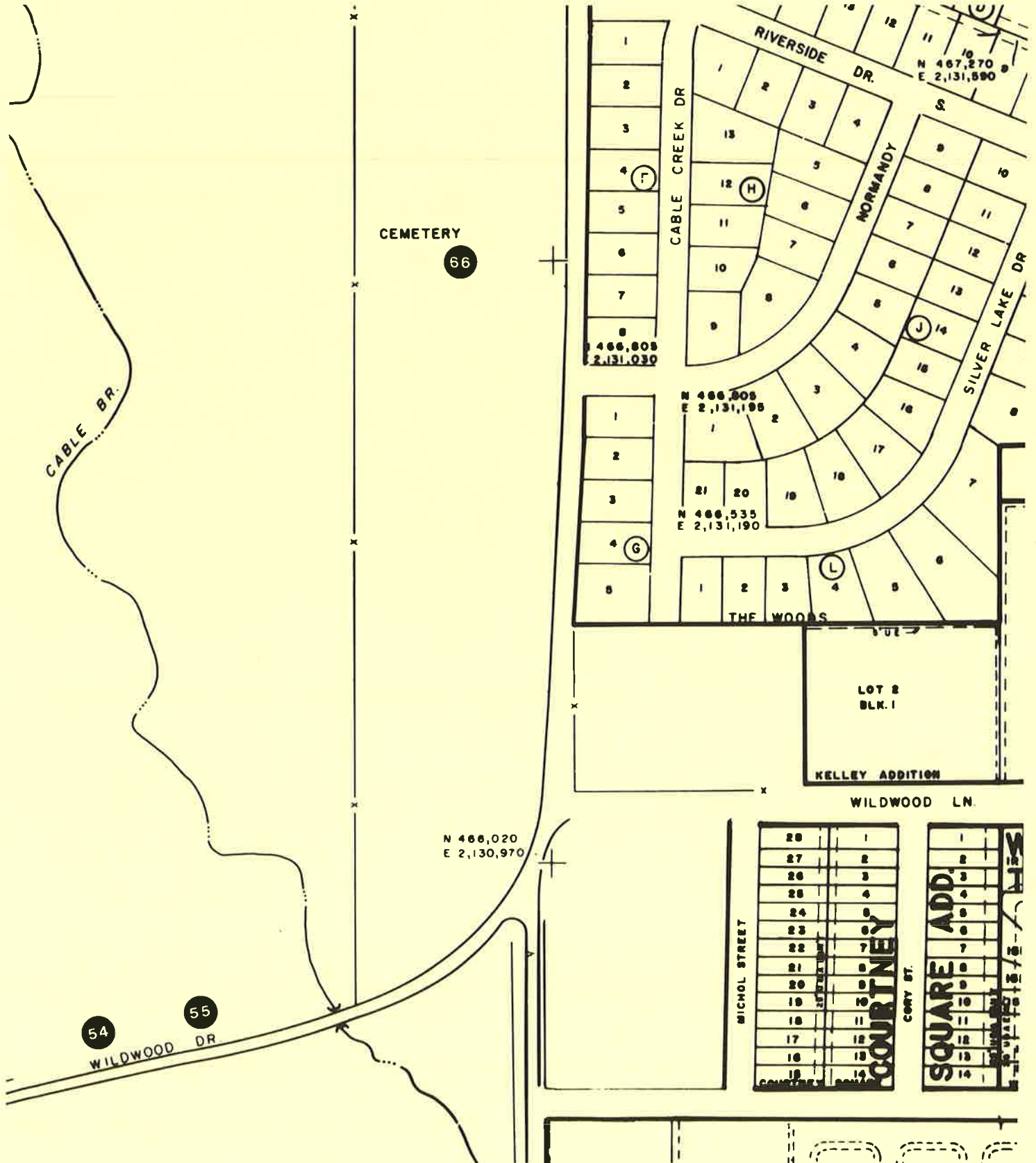
A view looking north on Main Street from Worth Street in Grapevine.

Traffic was one-way on either side of the parked cars. The two-story building in the center of the photograph is the International Order of Odd Fellows Hall (G-29). Courtesy Grapevine Historical Society.

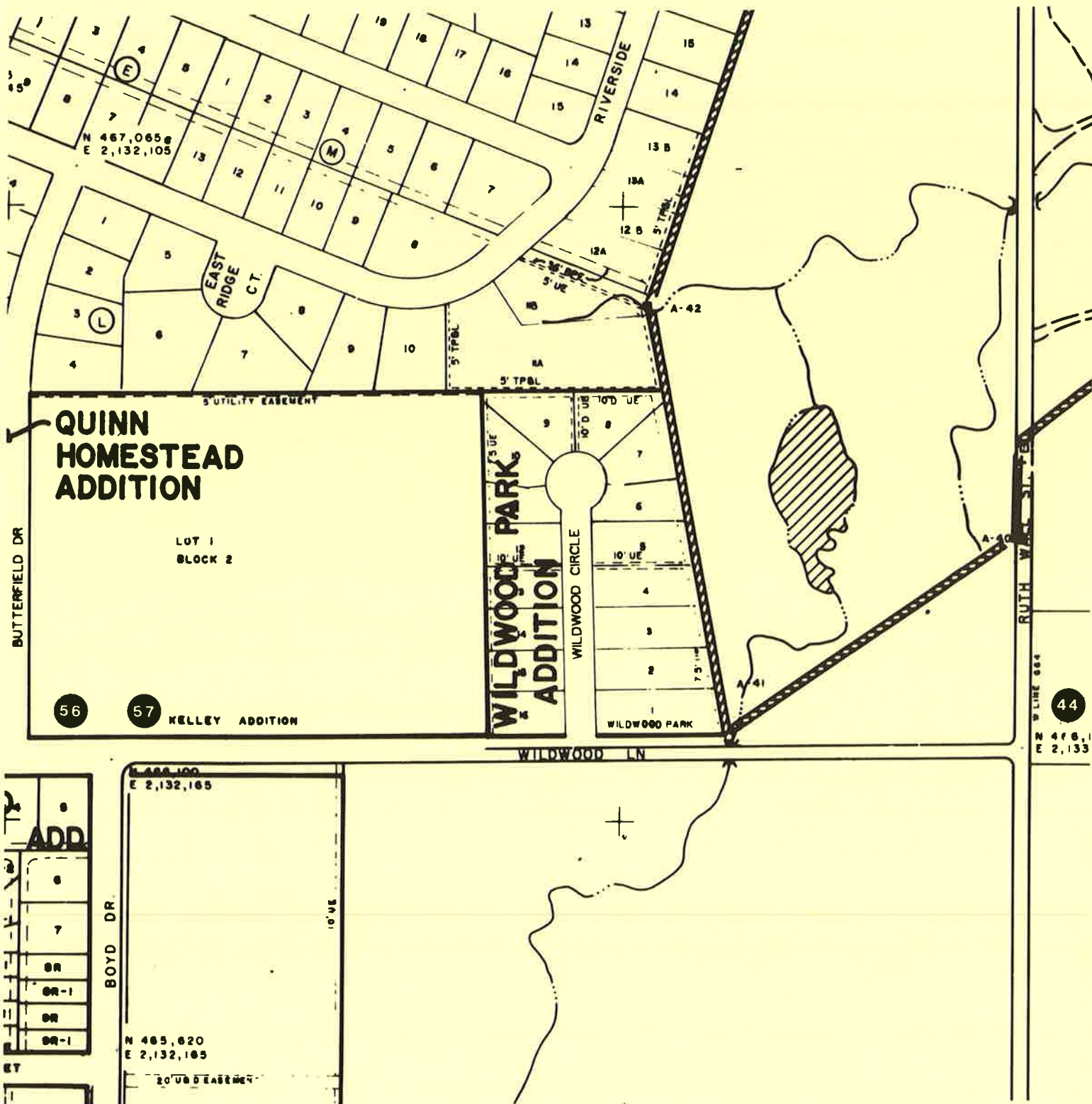




**Phase I Survey Area: Grapevine
(and resources outside sub-map areas)**

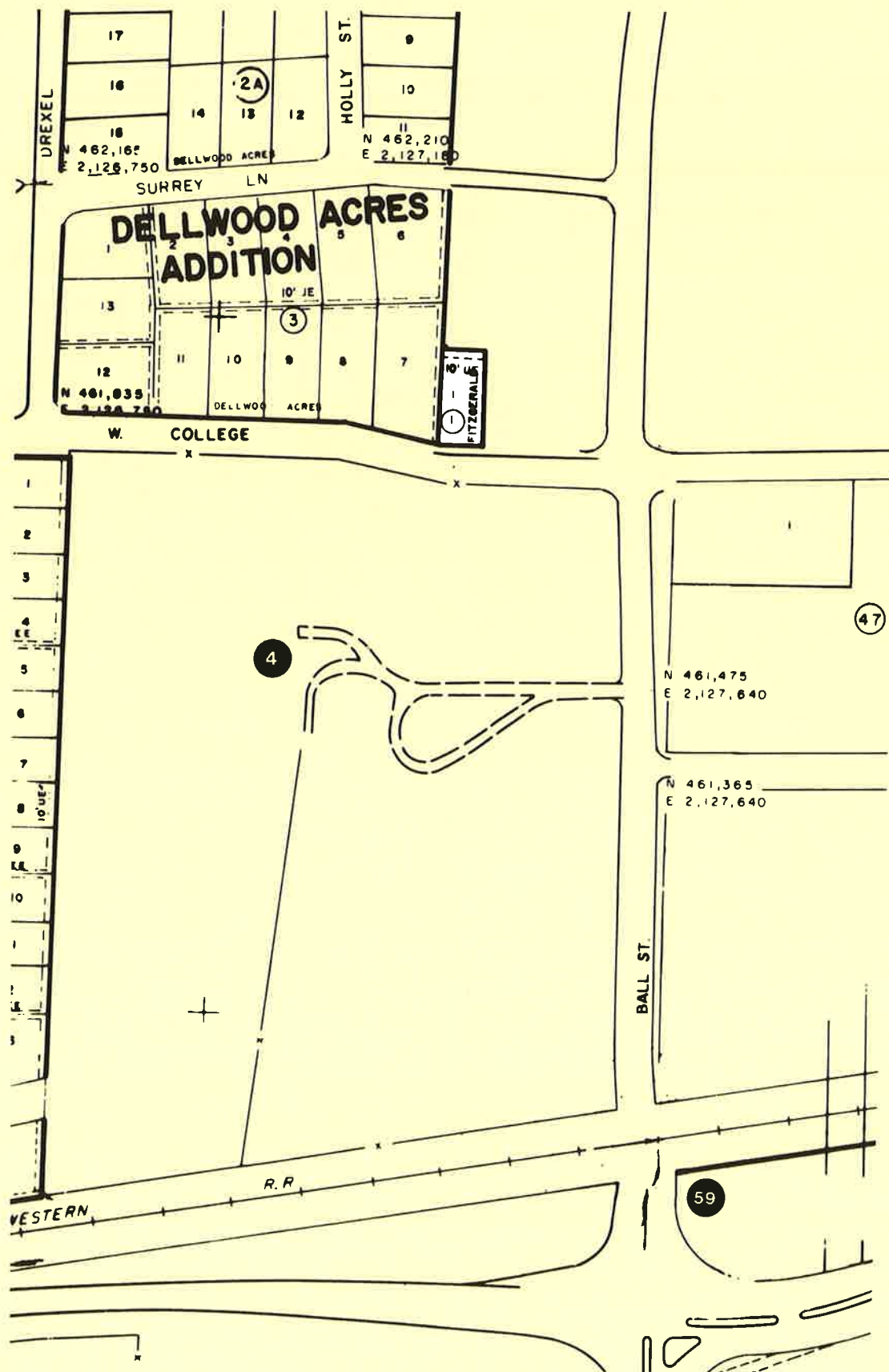


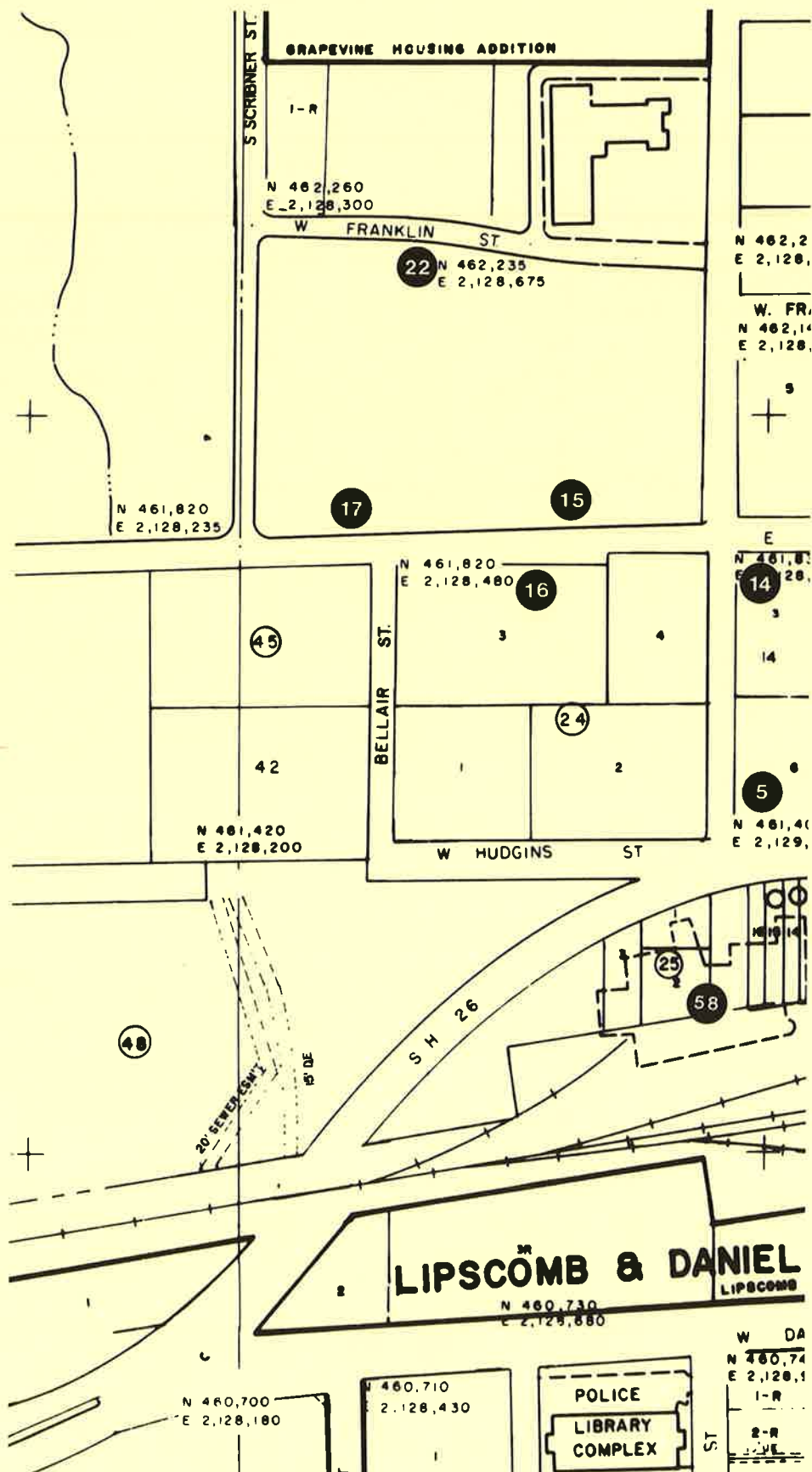
Grapevine — 1



Grapevine - 2

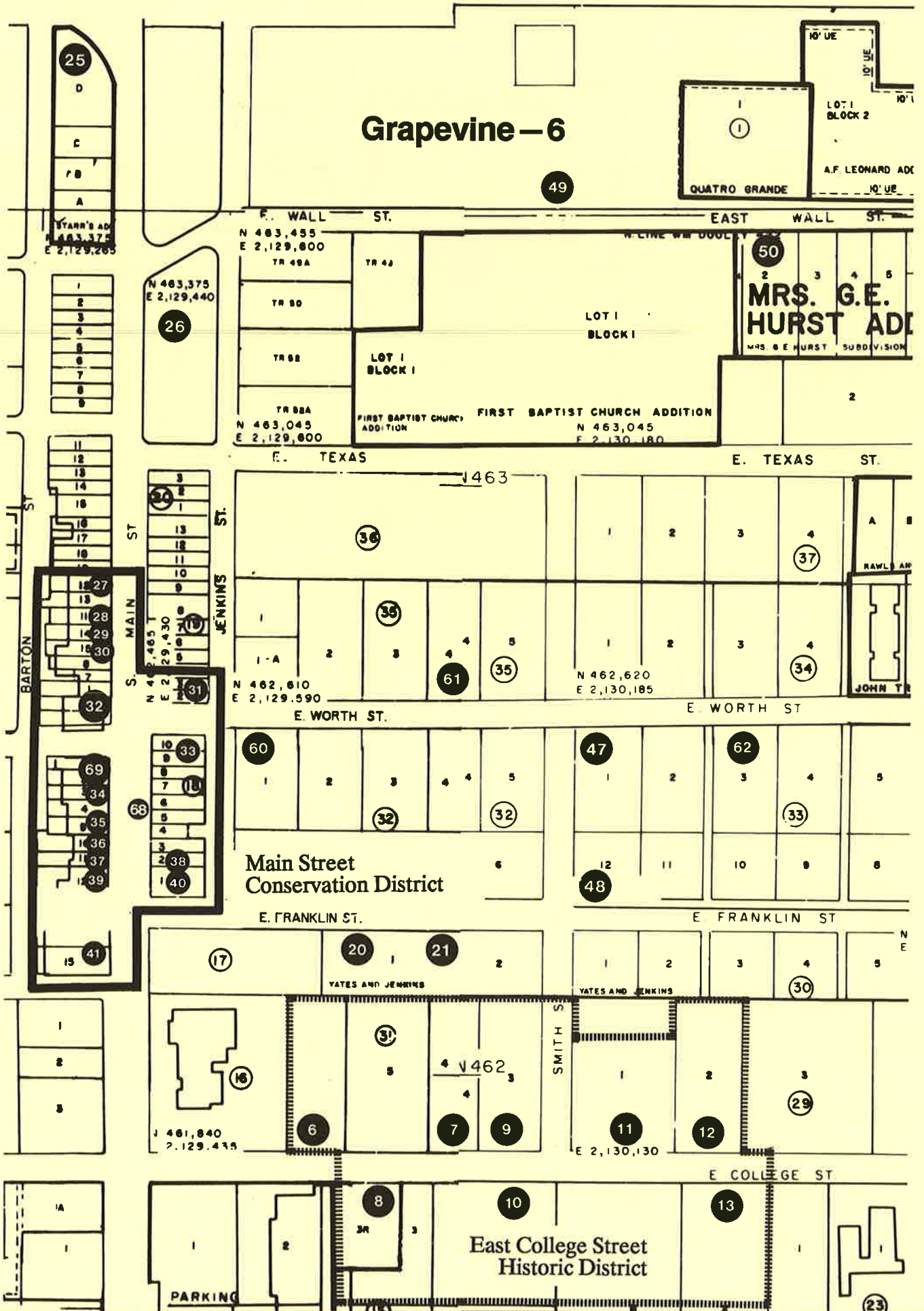
15



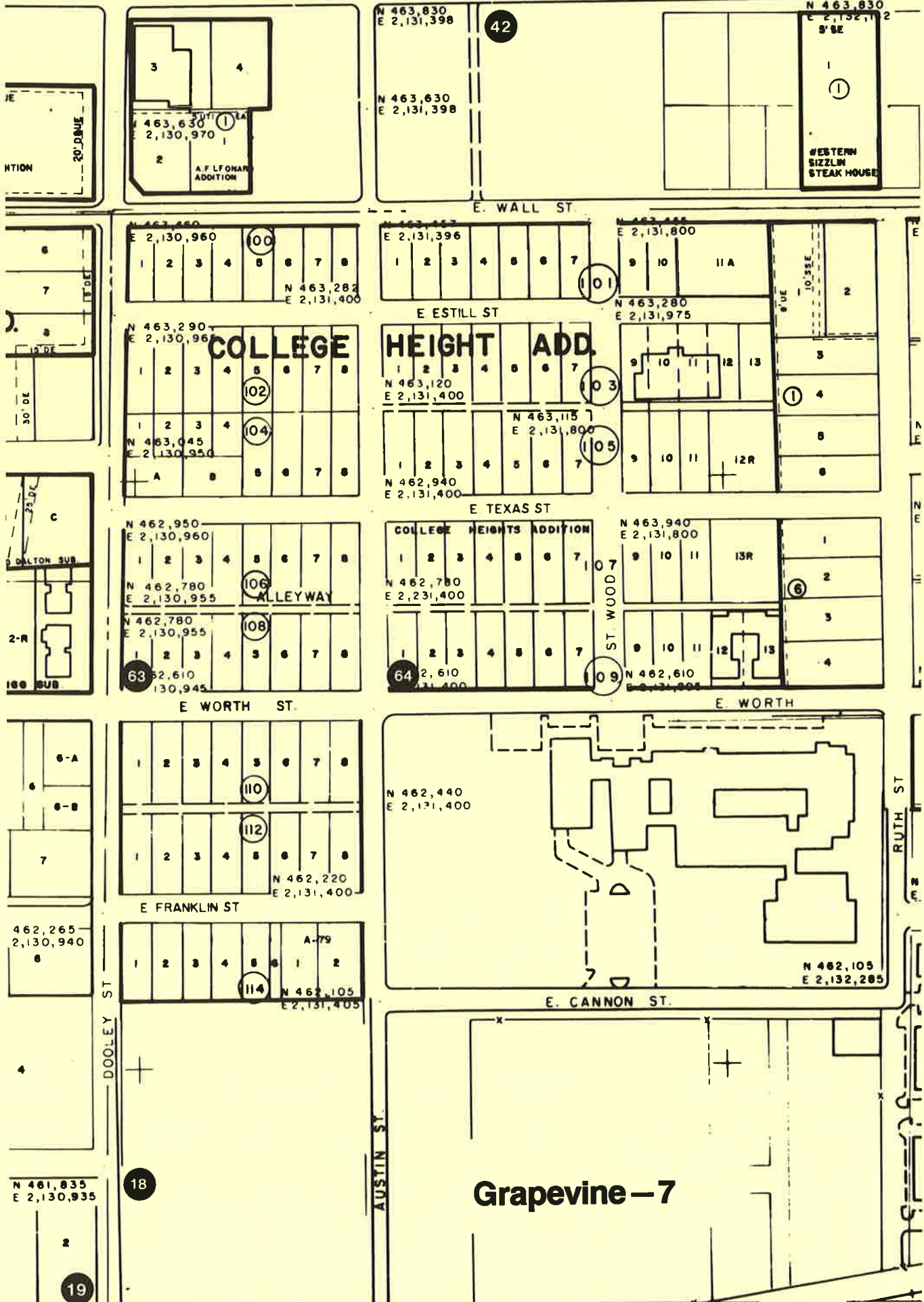


Grapevine-5

Grapevine-6



E. NORTHWEST HWY



Grapevine - 7



1



HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY GRAPEVINE (G)

BUILDINGS

1

2009 Anderson-Gibson Road, Heizer Country House Garage & Servants' Quarters/Austin Patio Dude Ranch Garage, 1935. Originally the garage and servants' quarters for the Heizer's country house, this limestone and slate building was later used as the garage for the Austin Patio Dude Ranch. The former ranch house has been substantially altered. The intact garage displays an excellent use of materials and handsome design, but further research is needed to reveal the identity of the architect and the history of the Heizer family. Scenes for several movies have been shot at this location. Hilton Hotel, Inc. purchased the land and has built a large hotel and convention center complex, retaining the older buildings. While the garage would probably have been eligible for the National Register as part of the original ranch complex, with the main ranch house substantially altered it no longer meets the criteria for listing.

2



2

321 Ball Street, St. Louis Arkansas and Texas Railway Depot/St. Louis and Southwestern Railway Depot/Grapevine Historical Museum, 1888; c. 1946; 1973. The St. Louis Arkansas & Texas Railway built its line through Grapevine in 1888 and constructed this depot the same year. This later became the St. Louis and Southwestern Railway. Townspeople rode the train to Fort Worth and Dallas for business and shopping, and with the coming of the railway, the community grew as an agricultural trade center for farmers. When Main Street was extended about 1946, the western end of the depot was removed, cutting off almost half the building. When the remaining portion was declared surplus by the railroad in the early 1970s, it was given to the City of Grapevine and moved to Heritage Park in 1973. Two loading docks and steps have been removed. Steps were also removed from the remaining dock and a bannister put around it, making a balcony. In its present altered condition at a new location, the building does not meet the criteria for listing on the National Register.

3

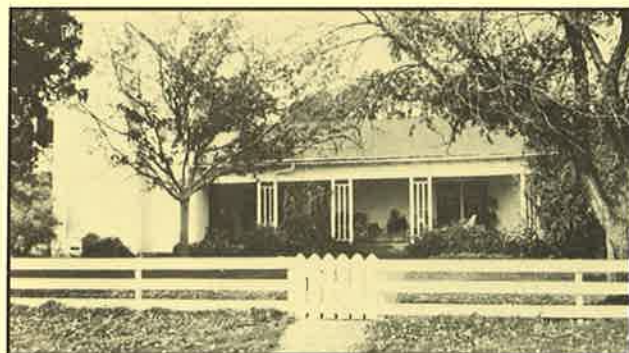
321 Ball Street, Grapevine Calaboose, 1909. The Grapevine Calaboose, which was constructed in 1909 and once stood at the corner of Texas and Barton Streets, is a grim reminder of the harshness of pioneer justice that lingered into the 20th Century. The barrel-vaulted structure is made of eight-inch thick reinforced concrete and has an iron grate door and two small windows. Adjacent to the Grapevine Historical Museum (G-2), it is situated in a city park on Ball Street.



3

4

626 Ball Street, Thomas Jefferson Nash Farm, c. 1890; c. 1930. The original owners of this farm were Thomas Jefferson Nash and his wife Elizabeth, who also owned another farm in the area. Nash was born in 1827 and moved to Texas in 1854. The farm house dates from about 1890, with later additions, and there is also an imposing barn. The house itself is an aggregation of at least two common Texas folkhouse types. The L-plan wood frame structure has an older two-story wing with clapboard siding and a newer one-story wing with a shed-roofed porch. The farm structures have been demolished, but are retained in the survey for purposes of documentation. Had the structures survived, the farm complex might have been eligible for the National Register following additional research and documentation.



4

5

627 Church Street, House, c. 1888. A typical example of a common Texas folk house type, this L-plan house has a symmetrical arrangement of facade openings and a full hip-roofed porch along the front. Clad in clapboard siding, the structure has intersecting gable roofs. There is a small rear addition enclosing the original L plan. The earliest known owner was Emma Camier.



4

6

121 E. College Street, Frank Estill House, c. 1905. Charlie Estill, a local lumberman and builder, built this house with and for his son Frank, a farmer and county commissioner. Frank Estill lived here with his wife, Weechie Yates Estill. Built sometime between 1902 and 1910, the house is distinguished by its proportions and detailing, including recessed full porch, elliptical transom and sidelights at the front entry. It is nearly identical to the house at 607 Dooley Street (G-18). This structure was demolished but has been retained in the survey for purposes of documentation. Prior to its demolition, the house was a contributor to the imposing group of houses along East College Street and the proposed East College Street Historic District.



5



6



7
213 E. College Street [ECSHD], Robert "Bob" Morrow House, 1927. This bungalow is distinguished by its sensitive use of material and compact design. The red brick walls, accentuated by the white stone sills, contrast with the glazed green tile roof. According to local sources, the house was the first in Grapevine to have a tile roof. The tiles were shipped in by rail. Built in 1927 for Bob Morrow, who ran the privately owned and managed Grapevine Home Bank (G-69), it enhances the impressive East College streetscape and is a contributor to the potential East College Street Historic District.



8
214 E. College Street [ECSHD], Dr. O.O. Hollingsworth House, c. 1908. This house was built by Dr. Orlando O. Hollingsworth shortly after his marriage in 1908 to Ione Dorris Hollingsworth. A dentist with offices in Grapevine and Arlington, he was also the mayor of Grapevine in 1918. A small yet substantial residence with a well integrated porch, the one and one-half story wood frame house has a partially gabled roof that breaks into a shed roof at the rear of the house. The house was recently altered substantially. Original porch supports have been replaced by square stone columns, three windows in the shed-roofed dormer have been replaced by a single fixed-pane window and a cupola has been added on top of the dormer. The house should be re-evaluated as a contributor to the proposed East College Street Historic District.



9
223 E. College Street [NR/ECSHD], Stewart House, c. 1915. This handsome polychromed brick house was built around 1915 for Clarence Stewart, a farmer and three-term member of the Texas Legislature. In 1917 it was sold to W. Robert Stewart, Clarence's brother, a farmer with vast land holdings. It remained in the Stewart family until the 1970s. Situated on a well-landscaped corner lot, this Prairie-style influenced house complements the elegant Mary Lipscomb Wiggins house (G-11) on the facing corner. Although different from the Wiggins house in use of materials and details, the Stewart house is its mirror image in design. It is a major contributor to the important residential group along East College Street. For its historical associations and architectural qualities, it is potentially eligible for the National Register and a contributor to the potential East College Street Historic District.

10

224 E. College Street [NR/ECSHD], Dr. Thomas Benton Dorris House, 1896. The single most imposing Victorian house in Grapevine, this two and one-half story Queen Anne style residence features a square tower, fish scale shingles, turned and scroll-sawn brackets and delicate shed-roofed window hoods. It was built in 1896 for Dr. Thomas Benton Dorris and his wife Ann Eliza Caster Dorris. Dorris was a physician and surgeon who practiced in Grapevine from 1885 until his death in 1918. He also served as a surgeon for the railroad. The house is itself symbolic of the new prosperity enjoyed by Grapevine after the arrival of the railroad in 1888. It is one of the focal points of the most impressive residential street in town, and is potentially eligible for the National Register. The house is also a strong contributor to the proposed East College Street Historic District.



10

11

307 E. College Street [NR/ECSHD], Mary Lipscomb Wiggins House, c. 1915-16. Mary Lipscomb Wiggins, in whose honor a girl's dormitory at Texas Christian University is named, lived here with her three children and her father, Henry Lipscomb, for many years. After Mary Wiggins' death, the house became the property of her daughter, Louise Wiggins. It is an excellent example of the Prairie style, with its low-pitched hipped roof, overhanging eaves, superb curbed porch, and generally horizontal massing. On its impeccably manicured corner lot, it is one of the focal points of East College Street, and one of the residential landmarks of Grapevine. It is potentially eligible for the National Register. The house also contributes to the potential East College Street Historic District.



11

12

319 E. College Street [ECSHD], House, c. 1893. An excellent example of a folk house type, the L-plan house, this residence is distinguished by a crisp and simple design, and by a three-sided bay window with an unusual "parasol" roof. A simple shed-roofed porch is set in the L. It complements the larger houses along this stretch of East College Street and is a contributor to the potential East College Street Historic District.



12



13

322 E. College Street [ECSHD], Boone Lipscomb House and Barn, 1934. Built for Boone Lipscomb in 1934 and held in the family until 1966, this spacious brick bungalow recalls the Morrow House at 213 East College Street (G-7) in its use of materials and forms. The one-story residence consists of two offset rectangles, each with a gable roof. The double track of the driveway cuts an S-curve through the broad lawn to a gabled porte-cochere. The residence was constructed for Boone Lipscomb who operated the family farm on the Grapevine Prairie. It is another one of the focal points of the East College streetscape and is a contributor to the proposed East College Street Historic District. A simple, gable-roofed red barn located at the rear of the spacious lot also dates from 1934. Grapevine was more rural then than now, and it was not unusual for houses on large parcels to have a barn and a cow or a horse.

14

221 W. College Street, Dr. William Dabney Lipscomb House, 1888. This house was built for Dr. William Dabney Lipscomb and his wife, Margaret Cornelius Lipscomb, in 1888, the year the St. Louis, Arkansas, and Texas Railway built its Cotton Belt Route through Grapevine, and is evidence of the prosperity brought by the railroad. Dr. Lipscomb practiced medicine in Grapevine for a number of years. The treatment of the dormer, with its curving shingle walls, recalls the Benjamin Richard Wall House at 421 Smith Street (G-48). The one and one-half story house has a central hip roof with a projecting gabled wing to the right of the entrance porch. Certain features of this house and its general style suggest either a more recent date of construction than the 1888 date listed in the county tax records, or a substantial remodeling about 1910. The asbestos siding and the front porch are more recent alterations.

15

314 W. College Street, House, c. 1895. A cruciform-plan house that appears to be an L-plan house from the street, this structure has intersecting gable roofs. The shingles and cut-away bay in the front-gabled wing are stylistic references to the Queen Anne style, and make this house more than a simple folk type. The wrought iron porch columns are a later alteration.

16

401 W. College Street [NR], Joe N. Willis House, 1901; c. 1914-15. Originally part of a complex that included a carriage house, large barn and beef cattle pasture, this distinctive house was built in 1901 for Joe and Mollie Willis. Still owned by descendants of Mr. and Mrs. Willis, the house is now used as rental property. It is an unusual house, both for its method of construction and its architectural composition. Although it appears to be a wood frame structure, the house is actually constructed of brick covered with clapboard. The gallery-like porch, which originally ran around all four sides of the house, is supported by turned columns with decorative brackets. The rear section of the porch was enclosed about 1914-15 and a kitchen extension constructed. The house is potentially eligible for the National Register because of its design excellence, architectural integrity and atypical mode of construction.



16

17

504 W. College Street, House, c. 1865; c. 1925-35. This house was moved to its present site from the southeast corner of Main and College Streets sometime before 1936. According to local sources, B.R. Wall defended Larkin Payne—a relative of the owner—in court and received an interest in the house as payment; Wall's daughter and son-in-law, Dixie and Wendell Fraser, moved into the house in 1936. County deed records show that Fort Worth attorney Walter B. Scott also received an interest in the property for defending Payne. According to the present owner, the house could date back to the Civil War. Further research needs to be undertaken to clarify the age and early history of the house. Its steeply pitched gabled roof line suggests the influence of the Gothic Revival. Despite its asbestos shingles and late porch (dating from 1936-42) this appears to be an impressive survivor from an early period in Grapevine's history.



17

18

607 Dooley Street, Edward Jenner Lipscomb House, 1907. Nearly identical to the Frank Estill house that stood at 121 E. College Street (G-6), this house was built in 1907 for Edward Jenner Lipscomb and his wife Lucinda Jo Estill Lipscomb. Mrs. Lipscomb was a relative of Charlie and Frank Estill, builders of the Estill house. E.J. Lipscomb was in the dry goods business, originally in a partnership with his brother-in-law Billy Weatherly. Lipscomb bought out Weatherly's interest, moving the store to 420 S. Main Street (G-39). In 1909, Huber Lipscomb joined his father's business, and the firm became known as E.J. Lipscomb and Son. The store was operated by the family until 1967. The house is noticeable for its solid design, featuring a recessed porch, paired dormers and an elegantly lighted entry. Its wrought iron porch columns are not original.



18



19



19

624 Dooley Street, House, c. 1890. This otherwise simple folk house is unusual for its complex F-plan. The one-story shed addition between the bars of the F, and the windows added in the gable end detract from its original character. The early history of this house is not clear. Between 1878 and 1904, the property was owned by the J.W. Dunn and J.C. Dunn families and from 1904 to 1934 by the O.R. Barton family.

20



20

212 E. Franklin Street, House, c. 1903. This 1903 house is interesting for its massing—gabled wings projecting from a central hipped mass—and for its porch with simple Doric columns, uncommon in Grapevine. The form of the house is a variation on a common local folk type and appears unaltered except for the addition of a small room off the front porch. The house stands on land once owned by E.M. Jenkins. This lot was given to his daughter, Elizabeth Ann Bushong. She and her daughter, Kate Turnage, lived here during the teens and twenties. In 1947, a clinic was established in this house by the father and son team of Dr. Joseph A. Allison and Dr. Joseph M. Allison. Joseph A. “Old Doctor” Allison died in 1954, and his son, Joseph M. “Joe Mac” Allison continued to operate the clinic here until his death in 1974.

21



21

222 E. Franklin Street, House, 1934. This is one of two stone Period Revival houses built in Grapevine in the 1930s (the other is at 618 East Northwest Highway, G-42). It is a good example of the style. Visual interest is provided by the compact scale, play of gabled forms, bold chimney and rough stone veneer. Kate Turnage owned the property between 1926 and 1939.

22



22

409 W. Franklin Street, House, c. 1910. A good example of a common folk type, this rectangular-plan wood frame house with clapboard siding has a side gable roof and a full shed-roofed porch along the front. The framed porch posts may or may not be original.

23



23

218 W. Hall Street, Will Baker Barn, c. 1910; 1965. This classic barn was built about 1910 by Will Baker. With its high gabled center, shed-roofed sides, and corrugated metal roof, it is a strong visual link with Grapevine's agricultural and ranching roots. The barn was remodeled in 1965, according to the tax records. This structure has been demolished, but is retained in the survey report for purposes of documentation.

24

422 Jones Street (off Turner Road), House, c. 1910. An excellent example of a folk house type, this one-story wood frame house is similar to the structure at 409 W. Franklin Street (G-22). In this case, the gable-roofed rectangular house has a hip-roofed porch extending along the full length of one of the long sides of the residence. Martin Van Buren Higgins and his wife Kizzie owned the property during the 1920s, but early ownership is difficult to trace.



24

25

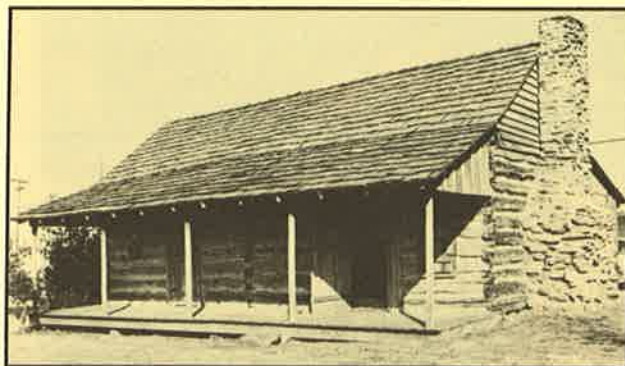
102 N. Main Street, Bart H. Starr Friendly Service Station/Gloco Station, 1934. Originally the Bart H. Starr Friendly Service Station, this service station at the north end of the business district was constructed in 1934 with native rock taken from the farm of the owner's father, Bart Starr, Sr. The site of the station was once a part of the Bart Starr, Sr., homestead. Bart Starr, Jr., was a local entrepreneur who was in the drayage business. He also ran livery stables, and originally sold gasoline from barrels, straining the liquid through chamois skins. This station was in competition with the earlier Willhoite Garage (G-41) at the south end of Main Street. This structure was demolished but has been retained in the survey report for purposes of documentation.



25

26

211 S. Main Street, in Liberty Park [RTHL], Torian Log Cabin, c. 1845-1860; 1976. The Torian Log Cabin stood originally on Dove Road in the community of Dove (now a part of Southlake). It is not known when or by whom the cabin was constructed. The land on which it stood was settled in 1845 by Francis Throop and his family, and changed ownership several times. John R. Torian bought the property in 1886, and the cabin was last lived in during the 1940s by a family member. When J.W. Tanner, a Torian descendant, decided to place a new house on the site where the log house stood, he and his mother, Mrs. Leona Tanner, donated the cabin to the Grapevine community. In 1976, it was moved to Liberty Park on Main Street, and reconstructed as a museum. At that time the logs were reinforced with steel bars and concrete daub. The Torian Log Cabin is one of three log cabins extant within the city limits of Grapevine: the other two are located at 1610 Silverside Drive (G-46) and 305 Wildwood Lane (G-55). This cabin is in the familiar form of the folk type known as a double-pen house, consisting of two connecting rooms side by side, each with an outer door to the porch. Dr. Terry Jordan, author and expert on Texas log structures, believes that the house is pre-Civil War. The cabin was designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1978.



26



27



27

320 S. Main Street [MSCD], Wall's Drug Store/Spinks Drug Store, c. 1900; 1958. Built around 1900, this small brick commercial building, typical of Grapevine's Main Street in scale and composition, housed Wall's Drug Store until 1920, and Spinks Drug Store for a number of years thereafter. J.A. Spinks owned the building until 1958. It has been significantly altered by the partial bricking of the storefront area and the application of stucco to the parapet. The building is important today for its contribution to the fabric of the historic Main Street of Grapevine, and it is a contributor to the potential Main Street Conservation District.

28

326 S. Main Street [MSCD], Lucas General Store, 1898. This building originally housed two stores when it was constructed in 1898. The south business was the Lucas General owned and operated by Wingate and Dave Lucas. The brothers sold groceries, farm implements, furniture and coffins. Both men died in 1910, and another brother, Joseph Thomas "Joe" Lucas, acquired the business. The Wingate and Dave Lucas families owned the building through the 1950s. Although the building has been altered, most obviously with the addition of a lean-to shed porch, two cast-iron fluted columns with floral capitals remain, bearing the imprint of "The Mosher Mfg. Co., Dallas, Texas." The building is important today for its contribution to the historic Main Street of Grapevine. It is a contributor to the proposed Main Street Conservation District.

29

330 S. Main Street [MSCD], I.O.O.F. Hall, 1888. The International Order of Odd Fellows constructed this building in 1888, the year the first railroad came through Grapevine. Fraternal societies in America typically built their halls and temples in the business centers of towns and cities, often entering into agreement with a local businessman for ownership or control of the second floor of a commercial structure (see G-33 and NW-9). The ground floor was used for business purposes, and the second story was reserved for the meeting hall of the society. The Odd Fellows Lodge No. 402 is still located upstairs. Ground floor tenants changed frequently through the years. During the 1920s a meat market owned by D.D. Wall operated here. The building is important for its long time cultural significance to the City of Grapevine and as a prominent element in the town's historic Main Street. The structure contributes to the potential Main Street Conservation District.

28



29



30

332 S. Main Street [NR/RTHL/MSCD], Tarrant County State Bank/The Grapevine Sun, 1898; 1921. The dignified appearance of this 1898 building dates from a 1921 remodeling by the Tarrant County State Bank, which operated here until 1942, when it changed its name to First National Bank of Grapevine and moved to a new building at 342 S. Main Street (G-32). Since 1947, the structure has housed the offices of *The Grapevine Sun* newspaper. It is an excellent example of a banking temple on a small scale, and its wood-paneled interior is intact. The building was designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1986. It is one of the focal points of Main Street, a contributor to the proposed Main Street Conservation District and potentially eligible for the National Register.



30

31

337 S. Main Street [MSCD], Commercial Building/Western Auto, 1916. As early as 1920, this building housed a Essex-Plymouth sales & service business. During the later part of the 1920s a roller skating rink operated here. In 1931, the Auto Service Garage opened here; Western Auto became associated with it in 1937, and has been in the building since that time. Constructed in 1916 by local builder Frank Estill, it is a representative example of automobile sales and service buildings erected throughout the country since 1910. A pressed metal ceiling is intact inside. Although standing alone, the building is important for its contribution to the definition of Main Street and the potential Main Street Conservation District.



31

32

342 S. Main Street [MSCD], First National Bank of Grapevine, 1942. The Tarrant County State Bank began business on October 29, 1919, in a small building at 336 Main Street. In 1921, it moved to 332 Main Street (G-30, now occupied by *The Grapevine Sun*), and became a national bank in 1925. With growth came the need for a larger building, and the bank constructed this up-to-date and spacious building in 1942. Walter C. Ahlschlager of Dallas, who also designed the Mercantile National Bank Building in Dallas, was the architect. The bank changed its name to The First National Bank of Grapevine on January 1, 1942, just prior to moving into its new building in March of that year. The bank remained here until 1970, when it moved into an even larger and more modern building. This structure is a good example of the functional, stripped-down Moderne style, and as such is unique in Grapevine. It still retains its original terrazzo floor, marble interior, and glass-block transoms. The building contributes to the proposed Main Street Conservation District.



32



33



33

401 S. Main Street [MSCD], Grapevine Lodge No. 288 A.F. and A.M., 1916; 1972. On December 11, 1916, the cornerstone of the Grapevine Lodge No. 288, A.F. & A.M., was laid with a special communication by the Grand Lodge of Texas. Local builder Charlie C. Estill constructed the Masonic Temple at a cost of \$5,780.96, financed by loans from the lodge members. As with the Odd Fellows Hall at 330 Main Street (G-29), the ground floor was designed for commercial use, with the meeting hall above. Recent alterations include the replacement of storefront windows, boarding the second floor windows and painting the brick facade. This building is a prominent contributor to the historic Main Street of Grapevine and to the potential Main Street Conservation District.

34



404 S. Main Street, Grapevine Home Bank, c. 1900. See resource number 69.

34

408 S. Main Street [MSCD], Commercial Building, c. 1900. Built about 1900, this largely altered store was at various times a drug store and the U.S. Post Office. Visual interest is provided by the small-paned transom windows. E.M. Jenkins was an early owner of this property, and his daughter, Elizabeth A. Bushong, acquired this tract when her father's estate was partitioned in 1910. Despite its alterations, the building still contributes to the proposed Main Street Conservation District.

35



35

412 S. Main Street [NR/MSCD], Commercial Building/Lucas Grocery and Funeral Home, 1900; c. 1910. Lucas Grocery moved here from 326 S. Main Street (G-28), probably around 1910, when the second story was added to the one-story 1900 building. The grocery and farm implements store was on the first floor and the Lucas Funeral Home on the second. Lucas' businesses closed in the mid-1930s. One of the more imposing brick buildings on Main Street, this structure is distinguished by its stepped facade with piers, denticulated and corbelled brick cornice and cast iron columns at the ground level. Its design and age are very similar to those of the Saunders Building (G-36), next door at 414 S. Main Street, and the structure is part of an impressive row of four circa 1900 brick buildings. The structure is potentially eligible for the National Register for its architectural qualities and is a contributor to the proposed Main Street Conservation District.

36

414 S. Main Street [NR/MSCD], Saunders Building, c. 1900. One of a group of four circa 1900 brick buildings employing similar materials and facades, the Saunders building is a smaller version of the stepped-parapet and pier motif employed on the building next door at 412 S. Main Street (G-35). The structure is named for H.F. Saunders, who purchased the land on which the building stands in 1888. There is a generous use of cast iron — two columns and two pilasters — on the storefront. The building is potentially eligible for the National Register for its architectural qualities and a contributor to the proposed Main Street Conservation District.



36

37

418 S. Main St. [NR/MSCD], Commercial Building/Tate Hardware, c. 1900. This building is one of a group of four circa 1900 brick buildings employing similar materials and facades. Nearly identical to 420 S. Main Street (G-39), it is distinguished by two fluted cast iron columns with floral capitals, bearing the imprint "The Mosher Mfg. Co., Dallas, Texas." At various times the building has housed grocery and hardware stores, including Tate Hardware. This building is unusual for its relatively unaltered appearance, and is potentially eligible for the National Register. It is also a contributor to the proposed Main Street Conservation District.



37

38

419-21 S. Main Street [MSCD], Commercial Building, 1910. This brick building was built in 1910. A.W. Willhoite established a garage here in 1916 before opening Willhoite's Garage (G-41) across the street in 1921. Along with the adjoining, nearly identical building to the south (G-40), this building complements the row of four brick buildings on the other side of Main Street. The facade of both this building and the adjacent structure have been covered with stucco, significantly altering their appearance. Despite the alterations, the scale and form of this structure make it a contributor to the proposed Main Street Conservation District.



38 & 40



39



40. For photograph, see resource number 38 on page 31.

41



39

420 S. Main Street [NR/MSCD], E.J. Lipscomb Dry Goods/E.J. Lipscomb & Son, 1900. This building is nearly identical to the neighboring building at 418 S. Main Street (G-37), and is one of a group of four circa 1900 brick buildings employing similar materials and facades. It is notable for its two cast iron columns with fluting and floral capitals, bearing the imprint "The Mosher Mfg. Co., Dallas, Texas." The building housed E.J. Lipscomb Dry Goods from 1900 until 1909. At that time Lipscomb's son, Huber, joined the business and it was renamed E.J. Lipscomb & Son. The firm operated here until 1967. The bricks for this building, and possibly the other four in the row, were made by Jake Waymire at his kiln northwest of Grapevine. Like 418 S. Main, this building is unusual for its relatively unaltered appearance, and is potentially eligible for the National Register. It is also a contributor to the potential Main Street Conservation District.

40

423 S. Main Street [MSCD], Winfrey and Willhoite Hardware & Implement Co./Woodmen of the World Camp 311, 1911. This brick building originally had a second story—removed in 1944—which housed the largest meeting hall in town, used for years by the Woodmen of the World Camp 311. Winfrey and Willhoite Hardware & Implement Co. was located on the ground floor soon after the building was constructed in 1911. The building, with its adjoining nearly identical neighbor (G-38 at 419-21 S. Main Street), complements the row of four brick buildings on the other side of Main Street. The brick facade has, however, been covered with stucco which significantly alters the appearance of the building. The building is still important to the definition of the street in terms of scale and is a contributor to the proposed Main Street Conservation District.

41

432 S. Main Street [MSCD], Robinson's Mercantile Store/Willhoite Garage, 1913; 1939; 1980. Robinson's Mercantile Store opened in this new building about 1913, and soon after an impromptu movie theater was opened in the north section of the building downstairs. By 1919, a garage and filling station occupied the building, with Shaw's Garage in the rear. In 1921, the Willhoite Garage opened here, the first one-stop auto service in Grapevine, with auto repair, tire sales and service, auto parts and wrecker service. Willhoite's was also the dealer for a wind-driven battery, used by rural families who wanted electricity. During the early years the business was operated by Andrew W. Willhoite and Bart H. Starr. Starr left in the mid-1930s to open his own service station (G-25), and in 1936 Ted Willhoite joined his father's business. The first electric gasoline pumps and hydraulic auto lift in Grapevine were installed at the station in 1934,

and the front of the building was remodeled in 1939. Willhoite Garage closed in 1975 when Ted Willhoite retired. In 1980, the building was renovated completely. The garage was converted to a restaurant, retaining the auto lift with an antique auto set atop as a centerpiece. Specialty shops are located on the second floor. The building is an important contributor to the proposed Main Street Conservation District.

42

618 E. Northwest Highway, Carl K. Simmons House, 1938. One of two stone Period Revival houses built in Grapevine in the 1930s, this residence is similar to the one at 222 E. Franklin Street (G-21). It is a good example of the style, with its interlocking gable roofs, prominent chimney and corner porch with arched entries. The house was built for Carl Key Simmons and his wife Della Irene Simmons in 1938. They lived here until the mid-1970s. The house was then acquired by Simmons' niece and her husband and converted into offices for the C.C. Hall Construction Co., Inc.



42

43

900 Block Park Boulevard (west side, across from Shenandoah Avenue) [NR], Thomas Jefferson McPherson Farm, 1886. Thomas Jefferson McPherson and his wife Mary Josephine Starling McPherson purchased this farm in 1898. McPherson descendants still own and reside on the farm. The complex features a large L-plan farmhouse with one- and two-story wings (and a large rectangular sandstone front step with the date August 21, 1886, inscribed), and various log outbuildings, including an impressive log barn. Following a closer inspection of the buildings and additional documentation, this property may be eligible for the National Register.



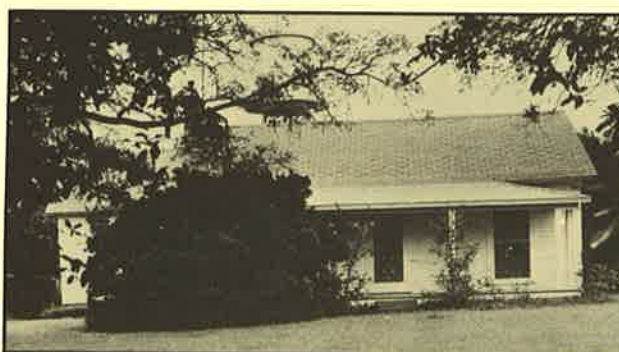
43

44

Ruth Wall Street (east side, at Wildwood Lane), Dunn Farm/Silver Lake Farm, c. 1890. This farm is a collection of buildings and structures which date from the late 1800s. The white clapboard farmhouse, gambrel-roofed barn, water tower and windmill, various board-and-batten outbuildings and white picket fence combine to create the classic image of an American farm. A second, smaller house is adjacent to the main house concealed behind bushes; it may have been a tenant house and is presently used as a guest house. Early ownership records are unclear, but the property appears to have been owned by members of the Dunn family at the turn-of-the century, and the Dunns may have been responsible for constructing some of the buildings. Lon Ingraham, son-in-law of J.P. Solon Dunn, sold the property in 1920. During the late 1920s it was purchased by Mr. Wyatt, the owner of a sheet metal and boiler works in Dallas. In 1933 Wyatt had a stream on the property dammed up to form a lake, giving the property the name Silver Lake Farm.



43



44



44



45



45

116 Scribner Street, House, c. 1905; c. 1950-60. This is a good example of a common Texas folk house type, the L-house. The one-story structure has interlocking hip-roofed wings with a shed-roofed porch in the corner of the L. The land on which the house is located was acquired by Henderson T. Hurst about 1910. Used as a rental property, the house was moved to this site between 1950 and 1960 by Hurst's son, William Martin Hurst. This structure has been demolished but was retained in the survey for purposes of documentation.

46



46

1610 Silverside Drive, George E. Bushong Log Cabin, 1871; 1942. This is one of three log cabins within Grapevine, and the only one still used as a residence (see G-26 and G-55). The original owner and builder was George E. Bushong, who came to the Grapevine area in 1858, was married to Elizabeth Ann Jenkins Bushong in 1866 and built the log portion of the house in 1871. George Bushong taught school, owned and operated a cotton gin, a saw mill and a flour mill. He was the first president of the Grapevine National Bank. The log house has been moved several times. Originally it stood east of Bushong Road, several hundred yards from where it now stands. Bert Perry restored the log cabin and added the wood frame wing in 1942.

47



47

405 Smith Street, Earl Yates, Sr. House, 1899; 1979-80. Grapevine builder Charles C. Estill constructed this house in 1899 for his son-in-law, Earl Yates, Sr. The house was completed just before Yates' marriage to Kate Estill Yates. Yates spent his life in the dry goods business established by his grandfather, E.M. Jenkins, in 1857, and subsequently owned by Earl's father, J.E.M. Yates. This house remained in the Yates family until 1977. The one-story Queen Anne style house has a generally rectangular plan with projecting wings and is clad in horizontal wood siding. A 1979-80 restoration, while making the house a highly visible and attractive Victorian landmark, has added gingerbread ornamentation to the porch which was not part of the original design.

48



48

421 Smith Street [NR*], Benjamin Richard Wall House, 1904. This stylish cottage was built in 1904 by E.F. Brown, at a cost of \$3,000, after plans by Sanguinet & Staats, the leading architectural firm in Fort Worth in the first decades of the 20th century. The design is distinguished by the curved wraparound porch, round columns with ornamental capitals, flaring gable ends and unusual dormer with curving shingled walls, but unfortunately has been compromised by the addition of asbestos shingles. The original owner was Benjamin R. Wall, who was first elected mayor of Grapevine in 1912, and served a number

of terms for a total of over 25 years. He also founded the newspaper which later became *The Grapevine Sun*, organized the Farmers and Merchants Milling Co., worked in the county surveyors office and was a partner in a realty company and a practicing attorney. If restored, the house may be eligible for the National Register on the basis of its architectural design, the regional importance of its designers and the importance of Benjamin R. Wall to local history.

49

305 E. Wall Street, House, c. 1910. This L-plan wood frame house is a typical example of a common Texas folk house type. It has intersecting gable roofs, narrow clapboard siding and a shed-roofed porch with boxed posts in the L. The earliest recorded owner was Elihu Newton who had large property holdings in Grapevine. Newton's estate sold the house in 1925.



49

50

404 E. Wall Street, George Ellison Hurst House, 1910. This house was built in 1910 for George Ellison Hurst and his wife Gertie. Hurst started carrying mail by horseback in the Grapevine area in 1901. He held the postal delivery job for almost 30 years. The one and one-half story wood frame house has a jerkinhead gable roof with two shed dormers. It is a good example of a Colonial Revival cottage, perhaps the best in Grapevine. The house remains in the Hurst family.



50

51

312 W. Wall Street, Barton H. Starr, Sr. House, 1883. This cruciform plan house was built in 1883 for Barton H. Starr, Sr., the first mayor of Grapevine, County Commissioner and Vice President of Farmers National Bank. Starr's daughter, Minnie Ola, married Dr. Charles E. Walker, and they lived in the house as well. Walker was elected to the Texas House of Representatives in 1916 and presented a bill which brought the Grubbs Vocational College to Arlington. The school eventually became the University of Texas at Arlington. In his later life Dr. Walker ran unsuccessfully for Governor of Texas. Direct descendants of B.H. Starr, Sr., have lived in the house since 1883. The house is a handsome, yet simple, example of a familiar variation on a common Texas folk house type.



51

This structure was demolished after the survey field work was completed, but has been retained in the survey report for purposes of documentation. Prior to its demolition, the house was potentially eligible for the National Register for its architectural qualities and its association with a figure important to the history of Grapevine.



52



52

601 W. Wall Street, Cotton Ginner's House/Wright Construction Co. Office, c. 1900. This circa 1900 house, presently the offices for Wright Construction Company, has been remodeled recently in the Mt. Vernon mode. The one-story wood frame T-plan house has an intersecting gable roof and a half porch. It was originally the ginner's house for the neighboring cotton gin (G-53).

53

601 W. Wall Street, William Giddens & Sons Cotton Gin/Wright Basket Factory, c. 1879; c. 1950s. William Giddens and Son bought the land that includes this location in 1879 and then sold it to Yates-Bushong Co. and J.E. Brock in 1881. The sale included the gin and gin equipment. There had also been a wheat mill on the premises, but the equipment did not go with the land and gin. In 1882, Brock sold his part to Yates and Bushong, and they sold the gin to J.L. Moorehead in 1886. He operated the gin until 1909. After 1909, the gin changed hands many times with many operators for short periods of time until it was purchased by J.H. Wright in 1935. Wright had operated the gin for three or four years before buying it, and ran the facility until the gin closed in 1941.

53



Two rectangular board and batten buildings remain in the complex. Both have gable roofs with side shed roofs and large double doors on the ends. One structure has a cupola vent. The building with the cupola was the engine building with the engine room located in the cupola. After the gin closed, this building was used as storage until 1946 when it was then used as a shop. The other building, the gin seed house, was used for storing cotton seed. Before World War II, the gin seed house was used to make berry coops (baskets) in connection with Wright Basket factory. The basket operation ceased during the war, and wood egg cases for shipping eggs overseas were made here. After the war, basket making resumed, continuing until about 1976. In the mid-1950s the gin office building was torn down and the material used to expand the old seed house. The buildings are now used as storage for Wright Construction Co.

54

305 Wildwood Drive, Charles Wall House, 1915. Mary Coble came to the site of this house in 1870 with her parents Allen and Martha Coble. She married Charles Wall in 1896, and in 1915 they built this house, only several hundred feet west of the small house (G-55) that her father built in 1871. Charlie and Mary Wall lived here the rest of their lives: Mary occupied the house until 1942. Their daughter Martha married Elwood Cluck in 1927, and this became their home. Elwood Chuck was an attorney who also maintained his office here. The house is a typical example of a common early 20th century house type, a two-story square house with a hipped roof and dormer and a wraparound porch. This structure burned and was demolished, but has been retained in the survey for purposes of documentation.



