

TARRANT COUNTY HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY

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



Revised edition by Carol Roark

1991 photographs by
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HISTORIC PRESERVATION COUNCIL
FOR TARRANT COUNTY, TEXAS
Fort Worth, Texas

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Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, Texas

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

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

Selected Tarrant County Communities

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



Downtown Fort Worth during the late 1950s. Courtesy Jack White.



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Dedicated to
Margareth “Marty” Meihaus Craddock
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HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

To look for:

Structures by street location: The buildings are arranged in alphabetical and numerical order by street address. Some street addresses have changed since the first volume was published, while others were not listed correctly in that volume. In those cases, there is a cross-reference from the new address to the old address because the order of the entries needed to remain the same in state and city data bases. You may also use the index, pages 134 to 140, 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 owner. Commercial buildings are listed/indexed under the earliest known business name or the type of building; 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 show the identification number and location of resources in that particular area. Use the map to pinpoint a structure at a particular location, note the resource number, and look it up in the list that follows.

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

The Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, Texas, is a coalition of forty-one organizations whose central objective is preservation action in Tarrant County. Shortly after its formation in late 1979, the Historic Preservation 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. The work for this last phase was carried out in 1987-88. This publication, *Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey: Fort Worth Central Business District*, covers a portion of the Phase I survey, the buildings in and around downtown Fort Worth.

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 Fort Worth's central business district.

METHODOLOGY: PROCEDURES AND CRITERIA

The central business district of Fort Worth was surveyed 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 survey was conducted within an area bounded by the Trinity River to the north, east, and west, and the East-West Freeway (I-30) to the south. This area is referred to in this report as the central business district (CBD) of Fort Worth. It includes not only the intensely developed downtown commercial, professional, civic, and industrial district, but adjacent residential areas.

Prior to conducting the field survey, members of the project team met with representatives of the City of Fort Worth and the Historic Preservation Council. In addition, the team reviewed the history of the development of Texas and Fort Worth to provide a context within which to look at the resources of the central business district.

The field survey itself was carried out by two architectural historians in October, 1981. Every street within the boundaries of the survey area was driven or walked. 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 Fort Worth's central business district; and second, those resources that do not stand out individually but that collectively or in groups contribute to the distinctive character of Fort Worth's central business district 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.

Following the initial field survey, a preliminary list of cultural resources was made available to the Historic Preservation Council. As a result of this review, three resources (CBD 31, 58, 95) were added to the list.

Council 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 location, 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 a Historical Medallion designation, 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 initially compiled for the Fort Worth central business district. During the 1990-91 process of updating and revising the 1982 publication, three properties (CBD 169, 170, O&P 12) were added to the list and much additional research was undertaken. The text of the book has been rewritten incorporating this new information. New photographs, taken in 1990-91 by Byrd M. Williams IV complement the 1981 photographs. Buildings which were demolished before 1990 are represented only by 1981 images. A significant number of historic building photographs are also reproduced.

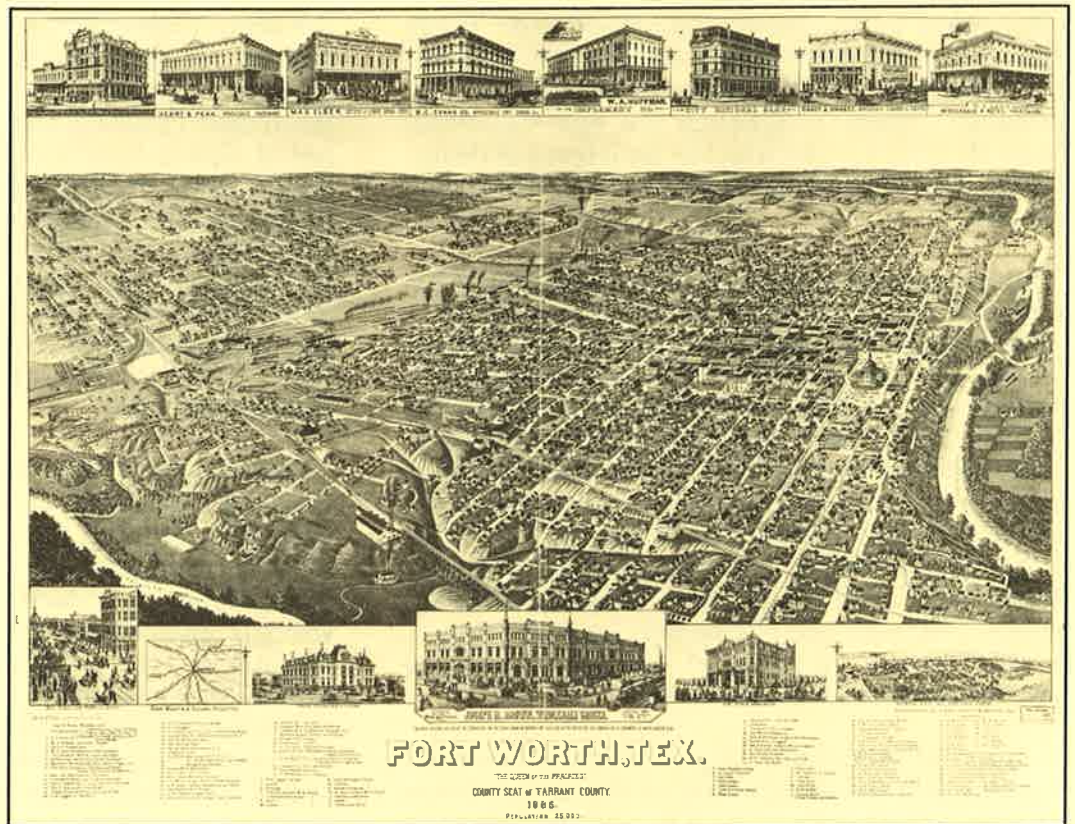
Resources potentially eligible for the National Register and for designation as Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks, as well as potential historic

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, the editor of this book, 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. Additional information is always welcome, and should be directed to the Historic Preservation Council office.



By 1886, when this “birds-eye-view” was published, Fort Worth was called “The Queen of the Prairies.” A few buildings from this period still exist, among them the City National Bank Building (CBD84) which now houses Billy Miner’s Saloon. It is shown in a special display illustration on the top row, third from the right. Amon Carter Museum.



This photograph of the area surrounding the Tarrant County Courthouse was made about 1925. A number of historic buildings listed in this book are depicted. Note the houses on the bluff overlooking the Trinity River, where Heritage Park is now located. Amon Carter Archives housed in the Amon Carter Museum.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The modern city of Fort Worth has its origins in the western frontier of the rapidly expanding United States of the 1840s. Its history can be read in seven developmental stages: the army outpost of 1849-53; the struggling pioneer settlement of 1853-65; the supply station on the great cattle drives beginning in 1866; the shipping point for cattle, cotton, and other products following the arrival of the railroads in 1876; the meat-packing center from 1902 through the 1960s; from 1918, the administrative and financial center of a regional oil empire; and finally, the modern diversified city with a number of major industries and businesses, with the defense industry playing a major economic role. Each of these seven stages of development is present to some degree in today's Fort Worth, either in its economy and its architecture, or in collective images of its identity.

The first and second stages of Fort Worth's development extended for twenty-five years from the founding of the U.S. Army fort in 1849 until the period of incorporation and arrival of the first railroad in the mid-1870s. Camp Worth was built on a bluff overlooking the confluence of the West Fork and Clear Fork of the Trinity River (near the site of the present county courthouse) in the midst of the gently rolling prairie country of North Texas. Established to protect settlers on the sparsely populated frontier from Indian raids, the fort was deactivated in 1853 as the frontier shifted, and the troops were moved farther northwest.

Settlers soon moved into the abandoned military buildings. Subsistence farming was the main activity in the early years, and there was little to distinguish Fort Worth from the other villages that dotted the North Texas frontier. In 1854, John Peter Smith opened the first school. After a hotly disputed election between itself and Birdville, Fort Worth in 1856 became the seat of Tarrant County. The county government attracted new settlers. By 1860, Fort Worth had grown to nearly 450 people, at a time when the total population of Tarrant County was about 6,000.

The Civil War took from Tarrant County many of its young men. The war years proved a disaster to Fort Worth. By the end of the conflict, many homesteads around the town had been abandoned, and cattle were roaming untended. The population of Fort Worth dropped to half its prewar level.

It was in this atmosphere of defeat and depression that Fort Worth began its third stage of development. Herds of longhorns which roamed South Texas were recognized as an available source of beef for the nation. Enterprising Texans began to gather the longhorns and drive them north to the railhead in Abilene, Kansas. Fort Worth became a trail town, the last stopping place in Texas for cattlemen driving herds up to the Chisholm Trail and across Indian Territory. In the late 1860s and early 1870s, the tiny farming village was transformed into a bustling, brawling town where cowboys and frontier drifters worked, played, and fought. Fort Worth soon had a reputation as one of the wildest towns in Texas. "Hell's Half Acre," a district of gambling halls, saloons, and brothels flourished for the rest of the century despite a series of regulatory laws enacted in 1876 to curtail such activities.

By early 1873, the Texas & Pacific Railroad laid track to within twenty-four miles east of Fort Worth, and the town's population boomed to 3,000 in anticipation of its arrival. The first regular newspaper began publishing, and the first telegraph lines arrived. The first bank was established. The City of Fort Worth was incorporated on March 1, 1873. Police and fire departments were formed. About this time the first Tarrant County Courthouse, commenced in 1861, was completed, symbolizing Fort Worth's hopeful stature as a railroad city.

This flurry of activity marks the beginning of Fort Worth's fourth stage of development. Yet, the decisive factor in this new phase—the railroad—was not to arrive until 1876. The international financial crisis of 1873 halted construction of the railroad and crippled the town's growth. It was only through an extraordinary construction project on the part of Fort Worth's citizens that the Texas & Pacific Railway's tracks reached Fort Worth in 1876.

Fort Worth became a railhead for shipping cattle to Northern and Eastern packing plants, and also a base for distribution of supplies to ranches and farms in North and West Texas. A new era of growth and development began. A gas plant was constructed in 1876, and in 1877 the first gas lamps illuminated the business district around the courthouse. Two artesian wells were dug in 1878. In August of that year, a stagecoach mail service between Fort Worth and Yuma, Arizona—on the



border of California—was established. A mule-driven street car operated on tracks laid on Main Street between the courthouse and the railroad depot. In 1880, a second railroad, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas arrived. The Santa Fe Railroad reached Fort Worth the following year.

Fort Worth's prosperity, growth, and development continued unabated through the 1880s. The first waterworks were opened in 1882, and a new manufactured gas plant opened in 1884. By 1886, an electric light plant had been built and 85 electric lights in the center of the city were in use. An electric street railway was inaugurated in 1890, linking the city center with newly developing districts to the south and north. Fort Worth was crossed by five railroads at the end of the decade. The city became a major shipping point for the huge cotton crop of the region. Fort Worth's population more than tripled from 6,600 in 1880 to over 23,000 in 1890. The earlier notoriety associated with "Hell's Half Acre" was replaced by the proud appellation "Queen of the Prairies."

Although somewhat dampened by the Panic of 1893, Fort Worth's growth continued along the patterns of the late 1870s and 1880s. New waterworks were built. A municipal electric power plant supplied electricity to a growing network of street lights. The electric streetcar system expanded throughout the city. A grand new courthouse, emblematic of the area's prominence, rose on the bluff overlooking the Trinity River. Fort Worth's population growth, somewhat less dramatic in the 1890s, attained 26,688 by 1900, an increase of fifteen percent. By the turn of the century, Fort Worth was one of a number of "railroad towns" in prosperous Northwest Texas. Nearby Dallas was a healthy competitor for new commerce, industry, and residents.

The establishment of the meat-packing industry in 1902 dramatically sparked Fort Worth's economy and launched its next significant phase of development. Local businessmen had attempted to form meat-packing companies in 1883 and 1890; both enterprises had been short-lived failures. The city's leaders, realizing that a large-scale meat-packing operation would provide an economic vitality like that which had accompanied the arrival of the railroad, once again rallied. A "pot" of \$100,000 was raised and offered as a prize to any meat-packing company that would locate its operation in Fort Worth. In 1902, both Armour and Swift packing companies of Chicago agreed to build

plants in the city, and the money was divided between them. Meat packing became Fort Worth's premier industry, and remained so until the North and West Texas oil discoveries of the late teens and twenties. Armour & Co. operated here until 1962, and the Swift & Co. plant closed in 1971.

Fort Worth's population almost tripled between 1900 and 1910, growing to 73,312. The city expanded to the south and north in tandem with the electric streetcar system. North Fort Worth was incorporated in 1902 and annexed by the city of Fort Worth in 1909. The first street paving occurred when Main Street and other downtown streets were paved with bricks, beginning in 1899. Construction began on the Paddock Viaduct (CBD O&P 6) in 1913, replacing an old, outmoded bridge and joining the central business district with North Fort Worth. North Main Street was paved that same year.

The growing city required power and water. In 1911, four separate electric companies merged to form the Fort Worth Power and Light Company (later Texas Electric Service Co. and now TU Electric), and the North Main Power Plant was completed in 1912. Lake Worth Dam was completed in 1914, creating a giant water reservoir for Fort Worth.

Dynamically, the city adapted to meet the demands of intensive growth. City government was reorganized in 1906 in a format involving boards and commissions. A city park board was created in 1907. In 1909, the City retained George Kessler, an authority on city planning, to draft a master plan for park development. The Kessler Park and Boulevard Plan of 1909 proposed the courthouse as the focal point of a park and roadway system. (Few of Kessler's recommendations were ultimately carried out.) A building code was adopted in 1912, although it is likely that building regulations had existed within the fire code since at least the 1890s. That same year the Chamber of Commerce was organized, an outgrowth of the Board of Trade established in 1889.

Fort Worth developed to the south and west after 1910. In that year Texas Christian University moved to Fort Worth from Waco, triggering development in the adjacent area. Camp Bowie, a U.S. Army training facility opened in 1917; it was dissolved after World War I and development in the area it covered (Arlington Heights) finally took

hold, long after an unsuccessful attempt by Samuel Chamberlin in the 1890s.

Beginning in 1911 with the discovery of oil on the W.T. Waggoner Ranch near Wichita Falls and followed by the discovery of vast oil deposits at Ranger in 1917, and at Desdemona and Burkburnett in 1918, Fort Worth became the nerve center of a vital new petroleum industry. Thus began Fort Worth's sixth stage of development. Thousands of people jammed into the city needing housing and office space. New office buildings transformed the profile of the downtown skyline; new apartment buildings and houses sprang up in the outlying districts. By 1920, the population of Fort Worth topped 100,000; by 1930, it was over 163,000.

The 1920s saw the continued transformation of downtown with new skyscrapers, the extension of services as outlying districts were annexed, and another reorganization of city government to respond to new levels of responsibility and aspiration. Niles City, an incorporated enclave of meat-packing operations adjacent to North Fort Worth, and known as "the richest city in the world," was annexed in 1922, along with Polytechnic Heights, Riverside, and Arlington Heights.

In 1925, Fort Worth adopted the city manager form of government, and city affairs were overhauled and modernized. The Bartholomew Street Plan of 1927, the first major planning effort adopted by the city, brought the improvement of major roads feeding directly into the central business district, the opening and improvement of crosstown routes, and the construction of a parkway to Lake Worth.

The Depression of the 1930s affected Fort Worth, but not as severely as it did the rest of the nation. The country continued to need beef, oil, gasoline, and cotton. In addition, there were a number of federal relief projects (Works Progress Administration, Public Works Administration, Civilian Conservation Corps) in the city. By 1940, the population had increased nine percent to 177,662.

As the nation worked its way out of the Depression with the start of World War II, the aviation industry lifted Fort Worth into a new era of progress and development. The City of Fort Worth appropriated funds to purchase 526 acres of land northwest of the city limits and offered the land to

the United States government for use as an aircraft plant site. The offer was accepted. In 1942, Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation (Convair) began production of B-24 Liberator bombers in the new plant, launching Fort Worth's seventh and most recent stage of development as a modern, diversified city. Tarrant Field (renamed Carswell Air Force Base in 1948) was opened on a site adjacent to the aircraft plant. Convair became the major industry in Fort Worth during the war, employing at times as many as 30,000 workers. It continues today as General Dynamics. The war created a boom in the Fort Worth economy that led to a tremendous increase in population, to nearly 280,000 in 1950, almost as large a percentage increase as in the oil boom years of the 1920s.

As employment in the aircraft industry dropped off after the war, other businesses noted the availability of large numbers of trained workers and moved into the area. By the mid-1950s, Fort Worth was the home of more than 400 manufacturing plants. By 1960, the population had climbed to over 356,000.

With the rise in postwar population, as in every city in the nation, came a deluge of automobiles. In 1954, highway construction began on the Southwest loop. Several years later the first sections of the North-South Freeway (I-35W), the East-West Freeway (I-30), and the Dallas-Fort Worth Turnpike (now a part of I-30) were completed.

The general trend of diversification has continued into the 1960s, '70s, and '80s. The opening of the Dallas-Fort Worth Airport (now Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport) in 1973—then the largest in the world—was another milestone in the city's development, providing Fort Worth with an international transportation base for future growth. And though the metropolitan area has continued to grow, the population within the city limits of Fort Worth itself has not grown as fast as its suburbs in recent years. From a figure of nearly 400,000 in the early 1970s, the population dropped to around 385,000 in 1980. The 1990 census lists Fort Worth's population as 447,619. In the early 1990s, Fort Worth faces a new series of challenges. Efforts continue to diversify the city's economy, and promotion of Fort Worth's rich heritage—including its storehouse of architectural treasures—offers a promising opportunity for business development and economic growth.



OBSERVATIONS

By 1873, when Fort Worth was incorporated, virtually the entire city was contained within the area that is today called the central business district. The Tarrant County Courthouse dominated the skyline. The commercial downtown was concentrated along Commerce St. (then called Rusk), Weatherford St., and Houston St. facing the Courthouse Square, and extended south for several blocks on Main and Houston streets.

The commercial buildings were generally one- and two-story wood frame and brick structures, many with false fronts and shed-roofed porches covering wooden sidewalks. This was the appearance of downtown Fort Worth into the 1880s. It conveyed the classic image of an "Old West" town, and was an appropriate setting for the rough-and-tumble life of a young city playing host to cattle drives and frontier drifters.

Simple wood frame cottages and an occasional church dotted the remainder of the grid. Along the bluffs overlooking the Trinity River, on Samuels Avenue, the substantial houses of the rich were built. The two-story Bennett House (CBD 137) at 731 Samuels Ave. dates from this time. Except for the street pattern of the original plat, 1870s Fort Worth has all but disappeared.

With the arrival of the railroads in the late 1870s and 1880s, Fort Worth experienced great prosperity which was reflected in the physical form of the city. The commercial district expanded primarily along Main and Houston streets, down to Sixth Street by the mid-1880s. Substantial brick and stone buildings, two and three stories in height, began to replace the simple wood frame and brick structures of the first generation of settlers. Three-story buildings of diverse uses began to appear throughout the grid. The shift to a new urban scale was unmistakable.

A substantial industrial district grew up in an arc along the railroad tracks to the south and east of downtown. Residential districts continued to be built up to the east and west of downtown, and northward along the Samuels Ave. spine. For the first time the city jumped the original grid in concentrated form, and a residential district grew south of the Texas & Pacific Railroad tracks. Fort Worth was transformed by the end of the 1880s into a bustling Victorian city--the "Queen of the Prairies." The construction in 1889 of the short-lived Texas Spring Palace, a huge and exotic

regional exhibition hall, symbolized the coming of age of Victorian Fort Worth. (Built of Texas agricultural products such as wheat, corn, and cotton, the Texas Spring Palace burned in a tragic and spectacular blaze on May 30, 1890.) The remnants of this Victorian city can be seen in several commercial buildings downtown, most notably in the Land Title Block (CBD 13; 1889), along with several imposing landmarks such as St. Patrick Cathedral (CBD 160; 1888-92), the Tarrant County Courthouse (CBD 163; 1893-95), and the Santa Fe Depot (CBD 104; 1899-1900). The Garvey-Viehl-Kelley House (CBD 139; 1884-85) at 769 Samuels Ave. is a good example of residential development from this period.

The typical residence constructed in Fort Worth from the nineteenth-century through the 1920s was a wood frame cottage with little detailing and a simple plan and form. Many of these can be described as "folk houses." Folk buildings are built according to traditional patterns handed down from generation to generation, and they reflect the culture of the region in which they develop. They are built by and for the people who use them, or they can be built by professional builders when those builders use traditional practices rather than published plans. Folk buildings are erected without the aid of drawings or other written instructions. Many of the earliest houses in Fort Worth can be described as folk houses, with the remainder of the buildings of that period probably derived from pattern books and magazines, or the product of experienced professional builders without architectural training or pretensions. Because folk houses develop in specific cultural conditions, folk house types can be associated with particular parts of the country, and their existence outside of their area of origin implies immigration by the builder from that area. The identification of American folk house types is still in developing stages, but some types are well known, including a number still found in Fort Worth. It is remarkable that so many folk houses have survived in Fort Worth, a large number of them in African-American neighborhoods. Unfortunately, most of the buildings that have been demolished in the decade since field work for this survey was first conducted have been these folk houses. A number still remain, and special care must be taken to preserve those that are left.

It was in the 1890s that the first mansions began to appear in any number in the central business

district. Two outstanding examples survive from a neighborhood of the period where the wealthy resided. On the bluff overlooking downtown near Summit Ave., the Eddleman-McFarland House (CBD 132; 1899) and the Pollock-Capps House (CBD 133; 1898-99) are the strongest remnants of a grand residential neighborhood known as "Quality Hill," which continued to build up along Summit Ave. in the early twentieth-century. Most of the mansions that once lined these streets have disappeared today as the result of redevelopment. By contrast Samuels Ave., which developed a bit earlier than Quality Hill, is farther removed from downtown, a fact that has helped it retain a significant number of landmark structures.

Fort Worth's African-Americans resided east of downtown, primarily south of E. Weatherford St., during the early 1900s. By the 1920s, several substantial churches were built in this African-American community, as well as some fraternal halls. The most extraordinary of these was the huge Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons (CBD 4) constructed in 1924 at 2213 E. First St., the largest African-American fraternal hall in the United States at that time. Today, this community east of downtown is concentrated between E. Second and E. Fourth streets. It is a neighborhood that is particularly rich in its numerous examples of folk houses.

Commercial development in Fort Worth expanded quickly after the establishment of the meat-packing industry in 1902 and the discovery of oil in the teens. A skyscraper city began to take shape. Three buildings, all designed by the important Fort Worth firm of Sanguinet and Staats, captured the constantly expanding economic prowess of Fort Worth in the early years of the century. The Flatiron Building (CBD 99; 1907), the Burk Burnett Building (CBD 117; 1913-14), and the W.T. Waggoner Building (CBD 93; 1919-20) spanned the years with appropriate shifts in scale. By the 1920s, the downtown was transformed by a crop of new skyscrapers, a phenomenon that was matched in intensity only in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

Commercial structures were not the only significant buildings erected in Fort Worth during the first decades of the twentieth century. Several downtown churches, among them St. Andrew's Episcopal Church (CBD 107; 1909-12), Mt. Gilead Baptist Church (CBD 68; 1912-13), Allen Chapel A.M.E. Church (CBD 66; 1912-14), First Christian Church (CBD 153; 1914-15), and First United Methodist Church (CBD 22; 1929-30), are fine examples of period revival architecture.

The massive brick and concrete warehouses built east of downtown along the railroad tracks embody another aspect of Fort Worth's commercial prowess. The city's many rail connections made it an early supply and distribution center. An extended district of warehouses survives today.

Spurred by the success of the oil business, during the late 1920s and early 1930s, businessmen in Fort Worth built structures that reflected the modern age. These Moderne skyscrapers, the Blackstone Hotel (CBD 119; 1929), the Electric Building (CBD 29; 1929-30), and the Sinclair Building (CBD 21; 1930), contrasted with the more classical buildings erected only a few years earlier. As the Depression began to grip the nation, its effect was softened in Fort Worth by several federally funded civic building projects which provided jobs. The United States Courthouse (CBD 38; 1933), which blended Beaux Arts and Moderne elements, and the pared classicism of Fort Worth's City Hall (CBD 159; 1938) are among the outstanding examples of buildings from this period.

Up until the 1960s, Fort Worth, like many American cities, retained much of its historic urban fabric. Highway construction, urban renewal, and new buildings cleared the central business district of many of its historic landmarks. Yet enough remain to provide Fort Worth and Tarrant County with a rich collection of historic buildings. Preserving, using, and restoring these valuable resource is Fort Worth's challenge for the coming decades.



HISTORIC DISTRICTS AND THEMATIC GROUPS

This section presents preliminary findings concerning concentrations of resources in the central business district. Three types of groupings are discussed. Proposed *National Register Historic Districts* are groups of contiguous resources contained within clear boundaries. *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 throughout the survey process (field work and previous publications), although National Register officials have recently determined that such groupings will now be considered as "Multiple Property" nominations with a historical context approach. The term "Thematic Group" is used in

this book for the sake of continuity. Some of the historic districts and thematic groups presented below do not appear to meet the criteria of the National Register, but are worthy of local recognition and are deserving of some degree of protection. These groupings are referred to simply as potential *Historic Districts*. In some of these proposed districts, properties have been either rehabilitated or demolished since the initial field work was undertaken. Further study to evaluate the boundaries and contributing resources within each district is needed before a formal nomination is undertaken.

HISTORIC DISTRICTS

The *East Second Street National Register Historic District* [ESHDR(NR)] (see map #3) comprises the heart of one of Fort Worth's oldest African-American neighborhoods. It extends south from E. Second St. to E. Fourth St. between Elm and Nichols streets. The area is characterized by a solid distribution of folk houses interspersed by several churches, commercial buildings, and a fraternal hall. Street trees are numerous and mature. The primary focal point of the district is the 800-900 block of E. Second St., which features a fine row of metal-roofed duplexes (CBD 5), a former African-American Knights of Pythias Hall (CBD 6), and an historic African-American church (CBD 72). Of the over eighty resources in the district, eighteen structures (CBD 5 is a row of seven houses) were initially listed in the Historic Sites Inventory (CBD 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 72, 73, 127), of which ten (CBD 5, 6, 9, 72) appeared to be eligible for the National Register. Six of these structures have been demolished since the survey field work was completed, CBD 10, 11, 15, 73, 127, and one of the houses in CBD 5. As a cohesive African-American neighborhood with a variety of harmonious building types, this district appears to be eligible for the National Register. A comprehensive re-evaluation of the district should be undertaken before any formal nomination process is begun.

The *Samuels Avenue National Register Historic District* [SAHDR(NR)] (see map #4) is an historic residential area stretching along both sides of Samuels Ave., from E. Bluff St. on the south to approximately 125 feet north of Pavillion St. It is bounded on the west by the Trinity River, and on

the east by the Gulf, Colorado, & Santa Fe Railroad tracks and Woods Ave.

Samuels Ave. is one of the oldest roads in Fort Worth. It and adjacent streets are characterized by a large concentration of older residential buildings dating from the 1870s to the 1920s, many of them from the nineteenth century. Some of the houses along Samuels Ave., particularly on the west side on the bluffs overlooking the Trinity River, are imposing and set on large lots with substantial setbacks and mature trees.

The most impressive surviving district of historic houses in the central business district, Samuels Ave. is sufficiently removed from downtown to have escaped the sort of redevelopment that has seriously eroded the once fine residential neighborhood along Summit Ave. Focal points of the district include the c. 1875 Bennett House (CBD 137)--an altered but impressive Italianate structure that may be one of the oldest houses in Fort Worth--and the imposing Queen Anne mansion at 769 Samuels Ave. (CBD 139). Pioneers Rest Cemetery (CBD O&P 7) is a strong urban design element which reinforces the historic character of the area. Charles E. Nash Elementary School (CBD 134), a compatible use in a residential area, is the institutional focal point of the district.

Of the nearly 250 resources in the district, eighteen buildings originally included in the Historic Sites Inventory (CBD 49-52, 67, 134-144, and O&P 7), are included in the district, of which seven appear to be either eligible for the National

Register or potentially eligible pending restoration (CBD 134, 137, 139-143). Two contributing properties listed in the Historic Sites Inventory, CBD 135 and 136, have been demolished since the survey field work was completed and are no longer contributors. The remaining structures in the district do not stand out individually, but contribute by age, style, materials, and scale to the primary resources. There is a scattering of newer houses, but no serious intrusions.

As one of the oldest residential areas in Fort Worth, containing a number of important resources and no serious intrusions, the Samuels Avenue National Register Historic District appears to meet the criteria for the National Register.

Editor's Note: Subsequent to submission of Page Anderson & Turnbull's report, determination was made that the Samuels Ave. area would be more appropriately nominated to the National Register as a "Multiple Property" nomination rather than as a district. Research is now being carried out by the Tarrant County Historical Commission, and a preliminary nomination has been submitted to the Texas Historical Commission for review. As of July, 1991, seven structures (CBD 49, 50, 137, 139, 140, 141, 144) and the Pioneers Rest Cemetery (CBD O&P 7) were included in the nomination, but others may be added at a later date.

The *Ellison's Warehouse National Register Historic District* [EWHD(NR)] (see map #3) is one of two concentrations of historic warehouses on the eastern edge of Fort Worth's central business district. Landmarks of the city's prowess as a rail and shipping center in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, this district is comprised of two blocks adjacent to the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad tracks, bounded by E. Fourth St. on the north, Terry St. on the east, and a freeway on-ramp to the south and west. An impressive complex of three warehouses built in 1911 for the Ellison Furniture and Carpet Co. (CBD 131) and the same company's mattress factory (CBD 19) constructed in 1913 comprise the district. The three-warehouse complex is potentially eligible for the National Register on an individual basis, and the district as a whole also appears to be eligible for the National Register.

The *Warehouse South National Register Historic District* [WSHD(NR)] (see map #3) is one of two concentrations of historic warehouses in the central business district, remnants of Fort Worth's

importance as a shipping center in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The district extends from both sides of Calhoun St. east to the Santa Fe Railroad tracks, between E. Seventh St. and E. Ninth St. Originally there were six historic warehouses in the area, most of which were built between 1910 and 1917. All six are listed in the Historic Sites Inventory (CBD 36, 57, 69, 70, 71, 102), but subsequent to the survey field work CBD 102, the only nineteenth-century warehouse, was demolished. Three of the warehouses appear to be individually eligible for the National Register (CBD 57, 69, 71). Two of the warehouses have been remodeled in recent years (CBD 36, 70), and the original windows have been replaced by single fixed-pane metal windows. Further evaluation is now needed to determine the district's overall eligibility for the National Register.

The *Ballinger Street Historic District* [BSHD] is a small remnant of a once stately neighborhood—"Quality Hill"—which extended along Summit Avenue on the heights overlooking Fort Worth and the Trinity River. Bounded by Summit Ave. on the west, El Paso St. on the south, Lancaster Ave. on the north, and Ballinger St. on the east, its focal point is a one-block stretch of Ballinger St. between El Paso and Presidio streets. There are a late-nineteenth century house (CBD 45) and a turn-of-the-century house (CBD 65) and carriage house (CBD 44), as well as several substantial early twentieth-century houses (CBD 43, 146, 147). The area has undergone significant redevelopment, and most of the houses have been adapted for use as professional offices. Of the six resources listed on the Historic Sites Inventory, four are potentially eligible for the National Register following restoration (CBD 43, 65, 146, 147). Because of the extreme compromise to the integrity of the area by newer development, it does not appear to meet the criteria of a National Register Historic District, but is worthy of local recognition.