54

55

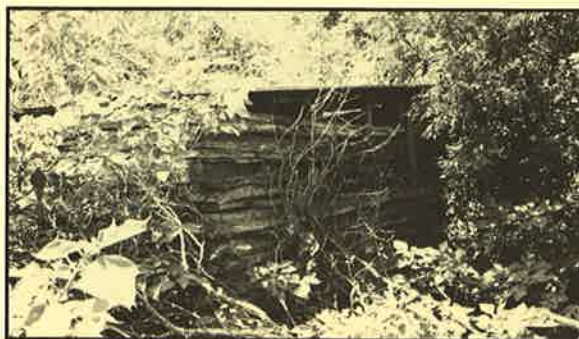
305 Wildwood Drive, Allen B. Coble House and Log Cabin, 1871. Allen B. Coble and his wife Martha Ann Mathews Coble completed this house in 1871 and moved in, after having lived in a small log cabin just west of the main house for several months. Lumber for the house was hauled by wagon from Jefferson. The house remained in the hands of family descendants through the early 1980s. It is a fine example of the crisp and simple design of which the best of the rural 19th century house builders were capable. This house burned in 1983 and is currently in ruins; the log cabin is still standing, but is overgrown by brush and in deteriorating condition. Prior to the fire, the main house was potentially eligible for the National Register.



55

56

523 Wildwood Lane, Tenant Farmhouse of Jenkins Farm, c. 1907. This small house was built as a tenant farmer's dwelling on the Zebulon Jenkins farm. It was probably built at the same time as the neighboring Jenkins house (G-57). The structure is a modestly individualistic example of a common Texas house type, an L-plan house with hip-roofed wings.



55



56



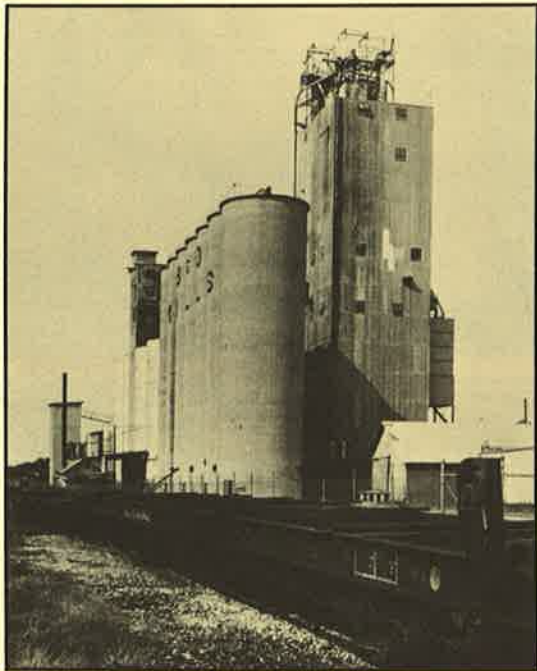
57



57

525 Wildwood Lane, Zebulon Jenkins Farm, 1907. This once large farm is notable for the farmhouse, a handsome bungalow with full porch along the front and one side. Zebulon Jenkins, a local businessman and grocer, acquired the land in 1883 from his father-in-law, W.E. Dorris. The house was built in 1907 for Jenkins and his wife Florence Dorris Jenkins, who lived there until their deaths in 1932. Most of the original farmland has been sold off, but the house has recently been renovated and continues to serve as a residence.

58



58

Ira E. Woods Avenue (at Church Street, on the gore with the railroad tracks) [NR/GE(NR)], Farmers & Merchants Milling Co./B & D Mills, c. 1902; 1936; c. 1949; c. 1950. The Farmers and Merchants Milling Co. began in 1902, milling flour and some corn meal. The original mill was comprised of a three-story wooden building, a round grain tank, and some smaller buildings. It was bought in 1936 by Kirby Buckner and W.D. Deacon, converted to a feed mill and renamed B & D Mills. In 1939, Floyd and Earl Deacon, sons of W.D. Deacon, bought Buckner's interest and operated the mill until 1973, when it was sold. The complex was enlarged over the years. By 1949, metal grain elevators had been added, and by 1950, concrete elevators were installed. This facility has long been the major feature on Grapevine's skyline.

59

708 Ira E. Woods Avenue, C.C. Estill Lumber Company Office, c. 1887. This small building, which once stood on Main Street, was built by Charles Estill about 1887, and served as the office for the C.C. Estill Lumber Co. Reputedly the first lumber company in Grapevine (the lumber was hauled from Jefferson), it is one of the oldest structures in Grapevine and almost surely the oldest commercial building. Its small scale and false front recall the commercial life of 19th century Grapevine. This structure was demolished but has been retained in the survey for purposes of documentation.

59. No photograph available.

60



60

116 E. Worth Street, William Cameron & Company, Inc., c. 1917. Originally the offices for the William Cameron & Co., a lumber company headquartered in Fort Worth, this unusual building with a vaguely Georgian appearance subsequently housed a church, a cabinet shop and a children's clothing store. It was probably constructed around 1917, shortly after the land was purchased from C.C. Estill. The siding, which appears to be brick, is actually pressed wood. It is a highly unusual use of the material, which has not been manufactured since about 1956.

61

211 E. Worth Street [NR], House, c. 1895. This example of a common folk house type is unusual for the fancy treatment of the porch, with its turned posts and scroll-sawn brackets. The one-story wood frame house is clad in clapboard and has a gable roof. The earliest recorded owner was J.E.M. Yates, who sold the lot in 1898, but it is not clear whether he was responsible for building the house. The front porch has recently been enclosed with rough sawn boards, an alteration which substantially changes the appearance of the house. With additional research on its ownership and builder and restoration of the original porch configuration, the house may be eligible for the National Register.



61

62

326 E. Worth Street, S.J. Thomas House, 1912. Contractor Clarence Millican built this house in 1912 for S.J. Thomas and his wife Minnie Ola Burgoon Thomas. It remained in the Thomas family through the mid-1970s. It is the best example in Grapevine of a widespread bungalow type, in which a gabled porch projects forward from the larger gabled mass of the house.



62

63

503 W. Worth Street, Clifford J. Wall House, 1908. Clifford Jenkins Wall, a pharmacist, and his wife Beulah Estill Wall, were the original owners of this stylish bungalow, built in 1908 by the prolific Grapevine builders Frank and Charles Estill. The horizontal design and such detailing as the "wings" on the tapering porch columns and the cresting on the roof lend an air of brisk modernity to the house.



63

64

603 E. Worth Street, House, c. 1900. The cruciform plan, gallery-like front porch and interlocking gable roofs give visual interest to this imposing, uncommon house. The remains of a stone fence are present in the front yard. The house was moved to its current site from E. College Street, possibly about 1910.



64



65



OBJECTS AND PLACES

65

Airfield Drive West (west side, south of Braniff World Headquarters), Minter's Chapel Cemetery, 1857-present. Minter's Chapel Cemetery is named for farmer and lay Methodist minister Green W. Minter (1803-1887) who helped to organize Minter's Chapel Methodist Church about 1854. This cemetery is currently located on land that is within the bounds of the Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport complex. In 1882, Minter's son-in-law, James Cate, deeded 4.1 acres to the Methodist Episcopal Church South for a Methodist church and graveyard. Approximately 1.5 acres is used for the cemetery which contains about 400 graves. Although burials are believed to have begun in the mid-1850s, the earliest marked grave is that of A.M. Newton, who died in 1857. When the City of Fort Worth acquired the church land for airport construction in 1967, it was determined that the runways would not cross the cemetery, and it could remain intact. The church building, however, was relocated. The Methodist church retains ownership and is guaranteed access by the airport authority. Still in use, the cemetery received an Official Texas Historical Marker in 1979.

66



66

Dooley Street (west side, between Wildwood Lane and Bushong Road), Grapevine Cemetery, c. 1860-present. Grapevine Cemetery, which has served the community as a burial ground since about 1860, was formally dedicated for cemetery use in 1878 when brothers Samuel D. Coble (1830-1890) and Allen B. Coble (1834-1906) sold 4.5 acres to a group of community trustees. Many pioneer settlers and early Grapevine leaders are buried here, including James Tracy Moorehead (1809-1897) who served as the second county judge of Tarrant County, and Barton H. Starr (1850-1912), the first mayor of Grapevine, elected in 1907. The earliest marked grave is that of Louisa C. Guiry (d. 1860). In 1925 the Grapevine Cemetery Association purchased 7.95 acres south of the original cemetery to expand the site. Still in use, the cemetery contains approximately 1500 burial places. Grapevine Cemetery received an Official Texas Historical Marker in 1980.

67

Highway 121 (west side, directly north of Hall-Johnson Road), Clements Cemetery/Parker Memorial Cemetery, 1862-present. Known originally as Clements Cemetery for the family of William Abraham Clements (1847-1899) who lived nearby, this burial ground was renamed in 1937 to honor Mary "Polly" Parker Turner (1820-1897) who deeded the 4.31 acre plot for use as a public burial ground in 1881. The earliest marked grave is that of Christina Driskill (1797-1862), Polly Parker Turner's mother. Serving the Pleasant Glade community, the burial ground contains over 400 graves. A tabernacle, erected in 1928 on the cemetery grounds, has been used for funeral services and meetings of the cemetery association. Parker Memorial Cemetery received an Official Texas Historical Marker in 1979.



67

68

S. Main Street (imbedded in sidewalk in front of Grapevine City Hall at 413 South Main Street) [MSCD], Iron Hitching Ring, c. 1900. Imbedded in the sidewalk on Main Street in front of the Grapevine City Hall, this small iron hitching ring is a tangible reminder of the days when horses were a common mode of transportation in Grapevine.



68

The following primary resource was added to the Grapevine list subsequent to the final compilation and numbering and, therefore, is out of sequence.

69

404 S. Main Street [MSCD], Grapevine Home Bank, c. 1900. Established in 1901, Grapevine Home Bank was a private bank owned and managed by Bob Morrow. Morrow housed his banking operations here until 1933 when federal banking regulations were imposed. The bank was closed, and Morrow and H.C. Yancy operated an insurance business here until 1948. W.H. Yancy continued the business until 1968. One story in height, the brick structure has an angled entrance at the corner of Main and Worth streets. The building, covered with siding in later years, has recently been renovated and the original bank doors rehung. As rehabilitated, the building contributes to the proposed Main Street Conservation District.



69



HISTORICAL OVERVIEW: NORTHEAST TARRANT COUNTY

It was on the prairie and in the Eastern Cross Timbers north of the West Fork of the Trinity River that the initial Anglo-American Settlement of Tarrant County occurred. In 1841, Colonel Jonathan Bird and a company of volunteer rangers were sent by the government of the Texas Republic to establish a military post on the northwestern frontier, deep in Indian country. A blockhouse was constructed next to a small lake near the Trinity River, several miles south of present-day central Euless. Bird's Fort was abandoned in 1842, but temporarily became the base of operations for General Edward H. Tarrant and George W. Terrell in 1843, when an historic council with the Indian tribes of the area resulted in peace treaties. Sam Houston reputedly stayed at Bird's Fort, but left before the treaty was signed. As early as 1844 settlers began to arrive, constructing their log cabins in clearings of the Eastern Cross timbers and along the creeks, on sites that had been used sporadically by the Indians for thousands of years.

The Peters Colony, a huge impresario land grant that stretched south from the Red River and encompassed over 16,000 square miles, including present-day Tarrant County, provided the initial impetus for Anglo settlement. The administrators of the Colony were authorized by the Texas Republic to give certificates for grants to settlers who had built a house and cultivated the land. Dozens of families settled in the area by 1848, the last year of the Peters Colony contract.

Samuel C.H. Witten arrived in Texas from Missouri in 1854 as a surveyor for the Peters Colony and soon established a large farm near Little Bear Creek in present-day Colleyville. A colony of related families from Platte County, Missouri, settled in the northeast Tarrant County beginning in 1844, and in 1846 organized Lonesome Dove Baptist Church, near present-day Grapevine. In 1845, the Bear Creek community began to grow around the forks of Big and Little Bear Creeks, on property now owned by the Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport. Another group of related families from Missouri, headed by a widow, Permelia Allen, settled near the headwaters of Big Bear Creek in 1847, at the northeast corner of present-day Keller. By 1848, Birdville had become an established settlement, clustered around Big Fossil Creek in present-day Haltom City.

Fort Worth was established in June, 1849, to defend settlers against harassment from hostile

Indians as well as to discourage white settlers from intruding upon Indian lands. Traders and settlers continued to arrive. When Tarrant County was formed on December 20, 1849, Birdville was chosen as the county seat. Of the 599 white and 65 slave residents listed for Tarrant County in the 1850 census, a majority probably lived in the northeast section of the county.

The settlement patterns of the 1840s in northeast Tarrant County continued through the 1850s. The frontier had extended westward to such a degree that Fort Worth was deactivated in 1853. That same year, Birdville acquired an important resident in Isaac Parker, for whom Parker County was later named. He was also the uncle of Cynthia Ann Parker, who had been kidnapped and raised by the Comanche and who was the mother of the famous Chief Quanah Parker.

The Civil War proved disastrous to the farms and hamlets of northeastern Tarrant County, as many men went off to war and their families relocated to safer locales. The county's population in 1865 was approximately one half of the pre-war figure of 6,000 residents.

Families straggled back to their abandoned farms to begin the slow process of Reconstruction. New families arrived from other states of the defeated Confederacy, hoping for a new beginning in Texas. Some also came from the North. Daniel Arwine migrated to the Hurst area from Indiana in 1865, served as a Deputy U.S. Marshall during Reconstruction and went on to become a community leader. Weldon W. Bobo migrated from Bedford County, Tennessee, in 1870, and established the store around which grew the community of Bedford. That same year another immigrant from Tennessee, William L. Hurst, arrived in northeast Tarrant County, eventually settling on a farm near the Trinity River where the city of Hurst is today. In 1871, a colony arrived by wagon train from Dade County, Georgia, and settled in the present Southlake area.

By the end of the 1870s, northeast Tarrant County had resumed the orderly pattern of agricultural development begun in the 1840s. Farms dotted the countryside and small communities like Double Springs, Dove, Jellico, Pleasant Glade, Pleasant Run, Red Rock and Zion were established along country roads.

The arrival of the railroads in the 1880s enhanced the economy of the area. New towns were created, and old settlements grew or diminished, depending on their proximity to railroad lines. The routing of the Texas & Pacific Railroad through Watauga in 1880 brought prosperity and growth to that community. The following year, the small settlement of Athol was transformed into the new town of Keller by the T & P, whereas the established community of Double Springs, several miles to the east of the line, ceased to exist. The St. Louis, Arkansas, & Texas Railway, later called the St. Louis & Southwestern (Cotton Belt) Railway, brought new life and new names to the hamlets of Zion and Red Rock; Zion became Smithfield in 1887, and Red Rock was renamed Bransford in 1888, taking both the post office and the name of an older community. (Indeed, the presence of a post office lent a community credibility as post offices tended to locate at places where mail moved quickly). Finally, in 1903, the Rock Island Railway constructed a line along the southern edge of northeast Tarrant

County, assigning the name Hurst to a train stop on the W.L. Hurst farm.

By the early 1900s, northeast Tarrant County had attained a level of development that would change very little until the suburbanization of the post-war years. Several small but thriving towns on railroad lines and major roads, a number of tiny communities and a scattering of isolated churches served a rural farming population.

The explosive growth of Fort Worth after World War II created suburbs along its periphery. Major new highways were constructed through the southern portion of the survey area beginning in the 1960s. The Dallas-Fort Worth Regional Airport (now Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport) opened in 1974. Northeast Tarrant County is now one of the fastest growing regions of the Fort Worth metropolitan area.

Bedford

The first known settlers in the Bedford area arrived in the 1850s. Milton Moore migrated from Missouri in 1860 and built a house on a half section of land.

Weldon Wiles Bobo migrated from Bedford County, Tennessee, in 1870, and established a store. Around 1873, Wiley Green Cannon, his wife Sofronia and five children, also of Bedford County, moved to the Bedford area. On February 26, 1877, a post office was opened in W.W. Bobo's home, by which time the community had acquired the name of Bedford.

Located strategically between Fort Worth and Dallas, Bedford prospered in the 1880s, 1890s and early 1900s. By 1882, the community had a population of more than 1,000, surpassing in population all other communities in Tarrant County except Fort Worth. There were 28 businesses along Bedford Road, including two cotton gins and a grist mill. That year, Bedford College was established, enjoying a reputation throughout North Texas until it was destroyed by fire in 1893.

Bedford declined rapidly after about 1905, when a new highway was built between Fort Worth and Dallas through Arlington and Grand Prairie. The Rock Island Railway had also bypassed Bedford in 1903. Stranded on an obsolete road, Bedford's population shrank to about 50. The post office

closed on December 31, 1909. One store remained in the town. By the mid 1930s, Bedford had four stores. "Bedford's best is in the cemetery," said a leading citizen. In 1940, the population was 76.

World War II provided the stimulus for the next period of growth, as military bases and defense contractors began to build up in the surrounding area. Bedford Post Office reopened on June 1, 1950. On January 22, 1953, the town of Bedford was incorporated with a population of 475 within a two-square mile area. In 1958, the city's first city hall, fire station and community center were constructed. Between 1955 and 1960, Bedford's area increased by over 400% in approximately forty separate annexations. The 1960 census reported a population of 2,706 within Bedford's ten square miles.

By the early 1960s Bedford had gained a reputation as a quiet residential community, with no city taxes, containing homes (such as the Stonegate subdivision) for Fort Worth commuters. The city experienced its highest rate of population growth during this decade, increasing by 270% to 10,049 in 1970. Bedford's corporate limits were by then completely encompassed by surrounding cities, with a total area of 10.12 square miles. The Airport Freeway was routed through Bedford in the 1970s, and development intensified within the city limits. The estimated population in 1989 was 45,700.



Colleyville

Colleyville has historically been primarily a rural area, situated for the most part between Big Bear and Little Bear Creeks in the Eastern Cross Timbers of the central portion of northeastern Tarrant County.

The first significant settlement of the area began in the 1850s. Samuel C.H. Witten came to Texas from Missouri in 1854 and established a farm along Little Bear Creek. He became one of the founders of the Spring Garden community, which flourished in the 1860s around a well-known school, finally declining in the 1870s as Bedford rose to prominence. Other settlers from the upper South included Jonathan A. Riley, who came from Kentucky in 1856 and settled near the Spring Garden community; the Kentucky-born adventurer and Civil War veteran Ryan Harrington, who bought land in 1865 near the community of Pleasant Glade; and William B. Cheek, who migrated to northeast Tarrant County from Kentucky in 1869, eventually settling near Ryan Harrington's property.

Other farmers continued to arrive throughout the 19th century. William Dunn settled property between Big Bear Creek and Bransford in 1875; the James R. Forbes family, of Bedford County, Tennessee, established a farm in 1887; and French native Anthelm Bidault began cultivating his renowned orchards and vineyards near the Pleasant Run community in 1897.

The communities of Pleasant Glade and Pleasant Run were hamlets situated in clearings of the Eastern Cross Timbers. Churches, schools and stores served the rural population. Pleasant Run Baptist Church, organized in 1877, was the first church within what is now Colleyville.

The St. Louis, Arkansas, & Texas Railway (later known as the St. Louis & Southwestern or the Cotton Belt Route) extended its tracks between Fort Worth and Grapevine in the late 1880s, passing through the hamlet of Red Rock in the Colleyville area in 1888. The nearby community of Bransford, clustered around the general store and post office of Felix G. Bransford, disappeared that same year when the store and post office were

moved to Red Rock, which was renamed Bransford. The new Bransford prospered over the next several decades, becoming the largest community in the Colleyville area. In addition to the post office, the town had two blacksmith shops, a livery stable, four general stores, and a lodge hall shared by the Masons, Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World. Four doctors resided there.

Lilburn Howard Colley was one of these doctors. A native of Missouri and a veteran of the Union Army, Dr. Colley and his wife moved to Texas in 1880, eventually settling in Bransford soon after the town was founded. In his forty years of active practice, he became one of the best known physicians in northeast Tarrant County and was widely respected as a leader in the Bransford area. Colley's name became associated with a community that formed around a store opened by W.G. Couch on Glade Road south of Bransford in 1914. The surrounding area gradually acquired the name of "Colleyville."

The hamlets of Pleasant Run and Pleasant Glade had populations respectively of 75 and 50 in 1940, and today have all but disappeared. Bransford declined after World War I, as the automobile took precedence over the railroads for passenger travel. The last store, owned by John R. Webb, closed in 1925. The town became known primarily for a large nursery established by Andy Felps around 1920. Bransford retained a population of 155 in 1940, but today has vanished except for a clustering of houses around the train tracks.

Colleyville was incorporated on January 10, 1956, and its city limits are now contiguous with those of Grapevine and Euless on the east, Bedford and Hurst on the south, Keller and North Richland Hills on the west and Southlake on the north. Although once a predominantly rural community, Colleyville has experienced significant residential development during the past decade. From a population of about 1,500 in 1960, it grew to 6,700 in 1980 and had an estimated population of 11,300 by 1989. Grapevine Highway (Highway 26) passes through its center, and many of its residents are commuters to Fort Worth.

Euless

Euless is a sprawling suburban city crossed by major state highways on the south and west, and

occupied by a portion of the Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport on the east.

The area now encompassed by the City of Euless was a focus of some of the earliest settlement of Tarrant County. After Bird's Fort was established in 1841 just south of present-day central Euless, the first wave of Peters Colonists arrived, including farmers who settled in the extreme eastern fringe of the Eastern Cross Timbers and on the level Black Prairie soil of the Euless area.

In 1845, a small community of pioneers settled at the confluence of Little Bear and Big Bear Creeks. One of the leaders of the Bear Creek community was Isham Crowley, who organized the Bear Creek Missionary Baptist Church in 1853.

Following the Civil War, new settlers arrived in the area. Foremost among these was Elisha Adam Euless (1848-1911), a native of Bedford County, Tennessee, who migrated to northeast Tarrant County in 1867. Euless was a successful cotton farmer, and by 1881, had built a cotton gin on the old J.P. Halford Survey. Other businesses, such as the T.A. Fuller Blacksmith shop, clustered around the gin. A community building to house a school and different church congregations was erected.

The community was named "Euless." An iron truss bridge built over Little Bear Creek around 1889, on the main road between Euless and Grapevine (NE-30), suggests the heavy business enjoyed by Euless's cotton gin. Elisha Adam Euless was elected Tarrant County Sheriff in 1892 and moved to Fort Worth, where he served two terms. The cotton gin closed soon after.

Euless remained a small retail and trade center of the area throughout the 19th century. In 1903, the Rock Island Railway constructed a line that bypassed Euless about two and one-half miles to

the south. The station there was named Tarrant, and the company hoped it would become a thriving center. Tarrant did not grow, however, and the depot was closed in the 1930s. Euless extended its Main Street south to the tracks and remained a viable community. When Archibald Cannon established his 100-acre nursery in 1900 on South Main Street (NE-27), it was probably in anticipation of the new railroad line.

Until the 1950's, Euless experienced little growth. From a population of about twenty-five and two stores in 1915, it grew to a population of one hundred and four stores in 1940. Euless was incorporated in 1953, and adopted a council-manager form of government. In 1957, the first residential subdivisions were built. Old State Highway 183 bisected the city, and commuters lived in Euless and worked both in Fort Worth and Dallas. By 1960, the population had soared to 4,263.

The City undertook its first public improvements in 1964, when a bond election provided \$2.0 million for street and drainage construction, \$450,000 for parks recreation facilities and a new fire station and \$790,000 for a municipal complex, built near the site of the old community of Euless. The following year a \$5.5 million bond issue underwrote the purchase of a water and sewer system for the city. By 1970, the population of Euless was 19,316, an increase of more than 350% over the 1960 figure. The opening in 1974 of the Dallas-Fort Worth Regional Airport (now Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport), a portion of which lies within Euless city limits, provided revenues and added impetus for growth. Euless had a population of 24,002 by 1980, and in 1989 was home to an estimated 40,250 residents.

Hurst

Unlike most of the other modern municipalities of northeast Tarrant County, Hurst did not develop around pioneer hamlets and towns, but instead remained a rural farming area on the fringe of other settlements until it was overtaken by suburbanization following World War II. Today, Hurst is a narrow peninsula squeezed between other cities in the most densely populated section of northeast Tarrant County.

The initial settlement in the rolling Eastern Cross Timbers of the Hurst area occurred in the 1840s. Families established isolated farms in the thick woods. Birdville, on Big Fossil Creek several miles

west of present-day Hurst, became the county seat when Tarrant County was organized in 1849. The outskirts of Birdville (now Haltom City) brushed the western edge of the Hurst area, and when Isaac Parker moved to Birdville in 1853, his log house was situated beyond the southwest corner of the present city limits.

Daniel and Julia Arwine came from Indiana in 1865, and settled on a farm near the present intersection of Brown Trail and Pipeline Road in Hurst. Arwine was a veteran of the Union Army and served as a Deputy U.S. Marshall in Tarrant County during Reconstruction. He and his wife later



donated six acres for a school, church and cemetery. The school was the first in the Hurst area.

William Letchworth Hurst migrated to northeast Tarrant County from Tennessee with his wife and seven children in 1870. The Hurst family first settled near Grapevine, then in Bedford, and finally on a farm near the West Fork of the Trinity River. In 1903, when the Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf Railway built across the farm, the train stop was named after Hurst.

Hurst, in the years before World War II, was a tiny rural community centered around its common school, as well as a train stop with a store. Its population typically fluctuated between 10 and 20 residents. Many other families, of course, lived on farms in the surrounding area.

Keller

The Keller area, at the western fringe of the Eastern Cross Timbers in northeast Tarrant County, comprised part of the frontier of the Peters Colony settlers of the 1840s. Beyond, to the west, was the Grand Prairie, a buffalo range lacking in trees and water.

The first settlement in the area probably occurred in 1845, when a group of related families from Missouri, led by a widow named Permelia Allen, homesteaded near the headwaters of Big Bear Creek. They were part of the "Missouri Colony" that settled near the Tarrant and Denton county line. Other families in the Keller area included Daniel Barcroft, Ireneous Neace, Richard F. Allen, Jesse G. Allen, and J.J. Roberts. Mount Gilead Baptist Church was organized in 1850 to serve these settlers. By the 1860s, the community of Double Springs was thriving near two large springs in rolling wooded countryside, approximately two miles northwest of Mount Gilead Cemetery. In the 1870s, Double Springs had a post office, cotton gin, blacksmith shop and several stores. Aurelius Delphus Bourland, a Civil War veteran from Alabama, settled on a hilltop farm near Double Springs in 1873. Bourland was a "hard shell" Baptist preacher who held services at his farm.

By the late 1870s, a hamlet named Athol probably existed near the western edge of the Eastern Cross Timbers, several miles southwest of Double Springs, in level countryside. (Some sources state that H.W. Wood in 1881 designated forty acres of

The first post office was established in Hurst in 1949. The announcement of the construction of a Bell Helicopter plant on Old State Highway 183 in 1951 acted as a catalyst in bringing sudden and rapid growth to Hurst and nearby cities. Hurst was incorporated in 1952, and, within three years, attained a population of about 5,000. Its proximity to Fort Worth attracted commuters, and residential subdivisions began to be built in great numbers. The City annexed land. By 1960, the population topped 10,000, and by 1970 soared to 27,215. New freeways were routed through Hurst in the 1970s, and a major regional shopping center was built next to a freeway interchange at the western edge of the city. Hurst's 1980 population of 31,420 was the highest of the cities of northeast Tarrant County, but growth has slowed somewhat, and the estimated 1989 population was 34,000.

his property to become the townsite of Athol.) Athol was on the route of the Texas & Pacific Railroad's line between Fort Worth and Denton. The first train ran on the new line on May 9, 1881. Athol was renamed Keller for John C. Keller, foreman of the railroad construction crew. The community of Double Springs relocated to Keller; one-room log houses and businesses were moved by wagon, and the post office was reopened in Keller.

The new town developed rapidly in the 1880s, and included a newspaper, school, two hotels and three doctors. The Henderson Union Church building (NE-60) was constructed in 1886, with Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian congregations conducting services on alternating Sundays. By the turn of the century, Keller reached the high point of its early development. A two-story school was erected on East Price Street. Around 1906, a three-story brick building was constructed on South Main Street, housing northeast Tarrant County's first bank and a Masonic Lodge on the third floor (NE-51). Houses were built along the streets of the small grid east of Main Street. An artisan well was drilled in 1906, and electricity was introduced. The population around the turn of the century was almost 300, second only to Grapevine (and possibly Bedford) in northeast Tarrant County.

Keller diminished in importance in the following years, probably due to its isolation from major automobile routes between Fort Worth and Dallas. However, the town was a stop on the old high-

way between Fort Worth and Denton, and continued to serve as a retail and trade center to the surrounding farm area. In the mid-1930s, Keller had eleven businesses, a bank and a population of 320.

Growth has been steady since World War II. Keller was incorporated in 1958, with a population of about 800, which grew to 1,474 by 1970. Annexa-

North Richland Hills

North Richland Hills was incorporated in 1953, and today is one of the most populous cities in northeast Tarrant County. Its boundaries, which are coterminous with surrounding municipalities, encompass a swath of the Eastern Cross Timbers between Big Fossil Creek and Little Bear Creek. As with Hurst, North Richland Hills has no historic center. The old town of Smithfield, annexed after incorporation, took no part in the creation of the city. Most of North Richland Hills, like Hurst, remained a rural farming area near other settlements until suburbanization began in the 1950s.

Birdville, the county seat until 1856, was located on Big Fossil Creek near the southwestern limits of North Richland Hills. A number of settlers probably established farms in the area by the time of the Civil War.

The earliest communities were formed around churches in the Smithfield area. Willow Springs Church, situated two and one-half miles south of present-day Smithfield, existed as early as 1856. About 1858, William and Mary Turner held Methodist church services in their home, the congregation later being organized as the Zion United Methodist Episcopal Church South. A building was erected in 1875 which housed both the church and a school. A two-story Masonic lodge was built in 1876, and about the same time, the Hightower family established the first general merchandise store. The hamlet was called Zion.

In 1887, the St. Louis, Arkansas, & Texas Railway (later called the St. Louis & Southwestern) routed its Fort Worth-Grapevine line about one-fourth

Southlake and Westlake

Southlake and Westlake remain the most rural of the municipalities of northeast Tarrant County. It was in the rolling countryside of the Eastern Cross Timbers between Big Bear Creek and Denton Creek that members of the "Missouri Colony"

tions extended Keller's boundaries to the south, east and north, and the construction of Interstate 35-W several miles to the west made the city more accessible to Fort Worth. The population almost tripled between 1970 and 1980 to reach 4,156 and more than doubled to an estimated population of 10,650 in 1989. Housing developments have been built around the old city in the past decade, yet portions of Keller still have a rural character.

mile southeast of Zion. A new district built up near the depot, and the community was renamed Smithfield in honor of Eli Smith, who had donated land for the church and cemetery in 1875.

Smithfield, although struck by major fires in 1890 and 1929, flourished as a shipping point for the farms and ranches of the area. In 1940, the town had a population of 350.

By the 1920s, the North Richland Hills area had developed as a diversified farming region. The countryside was dotted with colorful red barns. After World War II, Fort Worth grew rapidly. Grapevine Highway, which bisected the North Richland hills area, attracted commuters. In 1952, Clarence Jones began to subdivide his dairy farm which adjoined the highway. Other subdivisions followed.

The North Richland Hills Civic League was formed in 1953, comprised of householders in the area concerned with problems brought on by suburbanization. After a petition for annexation to Richland Hills was rejected, area residents voted to incorporate as the City of North Richland Hills in 1953. The city limits encompassed 268 acres and 500 residents. Following a bitter election, the Smithfield area was annexed in 1958. By 1960, the population of North Richland Hills had mushroomed to 8,662. The number of residents doubled in the 1960s and topped 30,000 by 1980. In 1989 the estimated population was 45,600. Today the city is characterized by intensive development, and its population is second only to Bedford in northeast Tarrant County.

settled in the 1840s. In 1844, the Rev. John Allen Freeman and about a dozen families from Platte County, Missouri, settled just west of the Dallas County line. Two years later, they organized Lonesome Dove Baptist Church, the first church



in what would become Tarrant County, and built a sanctuary the following year near Dove Creek in the north Southlake area (see NE-88). A small community grew up later around the church.

Another community was established several miles southwest of Dove in 1871 by settlers who came by wagon train from Dade County, Georgia. The following year a log meeting-house was constructed by the members of White's Chapel United Methodist Church (see NE-90). By 1900, a school was in operation near the church.

At the southeast corner of the Southlake area the Old Union community flourished around the turn of the century. The hamlet had a school, an Odd Fellow's Lodge and at least two churches. None of these communities developed into towns; they have remained as clustering of churches, schools

Watauga

The Watauga area was settled initially following the Civil War by settlers from Tennessee who cultivated farms on fields that, according to local tradition, were left fallow by relocated Cherokee Indians. On the fringe of the Grand Prairie, Watauga developed as an area of relatively large farms and ranches. With the arrival of the Texas & Pacific Railroad in 1881, Watauga was established as a station and was thus a recognizable community. By the early 1900s, it was bustling railroad stop. In 1911 a new depot was built, equipped with cattle pens. The town had a post office, a general store, a blacksmith shop and section houses.

and houses in an area of farms and ranches. Old Union has vanished.

In 1952, Lake Grapevine was created from the dammed waters of Denton Creek. Southlake was incorporated in 1956, and Westlake (which lies both in Tarrant and Denton counties) was formed about the same time. Both municipalities organized to restrict future urban growth. Southlake grew through annexations from 1.62 square miles in 1956 to 19 square miles in 1979. A population of approximately 1,000 in 1960 expanded to 2,808 by 1980 and to an estimated 6,450 by 1989. Westlake's 112 residents in 1960 had increased to 214 by 1980 and to an estimated 223 residents by 1989. The proximity of the Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport will likely bring continued growth to these two cities.

Watauga waned in the 1920s. In 1930, the depot was moved to Hodge. The population continued to decrease during the Depression, reaching a low of 50 in 1940. Since the 1950s, Watauga has experienced explosive growth due to its proximity to major highways and to Fort Worth. The city was incorporated in 1957. By 1970, the population was 3,778, soaring to 10,284 in 1980. A bond election in 1977 provided \$3 million for street and park improvements and a fire station. In 1989, the estimated population of Watauga was 19,700.

OBSERVATIONS

At first glance, northeast Tarrant County is a sprawling network of suburban cities and highways. Since the 1960s, the area has experienced explosive growth, a result of its proximity to Fort Worth and Dallas, and more recently to the Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport. The farms, rural hamlets, and towns which comprise the traditional landscape of the region in many instances have given way to subdivisions, shopping centers and, along the highways, to office buildings and strip commercial development.

Yet, a number of historic resources remain as islands in this sea of new development. Particularly in the northern portion of the area, farther removed from the freeways and the airport, the fabric of the rural landscape is somewhat intact.

Two belts of forest, primarily post oak and black jack, extend southward from the Red River across the prairies of North Central Texas. Geographers have termed them the Eastern and Western (or Lower and Upper) Cross Timbers. These forest belts straddle Tarrant County; virtually all of the northeast section of the county is contained within the Eastern Cross Timbers.

The settlers who began arriving in the 1840s were attracted to the forests by the plentiful wood and water. They settled on tracts of 320 and 640 acres, near the headwaters and forks of creeks. Frequently, a church, which often doubled as a school, became the center of small settlements. By the 1870s, these hamlets typically had one or more stores, a blacksmith shop, a fraternal organization and perhaps a post office. In the 1880s, with the agriculture

of the area well developed and railroad transportation available, cotton gins were built in larger towns.

For the most part, the country roads which connected the communities followed property lines, creating the jogging patterns that exist today. Major roads, such as the route which led from Fort Worth through Birdville to Grapevine, cut across property lines. Grapevine Highway (Highway 26) remains the major historic route through northeast Tarrant County.

The communities were strung loosely along roads or clustered at intersections. Even a major settlement like Bedford of the 1880s did not develop on a platted grid; its buildings lined Bedford Road. The prosperous towns created by the railroads in the 1880s did not deviate from this pattern, with one exception. Keller was laid out on a loose grid east of the railroad tracks.

The majority of inhabitants lived on farms and ranches of varying sized, with rectilinear boundaries that reflected the section-line surveys. The typical farm had a modest farmhouse and one or more barns or cribs.

This pattern of development—hamlets, towns and farms distributed on an irregular grid of country roads crossed by railroad lines—persisted in northeast Tarrant County until suburbanization began in the 1950s.

A dominant species of tree in the Cross Timbers is the post oak, which seasons well and is excellently suited to log construction. The first phase of building technology in the survey area consisted of log construction, which flourished through the mid-1870s, and died out largely by 1890. Log barns were built later than other log building types.

By the 1870s, wood frame construction was common for civil and commercial buildings; by 1880 for houses, and by 1890 for barns. As early as 1857, milled lumber was hauled along a main emigrant route from Jefferson in East Texas, but this was probably the exception through the 1860s.

Brick did not appear as a construction material in the survey area until the early 1900s, and then was used exclusively on major buildings, such as the three-story Keller State Bank Building of about 1906 (NE-51) and the two-story Bedford School of 1908 (NE-1).

A widespread phenomenon throughout Tarrant County was the use of stone, sometimes as a primary building material, though usually applied as a veneer on wood siding. This practice reached its high point during the 1930s. Outcroppings of local sandstone varying in color from brown to orange to red, were readily available (as the name of the hamlet "Red Rock" in the Colleyville area suggests). Sandstone was also imported from outside Tarrant County, frequently from Palo Pinto County. Petrified wood, popular in the 1930s, usually came from the central Texas Hill Country. The solid stone construction of the Keller Recreation Center (NE-56) by the Civil Works Administration between 1933 and 1935, may have influenced homeowners and builders in the area, for stone appears most frequently in the ten year period after 1935. Some stone masons built widely and earned lasting reputations. Most notable in northeast Tarrant County was Walter Reynolds whose activity centered in the Colleyville area.

Concrete block was used on some commercial buildings by 1940, such as the Knox Brothers' Motors in Keller (NE-52). The Bidault House (NE-12), constructed of cast concrete blocks between 1905 and 1922, was an extraordinary exception, unique in the survey area. The blocks were fabricated of crushed local rock mixed with cement; they had the color of native rock before being painted white.

Corrugated and sheet metal structures, primarily barns, were built beginning in the 1930s, possibly sooner.

The earliest non-residential building types constructed by the settlers were churches and schools, which often shared the same structure. Log churches were built as late as the 1870s, as in the case of the log meeting house constructed by the White's Chapel United Methodist Church in 1872. By 1875, wood frame churches were common. Mount Gilead Baptist Church (NE-54), built in 1882, and Pleasant Run Baptist Church (NE-18), erected in 1904, were typical church buildings: simple, wood frame, gabled structures, rectangular in plan, with a door at one end and windows along the sides. The Smithfield United Methodist Church (NE-76) of 1935, built of brick with cast concrete trim, foreshadowed the more elaborate churches that would be built by affluent congregations in the post-war years. Structures like the Richland Hills United Methodist Church (NE-67), built in 1954 and 1959, embodied the new scale and



aspirations of the rapidly suburbanizing communities of northeast Tarrant County.

With schools, as with churches, log construction gave way to wood frame construction by the 1870s. A common form around the turn of the century seems to have been the two-story four-room school. Brick was universally used in school construction beginning about 1910, probably due to fire codes. A representative sequence of school types occurred on the same site in Bedford, where a log school was built in the early 1860s, the two-story wood frame Bedford College was built in 1882 and the two-story brick Bedford School (NE-1) was erected in 1908. As School districts grew, older schools were consolidated into one newly created school serving the same geographic area, as happened with Carroll School (NE-80) in 1919. As a result, no small, wood frame schools from the 19th or early 20th century have survived in the survey area. The federal emergency relief programs of the 1930s were instrumental in building schools and school-related facilities in northeast Tarrant County. The Works Progress Administration built Hurst School (NE-33) and Pleasant Run School (NE-17), and the earlier Civil Works Administration helped finance and build the Keller Recreation Center (NE-56), intended in part as a gymnasium for Keller School.

The most widespread building type in the survey area, of course, is the house. Whereas the church and the school (and, commonly, the church-school) were the first community buildings, the house was the primary settlement structure, appearing before anything else. Houses, in addition to providing basic shelter, served as the first churches and schools until community structures could be built. The church in Zion, for example, initially met in the log cabin house of William and Mary Turner.

The first houses of the settlers were built of logs, and varied in workmanship from crudely assembled logs to hand hewn timbers carefully notched and joined. The typical log cabin of the period was rectangular gabled structure with a stone fireplace at one end. It seems that relatively few log cabins were constructed in a survey area after the 1870s. One late example was the one-room log cabin built in 1887 by James Forbes in the Colleyville area. One log cabin, in ruins (NE-87), was found in the survey area, although it is likely that others remain undiscovered within the structures of wood frame houses. The Isaac Parker

House, an unusual double log house built in the Birdville area in the late 1840s, has been moved to Log Cabin Village in Fort Worth and restored.

The use of milled wood to construct houses in northeast Tarrant County apparently was rare before the 1870s. The two-story 16-room house built by Samuel C.H. Witten in the Colleyville area in 1854 was an isolated case, constructed of lumber hauled by ox-wagon from Jefferson in east Texas. It was unique in scale and sophistication. The typical house built on the farms and in the communities in the late 19th and early 20th century was a modest wood frame structure clad in horizontal wood siding. Several distinct types were documented in the survey area.

The simplest and most widespread type—a direct descendant of the log house—had a rectangular plan, gable roof and a projecting porch along one of the long sides. It appeared as late as about 1910. The house built by Robert Wilson (NE-83) in 1882 in the Southlake area, and the William B. Cheek House (NE-7) of 1890, both with stone chimneys on the end walls, are excellent examples. This type was often enlarged by adding a wing to the rear, to create either an L-plan, as in the case of the John Shivers farmhouse (NE-66), or a T-plan, as with the house at 8201 Main Street (NE-73) in Smithfield.

A much rarer type from the same period was the two-story rectangular gabled house. The Nuckles-McCain House (NE-62), built around 1880 in the Keller area, had a low second story. The John R. Webb House (NE-19), built in Bransford in 1914 on the site of a similar older house destroyed by fire, had a higher (but still not full) second story. Finally, a house on the Grapevine Highway (NE-68) has a full second story.

In the settled communities, particularly the prospering railroad towns, more elaborate versions of rural house types were constructed. The Hightower House (NE-75) in Smithfield, from about 1895, was a rectangular gabled house with low second story, similar to the John R. Webb House, but adorned with a patterned shingled cross-gable and a porch with lathed, bracketed posts.

The L-plan or T-plan gabled house with a front-facing porch in the angle was a type that appeared almost exclusively in the towns of northeast Tarrant County around the turn of the century. Builders of more expensive houses exploited the

type by lavishing ornament on the porch, as in the Lavoise House (NE-59), of about 1895 and the Merrill-White House (NE-57), of about 1902, both in Keller.

Although the house types discussed about continued to be built well in the 20th century, by 1905 a new type appeared. This was the one-story rectangular house with hip roof and full porch across the front, usually recessed beneath the roof. The Bidault House (NE-12), built near Pleasant Run between 1905 and 1911, the Griffin House (NE-53) in Keller, from around 1905, and the Andy Felps House (NE-11) in Bransford, built about 1914, are the better examples.

The typical farmhouse built in northeast Tarrant County between the First World War and 1930 was a gabled bungalow, that is, a gabled one-story house with rectangular or staggered plan and compact massing. A full porch was often recessed beneath the gable end, as in the A.E. Cannon House (NE-2) of 1918, and the Walker House (NE-34) of 1926-27; or beneath the gable slope, as in the Harvey Forbes House (NE-15) of 1920-26. Other variations of the bungalow type had a small gabled porch projecting forward from the mass of the house.

Houses built between the Depression and World War II were characterized more by their use of materials than by their composition or design. Brick appeared for the first time in house construction during this period. The Homer Fuller House (NE-24) in Euless, from 1932-33, and the Ricker-Harmonson House (NE-40) in the Keller area, from 1939, are the best examples.

The hallmark of this period, however, was stone. Nearly 50 stone houses were noted in the survey area, of which about fifteen were listed in the Historic Sites Inventory. All were built between 1932 and 1945, except an isolated case dating from about 1912 (NE-45). The typical stone house of the period consisted of sandstone veneer applied to an existing wood frame, wood-clad structure. Recurring motifs included cross-gabled arched corner porches, as in the John R. Black House (NE-5) and the Bendl House (NE-47), and steeply pitched gable roofs that recall European medieval cottages, as in the rock veneer built for Ed Steph (NE-9).

Some of these houses were the product of owners who were also builders, such as the Walter R.

Thomas, Sr., House (NE-91) in Watauga and the Gus Kirkland House (NE-93) near Keller. Well-crafted stone fences were constructed with these two owner-built houses. However, most appear to have been the work of professional stonemasons, of whom Walter Reynolds (1887-1974) was the most prolific. Reynolds was a farmer in the Colleyville area who began a career as a stonemason around 1935. He used local sandstone, as well as other rock varieties from Glen Rose, Mineral Springs, Weatherford and Palo Pinto County. The John Black R. House (NE-5) of 1935 incorporated a rich diversity of rock types, including petrified wood. Other residential works of Reynolds included the Andy Felps complex (NE-35) of the early 1940s, and the Phillip White House (NE-39) of 1945 and 1950. Walter Reynolds continued working as a stonemason in northeast Tarrant County through the 1960s.

A number of barns survive in the more rural northern section of the survey area, remnants of the original settlement patterns. The first barns of the settlers were often crude log cribs. More durable structures of notched hand hewn logs followed. A double barn with central breezeway constructed by William Dunn (NE-14) around 1875 is one of the earliest and most elaborate log barns documented in the survey area. The small gabled log cribs built by James Forbes around 1890 are more typical (NE-10). Log barns often were enlarged and partially clad in milled wood siding, as happened on the William B. Cheek (NE-7) and the John Shivers (NE-66) farms. Though the most recent date of construction documented for a log barn in the survey area was 1890 (NE-7), as late as 1925 the William Dunn barn was reconstructed (and possibly enlarged), and log barn construction is known to have occurred as late as the 1930s in other sections of Tarrant County.

By 1900, however, a typical barn in the survey area was constructed of milled wood (often applied in vertical planks left unpainted), with a gable roof and usually possessing shed-roofed extensions on the long sides. A representative example is the barn erected on the John Newton Farm around 1898 (NE-69).

Beginning in the 1920s, or sooner, and extending through the 1950s, gambrel-roofed barns sheathed in horizontal wood siding became common. These were often painted red or white, with sheet metal roofs, sometimes having shed-roofed extensions or enlargements on the long sides (see NE-63).



Larger examples often had elaborate ventilators on the ridge of the roof, as in the impressive cattle barn built by W.V. McClure around 1948 (NE-78). A variant was the totally metal clad barn with jerkin-headed gambrel roof, often with large openings along one of the long sides, as in the Joseph Britton barn (NE-61) of 1953-55. A few stone barns with gambrel roofs were built in the 1930s, most notably the horse stables constructed by

stonemason Walter Reynolds in 1936-37 for Fort Worth physician W.E. Chilton (NE-70).

After World War II, quonset barns occasionally were erected, either adapted from military use or constructed new. A striking cluster of three such structures was assembled on the Bill Hames Ranch No. 2 around 1950 (NE-94). Barns remain as the most enduring symbols of the rural traditions of northeast Tarrant County.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Distribution of this survey report is intended to inform interested individuals, organizations and public bodies of significant historic and architectural resources in a portion of northeast Tarrant County. The implementation of this report's recommendations imply varying degrees of cost, professional assistance and program support. Such recommendations are offered to the Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County to initiate and sustain a program of historic preservation in northeast Tarrant County.

1

Of the ninety-eight resources proposed for listing in the Historic Sites Inventory for northeast Tarrant County, seven (NE-11, 12, 27, 56, 70, 77, 98) appear to be eligible for the National Register. Another seventeen (NE-7, 18, 19, 40, 41, 42, 60, 62, 66, 68, 69, 73, 75, 83, 96) may be eligible for the National Register following restoration and/or documentation, or the attainment of fifty years of age. To date, no resources in the survey area have been listed on the National Register. The individual properties within these categories are identified in the next and concluding section of this report, and should be afforded the highest degree of protection. The Council should establish priorities for nomination based on individual merit, degree of endangerment, need for recognition, and degree of public support. The Council should encourage the documentation and restoration of those resources which do not appear to be eligible for the National Register because of incomplete documentation of alterations.

2

Of the seven resources in the survey area which appear to meet the criteria of the National Register, each resource should be reviewed also for possible designation as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. Decisions regarding such designation will be made by the Texas Historical Commission. To date, one source in the survey area (the Bidault House, NE-12) has been designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark.

3

The remaining resources on the Historic Sites Inventory list which do not appear to be eligible for the National Register, nevertheless, should receive careful attention for some degree of local protection. Inappropriate remodelings of these historic sites should be discouraged, perhaps through review of permit applications for any exterior modifications. Threatened demolition could be treated similarly.

4

Survey work and archival research should be continued in order to add to, supplement and otherwise refine existing survey findings and results. Buildings, objects, and places presently not included in the Historic Sites Inventory should be reviewed by the Council for inclusion at a future date. Restoration of a building now considered excessively altered could result in a dramatic reassessment of its architectural quality. Research might reveal the historical significance of some resource not now apparent. In this regard, resources already included in the Historic Sites Inventory which did not appear to be eligible for the National Register may appear to be so at a later date.

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

The following list of buildings, objects and places contains the primary resources identified in Phase II of the Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey for the northeastern portion of Tarrant County. This list includes the communities of Bedford, Col-

leyville, Euless, Hurst, Keller, North Richland Hills, Southlake, Watauga and Westlake. The headings which appear in bold print at the beginning of each entry are explained as follows:

#	The resource number; this number also indicates the resource's location on one of the accompanying resource location maps.
ADDRESS OR LOCATION	The street address of a resource or, when not available, a brief description of its location; addresses appear in alphabetical and numerical order.
NAME OR TYPE	The historic and/or common name of a resource; when not available, or nonexistent, the building type (i.e., house, commercial building, gas station). (Residences are named for the original owner-resident or subsequent owner-resident(s) of some duration or historical significance; a hyphenated house name is a combination of the original and subsequent owners. Nonresidential resources typically are named for the original occupant or use, or for significant subsequent occupant(s) or use(s); when a resource has become associated with the latter, both the historic and common names are given, separated by a slash.)
DATE	Single or hyphenated dates refer to initial construction; additional dates refer to subsequent modifications which significantly altered a structure's appearance. (When exact dates of construction or modification were not obtained from cornerstones, building permits, blueprints, etc., then circa (c.) dates were obtained by noting the first appearance of a property in city directories and back-dating one year. This method provides reasonably accurate dates of construction and has been applied consistently. For rural properties which were not listed in city directories, dates of construction as given on county tax cards were relied on more heavily.)

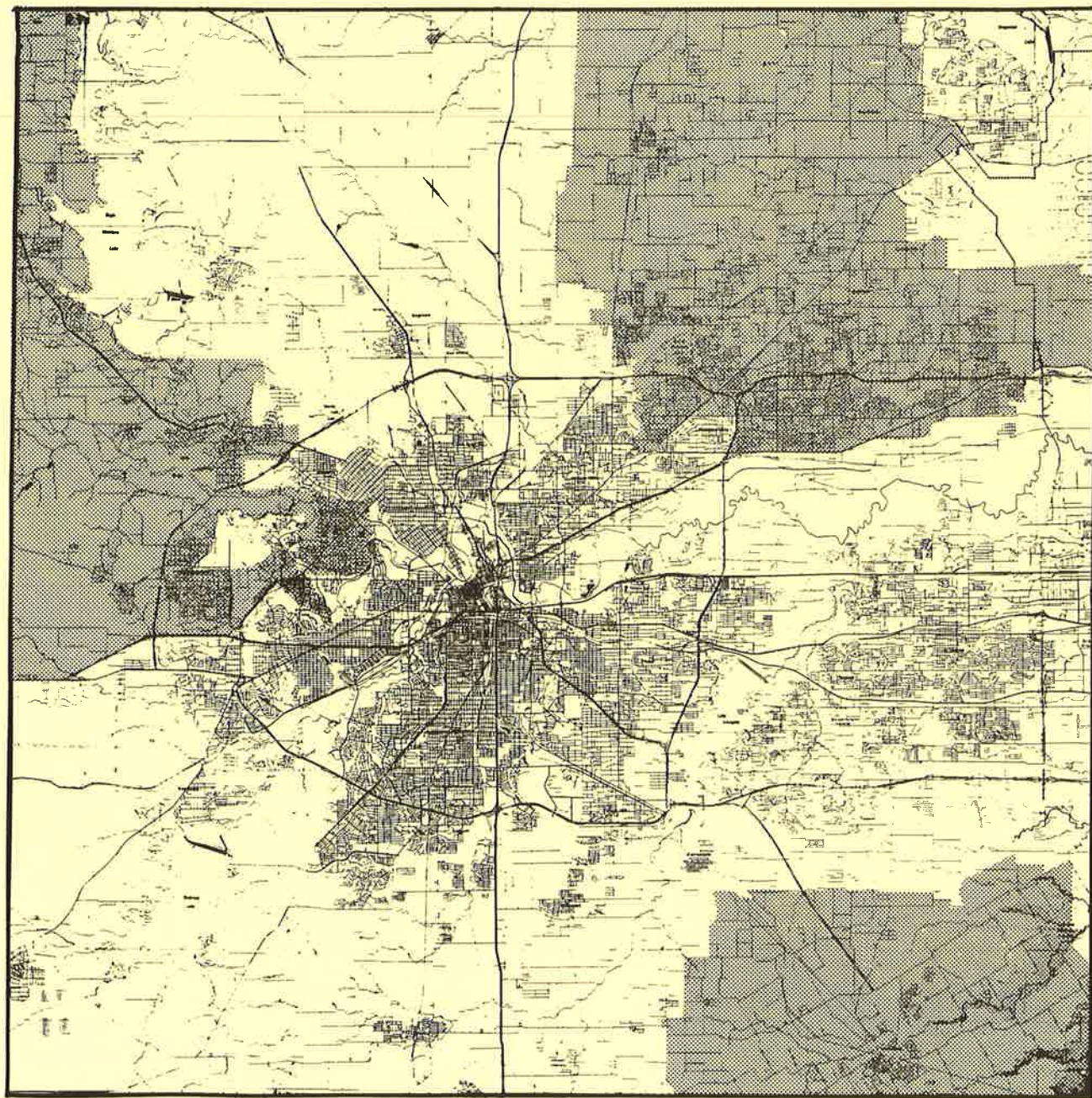
Short narratives following each entry include summary statements of a resource's appearance, history and significance. (Resources on the list have not been altered significantly unless noted otherwise.) Symbol(s) appearing after an address entry

refer to a resource's landmark status, evaluated level of significance, or contributory role in an established or recommended historic district, thematic group or conservation district. These symbols are explained below.

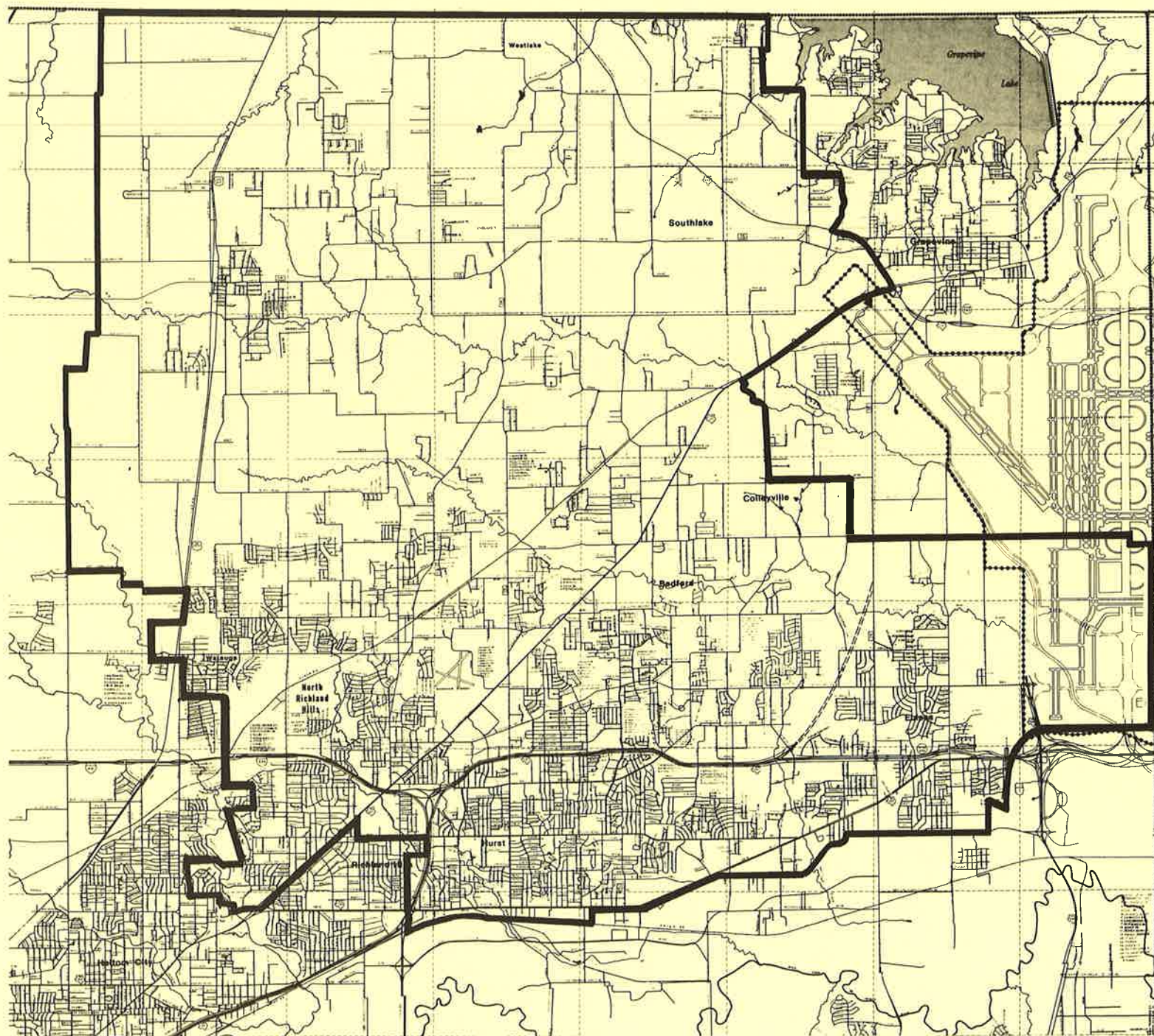
NR Appears to be eligible for the National Register and also may be eligible for designation as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark

NR* Potentially eligible for the National Register following restoration and/or documentation, or the attainment of 50 years of age

RTHL Designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark

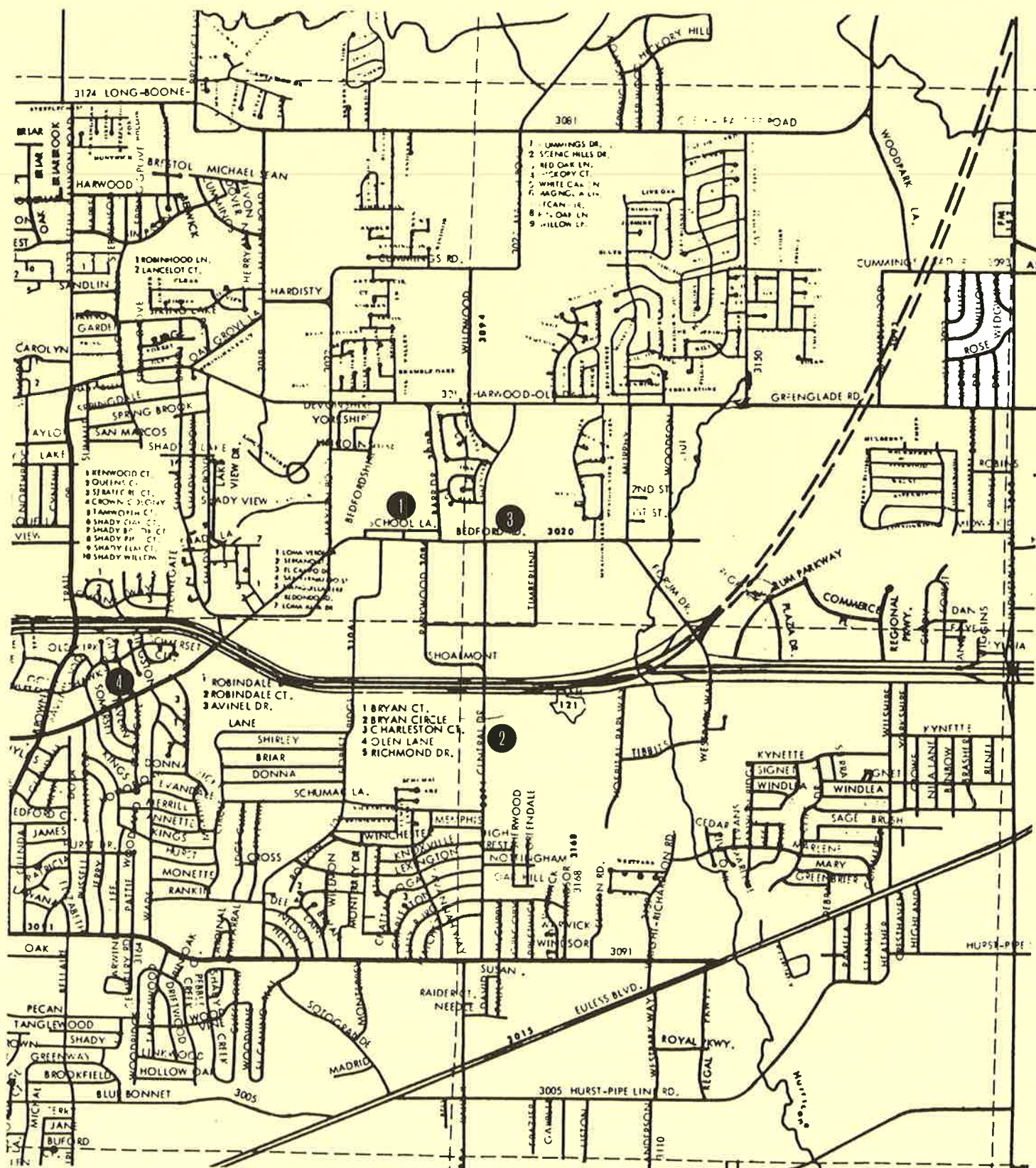


Phase II Survey Areas



Survey Area





Bedford



1

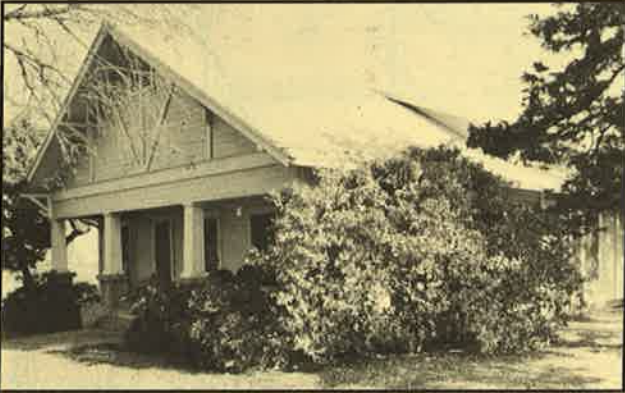


BEDFORD BUILDINGS

1

Bedford Road at 1800 School Lane, Bedford School, 1908. Bedford School was built on the site of the first school in the area, which met in a log building during the early 1860s. In 1882, Milton Moore, a pioneer resident of the area, deeded 2.5 acres here for the construction of Bedford College, an elementary and high school academy. In 1893 it was destroyed by fire, and local citizens raised fund for a new elementary school nearby. Grapevine builders Frank and Charles Estill constructed the existing two-story brick structure in 1908 at a cost of \$5,000. It was the first use of brick as a building material in the Bedford area. The building was used as a school until 1969, and from 1970 to 1990 it served the City of Bedford as a warehouse and motor vehicle repair shop. City officials plan to restore the school building to its original appearance. It received an Official Texas Historical Marker in 1980.