The *East Eighteenth Street Historic District* [EEHD] (see map #3) is a small enclave of folk and builders-type houses from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, clustered around the intersection of E. Eighteenth St. and Chambers Ave. They comprise one of several unified enclaves of historic houses within a large residential district which once covered the eastern section of the central business district. Highway construction and a housing project have cleared the surrounding area of most of this historic neighborhood. Of the thirteen resources in this



district, three were originally listed in the Historic Sites Inventory (CBD 41, 42, 59), none of which appear to meet the criteria of the National Register. Two of these structures (CBD 42, 59) have been demolished since the survey field work was completed, and the area as a whole is substantially deteriorated. The former I.M. Terrell High School (CBD 40), a substantial structure from 1909-10 and 1936-37, while not part of the district, strongly supports it. As the sole remaining concentration of historic houses in the impoverished southeastern section of the central business district, it is strongly suggested that local conservation actions be undertaken.

The *East First Street Historic District* [EFHD] (see map #3) extends along both sides of E. First St. and along the south side of E. Weatherford St., between Pecan and Elm streets. The district is characterized by folk and builder's types of houses, with the exception of two brick churches. The Allen Chapel A.M.E. Church (CBD 66), listed individually on the National Register in 1984, is one of Fort Worth's historic African-American churches and a focal point of the district. It is part of the neighborhood which extends south from E. Weatherford St. Of the twenty resources within the district, six were originally listed in the Historic Sites Inventory (CBD 1, 2, 3, 66, 165, 166). One of these structures, CBD 2, has been demolished since the survey field work was completed. Another, the Weatherford Street Methodist Church (CBD 165), was not a building used by the African-American community, but it does contribute to the historic fabric of the area. While the district as a whole does not appear to meet the criteria of the National Register, it is of local importance for its relationship to Fort Worth's African-American history.

The *Hampton-Peach Streets Historic District* [HPHD] (see map #4) consists of several blocks of older houses in the vicinity of Hampton and Peach streets. It is one of several unified enclaves of historic houses within the large residential district which once covered the eastern section of the central business district. The houses in this district are almost exclusively small builder's and folk types, and date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. There are very few newer houses, and no serious intrusions. The focal point of the district was the very fine cottage with Queen Anne detailing at the northeast corner of Hampton and E. Bluff Streets (CBD 53), but this property has recently been altered so substantially that it

retains none of its historic character. Several other eccentric Victorian cottages in the area provide visual interest. Of the more than sixty resources in this district, four are listed in the Historic Sites Inventory (CBD 53, 54, 128, 129). Although this area does not appear to meet the criteria for listing as a National Register Historic District, it is a cohesive historic residential area of local importance.

The *Harrell-Wolcott Historic District* [HWHD] (see map #4) is a small enclave of folk and builder's type houses from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It is in the vicinity of E. Bluff and Peach streets, east of Live Oak Street. The major subdivisions in which the district is located are the Harrell Addition and Wolcott's Subdivision. The district is one of several unified remnants of historic houses within the large residential district which once covered the eastern section of the central business district. There are few newer houses and no serious intrusions. Of the approximately twenty resources in this district, two were originally listed in the Historic Sites Inventory (CBD 63, 130). Both of these houses have been demolished since the survey field work was completed. The remaining structures in this district should be reevaluated to determine the district's integrity and its local significance.

The *Mark Evans Historic District* [MEHD] (see map #4) extends for one block along E. Bluff St. between Jones and Grove. It is coterminous with the Mark Evans Subdivision. The district is distinguished by its unified character of a brick street (CBD O&P 9), mature trees, and early twentieth century houses (none of which is listed in the Historic Sites Inventory). This district, while not eligible for the National Register, is strongly recommended for local conservation.

The *West Bluff Street Historic District* [WBHD] (see map #1) comprises the heart of an Hispanic neighborhood in the area bounded by Henderson and W. Belknap streets. Extending along two blocks of W. Bluff St. between Lexington and Henderson, the focal point of the district, and of the neighborhood, is a folk-style Hispanic church, Gethsemane Presbyterian Church (CBD 56). It is the only resource in the district listed in the Historic Sites Inventory, the other buildings being primarily folk and builder's type houses from the 1920s. While not eligible for the National Register, the district is valuable as a cohesive ethnic neighborhood.

THEMATIC GROUPS

Note: *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 throughout the survey process (field work and previous publications), although National Register officials have recently determined that such groupings will now be considered as "Multiple Property" nominations with a historical context approach. The term "Thematic Group" is used in this book for the sake of continuity.

Between about 1900 and the mid-1930s, paving of streets with brick was common throughout the United States, especially in downtown areas and wealthy residential neighborhoods. Fort Worth has a sizable but rapidly disappearing contingent of brick streets. Those that contribute to the *Brick Streets National Register Thematic Group* [BrS(NR)] in the central business district are listed under CBD O&P 9. Many of them have been completely or partially asphalted over. The most prominent of Fort Worth's downtown brick streets is Main St., between Weatherford and Ninth streets, which was restored in 1980-83 in conjunction with the Sundance Square project. As examples of a widespread street technology which has all but disappeared in most American cities and a visually distinct aspect of Fort Worth's urban fabric, these streets appear to be eligible for the National Register as a thematic group.

The *Central Business District Clubs and Fraternal Organizations National Register Thematic Group* [CFO(NR)] is comprised of nine buildings in the central business district unified by their associations with organizations requiring membership. Fraternal organizations have played a central role in the social and business life of American communities, often functioning as places where community ties are cemented and business transacted. Six of the buildings within this group originally listed in the Historic Sites Inventory are or were fraternal organizations (CBD 4, 6, 7, 24, 75, 115). One of these, the extraordinary Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons (CBD 4) was demolished in 1986. Of the others, the Knights of Pythias Castle Hall (CBD 115) and the Masonic Temple (CBD 75) are notable landmark structures. The Fort Worth Club (CBD 26) is not a secret society, but a forum where prominent citizens of Fort Worth have met together, and is a major institution of the city. The Y.W.C.A. (CBD 18) and Y.M.C.A. (CBD 106), while not strictly

clubs, are membership organizations, traditionally devoted to the health of individuals and communities. They have played important roles in American cities for many years. Of the nine buildings in this thematic group, two have been placed on the National Register (CBD 18, 115), and six appear to either meet the criteria of the National Register or may meet it pending assessments of architectural integrity (CBD 6, 7, 24, 26, 75, 106). As a thematic group which effectively illustrates aspects of the social and commercial life of both the African-American and Anglo communities of Fort Worth, it appears to meet the criteria of the National Register.

The *Downtown Governmental Buildings National Register Thematic Group* [Gov(NR)] is comprised of six governmental buildings in the downtown section of the central business district (CBD 38, 46, 47, 76, 159, 163). Constructed between 1893 and 1962, they effectively illustrate the conduct of government in Fort Worth from late Victorian to modern times. The indisputable focal point of the group is the Tarrant County Courthouse (CBD 163). Of these six resources, the courthouse has already been placed on the National Register, three appear to be eligible for the National Register (CBD 38, 46, 159), and the remaining two are modern (CBD 47, 76). As a thematic group, these civic buildings may meet the criteria of the National Register with or without the inclusion of the two modern structures.

The *Downtown Skyscrapers National Register Thematic Group* [Sky(NR)] consists of fourteen skyscrapers in the downtown area of the central business district (CBD 21, 26, 27, 29, 30, 88, 91, 93, 99, 117, 119, 121, 122, 152). All were built between 1907 and 1930, and effectively symbolize Fort Worth's growing stature as a commercial center from the years following the establishment of the meat-packing industry to the oil boom of the 1920s. Focal points of the group include the Flatiron Building (CBD 99; 1907), the Burk Burnett Building (CBD 117; 1913-14), the W.T. Waggoner Building (CBD 93; 1919-20), the Neil P. Anderson Building (CBD 30; 1921), the Sinclair Building (CBD 21; 1930) and the Electric Building (CBD 29; 1930). Of the fourteen buildings, seven have already been listed on the National Register (CBD 21, 30, 93, 99, 117, 119, 122), three appear to meet the criteria for the National Register (CBD 26, 29, 152), and the remaining four would be eligible for the National Register following restoration and/or



documentation (CBD 27, 88, 91, 121). As a thematic group, these skyscrapers appear to meet the criteria of the National Register as embodiments of early twentieth-century architecture and commerce in Fort Worth.

The *Grain Elevators National Register Thematic Group* [GEHD(NR)], 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. Located near railroad tracks because of transportation demands, 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.

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 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.

The *Automobile Row Thematic Group* [Auto] is a collection of six automobile sales and service buildings on a stretch of W. Seventh St., west of Macon St. Four are included in the Historic Sites Inventory (CBD 32-25), of which the focal point is the Firestone Service Store at the southwest corner of W. Seventh and Henderson streets (CBD 32). While this grouping does not appear to meet the criteria of the National Register as a thematic group, these buildings together create a strong image of Fort Worth's automobile row of the 1920s, and are deserving of local recognition.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Distribution of this survey report is designed to inform interested individuals, organizations, and public bodies of significant historic and architectural resources in Fort Worth's central business district. The implementation of this report's recommendations implies varying degrees of cost, professional assistance, and program support. Such recommendations are offered to the City of Fort Worth and the Historic Preservation Council to initiate and sustain a program of historic preservation in Fort Worth.

1
Of the 181 resources listed in the Historic Sites Inventory for the central business district of Fort Worth, 61 have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places or appear to be eligible for listing. Twenty (CBD 18, 21, 30, 66, 93, 99, 104, 115, 117, 119, 122, 132, 133, 153, 157, 160, 161, 162, 163, O&P 6) have already been listed on the National Register, one property (CBD 37) has been declared eligible but not formally listed, and the

remaining 40 (CBD 5, 6, 7, 9, 13, 22, 26, 28, 29, 37, 38, 40, 46, 57, 68, 69, 71, 72, 75, 86, 107, 108, 120, 125, 134, 137, 140, 141, 142, 148, 151, 152, 159, 164, 168, and CBD O&P 2, 5, 7, 8, 9) are potentially eligible. (When the first edition of this book was published in 1982, 10 properties had been listed on the National Register.) Another 20 properties may be eligible for the National Register following restoration and/or documentation. The individual properties within these categories 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 52 buildings and objects in the central business district of Fort Worth which have met or 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, 20 buildings within the central business district (CBD 13, 18, 30, 37, 46, 66, 72, 75, 99, 104, 115, 122, 132, 133, 148, 157, 160, 162, 163, 164) have been designated as Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks. (When the first edition of this book was published, 13 properties had been designated as Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks.) One building, the Tarrant County Courthouse (CBD 163), has also been designated as a State Archaeological Landmark.

3

Of the 16 proposed historic districts and thematic groups, 8 appear to meet the criteria of the National Register, and 8 to possess local significance. National Register Historic District and Thematic Group nomination forms should be prepared and submitted to the Texas Historical Commission for the 8 which appear to be eligible. A high priority should be extended to the other 8 districts and thematic groups to provide some degree of local protection against inappropriate alteration and construction, and to encourage maintenance and restoration.

4

The remaining resources on the Historic Sites Inventory list which are not located in historic districts or thematic groups, or 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 ap-

plications for 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 Historic Preservation 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.

Editor's note: Since these recommendations were first made, the City of Fort Worth has initiated an historic preservation plan. Structures listed in the Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey are protected by a "demolition delay" for a period of time after the application for a demolition permit is made. This delay allows time for the alternatives other than demolition to be explored.

In addition, structures which are designated by the City of Fort Worth as possessing historic and cultural significance (HC overlay zoning) are eligible for a tax evaluation freeze when rehabilitation work is undertaken. These projects are reviewed by the City's Historic and Cultural Landmark Commission and must meet appropriate guidelines to ensure the architectural integrity of the structure.

Structures may also be designated as City of Fort Worth Landmarks. To date, five buildings in the central business district (CBD 21, 119, 131, 132, 133) have been so designated.



HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

The following list of buildings, objects, and places contains the primary resources identified in Fort Worth's central business district (Phase I of the

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

Number 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). Residences are named for the original owner-resident or subsequent owner-residents 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, 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 directory records and back-dating one year. This method provides reasonably accurate dates of construction and has been applied consistently.

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 otherwise noted.) Symbol(s) appearing after an address entry

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

NR Listed on the National Register of Historic Places

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

RTHL Designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark

NR* Potentially eligible for the National Register following restoration and/or additional documentation

SAL Designated as a State Archaeological Landmark

CFW Designated as a City of Fort Worth Landmark

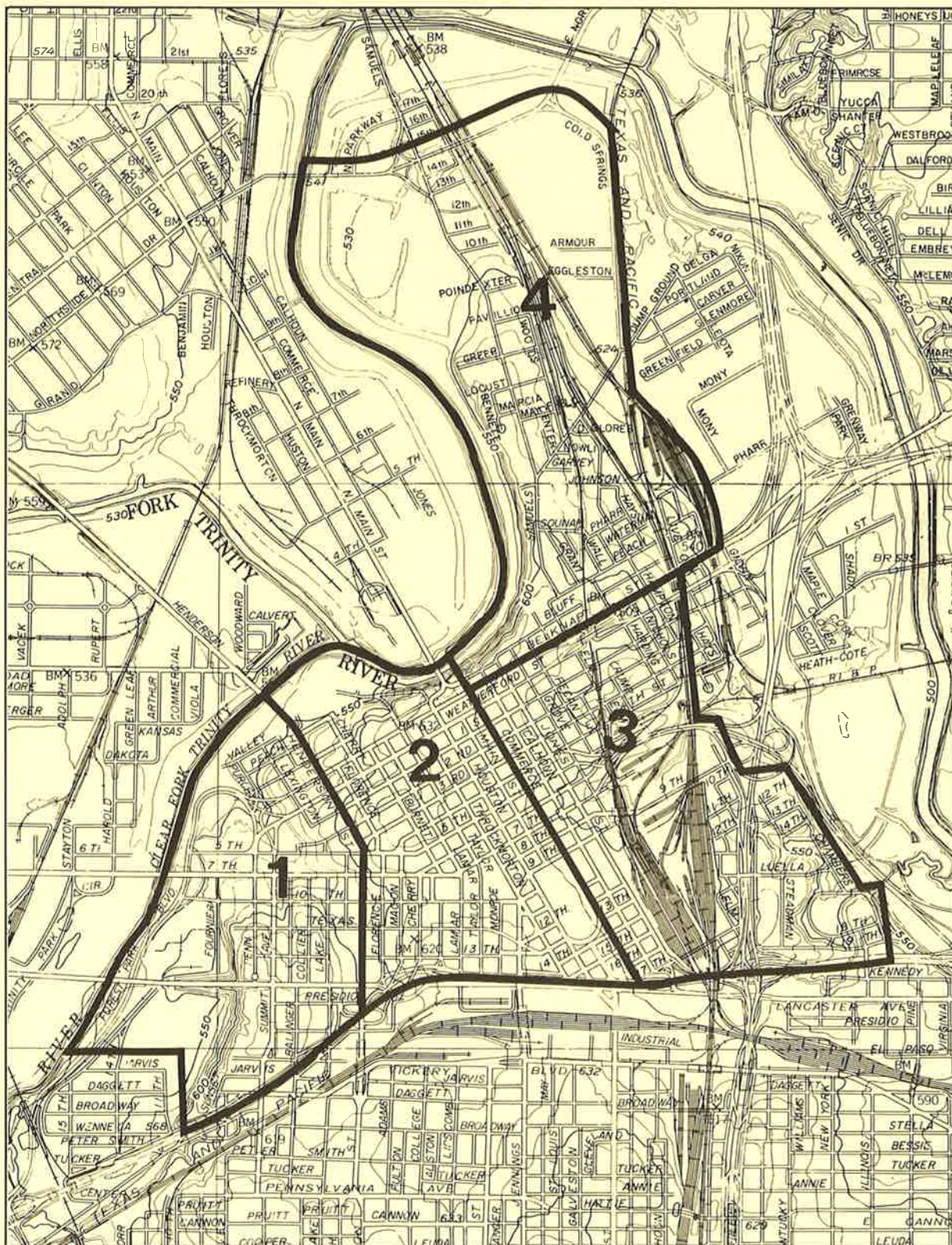
ESHD(NR) Contributor to the proposed East Second Street National Register Historic District

SAHD(NR)	Contributor to the proposed Samuels Avenue National Register Historic District	MEHD	Contributor to the proposed Mark Evans Historic District
EWHD(NR)	Contributor to the proposed Ellison's Warehouse National Register Historic District	WBHD	Contributor to the proposed West Bluff Street Historic District
WSHD(NR)	Contributor to the proposed Warehouse South National Register Historic District	BrS(NR)	Contributor to the proposed Brick Streets National Register Thematic Group
BSHD	Contributor to the proposed Baling Street Historic District	CFO(NR)	Contributor to the proposed Clubs and Fraternal Organizations National Register Thematic Group
EEHD	Contributor to the proposed East Eighteenth Street Historic District	Gov(NR)	Contributor to the proposed Downtown Governmental Buildings National Register Thematic Group
EFHD	Contributor to the proposed East First Street Historic District	Sky(NR)	Contributor to the proposed Downtown Skyscrapers National Register Thematic Group
HPHD	Contributor to the proposed Hampton-Peach Streets Historic District	GE(NR)	Contributor to the proposed Grain Elevators National Register Thematic Group
HWHD	Contributor to the proposed Harrell-Wolcott Historic District	Auto	Contributor to the proposed Automobile Row Thematic Group



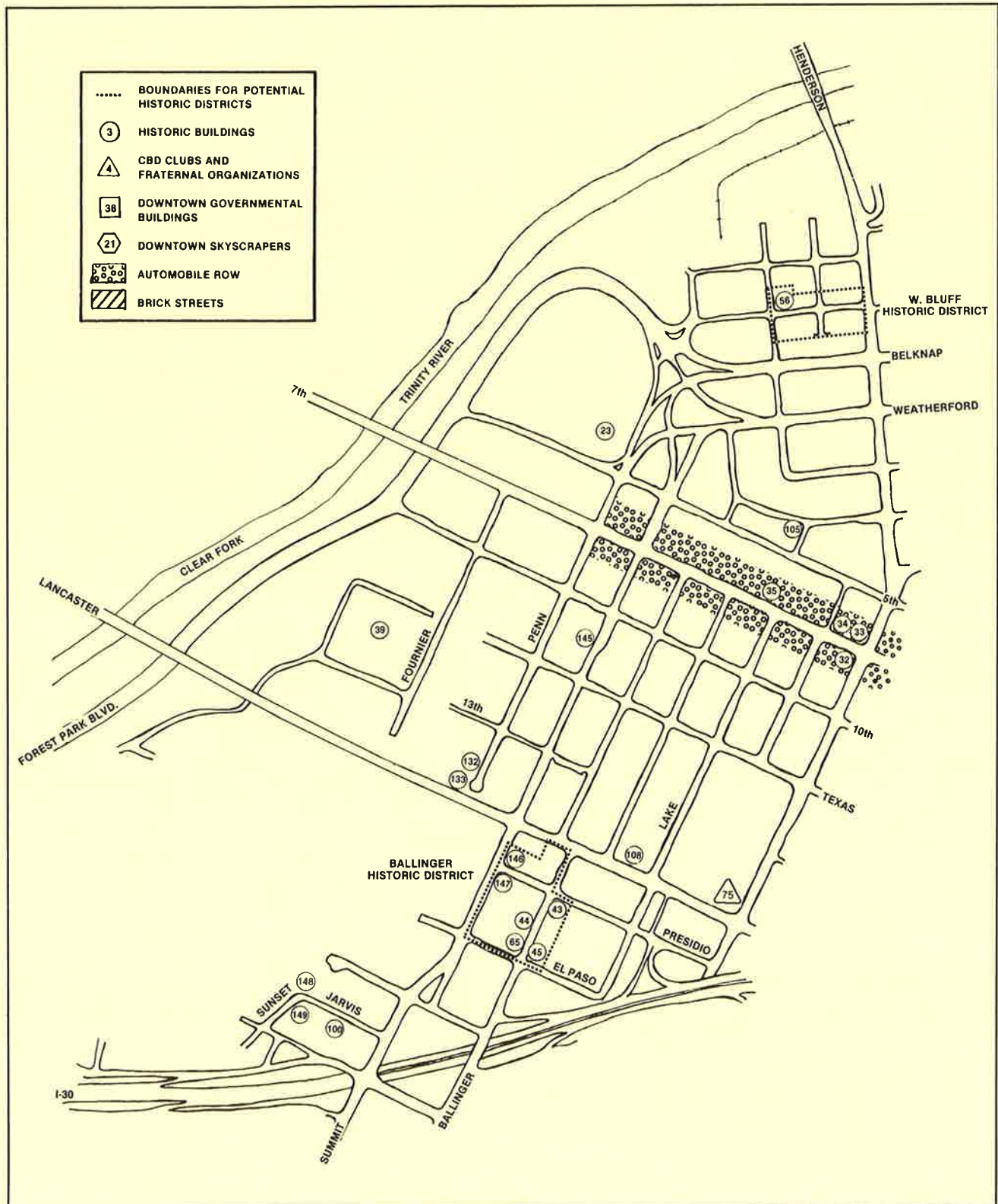
INDEX MAP

Map numbers 1, 2, 3, 4



MAP NO. 1

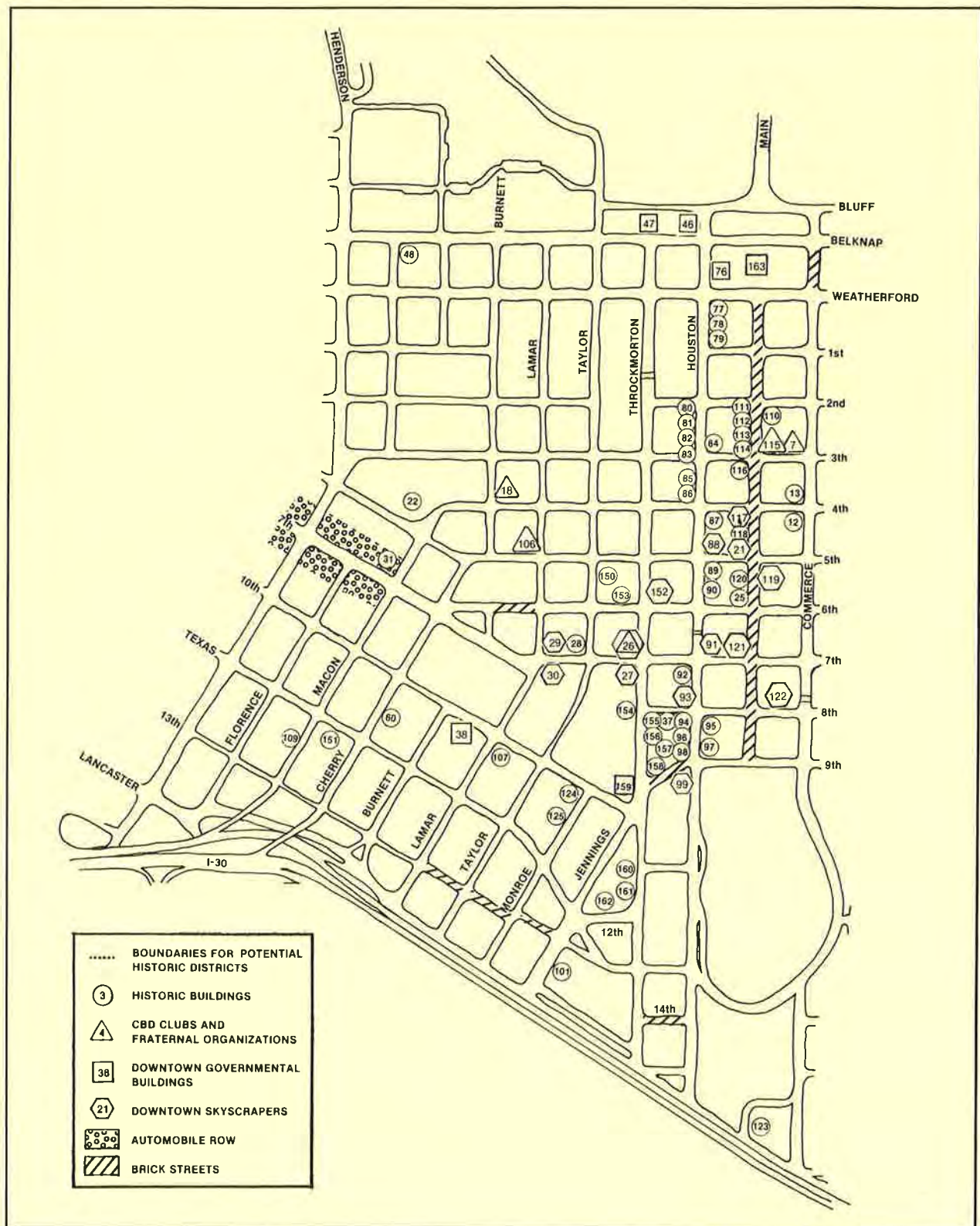
Historic Districts and Buildings





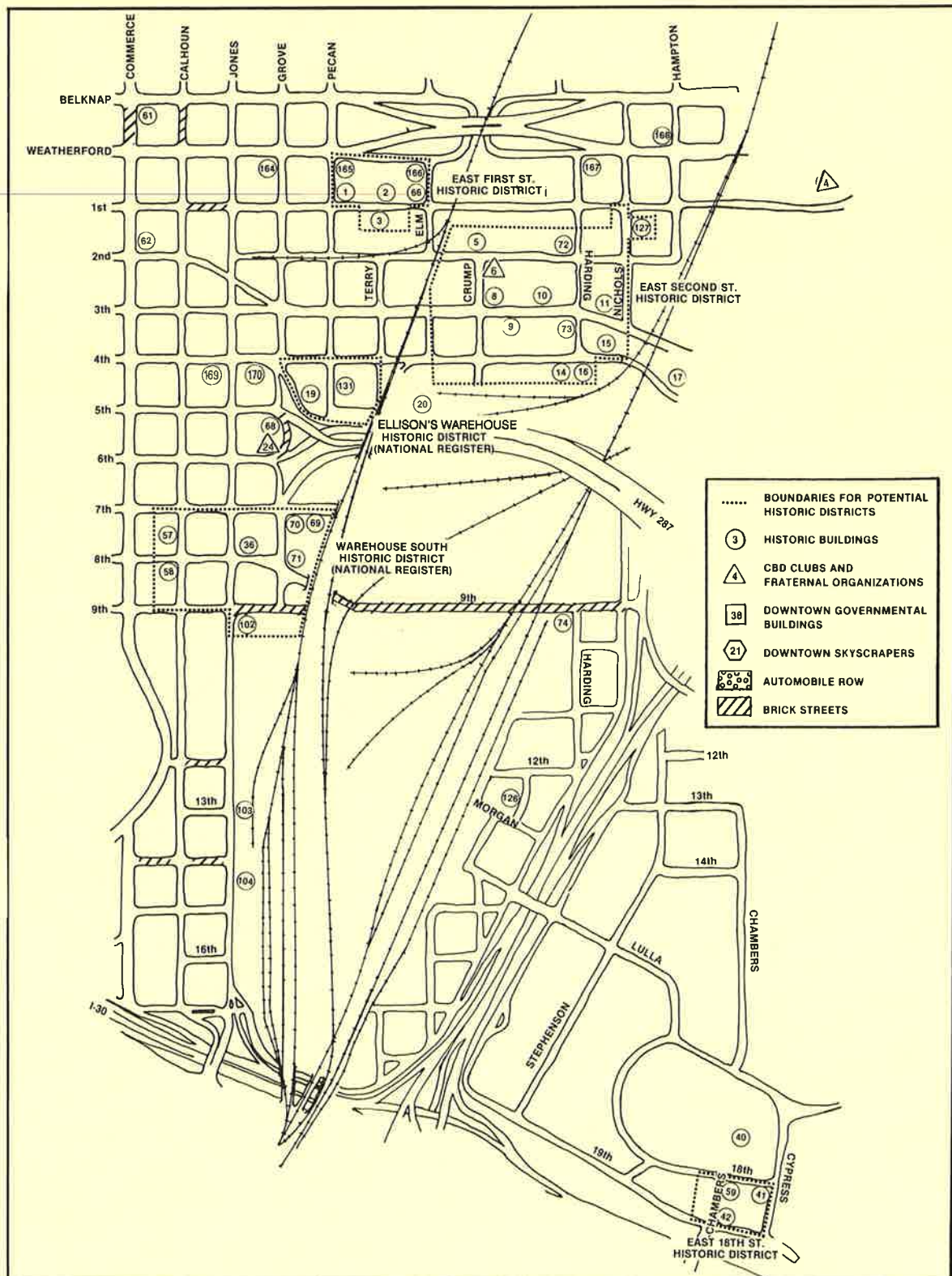
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Historic Districts and Buildings



MAP NO. 3

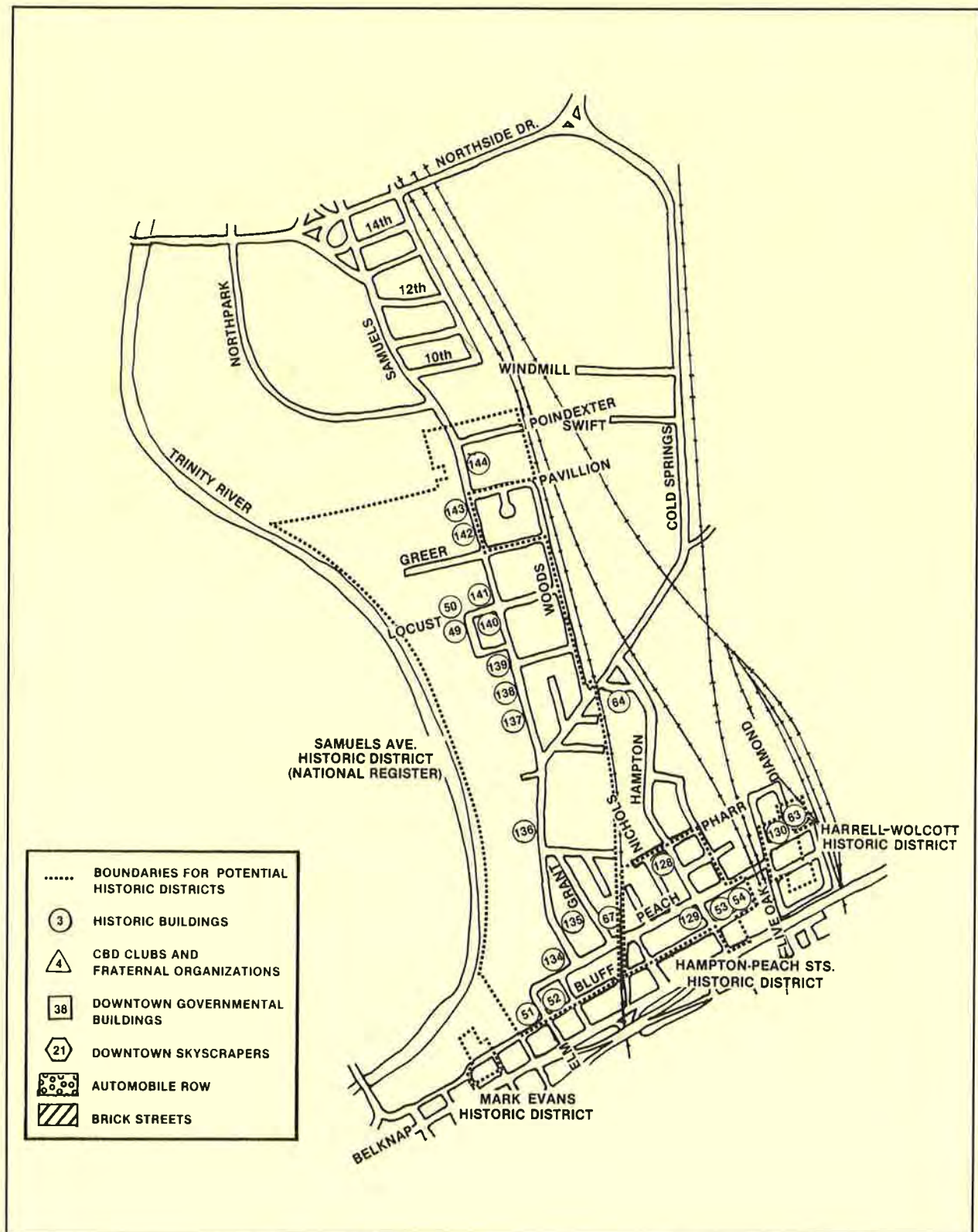
Historic Districts and Buildings





MAP NO. 4

Historic Districts and Buildings



Historic Sites Inventory

1

601 E. First Street [EFHD], George W. Norton House, c. 1898. This one-story, L-plan Queen Anne style cottage is the best preserved of three similar residences on the north side of this block. The porch, with a hipped roof and small entry gable is supported by decorative turned posts and balusters and enlivened with a delicate scroll-sawn frieze. When it was first built, the house was used as a rental property. George W. Norton, a barber, acquired the property from Sam Levy in 1902. The Supreme Camp of American Woodmen owned the property from 1935 to 1950. The house is a contributor to the potential East First Street Historic District.