2



2

1632 Central Drive, Adam E. Cannon House, 1918. In 1906, Adam E. Cannon (1884-1954) bought a farm at this location, and twelve years later built this house. He was the youngest son of Wiley Green and Sofronia Cannon, settlers from Bedford County, Tennessee, who moved to Bedford around 1873 (See NE-27). Many descendants of the Cannons still live in northeast Tarrant County. The farm was sold for development as a shopping center, and this structure was subsequently demolished in 1985. This entry has been retained in the survey for purposes of documentation.

OBJECTS AND PLACES

3

2400 Block Bedford Road (north side, east of Central Drive), Bedford Cemetery, c. 1860-present. Pioneers may have begun using this graveyard in the 1850s or 1860s, but the earliest legible tombstone is that of Elizabeth White Bobo (1866-1871), whose parents came here in 1870 from Bedford County, Tennessee. In 1877, Milton Moore sold a five-acre tract, including this cemetery, to New Hope Church of Christ, now Bedford Church of Christ. The cemetery occupies a site of approximately 1-1/2 acres. The Bedford Old Settlers Reunion met here annually for over 50 years. William Letchworth Hurst (1833-1922), for whom Hurst is named, is interred here. There are 410 marked and a number of unmarked graves representing a total of about 500 burials. Many Bedford pioneers are buried in unmarked graves. In 1975, the Bedford Cemetery Association acquired the site; the brick pedestals and sign at the entry were added soon after. Bedford cemetery received an Official Texas Historical Marker in 1979.



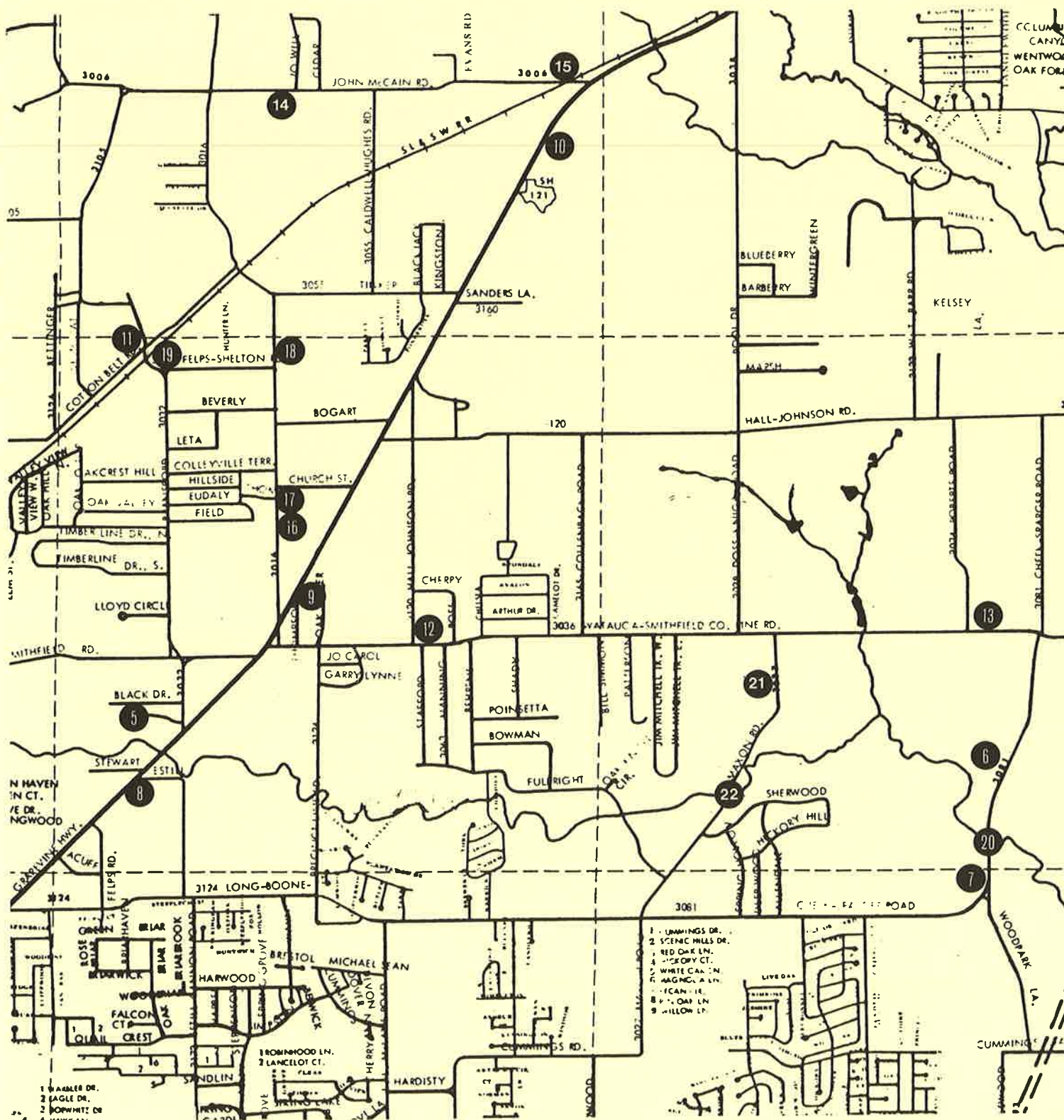
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4

600-800 Blocks Bedford Road (north side) and corner of Ravenswood Drive and King Drive (Stonegate Addition), Gas Light Standards c. 1875; 1959. These large and ornate cast-iron gas light standards were imported from England and installed in the Stonegate Addition, a British-theme subdivision which opened formally in February, 1960. The development also featured "Blue Flame Houses" promoted by the Lone Star Gas Company. The light standards, which were converted to natural gas from the lamp-lighter type, effectively embodied both themes of the subdivision. Use of the lights was discontinued because of vandalism and the difficulty of obtaining replacement parts, but five standards remain. The British Parliament forbade the exportation of certain antiquities, specifically light standards, soon after these were brought to Texas.



4



Colleyville

COLLEYVILLE BUILDINGS

5

509 Black Drive, John R. Black House, 1935. John R. Black was a Fort Worth lawyer who moved to Texas from Illinois in 1908. Although he was known locally as "Judge Black," he never held a judicial position. The term seems to have been related to his status as an election judge. Black bought 80 acres in Colleyville in 1933. In 1935, he enlarged and rocked a wood frame farmhouse with the help of Walter Reynolds, a local stonemason. Generally rectangular in plan with a transverse front gable, the house is distinguished by the use of exotic rock, including a large amount of petrified wood from the Austin area.



5

6

4536 Cheek-Sparger Road, Harrington House, 1898. Bryant and Ryan W. Harrington from Hardin County, Kentucky built this home for themselves in 1898 on the farm that their father Ryan had purchased in 1865. Bryant and his wife lived here until they built a new house nearby in 1906 (See NE-23). Ryan and his wife continued to live there until 1911, when they started a new farm in Dallas County, five miles south of Coppell. The double pen plan of the house, which allowed two families to share a single dwelling, was a practical design common in Texas. One story in height, the wood frame house is clad in channel rustic siding and has a gable roof. A central, shed-roofed porch is supported by turned columns. The house is still owned by heirs of the brothers.



6

7

Cheek-Sparger Road (west side, south of Little Bear Creek) [NR*], William B. Cheek Farm, 1890. William Burgess Cheek (1846-1930) was a native of Tennessee who arrived in Grapevine in 1869 with a colony of families who travelled together from Georgia in a caravan of twenty-six covered wagons. Eventually he bought 80 acres of land adjoining that of his father-in-law, John Weddell, in the Pleasant Glade community, and built his house in 1890. The small gabled house was originally single pen and has a large stone chimney on the north wall. A log barn sits at the rear of the corral behind the house. Further documentation is needed to determine the integrity of the site and the possible existence of a log structure within the house, at which point the property may be eligible for the National Register.



7



7



8



8

4409 Colleyville Boulevard (Grapevine Highway/Highway 26), House, c. 1910; c. 1940. This one and one-half story sandstone veneer house has a rectangular main wing and a moderately pitched gable roof. Two minor wings project to the east, and the flat-roofed front porch is supported by wrought iron posts. Constructed as a wood frame house, this structure was stone veneered during the 1940s. Louis L. White, owner of a boot and saddle shop on North Main Street in Fort Worth, bought the house in 1948.

9



9

5201 Colleyville Boulevard (Grapevine Highway/Highway 26), Ed Steph House, 1938. Ed Steph, a businessman and Church of Christ minister, had this sandstone veneer house built in 1938. He also had a service station and small tourist cabins constructed nearby; these are no longer standing. The house is a one-story structure with an L-plan consisting of interlocking gabled wings. Features include a tall chimney and an archway, projecting from the house's south wall, that leads to a side entry. The house is conspicuously sited on the old Grapevine Highway.

10

7005 Colleyville Boulevard (Grapevine Highway/Highway 26), James R. Forbes Farm, c. 1890; 1900; c. 1929. James R. Forbes (1854-1930), a native of Bedford County, Tennessee, first came to northeast Tarrant County in 1880. After enduring many hardships, the family went back to Tennessee, finally returning to Texas permanently in 1887. They settled on eight acres in the Colleyville area, and lived for several years in a one-room log cabin. The existing wood frame farmhouse, built by Forbes in 1900 on what was then the main road between Grapevine and Fort Worth, was moved to its present site about 1929 when Highway 26 was constructed. The L-plan house has a gable roof, a central chimney and a shed-roofed front porch supported by turned columns. Several outbuildings also survive, including two log cribs built around 1890. The property remains in the Forbes family.

10



10



11

6104 Cotton Belt Road [NR], Andy Felps House, c. 1914. Andy Felps acquired 58 acres in the Bransford community between 1913 and 1919, and established a large well-known nursery. He built his house around 1914. For a period, it served as the Cotton Belt Route's (St. Louis and Southwestern Railway) Bransford depot, and later as the bus depot. The house is a good example of a widespread residential type in Tarrant County, characterized by its nearly square plan, hip roof, and recessed full front porch. A large rubblestone chimney and garden wall with driveway pedestals add to the significance of the site. Felps sold the nursery in 1942 and built a stone house complex (NE-35) off Colleyville Boulevard in Hurst. For its architectural quality and role in the history of Bransford, the house appears to be eligible for the National Register.



11

12

1416 Glade Road [RTHL/NR], Anthelm Bidault House, 1905-11. Constructed of molded concrete blocks, this house was designed and built by French native Anthelm Bidault (1862-1951), a farmer and wine maker. Started in 1905, the elegantly detailed house was completed six years later. The Bidaults cast the concrete blocks in forms sold by Sears Roebuck & Company. Bidault's farm became noted for its orchards, berry fields, and vineyard. During World War I, French officers stationed at Camp Bowie near Fort Worth were entertained here. The Bidaults and their several unmarried children returned to France in 1920. Designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1980, the Bidault House appears to be eligible for the National Register as an early and well-designed example of concrete house construction, and for its association with French immigrants.



12

13

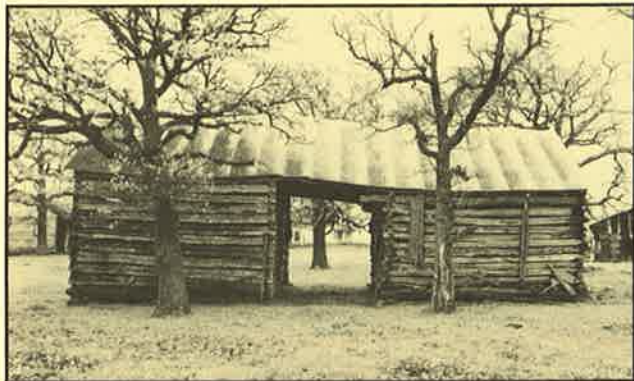
3712 Glade Road, Cavender-Gilbert House, c. 1906. Built around 1906 by the J.E. Cavender family, this wood frame house, along with 66 acres, was bought by William Sanders Gilbert in 1916. Clad in channel rustic siding, the one-story house has a T-plan with a porch in the wings of the T. Gilbert came to Texas from North Carolina in 1875, and was a long-time farmer in the Colleyville area. The house remained in the Gilbert family until 1943.



13



14



14

900 Block McCain Road (south side, 1 block west of Jo Will Road) [NR*], William M. Dunn Log Barn, c. 1880; 1925. William M. Dunn (1825-1890) settled on this property in 1875, and built the log barn soon after. In 1925 Frances Tirk bought the property and reconstructed the dilapidated barn, moving it approximately 300 yards north to its present site. The barn has two cribs separated by a dog-trot and joined by a continuous gable roof. The south crib, with irregular logs and saddle notching, is inferior to the carefully hewn dove-tail notched timbers of the north crib, which suggests that the two sections may have been built at different times. Constructed as late as the 1930s in rural Tarrant County, log barns nevertheless are a rarity. This 19th-century remnant, though reconstructed, is particularly important. Further documentation is required to document the architectural integrity of the barn, particularly the work undertaken during the 1925 renovation, at which time it may be eligible for the National Register.

15



15

2008 McCain Road, Harvey Lee Forbes House, c. 1920-26. One of the first farmhouses in this area to be equipped with electricity, this was the residence of Harvey Lee and Judie Forbes. Harvey Forbes (1888-1932) was the youngest son of James and Mollie Forbes, who moved to northeast Tarrant County in 1887 from Tennessee (see NE-10). A prosperous farmer, Harvey Forbes purchased the land on which this house stands in 1918 and built the house between 1920 and 1926. The house remains in the Forbes family. The one and one-half story wood frame bungalow has a side-gabled roof with a centered gabled dormer.

16



16

5405 Pleasant Run Road, House, c. 1900; 1946. An existing wood frame house on this site was enlarged in 1946 and veneered by Walter Reynolds with sandstone from Palo Pinto County. James W. Hays, the owner, and Reynolds constructed an inlaid star on the front porch with stones said to be from all 48 states. The structure has been demolished, but is retained in the survey report for purpose of documentation.

16



17

5505 Pleasant Run Road, Pleasant Run School, 1940-41.

Pleasant Run School was built in 1940-41 by the Works Progress Administration, under the local supervision of Henry Behrens, superintendent of the Pleasant Run School system. A school had been established in the Pleasant Run community as early as 1870. The existing structure was built on the site of two earlier schools bearing the same name. The first school constructed was used also as a meeting hall and church; the second was a two-story structure erected in 1912. The current structure, a one story rectangular building with a flat roof, has a central entrance flanked by long horizontal windows which have been boarded up. A plumbing supply business now occupies the premises.



17

18

6005 Pleasant Run Road [NR*], Pleasant Run Baptist Church, 1904; 1935-36; 1950; 1953; 1969-70.

The Baptist Church of Christ of Pleasant Run was organized on April 7, 1877. The congregation met at first in a one-room grange hall or lodge in the community that later became known as Bransford. Later, they moved their meeting place to the old Pleasant Run School. In 1904, W.H. Throop and David Vickers gave one acre of land for a church house, and the building committee contracted with John Faulks and Hen Hufart to construct the building for \$400. The new facility was dedicated in December of that year. Sunday school rooms, an educational facility and a sanctuary were added between 1935 and 1970, but the building still retains the overall character of a turn-of-the-century church. For its role in the development of the Pleasant Run community, this resource may be eligible for the National Register, though further research is needed to determine its integrity. The church received an Official Texas Historical Marker commemorating the history of the congregation in 1978.



18

19

406 Shelton Drive, [NR*], John R. Webb House, 1914.

This house was built in 1914 in the now vanished community of Bransford on the site of a house of similar design which had burned. John R. Webb, the owner came to Bransford in 1895 and in 1897 began working as a section man for the St. Louis and Southwestern Railway, also known as the Cotton Belt Route. He was known as the unofficial "mayor" of Bransford. The one and one-half story, T-plan house, now clad in asbestos siding, stands next to the railroad tracks near the old Felps House (NE-11), which served as the depot in Bransford. As an example of the continuity of vernacular house types, and for its association with the community of Bransford and the Cotton Belt Route, this building may be eligible for the national Register following further documentation and restoration.



19



20



OBJECTS AND PLACES

20

Cheek-Sparger Road (crossing Little Bear Creek), Highway Bridge, 1929; 1939. This steel truss road bridge on reinforced concrete piers was designed by D.A. Davis, Tarrant County Engineer, in 1929. New concrete abutments were poured at each end of the bridge in 1939, under the supervision of County Engineer Henry Cook.

21

Jackson Court (at 4700 Block of Jackson Road), Witten Cemetery, c. 1857-present. This cemetery was established for the family of Samuel C.H. Witten (1819-1891), who came to Texas in 1854 from Missouri, settling on several hundred acres of land in present day Colleyville. A prosperous landowner, he also served as a justice-of-the peace and deputy county surveyor. Witten first used this burial site for an infant son who died in 1857. His son-in-law, Ryan Harrington, (1829-1884) is also buried here (see NE-6). Samuel Witten and his wife moved to Corpus Christi in 1890, and shortly thereafter deeded the cemetery in perpetuity to his heirs. The burial ground now sits at the edge of a suburban development. Witten Cemetery received an Official Texas Historical Marker in 1981.

21

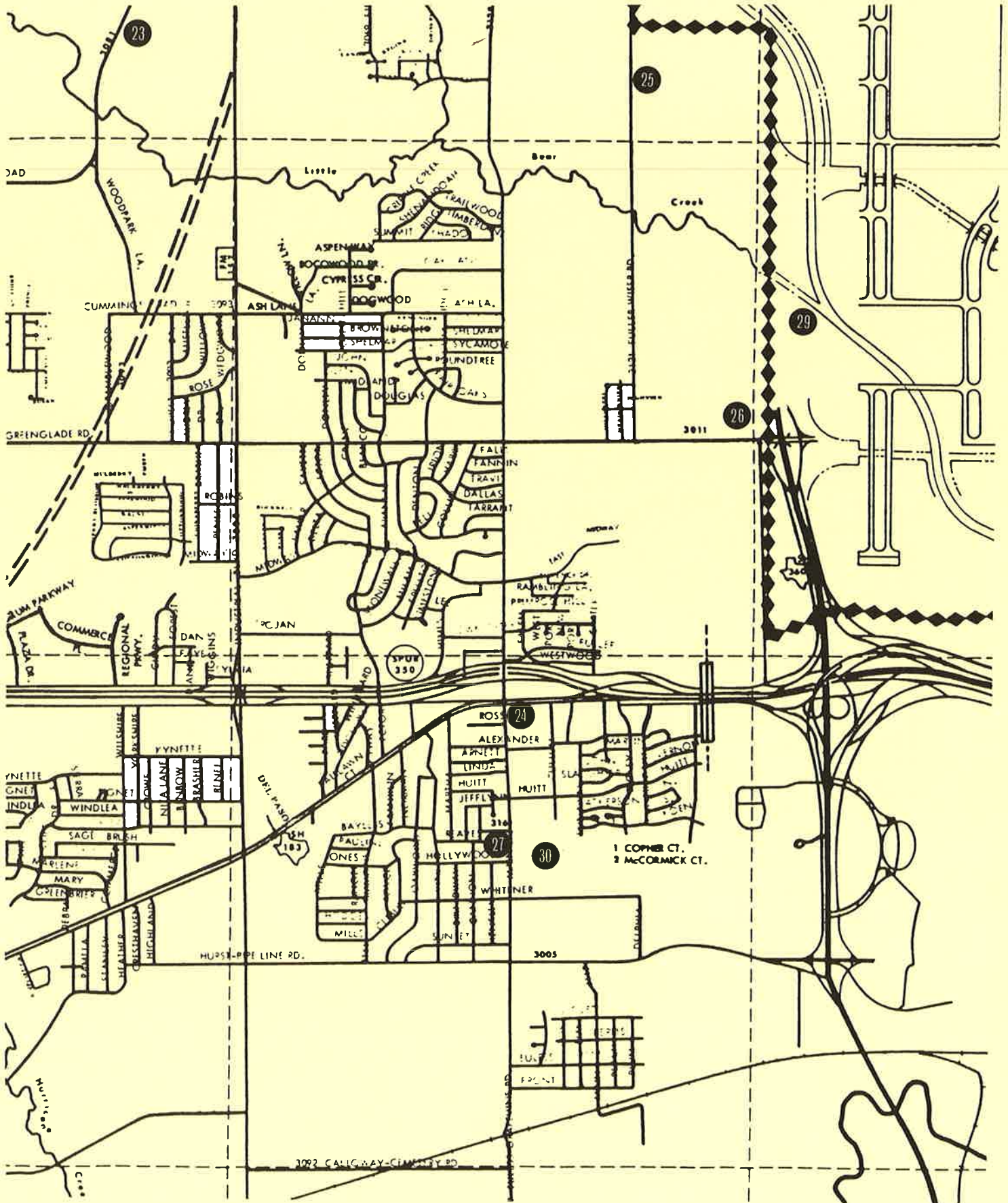


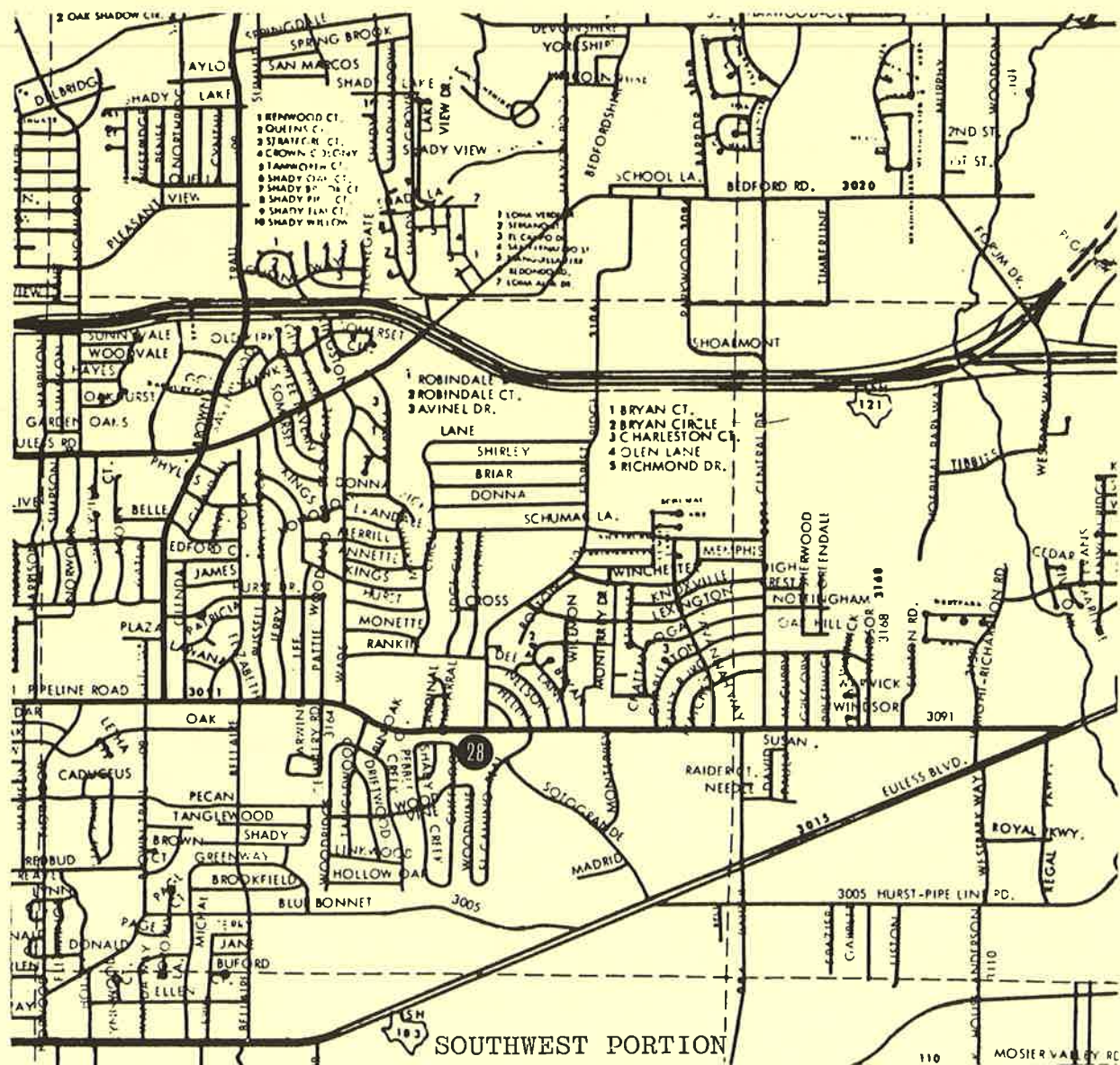
22



22

Jackson Road (crossing Little Bear Creek), Highway Bridge, 1938-40. A number of reinforced concrete road bridges were built throughout Tarrant County by the Works Progress Administration during the late 1930s. This is a representative example from the period, and a plaque on the bridge identifies it as a 1938-40 W.P.A. project. All of the bridges (see also NW-50, 51) display similar design and detailing, featuring concrete piers with bevelled edges. County Engineer Henry Cook designed the bridge plans.





Euless

EULESS BUILDINGS

23

4504 Cheek-Sparger Road, Bryant Harrington House, 1906. Bryant Harrington (1876-1959) was one of two sons of Ryan Harrington who came to Texas from Kentucky in 1855. Bryant was born on his father's farm in 1876. He married Georgia Etta Cheek Harrington (1882-1967), whose parents' farm joined the Harrington property to the south. They built this house for themselves in 1906 (see also NW-6) on the Harrington farm and lived here until they died. The one and one-half story rectangular wood frame house has a hip-roofed porch supported by boxed posts and a central dormer.



23

24

106 E. Euless Boulevard (Old Highway 183), Homer Fuller House, 1932-33. Like many other settlers in the Euless area, the Fuller family emigrated to northeast Tarrant County from Bedford County, Tennessee, in the 1880s. Homer Fuller had this tan brick Period Revival house built in 1932-33. Located on E. Euless Boulevard, the house stands next to the grocery and feed store Homer operated with his brother Warren from 1926-1955. The one and one-half story residence features and arcaded entry porch under a cross gable roof. Warren and Homer Fuller were the first two mayors of Euless, each serving a one year term in 1951 and 1952 respectively.



24

25

2500 Block Fuller Wiser Road (Route 1, Box 123C), House, c. 1883; 1979. This large two-story Victorian house, reputedly built in 1883, was moved from Dallas to this site near the Dallas-Fort Worth Airport in 1979. Generally rectangular in plan, the house has interlocking gable and hip roofs and a porch that wraps around the west, south and east elevations. It has undergone substantial alterations of a character in keeping with the age of the house.



25

26

Harwood Road (northwest corner Minter's Chapel Road), Farm, c. 1900. This farm complex consisting of a T-plan farmhouse, simple gabled barn and stone silo dates from about 1900. E.E. Brown owned the complex from 1927 to 1945. The name of the original owner is not known. The farm is presently vacant. These structures are in poor condition, and the farmhouse roof is gone.



26



26



27



27

614 S. Main Street [NR], Archibald N. Cannon House, 1900. Archibald N. Cannon (1866-1941) was the oldest son of Wiley Green and Sofronia Cannon, settlers who came to northeast Tarrant County from Bedford County, Tennessee, around 1873 (see also NE-2). He built his house in 1900 on this 100-acre farm, and also operated a nursery here. Located on S. Main Street in Euless, this one and one-half story Victorian farmhouse is the city's most impressive link with its agricultural past. As such, it appears to be eligible for the National Register.

28



28

3903 Pipeline Road, Emory Morris House/Morrisdale Farm, 1935. This stone-veneered house set in landscaped grounds is a remnant of a 240-acre farm established by Emory Morris in 1935. Morris worked for a furniture company in Fort Worth and Dallas, and his wife, Rae, ran a well-known bakery. Ten acres of the original farm remains intact, while the remainder has been developed as a subdivision and for apartments. This picturesque, one-story structure was originally a frame farmhouse which was moved to the site. Morris had the house rocked with colorful stone excavated from the farm property.

29



OBJECTS AND PLACES

29

1400 Block Minter's Chapel Road (east side, 0.25 mile north of Harwood Road; on Dallas-Fort Worth Airport property), Bear Creek Cemetery, c. 1858-present. This cemetery was developed adjacent to the site of the Bear Creek Missionary Baptist Church, which was organized in 1853 by Isham Crowley. The earliest marked grave is that of Hiram Jackson Farris (d. 1858), infant son of G.W. and Mary Farris. Isham Crowley (1798-1878), who came to Texas in the 1840s as a member of the Peters Colony, deeded the burial ground to the church's trustees in 1876. There are approximately 160 marked graves in the two-acre site. Still in use, the cemetery is the burial site of many eastern Tarrant County pioneers, and received an Official Texas Historical Marker in 1980.

30



30

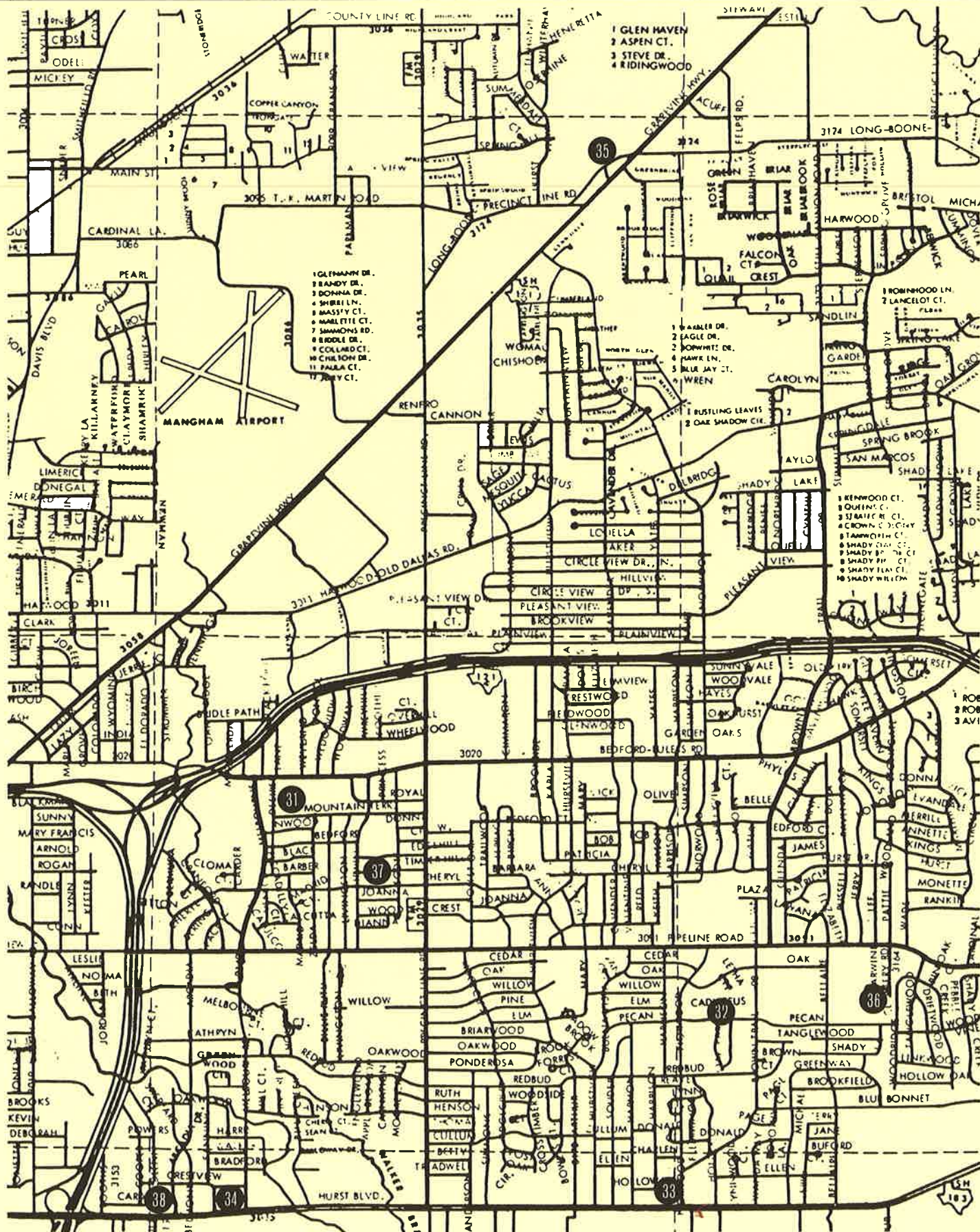
South Euless Park (east of 600 block S. Main St.), Old North Main Street Bridge, c. 1889; 1975. Constructed about 1889 by the King Iron Bridge Company of Ohio, this iron Pratt through-truss road bridge originally crossed Little Bear Creek on North Main Street. When the road was widened in 1975, the bridge was moved to South Euless Park and installed as a foot bridge. It is a good example of 19th-century bridge construction with delicate truss-work, rare in Tarrant County. The relocation of the bridge, while preserving the structure, has diminished its contextual significance.



Students pose in front of the Arwine School, formerly the Red Sulphur Springs School, during the 1890s. The school was named for Daniel Arwine (see NE-36). Courtesy Heritage Room, Tarrant County Junior College, Northeast Campus.

Members of a Grapevine band parade on Main Street in Smithfield in 1918. The first building on the left is the Louis Store. The small false-front building in the center of the photograph is the Brown Barber Shop, and the two-story structure with the central chimney is the Masonic Lodge building (NE-71). Courtesy Frank Frutzman and the Smithfield Lodge No. 455, A.F. & A. M.





HURST BUILDINGS

31

1000 Block Bedford-Eules Road (south side), Smokehouse, c. 1925. Presumably used as a smokehouse, this small stone structure was situated near a ruined barn and bare house foundation in a large wooded parcel surrounded by newer development. The history of the site has not been documented. The structure was razed and the land cleared in June, 1983, but this description has been retained in the survey report for purposes of documentation. A townhouse development now occupies the site.



31

32

601 Caduceus Lane, Roe House, c. 1933. This stone house is set impressively on a large corner lot surrounded by a stone garden wall. It was built in 1933 for the Roe family and originally stood on 60 acres. Interlocking gables wings form an H-plan with a gabled stoop porch in the main wing. Two massive chimneys with naturally crenelated tops are made of the same orange-brown stone as the house.



32

33

100 W. Hurst Boulevard (Old Highway 183) Hurst School, 1938-40. Hurst School was built by the Works Progress Administration and opened in 1940, housing grades 1-8. It continued to function as a school, with changes in curriculum and name, until 1975, when it was sold to United Auto Workers Local No. 218 for use as a union hall and recreational facility. The large brick edifice, conspicuously sited on W. Hurst Boulevard, is one of the few buildings constructed by the W.P.A. in northeast Tarrant County. The original small-panel front windows have been replaced with plate glass.



33

34

1220 W. Hurst Boulevard (Old Highway 183), Henry Walker House, 1926-27. Henry and Maude Hurst Walker had this large bungalow built in 1926-27. William Letchworth Hurst, Mrs. Walker's grandfather, arrived in northeast Tarrant County in 1870, eventually settling on land that was to become the City of Hurst. Henry Walker operated Hurst's first train stop. The large one-story bungalow is constructed of red brick with white clapboard in the gable ends. There are two receding cross-gabled wings in the rear and a projecting front porch supported by brick pedestals and tapering wood columns.



34



35



35

401-403 Long Boone Road, Andy Felps House Complex, c. 1900; c. 1942. Andy Felps, owner of a well-known nursery in Bransford (see NE-11) moved here in 1942 and applied stone veneer to two existing houses. The stonemason was Walter Reynolds, who rock veneered a number of houses in the Colleyville area. Sometime later, at an unknown date, two additional houses were added to the complex. Stone pedestals flanking an entrance on Colleyville Boulevard appear to have been built in 1942 when the first two houses were stone veneered. These structures have been demolished, but are retained in the survey for purposes of documentation.

36



OBJECTS AND PLACES

36

700 Block Arwine Cemetery Road (west side), Arwine Cemetery c. 1879-present. Pioneer Daniel Arwine (1830-1887) migrated to Texas from Indiana in 1865. A deputy U.S. Marshall during Radical Reconstruction, Arwine deeded six acres for a school, church and cemetery in 1879. The first burial in the cemetery was Arwine's daughter Katy (d. 1879). Arwine, his wife, Julia (1832-1913), and parents, James and Mary Arwine, are among those buried in the 279 graves. Arwine Cemetery received an Official Texas Historical Marker in 1977.

37



37

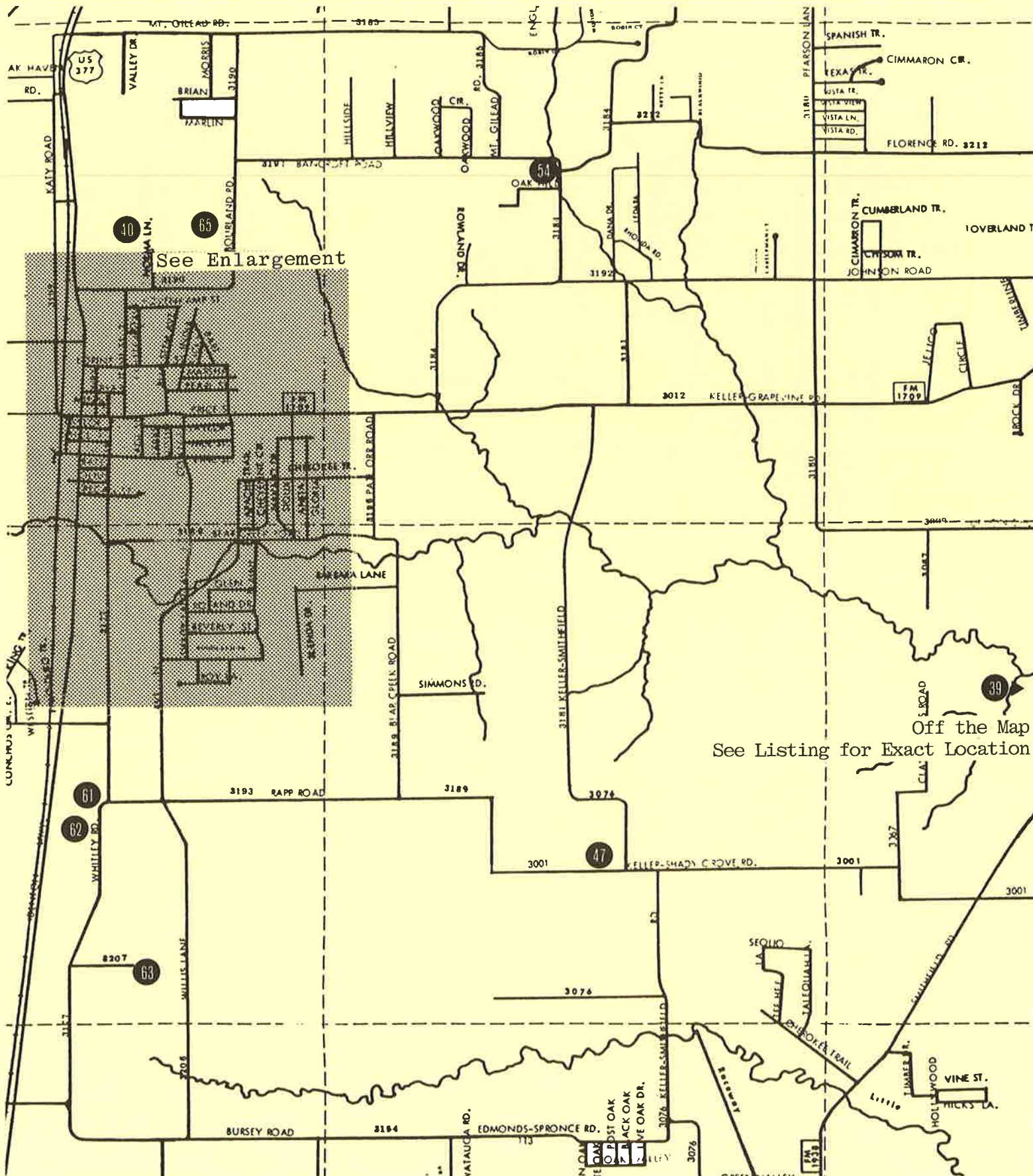
800 Block Cheryl Avenue (directly east of Irwin Drive), Windmill, c. 1915. This windmill, formerly on the Cannon farm, was moved to a small city park by the City of Hurst. A plaque states: "The windmill was instrumental in the development of Texas. By extracting water from the earth for family use . . . it enabled people to settle away from running streams."

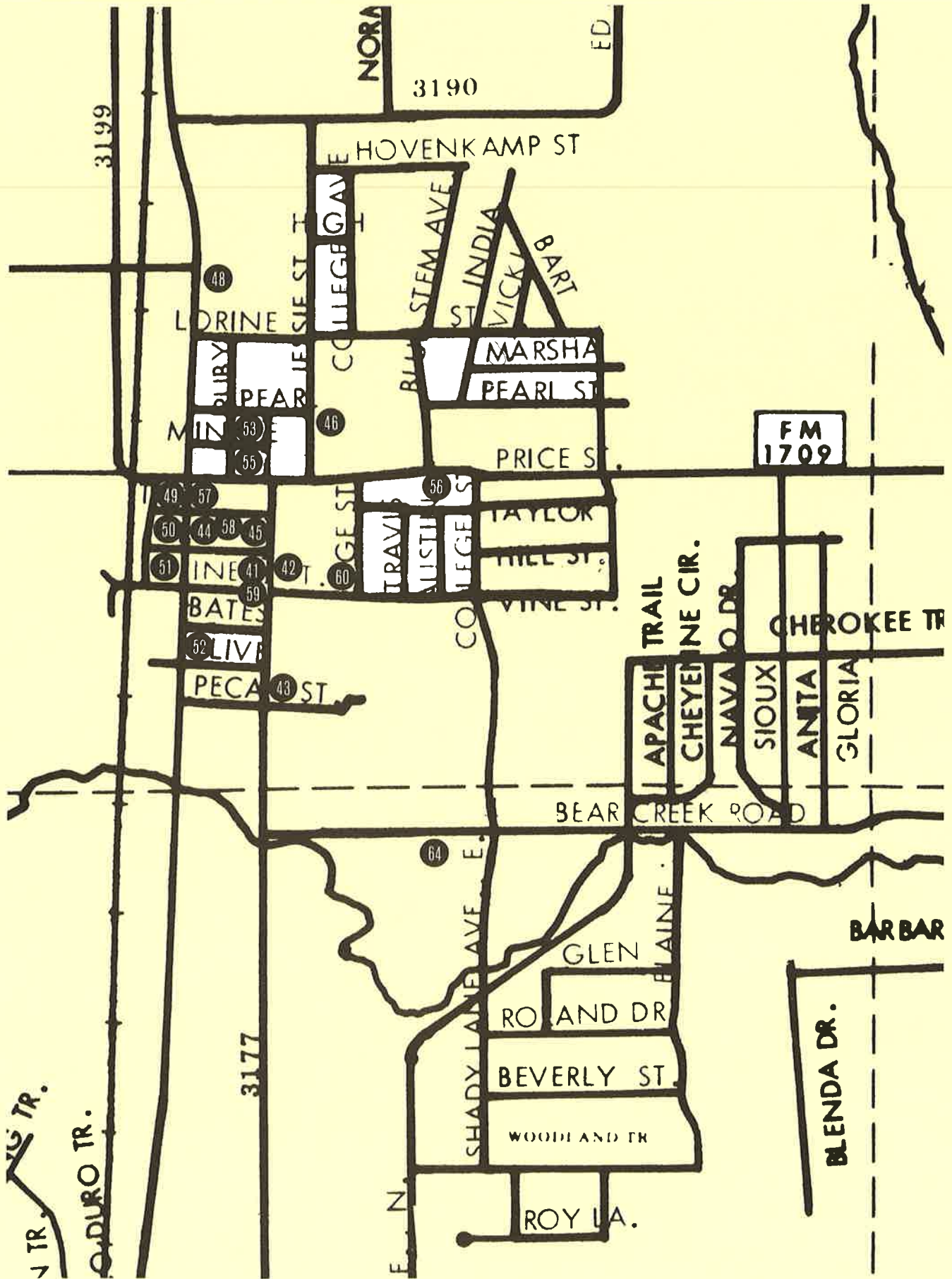
38

1300 Block W. Hurst Boulevard (Old Highway, 183; entrance on Cardinal Road), Parker Cemetery, 1850s-present. Isaac Duke Parker (1821-1902), son of Texas pioneer Isaac Parker, and former State Representative, donated the land for this cemetery on January 14, 1901. The land had been used as a family and public burial ground since the 1850s. Isaac Duke Parker and a brother, W.E. Parker, along with their families, are buried in the fenced section of the cemetery. (Cynthia Ann Parker, the niece of Isaac Parker who was captured by Indians in 1836, is not buried here.) Many of the graves in the unfenced public section of the cemetery, largely those of neighboring families and dating from the 1850s, are marked by fieldstones. Parker Cemetery received an Official Texas Historical Marker in 1968.

38







KELLER BUILDINGS

39

Creek Road (.25 mile east of Davis Boulevard), Phillip White House, 1945; 1950. Thomas Jefferson Thompson (1814-1896), a native of Alabama, came to Texas in 1836, fought in the Texas War for Independence and homesteaded 22 acres here in 1860. The log cabin he built on this hilltop site was replaced in 1945 by a stone house built by his great-grandson, Phillip White, with the help of local stonemason Walter Reynolds. The house was enlarged in 1950, also with stone. It remains in the White family. The one and one-half rectangular sandstone house has a gable roof and stone chimney on the north wall. A shed-roofed addition, constructed to the rear of the house in 1950, gives it a saltbox configuration.



39

40

1000 Denton Highway (Highway 377) [NR*], Ricker-Harmonson House, 1939; 1940. This large yellow brick house on a spacious hillside site was completed in 1939 by Mr. & Mrs. A.B. Harmonson, who bought a partially built house and forty acres from Mrs. Olive Ricker that same year. The Harmonsons built a small gambrel-roofed stone barn near the house the following year. They operated a successful hatchery on the property, which has grown to 140 acres today. The house, with its long entry drive, stone gate and retaining walls, set in carefully landscaped grounds, is a prominent visual landmark on the old Denton Highway north of central Keller. The Period Revival structure has a major one-story gabled wing connected to a two-story hipped wing. A minor gabled wing projects forward from the main one-story wing. Dormer windows in the main gabled wing and rolled eaves give the house a quaint medieval feeling. For its architectural quality, this resource may be eligible for the National Register after further documentation to determine the construction history of the house is gathered.



40



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41

148 Elm Street [NR*], House, c. 1904. This cross-gabled double-pen house was built around 1904, and is located in Keller's oldest residential neighborhood. The first known resident was a Dr. Perry who, according to local sources, lived here with his family as early as 1911. Early ownership changed frequently, so it is difficult to determine who may have been responsible for constructing the residence. W.M. Chaney owned the property from 1896 to 1901, and Lucinda Smith from 1901 to 1906. Following further documentation, this resource may be eligible for the National Register.



41



42



42

151 Elm Street [NR*], House, c. 1906. According to tax records, this simple gabled double-pen house was built in 1906. At this time the land was owned by A. Delphus Bourland, one of Keller's early residents. The property was owned by E.B. and E.E. Caylor from 1913 to 1922 and from 1924 until 1971. The wood frame vernacular house is a representative example of a common style in Tarrant County, and is located in Keller's oldest residential neighborhood. Following further documentation, this resource may be eligible for the National Register.

43



43

253 Elm Street, W.W. Pipkin House, 1945. W.W. and Minnie Pipkin built this yellow, two-story concrete block house on their farm on the outskirts of Keller in 1945, with help from Minnie's brother William Crawford. Minnie Pipkin designed the house, which is unusual in its use of materials. The property remains in the Pipkin family.

44

107 Hill Street, House, c. 1925; c. 1930; c. 1945. The front part of this shotgun house was built about 1925 on Main Street in Keller. Around 1930 a rear extension was built, and the structure was used as a post office until the mid-1940s, when it was moved to its present site and reconverted to use as a house. According to local sources, the building also housed the local telephone exchange for a period. The front porch is recessed beneath the gable roof, and is supported by Doric columns. This structure is one of the few remaining examples of a shotgun plan house in the Keller area.

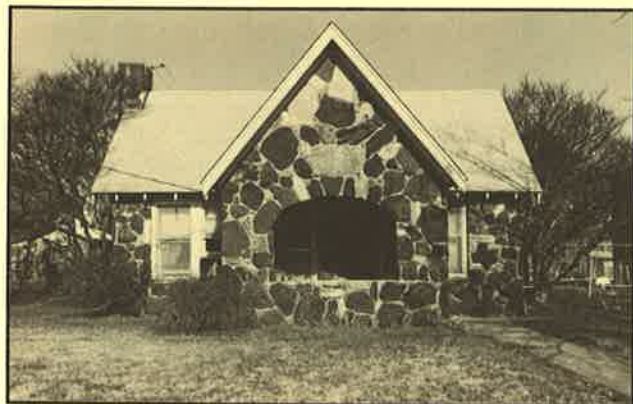
45

125 Hill Street, Timothy M. Choate House, c. 1912. Timothy M. Choate came to Texas from Tennessee. He built this stone house about 1912, an early use of the material in northeast Tarrant County. The one-story house has a generally rectangular plan with a transverse front gable and a rear hipped wing. A steeply pitched gabled porch with an arched opening projects forward from the center of the front gabled wing. A rock in the shape of Texas is set in the front wall. The house remains in the Choate family.

44



45



46

120 Jessie Street, House, c. 1900. This simple L-plan house, a common residential type in Tarrant County, was built around 1900. It has cross-gabled roofs and a shed porch supported by simple posts. The earliest recorded owner of this property was W.J. Mays who acquired it in 1906. Mays owned a substantial amount of real estate in the Keller area.



46

47

Keller Smithfield Road South (northwest corner Shady Grove), Martha Bendl House, 1937. This stone veneered farm house was built in 1937 by H.J. Jenkins for Martha Bendl and her husband, Hans, who immigrated to Texas from Germany. Mr. Bendl apparently never lived in the house. The quality of stonework is high, and the cross-gabled arcaded corner porch—a recurring motif of stone houses in north Tarrant County—is incorporated gracefully into the design.



47

48

310 N. Main Street, G.R. Burns Gas Station/Hudson's Station, 1937-39. This wood frame structure was built by G.R. Burns between 1937 and 1939 for use as an independent gas station, with a residence at the rear. Joe Hudson bought the property in 1943. This structure has been demolished but is retained in the survey for purposes of documentation.



48

49

112 S. Main Street, William Chaney House, 1905; c. 1940. William and Leona Chaney had this house built in 1905. William Chaney was the first president of the Keller State Bank (NE-51), built soon after. The first electricity in Keller was produced in a small Delco plant in the back yard of this house. It proved so successful that Mr. Chaney extended the service to nearby families for a small fee. The two story L-plan house has a porch supported by Doric columns and a jerkinhead roof. This structure was demolished after the survey field work was completed, but is retained in the survey report for purposes of documentation. A service station now occupies the site.



49



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136 S. Main Street, Stephenson Building, 1945. M.B. Stephenson built this two-story structure in 1945. The first level of this rectangular commercial building is constructed of concrete blocks, and the second story is wood framed and clad with horizontal wood siding. The Roy Stewart family operated a grocery on the ground floor from 1945 to 1965. They bought the property in 1954 and lived in the second story flat. This building, while of recent vintage, is one of the major definer's of Keller's historic commercial center.

51



51

164 S. Main Street, Keller State Bank Building, c. 1906; c. 1929; c. 1970. This brick building, originally three stories in height, was built around 1906. It housed Keller's first bank, and a Masonic Lodge leased the third floor, which was removed about 1929. William Chaney and T.B. White were the first presidents of the bank, which was liquidated in the 1940s. The two-story building has an angled corner bay and segmental arched windows. The bank building has been altered. The windows have been blocked off, and stucco applied to the walls.

52



52

213 S. Main Street, Knox Chevrolet Company/Knox Brothers' Motors, 1939-40. William M. Knox had this automobile showroom constructed in 1939-40 for use as a Chevrolet dealership. Edgar M. Knox, cousin of William Knox, served as the building contractor. The rectangular plan building is constructed of concrete blocks with a front facade of ochre brick. Four brick piers divide the facade, which has a central peaked parapet. The business closed during World War II and reopened in 1946 as Knox Brothers' Motors, an independent automobile dealership. Its continuous use for automobile-related businesses, and its standard design, make this building a strong contributor to the character of Keller's historic commercial area.

53



53

127 Minnie Street, Griffin-Owens House, c. 1905. The flaring hip roofs of this one-story house are a recurring design motif in residences built during the early 20th century in Tarrant County. The structure is clad in narrow clapboard siding, and has a projecting front porch supported by boxed and paneled posts. Tom Griffin had this house built for himself about 1905. Bert Owens acquired the property in 1928, and he and his wife lived here until 1951.

54

Ottinger Road (southwest corner Bancroft Road), Mount Gilead Baptist Church, 1882; 1951; 1957. During the late 1840s, Rev. John Allen Freeman (1821-1919) of the Lonesome Dove Baptist Church began to hold meetings in northeast Tarrant County and southern Denton County outside the general area served by his church. Several attendees joined the Lonesome Dove Church, but soon petitioned for dismissal so they could form a church nearer their homes. Mount Gilead Baptist Church was chartered in 1850 with eight members, including two slaves. It was the first church formed in Tarrant County after the County was formally organized in 1849. During the early years, church services were held at members' houses and in a log schoolhouse on this site owned by Daniel Barcroft (1812-1881). The church constructed a new building in 1868, and met here until 1879. From the late 1870s through the early 1880s some members met in a schoolhouse near Bear Creek, and the 1868 building was sold and moved off the old church site. In 1882, the decision was made to return to the original location, and the present church building was constructed. Remodeled during the 1950s, this building is now used for church offices, and the congregation now meets in a sanctuary building constructed in 1969-70. The church congregation received an Official Texas Historical Marker in 1981.



54



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55

127 E. Price Street, J.A. Jones House, c. 1905. This house is similar in design and age to the structure at 127 Minnie Street (NE-53). Early ownership of the property is unclear. Dr. J.A. Jones purchased the house in 1913, and it was owned by his descendants through the 1950s. The one-story rectangular wood frame house is clad in narrow horizontal wood siding and has a hip roof with slightly flaring eaves. Boxed posts with recessed panels support the hip-roofed porch.



56



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**56**

324 E. Price Street [NR], Keller Recreation Center/Keller Elementary School Gymnasium, 1933-35. During the 1930s, the Public Recreation Board of the City of Fort Worth sponsored a number of recreation projects throughout Tarrant County under the aegis of various federal emergency relief agencies. The first such agency was the Civil Works Administration (C.W.A.), established in 1933, and a predecessor to the Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.). The Keller Recreation Center, begun in 1933 and completed in 1935, was the second project in the county undertaken by the C.W.A. The building, constructed at a cost of about \$16,000 (two-thirds of which was federally funded), was intended both as a community-wide recreation center and an auditorium and gymnasium for Keller schools. Today it is used primarily as the gymnasium of the adjacent Keller Elementary School. Constructed of native sandstone and petrified wood, the large two-story structure is the most impressive example of stone construction in an area of Tarrant County rich in such resources. It is unaltered except for the bricking in of doorways and minor rearrangements in the interior. The Keller Recreation Center appears to be eligible for the National Register for its architectural quality, significant method of construction and association with the earliest phase of Depression-era federal emergency relief programs in Tarrant County.