1991 photograph

2

701 E. First Street, Augustus R. Mignon House, c. 1889. The stick style detailing seen on this house, including decorative trusses in the gable ends of the roof and quarter-round flat brackets with jig-sawn linear designs on the porch, is unusual in Fort Worth. The house was probably constructed about 1889, by Augustus R. Mignon, owner of the Fort Worth Cracker Co. This property was demolished during the 1980s, but has been retained in the survey for purposes of documentation.



1981 photograph

3

702 E. First Street [EFHD], House, c. 1906. This is a good example of a shotgun house, a common working-class style built in the south primarily from the 1880s through the 1930s, although examples from the 1940s and '50s are found. This house has decorative shingles in the gable end and a recessed porch with a frieze and columns that give it an unusual classical air. The first identified tenant of this rental property was Stephen A. Rossman, a bartender at the Westbrook Hotel, who lived here from about 1910 to 1913. The house is a contributor to the potential East First Street Historic District.



1991 photograph

4

2213 E. First Street, Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, 1924. This remarkable building was the largest African-American fraternal hall in the United States when it was built in 1924 from plans by African-American architect H.L. Spicer. The structure was, in plan, a Greek cross with the main meeting hall at the crossing. With the use of a secondary hall in one of the wings, the structure could seat 3,000 people. The remaining wings contained lodging, office, and meeting space. The central hall, with its high ceiling of ornate pressed tin, once held a series of paintings of Lodge presidents, including William Coleman and William Madison McDonald. During the heyday of the Lodge many great musicians played here including Duke Ellington and Count Basie. The building, situated on a large



1981 photograph



5a



1981 photograph

5b



1991 photograph

6



1991 photograph

wooded lot near the Trinity River, narrowly missed demolition when the nearby freeway interchange was constructed. Use of the building declined as the membership of the Lodge aged, and in later years was used only for large annual general assemblies. Burdened by practical considerations and maintenance needs, the Masons voted in 1985 to sell the structure and build a new mosque. The building was demolished on June 19, 1986 by its new owner. The land is still vacant. Had it remained, the building would have been eligible for the National Register for its role in African-American history and its architectural distinction.

5

809-11, 813, 815, 901, 903, 905, 907 E. Second Street [NR/ESHD(NR)], Duplex Houses, c. 1925. Located in a historically African-American neighborhood, this row of metal-roofed duplex houses provides a classic image of working class housing in 1920s Texas. The earliest tenants included janitors, maids, a waitress, a cook, and the proprietor of the nearby Knights of Pythias barber shop. At the time the bungalow duplexes were constructed, the property was owned by John Murrin, a wholesale grocer. One of the seven duplexes has been demolished; the remaining residences are potentially eligible for the National Register. The property is also a contributor to the potential East Second Street National Register Historic District.

6

900 E. Second Street [NR/ESHD(NR)/CFO(NR)], Knights of Pythias Hall, 1925. Erected in 1925 by the Key West Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, this African-American fraternal hall had commercial lease space on the first floor and an auditorium upstairs. The hall closed about 1947, and the building was then occupied by other businesses including the Atlanta Life Insurance Co., the Artistic Beauty Shop, and Hicks Cleaners. The original ground level storefronts and marquee of this two-story red brick building are still intact. In 1991, the building was vacant. The Knights of Pythias Hall may be eligible for the National Register on an individual basis and is a contributor to the potential East Second Street National Register Historic District and to the proposed Central Business District Clubs and Fraternal Organizations National Register Thematic Group.

7

108 E. Third Street [NR/CFO(NR)], Knights of Pythias Club Building, 1920; 1981-82. The Knights of Pythias Club Building, adjacent to the main Knights of Pythias Castle Hall (CBD 115), was erected in 1920 to provide expanded space for the fraternal organization's operations. Designed by architect J.J. Pollard, the main floor was lease space, while the second held recreational facilities and the third a dining hall and kitchen. The building was rehabilitated as part of the Sundance Square project in 1981-82. Thomas E. Woodward & Associates were the architects and Thomas S. Byrne, Inc. was the general contractor. This simple three-story brick building complements the design of the main structure. The name "Knights of Pythias Club Building" is inscribed in a limestone panel above the third story windows. The Club building was not part of the 1970 nomination that listed the main Knights of Pythias structure on the National Register, but it is eligible on the basis of its history and architectural qualities. It is also a contributor to the proposed Central Business District Clubs and Fraternal Organizations National Register Thematic Group.

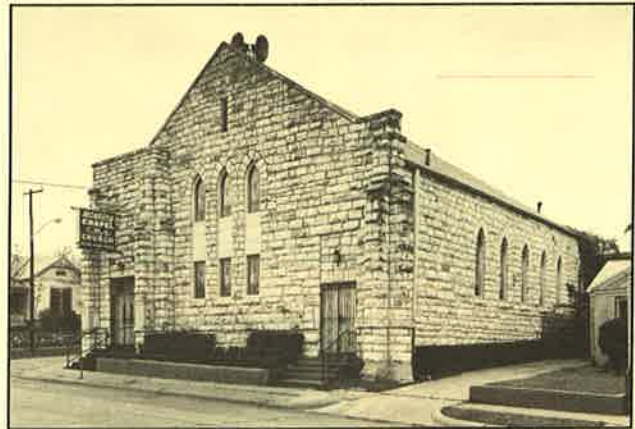


1991 photograph

7

8

903 E. Third Street [ESHD(NR)], Morning Chapel Colored Methodist Episcopal Church/Morning Chapel Christian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1934-36; 1958. According to a "Sketch of History of Fort Worth Methodism" by W. Erskine Williams, Morning Chapel C.M.E. Church was founded in 1868 under the leadership of Rev. W.H. Coger. This building, designed by local architect W.C. Meador, was erected in 1934-36. While the building was under construction, the church met in the upstairs auditorium of the Knights of Pythias Hall (CBD 6). The one-story rusticated limestone building has stone buttresses at each of the corners and a series of gothic-arched stained glass windows. Cornerstones from previous church buildings have been incorporated into the structure and are set next to the cornerstone for the current structure. The name of the church was changed to Morning Chapel Christian Methodist Episcopal Church in 1954. In 1958, contractor Joe Peace erected a brick educational building to the rear of the church. Morning Chapel is a contributor to the potential East Second Street National Register Historic District.



1991 photograph

8



9a



1981 photograph

9b



1991 photograph

10



1981 photograph

11



1981 photograph

9

908 E. Third Street [NR/ESHD(NR)], House, c. 1898.

Originally one of a pair of houses built from the same plan, this unusual residence was probably built by William P. Lewis, a partner in Lewis Brothers Hardware. Used as a rental property when it was first constructed, the residence has been part of an African-American neighborhood for many years. Early tenants included a waiter, a laborer, and a bartender. In 1920 John H. Pettigrew, a porter at the Metropolitan Barber Shop, purchased the house. He and his wife Effie lived here themselves until 1927, and later leased the property. The house has a complex design for such a small structure. The front of the house, behind the gallery-like porch, has two angled bays flanking a central entry. The outer faces of each of the bays form an angled corner on each side of the building. This house is potentially eligible for the National Register for its architectural qualities on an individual basis and is a contributor to the potential East Second Street National Register Historic District.

10

915-1/2 E. Third Street, William Ford Restaurant/Ford Brothers Cafe, c. 1920; 1927.

The first building on this lot, a residence at 915 E. Third, was built about 1915. Around 1920 this building, at 915-1/2 E. Third, was built and used for a time as a residence. In late 1926, brothers William and Frank Ford bought the property. They both lived in the adjacent house and renovated 915-1/2 E. Third for use as a cafe. William Ford, formerly a janitor at the Neil P. Anderson Building, operated the restaurant while Frank continued to work as an elevator operator at the Floyd J. Holmes Building (CBD 25). About 1930 both brothers became involved in the restaurant, and its name was changed to Ford Brothers Cafe. An institution in this African-American neighborhood, the cafe operated until the mid-1960s. This narrow, false-fronted shotgun building was the quintessential representation of an old-fashioned neighborhood cafe. The building has, unfortunately, been demolished, but this survey listing is retained for documentary purposes.

11

1111 E. Third Street, House, c. 1906. This was a representative example of a common folk house type in Texas, the wood frame L-plan structure with a gabled roof. The porch was not original. This rental property was constructed about 1906, and city directory records show a rapid tenant turnover. The earliest resident was Warren H. Williams who worked for the furniture exchange. This house has been demolished, but is listed in the survey for purposes of documentation.

12

S.W. corner Fourth and Commerce streets (500 Commerce Street), Dunn's "Mansion" Garage, 1924; 1935; 1990. Dunn's "Mansion" Garage took its name from the Mansion Hotel which occupied this site from 1876 until it was destroyed by fire in 1920. The Mansion was one of Fort Worth's premier hotels and, according to a story told by Bascom H. Dunn, son of the hotel's founder, was the site of Fort Worth's first bathtub — a crude wooden affair leakproofed with tar. In 1924 Bascom Dunn had the ruins of the hotel razed and arranged with contractor Walter G. Hollingsworth to construct a three story brick and reinforced concrete garage on the site. Three additional floors were added in 1935. Dunn ran the garage for only one year. It was operated by a subsequent series of managers and owners as Gregory Mansion Garage, Tom Bailey's Garage, Shepherd's Garage, City Parking Garage, and A.P.C.O.A. Garage. The facility was used primarily for parking and auto repair facilities through the late 1980s with a series of retail shops in the smaller street level spaces. Gainsco Insurance undertook a major renovation of the building in 1990, converting several of the floors to office use. Cauble Hoskins Architects designed the project, and Sedalco was the general contractor. Prior to the renovation, which significantly changed the original character of the building, the garage was potentially eligible for the National Register.



12a

1981 photograph



12b

1991 photograph

13

111 E. Fourth Street [RTHL/NR], Land Title Block, 1889; 1983. The Land Title Block is perhaps the finest Victorian commercial building remaining in Fort Worth. An eclectic building with touches of the Romanesque Revival, it displays a rich use of materials including fine pressed red brick walls, red sandstone trim, and original stained glass windows. Decoration is equally rich, as in the carved sandstone panel depicting an owl and a mockingbird with outstretched wings in a tree. Architectural historian Blake Alexander notes that the building is very important architecturally because it is done "in the Romanesque style — a style seldom seen outside of the eastern part of the country." The building is one of the oldest surviving works of Fort Worth architect Marshall R. Sanguinet (see CBD 84, which has been reconstructed) and was designed by his firm, Haggart and Sanguinet. Its first tenants were the Land Mortgage Bank of Texas, which gave the building its name; the Chamberlin Investment Co., developers of Arlington Heights; and the law firm of Ross, Head and Ross, whose initials appear in a panel above the second story of the front of the building.



13a

1991 photograph

Through the years the building housed the bank, real estate and title companies, and — in later years — the Whiteway Cafe and Daddio's, a jazz club. The building



13b. The Land Title Block as it looked shortly after construction. This drawing is from the 1890 publication *The City of Fort Worth and the State of Texas* issued by G.W. Englehardt & Co. The Chamberlin Investment Company, on the right side of the building, was the firm that first developed Arlington Heights in the late 1880s and early 1890s. Courtesy, John W. Hackney and the Amon Carter Museum.



13c. The Land Title Block as it looked in 1974. *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* Collection, Special Collections Division, The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries.

has been altered through the years. The multi-colored glazed brick on the ground floor of the building is original to the structure. A 1983 renovation replaced the original stained glass windows (which had been removed and stored) and remodeled the building's interior. The Land Title Block was designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1981 and is potentially eligible for the National Register.

14

1010 E. Fourth Street [ESHD(NR)], House, c. 1908. This shotgun style residence, in one of Fort Worth's older African-American neighborhoods, was constructed about 1908. The first tenant was Ruth Simpson who lived here from 1908 until 1912. The one-room deep, wood frame house has an enclosed porch which may be a later alteration. The house is a contributor to the potential East Second Street National Register Historic District.



1991 photograph

14

1020 E. Fourth Street: See resource number 16.

15

1109 E. Fourth Street, House, c. 1908. This shotgun house is a good example of vernacular or folk architecture. Such houses were usually built to provide basic shelter, without regard for style or decorative trends. Shotgun houses, once common in Fort Worth's older working class neighborhoods, were built here from the 1890s through the 1950s. This house was built as a rental property about 1908. The first tenant was Israel Lewis, a worker at Swift & Co. The house has been demolished, but is retained in the survey for purposes of documentation.



1981 photograph

15

16

1020 E. Fourth Street [ESHD(NR)], House, c. 1909. Located at the foot of Harding St. near the railroad tracks, this simple frame house with a gabled roof has long been a meeting place for residents of this African-American neighborhood. Myra Watson both operated a lunch stand from and lived in this structure from 1909 until 1914. Shoe repairman Willis Winkfield lived here from the mid-1920s through the early 1940s, operating his business next door in a building that has since been demolished. In more recent years, the structure has served as a residence. The property is a contributor to the potential East Second Street National Register Historic District.



1981 photograph

16a



1991 photograph

16b



17a



1981 photograph

17b



1991 photograph

18



1991 photograph

17

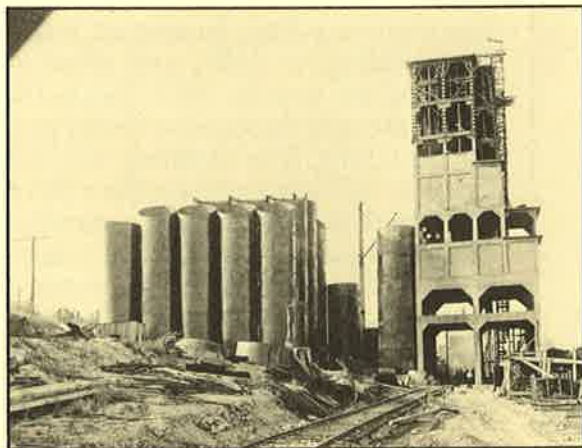
1501 E. Fourth Street [GEHD(NR)], Ralston Purina Co. and Fort Worth Elevators Co., 1911; 1918; 1923; 1929; 1931. Although the Ralston Purina Co. feed mill, initially constructed in 1918 and enlarged in 1929 is the best known part of this plant, it actually consists of two facilities that were merged when Ralston Purina bought the old Fort Worth Elevator Co. complex in 1963. The grain elevators, west of the Purina mill across the Rock Island Railroad tracks, were constructed in 1911. Jule G. Smith was president and general manager of the company which, after additions in 1923 and 1931 was the largest elevator facility in Fort Worth. Purina, which manufactures animal feed at its Fort Worth mill, stored grain in the elevators and a grain delivery spout has long connected the two operations.

The Purina facility, which opened in December 1918, was designed by Fort Worth engineer, C.M. Davis. Davis was also responsible for the 1929 expansion to the north of the original plant. An office building, constructed in 1929, burned in 1986. This plant, one of the company's largest tonnage producers, has expanded over the years and now includes a number of outbuildings. The main part of the facility, a seven-story processing plant with a three-story penthouse, has an exposed reinforced concrete structural system with brick and industrial sash glazed infill. The Ralston Purina Co. plant is a contributor to the proposed Grain Elevators National Register Thematic Group.

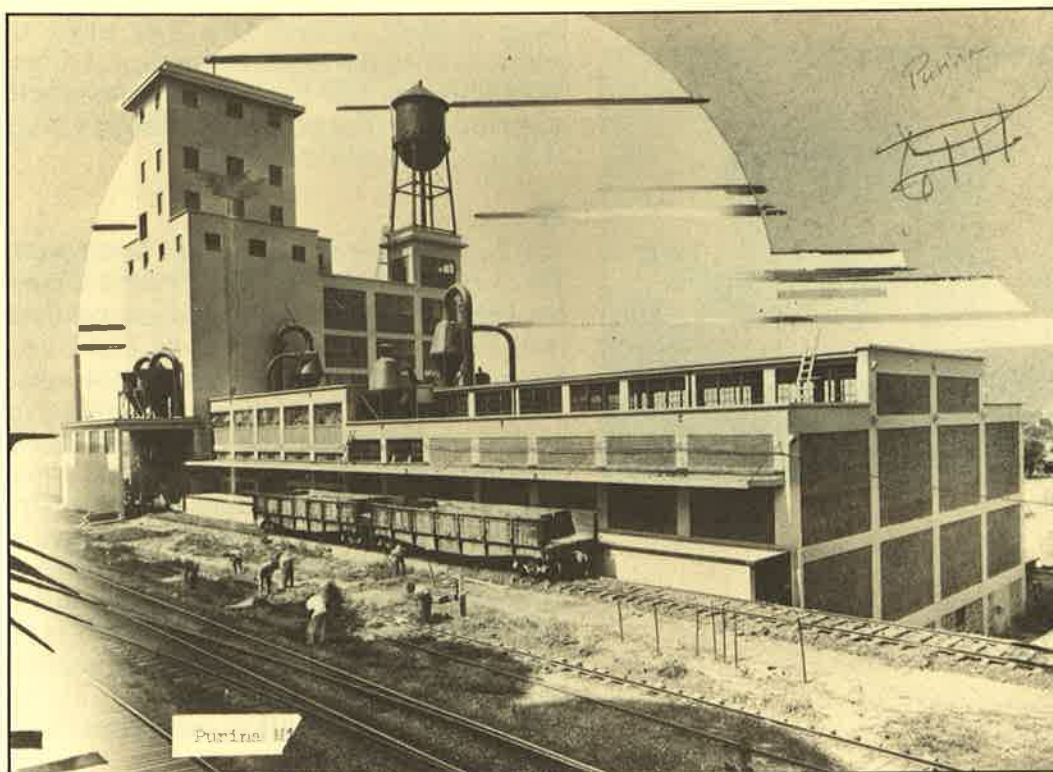
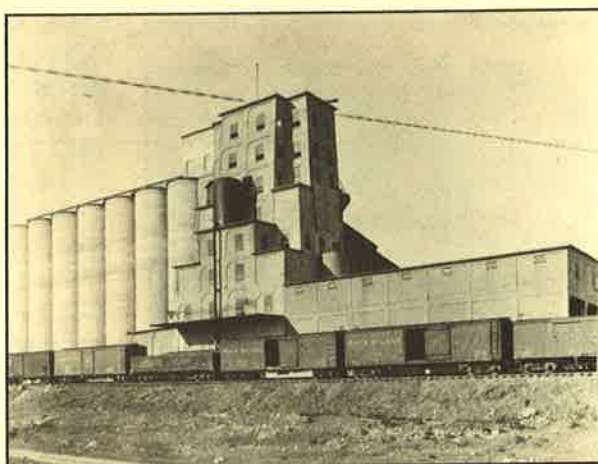
18

512 W. Fourth Street [NR/RTHL/CFO(NR)], Fort Worth Lodge 134 Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks/Y.W.C.A., 1928; 1990. Originally built in 1928 as the Elks Lodge, this modified Georgian Revival building was designed by Wyatt C. Hedrick and constructed by Thomas S. Byrne, Inc. The large buff brick building has five stories and a full basement as well as a small elevator penthouse. Exterior details include a front portico with gray Vermont marble stairs supported by Tuscan columns, nonfunctional cast stone balconies at the third and fifth floors, and large doors opening onto the roof of the porch from the second floor ballroom. Wrought iron railings and balustrades provide further ornamentation. The restrained exterior detailing belies the rich interior, which includes the original stencilled lobby area and an intricately detailed Georgian plastered ceiling and walls in the ballroom.

As the Elks Lodge, the building was designed to provide space not only for meetings and recreational activities, but residential facilities for Elks visiting Fort Worth. In the early 1950s the Lodge membership decided to move their quarters from the central business district and offered the building for sale. The Young Women's Christian



The oldest portion of what is now the Ralston Purina Co. is the old Fort Worth Elevators Co., shown above under construction in 1911. The image to the right depicts the elevators during the late 1910s. Purina bought the grain elevators in 1963. The bottom photograph, "decoratively enhanced" for publication in the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, shows Purina Mills during the early 1920s. Top photo, long term loan to the Historic Preservation Council. Middle and lower images, *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* Collection, Special Collections Division, The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries.





19a



The newly completed mattress factory, about 1913. *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* Collection, Special Collections, University of Texas at Arlington Libraries.

19b



1991 photograph

20



1991 photograph

Association of Fort Worth and Tarrant County purchased the building in 1953, and after a fund raising drive, received the keys in 1955. Today, the Y.W.C.A. operates child care and supportive living programs for women in the structure. The building was listed on the National Register in 1984 and became a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1986. It is also a contributor to the proposed Central Business District Clubs and Fraternal Organizations National Register Thematic Group. In 1990 the Y.W.C.A. served as the Designers Showcase sponsored by the Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, and a restoration/rehabilitation project valued at \$250,000 was undertaken in conjunction with the event.

19

511 E. Fifth Street [EWHD(NR)], Ellison Furniture and Carpet Co. Mattress Factory/Tindall Record Storage Warehouses, 1913. This mattress factory and warehouse was constructed by Ellison Furniture and Carpet Co. in 1913 to replace a facility that had been destroyed by fire. The furniture company has a long history in Fort Worth. It was founded in 1888 by T.B. Ellison and Walter Maddox. Later, Ellison bought out Maddox's interest in the firm, establishing the concern known as Ellison Furniture and Carpet Co. This facility appears to have been designed by the Fort Worth architectural firm of Sanguinet and Staats. Although the plans are no longer extant, the "T.B. Ellison Warehouse #4" of 1913 appears on a listing of the architects' projects. Ellison's used this building through the late 1970s. The four story reinforced concrete warehouse has brick walls and a single double-hung window in each bay. The brick walls have been painted. With the nearby complex of three other Ellison's warehouses (CBD 131), the mattress factory building is a contributor to the proposed Ellison's Warehouse National Register Historic District.

20

701 E. Fifth Street, St. Louis Southwestern Railway of Texas (Cotton Belt Route) Freight Depot/Printing Center, 1914-15; 1981-82. Located just north of the old Cotton Belt Route tracks and east of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe tracks, this freight depot was constructed in 1914-15 as part of a major freight terminal expansion project undertaken by the Cotton Belt railroad. When the freight facility was built, the railroad's passenger service was quartered in the Union Depot on Jones Street. The Cotton Belt Route used this freight facility until the mid-1930s. Sproles Transfer & Storage and Acme Fast Freight were the two major tenants in the facility between the mid-1930s and the 1970s. The facility is presently used as the Printing Center. The structure consists of a two-story brick building attached to a long one-story brick warehouse. An addition was constructed behind the warehouse in 1981-82.

21

512 Main Street (formerly 106 W. Fifth Street) [NR/CFW/Sky(NR)], Sinclair Building, 1930; 1942; 1990. Oil money flowed into Fort Worth during the 1920s, and the downtown skyline reflects this infusion of capital in a number of elegant buildings. Among them is the recently restored Sinclair Building. Oilman R.O. Dulaney, president of the Fort Ring Oil and Gas Co., had already constructed the Petroleum Building (CBD 152) in 1927 when, in 1929 he announced plans for a new office tower to be designed by Wiley G. Clarkson and built by contractor Harry B. Friedman. Completed in 1930, the building's Zigzag Moderne styling is evident in ziggurat motifs over doorways and display windows that recalls Mayan Indian design and in the vigorous play of the finials at the crest of the building. The building contains setbacks at its upper levels after the model established by Eliel Saarinen's second prize entry for the *Chicago Tribune* Tower competition. The upper levels of the Sinclair Building are as richly ornamented as the street-level facade. Eagle finials cap the green recessed window panels at the fourteenth floor, and as the structure steps back to form the fifteenth and sixteenth floor penthouse, the vertical mullions become distinctive pinnacles. Altogether, it is one of Fort Worth's finest Moderne or Art Deco structures.

Dulaney planned to call the building the Dulaney Building but, before it was completed, the Sinclair Oil Company leased seven of the sixteen floors, and the decision was made to rename the structure for its principal tenant. Other tenants included a number of insurance and oil companies and the Northern Texas Traction Co. (see CBD 116) which ran the Fort Worth-Dallas Interurban and street railway system.

Over the years the building underwent incremental alterations including the remodeling of its street level corner storefront in 1942. Many of the Moderne elements in the Sinclair Building's elegant lobby, including bronze and silver plaster borders, shop window displays, and the main entrance itself, were closed off or removed completely.

A 1990 restoration of the building's facade, under the direction of the architectural firm of Ward Bogard and Associates, reopened the main entrance, and replicated the decorative Monel screen above the entryway. Other exterior details, including the stair-stepped green marble above the windows and entrances, the green recessed window panels, and the dramatic penthouse lighting have been either restored or replaced. Johnny Pittman of Texas Sunshine, Inc. was the project construction manager. The Sinclair Building is listed on the National Register and has been designated as a City of Fort Worth Landmark.



21a

The Sinclair Building shortly after it was constructed. Courtesy, the Sinclair Building.



21b

1991 photograph



21c

1991 photograph

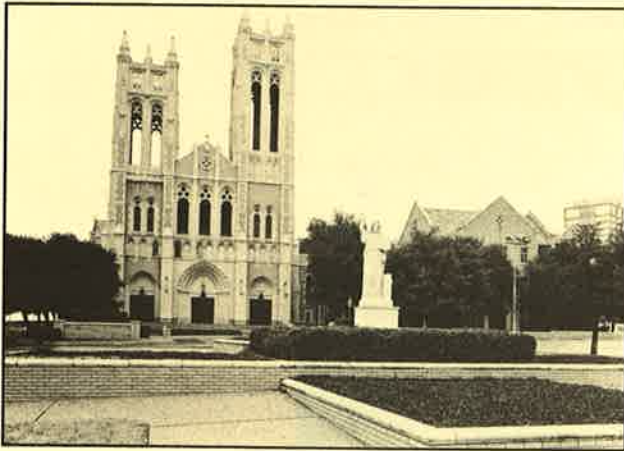


22a



First Methodist was not quite complete in this c. 1931 photo. *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* Collection, Special Collections, University of Texas at Arlington Libraries.

22b



1991 photograph

23a



First Baptist Church in 1966, its centennial year. *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* Collection, Special Collections, University of Texas at Arlington Libraries.

It is also a contributor to the proposed Downtown Skyscrapers National Register Thematic Group.

22

800 W. Fifth Street [NR], First Methodist Episcopal Church South/First Methodist Church/First United Methodist Church, 1929-30. Ground was broken for the construction of First Methodist Church on October 29, 1929. Designed by Wiley G. Clarkson, the church is a fine example of the Gothic Revival, a perennially popular style for ecclesiastical work in America. Harry B. Friedman was the contractor for the project. While the church was under construction, members met in the adjacent Wesley Hall. On October 30, 1930, the congregation symbolically closed and locked the doors of the old church at Seventh and Taylor streets and walked to this new structure. Formal dedication services were held on June 14, 1931.

The complex consists of a cathedralesque church connected by a courtyard to administrative, educational, and fellowship buildings. The church itself is modeled after Notre Dame in Paris with a triple portal entry, a blind marbled arcade, tall lancet windows, and asymmetrical bell towers with Gothic terra cotta tracery. The cloistered courtyard, which was originally used for summer services before the church was air conditioned, was relandscaped in 1956 as the Garth Garden and contains plantings and statuary suitable for the church's Gothic design.

Various harmonious additions and supplementary buildings (including Epworth Hall, 1954-55 and the Armstrong Children's Wing, 1969-70) have been added to the church complex over the years. The facility is well maintained and landscaped. First United Methodist Church appears to be eligible for the National Register on the basis of its architectural merits.

23

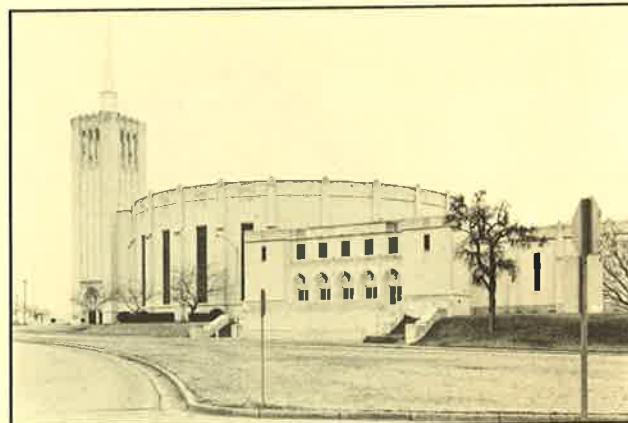
1600 W. Fifth Street, First Baptist Church/Calvary Cathedral, 1964-65. First Baptist Church has had a long history in downtown Fort Worth, and several notable pastors including J. Frank Norris and Homer Ritchie. Two previous church buildings burned, and the 1931 church which stood on the block bounded by Throckmorton, Third, Fourth, and Taylor where Tandy Center is now located, was sold to help finance the construction of this building. The church purchased this 13-acre tract overlooking the Trinity River on the western edge of the central business district in 1957. A portion of this land had previously belonged to the M.A. Spoons family. Mrs. Spoons, a master gardener, installed an extensive terraced garden on the property which held several private homes and two apartment buildings.

Although plans for the late Moderne style structure were drawn by architects Birch D. and Kenneth V. Easterwood (Easterwood & Easterwood) in the late 1950s, construction did not begin until 1964. Cain, Brogdon & Cain were the general contractors. The building was dedicated on Sunday, May 2, 1965. Homer Ritchie, the pastor who led the effort to construct the 120,000 square foot brick and cast stone building, was in charge of the service. Omer Ritchie, Homer's twin brother, was co-pastor of the church. The circular auditorium has a domed ceiling "whose [86 recessed] lights seem to glitter like stars at night," according to an associate pastor who wrote a *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* article about the dedication. The sanctuary could accommodate 3,000 persons. The church complex also included a fellowship hall and day care and recreational facilities. Since 1976 the building has housed Calvary Cathedral. Although a later building, the structure is an important contributor to the urban design of the western edge of the central business district.

24

415 E. Sixth Street (612 Grove Street) [NR*/CFO(NR)], Fort Worth Lodge No. 2144 Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, 1926; early 1950s; 1981-82. Fort Worth Lodge No. 2144 of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, an African-American fraternal organization, built this hall in 1926. The Lodge, organized in 1880, had a strong presence in the community during the first decades of the twentieth century. As with many other such organizations, the ground floor was leased to provide income, and Lodge meeting and office space was located on the second floors. Lodge membership declined during the Depression, and the organization disbanded in 1937 forming the Charitable and Benevolent Association of Fort Worth to receive title to the building. One of the Building's longtime tenants was Jesse Burnett, a physician, who had leased space here since 1934. He purchased the building in 1948 and maintained offices here until his death in 1972. In 1981 the building was sold to a public relations firm, PR Texas.