57

105 Taylor Street, Merrill-White House, c. 1902. This house was built around 1902 for John Merrill and sold in 1922 to the T.B. White family. T.B. White was a major stockholder in the Keller State Bank and the bank's second president. The Whites had major landholdings in the Keller area; Ray White Road, west of the town is named for T.B. White's son. The L-plan house is distinguished by its porch, with turned posts and spindled frieze, and is conspicuously sited at the intersection of Main Street and an older residential street. The house remains in the White family.

58

128 Taylor Street, Davis-Harris House, 1900. Perry Davis built this house in 1900 for himself and his wife Ida, using lumber from his Keller lumberyard. O.L. Sweet a local developer, lived here for a short while beginning in 1906, and the A.J. Harris family lived here from 1924 until 1973. Very similar to the house at 151 Elm Street (NE-42), this is the best example in Keller of a common house type, a gabled double-pen residence with a full front porch. This structure was demolished, but has been retained in the survey for purposes of documentation. Had it remained, the house would likely have been eligible for the National Register for its architectural qualities.

59

139 Vine Street, Bruno Lavoise House, c. 1895; c. 1940. Bruno Lavoise, a French immigrant who owned one of the first general merchandise stores in Keller, purchased this property in 1904. Local sources indicate that the house was probably constructed about 1895, but it may have been built by Lavoise shortly after he bought the property. The house features delicate ornamental woodwork on the porch and patterned shingles on the front gable, unusual in Keller. Shed-roofed additions at the front and rear have altered the original cruciform plan of the house.



59

60

231 Vine Street [NR*], Henderson Union Church/Keller Presbyterian Church/Latter Rain Baptist Church, 1886; c. 1910; 1980. In 1886, R.F. Moore, S.M. Wilson and R. Whitley, representing respectively the Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, joined together to build the Henderson Union Church. The different congregations conducted services on alternating Sundays. In 1910, the Baptist and Methodist congregations moved to new locations, and the building became known as the Keller Presbyterian Church. In 1978, the Presbyterian Church in Keller disbanded. In 1980, the building was sold to the Latter Rain Baptist Church. The structure dates from 1886, with much of the roof reconstructed around 1910 following storm damage. Rectangular in plan, the building has a hip roof and a projecting gabled entrance bay with recessed doors. The interior was remodeled in 1980. The building may be eligible for the National Register for its important place in Keller's history, following additional research to determine its degree of integrity.



60

61

1216 Whitley Road (rear), Joseph J. Britton Barn, 1953-55. This barn was built by Joseph J. Britton between 1953 and 1955, on the family farm which had been purchased by his grandfather. J.J. Britton, a "jack-of-all-trades" who worked in the Fort Worth stockyards and packing houses as well as for the railroad, constructed the tin-clad barn with materials salvaged from Fort Worth dump grounds. With its gambrel roof and well-proportioned openings along the south side, the barn is a good example of a building type that appears in great numbers in rural Tarrant County.



61



62



62

1342 Whitley Road [NR*], Nuckles-McCain House, c. 1880; c. 1916; c. 1945. The Nuckles family, who were prosperous farmers in the Keller area, built this farmhouse around 1880. R.A. McCain bought the house in 1916, moved it one-half mile north to its present site and lived here until 1947. The gabled house, with small square windows squeezed into the wall between the porch roof and main roof eave, is an example of the "I house," a two-story house that is two rooms wide and one room deep. The type is rare in Tarrant County. With more thorough documentation and restoration, the house may be eligible for the National Register, even though it has been moved.

63



63

1817 Whitley Road, Campbell Farm/Circle L Farms, c. 1930; c. 1938-39. This farm/ranch complex in rural south Keller was constructed in two stages. Around 1930, D.L. "Doc" Campbell had the large wooden horse barn and two-story portion of the brick house constructed. Blackie Looper bought the property in the late 1930s, and named it "Circle L Farms." He added a long, one-story wing to the house, and constructed a stone entrance pedestal, metal arch, and stone and brick garden wall. The complex has had several owners since the 1950s. It is a representative example of rural building traditions in northeast Tarrant County.

63



OBJECTS AND PLACES

64

Bear Creek Road at Bear Creek Park Circle—Bear Creek Park, Streetlights, 1923-1927, c. 1973. These fluted steel light standards in Bear Creek Park were first installed on North Main Street in Fort Worth between 1923 and 1927. They were manufactured by the Union Manufacturing Company of Canton, Ohio. The City of Fort Worth replaced these streetlights in the early 1970s, and sold them to Tarrant County for re-use. The County installed some of them at the Northwest Sub-Courthouse (in Lake Worth, NW-31) and placed eighteen standards in Bear Creek Park. Light standards of this type were common in American cities in the 1920s and 1930s, but are a fast disappearing type today.



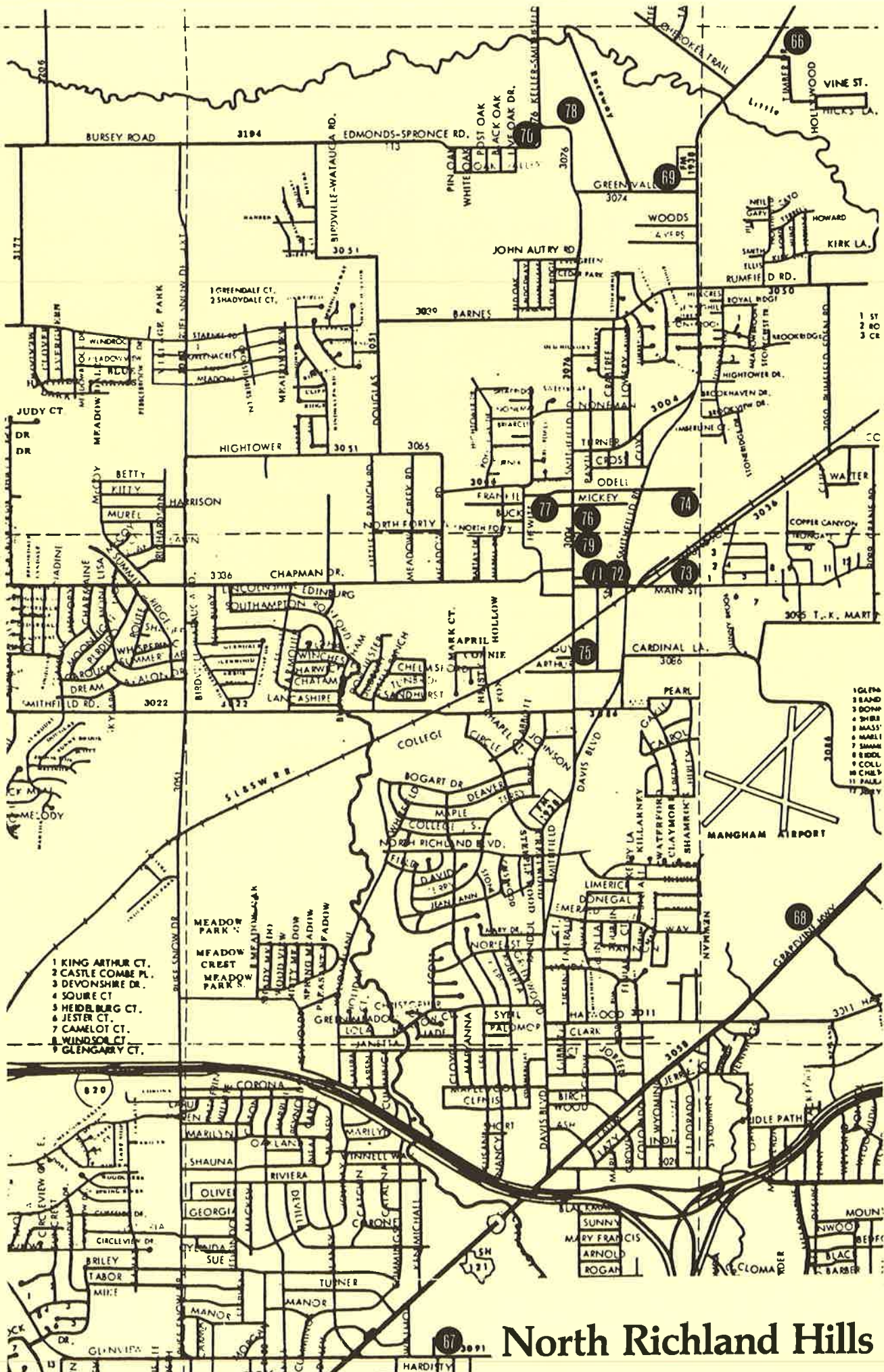
64

65

Bourland Road (west side between Santa Barbara Drive and Bancroft Road), Bourland Cemetery, c. 1886-present. Bourland Cemetery is named for Aurelius Delphus Bourland (1840-1904), a Civil War veteran, Peters Colonist and North Carolina native who purchased the land in 1873. A farmer and primitive Baptist preacher, Bourland first used this site as a family cemetery. Although there may have been earlier burials, the oldest marked grave is that of Bourland's grandson, A. Delphus White who died in 1886. In 1899, two and one-half acres of land, including the family cemetery, were sold to the residents of Keller for use as a public burial ground. The stone gateway was built by the Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.) in 1935, using stone left over from the construction of the Keller Recreation Center (K-56). Additional land for the cemetery was given by the Bourland and A.B. Harmonson families in 1947 and 1977, making a total of 6.4 acres. The cemetery is still in use, and serves as Keller's principal burial ground. It received an Official Texas Historical Marker in 1981.



65



NORTH RICHLAND HILLS (including Smithfield) BUILDINGS

66

8320 Davis Boulevard (rear) [NR*], John Shivers Farm, c. 1895. John Shivers emigrated to Texas from Georgia soon after the Civil War, settling on 240 acres of timbered land near the Smithfield community. The existing gabled L-plan house with stone chimney replaced a log cabin on the site. A log barn at the rear has been incorporated into a larger wood frame barn. The house and barn are significant as a virtually unaltered small farm complex from the 19th century. With additional research, this resource may be eligible for the National Register.



66

67

7301 Glenview Drive, Richland Hills United Methodist Church, 1954; 1959; 1964. Richland Hills United Methodist Church was organized on July 26, 1953, with the Rev. Robert E. Young appointed as the first minister. The first sanctuary building (now Fellowship Hall) was constructed in 1954 after the design of architect Earl E. Koeppe, and five years later a much larger sanctuary, also designed by Koeppe, was built nearby to the east. In 1964, the two buildings were joined by an education wing, designed by Bob Bigley, to complete the present complex. The sanctuary, with giant order pedimented portico, tall steeple and arched windows, is an impressive example of late Georgian Revival church design rendered in red-orange brick with cast stone trim.



66

68

9501 Grapevine Highway (Highway 26) [NR*], Harwell-Engler Farm, c. 1900; 1932. This site may have been settled as early as the 1850s. The existing two-story gabled farmhouse with regularly placed windows appears to have been built about 1900, and is a common type in Tarrant County. The earliest known owners were the Harwell family. The Engler family has owned the property since 1932, and the main barn was built by Louis Engler in that year. The farm has also been used as a dairy and stables, and is a well-used and conspicuously sited complex on the Grapevine Highway, across from the Northeast Campus of Tarrant County Junior College. At one time Les Harding leased the property, calling it the Circle H Ranch. With more complete documentation, the farmhouse may be eligible for the National Register.



67



68



69



69

8101 Green Valley Road [NR*], John Newton Farm, c. 1898. This gabled farmhouse and barn were built in the late 1890s by the John Newton family on their 100-acre farm near the community of Smithfield. The one-story rectangular wood frame house has a gable roof, clapboard siding and a full width front porch supported by simple posts. A barn with vertical board siding is adjacent to the house. Together they represent a typical small farm complex of the period. With more complete documentation, the site may be eligible for the National Register.

69



70

Keller Smithfield Road (at Bursey Road) [NR], "Fair Oaks"/W.E. Chilton Horse Stable, 1936-37. Dr. William E. Chilton, a well-known Fort Worth physician, had this stone stable built in 1936-37 for his Tennessee walking horse. The work of stonemasons Walter and Sam Reynolds, it is one of the finest examples of stone construction in northeast Tarrant County. There are equally fine stone pedestals flanking the entry to the property, one of which bears a metal sign in oak-leaf motif with the name "Fair Oaks." The property appears to be eligible for the National Register on the basis of its method of construction and architectural quality.

70



71

8005 Main Street, (Smithfield), Grand Prairie Masonic Lodge No. 455/Smithfield Masonic Lodge No. 455, 1876; 1894; 1937. The Grand Prairie Lodge, U.D., forerunner of the Smithfield Lodge, was organized on July 13, 1875. The first meetings were held in the Zion Church in Zion. In 1876, the Masonic hall was constructed using labor provided by member Masons. The two-story wood frame building was moved in 1894 approximately one-fourth mile to the site of the present hall. In 1937 the building was declared unsafe. A committee was authorized to make repairs, and the building was turned 90 degrees and the pitch of the roof was lowered. The Lodge held meetings on the second floor of the building, renting the ground floor to various businesses, including a general store and a garage. In 1947, Grand Prairie Lodge No. 455 was renamed Smithfield Lodge No. 455 in recognition of its location. Although undistinguished architecturally, the hall is significant for its association with one of the earliest fraternal organizations in northeast Tarrant County, and with the historic community of Smithfield. This building no longer stands at its location on Main Street. The Masons used the building until 1981, but eventually sold the structure. In 1983 it was moved to a site at 6610 Baker Boulevard in Richland Hills and renovated to serve as offices.

70



71



72

8021 Main Street (Smithfield), Smithfield General Merchandise/Smithfield Feed & Garden, 1926; 1957-58. John T. Ogleby built this brick commercial building in 1926 on the site of Smithfield's first mercantile store. The Hightower family had erected the earlier wood frame structure when the railroad was built. The Snider family has owned the property since 1929. Originally a general merchandise store, garden supplies and feed are now sold here. The rectangular red brick building has two storefronts, each with wooden windows, doors and transoms. A cast concrete lintel runs above the windows. The shed-roofed porch was added in 1957-58. The building is significant as the oldest commercial structure in the historic community of Smithfield.



72

73

8201 Main Street (Smithfield) [NR*], House, c. 1889; 1930. Reputedly one of the oldest surviving residences in the Smithfield area, this gabled one-story house was probably built around 1889, although some sources give 1878 as the construction date. A rear wing was added in 1930, giving the house a "T" configuration. The earliest recorded owners were J.E. Turner and P.M. Heltzel who sold the property in 1904. Edd Walker, who occupied the house from 1915 through the 1940s, operated a gas station in Smithfield. With documentation of the house's date of construction, it may be eligible for the National Register. The house is currently vacant.



73

74

8336 Odell Road (Smithfield), House, c. 1910; 1961. This one-story rectangular house is clad in narrow wood siding and has a gable roof. The full front porch is recessed beneath the roof and has Colonial Revival detailing, including Doric columns. This house, originally located in Polytechnic Heights, was moved here about 1961 when U.S. Highway 287 was built through Fort Worth.



74

75

6408 Smithfield Road (Smithfield) [NR*], Jimmy Hightower House, c. 1895. Jimmy Hightower, a carpenter who built several houses in the Smithfield area, built this house for himself around 1895. His sons, Hugh and Louis, opened the first general merchandise store in Smithfield (see NE-72). The house is well-proportioned and features a delicate front porch with turned posts and spindle brackets. This structure was moved out of Tarrant County to Sunset, Texas, but has been retained in the survey for purposes of documentation. The house was potentially eligible for the National Register for its architectural merit before it was moved, but structures that have been relocated generally lose their eligibility.



75



76



76

6700 Smithfield Road (Smithfield), Smithfield United Methodist Church, 1935; 1952. The Methodist Church in the Smithfield area dates back to about 1858, when meetings began to be held in the home of William and Mary Turner. The Zion Methodist Episcopal Church South was organized, and a small, wood frame church and school built on this site in 1875. This was replaced by a larger, wood frame building in the 1880s. A brick church was erected here in 1935, with the addition of a larger brick building of similar design in 1952. Marvin Crane was the contractor for the 1952 building. In 1974, the United Methodist Church erected a new sanctuary across Smithfield Road, and the two brick buildings were sold. They now house a day care center and remain as architectural landmarks in the Smithfield area.

77



77

6725 Smithfield Road (Smithfield) [NR], Hightower-Autrey House, c. 1880. This small, gabled L-plan house, one of the oldest in the Smithfield area, was the home of Louis Hightower, co-owner of Smithfield's first mercantile business and a major landholder (see NE-72). The house was reputedly built around 1880, probably by Jimmy Hightower, a carpenter by trade (See NE-75). It has a symmetrical front facade with a central gable projecting above the roof line. The side of the house, not the front facade, faces Smithfield Road. The Bud Autrey family, who moved to northeast Tarrant County from Georgia following the Civil War and settled on 150 acres northwest of Smithfield, purchased the house from Louis Hightower in 1918. The house remains in the Autrey family. It appears to be eligible for the National Register for its architectural qualities.

78



78

7944 Smithfield Road (rear), W.V. McClure Barn, c. 1948. This barn was built by W.V. McClure, a cattle rancher who bought the 20-acre property in 1948. He built a racetrack on a portion of the land in the 1950s; that parcel was later sold separately. The barn, while no longer in use, is one of the most impressive examples in northeast Tarrant County of a widespread rural building type. Constructed of white painted clapboard, the barn has a corrugated metal gambrel roof. There are several small additions on the sides and western end of the barn, and large circular vents and weather vanes ornament the roof ridge.

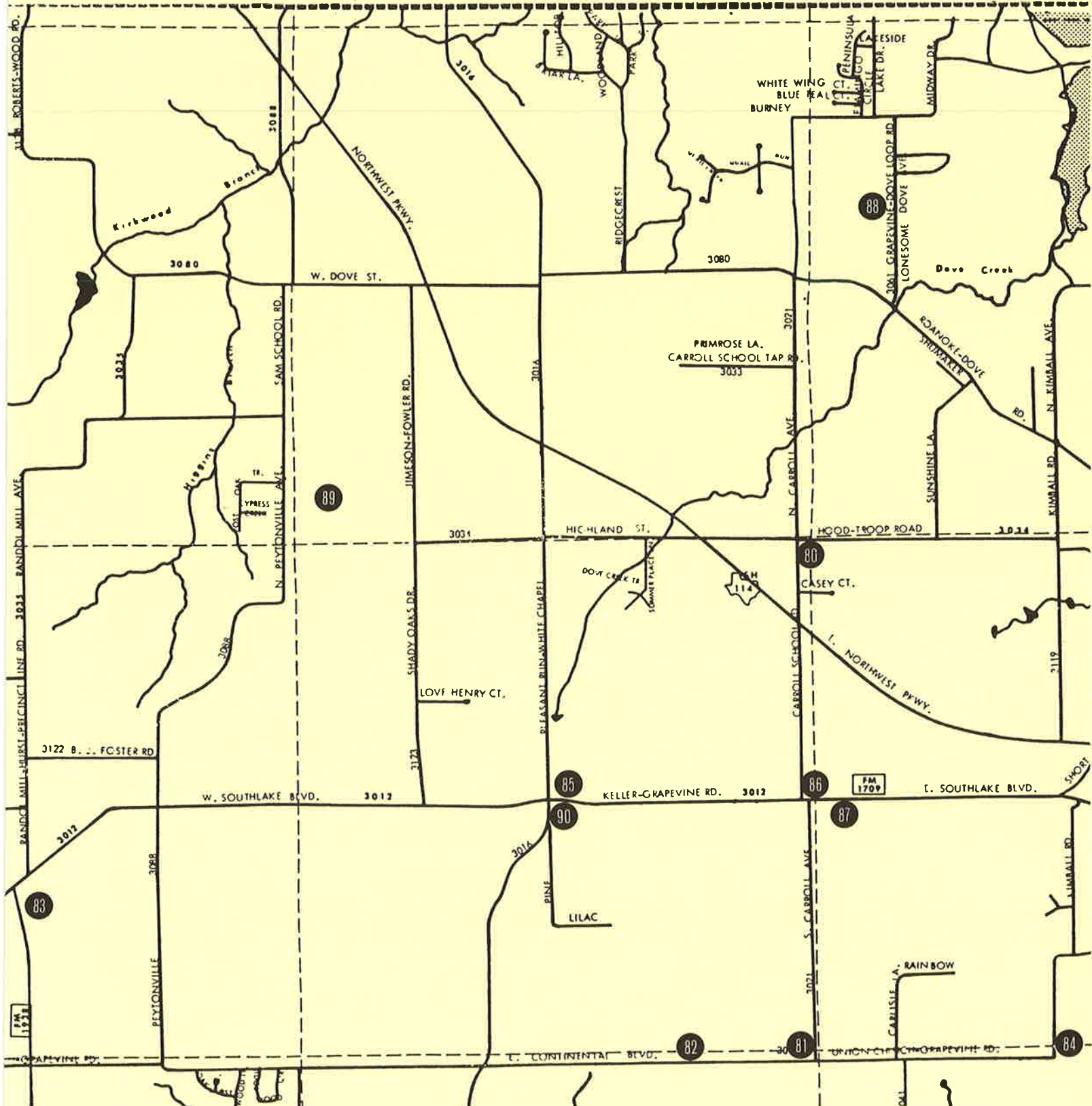
OBJECTS AND PLACES

79

6700 Smithfield Road (Smithfield), Smithfield Cemetery, c. 1872-present. In 1875 Eli Smith dedicated several acres of cleared land here for use as a cemetery. Residents of the community, which had been named Zion, renamed the town "Smithfield" in 1887 in his honor. The earliest marked grave is that of Mattie J. Brownfield, an infant who died on October 13, 1872. Eli Smith is also buried here. The older south section of the cemetery is characterized by irregular section rows and widely separated fieldstone markers. The cemetery was heavily vandalized in December of 1975, and not all markers have been replaced. It received an Official Texas Historical Marker in 1983.



79



Southlake

SOUTHLAKE BUILDINGS

80

1100 N. Carroll Avenue, Carroll School, 1919; 1945; 1951. In 1919, three schools in the Southlake area—Dove School, White's Chapel School, and Sam's Schoolhouse—consolidated to form the Carroll Common School District, named for B.H. Carroll, the Tarrant County Superintendent. Carroll School, the first in the new district, was built that same year. Frank Estill, builder of the earlier Bedford School (NE-1), was awarded the contract for the three-room building. A fourth classroom was added in 1945, and two additional classrooms in 1951. The one-story brick U-plan structure, now part of a modern school complex, is used as a shipping and receiving building.



80

81

1180 S. Carroll Avenue (rear), Log Barn Ruins, c. 1856-c. 1900. Obediah W. Knight was granted the original patent to this property in 1856. He and his wife Sabrina raised 16 children here before the property was sold in the late 1800s. The Blevins family purchased the land in 1900, and descendants own it today. The log barn could have been built any time between the 1850s and the early 1900s. Though in ruins, it is significant as a remnant of the earliest phase of building technology in the American settlement of Tarrant County.



81

82

704 E. Continental Boulevard, John Tittle House, 1905-06 or c. 1915; c. 1940; c. 1960. John Tittle, his wife and family of ten children arrived in northeast Tarrant County from Tennessee in 1905. He began to buy land in the O.W. Knight Survey, on which this house stands, in 1915. A carpenter by trade, it is likely that he either enlarged an existing small structure or built a new large house on this rural wooded site in the Southlake area. A large two-story wood frame structure with interlocking gabled masses, the house has been enlarged several times since the 1930s.



82

83

Davis Boulevard (east side, south of Southlake Boulevard) [NR*], Wilson-Brown House, 1882-83. Robert Emmett Wilson (1845-1923) bought 100 acres of land just north of the community of Jellico in 1882, and completed the front portion of this house, shortly before the birth of his daughter Mary Maude in 1883. She married William Henry Brown, a native of Tennessee, in 1905. The couple lived in this house. Descendants of the Wilsons and Browns own and occupy the house today. Although the house has been enlarged and altered, its gabled format, with full shed-roofed porch and massive



83



84



stone chimney, are evocative of rural residences of the late 19th century. Following minimal restoration, particularly the removal of the asphalt siding, this resource may be eligible for the National Register.

84

1045 Kimball Avenue, House, c. 1903; 1986. This L-plan house, with handsome curved porch, was moved across the street from its original location at 1045 Kimball Avenue in 1986. According to family sources, the house was originally designed and built by G.L. Blevins about 1903.

85



85

120 E. Southlake Boulevard, Texas Conference of Advent Christian Churches Tabernacle, 1949. This pavilion, or outdoor meeting hall, was built in 1949 for the Texas Conference of Advent Christian Churches, an organization which has met yearly at this site since 1937. The tabernacle is no longer used because of increased traffic noise on Southlake Boulevard (F.M. 1709) and lack of air-conditioning. The complex also includes dormitories, kitchen and dining room for the yearly July encampment. Pleasant Hill Advent Christian Church, built in 1937, is on adjacent property. This structure has been demolished, but remains in the survey report for purposes of documentation. Had it remained, the property might have been eligible for the National Register.

86



86

1216 E. Southlake Boulevard, McPherson-Fechtel Farm, 1919-20; 1951. This carefully maintained farm, with hilltop buildings and white slat fences, is a prominent visual landmark in the Southlake area. The farmhouse was built in 1919-20 by the original owner, W.C. McPherson. The Fechtel family of Dallas bought the property in 1951 and established a chicken hatchery. It is now used as a weekend retreat, and remains in the Fechtel family. The main house is a wood frame T-plan structure with three dormers in the gable roof. Two smaller houses and several barns complete the complex.

87



87

E. Southlake Boulevard (south side, .25 mile east of S. Carroll Avenue), Log Cabin Ruins, c. 1865. Reputedly built around 1865, this one-room log cabin was inhabited as late as the 1940s. Located in a stand of oak trees off Southlake Boulevard (F.M. 1709), it is presently without roof, door or windows. Constructed of quarter-notched, hand hewn logs, the one-pen cabin has door openings on the north and south walls, and window openings on the east and west walls. Though in ruins, it is significant as a remnant of the earliest phase of building technology in the American settlement of Tarrant County.

OBJECTS AND PLACES

88

2380 N. Lonesome Dove Avenue, Lonesome Dove Cemetery, c. 1847-present. Lonesome Dove Baptist Church was organized in February, 1846, in the log cabin home of Charles Throop. Organized before Tarrant County was formally established, it was the area's first church, and the mother church of all other Baptist churches in the county. The original church building was erected in 1847 on the present site, but has since been replaced by a modern structure. The adjoining cemetery contains more than 100 fieldstone and sandstone markers. Many Tarrant County pioneers are buried here, including several of the first officials elected to office after the County was organized in 1849. The cemetery is the oldest surviving link with the vanished community of Dove. The congregation of the adjacent church has received an Official Texas Historical Marker.



88

89

Peytonville Road (east side, 0.5 mile south of W. Dove Road), Hood Cemetery, c. 1855-1955. Hood Cemetery is a one-acre burial ground established on land patented to Thomas M. Hood (c. 1823-1859) in 1854. Hood came to Texas in 1845 and with his wife, Mary Throop Hood, was one of the charter members of Lonesome Dove Baptist Church (see NE-88). There are 38 marked graves in the cemetery, and many other graves are marked only with fieldstones. The earliest marked grave is that of Urias Martin (1795-1855). Among the unmarked graves are those of Thomas Hood and his second wife Maryetta. Several Civil War veterans are also buried here. In 1871, Thomas Hood's family set aside the tract for burial purposes. Hood Cemetery received an Official Texas Historical Marker in 1982.



89

90

100 Block S. White Chapel Boulevard (Southeast corner, at Southlake Boulevard), White's Chapel Cemetery, c. 1871-present. White's Chapel United Methodist Church was founded by settlers how came by wagon train from Dade County, Georgia, in 1871. Early services were in the home of S.B. Austin, the leader, who gave land for a church and cemetery. The first church building, a log meeting house, was built and in use by February, 1872. Several other buildings have served the church since. Many settlers were buried in the adjoining cemetery, conspicuously sited at the intersection of two major county roads. The adjacent church, which was the first Methodist church in northeast Tarrant County, has received an Official Texas Historical Marker.



90

WATAUGA BUILDINGS

91

6401 Chapman Road, Walter R. Thomas, Sr., House, 1937. Walter R. Thomas, Sr., built this stone house in 1937, with the help of a stonemason from Hurst. Stone was hauled from Mexico and Llano, Texas. In addition to the house, there is a stone garage and fence. The fence, which incorporates a metal arch over the driveway and planters with cacti, is an interesting example of vernacular stonework. The sandstone and quartzite house has a transverse gable roof intersected by a cross-gabled arcaded porch. A stone chimney is set in a subsidiary gable. There is a large hip-roofed wing to the rear of the house.



91

92

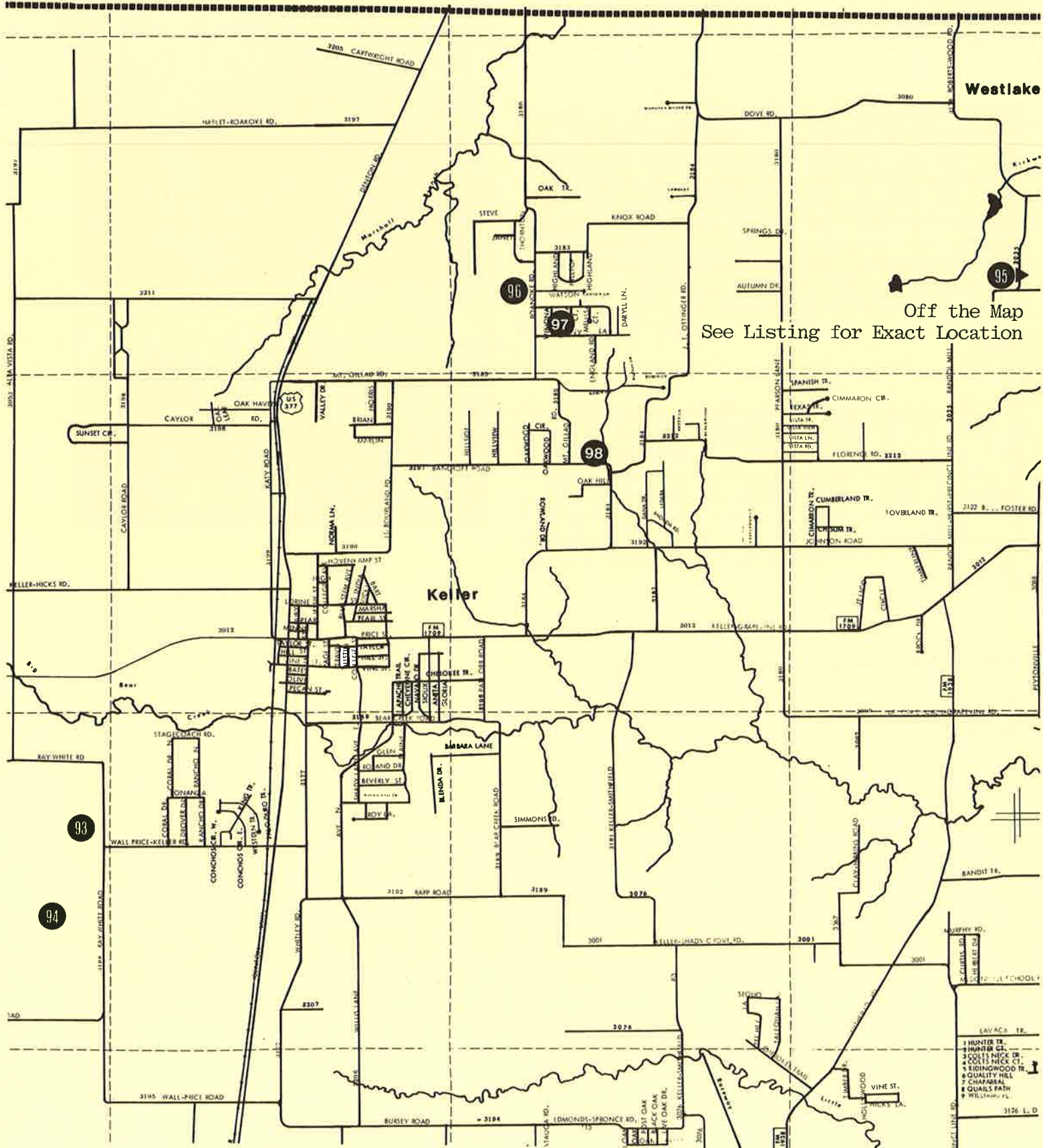
7857 Indian Springs Road, C.B. Renfro Barn, 1947. Built in 1947 by C.B. Renfro, this large red gambrel-roofed barn, originally used for cattle, is located just south of a house Renfro built the year before. It presents the classic image of a barn, and illustrates the continuity of forms and traditions in rural Tarrant County. A prominent landmark on its hilltop site east of the old Denton Highway, the barn is now surrounded by suburban development.



92

WESTLAKE (portion within Tarrant County)

No primary resources were identified within this community.



Off the Map
See Listing for Exact Location

NORTHEAST TARRANT COUNTY UNINCORPORATED AREAS BUILDINGS

93

249 Ray White Road, Gus Kirkland House and Stone Wall, 1941; c. 1943; c. 1948-49. Gus Kirkland, a local builder, stonemason and cabinet-maker, constructed this stone veneer house in 1941. It originally stood behind an adjacent stone wall with entry arch (built around 1943), but was moved to the adjoining parcel on the north and enlarged in 1948-49. The house and fence are representative of a local tradition of stone construction which flourished in Tarrant County in the 1930s and 1940s.



93

94

Ray White Road (opposite Nat Gibbs Road), Bill Hames Ranch No. 2: Three Quonset Barns c. 1950. William H. "Bill" Hames constructed these three quonset barns on his ranch in the 1950s. They were used to store farm equipment and grain. Hames, who operated the Forest Park amusement concession and miniature train ride as well as a traveling show, raised Hereford cattle on the ranch. A structural system developed at Quonset Point, Rhode Island, and used extensively by the military during World War II, quonset huts were sometimes adapted to civilian needs after the war.



94

95

Roanoke Dove Road (north side, west of Highway 114), Martin-Estes House, c. 1900; c. 1945. This structure was originally a farmhouse located on 90 acres of land owned by the Martin family. Rock veneer was applied around 1945 by R.P. Estes when he subdivided the land. It is a typical example of a widespread practice in northeast Tarrant County of that period. The one-story house has a transverse gable front wing and a hip roof on the rear wing. A shed-roofed front porch runs along the front facade supported by wrought iron posts atop stone pedestals.



95

96

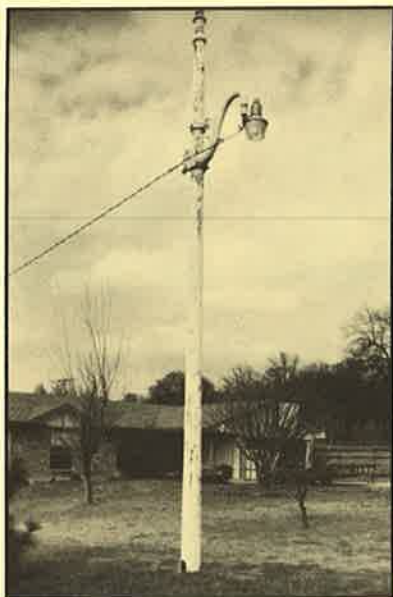
13187 Roanoke Road [NR*], Stagecoach Stop (?)/Thornton House, c. 1865; c. 1935. According to local tradition, this building was built around 1865, and served as a stagecoach stop for the early community of Double Springs. It is a solid stone structure, except for a 1930s addition at the rear. Stucco and shingle have been applied to the walls, and it appears that a side portico has been removed. The Thornton family has owned and occupied the structure since 1917. Research is required to determine if, in fact, this was ever a stagecoach stop. If so, it would appear to be eligible for the National Register.



96



97



OBJECTS AND PLACES

97

Melody Lane and Melissa Drive (east of Mount Gilead Road), Melody Hills Subdivision, Streetlights, c. 1910-1925; 1969. These combination trolley pole/light standards originally lined West 7th Street between the Trinity River and University Drive in Fort Worth. They were moved to the Melody Hills Subdivision in 1969 and installed as light standards. The Union Manufacturing Co. of Canton, Ohio, manufactured the ornate cast iron standards.

98

Ottinger Road (at Bancroft Road) [NR], Mount Gilead Cemetery, c. 1854-present. This cemetery originally served a group of related families who migrated here in 1847 from Missouri as participants in the Peters Colony. Permelia Allen (c. 1772-1866), a widow who is buried in the cemetery in an unmarked grave, headed the group of settlers. Although the 3.6 acre burial ground is adjacent to Mount Gilead Baptist Church (NE-54), there has never been a formal tie. There are approximately 164 graves with readable markers, and many more are marked only by unlettered fieldstones. The oldest marked grave site is that of William Joyce (1836-1854). The cemetery is notable for its homemade grave markers and stone cairns which are evocative of the pioneer past. Although cemeteries are usually not listed in the National Register, Mount Gilead Cemetery appears to be eligible as one of the oldest burial grounds in Tarrant County which also contains examples of early burial techniques. The cemetery received an Official Texas Historical Marker in 1981.

98



HISTORICAL OVERVIEW: NORTHWEST TARRANT COUNTY

The lands of the Western Cross Timbers region beyond the West Fork of the Trinity River, constituted the extreme frontier of Tarrant County in the mid-19th century. The first settlers were not unlike the pioneers who began arriving in other parts of the region in the 1840s. Most were from the states of the Upper South—Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and Arkansas—and the vast majority were farmers who built log houses along the creeks and in clearings of the oak forests. The terrain west of the Trinity was rugged and beautiful: a hilly country crossed with streams and teeming with wildlife.

Stories of depredations suffered at the hands of hostile Indians, mostly Comanche and Kiowa, so much a part of the folklore of the settlement years in Tarrant County, were grounded in fact in this region. As late as 1873, long after Indians had ceased to be a real threat to the rest of the county, a Comanche band raided farms in the Azle area to steal horses. Brother J.C. Powers, pastor of Ash Creek Baptist Church for twenty years after its founding in 1871, was well known for his habit of placing a six-shooter on the pulpit beside his open Bible. An early settler, Buck Reynolds, died of an arrow wound in a horse raid. Another settler, Mrs. Myers, and her youngest child were scalped and their house burned to the ground. In a story resembling that of Cynthia Ann Parker, Mrs. Myers' oldest child, a girl, was carried away by the Indians, found years later and returned to her relatives.

The region remained a sparsely populated farming district until well into the 20th century. Railroads, which criss-crossed the rest of Tarrant County by the early 1900s, were not built here. Small communities like Peden and Silver Creek were established around churches and schools. Azle, which grew up along Ash Creek near the Trinity River, was the largest settlement in the area, yet as late as 1946 counted only 250 residents. Substantial farms were established on the route between Fort Worth and Azle (now known as Silver Creek Road), such as the 320-acre farm patented by Robert Watt Tannahill in 1856. Tannahill's two-story stone house (NW-42), built in 1874, served as a stagecoach stop about halfway between the county seat, Fort Worth, and the small farming community.

Prominent Fort Worthians early established retreats in the northwestern part of the county. Major J.J. Jarvis purchased 640 acres near Azle,

built a house there in the 1880s to escape a diphtheria epidemic in Fort Worth and became a benefactor to that community. Major K.M. Van Zandt accumulated large landholdings in present-day Lakeside around 1906. He provided substantial support for reunions of Confederate veterans on his ranch, continuing a tradition that began there in the early 1900s. Amon G. Carter purchased 900 acres near Lake Worth in 1923, and established Shady Oaks Farm.

With the creation of vast artificial lakes in the early 20th century, the form and development of northwest Tarrant County were altered dramatically. In 1910, the City of Fort Worth undertook studies to investigate potential water sources to meet the needs of the rapidly growing city. A report issued in 1911 recommended the impoundment of the West Fork of the Trinity River. Work on the Lake Worth Dam began that year, and the reservoir was completed in 1914. Although built as a municipal water supply, Lake Worth's recreational potential was recognized almost immediately. In 1917, Fort Worth Mayor W.D. Davis announced the City's intention to build a meandering road around the lake's forty-mile shoreline. The City had purchased 5,900 acres, including the entire shoreline, as a means of protecting its main water source. In 1918, the Fort Worth Park and Recreation Department began issuing campsite permits as one-year leases. During the 1920s, many leaseholders began building small lakeside cottages, and this trend continued through the post-war years. Today Lake Worth is characterized by a periphery of public parks with meandering roads and numerous houses. Only the Fort Worth Nature Center and Refuge, north of Lakeside, is predominantly park land.

The establishment of the City of Lake Worth was a direct consequence of the formation of the reservoir. George Reynolds had assembled a ranch consisting of several thousand acres along the east bank of the West Fork of the Trinity river in the 19th century. His widow, Lucinda Reynolds, began subdividing the property in the 1920s, first selling 900 acres to civic leader Amon G. Carter in 1923. Between 1926 and 1928, she subdivided about 400 acres of land adjacent to Carter's Shady Oaks Farm, next to the lake. Indian Oaks, as she called it, became the nucleus of the City of Lake Worth.

The 1930s saw the creation of an even larger municipal water supply lake north of Lake Worth.



Construction on a dam on the Trinity River southeast of Azle began in January, 1930, and was completed in October, 1932. Eagle Mountain Lake filled gradually in the mid-1930s. The City of Fort Worth completed the Northwest Highway (Highway 199, today known as the Jacksboro Highway) to Azle in 1930, opening up the new lake to tourism and development. Unlike Lake Worth, the new lake was not surrounded with a park land border, and new construction commenced along the lake's western shore in 1938.

Since World War II, the shorelines of the lakes have attracted recreation-related development. Marinas, trailer parks, vacation retreats and housing developments have been built. Cities like Azle and Lake Worth have annexed new residential and

Azle

The first settlers arrived in the Azle area around 1845. John Giles Reynolds, a native of Tennessee, established a farm on pre-empted land on the creek that bears his name. He built the first meeting house in the area, a log structure used by different church denominations and as a school. Dr. Azle Steward (sometimes referred to erroneously as "Stewart" in historical accounts) arrived about 1858. He was the first physician and became a community leader and benefactor. Pioneers continued to settle on the sparsely-populated frontier through the 19th century. Josiah N. Reed migrated from Tennessee in the mid-1850s. Joseph Fowler arrived after the Civil War and established a general merchandise store. The T.A. Dunaway family came from Tennessee in 1880 and dispersed onto several farms.

In the 1870s, a small community grew up around Joseph Fowler's store. It was called, literally, "Joe Fowler's Store." In honor of William O'Bar, who was instrumental in establishing the first post office on September 5, 1881, the name was changed to O'Bar. Previously, mail had to be brought in from Birdville in northeast Tarrant County. A quarrel between Dr. Azle Steward and William O'Bar resulted in the town's renaming as Azle in November, 1883. Dr. Steward gave land for the townsite and a portion of the cemetery.

The first formally instituted church in the small settlement around Joe Fowler's store was the Ash Creek Baptist Church (NW-19), organized on September 9, 1871. A log picket meeting hall was erected which also served as the community's schoolhouse. Other churches followed: the Dis-

commercial districts. One new city, Lakeside, was formed in the late 1950s from a portion of the Van Zandt land holdings. The Jacksboro Highway remains the principal transportation artery of the area, and strip commercial development has clustered near the cities. Interstates 30 and 820 along the southeastern border of the area have begun to generate growth along these routes as well. However, no major freeway runs directly from the area into central Fort Worth, and commuting is relatively slow. Plans for an expanded Highway 199 may change this pattern during the 1990s. Northwest Tarrant County has yet to experience the explosive growth of other suburban areas in the county, and therefore still retains a degree of its 19th and early 20th century rural character.

ciples of Christ (Azle Christian Church, NW-5) and the United Brethren in the 1880s, and the Azle Methodist Church in 1895.

In 1881, Joseph Fowler built the first cotton gin to serve the surrounding farms. Main Street began to build up in a loose fashion between the stores and the gin. Several wood frame churches were built during this decade. A short-lived private school, built of brick, was erected about 1882 on 40 acres of land south of Main Street donated by Major J.J. Jarvis. Built as a girls' college, the school later admitted boys and served all grades. The Azle Masonic Lodge was organized in 1884.

The first concentration of substantial buildings appeared in the early 1890s. Ash Creek Baptist Church erected a large wood frame sanctuary with a belfry in 1891. That same year, Joseph Fowler raised a two-story building on Main Street, with an upstairs hall used by the Masons. Azle's first substantial public schoolhouse was built on Main Street around 1892, a gabled wood frame structure with a belfry. Azle Christian Church built its first sanctuary on Church Street in 1893-94.

William McDonald arrived in 1897 and opened a small store on Main Street. In 1906, he opened a new two-story building housing Azle's first bank.

Although no railroad was built through Azle, it continued to prosper as the center of a farming region in northwest Tarrant County and northeast Parker County. The churches, fraternal halls, businesses, school and cotton gin drew people from the surrounding rural area. Azle's school grew in im-

portance in the ensuing decades. A two-story red brick schoolhouse (NW-7) was opened in 1914, containing four classrooms and an auditorium. Consolidation of outlying schools with the Azle school district continued through the 1930s. By 1939, when the Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.) constructed a concrete and stone facility on Church Street, Azle had become the educational center of the region.

With the completion of the Northwest Highway (Highway 199) through Azle in 1930, and the creation of Eagle Mountain Lake in the mid-1930s, the town's economy branched into resort activities. From a population of 146 in 1930, the town grew to about 250 residents by the end of World War II.

A power line was constructed from Fort Worth to Azle around 1936, and for the first time the town was supplied with electricity. In 1939, the Tri County Electric Co-op was established in Azle with 375 members. A \$136,000 loan from the Rural Electrification Administration gave access to

farms in the region. One important result was the conversion of many farms from cotton to milk production. Dairy farms required electrical equipment for the pasteurizing and refrigeration of milk. The nearby Fort Worth-Dallas metropolis provided a ready market. The Tri County Electric Co-op now has over 21,000 members, and dairy farming is widespread.

Azle was incorporated on April 13, 1957, in response to a threat of annexation by Fort Worth. In 1959, the Azle Chamber of Commerce was organized. Azle's population in 1960 was nearly 3,000, including 105 residents in Parker County. The first sewage system was installed in 1962. The library, which was organized in rented quarters, moved into the Jim Nation Building (NW-10) in 1966 and into a new library building in 1977. From a 1970 population of 4,493, including 650 Parker County residents, Azle grew to 5,822 in 1980 with 896 individuals living in Parker County. By 1989, the estimated population of Azle was 8,300, with 1,057 of those residents living in Parker County.

Briar

Briar developed as a small farming and resort community on the west shore of Eagle Mountain Lake. It is located in the extreme northwest corner of Tarrant County, and its boundaries extend into both Parker and Wise Counties. Briar was incor-

porated in 1972. Its 1980 population was about 1,500, of which approximately one-half resided in Tarrant County. In 1989, Briar had an estimated 1,800 residents.

Lakeside

Lakeside was incorporated in 1958, soon after the Van Zandt family began subdividing the property acquired shortly after the turn-of-the century. Confederate Park (NW-23), where Confederate veterans reunions were held and later the site of Van Zandt's summer retreat, is within the city limits. The city's relative proximity to Fort Worth

via the Jacksboro Highway made commuting feasible, and most of the city's population resides in subdivisions constructed since the 1950s. From a population of about 600 at the time of incorporation, the number of residents has grown to about 1,000 in 1989.

Lake Worth

Lake Worth has its origins in an early subdivision. Lucinda Reynolds was the widow of George Reynolds, a rancher who had accumulated large land holdings east of the West Fork of the Trinity River. Between 1926 and 1928, she filed maps with the Tarrant County Clerk to subdivide about 400 acres of the Reynolds property. The subdivision was called Indian Oaks.

Indian Oaks was laid out in long blocks in a regular grid adjacent to Fort Worth park land on the east shore of Lake Worth. Streets—such as Caddo Trail, Osage Trail and Shawnee Trail—

were named for Indian tribes, reflecting the theme of the subdivision. The Trentman Real Estate Company acted as the agent for the development. The small lots were sold for \$30.00 each, on terms advertised as \$1.00 down and \$1.00 per month.

From the beginning, Lake Worth was a residential community. Most of the buildings were houses, with a few commercial structures. Relatively few houses were built before the 1940s. Its proximity to the lake gave the community a resort character. The large Casino development, consisting of a dance hall, boardwalk and concessions, opened in



1927 and was located directly across the lake from Indian Oaks. In addition, a nightclub called the Showboat was built on the water near the east end of the Lake Worth Bridge.

After World War II, most of the remaining lots in Indian Oaks were built up with small houses. The City of Lake Worth was incorporated in the 1950s.

OBSERVATIONS

The first structures in the survey area were constructed of logs. Log construction persisted into the 1870s for non-residential buildings (primarily churches and schools), into the 1880s and 1890s for houses and into the first decades of the 20th century for barns. Wood frame construction was common by 1880 for all types of buildings except barns.

Stone construction appeared earlier in northwest Tarrant County than in many other areas of the county. A three-room house near the old Fort Worth-Azle road (NW-39) may have been built about 1860. Robert Watt Tannahill constructed his two-story stone house in 1874 (NW-45), and the Young family used stone to build the store room on its land in the 1880s (NW-23). Nevertheless, stone construction remained relatively rare in the survey area until about 1930. During the 1930s, and up until World War II, many stone buildings were built, a trend that occurred with varying degrees of intensity in other parts of Tarrant County during the same period.

Brick construction was extremely rare, appearing almost exclusively in schools. A brick school was built in Azle around 1882, and another in 1914. A third brick schoolhouse was constructed north of Azle in 1917-18. Prior to World War II, few brick houses were built in northwest Tarrant County, and there were no brick commercial buildings.

The first non-residential building types constructed were schools and churches. A common practice in the first generation of settlement was the sharing of one building by a school and various church denominations as occurred in the Azle area in the 1840s. The first sanctuary built by the Ash Creek Baptist Church in the early 1870s was a rectangular log picket structure, with walls formed of logs thrust vertically into the earth. Azle's school met in the building on weekdays.

The design of schools and churches in the area remained similar through the 19th century. A typi-

A population of 3,833 in 1960 grew to nearly 5,000 in 1970. In 1980 the figure had dropped to 4,394, but by 1989 the estimated population had risen to 4,750. Land has been annexed north of the original subdivision, and the major commercial district consists of strip development along the Jacksboro Highway.

cal church or school building of the 1880s and 1890s was a wood frame rectangular structure with a gabled roof. The sanctuary of the Ash Creek Baptist Church (NW-19) and the Azle School, both built in the early 1890s, were of this type. In addition, each structure had a central front belfry. The Azle Christian Church (NW-5), of 1893-95, was unusual for its L-plan.

Whereas churches built through the 1940s changed little from the simple antecedents of the 1880s and 1890s, schools underwent transformations following the trends of other sections of the country in the first decades of the 20th century. Brick became almost universal in school construction in Tarrant County by 1910, probably as a result of fire laws. Liberty School (NW-54) of 1917-18 was typical in its utilitarian plan and composition. Azle School (NW-7), built in 1914 in an "English" style, was unusual for its quasi-residential, non-institutional design. By the end of the 1930s, consolidation resulted in the first large-scale institutional school in the area, the 1935-39 Azle School (NW-7), a concrete structure clad, not surprisingly, in stone.

The first record of a commercial building in northwestern Tarrant County was the store operated by Joe Fowler in the Azle area in the late 1860s. Wood frame construction of commercial buildings was common by the 1870s and 1880s. A typical form for the more elaborate commercial buildings was a two-story structure consisting of one or more storefronts on the ground floor and a meeting hall above, as with the turn-of-the-century Walker Drug Store building (NW-9) in Azle. Commercial buildings were almost exclusively wood framed and wood clad through the 1940s.

The majority of historic buildings in northwest Tarrant County are houses. Settlers established farms that usually consisted of a log house and log barn circled by a rail fence. The typical log house was a one-room rectangular cabin with a gable

roof. Sources indicate that another recurring type, the two-room log house with a central breezeway or dog-trot, was also in use. No log houses were discovered in the northwest survey area, but several were identified in the northeastern part of the county.

The earliest known wood frame house in the Azle area was a two-story gabled rectangular residence with a two-story front gallery erected by John G. Reynolds (see photograph on page 109) about 1870. This type, with or without gallery, was built in northwest Tarrant County until the early 1900s. The galleried Huster House on Main Street in Azle, probably of the 1870s, was another example. A house near the Nine Mile Azle Road on the Jacksboro Highway (NW-42), without a gallery, is typical. The Stuart House (NW-58), of 1908-09, was modeled after a turn-of-the-century house on the same site that had been destroyed by fire.

A similar late 19th-century house type, such as the dwelling built by James M. Rice during the 1880s in the Silver Creek community, had a low second story, frequently with a one-story shed-roofed porch. This house type is no longer extant in northwest Tarrant County.

The typical house built in the survey area through the early 1900s was a one-story wood frame dwelling with a gable roof and either a rectangular or L plan. Two examples of the former, each with a shed-roofed porch along the front, are the houses at 116 Church Street (NW-4) and 509 Park Street (NW-14) in Azle. The L-plan McDonald House (NW-11) in Azle has a hipped porch wrapping around the inside walls of both wings. A related type was the T-plan house with porches constructed on one or both sides of the T intersection. The house at 216 Church Street in Azle (NW-6) is a good example of this style.

The bungalow was a widespread house type in Tarrant County during the 1920s and 1930s. Bungalows are characterized by rectangular or staggered plans, gable roofs, and compact massing. Porches were often recessed into the mass of the house, as in the Coonrod House (NW-55, c. 1925) or projecting, as in the Rowland House (NW-46, 1926). The streets of Lake Worth are lined with modest bungalows, exemplified by the McDade House (NW-28) of about 1934.

Stone construction, which occurred remarkably early in northwest Tarrant County, reached a high point of achievement in the 1930s. Many small houses, typically of wood frame construction with stone veneer, were erected after 1935. Stone was either gathered locally or brought in from neighboring areas. Palo Pinto County was a popular source of building stone. Recurring motifs of stone or stone veneer structures included moderately- to steeply-pitched gable roofs, gabled or cross gabled corner porches with arched openings and prominent stone chimneys.

Several large stone houses were built in the survey area during this period. The two-story gabled residence of Fort Worth businessman Francis A. Douglass (NW-22) was built on the newly completed Northwest (Jacksboro) Highway in 1932. Perhaps the most remarkable example of stone construction in northwest Tarrant County was the castle-like mansion built over a ten year period by Mr. and Mrs. Sam Whiting (NW-39).

The completion of Eagle Mountain Lake during the 1930s resulted in the construction of a number of lake houses along its western shore, such as the Stanfield House (NW-53) of 1938. The Landreth Lodge (NW-56) of 1938 exemplified the new role of recreational center assumed by northwest Tarrant County with the creation of the lakes.



RECOMMENDATIONS

Distribution of this survey report is intended to inform interested individuals, organizations and public bodies of significant historic and architectural resources which exist in a portion of northwest Tarrant County. The implementation of recommendations in this report will require varying degrees of cost, professional assistance and program support. These recommendations are offered to the Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County to build upon and further sustain existing programs of historic preservation.

1

Of the fifty-three resources listed in the Historic Sites Inventory, four (NW 9, 11, 26, 49) appear to be eligible for the National Register. Another nine (NW 7, 22, 24, 32, 37, 38, 40, 46, 50) may be eligible for the National Register following restoration and/or documentation, or the attainment of fifty years of age. To date, no resources in the survey area have been listed individually on the National Register. The individual properties within these categories are identified in the Historic Sites Inventory, and should be afforded the highest degree of protection. The Council should establish priorities for nomination based on individual merit, degree of endangerment, need for recognition, and degree of public support. The Council also should encourage further documentation and restoration of those resources which do not appear to be eligible for the National Register because of incomplete research or alterations.

2

The four resources which appear to meet the criteria of the National Register should be reviewed also for possible designation as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. Decisions regarding such designation will be made by the Texas Historical Commission.

3

The remaining resources on the Historic Sites Inventory list, i.e., those which do not appear to be eligible for the National Register, nevertheless should receive careful attention for some degree of local protection. Inappropriate remodelings of these historic sites should be discouraged, perhaps through review of permit applications for any proposed exterior modifications. Threatened demolition could be treated similarly.

4

Survey work and archival research should be continued in order to add to, supplement and otherwise refine existing survey findings and results. Buildings, objects, and places presently not included in the Historic Sites Inventory should be reviewed by the Council for inclusion at a future date. Restoration of a building now considered excessively altered could result in a dramatic reassessment of its architectural quality. Research might reveal the historical significance of some resources not now apparent. In this regard, resources already included in the Historic Sites Inventory which initially did not appear to be eligible for the National Register may appear to be so at a future date.

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

The following list of buildings, objects and places contains the primary resources identified in Phase II of the Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey for the northwestern portion of Tarrant County. This list includes the communities of Azle, Briar,

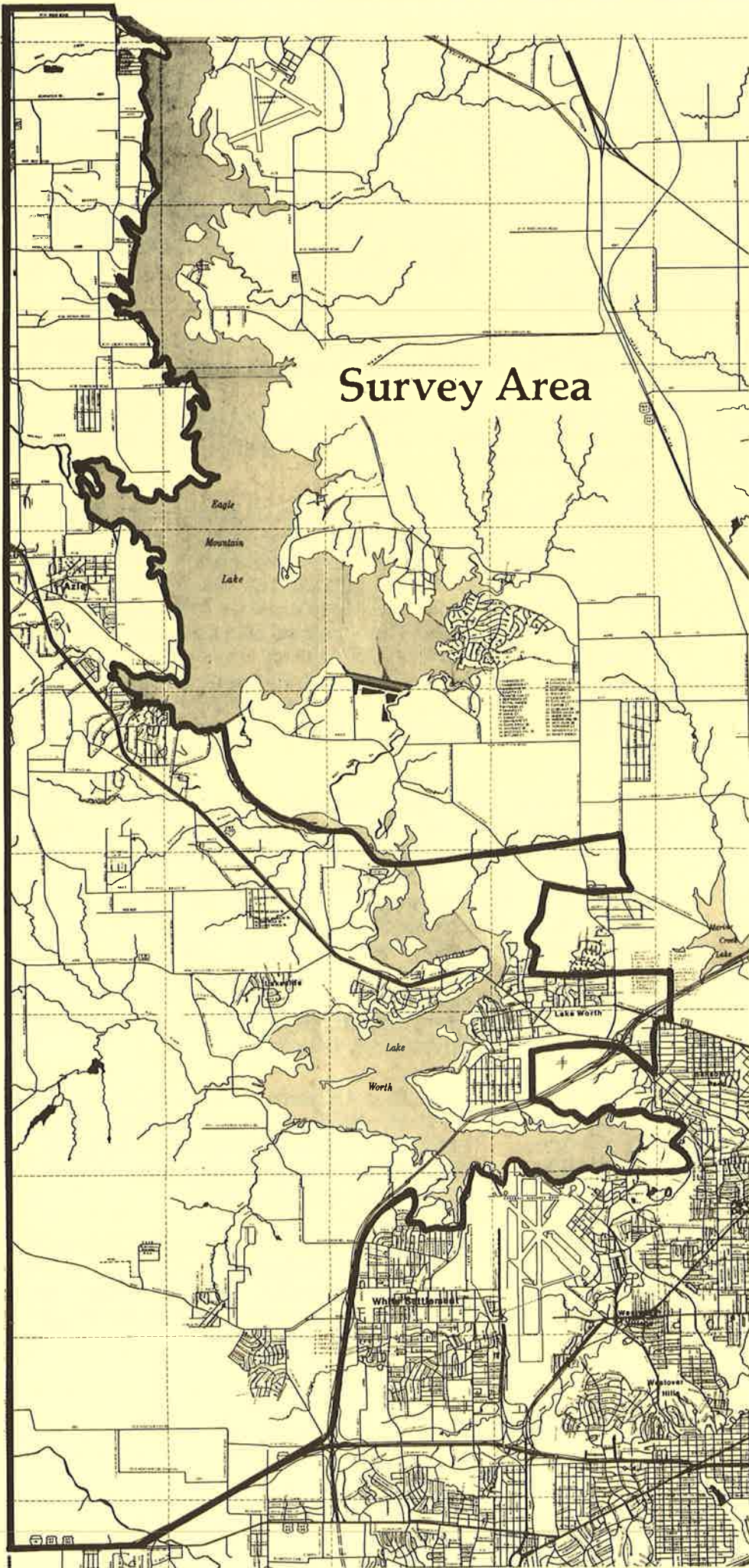
Lakeside, Lake Worth, and a portion of Fort Worth around Lake Worth. The headings which appear in bold print at the beginning of each entry are explained as follows:

#	The resource number; this number also indicates the resource's location on one of the accompanying resource location maps.
ADDRESS OR LOCATION	The street address of a resource or, when not available, a brief description of its location; addresses appear in alphabetical and numerical order.
NAME OR TYPE	The historic and/or common name of a resource; when not available, or nonexistent, the building type (i.e., house, commercial building, gas station). (Residences are named for the original owner-resident or subsequent owner-resident(s) of some duration or historical significance; a hyphenated house name is a combination of the original and subsequent owners. Nonresidential resources typically are named for the original occupant or use, or for significant subsequent occupant(s) or use(s); when a resource has become associated with the latter, both the historic and common names are given, separated by a slash.)
DATE	Single or hyphenated dates refer to initial construction; additional dates refer to subsequent modifications which significantly altered a structure's appearance. (When exact dates of construction or modification were not obtained from cornerstones, building permits, blueprints, etc., then circa (c.) dates were obtained by noting the first appearance of a property in city directories and back-dating one year. This method provides reasonably accurate dates of construction and has been applied consistently. For rural properties which were not listed in city directories, dates of construction as given on county tax cards were relied on more heavily.)