The two-story brick building originally had three storefronts on the main floor. A cast stone frieze between the roof line and the second floor windows is inscribed "Fort Worth Lodge No. 2144" and a projecting parapet at the center of the roof line has a cast stone emblem of three links and a chain. Intended to be viewed from its southern and eastern facades, these walls have decorative brick work not present on the back of the building. In the early 1950s a portion of the ground floor facade was altered. Windows and doors were removed, and the wall was stuccoed. A 1981-82 renovation by Cauble Hoskins Architects and Dell May, Inc. construction company restored the facade and adapted the interior of the structure for office use. The Odd Fellows Lodge is potentially eligible for the National Register for its role in Fort



23b

1991 photograph



24a

1981 photograph



24b

1991 photograph



25a



1991 photograph

Worth's African-American community and is also a contributor to the proposed Central Business District Clubs and Fraternal Organizations National Register Thematic Group. The building received an official Texas Historic Marker in 1984.

25

106 W. Sixth Street, Fort Worth Club Building/Floyd J. Holmes Building/Mid-Continent Supply Co./Kiii Building, 1915-16; 1937; 1974. In 1915 the Fort Worth Club began demolition on this site of the three-story structure that had housed the Club (called the Commercial Club from 1887 to 1906 and the Fort Worth Club since 1906) since 1887. The new building, originally designed to be twelve stories tall, was built as six stories, and constructed by Bryce Building Company. Although documentation is incomplete, evidence indicates that the building may have been designed by Fort Worth architects Müller and Pollard. The building displays a skillful use of decorative brick patterning and inlaid terra cotta tile. Its design is enhanced by delicate iron-railed balconies on the top floor. The Fort Worth Club occupied the fourth through sixth floors of the building, leasing the other space to a variety of tenants including Haltom's Jewelers, physicians, insurance agents, and investment bankers. In 1922 the Fort Worth Club sold the building to Floyd J. Holmes, an oilman who ran the Comet Petroleum Company. The Fort Worth Club continued to lease space in the building (the fifth and sixth floors) until 1926 when their new building at 300 W. Seventh Street (CBD 26) was completed. Holmes' offices occupied the fourth floor. In 1937 Haltom's remodeled the ground floor of the building, removing the decorative terra cotta and replacing it with a Streamline Moderne facade with dark stone, aluminum lettering, and decorative metalwork designed by architects Robert P. Woltz Jr. and Phillip G. Willard. Mid-Continent Supply Co. purchased the building in 1949 from Frank J. Holmes' son, Woodrow. The Haltom's storefront was removed in 1974, about the time the jewelry store left the building. The original double-hung sash windows on the upper floors were replaced with single-pane fixed windows about that time as well. In 1979 the building was renamed the Kiii Building by its owner and occupant, Kendavis Industries International Inc.

508 E. Seventh Street, Hunt-Hawes Grocer Co.: See resource number 69.

25b. The old Fort Worth Club Building as it looked before the ground floor was remodeled in 1937 for Haltom's Jewelers. The sign on the lower right announces that "Haltoms, The House of Diamonds, is annexing this space."

Construction debris from their expansion is visible on the sidewalk.

Note the Haltom's Clock (CBD O&P 2) on the corner. It was first placed here in 1914, shortly before the Fort Worth Club tore down its 1887 building to erect this structure. Courtesy, Jack White.



26a. This photograph, taken during the 1930s by Jernigan Photo Service, shows the "new" home of the Fort Worth Club constructed in 1925-26. Fakes & Co., a furniture store, occupied the first five floors of the building, and their signs are visible at the corners of the structure. The Worth Hotel and Theatre, behind the Fort Worth Club Building, was demolished when the Fort Worth Club Tower was erected in 1975. Courtesy, Jack White.



26b



1991 photograph

26

306 W. Seventh Street [NR/Sky(NR)/CFO(NR)], Fort Worth Club Building, 1925-26; 1953-54. On March 1, 1926, the Fort Worth Club moved from its old home on W. Sixth Street (CBD 25) to this new building which the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* called “one of the most graceful on the skyline of Fort Worth.” The local architectural firm of Sanguinet, Staats & Hedrick is credited with the 1924 plans for the building, but Wyatt C. Hedrick, a junior partner in the firm who would take over its operation in 1925, is thought to have been the building’s principal designer. Hedrick, who primarily worked as an engineer, may or may not have been responsible for the structure’s Spanish Renaissance Revival styling. Bellows-Clay Construction Co. erected the reinforced concrete building which was faced with granite on the lower floors and with buff colored brick above. Fakes & Co. furniture store originally occupied the first five stories of the building, and the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway leased the north wing and the central section of floors seven through ten. These tenants helped the club manage the cost of the building, leaving the upper floors for its own activities. Through the years, the club has had a significant role in Fort Worth business and society, and many community leaders have been members. In 1946, R.E. Cox & Co., a department store, moved into the space that had been vacated by Fakes when it moved to a new location on Houston St. (CBD 85). Cox’s operated here until about 1955.

The massive thirteen-story building is distinguished by rich carved granite detailing and a three-part vertical composition. Anchored by a two-story rectangular base (now remodeled) which is topped by a four-story granite clad transitional section, the building is U-shaped above the sixth floor with arched windows on the inside court. Fort Worth architect Joseph R. Pelich was responsible for a remodeling project in 1953-54. The interior of the club has been remodeled through the years, but some original decorative elements still remain. A fourteen-story tower to the west of the original club building was erected in 1975 on the site of the old Worth Theatre and the Worth Hotel. It is not part of this survey listing. For its architectural distinction, its design by a major local architect, and its central place in Fort Worth society, the Fort Worth Club Building appears to be individually eligible for the National Register. It is also a contributor to the proposed Downtown Skyscrapers National Register Thematic Group and the proposed Central Business District Clubs and Fraternal Organizations National Register Thematic Group.

27

307 W. Seventh Street [NR*/Sky(NR)], Fair Building/Bank of Commerce Building, 1930; 1964. The Fair Building was constructed in 1930 according to plans by Wyatt C. Hedrick, the architect of a number of important Fort Worth buildings. Hewitt Construction Co. erected the structure for Fort Worth Properties Corporation which was run by Houston developer Jesse H. Jones. The Fair department store, first established in Fort Worth in 1890, occupied the first six floors of the building, and the balance of the nineteen story structure was leased to a variety of tenants including physicians, insurance companies, oil companies, and the Fort Worth Grain and Cotton Exchange.

Constructed of reinforced concrete and faced with nine shades of buff-brown brick, the building's vertical emphasis is reinforced by the replicated continuous brick piers that rise between the windows. Ornamental cast stone trim originally present on the second and third floors included reliefs of a Mayan deity and scroll designs. The building is capped by a cast stone frieze in the Gothic mode.

The Fair store closed in 1963, and in 1964 the building was sold to the Service Life Insurance Co. and the Bank of Commerce. The floors that had been used by The Fair were converted for use as offices, and the Petroleum Club located on the second floor of the building. The exterior of the first two floors was also altered at this time. The original ornamentation, including walls of pink Minnesota granite, was stripped off and replaced with white marble. Butcher & Sweeney Construction Co. was the contractor for this project. Many of the building's original windows have also been replaced. With restoration of the facade's windows and lower floors, the Fair Building would be potentially eligible for the National Register. It is also a contributor to the proposed Downtown Skyscrapers National Register Thematic Group.

28

400 W. Seventh Street [NR], Fort Worth Star-Telegram Building, 1920; 1940; 1947-49; 1967-70. Founded as the *Fort Worth Star* in 1906 and incorporating the rival *Telegram* in 1909, the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* was Texas' largest newspaper prior to World War II. Publisher Amon G. Carter, Sr., (1879-1955) used it as a vehicle to promote Fort Worth and a never-ending list of civic causes. The Star-Telegram Building was constructed in 1921 by the noted Fort Worth architectural firm of Sanguinet and Staats. W.C. Hedrick Construction Co. was the general contractor. Hedrick, an architect and engineer, became associated with Sanguinet and Staats in 1922, forming the firm Sanguinet, Staats and Hedrick. The basement level contained the presses; the first floor held business and



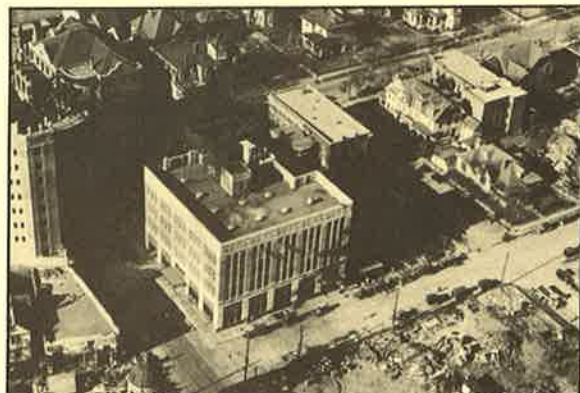
27a

The Fair Building in 1933. *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* Collection, Special Collections, University of Texas at Arlington Libraries.



27b

1991 photograph



28a

The Fort Worth Star-Telegram Building in the early 1920s. Amon Carter Archives housed in the Amon Carter Museum.



28b



1991 photograph

29a



1991 photograph

29b



circulation offices; the second, executives, cartoonists, and editorial writers; the third, editorial, engraving, the "morgue," and photography; and the stereotyping and composing facilities occupied the fourth floor.

Constructed of reinforced concrete, the first floor of the building was faced in limestone while the upper floors were brick with terra cotta trim. The terra cotta frieze along the top of the building incorporates a medallion with the *Star-Telegram* insignia. Among the building's unique features was a driveway and loading area in the back part of the building. Trucks entered from Taylor St., papers were loaded on the trucks by conveyors from the mailing room, and exited onto Seventh St. without having to back up or turn around.

A minor 1940 addition designed by Wyatt C. Hedrick "squared off" the back of the building making it a full rectangle. In 1947-49 William Ginsberg Associates of New York, a firm specializing in newspaper plant engineering, designed an addition to the north of the original building, effectively doubling its size. Thomas S. Byrne, Inc. was the contractor for this project. The last major addition and remodeling, undertaken from 1967 to 1970, bridged Sixth St., providing four additional floors and two basements. Designed by Preston M. Geren and constructed by Thomas S. Byrne, Inc., the project also involved alterations to the ground floor of the older building. Although altered, the building may be eligible for the National Register on the basis of its important role in the history of communications and news media in Texas and the Southwest, as well as for its architectural qualities.

29

410 W. Seventh Street [NR/Sky(NR)], Electric Building and Electric Building Annex (Hollywood Theatre)/410 W. Seventh Building, 1929-30; 1979. Erected in 1929-30 to house the Texas Electric Service Co., this building was designed by Fort Worth architect Wyatt C. Hedrick. Houston developer Jesse H. Jones, who operated locally through the Fort Worth Properties Corporation, owned the site overlooking Burnett Park on the northeast corner of W. Seventh and Lamar. L.E. Myers Co. of Chicago was the general contractor for the project. The eclectic skyscraper has a base of granite with cut stone on the first two floors and cream colored brick above. Cast concrete ornamentation is contained in graceful vertical piers beginning at the fifteenth floor and in horizontal frieze bands at the top and bottom of the building. A recurring decorative motif is a hand grasping bolts of electricity, alluding to the utility company which was the tower's primary tenant.

The Electric Building Annex, north of the main structure, was constructed shortly after the main building to house



In 1929-30, the Electric Building was under construction at 410 W. Seventh St. The top photograph shows a small hospital building to the north of the Electric Building. By the time the middle photograph was taken, it had been razed. In the bottom image, the Hollywood Theatre (in the "Electric Building Annex") had been completed. All images, Amon Carter Archives housed in the Amon Carter Museum.





30



1991 photograph

the Hollywood Theatre and additional office space. Wyatt C. Hedrick also designed this structure, which was built by the R.F. Hill Construction Co. Inside the building, the Hollywood Theatre was designed by Alfred C. Finn of Houston. The theatre was an eclectic display of Zigzag Moderne design coupled with elements more reminiscent of Georgian architecture.

Texas Electric gave the building to Texas Wesleyan College in 1968; First National Bank (later Interfirst) purchased it in 1974. The Hollywood Theatre closed in 1976 and, in 1979, Interfirst installed a minibank inside the auditorium, removing the seats and covering over many of the decorative elements. The original theater entrance on W. Seventh St. was also closed off. Dropped ceilings and interior walls constructed for the bank have since been removed, and a substantial portion of the theatre remains, hidden inside the building. Although the ground floor windows and entrances have been altered and some of the theatre's interior features were damaged when the bank interior was constructed, the building may be eligible for the National Register on the basis of its architectural design. It is also a contributor to the proposed Downtown Skyscrapers National Register Thematic Group.

30

411 W. Seventh Street [NR/RTHL/Sky(NR)], Neil P. Anderson Building, 1921; 1959; 1977. The Neil P. Anderson Building was designed by Sanguinet and Staats, architects of many of Fort Worth's most significant buildings, and constructed by the W.C. Hedrick Construction Co. in 1921. It was named for Neil P. Anderson (1847-1912), a Fort Worth businessman who, in addition to Neil P. Anderson Cotton Co., operated several cotton compresses, the Alta Vista Creamery Co., and the Drumm Seed and Floral Co. Anderson died before this building was built, but his son, Bernie Anderson and son-in-law, Morris Berney, who ran the cotton brokerage firm, had this structure erected.

Distinguished by a graceful curving facade that fronts onto Burnett Park and W. Seventh St., the eleven-story buff brick structure has decorative terra cotta ornamentation and window glass which curves to follow the lines of the building. Terra cotta medallions depict bales of cotton and stems of grain, appropriate to the activities of the building's occupants. Although it had a number of other tenants including cotton and grain companies, the building's prime occupant was the Neil P. Anderson Cotton Co. The firm's skylit cotton showroom on the eleventh floor, where cotton was separated and graded, is an utilitarian but unusual and impressive space.

In 1959 an aluminum facia was installed on the first two floors of the building's facade, a procedure that damaged

some of the original terra cotta ornamentation. The storefronts and lobby were also redesigned at this time. Herman Cox was the architect and Ellis Brown the contractor for these alterations. After the death of Bernie Anderson in 1961 (who, with Morris Berney, had owned the building since 1921), the building was sold. It changed ownership several times until, in 1977, a partnership, the 411 Co. Ltd., literally stopped the wrecking ball when it purchased the property from a life insurance company. The investors hired architect Martin Growald to restore the building's exterior and renovate the interior for office use. Charles W. Rogers of the C.W. Rogers Co. was the general contractor. The Neil P. Anderson Building was listed on the National Register in 1978 and designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark that same year. It is also a contributor to the proposed Downtown Skyscrapers National Register Thematic Group.



1981 photograph

31

800 W. Seventh Street, Turner & Dingee, 1925. The forerunner of Turner & Dingee grocery was Turner & McClure which was opened on Houston St. in downtown Fort Worth in 1878 by J.K. Turner and John D. McClure. Arthur S. Dingee, a Canadian, arrived in Fort Worth in 1886. After a stint as cashier at the grocery, he bought out McClure, and the firm Turner & Dingee was established. Lloyd Hallaran, who went to work for Turner & Dingee as a delivery boy in 1916, worked his way up in the firm and in the mid-1920s bought an interest in the grocery. Hallaran ran this W. Seventh St. store, which opened in 1925, eventually becoming sole owner.

The one and one-half story red brick building had a five bay storefront. Corner piers penetrated the mansard roof which was broken by windowed gables. Turner & Dingee was noted for its home delivery service, lunchtime sandwiches, and distinctive merchandise. The store closed in 1984 when Lloyd Hallaran died. The building was demolished in 1989, and the property sold for parking. Some of the building's decorative elements including the doors, windows, and the Turner & Dingee sign were saved with the hope that the building could be reconstructed on another site. This listing is retained in the survey for documentary purposes.