Short narratives following each entry include summary statements of a resource's appearance, history and significance. (Resources on the list have not been altered significantly unless noted otherwise.) Symbol(s) appearing after an address entry

refer to a resource's landmark status, evaluated level of significance, or contributory role in an established or recommended historic district, thematic group or conservation district. These symbols are explained below.

NR	Appears to be eligible for the National Register and also may be eligible for designation as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark	NR*	Potentially eligible for the National Register following restoration and/or documentation, or the attainment of 50 years of age
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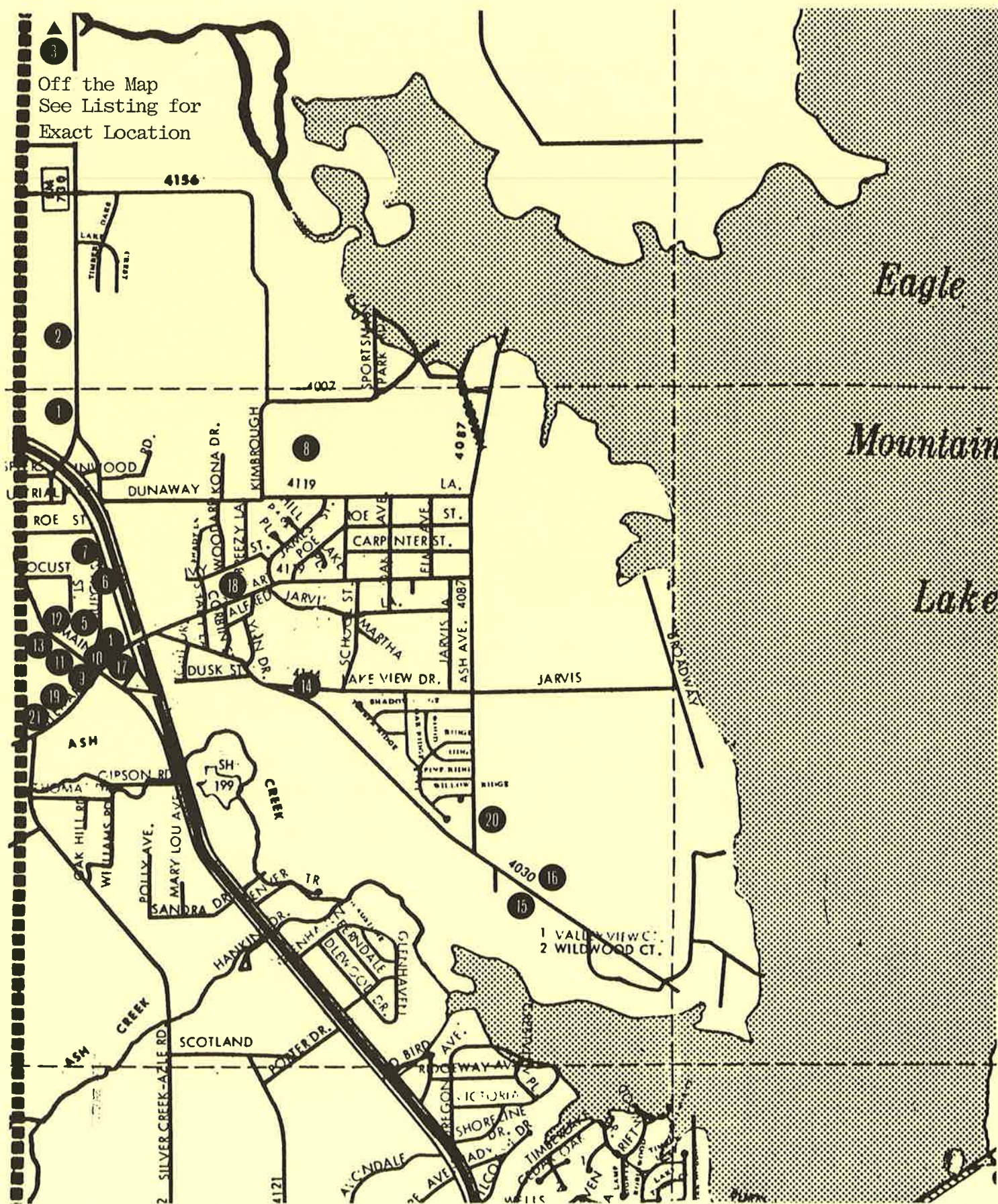


The Robert Watt Tannahill homestead (NW-45) as it looked in 1904 when occupied by the Tinsley family. The house, constructed in 1874 of native rock from a nearby creek, also served as the area's stagecoach stop and as a post office from 1878 until 1885. Courtesy Vic Tinsley.

John Giles Reynolds built this substantial two-story house in the Azle area about 1870.

Reynolds made important contributions to the community including the construction of the first meeting house, used as both a church and a school. With fellow pioneer Azle Steward, Reynolds also donated land for the Ash Creek Cemetery (NW-21).
 Courtesy Genealogy and Local History Department, Fort Worth Public Library.

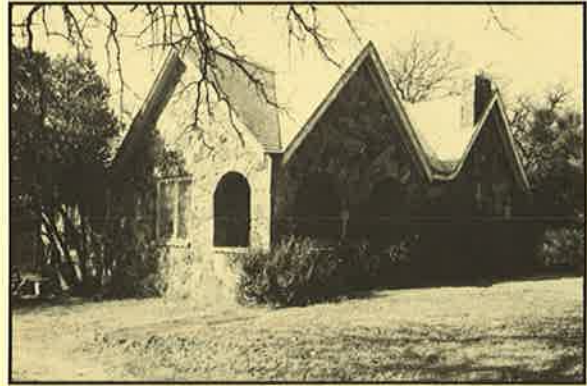




AZLE BUILDINGS

1

621 Boyd Road (FM 730), Fred Admire House, 1939. This small gabled house clad in stone was one of the few on Boyd Road for many years after its construction in 1939. It was designed and built by local carpenter Will Tannahill. The stone veneer was applied by Roy and Billy Bob Irby. The original owners, Fred and Alleene Admire, operated a service station, grocery and trucking service in Azle. The stone veneered house, which is a representative example of a popular building tradition in Tarrant County during the 1930s, remains in the Admire family.



1

2

705 Boyd Road (FM 730), Mack H. Skidmore House, 1941-42. Mack H. Skidmore, who had this house built in 1941-42, liked the design of the nearby Admire House (NW-1) and had the same builder, Will Tannahill, construct one of similar design for him. Stone masons Roy and Billy Bob Irby also worked on this house. W.A. Draper purchased the property in 1954. This house has recently undergone extensive alterations that seriously compromise the integrity of the house. The stone veneer has been removed, and gingerbread ornamentation applied to the remaining wood frame structure.



2

3

Boyd Road (FM 730), Earl Reed, Sr. House, 1931-32. One of the first houses on Boyd Road, this multi-gabled stone veneer house was constructed in 1931-32 by Earl Reed, Sr., when the 60-year-old family farm was inundated by the newly created Eagle Mountain Lake. Lumber for the house came from a house on another nearby farm that was also covered by the lake. B. Elam is remembered as the builder, and a Mr. Mann was the stonemason.



3

4

116 Church Street, J.G. Snodgrass House, c. 1905. This small rectangular gabled house was built by the J.G. Snodgrass around 1905, and is a typical example of a common historical house type in Tarrant County. The front shed-roofed porch has recently been removed, but the house is otherwise intact.



4



5



5

117 Church Street, Azle Christian Church, 1893-95; 1950; 1956; 1974. The Azle Christian Church was organized in 1883, and the first sanctuary was built in 1893-94 on land donated by Dr. Azle Steward (often referred to erroneously as "Stewart" in historical accounts). Members of the church established the first public library for Azle in the early 1900s. Between 1933 and 1938, the church closed for lack of funds, during which time the federal government made cotton available for the operation of a mattress factory in the building. The church reopened in 1938 as a means of stopping a bar from operating in the Jim Nation Building (NW-10); state law prohibited the operation of a drinking establishment near a church. The original sanctuary, built by members in 1893-94, was a wood frame L-plan gabled structure. It is now incorporated into a larger complex which includes a 1950 sanctuary with Gothic windows and a squared entry bell tower, a 1956 educational wing built by Roy Parker and Carl McCurdy and a large brick sanctuary designed by Robert L. Wright and Associates in 1974. Azle Christian Church received an Official Texas Historical Marker in 1980.

6



6

216 Church Street, House, c. 1900. This gabled T-plan house with symmetrical side porches is a good example of a common historical house type in Tarrant County. It was probably built around 1900.

7



7

301 Church Street [NR*], Azle School/Azle Elementary School, 1914; 1935-39; c. 1950. The first school on this 13-acre site was a two-story red brick English-style building constructed in 1914. The consolidation of many small schools in the area (including Parker County) into the Azle Common School District resulted in the construction of a new \$40,000 stone veneer concrete building as a project of the Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.). Local sources indicate that the structure was designed by Withern Brothers, architects. The building opened in 1939. The old English-style school, sited to the north of the 1939 school, was enlarged and substantially altered during the 1950s. The second story was removed, and the building was rock veneered. Azle School originally housed eleven grades, but is now used for elementary classes only. The 1939 structure may be eligible for the National Register based on its architectural quality and its important role in education for the region. The Azle school system received an Official Texas Historical Marker in 1982.

8
825 Dunaway Lane, Orman L. Kimbrough, Jr. House, 1936-37. Orman L. Kimbrough, Jr. built this multi-gabled stone house in 1936-37 on farm land which had been in the family since 1879. The Kimbroughs operated a dairy business. The one-story house has a generally rectangular plan with an arched porch on the southeast corner beneath the transverse gable roof. According to family sources, B. Elam was the carpenter, and Roy Irby and Sons did the rock work on the house.



8

9
117 W. Main Street [NR], Walker Drug Store/Woodmen of the World Hall, 1900; c. 1931. This large wood frame building with bracketed cornice and pointed parapet was built in 1900 by James Walker. Previously Walker had operated his store out of a smaller building on the same site constructed by Wig Reynolds. Reynolds sold the land and store to Walker in 1888 and, according to local sources, Walker had the older structure demolished and the current building constructed in 1900. The Woodmen of the World, Azle Camp No. 596 paid for the materials and construction of the second story of Walker's building. In 1906 Walker guaranteed rights to a separate entrance to the W.O.W. Camp and deeded the second story to them in recognition of the fact that they "did heretofore in the year 1900 furnish material and pay for the building and erecting of the second story room over the store house of J.R. Walker." Walker constructed a small doctor's office for the local physician behind the main building in 1931. At that time, the building was also moved back from Main Street to provide needed right-of-way for road expansion. James H. and Byra Stribling purchased the property from Ida Walker in 1935, and operated a drug store here until 1963. The building is largely intact except for a remodeled storefront. As the oldest commercial structure on Main Street and as the oldest fraternal lodge hall in the area, the building appears to be eligible for the National Register.



9



10

10
124 W. Main Street, Jim Nation Building/Azle Historical Museum, c. 1937. Jim Nation purchased the land on which this building stands in 1937 and probably erected the two-story stone veneer structure shortly thereafter. A service station and general merchandise store were operated on the ground level, and the family lived upstairs. The building was sold in 1938 to Dan Orr and in 1945 to Mr. and Mrs. Ray Morton who operated a barber shop and a beauty shop here. The family in turn sold the building to the Azle Woman's Club, which subsequently gave it to the City of Azle for a public library. When the Azle Public Library moved to its new building on Southeast Parkway, the Azle Historical Museum organized a museum on the premises in 1976.



11



11

165 W. Main Street [NR], William N. McDonald House, c. 1905. An older house was enlarged and remodeled into this gabled L-plan residence by William N. McDonald, proprietor of a mercantile business which opened on Main Street in 1906. The post office and First State Bank of Azle operated out of his store. McDonald, who also owned a cotton gin, moved to Fort Worth in 1914. Short Reynolds then managed McDonald's store. The one-story house is clad in narrow horizontal wood siding and has a porch in the angle of the L. Turned posts support the porch roof. The McDonald house appears to be eligible for the National Register based on its association with one of Azle's leading businessmen during the early 1900s and as a representative example of residential building traditions of the time.

12



12

168 W. Main Street, W.E. Seldon House, 1938. Constructed in 1938 for W.E. and Johnnie Seldon, this small stone veneer house was designed by Mrs. Seldon and constructed by Will Tannahill. Mr. Beaty of Springtown was responsible for the rock work. The Seldons owned a service station and cafe next door on Main Street. The jerkin-headed shallow-sloped gable roofs are unusual for stone houses of the period.

13



13

173 W. Main Street, Smith-Sessions House, 1908; 1983. Dr. Bob Smith, one of the few physicians in the Azle area during the early 1900s, had this house built in 1908. It was sold in 1918 to Jerry Sessions, a successful farmer and landowner. The Sessions family owned the house until 1943. The flaring hip roofs are typical of the period; the two-story L-plan is not. The original two-story porch was removed at some point, but the present owners have renovated the structure for use as offices and rebuilt the porch.

14



14

509 Park Street [NR*], House, c. 1906. This rectangular gabled house with full front porch has vertical board and batten siding and a double pen plan. "Double pen" refers to a house two rooms wide with two central front entrances, each leading into one of the rooms, with the entrances flanked by windows. J.F. Bowman owned the property between 1905 and 1917 and may have been responsible for the construction of this house. G.W. Dallman, an Azle blacksmith, lived here from about 1920 to 1946. The house may be eligible for the National Register for its architectural qualities following the completion of additional research to document the date of construction and identify the original owner.

15

1300 Park Street, William Smith House and Log Smokehouse, c. 1895; c. 1940. This house and log smokehouse were owned as early as 1900 by William Smith, an early African-American resident of the Azle area. The smokehouse, which has a wooden plank door and corrugated metal roof, is in fair condition. The one-story rectangular wood frame house, which has a front wing addition built about 1940, has clapboard siding.



15

16

1409 Park Street, Henry Smith House and Log Barn, c. 1900; c. 1915. Henry Smith, son of William Smith (see NW-15), was the husband of Alberta Johnson Smith, whose grandfather, Charles Young, had been given twenty-five acres of land in the area by J.J. Jarvis during the 1880s. Henry and Alberta Smith bought and moved the front two rooms of an old house onto the property for use as their residence. Henry Smith built the log crib about 1915. The gabled wood frame house has undergone substantial alterations, including the application of siding, but the log barn is in largely original condition. Descendants of Henry and Alberta Smith still own the property.



15

17

208 N. Stewart Street, George Dunaway House, 1935; 1948. This sandstone house with a central front projecting gable was built by George and Freda Dunaway in 1935. Will English was the builder, and Henry Wims was the stonemason. The house was enlarged with a breezeway, two rooms and a garage in 1948. A stone fence also surrounds the property. George Dunaway was the grandson of T.A. Dunaway who settled in Azle in the 1880s. The house remains in the Dunaway family.



16



16



17



18



18

625 N. Stewart Street, Kellum M. Wetzel House, 1950-55. Kellum M. Wetzel designed and built this house in the early 1950s. Wetzel studied architecture, supervised adult trade extension courses for the Fort Worth Independent School District and worked for General Dynamics. The cantilevered walls and slanting roof forms of the house are classic expressions of the period.

19

300 S. Stewart Street, Ash Creek Baptist Church, 1891; 1936; 1948; 1957; 1965. Ash Creek Baptist Church was organized on September 9, 1871, taking its name from the nearby creek. The first sanctuary was a log and picket structure, shared by many different congregations and a school, located about one mile from the present site of the church. In 1891 a wood frame sanctuary with a steepled belfry was erected on this site adjacent to the Ash Creek Cemetery (NW-21). This building now serves as the fellowship hall and has been clad in aluminum siding. It is part of a complex that includes several additions and a large brick sanctuary completed in 1965. The church is situated in both Tarrant and Parker counties. It received an official Texas Historical Marker in 1979.

19



20



OBJECTS AND PLACES

20

300 Block S. Ash Avenue, Smith-Frazier Cemetery, c. 1877-present. Fort Worth attorney and philanthropist J.J. Jarvis bought land here in 1871 and built a house on the property in the early 1880s. A benefactor to the area's African-American institutions, Jarvis deeded this site to Charles Young and Allen Prince as a burial ground for Azle's African-American community. Several graves were already located here when the land was conveyed. The earliest legible grave marker is that of Steve Prince (1856-1877). The site was later inherited by Charles Young's descendants, members of the Smith and Frazier families for whom the cemetery is named. Still in use, the Smith-Frazier cemetery serves as a reminder of the area's early settlers. It received an Official Texas Historical Marker in 1983.

21

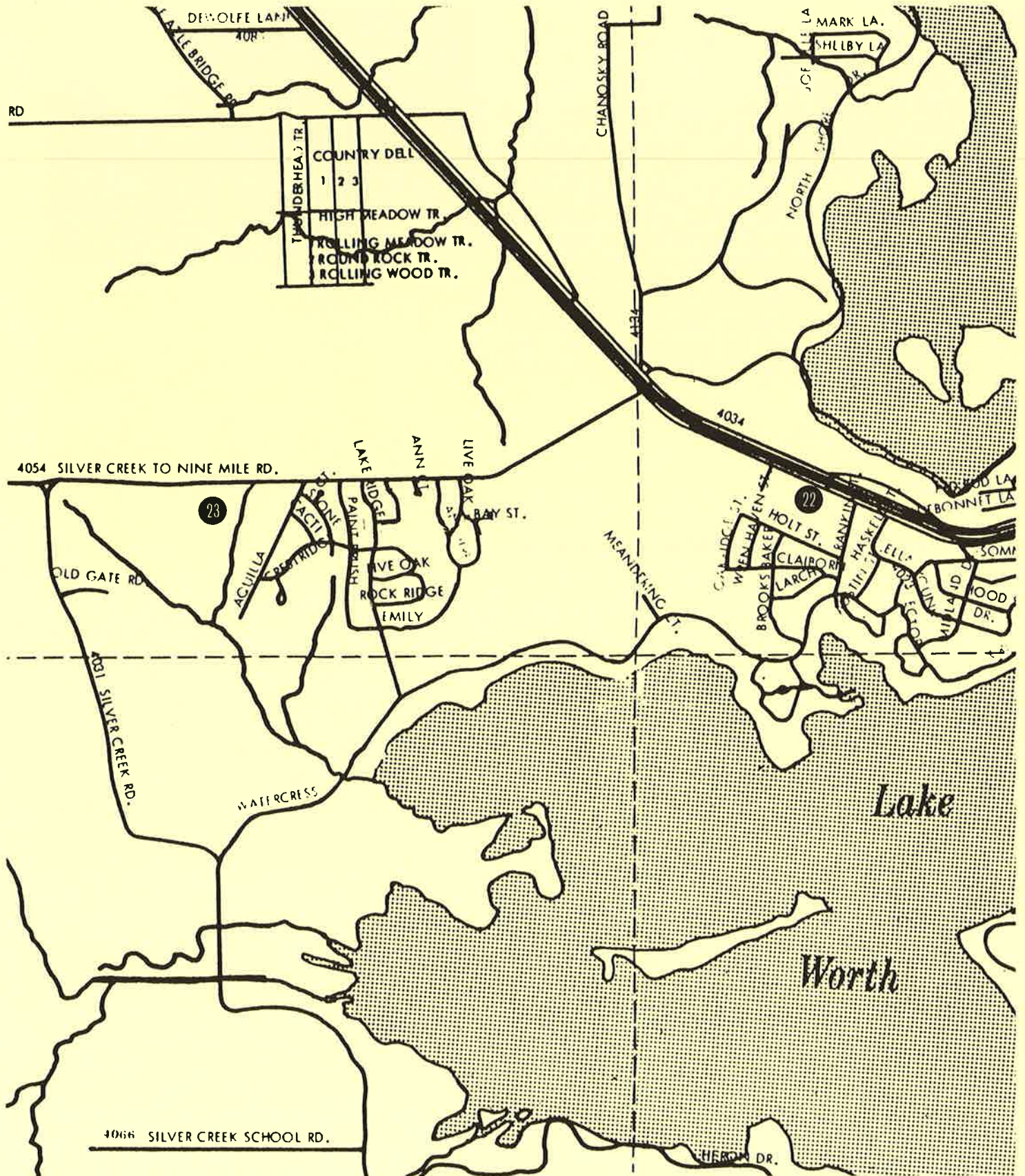
300 S. Stewart Street, Ash Creek Cemetery, c. 1874-present. Land for this cemetery was first donated by Dr. Azle Steward (often referred to erroneously as “Stewart” in historical accounts) and J.G. Reynolds. Steward is buried here. The earliest marked grave is that of Dave Morrison, who died in 1874. Ash Creek Cemetery was enlarged in 1932, 1947 and 1959, under the auspices of the Azle Cemetery Association. An additional acre was given in 1985 by Martha Reynolds Conwell, bringing the cemetery to its present size of approximately seven and one-half acres. This non-denominational cemetery, the largest in Azle, adjoins Ash Creek Baptist Church (NW-19) and is situated in Parker County. It has been included in the survey for its integral siting with the church and for its historical importance to the Azle community. The cemetery received an Official Texas Historical Marker in 1985.



21

BRIAR

No primary resources were identified within this community.



Lakeside

LAKESIDE BUILDINGS

22

8229 Jacksboro Highway [NR*], Douglass House/Holiday Ranch, 1932. Francis A. Douglass, manager of the Neil P. Anderson Building (Cotton Exchange) in Fort Worth, and his wife Alcoyne had this large stone house built in 1932 on six acres of land adjoining the newly-completed Jacksboro Highway. Constructed of buff-colored fossil rock, the two-story house displays excellent workmanship. The Douglass family owned the property until 1944. It has had several owners since, and since the 1950s has been called "Holiday Ranch." This structure may be eligible for the National Register for its architectural quality and as an excellent example of the local stone building tradition of the period. Further documentation is required, however, to identify the architect and to determine the degree of integrity of the structure.



22

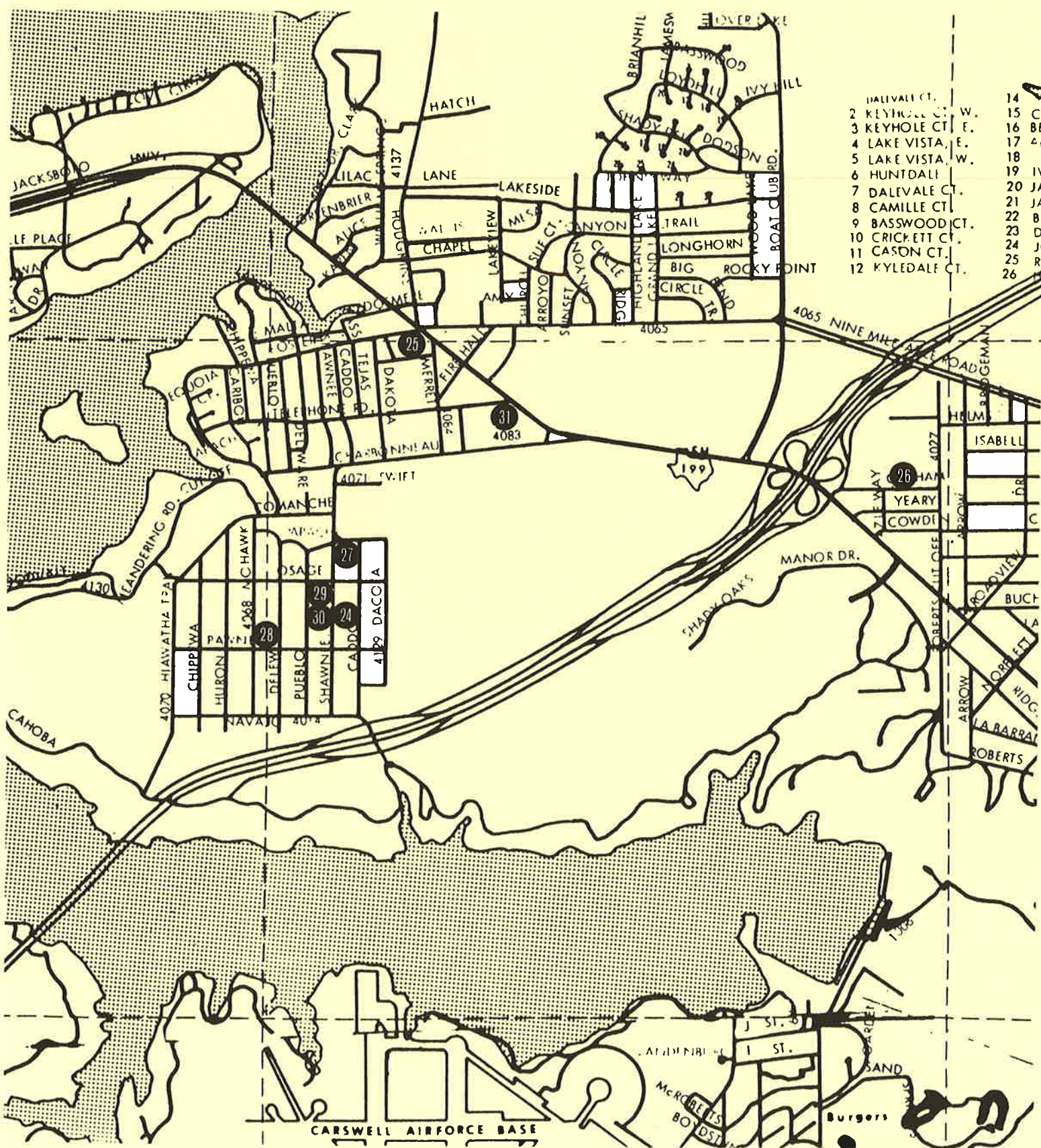
OBJECTS AND PLACES

23

Confederate Park Road (0.4 mile east of Silver Creek Road), Stone Store Room Ruins/Confederate Park/Van Zandt Retreat, c. 1880s. The ruins of this stone store room are all that remain of a fascinating complex best known for its association with a Confederate veterans group and Major K.M. Van Zandt. James Young owned the property in the early 1880s, but it is not clear if he was responsible for the construction of this building. In 1901, E. Powell sold the land to the Confederate Park Association, a nonprofit group organized by the United Confederate Veterans (U.C.V.), R.E. Lee Camp #158. The Association reserved ten acres of land as a space for veterans' reunions and recreation, with plans to develop the remaining acreage. Confederate veterans held several reunions here, and activities included picnics, dancing and sham battles. At least two structures, including a dining hall/pavilion and the "Daughters Cottage" constructed for use by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, were built. Nothing remains of these structures. In 1906 Major K.M. Van Zandt, a staunch supporter of the veterans' group, purchased the land from the Confederate Park Association, but the UCV continued to use it for their reunions for several years. Van Zandt utilized the Daughters Cottage as a summer home for a time, but eventually moved another structure to the top of nearby Lookout Mountain and renovated it as his summer residence. Much of the property in this parcel remained in the Van Zandt family through the years, and a portion of the city of Lakeside now occupies land formerly owned by the Van Zandt family.



23



120

LAKE WORTH BUILDINGS

24

3217 Caddo Trail [NR*], William W. Merrett House, 1937. This gabled stone veneer house was built in 1937 for William W. Merrett, the first mayor of Lake Worth, a county commissioner and justice of the peace. Merrett also installed the first water system in the Indian Oaks subdivision. He purchased the lot on which this house stands from Indian Oaks developer Harry C. Trentman. The house, with stone work by Roy Irby and Son of Azle, is representative of a widespread building tradition of the period. It may be eligible for the National Register, based upon its architectural qualities and for its association with a person important in the history of Lake Worth.



24

25

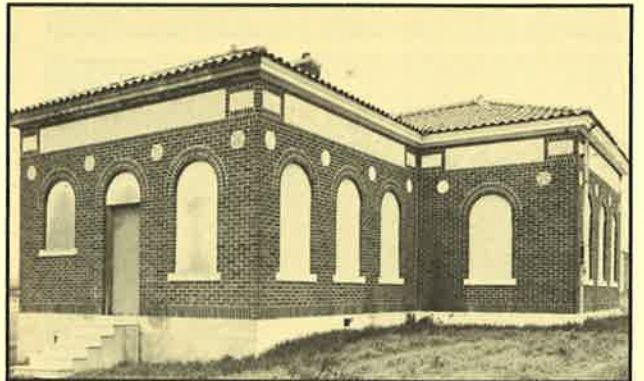
6901 Foster Drive, J.R. Foster House, 1935. J.R. Foster had this stone veneer house with corner turret built in 1935, using a modified design from a plan book. The stone and petrified wood came from Palo Pinto County. Foster operated a service station, ice house and feed store in Lake Worth; the house was located on property behind the service station. Used as a nursing home in the 1960s, the house is today occupied by business offices.



25

26

6020 Graham Street [NR], WBAP Transmitting Station, 1928. WBAP began as a subsidiary of Carter Communications, Inc., in 1922. Operated by the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, it was one of the first radio stations in the Southwest. In 1928, this transmitting station was built by contractor Thomas S. Byrne on the highest point of Amon G. Carter's Shady Oaks Ranch. In 1929, the Lake Worth facility was closed, and WBAP's transmitting station moved to Grapevine as the result of an agreement with WFAA radio in Dallas. The one-story red brick structure has arched windows and cast stone ornamentation. The original green tile roof has recently been replaced by asphalt shingles and the windows have been filled with siding. The facility is now used as a fraternal lodge hall. For its quality of architecture and its association with Amon G. Carter and the development of communications media in the region, the property appears to be eligible for the National Register.



26



27



27

7108 Osage Trail, Joe Bates House and Well House. 1927; 1928; 1935. In 1927, Joe Bates constructed this two-story well house. The following year he built a two-room house, intending it as a servant's quarters for a large house that was never built due to the Depression. Both buildings are of solid stone construction with 13" thick walls and occupy an entire block in the center of Lake Worth. The house was enlarged with a frame addition in 1935.

28



28

7316 Pawnee Trail, Percy McDade House, c. 1934. This gabled bungalow, partially constructed of stone, was built around 1934 in the Indian Oaks subdivision. May Burke, who owned several lots in the development, gave this property to her son, Percy McDade, and his wife Jean in 1933. McDade, who built the house, was associated with the federal Works Progress Administration project. A stone fence runs along the front of the property. The house is one of the best examples of a widespread house type in Lake Worth.

29



29

3209 Shawnee Trail, George E. Moore House, 1937; 1981. This multi-gabled stone house was built by George E. Moore in 1937. He bought the lot from Harry C. Trentman of The Trentman Co., the developer of Indian Oaks. Moore owned the property until 1973. A 1981 remodeling enlarged the west facade.

30

3227 Shawnee Trail, Hugh T. Wallace House, c. 1900; c. 1941. Hugh T. Wallace moved this gabled T-plan house from the north side of Fort Worth to its present site in Lake Worth around 1941. The Wallaces operated the Indian Oaks Grocery on the adjoining corner lot. The store building was demolished before this survey was undertaken. The house was demolished after the survey field work was completed, but is retained in this report for purposes of documentation.



30

OBJECTS AND PLACES

31

6713 Telephone Road (Northwest Tarrant County Sub-Courthouse), Light standards, 1923-27; c. 1973. The fluted steel light standards around Tarrant County's Northwest Sub-Courthouse were first installed on North Main Street in Fort Worth between 1923 and 1927. They were made by the Union Manufacturing Company of Canton, Ohio. The City of Fort Worth replaced the standards in the early 1970s and sold them to Tarrant County for re-use. The County installed 18 standards in Keller's Bear Creek Park (NE-64) and 19 standards around this sub-courthouse, which opened in 1973. Light standards of this type, common in American cities during the 1920s and 1930s, are fast disappearing today.



31

FORT WORTH BUILDINGS

32

Broadview Drive in Fort Worth Nature Center and Refuge [NR*], Broadview Shelter House and Broadview Point, 1935. This collection of park buildings set on a wooded bluff overlooking Lake Worth includes a large park shelter, restrooms, pump house, entrance sign and picnic area. The Civilian Conservation Corps (C.C.C.), Lake Worth Camp – Company 1816, built the complex in 1935, one of several shelter areas (see also NW-36 and NW-43) constructed by the C.C.C. around Lake Worth between 1934 and 1937 as part of project "SP31T." Timber for the projects came from the sites, and stone is said to have been brought in from Newark in northwestern Tarrant County. The quality of the stonework at Broadview is high, and includes careful battering and corbelling of walls. The complex is in poor condition, with some buildings in ruins. For its architectural quality and association with federal emergency relief programs of the period, this resource may be eligible for the National Register.



32

Broadview Shelter



32

Entrance Sign



32

Restroom

33

6851 Cahoba Drive, W.S. Collie House, 1939. W.S. Collie, building manager of the James Building, constructed this gabled stone house on Reynold's Slough on the east shore of Lake Worth in 1939. The one-story rectangular house is clad in smooth-faced stone with a steeply pitched cross gable roof. A small arched portico is recessed beneath the transverse gable. It is a typical example of residential stone construction of the period.



32

Pump House



33



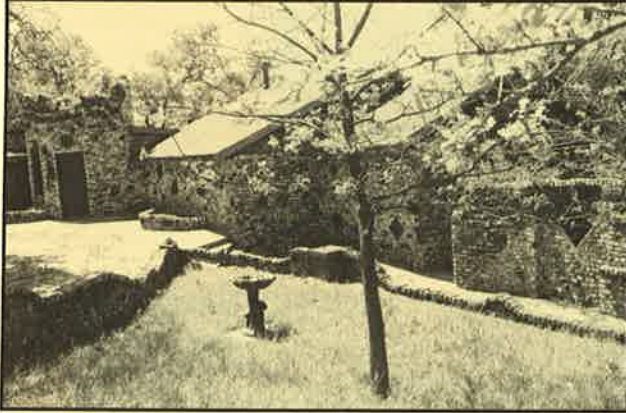
34



34

7029 Cahoba Drive, House, c. 1905; c. 1928; 1980. One room of this small fossilized house near the east shore of Lake Worth reputedly dates back to about 1905, and was used as a hunting lodge. The original part of the house, now used as a living room, predates the construction of Lake Worth. Although records are not clear, it appears that the property was sold to the City of Fort Worth in 1912 as part of the Lake Worth project by the partners of Burton-Lingo Co., a lumber company. The house was substantially enlarged in the late 1920s and has been altered several times since.

35



35

8249 Cahoba Drive, Alden Haven, c. 1938-39. Carl J. Aldenhoven moved to Fort Worth in 1936 and established Southwest Chevrolet. The family home, called "Alden Haven," overlooking Lake Worth, was built in 1938-39. The eccentric residence is constructed of brick set in wavy surface patterns highlighted by pieces of clinker brick and petrified wood. Built into the bluff, the back of the house steps down the hillside to a series of terraced areas and brick-lined walks leading to the lake. The garden area, though overgrown, is in largely original condition. Two small outbuildings, one a guest house and the other apparently a storage building, retain their original siding of split saplings nailed in place vertically side-by-side. The house has been remodeled several times. The most significant changes include the enclosure of areas to the rear of the house and the installation of plate glass windows as well as the replacement of several front facade windows. Aldenhoven and his family moved to Fort Worth in 1941 and to Westover Hills the following year.

35



36

Casino Park, Casino Shelter, 1937. The shelter, picnic and restroom facilities at Casino Park were constructed by the Lake Worth Camp – Company 1816 of the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1937. The facility was the last major C.C.C. projects (see NW-32 and NW-43) in the Lake Worth area, and in January of 1938 the camp was disbanded, although several of the workers transferred to another camp in the Cleburne area. Casino Shelter was rehabilitated by the Fort Worth Park and Recreation Department in 1986. The original roof, which was badly deteriorated, had wooden shingles. The replacement roof has asphalt shingles. The shelter is in good condition and still retains some of its original roof timbers. The picnic tables were demolished in 1990 as a prelude to redevelopment work at nearby Casino Beach. As part of this project, the restroom structure was re-roofed and the shelter building was enclosed with plate glass.



Casino Shelter

36

37

6704 Hatch Road, George R. Williams Farm, c. 1918; 1935. In 1918, George R. Williams acquired this land and rebuilt a farm house that had burned. He remodeled the one-story house in 1935, adding the stone veneer. Williams also constructed a stone water tower, fence and garage. The property is on the edge of a rural area north of the City of Lake Worth.



Restroom

36

38

6200 Hatchery Road, Fort Worth National Fish Hatchery/Fort Worth Fisheries Management Office, 1928-29; 1934-39; 1946; 1956; 1960-61; 1967. Tracts of land for this complex at the base of the Lake Worth Dam (NW-52) were given by the City of Fort Worth to the United States for the establishment of a fish hatchery in 1927 and 1938. The station raised fish for public waters and housed laboratory facilities. In addition to the ponds and holding house where fish were kept, the complex also had residences for hatchery personnel, maintenance and storage buildings and an office structure. A residence constructed in 1928 and the office building constructed in 1928-29 were the first structures built. Over the years additional structures were built, and additional ponds and raceways constructed. The federal government transferred the facility to the Texas Department of Parks and Wildlife in 1975. It continued to operate as a hatchery facility until 1986, when the ponds were drained. Today the buildings house Parks and Wildlife fisheries management programs and personnel.



Picnic Tables and Benches

36



37



Residence (1928)

38

Residence (1928). This one-story rectangular wood frame house has been covered with asbestos siding. Both the front offset gabled porch and the rear porch have been enclosed.



38



Residence (1939)

Residence (1939). A one-story wood frame residence, this structure has been clad with asbestos siding. The front and rear porches have also been enclosed.

38



Laboratory/Office

Laboratory/Office (1928-29; 1967). This one-story wood frame structure was originally built to serve as the hatchery laboratory, but the facility was modified in 1967 to house offices as well. In largely original condition, the small building has a gable roof, drop siding and a projecting gable-roofed porch supported by box columns.

Holding House (1938-1939; 1956). The holding house contains concrete tanks used to keep fish, and a food preparation and cold storage area. The wood frame structure has casement windows along the north side; similar windows on the south facade were enclosed in 1956 when the food preparation and cold storage area was added. Sliding doors on each of the building's gable ends allow vehicle access.

Shop and Garage/Visitor Center (1935). This long, rectangular gabled building clad in drop siding contains three garage stalls, a shop facility and a visitor center.

Garage/Storage Building (1938-39). Used to store equipment and tools, this almost-square wood frame building has a gable roof and drop siding.

38



Holding House

38



Shop and Garage/Visitor Center

38



Garage/Storage Building

39

9121 Heron Drive [NR*], Samuel E. Whiting House/Inverness, c. 1860; 1928-38. This extraordinary stone mansion, sited on a rise above the south shore of Lake Worth, was begun in the late 1920s and largely completed by 1938. A round crenelated front wing and rear tower give the rambling structure the appearance of a castle. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel E. Whiting, wealthy Fort Worth residents who were the original owners, called it "Inverness." Mrs. Whiting designed and personally supervised the construction of the house. A one-story gabled rear wing is believed to be a three-room stone farm house that reputedly was built on this site around 1860. It is difficult to trace early ownership of the property because the 1876 courthouse fire destroyed the deed records, but Ulrich Cannon reputedly owned the property during the Civil War and Julian Feild acquired it after the war ended. It is not known who built the stone house, but records do indicate that the land was homesteaded by D.P. Terrell as early as 1872—the first indication that a residence stood on the property. The Charles Turner family owned the property between 1873 and 1894, and the Oliver S. Kennedy family held it between 1904 and 1911, when it was sold to the City of Fort Worth because portions of the land were needed for the Lake Worth (see NW-52) project. After the construction of Lake Worth, the City of Fort Worth leased the lake front property, and many homes were built around the shores of Lake Worth. It was during this period that the Whitings constructed what has come to be known locally as the "Lake Worth Castle" and the guest cottages (NW-40) across Heron Drive. The Vultee Aircraft Corporation leased the estate between 1944 and 1954, probably using it to entertain visiting businessmen and dignitaries. Jimmy Stewart stayed here in the early 1950s during the filming of "Strategic Air Command" at nearby Carswell Air Force Base. The property has had several owners during the past forty years. The Whiting House may be eligible for the National Register, following additional research to document its history.



39



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9204 & 9208 Heron Drive



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9212 Heron Drive



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9220 Heron Drive

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9204, 9208, 9212, 9220, 9224 Heron Drive [NR*], Whiting House Guest Cottages, c. 1930-38. These five cottages were built as guest quarters for the nearby Whiting mansion between about 1930 and 1938. Mrs. Whiting designed and personally supervised the construction of the cottages. They are built of carefully crafted materials including stone, brick, hand-hewn timbers and architectural elements salvaged when the Masonic temple on Mosque Point (see NW-43) burned. The cottages at 9208 and 9224 Heron Drive are unaltered, while the one at 9220 Heron burned and has been rebuilt to some degree. The remaining two cottages, 9204 and 9212 Heron Drive, have had minor alterations. The complex is sited among mature trees on the south shore of Lake Worth. Following



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9224 Heron Drive



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the completion of additional documentation to assess the integrity of the structures, they may be eligible for the National Register.

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7941 Jacksboro Highway (rear), Verla Haley House, 1939. Verla and Winnie Haley built this multi-gabled stone house in 1939 across the Jacksboro Highway from their general store and service station. Sid Landers helped the Haleys design the house and built it of stone and petrified wood from Palo Pinto County. The house is now hidden behind a row of stores with an "Old West" motif.

42



42

Jacksboro Highway (north side, west of Nine Mile Bridge Road) [NR*], House, c. 1900. This two-story rectangular house with a gable roof is an intact example of a recurring house type constructed in Tarrant County between the 1870s and World War I. The house was likely constructed by J.W. Prewett, who owned the property between 1887 and 1918, but records are not conclusive. Between 1919 and 1967 the property was owned by Mrs. Willie Thornton and Miss Annie Allen. Further documentation about the history of the house is needed, at which time it may be eligible for the National Register.

43

Mosque Point Park, Mosque Point Shelter, 1934. The Mosque Point Shelter was constructed by the Lake Worth Camp—Company 1816 of the Civilian Conservation Corps on the former site of a "Arabian style" mosque erected for the Moslah Temple in c. 1918. The point of land projecting into Lake Worth was previously called Reynolds Point, but became known as Mosque Point because of the temple building. The mosque was destroyed by fire in 1927, and the C.C.C. completed its first Lake Worth shelter here in 1934. The project also included the construction of a restroom facility, now in ruins, and rock walls and steps on a path leading to the shores of Lake Worth. All of the stone work at Mosque Point, like that at another C.C.C. project, the Broadview Shelter (NW-32), is of very high quality. Mosque Point Shelter was rehabilitated by the City of Fort Worth Park and Recreation Department in 1988. Burned decorative notched timbers were replaced by beams and a metal roof installed in place of the burned wooden shingle roof, but the distinctive rock work remains.

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Mosque Point Shelter

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Restroom

43



Rock Wall and Steps

44

Roberts Cut Off Road (in Marion Sansom Park), Inspiration Point Shelter, c. 1934. Inspiration Point Shelter is one of a number of park shelters built in Tarrant County during the 1930s as part of federal relief projects. Many of the shelters around Lake Worth, including the Broadview Shelter (NW-32), Mosque Point Shelter (NW-43) and Casino Shelter (NW-36), were built by the Civilian Conservation Corps. Records do not indicate which federal program was responsible for the Inspiration Point Shelter, but C.C.C. veterans do not remember it as one of their projects. Sited on a point overlooking the Lake Worth Dam (NW-52) and the Fish Hatchery (NW-38), the shelter affords an imposing view of the lake area. The original timber roof of the shelter burned and was replaced with concrete tiles; the tile roof has subsequently been destroyed as well, leaving the shelter in poor condition. A nearby rock gazebo, also part of the Inspiration Point complex, is in ruins.



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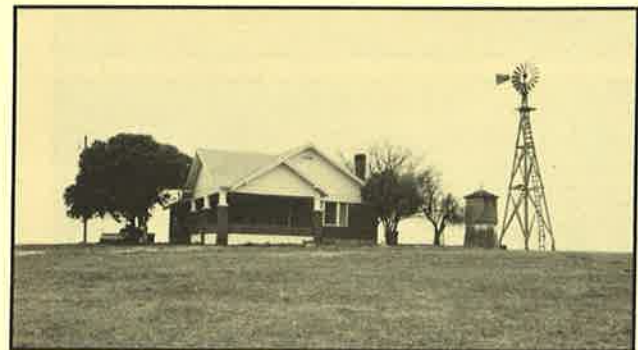
825 Silver Creek Road, Robert Watt Tannahill Homestead, 1874; 1959. In 1853, Scottish-born Robert Watt Tannahill (1821-1885) and his wife Mary Catherine came to Tarrant County from Mississippi. In 1856, Tannahill patented this 320-acre tract on the Fort Worth-Azle Road. He used rocks from a nearby creek bank to construct this two-story gabled house in 1874. Tannahill also served as a Tarrant County judge and used the front room of the house for a post office from 1878 to 1885. This house was also a stagecoach station for the first stop west of Fort Worth. The house was sold in 1894 to early pioneer William Thomas Tinsley (1858-1909). It is set in a large stand of mature oak trees near a barn and other outbuildings. Were it not for extensive alterations undertaken by recent owners, the property would have been eligible for the National Register. It received an Official Texas Historical Marker in 1979.



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9751 Silver Creek Road (south side, west of I-820), Rowland Farm, 1926. The Jud Rowland family migrated from Tennessee to Tarrant County in 1851. This family property was subdivided by his sons and one of his grandsons. Walter Rowland built the existing bungalow in 1926, replacing the older house. The barn is known by close relatives to predate the bungalow. This hill-top farm complex forms a highly visible, picturesque silhouette in the area.



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7583 Surfside Drive, Count Capps House, c. 1939; c. 1942. Sited on the shore of Lake Worth, this house was built by Count Brooke Capps, son of Fort Worth attorney, developer and newspaper publisher William Capps. Count Capps, who was in the laundry business and associated with W.B. Fishburn Cleaners and Cascade Laundry, built a guest house on the property during the late 1930s. The main house was constructed a few years later, and Capps and his wife Reba lived at the lake from about 1942 through 1950. The first floor of this large two-story eclectic residence is constructed of concrete and concrete block, with an asbestos shingled second story above. Wings to either side of the main house give the structure a stretching, horizontal feel.

48



48

4500 Block Surfside Drive North, Lacy Courts, c. 1937. Lake Worth, completed in 1914, offered a number of recreation opportunities for both tourists and Tarrant County residents. Within a few years after the lake filled, camp grounds and cottages were built around its shores. During the 1930s, tourist courts, which catered to travelers taking advantage of the automobile and improved roadways, were established. Lacy Courts, constructed about 1937 by John B. Lacy who also ran a lake-area restaurant, is typical of these "modern" tourist courts—the forerunner of today's motels. The court row consists of seven stone duplex cottages with Mission parapets connected by recessed carports. The free-standing office unit also has a similar parapet. In largely original condition, the complex still has its water tower located at the end of the cottage row.

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OBJECTS AND PLACES

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Jacksboro Highway (Highway 199, crossing Lake Worth), Lake Worth Bridge (Nine Mile Bridge), 1929. Lake Worth Bridge was built in 1929 by the City of Fort Worth as a link in the new Northwest (Jacksboro) Highway. D.L. Lewis was the City Engineer, Ira G. Hendrich the consulting Engineer and L.T. Stanford the project contractor. The bridge was sometimes called the Nine Mile Bridge, a name also used for an earlier bridge on the site. The term came from the fact that this point was a crossing over the Trinity River nine miles out of Fort Worth. This bridge was demolished in 1987 to make way for a new structure. Had it remained, the bridge would have been eligible for the National Register as an expression of Fort Worth's expanding development in the early twentieth century.



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2400 Block Silver Creek Road, Bridge, 1938-40. This reinforced concrete bridge crossing Live Oak Creek was constructed by the County Public Works office under the auspices of the Works Progress Administration in 1938-40. Henry Cook, County Engineer, designed the structure. It is similar in design to a number of other such bridges built throughout the county, including a bridge that crosses Silver Creek at the 3300 Block of Silver Creek Road (NW-51). The bridge has a plaque identifying it as a W.P.A. project.



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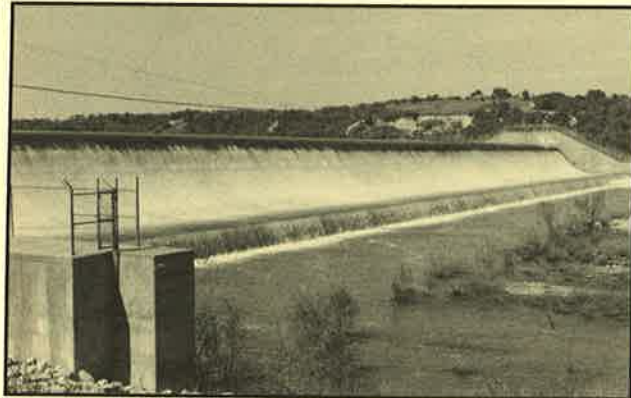
3300 Block Silver Creek Road, Bridge, c. 1938-40. Designed by County Engineer Henry Cook, this reinforced concrete bridge was part of an intensive effort to replace and repair bridges throughout the county during the late 1930s. This structure was built by the County Public Works office under the auspices of the Works Progress Administration. The bridge crossing Live Oak Creek at the 2400 Block of Silver Creek Road (NW-50) is similar in design to this bridge.



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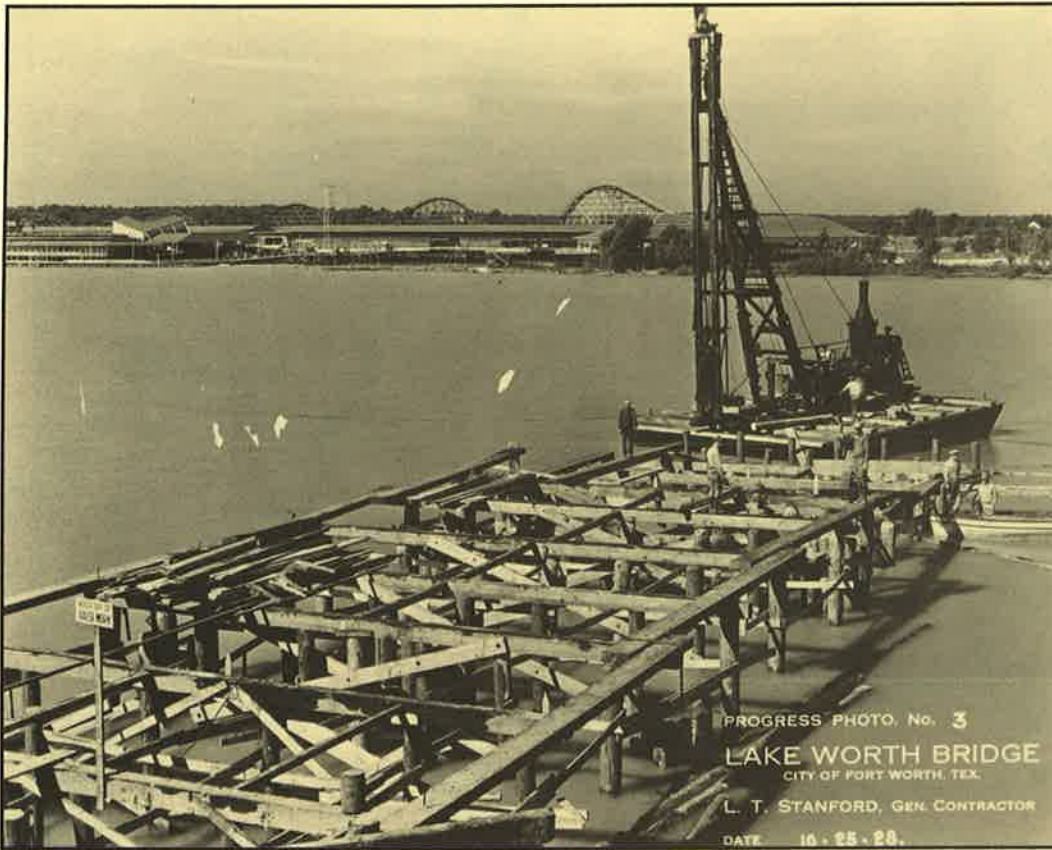


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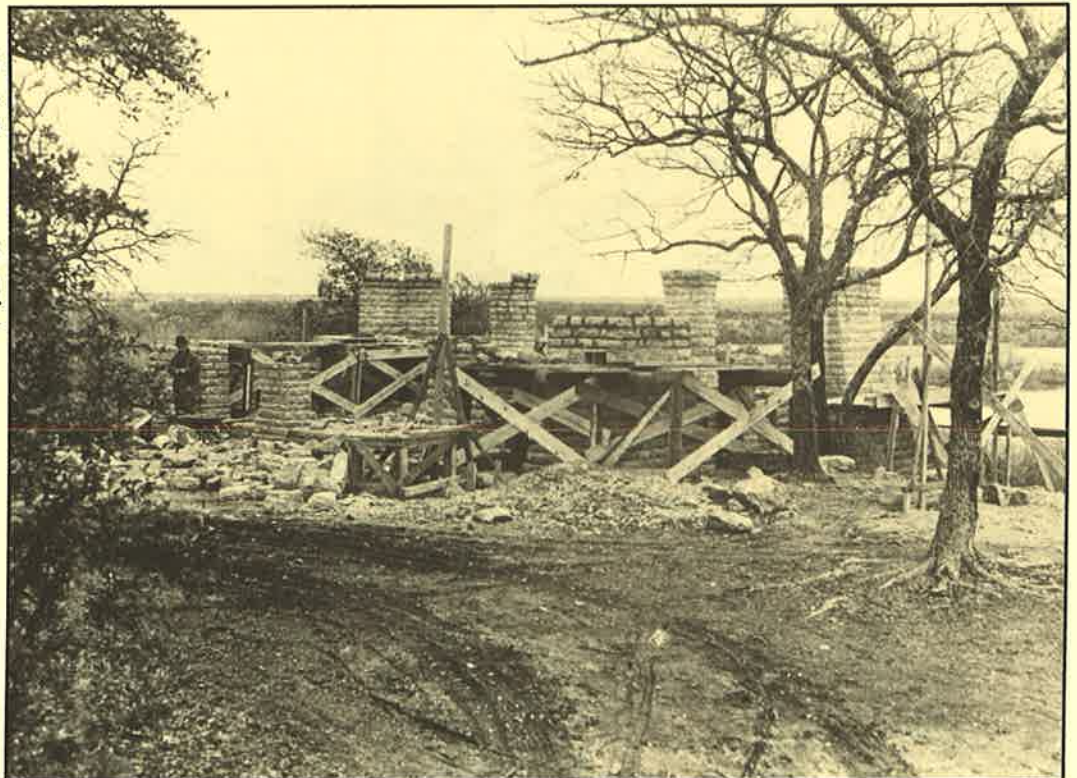
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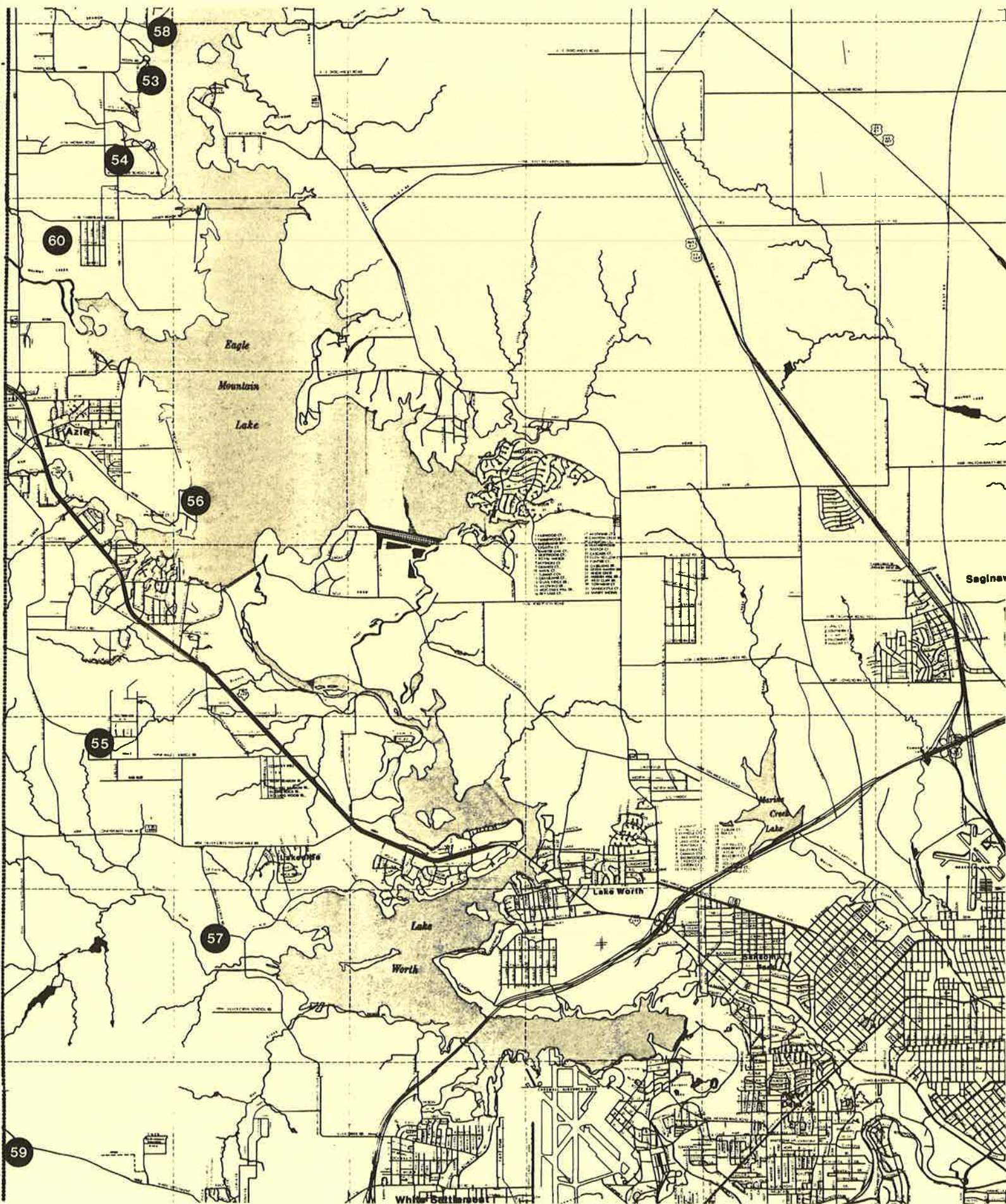
Trinity River at head of Lake Worth, Lake Worth Dam, 1911-14. Plans for the Lake Worth Dam and the creation of Lake Worth began in 1910 in response to the city's need for a surface water reservoir. Dwindling water supplies from artesian wells and an unsteady supply from the Clear Fork of the Trinity River spurred interest in the development of a lake which could provide a dependable source of water for the community. The Board of Trade appointed three engineers to a board which made recommendations about a site for the project. Serving on the committee were John B. Hawley, who had supervised the construction of the Fort Worth City Waterworks in 1891 and served as City Engineer from 1897 to 1907; J.D. Trammell, who was the current City Engineer; and T.U. Taylor, head of the engineering department at the University of Texas at Austin. After the three submitted their report in 1911, they were retained by the City of Fort Worth to design and supervise construction of the dam and reservoir. Construction of the 3,200 foot-long dam creating a lake covering 5,430 acres began in 1911 and was completed in 1914. Underwood Construction Co. served as contractor during the initial phase of construction, but was replaced in 1912 by city forces because of problems and litigation surrounding the project. Water first crossed over the dam on August 19, 1914. According to Simon W. Freese, an engineer who later worked with Hawley (John B. Hawley founded the firm that later became Freese and Nichols, Inc.), the dam "was built up of clay and sandy loam laid down in one-foot horizontal layers, well wetted, and rolled." A 700 foot concrete spillway was capable of carrying 10 feet of overflow. The final cost of the Lake Worth project was \$1.6 million and, although it served primarily as a water supply for Fort Worth, the lake soon also became a popular recreation site. The dam has been substantially altered over the years.



L.T. Stanford, general contractor for the Lake Worth Bridge (NW-49) project, documented the construction effort with a series of progress photos. In this image, the third of the series taken on October 25, 1928, the photographer captured both the falsework erected to facilitate the pouring of concrete and, in the background, the popular amusement facility at Casino Beach. Courtesy Shari Shackelford.

Broadview Shelter (NW-32), one of a series of park structures built around Lake Worth during the 1930s, was constructed by Company 1816 of the Civilian Conservation Corps as part of the Depression federal work relief program. Courtesy Fort Worth Park and Recreation Department.





NORTHWEST TARRANT COUNTY UNINCORPORATED AREAS BUILDINGS

53

Lake Forrest Road (lakefront; Route 2, Box 325) [NR*], John A. Stanfield House, 1938. This substantial gabled house, well crafted in limestone veneer and wood, was built by John A. Stanfield, a Fort Worth physician. C.D. Hart was the contractor. The one and one-half story house with a gable roof and four gabled dormers faces Eagle Mountain Lake. One of the first houses on the lake, it is carefully sited in mature trees near the shore. With additional documentation, the house may be eligible for the National Register based upon its architectural merits.



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Liberty School Road (Route 2, Box 295; northeast corner Liberty School Tap Road), Liberty School/Liberty School Farm, 1917-18; 1949. Liberty School was a two-room L-plan brick schoolhouse built in 1917-18 to house grades one through five in the small community of Peden, north of Azle. In 1948, Liberty School was consolidated into the Azle Independent School District. The school building was sold and converted into a residence by the Freeman family in 1949.



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Nine Mile Bridge Road (east side, east of Silver Creek Azle Road), Ervin L. Coonrod Ranch, c. 1925. Ervin L. Coonrod, a real estate developer, and his wife Catherine purchased this acreage in 1917, and apparently built this ranch complex about 1925. The bungalow style farm house has a rough stone porch and is surrounded by a stone fence. The adjacent barn is gabled with hipped side and end wings. The Coonrods sold the property in 1938, and it has passed through a number of owners since that time.



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Park Street (lakefront; near Azle) [NR], Landreth Lodge/Stripling Lodge, 1938. This compound on the west shore of Eagle Mountain Lake consists of a central lodge building, four cottages, a garage, boathouse, derrick, dock and lighthouse. It was built in 1938 as a retreat for employees and stockholders of the Landreth Production Corporation, a major Texas oil firm of the 1920s and 1930s. A prospectus written in 1939 by the architect, Joseph R. Pelich, states: "Stockholders from distant points may find it an excellent stopover on their winter travels and Employees [sic] from outlying districts may avail themselves of its facilities on the occasion of their visits to the home office or Fort Worth." The lodge and cottages were each named after a different oil field, and a Parkersburg 54-foot steel pumping derrick, adapted for use as a water well, was erected on the grounds. In 1944 the compound was sold to the W.C. Stripling Co., a prominent Fort Worth clothing and retail firm. The property was donated to the University Christian Church in 1982. Virtually unaltered, the gabled forms of the buildings, with detailing reminiscent of Mount Vernon and natural knotty pine interiors, are classic period pieces. Landreth Lodge may be eligible for the National Register based upon the quality of its architectural design, integrity and association with major economic institutions of its day.

57

3900 Silver Creek Road [NR*], Silver Creek Stock Farm, c. 1874-75; c. 1915; c. 1939. The earliest structure in this farm complex on the old Fort Worth-Azle road is an L-plan farm house from the 1870s with a hand-hewn log foundation, vertical board and batten siding and interlocking hip and gable roofs. Early ownership is difficult to document, but it appears that R.A. Cannon owned the property about 1895. The T.B. Ellison family bought the property in 1915, and constructed a large two story hip-roofed house—now altered—across the road. Ellison operated the Ellison Furniture and Carpet Co. in Fort Worth, founded in 1888. In 1938, the old barn burned and was replaced with a large gabled board and batten barn with a continuous gabled vent projecting at the ridgeline. An adjacent concrete block silo was probably built at the same time. The farm was well known for its breeding cattle during the 1930s. With further documentation to assess its history and integrity, the c. 1874-75 farm house may be eligible for the National Register.

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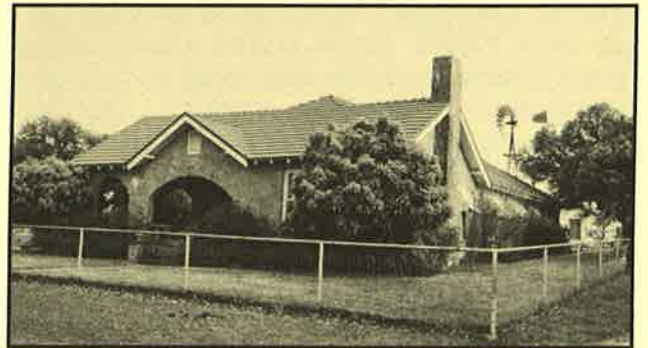
Stuart Road (at Foster Road), C.C. Stuart House, 1908-09; 1975. Christopher Columbus Stuart (1848-1909), his wife Frances Marie (1849-1933), and their nine children moved from Arkansas to Texas in 1890. Around 1901 they bought property in the Peden community and built a two-story rectangular gabled house on the bank of the Trinity River. The house burned in the summer of 1908, and a similar house was erected on the old foundations. Stuart, a farmer and Baptist minister, died in 1909 while still at work on the reconstruction of the house. The family occupied the home through the early 1930s. Eagle Mountain Lake eventually covered much of the Stuart's land; the house was purchased through eminent domain by the Tarrant County Water Control and Improvement District in 1931, and subsequently leased back to other occupants. Were it not for substantial alterations undertaken by recent occupants, the house would have been eligible for the National Register.



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White Settlement Road (south side, 4 miles west of Loop 820), Claude Tannahill House, 1939. Claude Tannahill, rancher, cement contractor and grandson of pioneer Robert Watt Tannahill (see NW-42) built this stone veneer house for himself in 1939. The stone was gathered from Tannahill's 1,050-acre ranch and applied by stonemason Beryl Hollars. The house is set on a hilltop site surrounded by outbuildings and mature oak trees.



59

OBJECTS AND PLACES

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Timberlake Road (south side, east of Boyd Road), Lawrence Cemetery, c. 1866-c. 1900. The only legible marker in this rural cemetery is a solitary tombstone, elegantly carved and bearing the inscription "Beverage Lawrence—Born Mar. 10, 1836—Died July 30, 1876." Isolated in a grove of trees on private property, the cemetery also contains several other unmarked natural stone grave markers scattered nearby in the trees. It is difficult to determine the number of burials because many markers are hidden by overgrowth. The Benjamin G. Lawrence family settled in the area in the 1860s. By 1900, the cemetery was abandoned.



60



HISTORICAL OVERVIEW: NORTH AND SOUTH TARRANT COUNTY

Few structures built during the first period of Anglo-American settlement of Tarrant County remain in existence. The early settlers' relatively small, mixed farms with an emphasis on local consumption or subsistence farming are best represented in the Phase VI-B survey area by the small log structures in southern Tarrant County (SO-3,4). These were built on a scale appropriate for a small, family-operated economic unit.

The dawning of Fort Worth's railroad era in 1876 permitted specialized agricultural pursuits on a larger scale. Cattle, wheat, and to a lesser extent, corn and cotton, could be cultivated as cash crops for shipment to eastern markets. Of these products, only the first two remain at the present time in any substantial capacity. In far south-western and northwestern Tarrant County, the landscape symbolic of "where the west begins" continues to be used for cattle grazing, such as on the Winfield Scott Ranch (SO-12), Dutch Branch Ranch (SO-7) and the ranch surrounding the John W. Burgess House (NO-7). Large cattle ranches surrounding Fort Worth took advantage of the proximity of railroad transportation beginning in 1876, and in turn attracted the Swift and Armour meatpacking plants on the North Side which transformed Fort Worth's economy at the turn of the century. The cultivation of wheat and grains, though no longer a major factor in the economy of Tarrant County, is still represented by the significant concentration of grain elevators located at intersections of major rail lines.

The history of town development in rural Tarrant County is largely a history of transportation. The railroad companies, as they developed a network around Fort Worth, could make or break communities economically by routing the railroad through or away from rural settlements. Community inhabitants could bring the railroad line through their town, and all it promised in the way of local pride and prosperity, by raising a cash payment or gift of land to the railroad. Hamlets that could not or did not raise the ransom risked stagnation and oblivion. Rural commercial centers on occasion even relocated to be near the railroad stop: when the International & Great Northern Railroad was built through southeastern Tarrant County about 1902-04 and bypassed the small country village of Enon by one mile, the local businesses moved west and built anew in the new railroad town, Everman.

In a number of cases, when the railroad came through an existing settlement, the place changed its name. Deer Creek was renamed Crowley for S.H. Crowley, an employee of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad which came through the settlement in 1881. Saginaw acquired its current name, that of a local landowner's Michigan hometown, in 1882 when the Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf, the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe and the Fort Worth & Denver City railroad lines were routed through the village. Marinda was renamed Benbrook in the late 1870s for a prominent local property owner, James M. Benbrook, when the Texas & Pacific came through. In 1904, Everman was named for an engineer on the International & Great Northern railroad line.

Classic railroad gridiron towns were platted, usually with the main commercial street oriented parallel to the railroad. Crowley's oldest brick stores (CR-3,4) are located at the crossing of the east-west county road and the rails. Haslet, which was named in 1883 for the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railroad contractor's Michigan hometown, has a brick bank (HA-5, now a fire station) at an intersection with the same orientation. Kennedale's old commercial street, Broadway, runs almost perpendicular to the Fort Worth & New Orleans Railway line. The site of a mineral water well, Kennedale was platted in 1886 and named for Oliver S. Kennedy, one of three landowners remembered to have given every other town lot to the railroad as inducement to build a station and section house there (see KE-1,2).

The Fort Worth Southern Traction Co., which built the electric interurban line to Cleburne in 1911-12, made one stop in Forest Hill, which gradually developed along the Forest Hill-Everman Road as a residential suburb of Fort Worth. South of Forest Hill, Everman received another boost when the interurban line was routed along the west side of town. The location of two transportation lines attracted the establishment of the World War I training airfield, Barron Field (EV-3). The location of the Fort Worth & Denver City and the Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf railroad lines likewise spurred the establishment of Hicks Field (NO-6) in northwestern Tarrant County during World War I and its re-establishment during World War II.

Not all railroad towns prospered. Haslet seems to have gone through difficult financial times in the 1910s, when Dr. J.H. Gammill, a country doctor, bought a number of town lots out of receivership in 1913 (see HA-5). The outer blocks of Haslet's original gridiron plat were never built on, and have long since reverted to rural acreage. A small railroad town's aptitude for growth seems to have been related to its link to other cities and towns along the same railroad line. Far north county villages such as Haslet may have atrophied if there were no flourishing and relatively near cities on the same railroad route north of the county line, while the south county towns of Kennedale, Crowley and Everman were linked by rail to prospering communities such as Waco, Corsicana, Houston and Austin.

Beginning in the 1920s in a trend that has continued to the present, the use of the automobile on a mass scale and the attendant construction or improvement of roads has had great impact on the growth of rural communities. As with routing of the railroads, the construction of a new highway away from the town center could cause commercial establishments in the old town to dwindle. In northwest Tarrant County, the town of Avondale, platted by the Fort Worth & Denver City Railroad in 1882, was a growing community for its first few years. Highway 81 from Fort Worth was paved in 1920, but bypassed Avondale one mile to the west. That same year, the local post office and the last store in the old townsite closed; the depot was moved away in 1924. Not a trace of the commercial center remains. Kennedale's main commercial street, Broadway, was bypassed with construction of the new state highway to Mansfield in the mid-1930s. In order to survive, most businesses moved to the new road.

The advent of automobile commuting meant that some older town plats located near Fort Worth filled many years after they were originally laid out. A number of lots in and near the original towns of Everman and Forest Hill were built on during the 1930s. A similar case is Saginaw, although growth during the 1930s and 1940s was due more to the employment available at Burrus Mill and Elevator Company (SA-4) and Globe Aircraft Corporation plant (SA-6). The later construction of grain elevators in Saginaw, a result of the inter-tie with

the railroads, has produced steady growth to the present.

A few rural, now Fort Worth suburban, towns grew up near what became commuting routes. Edgecliff Village is an example, with one major street lined with houses from the 1920s and 1930s (see ED-2). The southern edge of Sansom Park Village was platted by the Rosen Heights Land Co. The few 1920s houses were served by the streetcar line, while the larger northern section evidently was built up during the 1930s, when Jacksboro Highway was constructed to Lake Worth. The construction of interstate freeways encouraged suburbanization of existing towns such as Benbrook, Crowley and Everman, as well as of new towns such as Richland Hills.

The public works projects of Eagle Mountain Lake (1930-32; NO-19) and Benbrook Lake (1947-52) have had a major impact on the transportation routes and development of Tarrant County. The primary function of each reservoir, that of storing water, permitted Fort Worth and surrounding suburbs to grow. However, the construction of dams and filling of each lake in western Tarrant County also caused the east-west county roads which linked rural communities to be flooded and become defunct, and the economic and physical orientation of these small crossroads settlements changed. The scale of these lakes was much larger than Lake Worth, the first such reservoir in the area, and no bridges were built across either lake to link the rural settlements. The lakes themselves also became a focus of new development, as vacation cottages and year-round homes sprung up around the new recreation areas. Older small crossroads communities, such as Dido, on Eagle Mountain Lake's east shore, and Azle and Peden on its west shore, became informal groceries and gasoline supply towns for lakeside vacationers. The trend of suburbanization around Benbrook Lake has continued to the present.

As the broader context for Fort Worth's diversified economy, the rural countryside is now undergoing change at a quicker pace and on a greater scale than ever before. In spite of the downturn in the economy during the mid-1980s, it seems apparent that new airports on the north and south, sprawling business parks, and urbanization will continue to alter Tarrant County's rural past.



OBSERVATIONS

Rural Tarrant County possesses a variety of architecturally significant structures, from regional folk types and popular styles, to a few examples of innovative, if not academic, design. The best preserved examples of early folk buildings have been identified generally on older roads, away from growing towns, apparently preserved because of their obscurity.

The earliest type of structure identified in this phase was the log house or crib. Three examples were found, the Tye House (SO-4) and the log cribs on the Merrifield Farm (SO-3) and the Gregory-Parker Farm (DG-1), now both in ruins. These are part of a folk building tradition introduced in the United States in the Middle Colonies and adopted by Scotch-Irish settlers in Appalachia, who carried the method across the lower Midwest. Central and eastern Texas generally represent the western border of the log building tradition, which was naturally restricted by the availability of building materials. The single-cell Tye House has squared logs, dovetail notches and evidence of vertical exterior boarding covering the logs, as much for insulation as for a finished appearance. Undoubtedly other log houses exist undiscovered in Tarrant County, still hidden by wood siding. The two log cribs have cruder round logs and simple saddle notching, typical of functional agricultural structures.

Another example of a folk form which began in the eighteenth century and spread throughout the Midwest and South is the symmetrically arranged, hall-parlor house, one room deep with a central hall flanked by one room on each side. The Levey-Pilkington House (SO-2) is a late example. It is one story in height, with a front porch and a wing to the rear as a common variant. An identical plan, two stories in height and often called an "I" house, is the W.W. Wilson House (SO-6); grafted onto the classic form are central and paired flanking gabled dormers, evocative of the Gothic Revival style. Jigsawed and turned ornament and porch posts, either locally made by machine or widely available by railroad shipment, are common enhancements of these simple folk houses.

The one-story wood frame house on the Winfield Scott Ranch (SO-12) also features precut details, although its form, a high, hipped mass with projecting gabled bays, is a simplified version of the Queen Anne style. The Queen Anne style originated in England and found great popularity

in the northeastern United States by the 1870s. Railroads carried the fashion across the country by the following decade. Another feature of the style is the emphasis on surface decoration, visible in this structure in the fishscale shingles in the gable ends. Also of East Coast origins, the Stick style is suggested by the sunburst ornament in the gable ends of the Fort Worth & New Orleans Railway Section House in Kennedale (KE-2); the style was commonly used for wood frame railroad structures throughout the West.

Early twentieth century commercial architecture is represented by a number of structures in railroad towns. The commercial buildings that have survived are predominantly of brick construction, one story in height, with a flat, parapeted roof. Kennedale's General Store and Post Office (KE-1), of solid brick construction with an early (perhaps original) coating of stucco, is an intriguing example with its curved, corrugated metal awning. Similar structures, though later, were identified in Crowley, Everman, and Retta. Haslet State Bank (HA-5) is a strikingly urban building for a very small town, with its cast stone quoins, stepped parapet coping and panel inscribed with the name of the institution.

Wood frame construction typically is used for rural domestic architecture, although a few brick houses were noted in the survey area. The James A. Todd House in Forest Hill (FH-2) and the Paul K. Lipps House in Edgecliff (ED-1) are both bungalows, with the exposed rafters, expansive gabled porches, and intersecting gabled roofs common to the style. The Todd House, of fine quality pressed brick, also has a porch balustrade with cast stone coping. Similar bungalows line the streets of 1920s neighborhoods in the West Side and South Side of Fort Worth, but are relatively uncommon in the countryside; significantly, Todd and Lipps were both business or professional men who worked in the City of Fort Worth.

From the 1920s through the 1940s, historical eclecticism reigned supreme in architectural styles for domestic structures in Tarrant County. Often exhibiting a variety of exterior cladding materials, the Period Revival style was generally intended to be evocative of quaint, late medieval European or English Tudor houses. In descriptions of domestic architecture, the term Period Revival has been used consistently as a useful, catch-all description, because builders and architects frequently in-

cluded elements of many period styles in the structures they built. The style is found in a range of buildings, from small cottages constructed by a local builder to large, architect-designed estate houses. The John Kennedy House in Saginaw (SA-1), with stone veneer and a roof of intersecting, steeply pitched gables, is said to have been designed to be reminiscent of the baronial mansions of its owner's native Scotland. The Berry-Wallace House (SO-5), of brick and roughcast stucco with stone trim, is another example of this popular style.

Warm-toned sandstone from Palo Pinto County was a local material well suited to the Period Revival style as well as to vernacular building traditions popular during the 1930s. Stone construction in Tarrant County proliferated during this period, and many stone or stone veneer buildings have been identified throughout the county in other phases of the survey. P.A. King of Aledo has been identified as the builder of a number of stone veneer structures in southern Tarrant County. King is recorded as the builder of Benbrook Church of Christ, now the American Legion Hall (BE-1), an unusual example of a church executed entirely in this material, with highlights of petrified wood laid in sunburst effect over the windows.

Since it became fashionable shortly after the 1876 Centennial of the United States, enthusiasm for the Colonial/Georgian Revival style in architecture has not diminished. The brick Erwin G. Kuehlthau House (ED-2) in Edgecliff Village, a bungalow form with a simple columned portico, and the wood frame George T. Crowley House (SP-2) in Sansom Park Village are examples of the style on a modest scale. Dutch Branch Ranch (SO-7), the home of Elliott and Ruth Googins Roosevelt, is a substantial, architect-designed house, with a pedimented portico supported by Tuscan columns.

THEMATIC GROUPS

This section presents preliminary findings concerning significant concentrations of resources in rural Tarrant County. National Register Thematic Groups are composed of resources which are not necessarily contiguous, but which represent a unified theme. The term "Thematic Group" has been used since Phase I of the survey, although National Register officials have recently determined that such groupings will now be considered as "Multiple Resource" nominations with a histori-

An outstanding structure in all of Tarrant County for its architectural style is the Marshall H. Kenady House (NO-3), built around 1935, on the east shore of the newly created Eagle Mountain Lake. Surprisingly, the Modernistic dwelling was designed by Patterson & Teague, the Fort Worth architectural firm known for their residential designs in Period Revival styles. Of reinforced concrete with a white-painted stucco cladding, the residence is composed as a series of one- and two-story cubist blocks, symmetrically arranged around a vertical stairwell tower. Flaunting the notion of modernity, the house is a distinctive, eclectic combination of the Moderne or Art Deco style, inspired by the Paris Exposition Des Arts Decoratifs of 1925, as well as the International Style, then only beginning to be practiced in Europe and America.

Visually arresting on the horizon, Saginaw's four grain elevators (SA-3, 4, 7, 8) exhibit the pure industrial forms which were much admired by Modernist architects and artists. The elevators are composed as attached series of cylinders or vertical boxes, constructed of un-embellished reinforced concrete. The towering structures are landmarks on the prairie north of Fort Worth, instilling a distinctive, regional sense of place, as well as a constant reminder of the area's traditional agrarian orientation.

Like the built resources of Tarrant County, which represent strong tradition and sense of place, many of the County's longtime residents provide invaluable dimensions of local history and folklore. Present citizens of Fort Worth and Tarrant County have inherited a substantial collection of buildings and historic places erected over the last 150 years. Actions of the next ten to fifteen years will determine how much of this heritage will withstand increasing urban development.

cal context approach. The term "Thematic Group" is used here for the sake of continuity.

The *Grain Elevators National Register Thematic Group*, first proposed in Phase III, addresses the significant collection of grain elevators erected from 1900 through 1960 in Fort Worth and environs, a historic grain market terminal of the Southwest. Grain milling and storage are inextricably related to the growth of Fort Worth as a



railroad hub. Invariably located near railroad tracks, the facilities stored grain and livestock feeds shipped from north Texas, Oklahoma, and parts of Kansas before shipping the semi-finished product on to commercial bakeries and flour retailers, livestock feed retailers, or to the Gulf for export. This business remains a significant component of the regional economy.

Saginaw, at the intersection of three major rail lines, has attracted the largest concentration of elevators in the county. The group includes elevators ranging in size from the relatively small and early E.G. Rall Co. Grain Elevators (W-169), located on the West Side of Fort Worth with a capacity of about one million bushels, to the huge Garvey Elevators, Inc. (SA-7) located in Saginaw, which was constructed in 1956 and, at twenty-two million bushels, is thought to be the largest elevator in the United States under one head-house. Also included in the group are the significant milling and storage complexes of Kimbell Milling Co in the South Side (S-71, 72, 89) and the Burrus Mill & Elevator Co.(SA-4) in Saginaw. Over time, almost all of the elevators have been enlarged to provide greater storage capacity, often several times, although each addition has been in the same industrial style. Together, the elevators compose a striking element of the landscape and skyline of Tarrant County, and serve as a constant

reminder of the traditional agricultural orientation of the Fort Worth economy. Concrete grain elevators are a widely admired type of industrial architecture, and represent significant works of engineering in their own right.

The proposed thematic group of resources consists of eleven elevator complexes, including two resources identified in Phase I (CBD-17, G-58); the Kimbell Milling Co. complex (S-71, 72, 89) and Lone Star/Producers Corp. Elevators (S-90) surveyed in Phase III; the Universal Mills complex (R-17, 59) and Fort Worth Elevator & Warehouse Co. (SE-31) identified in Phase IV; and one resource, the E.G. Rall Grain Co. Elevators (demolished in 1989 and therefore technically no longer a part of this proposed group), from Phase V (W-169). Four Saginaw grain elevators covered in this report are proposed for inclusion as well (SA-3, 4, 7, 8). The status of grain elevators surveyed in previous phases should be re-evaluated before the formal nomination process is begun. It should be noted that the Ralston Purina Co. (CBD-17) and the Farmer Merchants Milling Co./B&D Mills (G-58) complexes, surveyed in Phase I, were identified before the Grain Elevators Thematic Group was proposed. They have been re-evaluated in the context of resources identified in later phases of the survey and added to this proposed group.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Distribution of this survey report is intended to inform interested individuals, organizations and public bodies of significant historic and architectural resources which exist in outlying portions of Tarrant County. The implementation of the recommendations made in this report will require varying degrees of cost, professional assistance and program support. These recommendations are offered to the Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County to build upon and to further sustain existing programs of historic preservation.

1
Of the seventy-nine resources listed in the Historic Sites Inventories of the northern and southern portions of the county, including ten small towns, one resource (NO-3) appears eligible for listing on the National Register. Another fifteen (HA-3; SA- 3, 4, 6, 7, 8; NO-5, 6, 12; FH-2; SO-2, 3, 4, 6, 7) may be eligible for the National Register following restoration and/or documentation, or the attainment of fifty years of age. To date, no resources in the survey area have been listed individually on the National Register. The individual properties within these categories are identified in the next and concluding section of this report, and should be afforded the highest degree of protection. The Council should establish priorities for nomination based on individual merit, degree of endangerment, need for recognition, and degree of public support. The Council also should encourage the documentation and restoration of those resources which do not appear to be eligible for the National Register because of incomplete documentation or alterations.

2
The one resource which appears to meet the criteria of the National Register should be reviewed also for possible designation as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. Decisions regarding such designation will be made by the

Texas Historical Commission. To date, no resources in the survey area have been designated as Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks.

3
There is one thematic group, or multiple-resource nomination with a thematic context, which appears to meet the criteria of the National Register. This collection of resources should be subjected to further analysis and evaluation, in order to prepare National Register nomination materials for submission to the Texas Historical Commission.

4
The remaining resources on the Historic Sites Inventory list which are not located in historic districts, thematic groups or conservation districts, or which do not appear to be eligible for the National Register, nevertheless should receive careful attention for some degree of local protection. Inappropriate remodeling of these historic sites should be discouraged, perhaps through review of permit applications for any proposed exterior modifications. Threatened demolition could be treated similarly.

5
Survey work and archival research should be continued in order to add to, supplement, and otherwise refine existing survey findings and results. Buildings, objects, and places presently not included in the Historic Sites Inventory should be reviewed by the HPCTC for inclusion at a future date. Restoration of a building now considered excessively altered could result in a dramatic reassessment of its architectural quality. Research might reveal the historical significance of some resources not now apparent. In this regard, resources already included in the Historic Sites Inventory which initially did not appear to be eligible for the National Register may appear to be so at some future date.



HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

The following lists of buildings, objects and places contain the primary resources identified in Phase VI-B of the Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey, and, as such, constitute the Historic Sites Inventory for Haslet, Saginaw, Sansom Park Village and adjacent north county unincorporated areas; and Benbrook, Crowley, Dalworthington Gardens, Edgecliff Village, Everman, Forest Hill, Kennedale, and adjacent south county unincor-

porated areas. The inventory has been divided into two sections in order to simplify presentation of a large number of resources. Code letters are utilized in conjunction with resources numbers in the text of this report as a shorthand method of referring the reader to resources in different sections. The ten towns and two rural areas are designated as follows:

Northern Tarrant County:

Haslet (HA)
Saginaw (SA)
Sansom Park (SP)
North county unincorporated (NO)

Southern Tarrant County:

Benbrook (BE)
Crowley (CR)
Dalworthington Gardens (DG)
Edgecliff Village (ED)
Everman (EV)
Forest Hill (FH)
Kennedale (KE)
South county unincorporated (SO)

The headings which appear in bold print at the beginning of each entry are explained as follows:

#	The resource number; this number also indicates the resource's location on one of the accompanying resource location maps.
ADDRESS OR LOCATION	The street address of a resource or, when not available, a brief description of its location; addresses appear in alphabetical and numerical order.
NAME OR TYPE	The historic and/or common name of a resource; when not available, or nonexistent, the building type (i.e., house, commercial building, gas station). (Residences are named for the original owner-resident or subsequent owner-resident(s) of some duration or historical significance; a hyphenated house name is a combination of the original and subsequent owners. Nonresidential resources typically are named for the original occupant or use, or for significant subsequent occupant(s) or use(s); when a resource has become associated with the latter, both the historic and common names are given, separated by a slash.)
DATE	Single or hyphenated dates refer to initial construction; additional dates refer to subsequent modifications which significantly altered a structure's appearance. (When exact dates of construction or modification were not obtained from cornerstones, building permits, blueprints, etc., then circa (c.) dates were obtained by noting the first appearance of a property in city directories and back-dating one year. This method provides reasonably accurate dates of construction and has been applied consistently. For rural properties which were not listed in city directories, dates of construction as given on county tax cards were relied on more heavily.)

Short narratives following each entry include summary statements of a resource's appearance, history and significance. (Resources on the list have not been altered significantly unless noted otherwise.) Symbol(s) appearing after an address entry

NR Appears to be eligible for the National Register and also may be eligible for designation as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark

NR* Potentially eligible for the National Register following restoration and/or documentation, or the attainment of 50 years of age

refer to a resource's landmark status, evaluated level of significance, or contributory role in an established or recommended historic district, thematic group or conservation district. These symbols are explained below.

GE(NR) Contributor to the proposed Grain Elevators National Register Thematic Group



Wise County

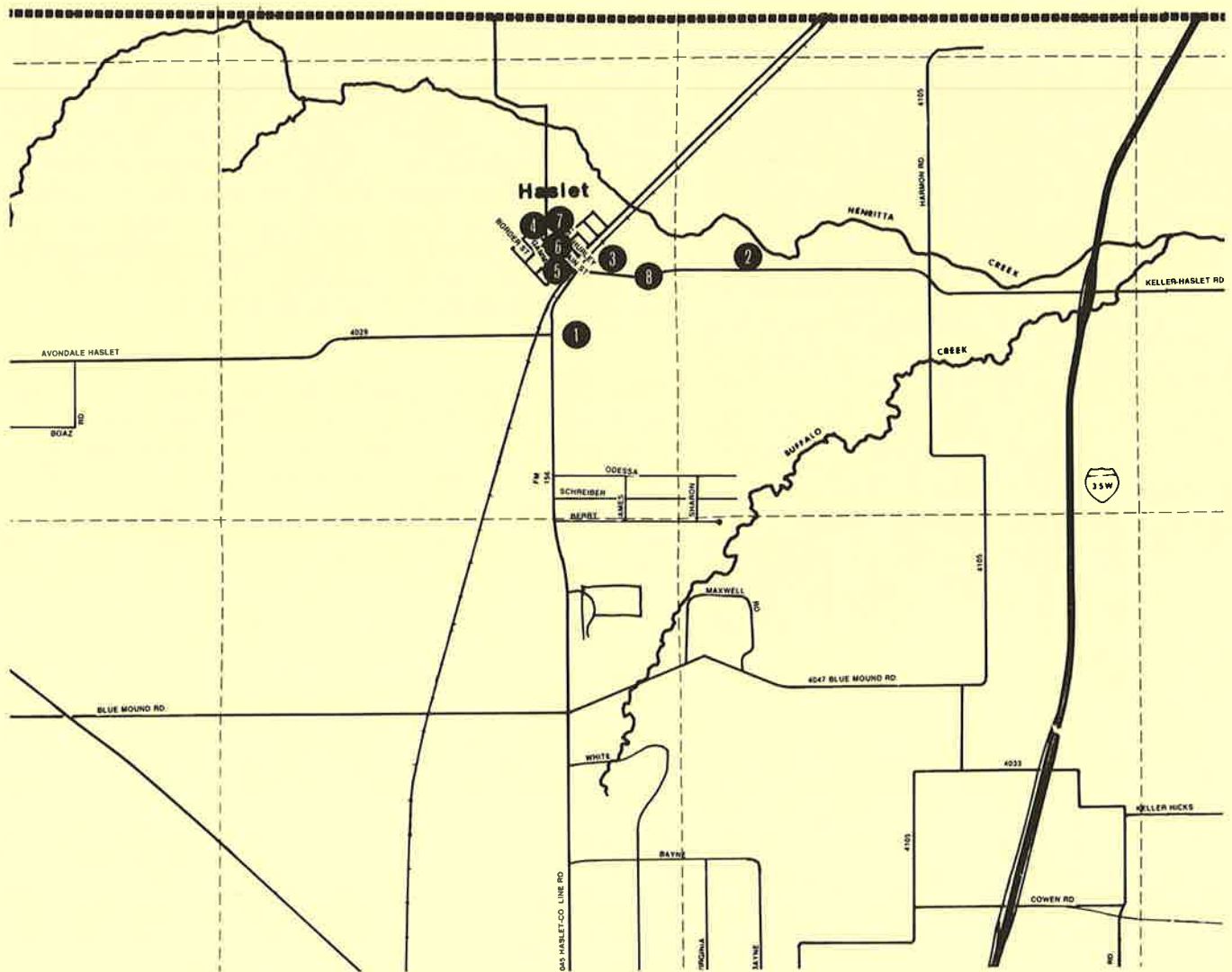
HASLET

ADJACENT
NORTH COUNTY
UNINCORPORATED
AREAS

SAGINAW

SANSOM PARK
VILLAGE

**NORTH COUNTY
(West Portion)**



HASLET



1



HASLET (HA) BUILDINGS

1

403 F.M. 156, Haslet Elementary School, 1935; 1935-36. Located on a hill to the southeast of Haslet, a school existed on this site perhaps as early as 1886. A combination gym and auditorium building was constructed in 1935; it is a high one-story, gable roofed structure with a brick parapeted facade. An extension on the north, a porch, and a one-story school on the south are later additions. In 1935-36, the Works Progress Administration constructed a sandstone retaining wall with central concrete stairway leading up from the highway.

2



2

Keller-Haslet Road, (north side, 0.6 miles west of Harmon Road), Perry-Staley Barn, c. 1934. Set on a concrete foundation, this wood frame barn is clad in narrow-milled wood siding and has a rectangular plan; a small addition is to the west. The large barn has a gambrel roof with two gabled vents on the ridge and central door and a loft opening on the south elevation. Local residents recall that the Mary Burgess Perry inherited the property in the 1930s and is thought to have had the barn and a house built. After 1934, the farm was purchased by Joe H. Staley of Wichita Falls, grandson of a prominent oilman, Joseph A. Staley. At the time it was surveyed, the condition of the structure was poor. The structure has been demolished since the field survey, but is retained in this report for purposes of documentation.

3



3

105 Keller-Haslet Road [NR*], Little Elm Gin Company/W.H. Ritchey Gin Company, c. 1928. Located in the heart of a cotton growing area near the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad line, this industrial structure evidently is on the site of an earlier, steam-propelled cotton gin thought to have been operated beginning about 1890 by Warfield Burgess. The existing gin was constructed about 1928 as an electric gin with office; a scales and seed house were located on the site as well. Of wood frame construction set on a concrete foundation, the gin is clad completely in corrugated metal siding. The structure is composed as high, gabled central section with ventilated roof; a gabled drive-through section is located on the west and a lower gabled room on the east. The shed-roofed office clad in wood siding is located on the south side. The gin evidently was operated as the Little Elm Gin Company by W.H. Ritchey, president, from 1937 until 1951. Ritchey bought the facility from the company in 1951 and, according to Mrs. H.W. Godbey who then managed the facility, sold it to W.H. Neely in 1955. The facility appears to have been abandoned for some time. Pending additional documentation on the role of this gin in the cotton

industry of Tarrant County and determination of the structure's integrity, the gin may qualify for the National Register.

4

300 Block, Keller-Haslet Road, at west end of Main Street, Lon Day House, c. 1910. This wood frame dwelling, facing east at the end of Main Street, is a bungalow form clad in narrow-milled wood siding. The gabled, one and one-half story house has a central entry flanked by bands of three double-hung windows with multiple lights in the upper sash. A full, hipped porch extends across the front, supported by boxed and paneled posts; a delicate, jigsawed wood cresting further highlights the roof ridge. Local residents recall that the house was the Lon Day family residence for many years, although historical documentation is inconclusive. Further research should be undertaken to clarify the history of this prominent structure.



4

5

101 Main Street, Haslet State Bank, c. 1920; 1954. Haslet State Bank was organized following World War I, largely by the efforts of Dr. J.H. Gammill, a country doctor. Gammill bought most of the buildings in the town of Haslet out of receivership in 1913, thereafter becoming a leading citizen. In 1928, bank president Gammill and the other directors voted to disband the institution, fearing a depression. The high, one-story structure is located at a prominent corner site. Clad in textured red brick, the bank features cast stone quoined window and door surrounds and parapet coping. The arched corner entrance is highlighted by a rusticated keystone, a stepped parapet with consoles, and a cast stone panel inscribed, "Haslet State Bank." After 1928, the structure evidently was used as a Church of Christ. In 1954, the town of Haslet acquired the building, remodeling and enlarging it to the south for use as a fire hall; a further addition to the west was constructed in 1965. The original windows have been replaced with inappropriate smoked glass.



5

6

200 Main Street, House/"Switchboard House," c. 1900. This classic vernacular house, clad in channel rustic siding, is a T-plan set sideways to the road. The one-story residence has a gable roof; gable ends are clad in decorative shingling. A shed-roofed entry porch is supported by turned posts and spindle and jigsawed brackets. The residence is locally remembered as the "switchboard house," because it housed the switchboard for the Haslet telephone exchange and served as rental quarters for the young women operators for many years. The house was purchased by Dr. J.H. Gammill out of receivership in 1913 and remained in his possession until 1957.



6



7



7

218 Main Street, Haslet Baptist Church/First Baptist Church of Haslet, 1923. Opening day was celebrated March 25, 1923, by the Haslet Baptist congregation. This wood frame church has a simple, rectangular plan with a projecting, gabled entry portico. Clad in narrow gauge wood siding, the bungalow style structure features latticework in the gable ends and exposed rafters. The porch has been enclosed, and the steeple is a later addition.

OBJECTS AND PLACES

8



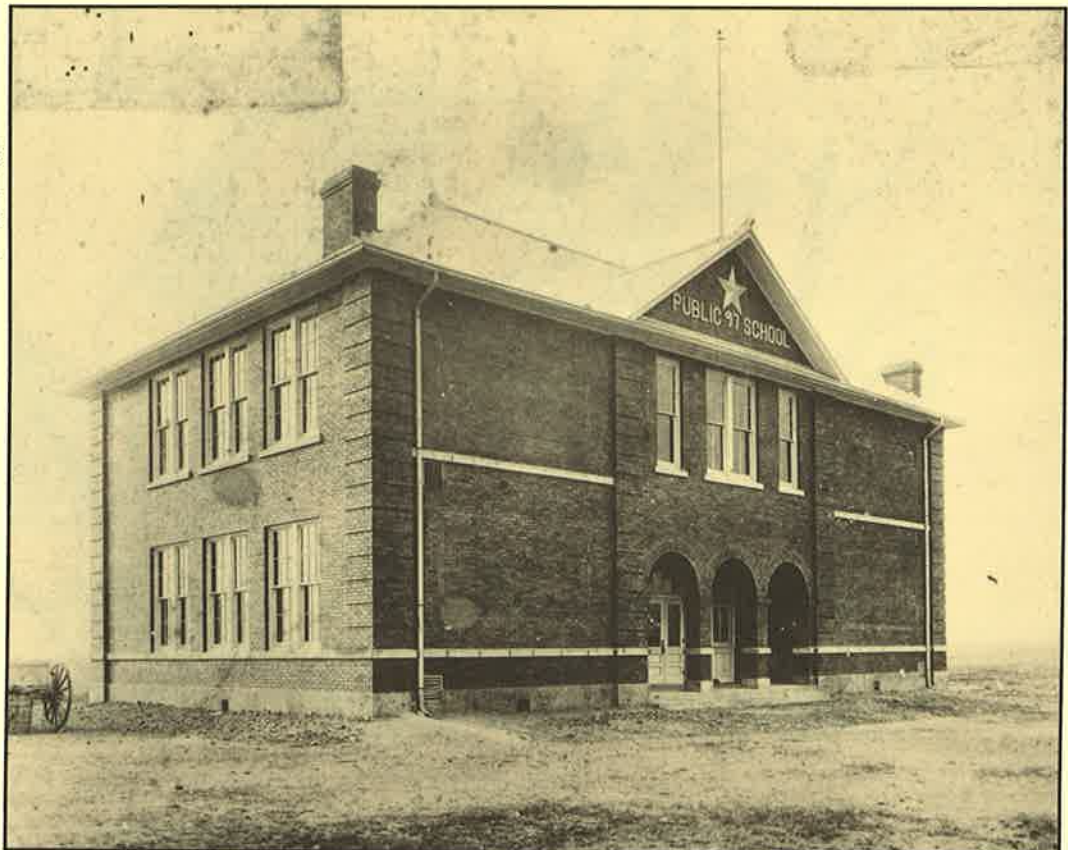
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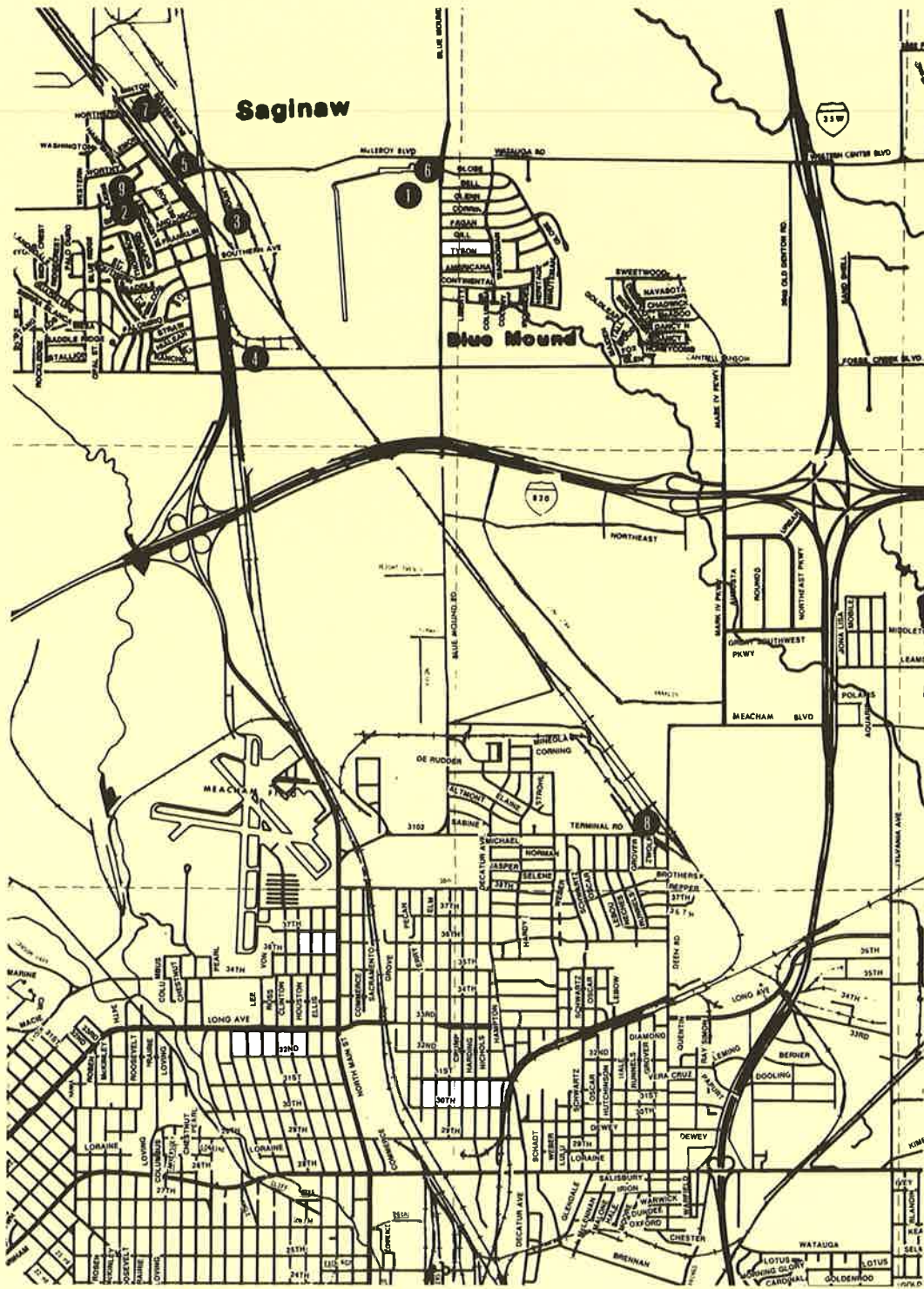
Keller-Haslet Road (0.2 miles east of FM 156, crossing Henrietta Creek), Henrietta Creek Bridge, 1939. Plans at the Tarrant County Department of Public Works show that this two-lane highway bridge was constructed in 1939 to replace an earlier bridge. The steel pony truss span, supported by concrete piers, was a Works Progress Administration project under the direction of County Engineer Henry Cook.



This photograph of Haslet Baptist Church (HA-7) was probably taken around the time the new structure was completed, perhaps on March 25, 1923 – the day the congregation first held services in their new church home. Courtesy Joyce Sparks.

Haslet School, also known as Public School 97, was constructed in 1914. It stood on the site of the existing Haslet Elementary School (HA-1). Courtesy Joyce Sparks.





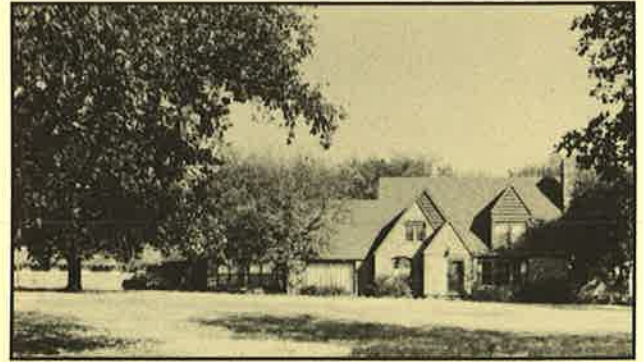
SAGINAW

SAGINAW (SA) BUILDINGS

1

220 Blue Mound Road, John Kennedy House and Stable, c. 1933. John Kennedy, a native of Scotland, immigrated to this country in 1906 to work for a Chicago livestock commission company, and moved to Fort Worth in 1915. Five years later, he established Globe Laboratories, Inc. in North Fort Worth to produce serum to immunize cattle against Black Leg disease. Kennedy purchased several hundred acres at the crossing of Blue Mound Road and Watauga Road in 1933; evidently construction of his house began shortly thereafter. Globe Aircraft, Inc. (SA-6) was established in 1940 by Kennedy on the same rural tract as his house, directly north of it. Kennedy served as first mayor of Saginaw (1949-54); his house is remembered as the site of early Saginaw city council meetings, as well as the gathering place for notables, including Amon G. Carter, Sr., W.T. Waggoner, jazz band leader Paul Whiteman and Gene Autry.

The Period Revival style house, clad in rough sandstone veneer, is said to have been designed by Kennedy to be reminiscent of Scottish baronial mansions. In composition, the house has a number of intersecting, steeply pitched gables and a prominent chimney on the east. A few windows have been replaced, and a wing has been added to the west of the house. A large stable, also of stone veneer construction, housed Kennedy's prize-winning Hackney ponies. Unfortunately, the Kennedy residence and stables were demolished in February, 1990. Had they remained, the structures would likely have qualified for the National Register for their importance in the theme of Tarrant County's aircraft economy.



1



2

2

100 S. Bluebonnet Street, Saginaw School, 1935-37. This school replaced Saginaw's second elementary school, built in 1914 at this site. Fort Worth architect-engineer Preston Geren, Sr. designed the building, which was constructed by the Works Progress Administration. The one-story, irregular T-plan school has wings with projecting, gabled end bays. Double-door porticos with quoined surrounds are located at the east inside corner and at each end of the wings; quatrefoil windows also flank the end wing doors. Modern alterations include the closing of the quatrefoil windows, replacement of original window sash with aluminum frame windows, and the construction of newer school buildings to the south. The corner site retains its historic fencing of battered concrete piers joined by pipe rails; the school bell, retained from the 1914 school, was restored in 1978-79.



3



4



4



3

425 S. Fairmont Street [NR*/GE(NR)], Heard Elevator Co./Uhlmann Elevator Co. 1954; 1976; 1982. Initially constructed with a five million bushel capacity, this elevator has been enlarged several times to provide storage for fifteen million bushels. Built for Heard Elevator Co., the property was leased to Uhlmann Elevator Co., based in Kansas City, Missouri. The reinforced concrete structure was purchased by Union Equity Cooperative Exchange in 1965. Upon the attainment of fifty years of age and further documentation, the structure may qualify for the National Register for its importance in the role of Fort Worth as a terminal grain market of the Southwest.

4

401 E. Industrial Avenue [NR*/GE(NR)], Burrus Mill and Elevator Company, 1936; 1941; 1948; 1972; 1981. Burrus Mill and Elevator Company, founded in 1876 in Collin County, Texas, operated a mill at 66 Jennings Avenue in Fort Worth beginning in 1904. Under the direction of third-generation family member Jack Burrus of Dallas, president of the Tex-O-Kan Flour Mills Company (the parent organization of Burrus Mill), construction began in late 1934 for a new, larger mill north of Fort Worth city limits. The \$490,000 plant was dedicated February 15, 1936, and at the time was the largest mill and elevator in Texas. The site contained a flour mill capable of a daily production of 4,000 barrels of flour, elevators with 500,000 bushel storage capacity, a powerhouse, employee garage and clubrooms, and a general office building. The office building contained a radio studio and auditorium, used for broadcasting the popular singing program of the Light Crust Doughboys, promoted by first plant manager, W. Lee "Pappy" O'Daniel. O'Daniel became Governor of the state of Texas in 1939, and was a U.S. Senator from 1941 to 1949. Western singer Bob Wills got his start with the Light Crust Doughboys during the early 1930s as well.

The facility was enlarged in 1941 and 1948 by Burrus Mills. The plant was acquired in 1972 by Cargill, Inc., and additional expansion was undertaken in 1972 and 1981, bringing storage capacity to six million bushels, and making the plant the second largest flour mill in the nation.

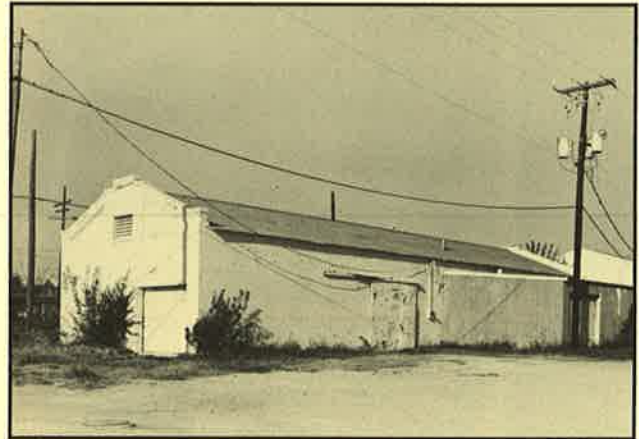
At present, the complex contains two sets of elevators to the west of the seven-story flour mill, both of reinforced concrete construction. A shipping warehouse, or finished products building, is located to the east of the mill. Two flat storage warehouses, of more recent construction, are on the north of the parcel. The two-story office building, of rectangular plan, is located in front (south) of the flour mill. Of reinforced concrete construction clad in stucco,

the flat-roofed office features Art Deco style cast medallions on window spandrels. New windows and a concrete block portico have been added to the office block. In general, construction since 1936 has been in a sympathetic industrial style, and the complex appears remarkably intact; it appears eligible for the National Register when the complex as a whole has reached fifty years of age.

5

200 E. McLeroy Boulevard, Industrial Structure, c. 1930.

Located on the east side of the Fort Worth & Denver City railroad tracks, this one-story brick building has parapeted gable ends with simple brick corbeling. A metal shed has been added to the east side. Historical research is inconclusive, although the structure may have been erected by the railroad.



5

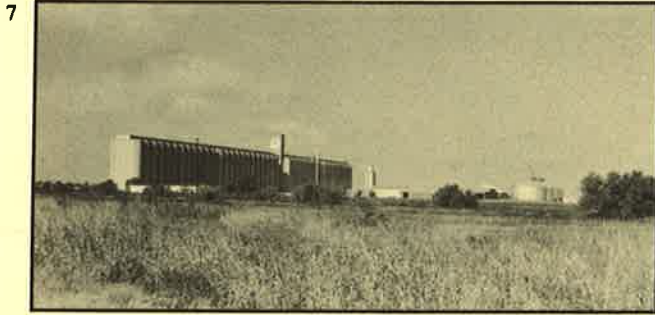
6

1300 E. McLeroy Boulevard [NR*], Globe Aircraft Corporation Plant, 1942.

Globe Aircraft, Inc., was established in 1940 by John Kennedy (SA-1), a livestock commission dealer and later mayor of Saginaw. Construction of the buildings began April 8, 1942. The company produced the innovative Globe Swift, an all aluminum, two-seater airplane with low wing design and retractable landing gear. In 1943, Globe received large government contracts to produce the AT-10 and AT-11 army trainers, and also undertook subcontract work for Consolidated Vultee (now General Dynamics). At the height of production, over two thousand people were employed at the plant. Kennedy lost ownership of the plant in 1947 as a result of a stock scare. Beginning in 1950, Bell Helicopter, Inc. used the structure for manufacture and storage of helicopter parts. Bell used the facility for over 35 years, but it is now vacant. The main aircraft factory is a concrete block structure of rectangular plan, 44 by 290 feet. Large, rectangular steel-sash windows light the interior; flat topped parapet walls rise above each end. Small, gabled hangars are grouped to the south of the plant. The structure, and its 90-foot span bow-string wooden truss system, were designed by Fort Worth architect and engineer Wyatt C. Hedrick. Wooden trusses (the 90-foot trusses were joined end-to-end, supported by a timber column, to create a span of 180 feet) were used in place of metal ones because metal was needed for the war effort. A flagpole monument at the old plant entrance on Blue Mound Road, a gift to company president John Kennedy by the employees in 1942, commemorates the founding of the plant. Several outbuildings, including two guard houses, from the World War II period also survive. Upon the attainment of fifty years of age, the Globe Aircraft facility may qualify for the National Register for its importance in the theme of Tarrant County's aircraft economy.



6

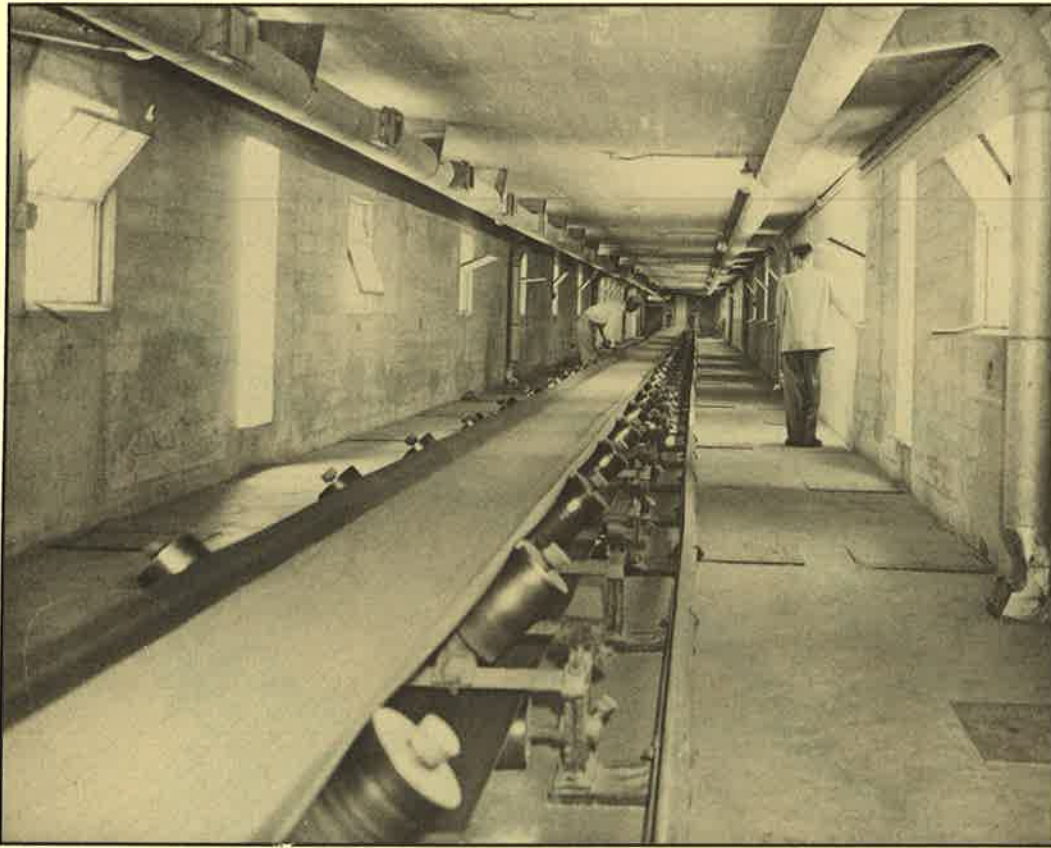


7
624 Minton Road (at Burlington Road) [NR*/GE(NR)], Garvey Elevators, Inc., 1956. Borton's, Inc., of Hutchinson, Kansas, constructed this huge grain elevator in 1956 for Garvey Elevator Company, founded in Colby, Kansas in 1922. A landmark in Saginaw, the elevator has a storage capacity of almost 22 million bushels, and is thought to be the largest in the United States under one headhouse. The reinforced concrete structure has 100 tanks (five tanks deep by twenty tanks long) to the north of the central headhouse and 120 tanks (five tanks deep by twenty-four tanks long) to the south. Each tank is approximately 165 feet tall. The facility is a major storage point for grain from North Texas and Oklahoma on its way to shipping ports on the Gulf. Union Equity Cooperative Exchange acquired the site in 1985. Upon the attainment of fifty years of age and further documentation, the structure may qualify for the National Register for its importance in the role of Fort Worth as the terminal grain market of the Southwest.

8
2101 Terminal Road [NR*/GE(NR)], Lathrop Grain Co., 1949. This reinforced concrete elevator complex consists of a central headhouse flanked by fifty-four cylindrical tanks (three tanks deep by fourteen tanks long) on the north and forty-two tanks (three tanks deep by eighteen tanks long) on the south, containing four million bushels. The site was owned by Lathrop Grain Co. and later Interstate Grain Corporation; the elevators were purchased by Continental Grain Co. in 1973. Upon the attainment of fifty years of age and further documentation, the structure may qualify for the National Register for its importance in the role of Fort Worth as the terminal grain market of the Southwest.

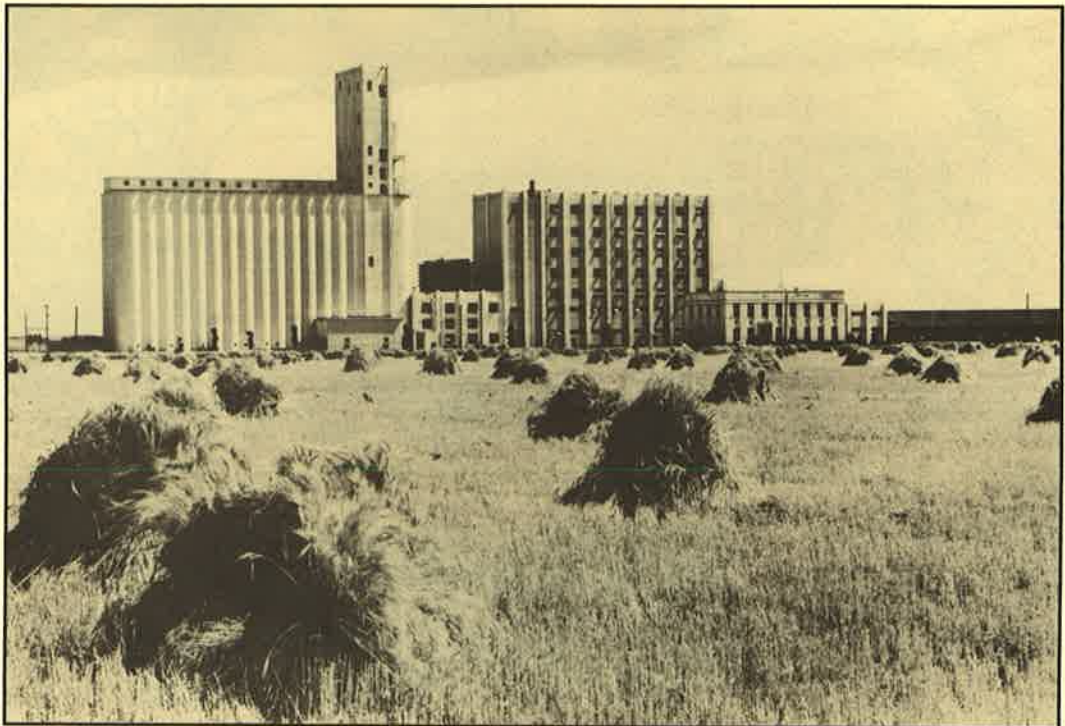
OBJECTS AND PLACES

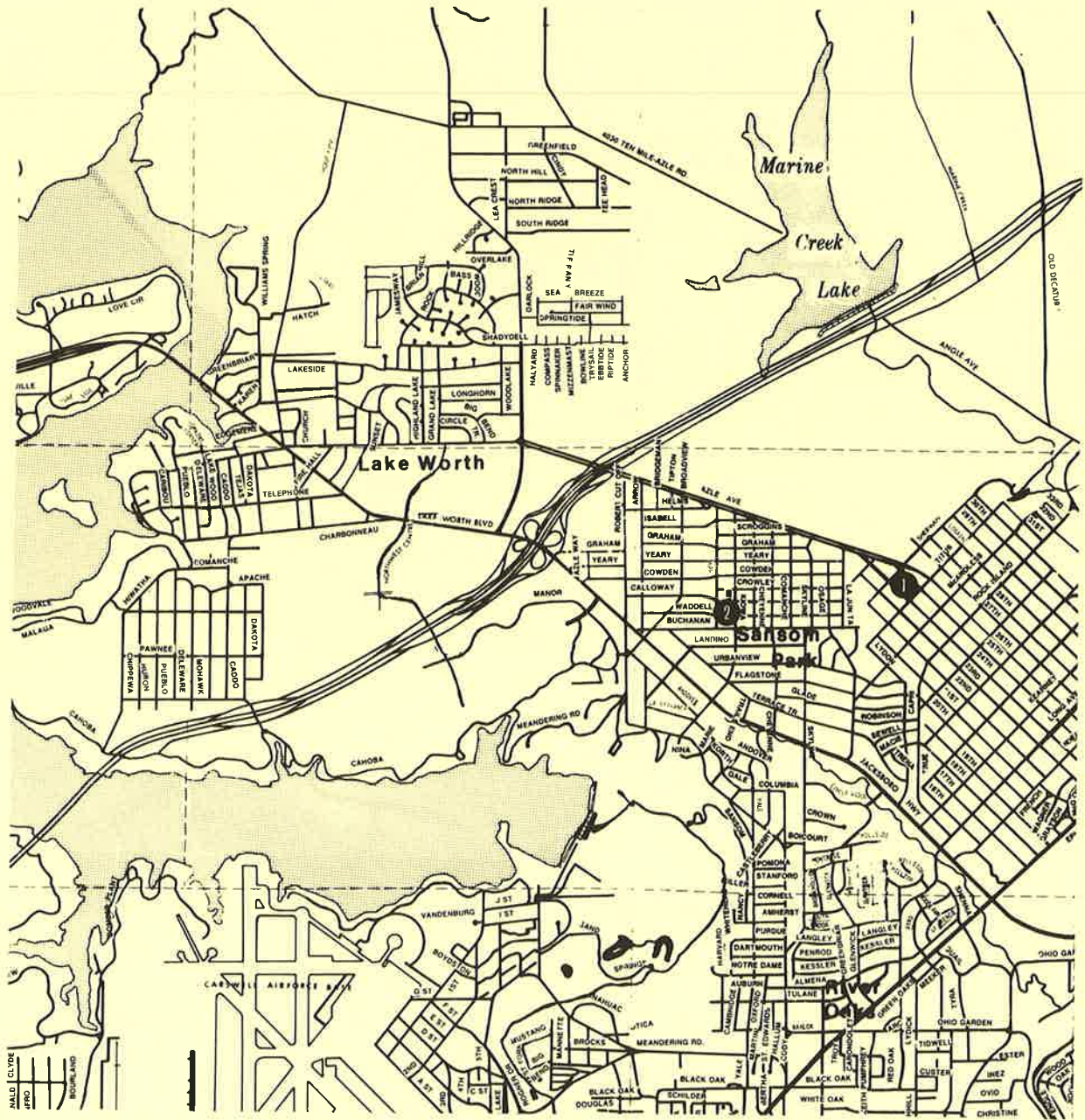
9
100-200 Blocks W. McLeroy Boulevard, Saginaw Cemetery, c. 1899-present. This one-acre cemetery was purchased by the Trustees of the Saginaw Cemetery Association in 1899, and the group still maintains the burial ground. The earliest grave, that of three year old John David Bowman, also dates to 1899. The grounds are surrounded by an ornamental iron fence.



Located atop the Burrus Mill and Elevator Company's (SA-4) elevator complex, the "Texas Floor" houses a conveyor belt that moves grain to the storage silos. Photographer James F. Laughead made this view of company operations during the early 1940s. Courtesy Cargill, Inc.

Shocks of wheat, raw material ready to be processed by the Burrus Mill and Elevator Co. (SA-4), dot the acreage just south of the recently-completed mill complex. This photograph, made in 1938, shows the facility before the elevators were expanded in 1941. Courtesy Cargill, Inc.





SANSOM PARK VILLAGE

**SANSOM PARK VILLAGE (SP)
BUILDINGS**

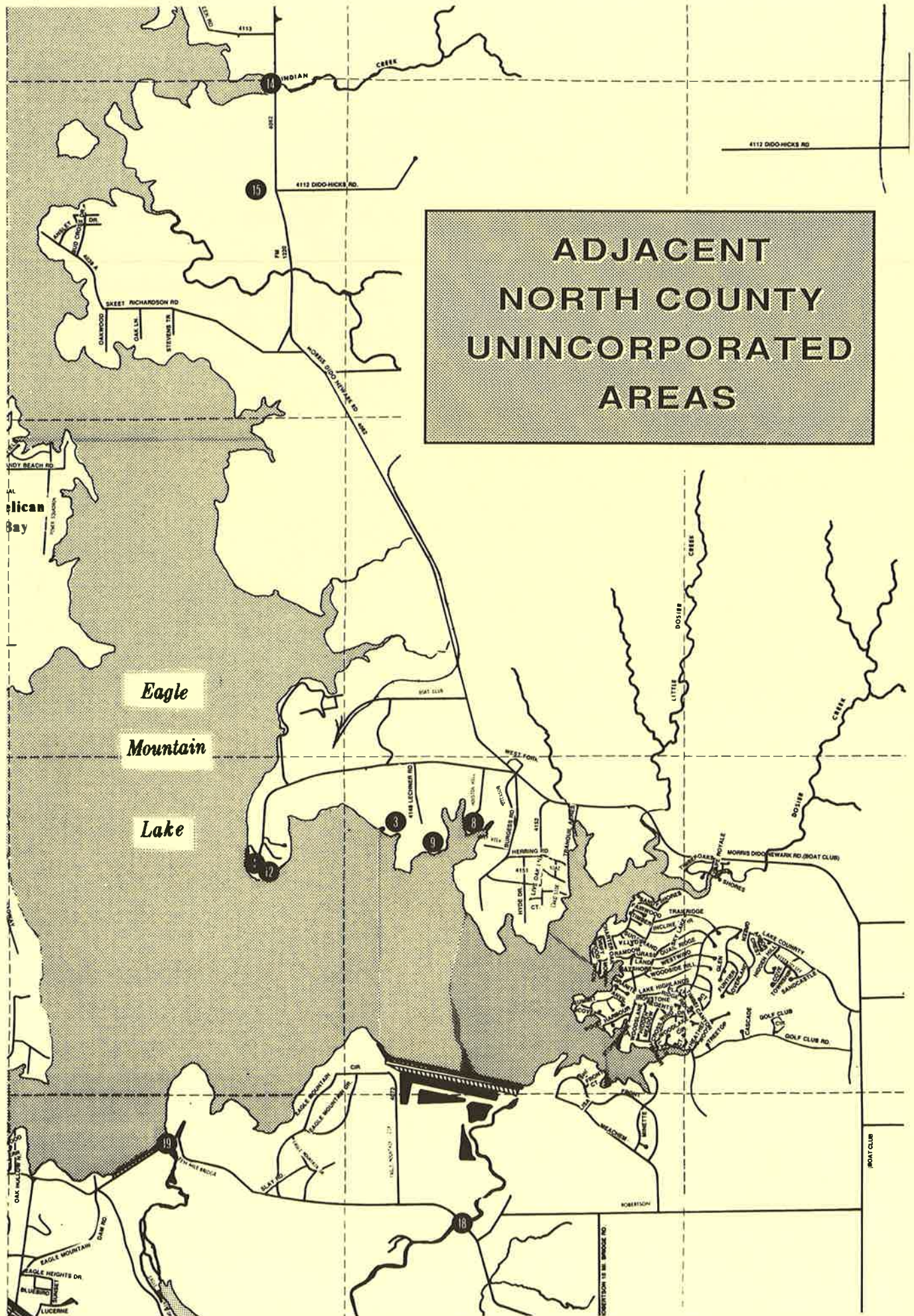
1
3417 N.W. 26th Street, House, c. 1935. The distinctive feature of this simple, one-story bungalow cottage is its rubblestone cladding. The house has a hip roof with a gabled portico and a gabled porte-cochere, both supported by battered rubblestone columns. It is one of a number of similar rock veneer houses on this block, constructed by an unknown builder.

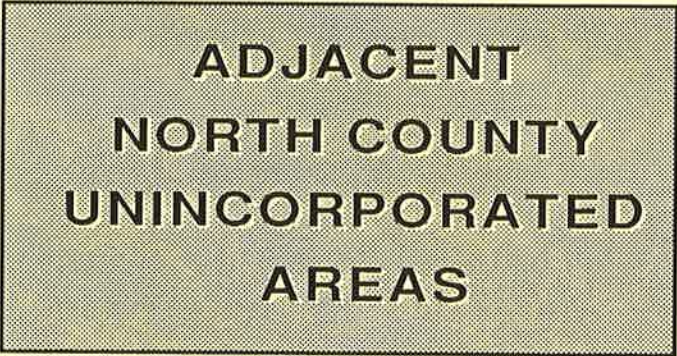


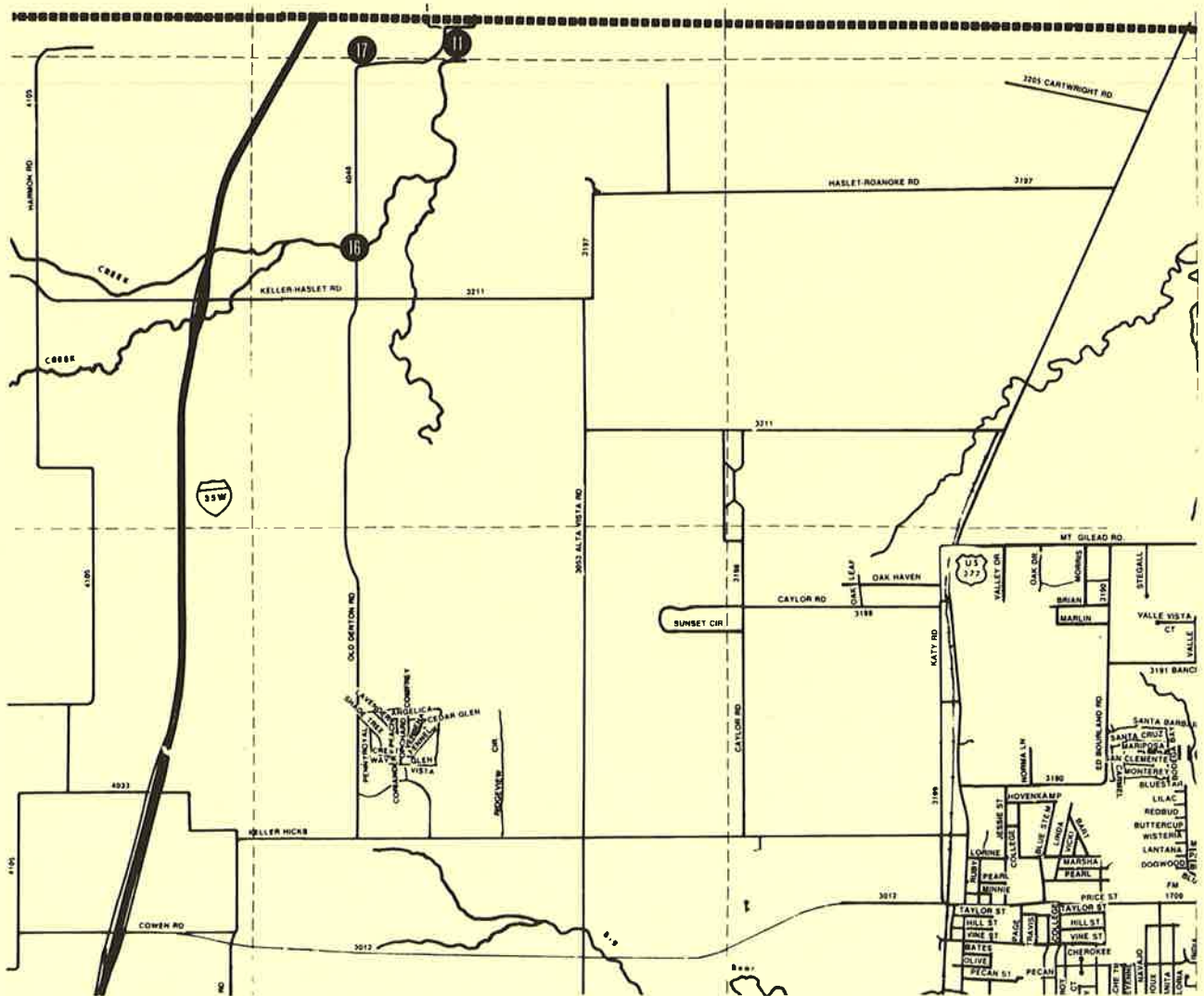
2
5608 Waddell Street, George T. Crowley House, c. 1936; c. 1960. This Colonial Revival style house, clad in weatherboard, has a symmetrical front elevation featuring a central, four-sided bay with parasol roof flanked by gabled bays. Each end bay contains a pair of windows below a fanlight; eave returns and round, louvered attic vents enhance the Colonial design. A carport has been constructed to the east side of the house. Tax records suggest that this house was substantially remodeled from an earlier, existing house. George T. Crowley, a rancher who represented West Texas ranchers at the Stockyards, owned Crowley Commission Company, a livestock commission firm, during the mid-1930s. The house is thought to originally have been part of Crowley's forty-acre farm, on acreage subsequently subdivided to make the town of Sansom Park.



ADJACENT NORTH COUNTY UNINCORPORATED AREAS







**ADJACENT
NORTH COUNTY
UNINCORPORATED
AREAS**

NORTH TARRANT COUNTY UNINCORPORATED AREAS (NO) BUILDINGS

1

Route 1, Box 77, Avondale Haslet Road, C.P. Shirley House, c. 1918. The family of J.C. Shirley moved to the small railroad community of Avondale in 1895; a son, C.P. Shirley, acquired a thirty-four acre parcel here in 1910. His one-story, bungalow style house was constructed about 1918, and is reported to have an enclosed dog trot plan. Clad in narrow-milled wood siding, the wood frame house has a full front porch supported by tapered, boxed posts below a central, shed-roofed dormer. The small house faces west, overlooking the Fort Worth & Denver City railroad line, built in 1882.



1

2

Route 1, Box 79, Avondale Haslet Road, John B. Singleton House, c. 1910. This one and one-half story house has a classic vernacular composition, with a central, hipped box with forward projecting gabled bay flanked by a generous porch supported by Tuscan columns. Clad in narrow-milled wood siding, the wood frame house is largely intact, although a few windows have been replaced with aluminum frame windows. John B. Singleton purchased the property in 1916, and was regarded as one of the best farmers in the area. Ten Singleton children were raised in the house, which has been retained by a family member.



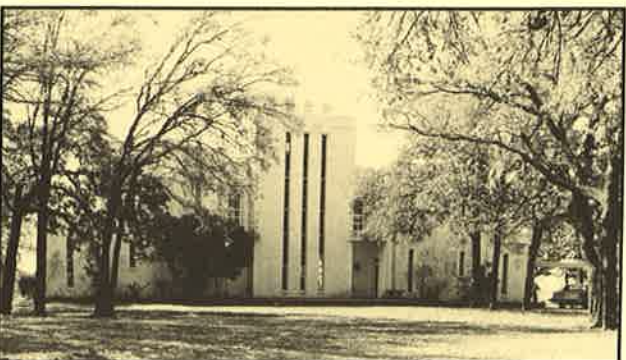
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3

Route 9, Box 205 Boat Club Road [NR], Marshall H. Kennady House, c. 1935. An unusual and significant example of the Moderne style in residential design, the architectural team of Patterson & Teague was responsible for the Kennady House. A.C. Luther was the contractor. Located on the east shore of Eagle Mountain Lake, the two-story house is constructed of concrete with stucco cladding, painted white. The dwelling has generally a symmetrical H-plan, in composition a series of stepped cubist blocks. The northeast (front) elevation is distinguished by a monolithic, central stairwell bay with three vertically continuous windows; entries and porthole windows are located on either side of the tower. The lakeside (rear) elevation has one- and two-story boxy end bays projecting onto a terrace. The flat roof and all terraces and balconies have railings.

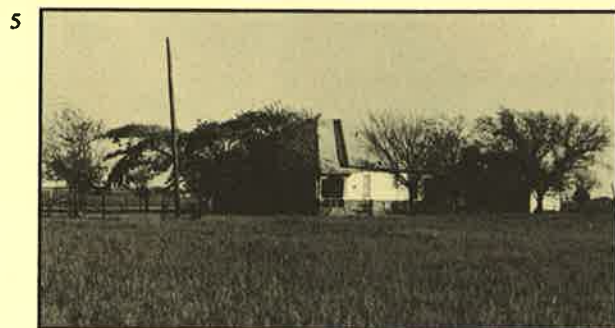


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3

City directory listings show that this lakeside house was the primary residence of Helen L. and Marshall H. Kennady, beginning in 1936. Mr. Kennady was a partner in the insurance firm of Harrison, Kennady & Co., later called Kennady & Meyerson; he was also a prominent Republican party member, holding the position of Tar-



rant County Republican Chairman in 1943. The house remained in the Kennady family until 1972. In good condition, the structure is currently undergoing restoration by the present owners. The house is eligible for the National Register for its significant architectural design.

4

Boat Club Road (end of road, at Eagle Mountain Lake), Fort Worth Boat Club, c. 1935; c. 1946; 1948; 1952; 1971. Fort Worth Boat Club was organized by thirty members in 1931 with a clubhouse on Lake Worth. By 1934, membership had increased and the club had found a new site on Eagle Mountain Lake. Construction of the clubhouse was almost complete by the end of 1934. Contractor J.A. Gibbon is recorded as responsible for erection of the structure; the architect is unknown. Unspecified additions were made in 1946 by architect Joseph R. Pelich; the main clubhouse underwent substantial enlargement again in 1952 and remodeling in 1971. The one-story clubhouse, of hollow-tile construction, is in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with red tile roofs. A concrete seawall with the Club's distinctive Longhorn emblem was constructed in 1948 to prevent erosion of the shoreline.

5

Route 14, Box 88, Haltom Bailey Boswell Road [NR*], Boswell House/"Wayside Farm," c. 1909. W.E. "Ed" Boswell began his family-owned dairy in 1902; Boswell Dairies was organized formally in 1924. Mr. Boswell, his wife Margie Huffmaster Boswell, a noted poet, and their sons W.E. Jr., Vivian W. and Lorin A., all employed in the business, resided here from 1902 until about 1924, when they moved to Fort Worth. This tract, originally 179 acres, continued to be used for dairy operations, and has remained in the Boswell family. The one-story, wood frame residence has a generally rectangular plan under a complex hip roof. Clad in narrow-milled wood siding above a shingled base, the front entry porch is supported by paired Tuscan columns with heavy brackets. The house, which replaced an earlier residence that burned, appears intact, and retains its traditional paint scheme of white exterior walls above a green painted, shingled base. Pending assessment of the integrity and completeness of the dairy farm complex, the farm may qualify for the National Register.

6

Hicks Field Road (south of Hicks Road)[NR*], Hicks Field Hangars, 1940-41. This flying field was one of three established in the Fort Worth area in 1917 under a joint agreement between the Canadian Royal Flying Corps and the United States Signal Corps, Aviation Section. Each of the camps was used for summer training for Canadian and American World War I fliers. Situated on the substantial acreage purchased from Charles E. and Mary R. Hicks and near the Fort Worth & Denver City railroad, the camp was originally called Taliaferro Field, and renamed Hicks Field when the United States entered the war. Fort Worth civic leader and historian B.B. Pad-dock reported that the 688-acre flying field was considered one of the best in the country, and that an aerial gunnery range for target training, the only one of its kind in the Midwest, was located on an adjacent 11,000-acre tract. After the war, the fields were sold at auction in 1921.

The field was re-established as a primary training school for the Army Air Force on July 22, 1940. Old corrugated iron buildings, remaining from World War I, were rehabilitated; it is unclear whether any of these early structures remain. Records show that three steel-frame hangars, measuring 186 by 100 feet, were constructed between 1940 and 1941.

At present, the complex consists of an assortment of utilitarian structures clad in corrugated steel siding. Each of the three airplane hangars are constructed with a central, gabled section between a pair of long sections with low, crescent-arched roofs, joined on their long sides; long, shed-roofed additions have been constructed on the west elevations. The field was deactivated July 20, 1944. Since 1967, the site has been used by the Pettibone Corporation for the manufacture and storage of machinery; the structures are vacant at present. Additional research is required to determine the dates of all of the structures. Pending the attainment of fifty years of age, further documentation and determination of the integrity of the site, Hicks Field may qualify for the National Register on the basis of its role as an aviation training site during both world wars.



6



7



7

Highway 81/287 (east side, 1.0 miles north of Hicks Road), John W. Burgess House, c. 1895. This prominent, wood frame house, situated on a rise near Blue Mound, has a rectangular plan under a gable roof with twin hipped dormers. A full, shed-roofed front porch is supported by Tuscan columns, and a porte-cochere supported by brick piers is located on the south side. The house was the John W. Burgess family residence. Colonel Burgess (1836-1901), a native of Kentucky and Civil War veteran, came to the Fort Worth area about 1885. Colonel Burgess is remembered as one of the first Texan ranchers to upgrade his livestock with imported shorthorn cattle, and was one of the founders of the National Feeders' and Breeders' Show; he also was one of the largest wheat farmers in the area, having over 2,000 acres in Tarrant County devoted to that crop. According to family sources, Burgess lived in the house, which was probably constructed about 1895. His son, Warfield W. Burgess, a successful farmer, owned the property from 1914 to 1948. In newly landscaped surroundings, the house is in good condition, although a number of alterations have been made. The house is now clad in composition siding and has a number of new windows as well as a new carport at the rear.

8



8

Route 9, Box 221B Houston Hill Road, Houston Hill House, 1939; c. 1955. On the east shore of Eagle Mountain Lake, this wood framed, two-story house is clad in shingles and sits atop a high stone foundation with an adjoining stone terrace. The architect is remembered by family members as "Armstrong," presumably Charles E. Armstrong, active in Fort Worth in the later 1930s through the 1950s. The house was constructed for Houston and Emma E. Hill. Hill was an oilman, president of Hill & Hill, dealers in oil lands and leases, and secretary-treasurer of Export Petroleum Corporation. The house has remained in the family; an addition is evident on the north side of the house.

9



9

215 Lechner Road, W.W. Lechner House, c. 1938. W.W. Lechner, an oilman from Dallas, had this two-story house constructed on a sloping site on the east shore of Eagle Mountain Lake about 1938. Of irregular plan, the house exhibits a full-length porch wing, supported by sandstone piers, facing the lake; the openings have been glazed. A transverse, gabled wing is clad in wood siding. A stone-veneered boathouse is located at the shoreline.

10

Route 9, Box 90, Old Decatur Road, Lewis House c. 1933. Set well back from the road, this house has a sandstone veneer with highlights of petrified wood and a number of dressed limestone quoins; the stone veneer may have been added to an older house. The two-story, almost square plan dwelling has a hip roof and a raised pyramidal peak. A two-story galleried porch on the east and a single story porch on the south may be of new construction. Quarles D. Lewis, a well drilling contractor, owned the property from 1932 until 1972, but apparently did not use the house as his main residence; other Lewis family members are remembered to have lived in the house.



10

11

14290 Old Denton Road, House, c. 1910. Located just south of the Denton County line, this one and one-half story house is of generally rectangular plan and is clad in narrow-milled wood siding. The dwelling has hipped dormers and a hip roof which flares out on the south, east and west elevations to become a deep porch. A gabled wing at the north may be a later addition; the porch posts have been replaced with ornamental ironwork. The twenty-nine acre parcel was owned from 1900 to 1938 by J.W. Underwood, and since 1938 by Earl Jones; little documentation has been found on these owners.

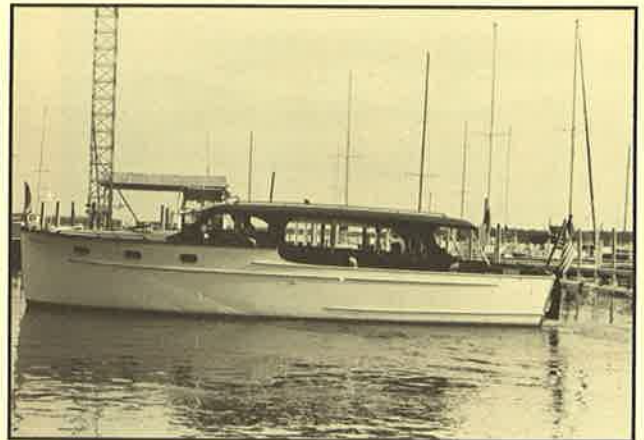


11

OBJECTS AND PLACES

12

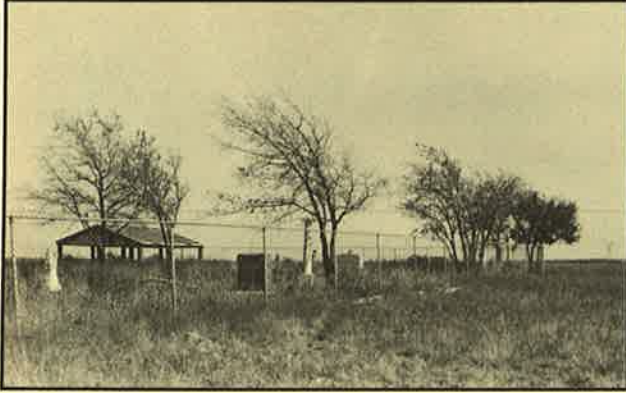
Boat Club Road (berthed at Fort Worth Boat Club) [NR*], "West-Texan" [boat], 1941. Launched May 10, 1941 at Eagle Mountain Lake, the "West-Texan" was a gift to Amon G. Carter, Sr. from twenty-seven of his longtime friends. A plaque inside the boat reads in part, "In admiration and appreciation of a native West Texan — a citizen of Fort Worth — one who has ever been proud of the land of his birth and home town — ever enthusiastic in his praise, whether East of the Trinity or West of the Pacific, this Cruiser, the West-Texan, is presented by his fellow townsmen to Amon Carter for his relaxation and enjoyment." Mr. Boone Blakely, Carter's skipper, recalls that nationally important dignitaries, including Presidents Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Lyndon B. Johnson, were entertained on the boat. The thirty-eight foot sedan cruiser was manufactured by the Chris-Craft Company; custom bird's eye maple paneling is a highlight of the interior. In excellent, largely original condition, the wooden-hulled boat is maintained by the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*. Pending further documentation, the boat appears to be eligible for the National Register on the basis of its associations with a major figure in Fort Worth and Texas history.



12



13



13

Harmon Road (west side, at Keller-Hicks Road, south of Blue Mound Road), Allen Cemetery, c. 1880-present. Covering approximately half an acre, this small, private cemetery is sometimes called the William Valentine Severe Allen Family Cemetery, after the first owner of the surrounding property. The plot contains an unknown number of graves, dating from the 1880s to the present; a variety of gravemarkers is evident, representing members of the Allen, Eastman, Thornton, McMahon, Hollingsworth, and Carrier families. A simple, open-air tabernacle is located on the site. Although the cemetery has been fenced, the site is overgrown.

14



14

Morris Dido Newark Road (crossing Indian Creek), Indian Creek Bridge, c. 1915. This two-lane, reinforced concrete highway bridge features pierced balustrades and paneled piers. Little documentation has been uncovered as yet on the history of the bridge. Tarrant County Department of Public Works presumably constructed the bridge on the farm-to-market route; evidently the viaduct was not replaced when Eagle Mountain Lake Dam was built in 1930-32. The impoundment of water in the dam has caused the water level of the creek to rise almost to the roadway level. The bridge is in poor condition, with much concrete deterioration evident.

15



15

Morris Dido Newark Road (west side, at Dido Hicks Road), Dido Cemetery 1879-present. This four-acre cemetery, located at the intersection of old north county roads, may have been used as a burial ground as early as 1865, although the earliest marked grave is dated 1879. Several plots of land were donated by Dempsey S. and Florence Holt and Dr. Isaac L. Van Zandt in 1887 and 1894, respectively, for use as a cemetery. A number of members of pioneer families are buried here; there are approximately 1000 graves in the well-maintained grounds. The cemetery was dedicated with an Official Texas Historical Marker in 1977.

16



16

Old Denton Road (crossing Henrietta Creek, 0.3 miles north of Keller-Haslet Road), Henrietta Creek Bridge, 1938-39. This two-lane, reinforced concrete highway bridge was constructed by the Works Progress Administration. The design, similar to many other small bridges and culverts in rural Tarrant County, features concrete post and rail guards in the Moderne style. County Engineer Henry Cook and Bridge Engineer W.L. Kelly were responsible for design of the bridge.

17

Old Denton Road (0.6 miles north of Keller-Haslet Road), Sweet's Chapel Cemetery/Chapel Cemetery, c. 1856. Also called Chapel Cemetery, this single-acre parcel was donated for use as a burial ground by Thomas Andrew Sweet (1830-1895). The grounds contain about 110 marked graves; the earliest marked grave is dated 1856. The site is now owned by Mount Olivet Cemetery Association.



17

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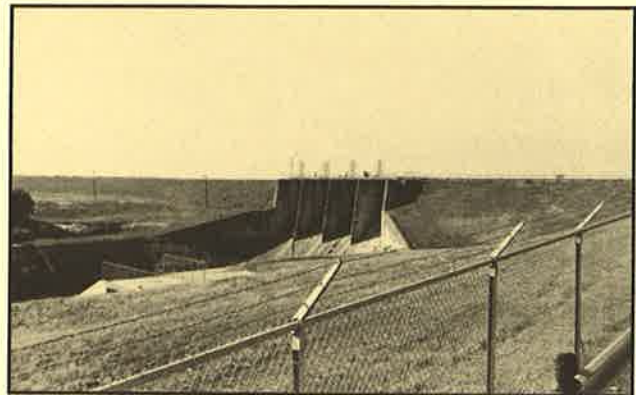
Ten Mile Bridge Road (crossing the West Fork of the Trinity River), Ten Mile Bridge, 1930. Located ten miles from Fort Worth, this reinforced concrete bridge replaced an earlier bridge in October, 1930. Designed by the Tarrant County Highway Department under D.A. Davis, County Engineer, the bridge has concrete piers, span, and post and rail guards. The piers appear to have been rebuilt at a later date. Originally a two-lane bridge, the crossing was made into a one way passage when a new bridge was constructed to the south in 1981.



18

19

Wells Burnett Road (East of Eagle Mountain Dam Road, at south end of Eagle Mountain Lake), Eagle Mountain Lake Dam, 1930-32; 1971. Planned as early as 1925, construction of Eagle Mountain Lake began in January, 1930, and was complete in 1932; water impoundment from the West Fork of the Trinity River began in 1934. The second major water control and storage project in Tarrant County (after Lake Worth, completed in 1914 — see NW-52), the reservoir was built for municipal, industrial and irrigation use and paid for entirely by the City of Fort Worth. The Fort Worth engineering firm of Hawley, Freese & Nichols designed the earthfill dam with a concrete spillway; general contractors for the project were the McKenzie and Uvalde Construction Companies. The estimated cost of the original dam was \$3,637,000. Beneath Wells Burnett Road, the reinforced concrete ogee type spillway has four twenty-five foot wide sluices. A new spillway was added in 1971 to the east of the original structure, designed by Freese, Nichols and Endress, successor to the original engineering firm.



19



20



The following primary resources were added to the North Adjacent Unincorporated Area list subsequent to the final compilation and numbering and, therefore, are out of sequence.

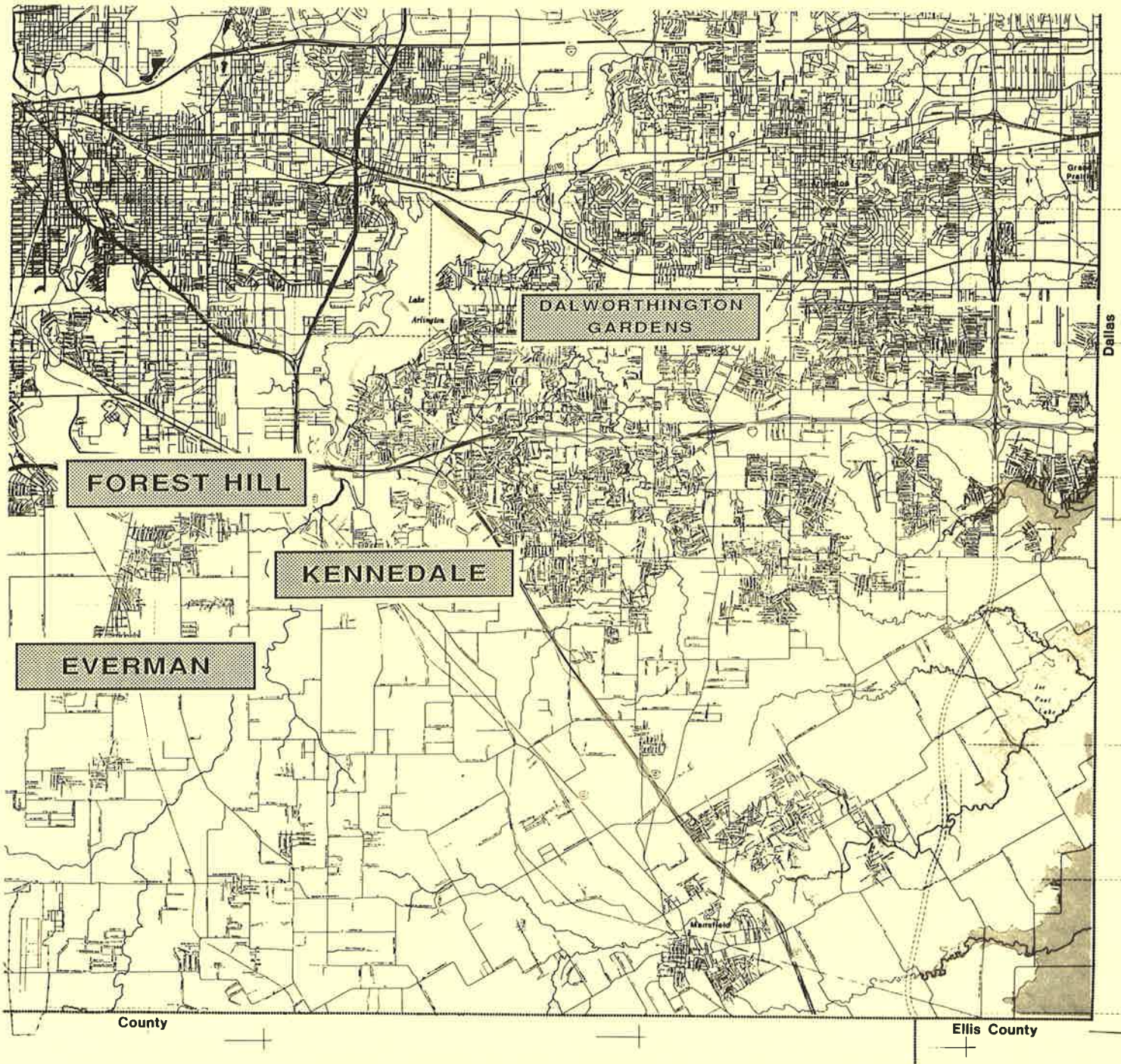
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Boat Club Road, Dozier Cemetery/Harmon Cemetery, 1865-1922. This small cemetery contains about 50 graves, 21 of which have markers with legible inscriptions. Many other graves are marked with rocks. The earliest known burial is that of Abigail Harmon (1806-1865). The current owner has replaced a number of damaged headstones with replicas.

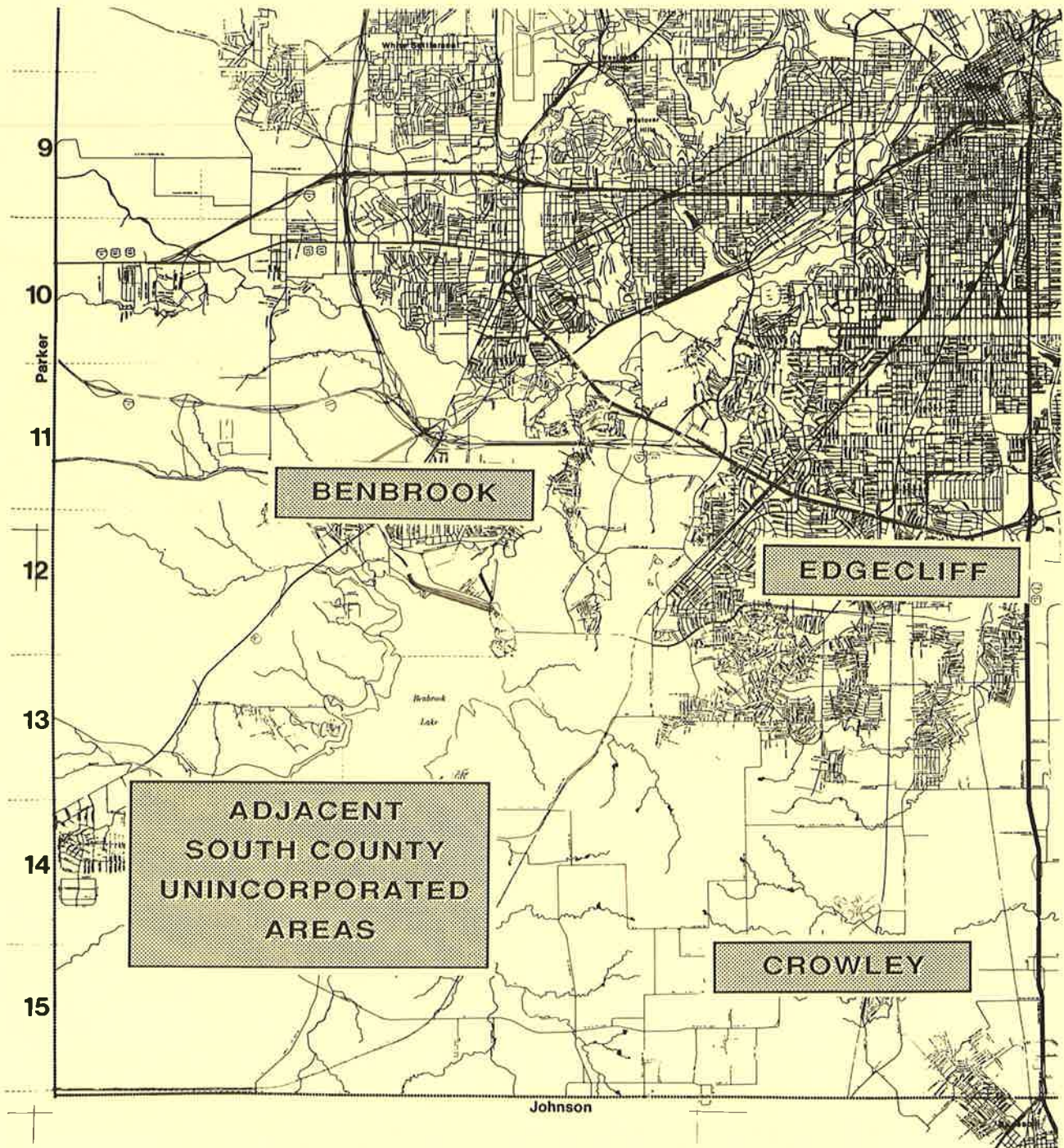
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**21**

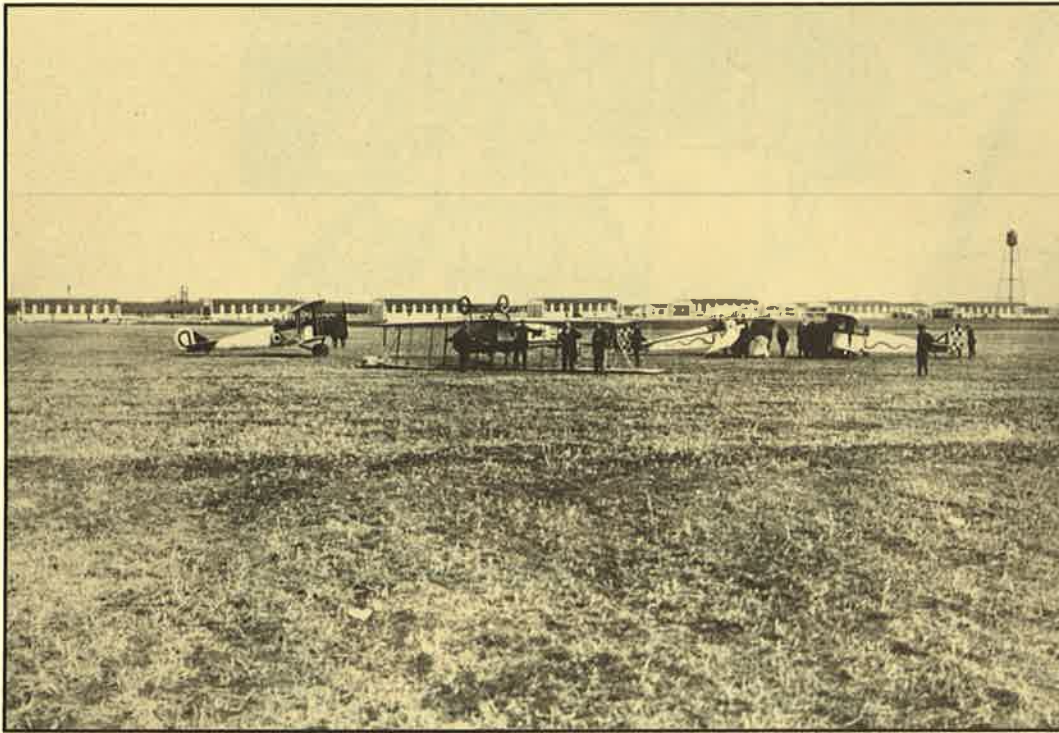
Indian Creek (1-1/4 miles south of the intersection of Avondale-Haslet Road and Morris Dido Newark Road), Indian Creek Cemetery, 1865-1978. Located on Indian Creek just east of the Eagle Mountain National Guard Base, this cemetery contains approximately 150 known graves. The earliest marked grave is that of John Hudson, an infant, who died on September 19, 1865. The cemetery received an Official Texas Historical Marker in 1985.



SOUTH COUNTY
(East Portion)

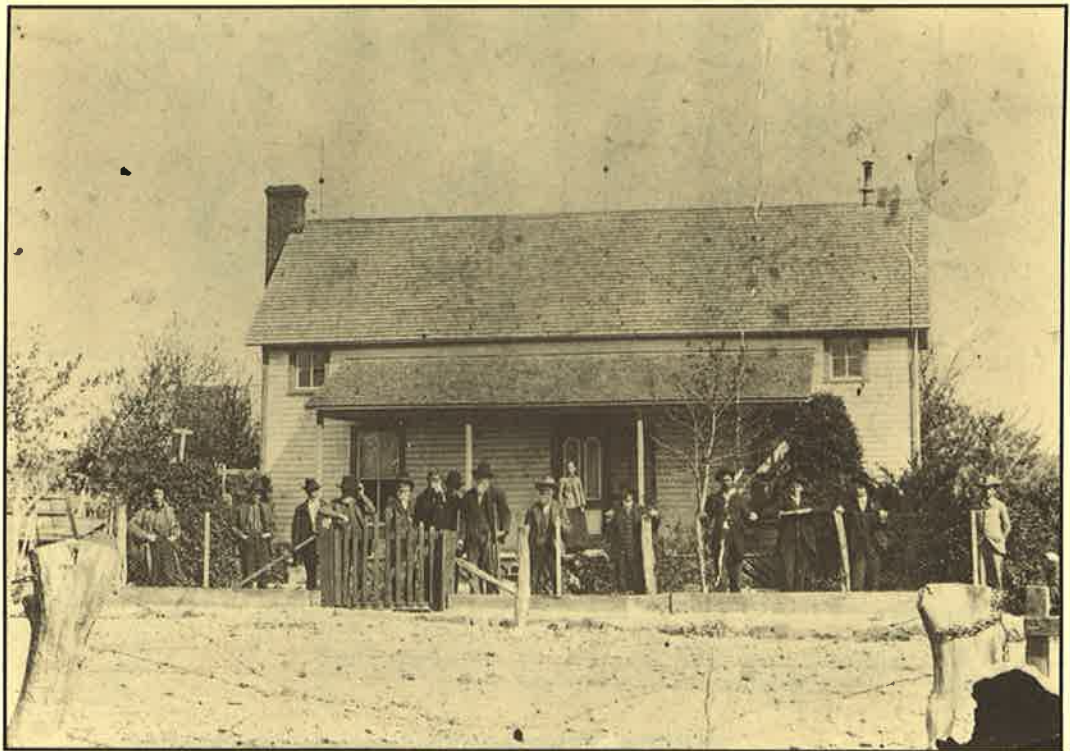


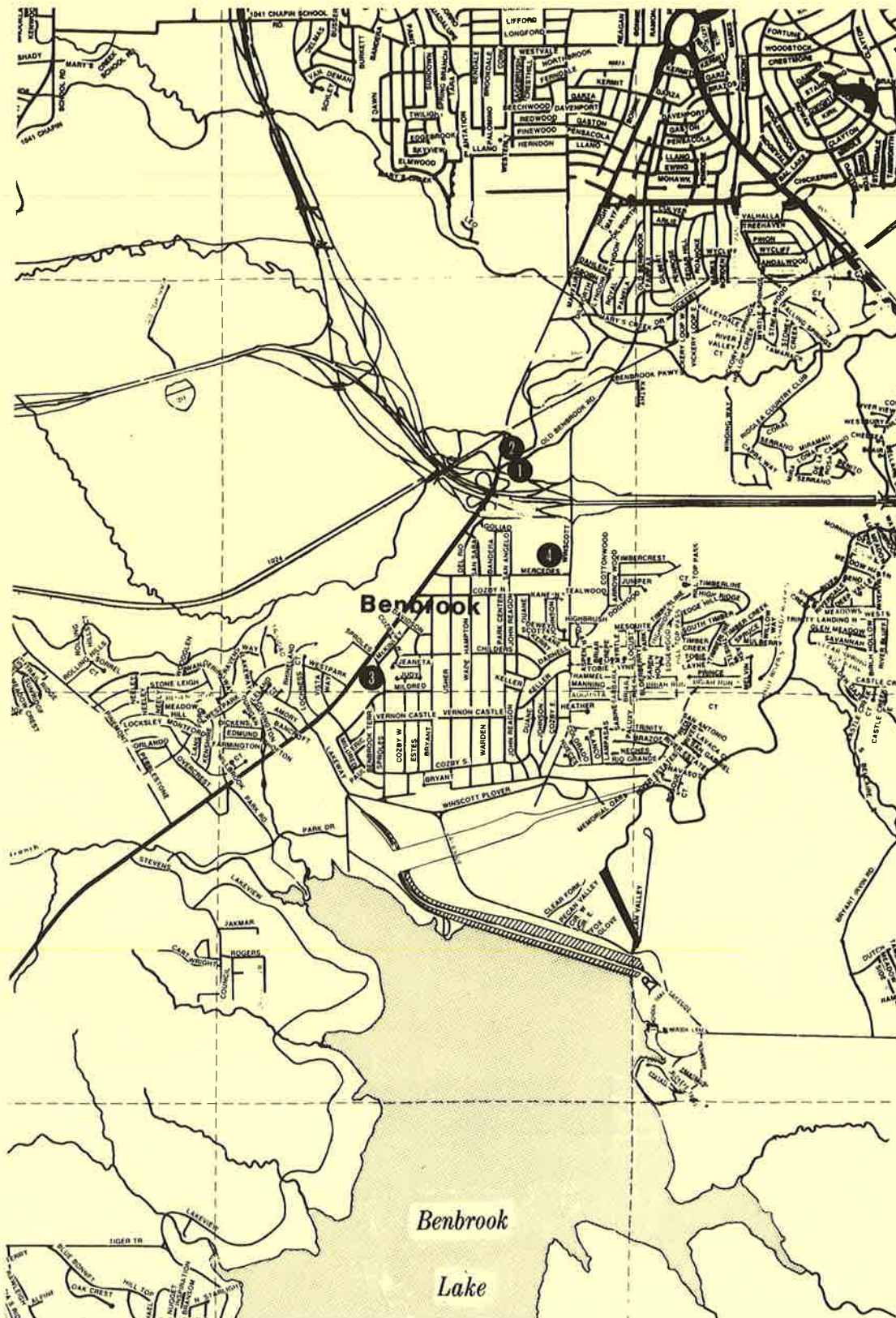
SOUTH COUNTY (West Portion)



There were three flight training centers in Tarrant County during the World War I era. First established to train Canadian flyers, they were taken over by the United States government in 1918 when America entered the war. This photograph shows Benbrook Field, now covered by Lake Benbrook. Barron Field (EV-3) and Hicks Field (NO-6) were the other two facilities. Courtesy Ruth Fahl.

The Texas and Pacific Railroad named its station for James M. Benbrook (center) when it reached the Marinda settlement in 1880. The area had been called Marinda in honor of Marinda Willburn Snyder, who donated land for the settlement's first school. Benbrook, who suffered a hip injury during the Civil War, had farmed in the area since 1876. Courtesy Annie Willburn.





BENBROOK

BENBROOK (BE) BUILDINGS

1

8201 Old Benbrook Road, Benbrook Church of Christ/American Legion Post 297, 1933. Constructed in 1933 as the Benbrook Church of Christ, this building has served as the Paul Mansir-American Legion Post since about 1975. Stone worker P.A. King of Aledo is remembered to have supervised construction of the eccentric, sandstone veneer building. Of rectangular plan under a gable roof, the building has an arched parapet on the north front with a central, arched portico. Side elevation windows and the front elevation are highlighted by the inclusion of petrified wood set in arched transom panels. At present, the side windows have been boarded up and an inharmonious addition has been made to the rear.



1

2

8212 Old Benbrook Road, House, c. 1923. The distinguishing feature of this simple, rectangular plan bungalow is its solid wall construction of random course limestone. A gabled porch of frame construction supported by stone piers extends across the front. The house appears in need of maintenance, but is largely intact. It is remembered as the home of Frank E. Wallace, owner of the general store in Benbrook, from 1936 to 1943.



2

3

1000 Sproles Drive, Ed Sproles House, c. 1934. This residential estate, consisting of a major house and a number of outbuildings surrounded by a stone wall, was constructed to replace an earlier house for Ed Sproles. Sproles was the owner of a trucking company, and served as Benbrook's first mayor in 1947. The house was the center of a large cattle ranch, much of which was flooded when Benbrook Lake was begun in 1947. The Period Revival style house is an asymmetrical composition of one- and two-story gabled wings with a prominent front chimney. The brick veneer house sports sandstone quoins at the entry. At present, the house is used as a furniture showroom. Most of the buildings in the complex, including the house, have been painted.



3



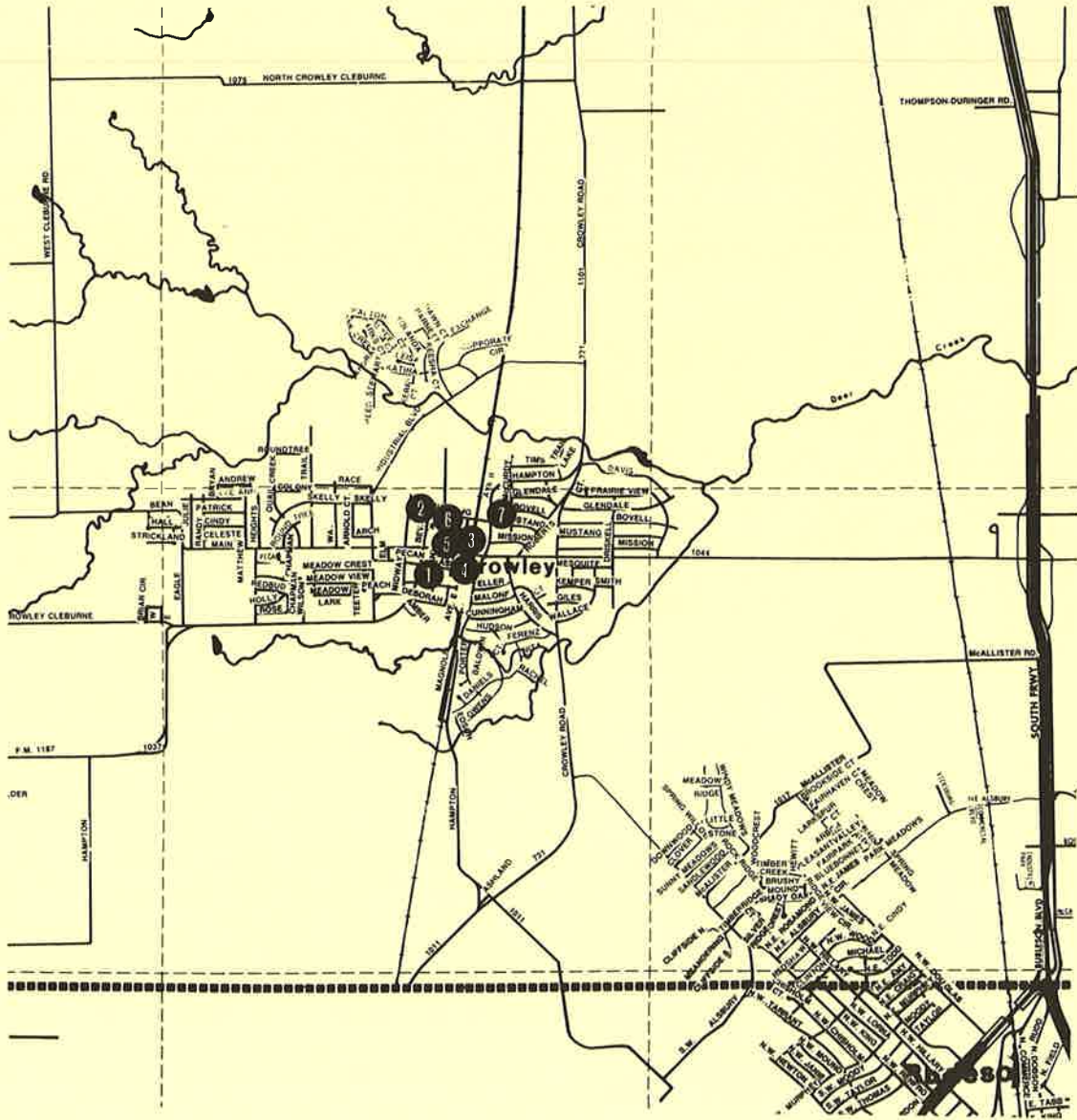
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OBJECTS AND PLACES

4

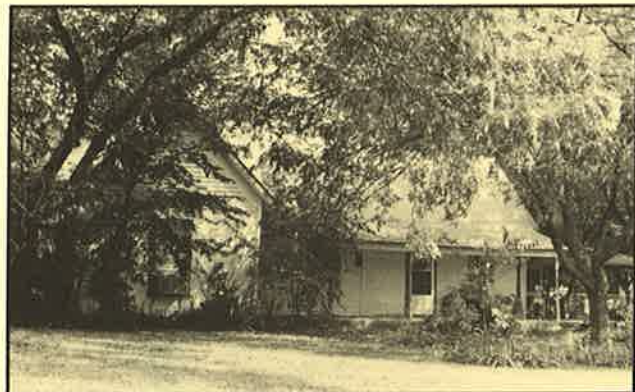
812 Mercedes Street, Benbrook Cemetery, c. 1885; 1950; 1955-present. This small cemetery comprises graves originally located here since about 1885, as well as graves and markers from several nearby cemeteries moved to the site. James M. Benbrook was one of the original trustees of the cemetery association of Marinda Settlement, now called Benbrook; a prominent marble obelisk marks his grave, which was designated with an Official Texas Historical Marker in 1982. Graves from the Hunter, Day, January, and Mustang cemeteries were moved about 1950 from the path of Benbrook Lake; these graves are located on the north of the grounds. In 1955, graves from the Howard Cemetery, in the vicinity of Wedgwood, were relocated to the southeast corner of this site. The City of Benbrook has managed the site since about 1960, and the cemetery is still in use.



CROWLEY



1



CROWLEY (CR) BUILDINGS

1

308 Ash Street, House, c. 1908. This one-story, wood frame house has a T-plan set parallel to the street under intersecting gable roofs. To the east of the front projecting gable, a long, shed-roofed entry porch is set in the angle of the wings, supported by turned posts. The dwelling is in largely original condition, although a few windows have been replaced. The house is remembered as the residence of Hugh Tims from 1932 to 1962; it was owned by various members of the Curtis family from 1913 to 1929.

2



2

209 N. Beverly Street, First Presbyterian Church, 1897; 1938. Thought to be the oldest building in Crowley, the Presbyterian congregation erected this sanctuary and dedicated it on May 22, 1897. Local blacksmith Herman Bliebler is recorded as the builder of the small, rectangular plan church. The simple interior, little altered, is clad in dark, varnished matchstick boarding set on diagonal. Double-hung, four-over-four windows light the inside of the sanctuary. A projecting entry portico supported by tapered, boxed wood posts on brick piers was an alteration of 1938. Asbestos siding was added in 1958, and a new steeple was constructed in 1980. The congregation was awarded an Official Texas Historical Marker in 1985.

3



3

101 N. Magnolia Street, Crowley Mercantile/Rufus Chapman Clover Farm Store, c. 1925. Facing east to the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway tracks, this plain brick commercial building has served Crowley and neighboring vicinity as a general store, post office, and community gathering place since about 1925. Area residents could sell chicken, eggs, butter, cream, and vegetables to Crowley Mercantile. The store was later operated by Rufus Chapman, who was mayor of Crowley from 1958 to 1960. The one-story structure has a parapeted roof and two storefronts with transom windows above plate glass shop windows. The brick has been painted, transom and side windows have been boarded up and a new aluminum awning has been added to the front.

4

101-05 W. Main Street, D.E. Bogle Store, c. 1925. Until 1950, D.E. Bogle was proprietor of this commercial establishment, which contained a grocery store, a hardware store and a lumber shed in back. During the 1950s, Ruby Bovell ran the Busy Bee Cafe in the structure; it has since housed a number of small businesses. The plain, one-story brick building has a parapeted roof and rectangular plan with a diagonal entry and a simple denticulated cornice. The brick has been painted and new aluminum frame shop windows and awning have been added.



4

5

108 N. Tarrant Street, House, c. 1898. This small vernacular house, of generally rectangular plan with a gable roof, has a full, hipped front porch that wraps around the south side. The wood frame dwelling is clad in channel rustic siding; double-hung windows flank the central entry. Early history of the house has not been uncovered as yet; it may always have been a rental cottage. Owned by W. Rudolph Dear from 1930 to 1968, the building is remembered as housing the Sunday School classes of the adjacent Church of Christ (CR-6). The structure is thought to have been moved to the site.



5

6

112 N. Tarrant Street, Crowley Church of Christ, 1926. This simple church is recorded as having been constructed by volunteer labor in July, 1926; the first church service was held in 1927. Of rectangular plan and gable roof, the one-story structure is clad in narrow-milled wood siding; a central entry portico is enclosed. In 1971, the building's function changed to that of a funeral home. By the late 1980s present the windows were boarded up and the structure appeared unused.



6

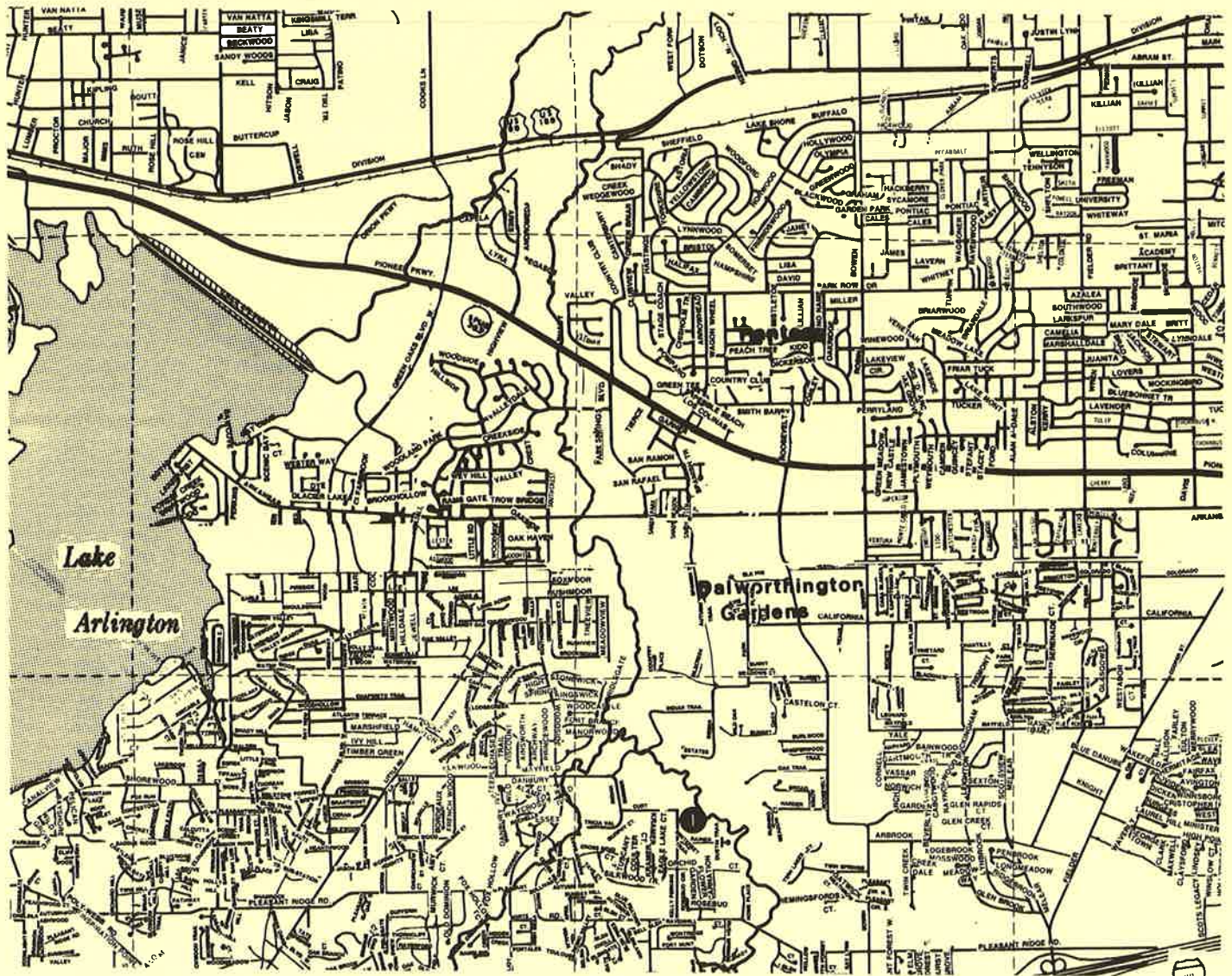
OBJECTS AND PLACES

7

300 N. Hampton Road, Crowley Cemetery, 1857-present. Crowley Cemetery, originally known as Deer Creek Cemetery, consists of 7.5 acres and contains approximately 930 marked graves, including those of Civil War veterans. The earliest marked grave is dated 1857. Now well maintained by the Crowley Cemetery Association, the site received an Official Texas Historical Marker in 1980.



7



DALWORTHINGTON
GARDENS

**DALWORTHINGTON GARDENS (DG)
BUILDINGS****1****3601 Kelly Perkins Road, Gregory-Parker Farm, c. 1900.**

This farm complex, encroached upon by newer subdivisions, contains a one-story house with a full, shed-roofed porch across the front and two entry doors. The rectangular-plan house is clad in narrow milled wood siding and has a gable roof. To the east of the house is a log corn crib, in ruins. The farm, originally eighty acres, was owned from 1910 to 1943 by Mrs. P.M. Gregory; her husband is remembered as a farmer. Granville W. Parker, a dairy and truck farmer, purchased the farm in 1943; the property remains among his descendants.



1

**EDGECLIFF VILLAGE (ED)
BUILDINGS****1**

2016 Chelsea Road, Paul K. Lipps House, c. 1924. Surrounded by a newer subdivision, this bungalow style house has a U-plan with cross gables. The house is clad in variegated brick with cast stone trim. The seventy-one acre farm, owned by J.H. Camier, was purchased by Dr. Paul K. Lipps in 1923, who bricked and remodeled the existing farmhouse on the property. Dr. Lipps, a surgeon, specialized in removing abdominal and intestinal parasites at his Lipps Clinic in Fort Worth. The house remained in the Lipps family until 1973. Though the surrounding property has been subdivided, the house is in excellent condition.



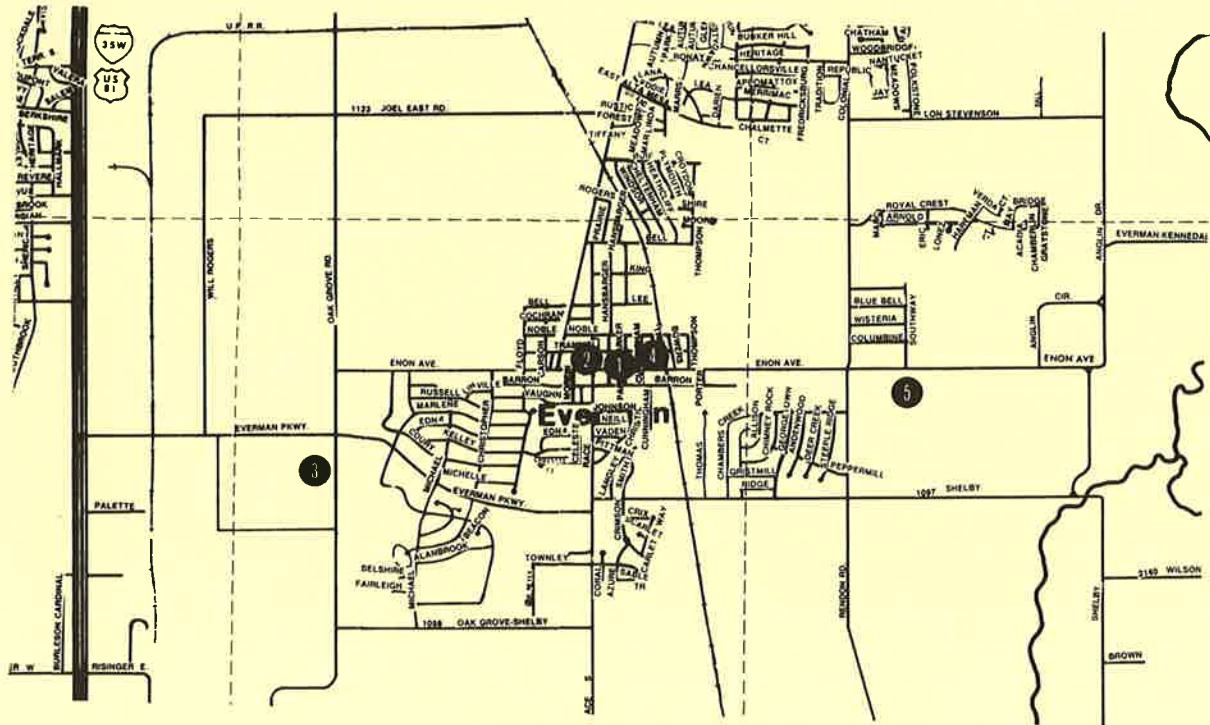
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2

1705 Edgecliff Road, Erwin G. Kuehlthau House, c. 1937. This brick veneer bungalow, of rectangular plan under a gable roof, is one of the earliest houses in Edgecliff Village, according to area residents. It may have been substantially remodeled from an earlier house. One and one-half stories in height, the residence is distinguished by a central portico with paired Tuscan columns supporting a flaring eave. The house appears to be in excellent condition. City directory records show that Erwin G. and Margaret Kuehlthau moved from Fort Worth to the country by 1938; Mr. Kuehlthau was a service manager for A.P. Mitchell Auto Co.



2



EVERMAN

EVERMAN (EV) BUILDINGS

1

304 W. Enon Avenue, Everman School/Hommel Elementary School, 1922; 1938-40. This two-story school building is the second school on this site, built by the Everman Independent School District. The district, organized in 1906, was the first independent school district organized southeast of Fort Worth. The structure was constructed in two stages, with the rectangular-plan building of 1922 enlarged in 1938-40 by the Works Progress Administration with a transverse addition to create an L-plan. The buff and yellow brick school features cast stone trim, corbeled cornice, and a stepped parapet. The school has been renamed Hommel Elementary School after Mrs. Alpha E. Hommel, school principal during the 1950s. The site now includes a number of temporary structures moved on the grounds. The school building is well maintained, although all windows have been replaced.



1

2

504 W. Enon Avenue, House, c. 1915. H.L. Stephenson purchased this house in 1918 from E. and Irene Vaughn, among the earlier families in the community, and owned it until 1964, using it as a rental property. The one-story, wood frame house is clad in narrow milled wood siding. A T-plan with the wing extending to the rear, the house has a hipped porch extending across the front, supported by turned posts. A distinctive feature of the house is the flaring hip roof above the wide board cornice. The house appears largely intact.



2



3



3

8800 Block, Oak Grove Road (west side), Oak Munitions Building, Taliaferro Field Number 2/Barron Field, 1917. Originally called Taliaferro Field Number 2, this was the site of a World War I flying field, one of three in the Fort Worth area. On its 633 acres, the field contained sixty-one buildings, nineteen hangars, an airdrome and its own railroad spur from the International and Great Northern Railway tracks. The site was first used by the Canadian Royal Flying Corps for training. In 1918, when the American military took over the field, the name was changed to Barron Field. In 1921, the field was closed; most of the military structures presumably were sold at auction and moved. This structure, the only one remaining, served as an ammunition magazine during the period of military activity. The small building was used as a school house for local African-American children from 1925 to 1936 within the Everman Independent School District. Now surrounded by a new industrial park, the building and grounds are maintained by the Everman Garden Club, which sponsored the Official Texas Historical Marker awarded in 1976. The small rectangular plan building has window openings on the north, south, and east elevations, and a double door entry on the west; all openings have new, rustic board infill. The cast concrete walls, approximately one foot thick, support a thick concrete slab shed roof. The raw concrete exterior walls have been painted recently.

4



4

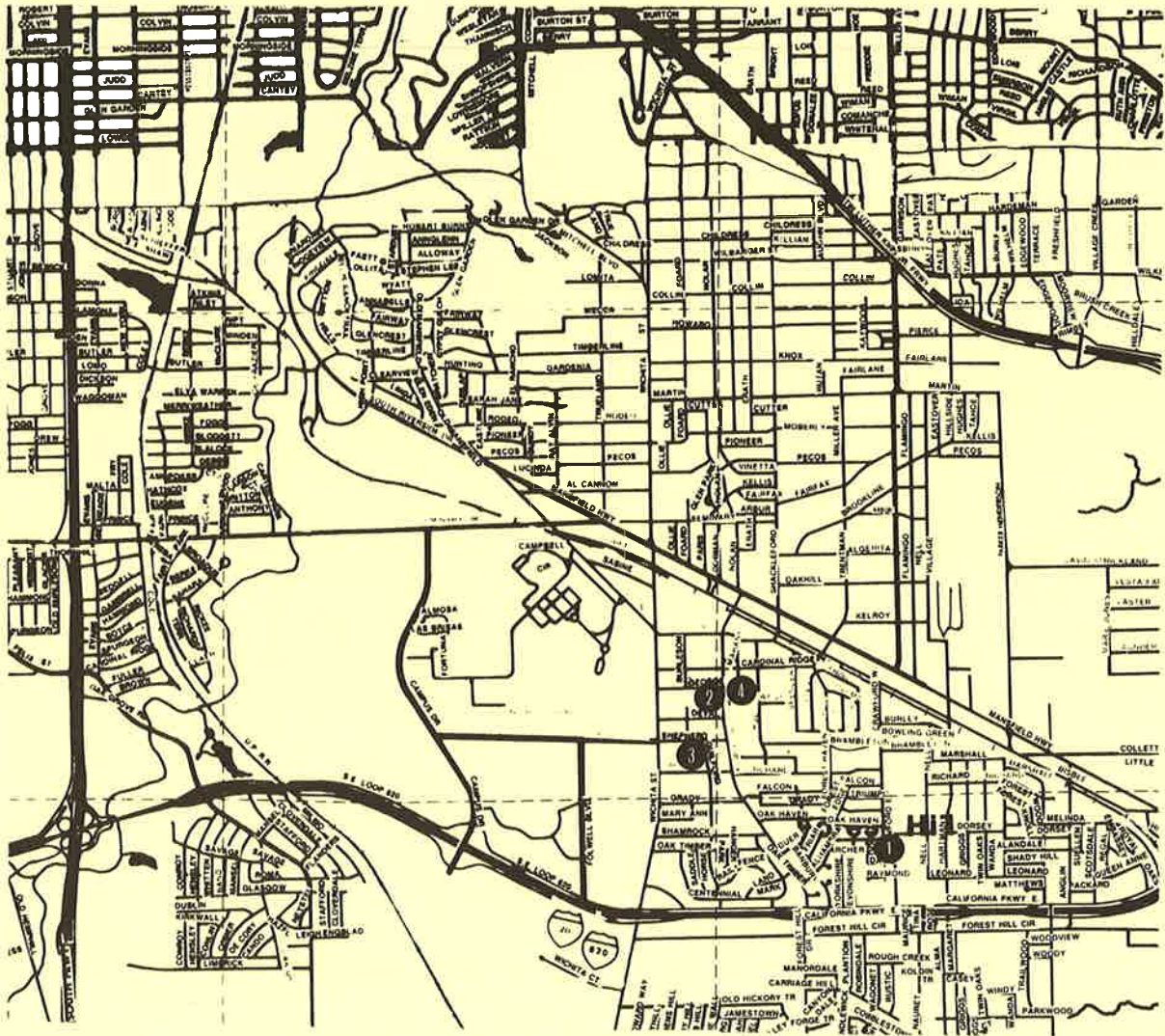
113-15 Trammel Avenue, Thomas and Son Grocery/The First State Bank, c. 1927. Located on Everman's original main street, this pair of red brick buildings sharing a party wall was constructed to replace a bank, lodge hall and grocery store destroyed by fire in February, 1924. The bank building was built by Annie and W.B. Dwiggins in 1927 for \$3,826 with investors C.G. Edmonds and E.G. Thomas. Thomas and Sons Grocery was built about the same time. Below a stepped parapet, the storefront on the east (#113) has a central entry flanked by double-hung windows; the adjacent storefront (#115) has an offset entry with two windows on the left, now partially enclosed. Local residents recall that #113 was a Thomas and Son Grocery and post office, owned by Mrs. E.G. Thomas from 1924 to 1945. Number 115 housed The First State Bank, Everman, Texas. The bank was sold to Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Burleson in 1931 and to A.E. Thomas in 1937. After the bank closed, the building was used for storage and as a repair shop until 1941 when it was purchased by the current owners and converted into a residence.

OBJECTS AND PLACES

5
3700 Block E. Enon Avenue, Everman Cemetery, c. 1882.
This cemetery contains a variety of grave markers of early residents of the Enon and Everman communities. Several parcels were donated, the first as early as 1885, to create a site of 6.7 acres. The graveyard is well maintained.



5



FOREST HILL

FOREST HILL (FH) BUILDINGS

1

6308 Crawford Lane East, House, c. 1908; 1952. This house originally stood at 1301 W. Cannon Street on Fort Worth's Southside, and was moved in 1952 to permit enlargement of Harris Hospital. The structure was the residence of Norman E. Nelson, an insurance agent and later the agent of the Winfield Scott estate. A distinctive feature of the two-story, wood frame house is the full front porch supported by boxed corner piers and chamfered posts with eccentric brackets. Large, double-hung windows on the front elevation sport sixteen small panes in the upper sash and transoms with unusual, diamond pattern mullions. Below a hip roof, the rectangular plan structure has a second story sunporch at the rear, thought to be a relatively early addition. The house has been clad in asbestos siding.



1

2

5814 Forest Hill Drive, James A. Todd House, c. 1920. On a sloping site facing Forest Hill Drive, this house is designed as a split level, with the street elevation one story in height, and the rear elevation two stories in height. The gabled bungalow is constructed of fine quality brick, and has a partially recessed porch with brick piers and balustrade with cast stone coping. The gable ends are faced in decorative, roughcast stucco, as is the second story room over the porte-cochere on the south. James A. and Toy Todd are thought to have had the house constructed by Allen Flint, a carpenter. Mr. Todd was an inventor and president of the Compress Buckle Co., manufacturers of a buckle used for securing standard and high density pressed cotton.



2

3

3308 Sheperd Street, W.H. Beadles House, c. 1937. This Period Revival style cottage is clad with a Palo Pinto County sandstone veneer, a popular building material in the 1930s. The one-story house, of generally rectangular plan, has steeply pitched, intersecting hip and gable roofs. Builder P.A. King is thought to have constructed the house for W.H. Beadles and his wife; Beadles worked as an accountant in Fort Worth.



3



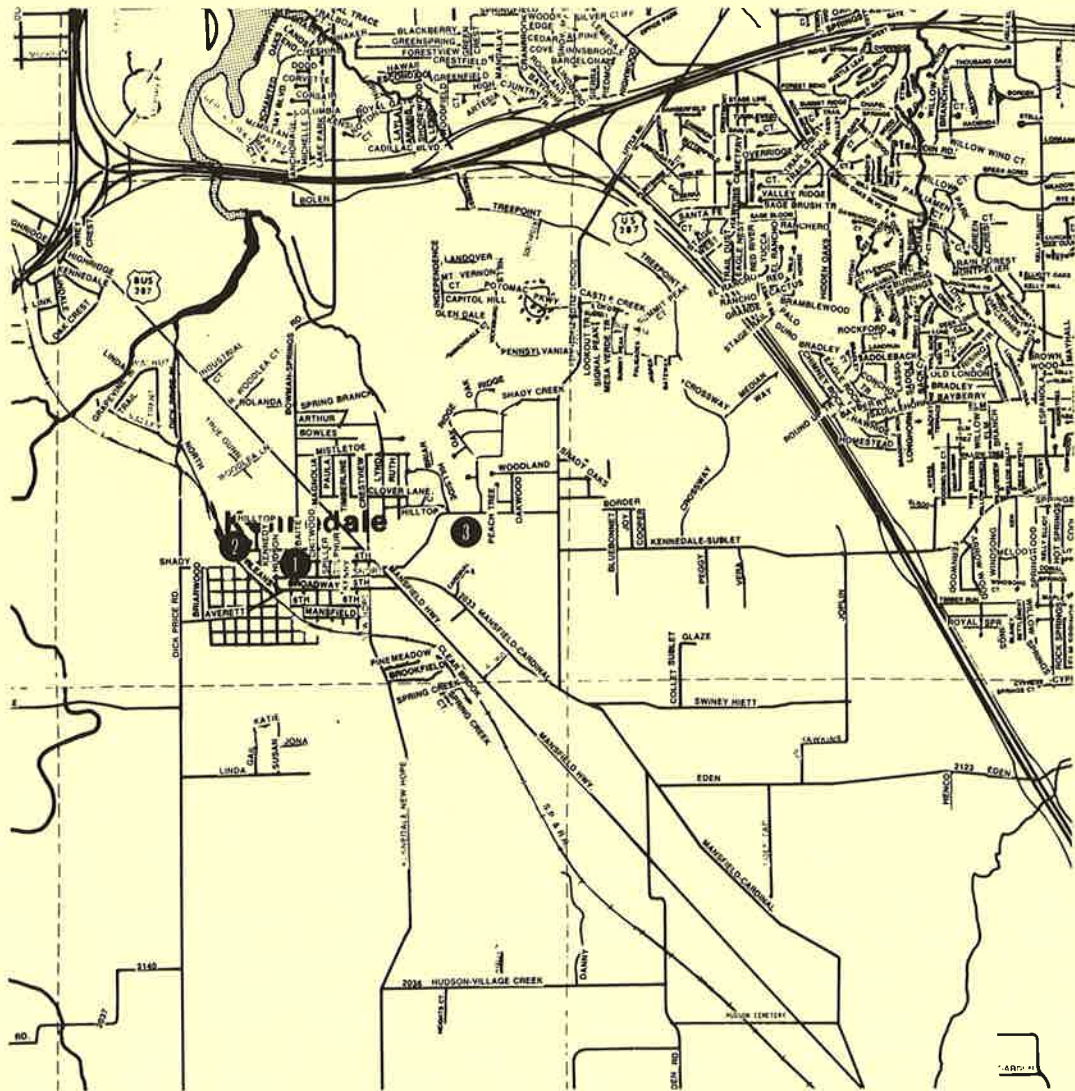
4



OBJECTS AND PLACES

4

5713 Forest Hill Drive, Forest Hill Cemetery, c. 1865. This hilltop burial ground, set in a grove of old oak trees, covers approximately five acres. The property was a gift of landowner J.W. Chapman in 1883 to Forest Hill Cumberland Presbyterian Church; the church congregation still meets on an adjacent site. The oldest burials date to the 1860s, and the cemetery is full, although few headstones are visible. Among early settlers interred at the site are Press and Jane Farmer; Press Farmer is remembered as the first merchant of Fort Worth. The cemetery received an Official Texas Historical Marker in 1974.



KENNEDALE



1



KENNEDALE (KE) BUILDINGS

1

320 W. Broadway Street [NR*], General Store and Post Office, c. 1900. This one-story brick store, located on Kennedale's old main street, is of rectangular plan and has a parapeted, flat roof. The front (south) elevation is embellished by a corbeled brick cornice over the central, double-door entry flanked by paired, double-hung windows, all with transoms. A curved awning of corrugated metal shades the front. Five small, square windows are set into the east elevation, while the north wall has segmentally arched windows with iron bars. A coat of stucco appears to be an early addition; a wood frame addition is located on the west side. The picturesque structure appears to be in largely original, though deteriorating, condition.

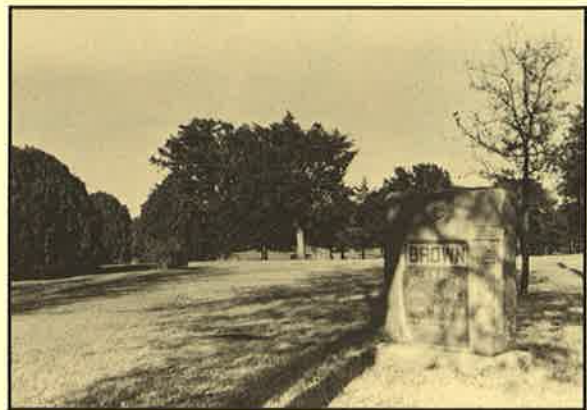
Early deed records show that the property was owned prior to 1908 by Miss Lucie Sargent, a businesswoman who managed the Kennedale Brick Works located south of the early town grid. Bricks from the brickyard are thought to have been used to construct this commercial building. Lucie Sargent is reported by one source to have operated this general store as well. From 1908 to 1932, the block was owned by William J. Boaz, a prominent Fort Worth real estate dealer and investor. Older Kennedale residents recall that J.R. Pringle was the store proprietor for many years, and that the structure also housed the post office, as a contract station, until the 1930s. In 1949, the structure was converted to serve as the home and office for Dr. G.L. Cunningham, an osteopath, and his wife Myrtle L. Cunningham. With further documentation, the building appears eligible for the National Register.

2
308 North Road [NR*], Fort Worth & New Orleans Railway Section House, c. 1886; c. 1941. The Fort Worth & New Orleans Railway Company, largely supported by Fort Worth capital, was chartered in 1885 to construct a rail line to Waxahachie to connect Fort Worth's rail network with the Houston & Texas Central Railway. The line was the eighth railroad to enter Fort Worth after 1876. The forty-two mile line was completed in 1886, and was purchased by Houston & Texas Central, later part of the Southern Pacific, the following year.

A passenger depot and three section houses were erected in Kennedale in about 1886; the depot and two of the section houses have since been demolished or moved. Section houses were used as residences for the section foreman or hands who maintained the section of track from Brambleton, near Forest Hill, to Bisbee, half-way to Mansfield. About 1941, this section house was moved across the track and was sold by the railroad to a private owner. Now used as a dwelling, the one-story, wood frame structure has a staggered cruciform plan. The deep hipped roof has crossed gables featuring sunburst pattern wood ornament on the gable ends. Thin, turned posts with jigsaw brackets support the hipped, recessed corner porches at the rear of the structure, next to the railroad tracks. The street elevation of the structure appears to have had its porches enclosed. Very likely the house was originally clad in board-and-batten siding, but it is now covered with vinyl siding. Pending restoration and documentation of the structure's integrity, the section house may be eligible for the National Register in 1991, when it has existed at the present site for fifty years.



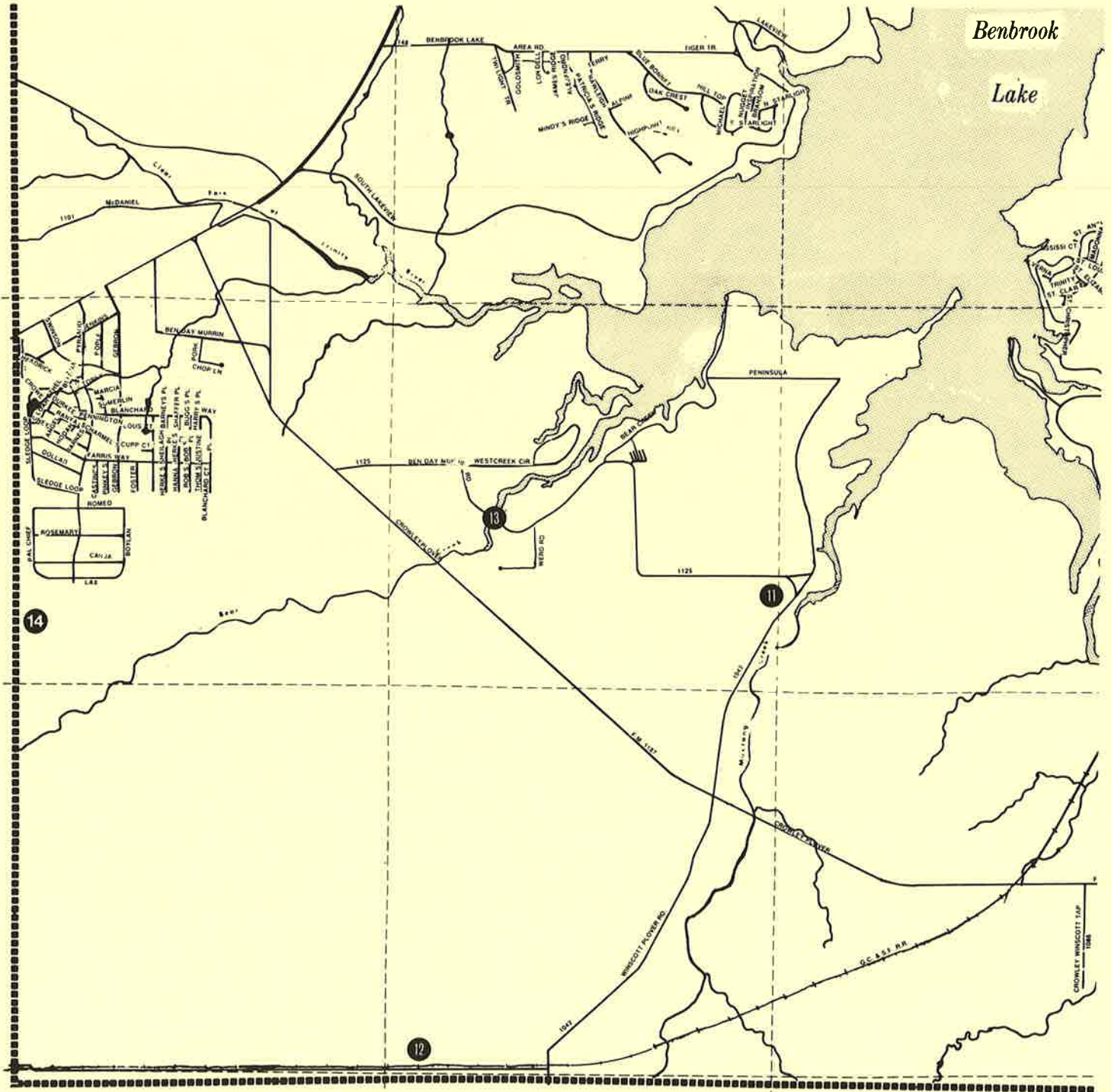
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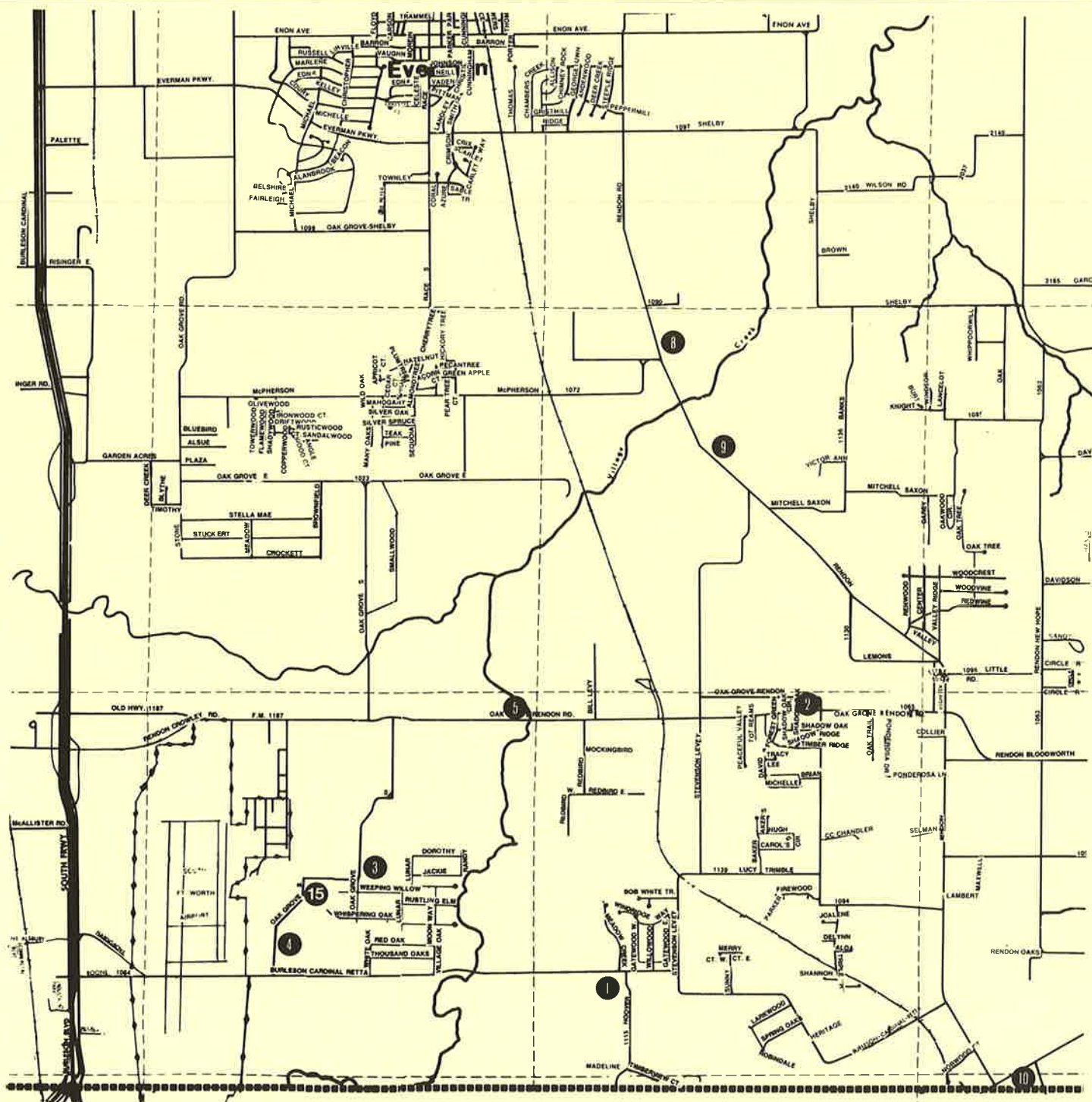
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OBJECTS AND PLACES

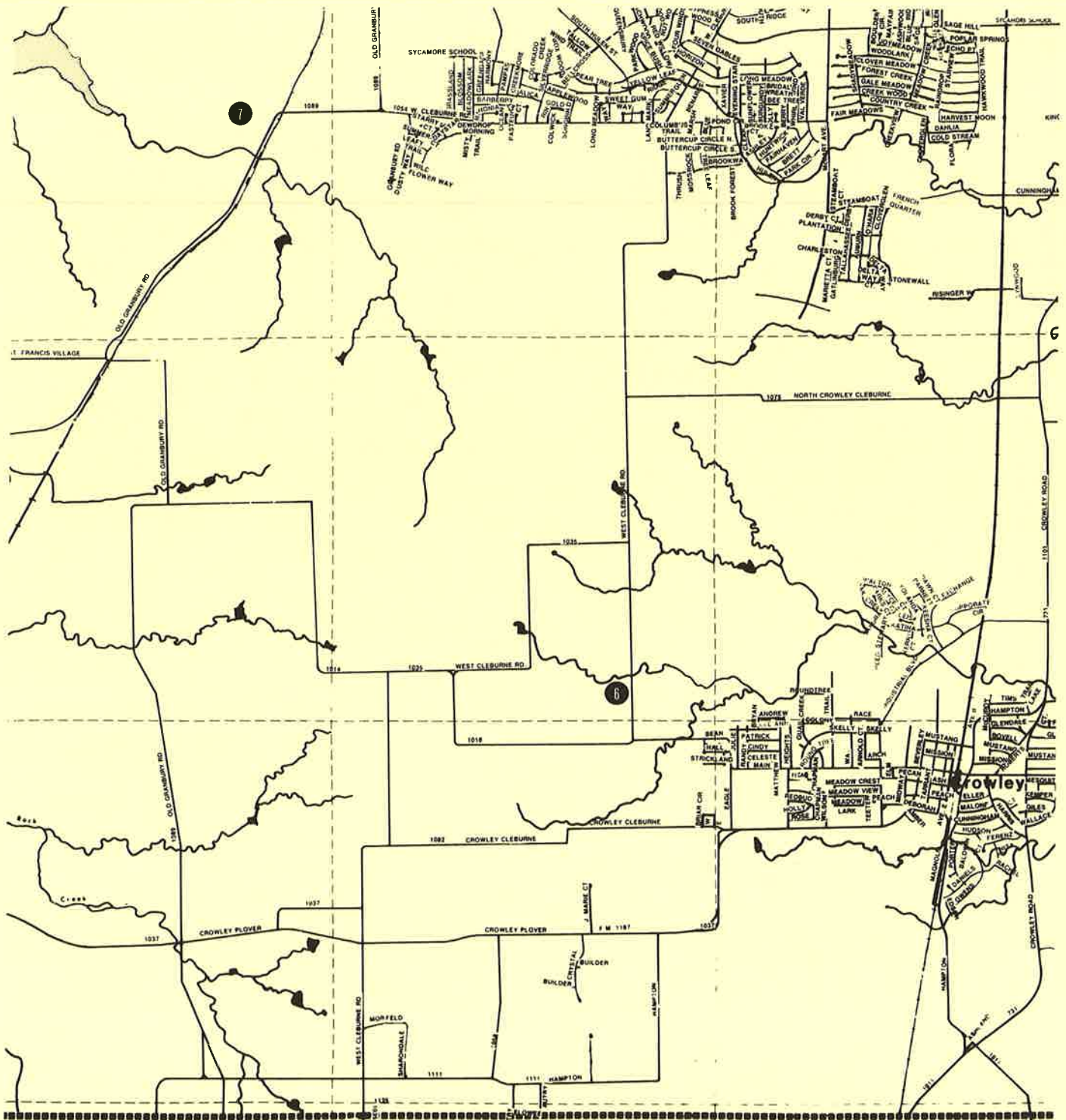
3
500 Sublett Road, Brown Cemetery/Old Kennedale Cemetery/Emerald Hills Memorial Park, 1907-present. Evidently begun as a burial ground for the Brown family, this cemetery contains the graves of the Reverend B. Bedford Brown, his wife, Belle, and son, James N. Brown. The earliest grave is dated 1907; about 100 grave markers bear dates before 1945. The site became a cemetery for Kennedale, and in 1955 became Emerald Hills Memorial Park, a commercial perpetual care cemetery. The original cemetery has been enlarged several times, and now comprises approximately twenty acres.



**ADJACENT
SOUTH COUNTY
UNINCORPORATED
AREAS**



ADJACENT SOUTH COUNTY UNINCORPORATED AREAS



ADJACENT
SOUTH COUNTY
UNINCORPORATED
AREAS

SOUTH COUNTY UNINCORPORATED AREAS (SO) BUILDINGS

1

Route 4, Box 127, Burleson Cardinal Retta Road, House, c. 1912; c. 1970. This large, two-story house is of wood frame construction and clad in narrow-milled wood siding. Of generally rectangular plan, the dwelling has a hip roof and an offset, projecting gabled front bay. A single story, full hipped porch is supported by stout boxed posts. Records show that the house was moved from 754 9th Avenue, in the hospital district of Fort Worth's Southside, about 1970. The house appears to be in good condition, although the front entry may have been altered.



1

2

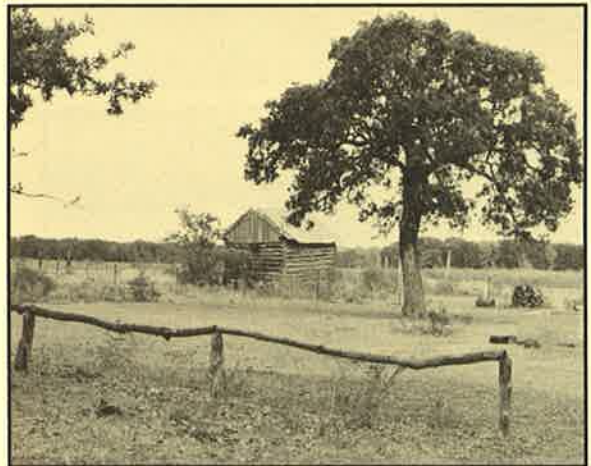
Route 2, Box 300, J. Rendon Road [NR*], Levey-Pilkington House, c. 1915; c. 1936. This simple, one-story, vernacular house has a T-plan with additions. Under a hip roof, the wood frame house is clad in narrow-milled wood siding and has a hipped, full front porch supported by turned posts with delicate spindlework brackets. Two rooms were added to the west side of the rear wing about 1936. Mr. R.P. Levey, a large landowner in southeastern Tarrant County, had the house constructed for his son about 1915; in 1926, Levey's daughter, Alice, with her husband W.T. Pilkington, moved here to farm the surrounding 100 acres. In immaculate condition, the house remains in the Pilkington family. Upon further documentation, the house may be determined eligible for the National Register as a late example of classic, vernacular design.



2

3

Route 4, Box 98, Oak Grove Road South [NR*], Merrifield Log Crib, c. 1900. This single-pen log crib has vertical wood boarding in the gable ends and a roof clad in corrugated metal. The fifty-acre farm was owned by George W. Merrifield, an early farmer and landowner in the Oak Grove area, and was retained by his widow, Alma Merrifield, until about 1949. At present, the structure appears abandoned; the chinking is gone and the roof is deteriorating. The structure may be eligible for the National Register as an early example of log construction.



3



4



4

Route 4, Box 114, 13501 Oak Grove Road South (rear) [NR*], Tye Log House 1866; c. 1950. The present property owner, recalls that his grandfather, Robert Wickliffe Tye, came from Kentucky to Texas in 1866 and with three brothers, all Confederate veterans, settled in the Oak Grove area. Robert Wickliffe Tye (1837-1915) cultivated wheat, corn, and cotton on his farm; the brothers helped each other construct their houses. This simple, one-story log structure was the dwelling of Tye and his wife, Catherine Ann Hayden Tye. About 1900, a large, two-story house was built in front of the log house, which then became the kitchen. The large house was demolished about 1950, at which time the log structure was relocated to the rear of the homestead parcel.

5



The log dwelling is approximately sixteen feet square on an unmortared stone foundation, and is composed of squared-off logs; some walls are clad with vertical board-and-batten siding. A sleeping loft over the single interior room is located under the gable roof. At present, the structure is in dilapidated condition; the chimney originally located on the west wall was removed at an early date. Pending restoration and documentation of integrity, the house may qualify for listing on the National Register.

5



5

Route 2, Box 50, Oak Grove-Rendon Road, Berry-Wallace Farm c. 1935; c. 1945; c. 1947. This 145-acre farm at the edge of the Eastern Cross Timbers was acquired by William T. and Mattie C. Berry in 1934; the large house was probably built for Berry soon after. Berry operated a cleaning plant, Berry's Ideal Service, on Fort Worth's Southside. The two-story, Period Revival style house is clad in polychrome brick with some rustic sandstone trim and roughcast stucco cladding on the second story. The U-plan has two forward projecting wings flanking a shed-roofed porch and prominent chimney. A number of case-ment windows have arched fanlights. Two bedrooms and a bath were reportedly added to the house about 1945. Colonel Karl E. Wallace acquired the farm in 1946; during the late 1930s, he was Works Progress Administration district director for the twenty-one county district headquartered in Fort Worth. Later a resident of Washington, D.C., Wallace is remembered as Commissioner of Public Buildings under Presidents Eisenhower, Truman, Kennedy, and Nixon. Wallace constructed three new barns, one a gambrel-roofed barn clad in corrugated metal. The house appears intact, but is in need of maintenance.

6

Route 2, Box 86, Old Cleburne-Crowley Road [NR*], W.W. Wilson House/"Tasty Pie House," c. 1900. This wood frame farmhouse is a fine example of Victorian vernacular design. The gabled, one and one-half story dwelling has a T-plan, with the bar wing facing east to the road. The front elevation is distinguished by a symmetrical arrangement of a large cross gable flanked by a gabled dormer on each side, suggestive of the Gothic Revival high style popular half a century earlier. A full, hip-roofed porch extends across the front, supported by turned posts and brackets. Set on a stone foundation, each wing of the house is one room deep. The complex also contains a water tank and several barns, located to the west of the house. The twenty-acre farm was purchased in 1890 by W.W. and Sarah Wilson; his widow, remembered as "Aunt Sally," retained the property until 1945. After 1945, the house was owned by the Tasty Pie Corporation, a Fort Worth business, and was locally nicknamed the "Tasty Pie House." The house appears to be in intact condition, except for the addition of asbestos siding over the original narrow-milled wood siding. Pending further documentation and restoration, the house may be eligible for the National Register on the basis of its design.



6

7

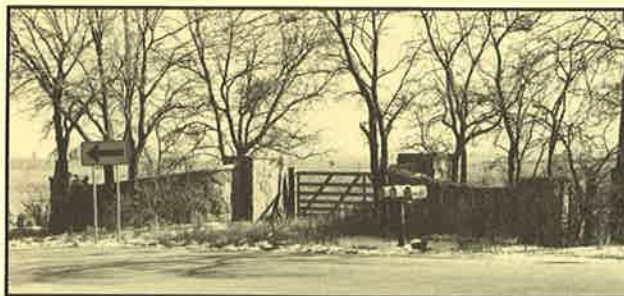
Old Granbury Road, at Columbus Trail (west side) [NR*], Dutch Branch Ranch, c. 1935. Covering approximately 1300 acres of land near Benbrook in southwestern Tarrant County, Dutch Branch Ranch was the country estate of Elliott Roosevelt, the son of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and his wife, Ruth Googins Roosevelt. Ruth Roosevelt purchased most of the property in 1935 and held it until 1944. During the 1930s, Elliott Roosevelt was president of the Texas State Network, a network of twenty-three radio stations, and also of Hearst Radio. President and Mrs. Roosevelt made several visits to the ranch in the later 1930s. In 1946, the ranch was purchased by Fort Worth oilman Sid Richardson. Substantial acreage was condemned by the U.S. Government to permit the construction of Benbrook Lake from 1947 to 1950.

Constructed about 1935, the one-story ranch house is designed in an eclectic version of the Colonial Revival style. Clad in brick painted white, the house is generally an irregular H-plan, and features a central, projecting pedimented portico supported by four Tuscan columns. Intersecting gable roofs are surmounted by two symmetrically placed chimneys and cupolas over the end wings. Double-hung, small paned windows are framed by shutters. The design is remembered as the work of architect Joseph J. Patterson, best known for his many Period Revival designs in Westover Hills. Faced in sandstone veneer, curving entrance gates are located on



7

Ranch House



7

Old Entrance Gates



7

Barn



7



Ranch Employee Residence

8



9



10



Dirks Road, although access to the ranch has been altered by the intrusion of Benbrook Lake. The complex also includes a gambrel-roofed barn clad in board-and-batten siding, and a wood frame ranch employee residence, among various outbuildings. With further documentation, the ranch may qualify for the National Register.

8

Route 3, Box 492, Rendon Road (east side, at McPherson Road), James J.D. Squires House, c. 1913. This wood frame farmhouse, built about 1913 by James Jefferson Davis Squires, replaced an earlier one built by his father-in-law, Jasper William Ogletree, who acquired the land in 1857. Squires farmed and raised livestock on this 160-acre parcel and on adjacent acreage. The one and one-half story house, of generally rectangular plan, has a pyramidal roof with projecting gabled bays to the south and west elevations. Clad in narrow-milled siding, the dwelling is distinguished by precise molding details of the enclosed eaves, cornice, and gabled dormers. In unaltered condition, the house remains in the Squires family.

9

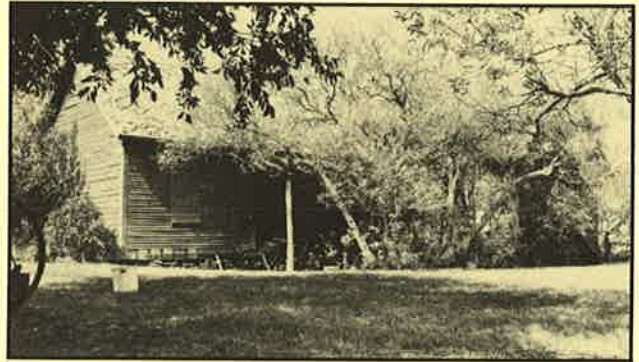
4945 Rendon Road, William G. Murray House, c. 1934. This unusual house, of frame construction, sports a veneer of Palo Pinto County sandstone. Rectangular in plan, the gabled, one and one-half story residence has a high front porch supported by boxed posts. A symmetrical front elevation is composed of twin front doors flanked by large double-hung windows; each first-floor opening is surmounted by a small second floor window and distinctive, paneled spandrels. A stone chimney is located at each gable end, and a stone veneered attached garage is located on the east. The 17.5-acre property was purchased in 1933 by William G. Murray, a bookbinder with Stafford-Lowdon, and his wife, Pauline Holt Murray, an operator for Southwestern Bell Telephone. The house remained in Mrs. Murray's possession until 1951. A number of outbuildings and stables are located on the remote property.

10

14165 Rendon Road, Retta Grocery, c. 1930; 1942. Located at the intersection of two county roads, this structure is remembered as serving the Retta community as a one-room store and gas station. The store was run for many years by Clyde M. and Clara Maxwell. Mr. Maxwell was a carpenter by trade, and rebuilt the structure after he purchased it about 1930. A veneer of red brick was added in 1942. Of rectangular plan, the building sports a stepped parapet with yellow brick coping and a canopy supported by sandstone piers. The structure is in fair condition; a number of windows have been boarded up and the canopy has been refaced. The store has been closed since 1977.

11

Route 5, Box 241, Winscott Plover Road (west side at Ben Day-Murrin Road), House, c. 1900; c. 1950. Set on a fieldstone foundation, this one-story, L-plan house is an example of simple, vertical board construction clad in narrow-milled wood siding. The gabled roof is clad in wood shingles. The house is in poor condition, and has been used for storage in recent years. Located on a large parcel purchased in 1935 by E.G. Rall, a prominent local grain wholesaler, the structure is reported to have been moved, presumably after Benbrook Lake was begun in 1947.



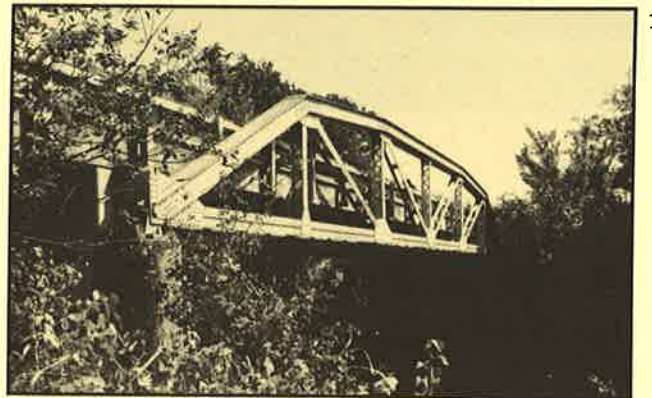
11

12

Route 5, Box 242, Winscott Plover Road, Winfield Scott Ranch, c. 1896. Located in the extreme southwest corner of Tarrant County near the Fort Worth & Rio Grande railroad tracks, records show that this house was once part of the Winfield Scott Ranch which covered over 12,000 acres in Tarrant, Johnson, and Parker counties. Prior to Scott's ownership, the land on which this house stands may have been part of A.T. Wooten's ranch. Wooten sold the land to Scott in 1907, and the ranch remained under Scott family ownership until 1946. Presumably a residence for the ranch manager, the dwelling is an exquisite example of Victorian vernacular style. The one-story house, of frame construction clad in narrow-milled wood siding, is composed as a high, hipped block with gabled bays projecting to the south (front) and to the west. An angled, corner porch joins the bays, supported by turned posts; the porch is surmounted by a steeply pitched dormer window with triangular window. Additional dormers complement the west and south elevations. Fishscale shingles on the gable ends and sawtooth jigsaw ornament further distinguish the house. Now set on a new concrete foundation, the current owner reports that the house has been moved east of its original location.



12



13

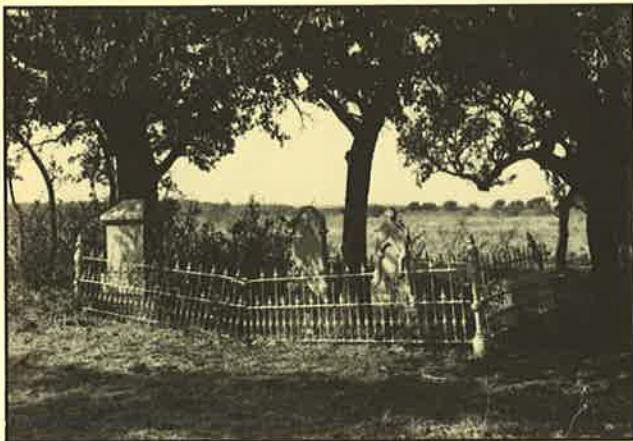
OBJECTS AND PLACES

13

Ben Day-Murrin Road (crossing Bear Creek), Highway Bridge, c. 1925; c. 1952. Records of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers show that this steel, pony-truss bridge, presumably constructed by the Tarrant County Department of Public Works, originally spanned the Clear Fork of the Trinity River on County Road 1042. In 1952, when Benbrook Lake was created, the bridge was moved to the present location. When the two-lane bridge was reconstructed for reuse, new concrete piers and new concrete slab approaches were added.



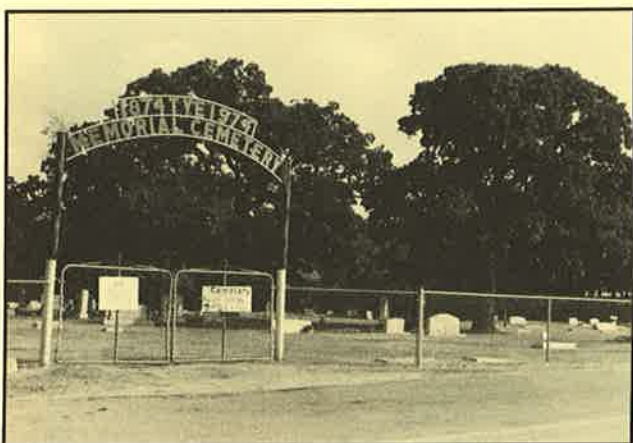
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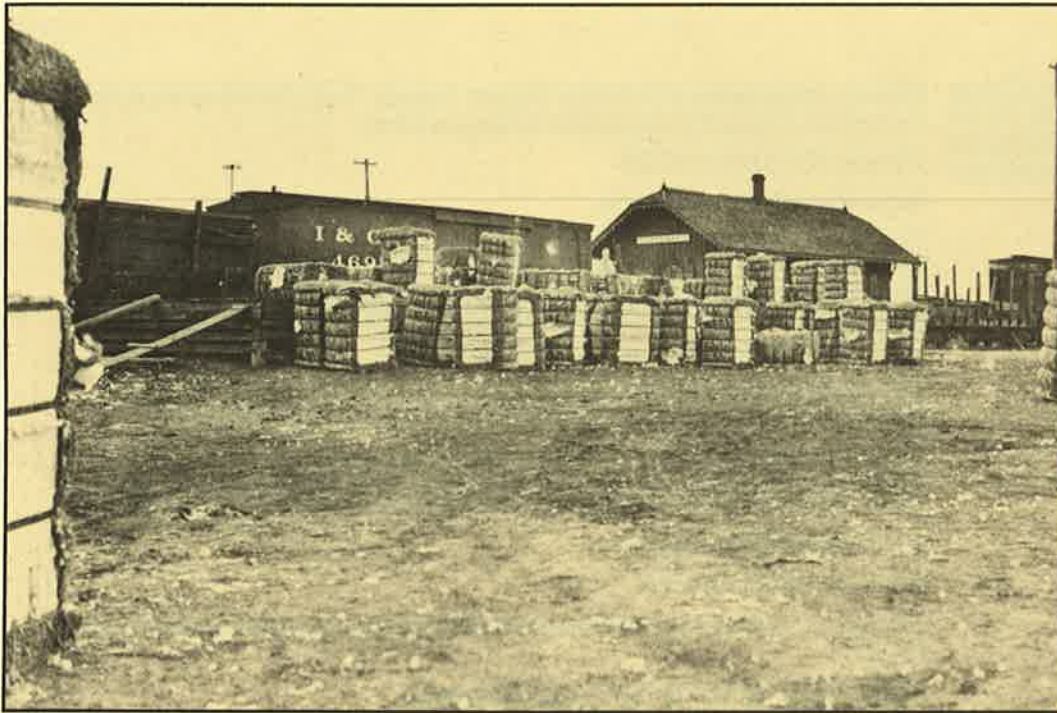
Highway 377 (1.75 miles south, at Tarrant-Parker County line), Goforth Cemetery, 1880. Containing four well-preserved grave markers, this private cemetery is located in a remote area near the Tarrant-Parker County line. The tiny burial site is surrounded by a wrought iron fence, and is set in a stand of oak trees. The earliest grave, dated 1880, is for Mattie Bell Goforth, daughter of J.L. and Ann E. Goforth; her gravestone is of white marble and is exquisitely carved with lilies of the valley and ferns. It is signed by H. Todd, a stone carver from Weatherford. J.L. Goforth is remembered as a woodworker and an early settler of the area; his 1901 grave is located here as well.

15



15

Oak Grove Road South, (east side, north of Burleson-Retta Road), Tye Cemetery/Oak Grove Cemetery, c. 1874. In excellent condition, this two-acre rural cemetery is maintained by the Tye Cemetery Association. The site contains a number of nineteenth- and twentieth-century gravestones, the earliest dated 1874. A number of Tye family members are buried here, including Robert Wickliffe Tye and his wife, Catherine Ann Hayden Tye (see SO-4), as well as of other early families in the district. Several mature oak trees shade the grounds, which were enclosed with a fence and memorial gate in 1974.



Bales of cotton await shipment at the International & Great Northern Railroad Depot in Everman. This photograph was taken about 1918. Courtesy Ruth Fahl.

Constructed in 1925 along the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway tracks, this store – first operated as Crowley Mercantile and then by Rufus Chapman as Rufus Chapman Clover Farm Store (CR-3) – served a variety of functions in the Crowley community. This photograph was taken in 1945. Courtesy Sybil Mann.





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Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, Texas; Board of Trustees, Survey and Education committees and researchers

Historic Preservation Guild

Texas Historical Commission

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Grapevine-Colleyville Independent School District Tax Office

Heritage Room, Tarrant County Junior College, Northeast Campus

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Northeast Historical Society

Tarrant County Historical Society

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Deborah Bloys

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