32a



1981 photograph

32b



1991 photograph

32

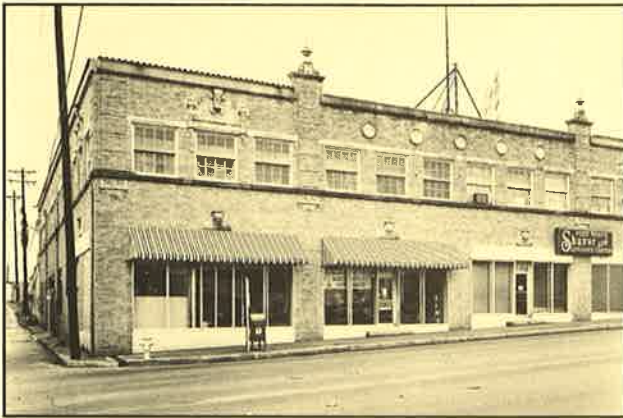
1001 W. Seventh Street [Auto], Firestone Service Store, 1930. By the end of the 1920s, the automobile was a major phenomenon in American life, particularly in cities. Automobile service garages appeared in increasing numbers. This Firestone Service Store, the first in Fort Worth, is part of a once-larger cluster of automobile sales and service buildings along this stretch of W. Seventh St. Completed in 1930, the one-story building is built of concrete block sheathed in polychrome brick and cast stone trim, both now painted white. The Firestone Store has retained its original appearance save for the application of white porcelain enamel panels (over the canopy and storefront) and paint. The building is a contributor to the proposed Automobile Row Thematic Group.

33

1012-20 W. Seventh Street [Auto], Smith-Swinney Motor Co./Mastin Motor Co./Fort Worth Shaver and Appliance Center, 1927; 1948; c. 1960. Smith-Swinney Motor Co., purveyors of Hudson and Essex Motor Cars, were the first occupants of this 1927 building designed by architect Wyatt C. Hedrick. The firm was here for only two years, replaced by Mastin Motor Co. in 1929. Mastin, which sold DeSoto and Plymouth automobiles, made alterations and additions to the building in 1948. These were also designed by Wyatt C. Hedrick. Mastin Motor Co. closed in 1962, and the building had a variety of tenants, including a dealer in church goods and several security firms, until Fort Worth Shaver and Appliance Center located here in the late 1970s.

The two-story building is distinguished by its polychrome brick facade and Spanish Colonial Revival ornamentation. The storefront openings and show windows have been altered, probably about 1960, after Mastin Motors closed. The building is a contributor to the proposed Automobile Row Thematic Group.

33



1991 photograph

34

1100 W. Seventh Street [Auto], Carroll-Dillard Co./Clyde Burns Motors/Meador Oldsmobile, c. 1926. Constructed about 1926, this building first housed the Carroll-Dillard Co., dealers in Studebaker and Erskine motor cars. The dealership was here for only one year, replaced by a succession of automobile dealers and, during the mid-1930s, a custom furniture shop. Clyde Burns Motors opened here in 1944 and, for a time, advertised the services of Vera Burns, Clyde Burns' wife, as Fort Worth's only woman new car dealer. The dealership, which was located here through the early 1950s, handled Nash automobiles. An office supply firm was located here in the late 1950s and early 1960s, and was replaced by Meador Oldsmobile's Paint and Body Shop about 1964.

34



1991 photograph



West Seventh Street was Fort Worth's "Automobile Row" for several decades beginning in the 1920s. This 1936 photograph shows signs for a number of manufacturers including Chevrolet, Chrysler, Packard, Ford, and Hupmobile. W.D. Smith, Inc. Commercial Photography.

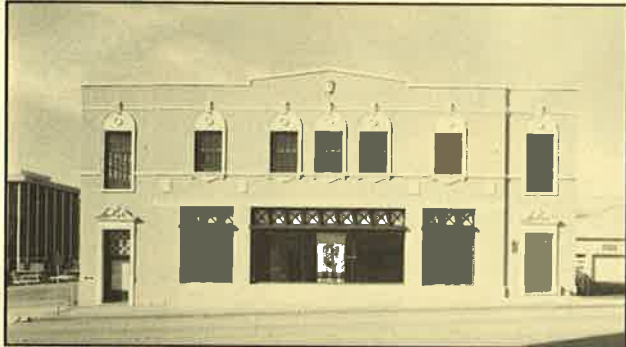


35a



1981 photograph

35b



1991 photograph

36a



A 1933 circus parade on Jones St. passes Nash Hardware. Courtesy, Howard J. Atkins and the Amon Carter Museum.

36b



1991 photograph

A reinforced concrete building plastered with white painted stucco, the building's second story has elaborate Spanish Revival detailing in the central bay. The ground level storefronts have been altered by the application of red and white porcelain enamel panels. The building is a contributor to the proposed Automobile Row Thematic Group.

35

1204 W. Seventh Street [Auto], Packard-Scruggs Co./Packard-Fort Worth Co./Fort Worth Motors, Inc./H.B. Ransom Motor Co., c. 1925. One of four automobile sales and service buildings from the 1920s along this stretch of W. Seventh Street, this building was first home to Packard Scruggs Co., a Packard dealership managed by A.G. Fisher. Renamed the Packard-Fort Worth Co. after its first year in business, the firm operated here through 1929. A series of dealerships handling Packard and Graham motor cars located here through the mid-1930s when H.B. Ransom opened Fort Worth Motors, Inc. here and sold Chrysler and Plymouth automobiles. About 1945 the name of the business was changed to H.B. Ransom Motor Co., and it operated at this location through the late 1960s. The vaguely Renaissance-Baroque decoration enlivens an otherwise functionally designed building. Although the brick has been painted, the building is well maintained. It still houses an automotive service facility. The building is a contributor to the proposed Automobile Row Thematic Group.

36

401 E. Eighth Street [NR*/WSHD(NR)], Nash Hardware Co./Allied Electronics Warehouse, 1910. Nash Hardware, dealers in hardware, stoves, blacksmith and tinner's supplies, household furnishings, and sporting goods constructed this building on the eastern edge of the central business district in 1910. The firm was a pioneer institution. Z.E.B. Nash and his son Charles came to Fort Worth in 1872-73 and established a tinner's shop that also sold water well supplies. During slow periods the tinner's produced household goods, providing stock for what eventually became Nash Hardware. The firm operated at this location from 1910 until 1967. Nash Elementary School (CBD 134) is named for Charles E. Nash.

The four-story brick structure now serves as a warehouse facility for Allied Electronics. Generally utilitarian in its detailing, the building has unusual brickwork on the first two stories--a recessed course repeated every fifth course that gives the impression of rusticated stonework. The building's original windows have either been boarded over or replaced with single pane fixed windows. With restoration, the building could be eligible for the National Register. It is also a contributor to the potential Warehouse South National Register Historic District.

37

209 W. Eighth Street [RTHL/NR], The Atelier Building, c. 1905; 1980-81. The Atelier Building was built about 1905. Hunter-Phelan Savings Bank and Trust Co., a private bank, occupied the ground floor and architects Steward Weymss-Smith and Lucius G. Schenk (Smith and Schenk) had their offices on the second floor. Smith and Schenk reportedly gave the building its name. The term “atelier” refers to an artist’s or designer’s studio. Although there is no firm documentation, Smith and Schenk are believed to be the building’s architects. In the years that followed, the building housed other financial institutions, real estate and insurance offices, and a restaurant. In 1936, when the Fort Worth Public Library building (CBD 158) was under construction, the Atelier Building served as a temporary location for the Carnegie Library.

The Atelier Building is distinguished by its delicate scale and handsome cast stone ornamentation. “The Atelier” is inscribed on an entablature above the second story windows. The hipped roof and two square chimneys at the front of the structure are unusual for a downtown commercial building. In 1980 the building was purchased by L. Cameron Alread, an architect. His firm restored the building’s exterior and returned the space to use as an architect’s office. The Atelier Building was designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1980. It was declared eligible for the National Register in 1984, but has not been formally listed.

215 W. Eighth Street, Barber’s Book Store: See resource number 155.

38

501 W. Tenth Street [NR/Gov(NR)], United States Courthouse, 1933. Intended to replace the massive 1896 Victorian post office and federal building that stood on Jennings Ave. at Eleventh St., this building was designed by Paul Philippe Cret, a nationally renowned architect from Philadelphia, in association with local architect Wiley G. Clarkson. Constructed in 1933 by James I. Barnes Construction Co. of Springfield, Ohio, the building project was also significant in that it provided jobs for Fort Worth’s Depression-plagued economy.

The building is a sophisticated composition combining both classical Beaux Arts and Moderne elements. Five stories high, the stone building has a series of black and polished aluminum window panels decorated with American Indian motifs. The elaborate main entrance is also rich in Moderne detailing including arrows, lotus plant forms, and ziggurat shapes on the door surrounds and large freestanding lamps that flank the doors.



37a

Waller & Field’s 1912 architectural studio was on the second floor of the Atelier Building. Courtesy, Fort Worth Public Library.



37b

1981 photograph



37c

1991 photograph



38

1991 photograph



39a



A turn-of-the-century postcard view by photographer L.A. Barnes of the "City Water Plant." Amon Carter Museum.

39b



1981 photograph

39c



1991 photograph

39d



1991 photograph

Moderne decorative motifs inside the building complement the exterior design but unfortunately some areas, including the original public lobby which served as a branch post office, have been altered. The fourth-floor U.S. Court of Appeals courtroom contains two paintings, the "Taking of Sam Bass" and "Texas Rangers in Camp" executed by Frank Mechau (1904-46) in 1940. They were commissioned as part of the U.S. Treasury Department's Section of Fine Arts program which operated between 1934 and 1944 to provide works of art for public buildings. The murals are the only example of a Depression-era public art project in Fort Worth. The United States Courthouse is an important contributor to the Burnett Park streetscape. It appears to be individually eligible for the National Register for its architectural qualities and is a contributor to the proposed Downtown Governmental Buildings National Register Thematic Group.

39

1500 Eleventh Avenue [NR*], City of Fort Worth Water Works/North Holly Water Treatment Plant, 1891-92; 1917; 1931; 1932; 1952; 1954. The old City of Water Works, now known as the North Holly Water Treatment Plant, is a complex of buildings beneath the western bluffs of the central business district. The oldest structure, the pump building, built in 1891-92, was substantially remodeled in 1954, including the removal of a tall smokestack. The handsome wash water tank, a silo-like brick structure with Romanesque Revival detailing, was built in 1917 and moved, in 1949, across the complex to its present location. The Mission Revival style filter buildings were constructed in two stages in 1932 and 1952, and are the strongest urban design feature of the group. They feature a fine use of materials inside and out, including marble slab table tops and tile mosaics. The 1932 building was designed by Joseph R. Pelich, with engineering work by Hawley, Freese & Nichols, and erected by contractors Frank Parrott and R.F. Ball. The 1952 addition was built by Ottinger Construction Co. under the guidance of chief engineer J.R. Hendrick and Freese & Nichols, consulting engineers. Their interiors are soothing environments with long open-truss spaces filled with the sounds of running water. The Holly Water Treatment Plant buildings are located in a manicured, park-like setting. They represent a municipal design tradition, no longer common, of carefully designed public improvement, and are important to the history of Fort Worth and to the urban design of the central business district. The plant facility may be eligible for the National Register following further study to assess its historic and architectural integrity.

100 E. Fifteenth Street, Monnig Dry Goods Company, Wholesale/Water Gardens Place: See resource number 123.

40

1411 E. Eighteenth Street [NR], Andrew J. Chambers School/East Eighteenth Street Colored School No. K/I.M. Terrell High School/I.M. Terrell Junior-Senior High School/Terrell Continuing Education Center, 1909-10; 1936-37; 1955-56. At the core of this historic building complex is the Andrew J. Chambers School, built in 1909 to serve the students of the Fort Worth school district's third ward. Designed by Marion L. Waller and built by the Innis-Graham Construction Co., the school opened for classes in the fall of 1910. During the late 1920s the neighborhood around the school became predominantly African-American and, in 1931, it became the East Eighteenth Street Colored School No. K.

In 1936 the Fort Worth Board of Education awarded contracts for an addition to the building, planning to convert it to a high school. Architect Clyde H. Woodruff designed the building, and Harry B. Friedman served as general contractor. The new high school was named for Isaiah Milligan Terrell (1859-1931), who came to Fort Worth in 1882 to head the first public school for African-Americans. He later served in various capacities, including Supervisor of Colored Teachers and principal of School A, the African-American high school. Terrell left Fort Worth in 1915 to become principal of the Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College. In 1921 School A was renamed I.M. Terrell High School in his honor, and the name was transferred to this building when it opened in January, 1938.

In 1955 fourteen classrooms were added to the north end of the building. Completed in 1956, the enlargement allowed the facility to become I.M. Terrell Junior-Senior High School. The school was closed in June of 1973, but the facility currently serves as the Terrell Continuing Education Center.

Clad in yellow brick with cast stone trim, the three-story building and its additions are designed in an eclectic style. Three short wings cross the main structure, presenting a balanced and symmetrical facade. I.M. Terrell High School has received an Official Texas Historical Marker and is potentially eligible for the National Register for its architectural significance and for its role in Fort Worth's African-American community.



1981 photograph



1991 photograph

40a

40b



41



1991 photograph

41

1416 E. Eighteenth Street [EEHD], Gorman-McDonald House, c. 1902. This turn-of-the-century folk house appears to be an amalgam of a rectangular gabled house and a square hip-roofed house. It is distinguished by a dignified gallery-like front porch which runs along its front. The property was purchased by saloon owner David Gorman from real estate developer Judge W. Chambers in 1902. Gorman lived here until 1906 when Benjamin H. McDonald, vice president of McDaniel Brothers Bottling Co., acquired the property. The McDonald family occupied the house until 1929. In poor condition, the house is in need of maintenance. It is a contributor to the proposed East Eighteenth Street Historic District.

42



1981 photograph

42

1407 E. Nineteenth Street, Tabernacle Cumberland Presbyterian Church Parsonage, c. 1895. Tabernacle Cumberland Presbyterian Church purchased this property in 1894. Located adjacent to the main church structure, the 1896-97 city directory lists Rev. James M. Martin, pastor of the church, at this location. The church sold the property in 1898. William B. Bush, a train checkman for the Fort Worth Transfer Co., and his wife Fronia were the next owners. The one-story wood frame L-plan house had decorative scroll-sawn brackets on the front window and a serrated pendant molding in the front gable end. This house has been demolished, but is retained in the survey for purposes of documentation.

43a



1981 photograph

43

1301 Ballinger Street [NR*/BSHD], Leon Gross House, 1915; 1988-89. This Prairie School residence, constructed in 1915 for Edith and Leon Gross, is one of a handful of residences remaining in what was once an impressive turn-of-the-century neighborhood. Gross was president of Washer Brothers, a prominent clothing company in downtown Fort Worth. He moved to Fort Worth in 1887 and was hired by Washer Brothers as their store manager in 1897. By 1907, he was president of the company. The front elevation of this two-story brick house is distinguished by a large chimney, a hip-roofed porch with massive brick piers, and a walled loggia. The house had received only minor alterations until 1988-89 when the brick was painted and the original wooden windows replaced with single pane fixed metal windows. If restored to its original appearance, the house might be eligible for the National Register. The house is also a contributor to the potential Ballinger Street Historic District.

43b



1991 photograph

44

1310 Ballinger Street [BSHD], George T. Reynolds Carriage House, c. 1900-01. This building was originally the carriage house for the George T. Reynolds home (CBD 65) at 1404 El Paso St. With his brother William, George Reynolds ran the Reynolds Cattle Co. headquartered in Fort Worth. The Reynolds family owned this property until 1935 when it was sold to the State Medical Association of Texas. The carriage house continued to be used as a residence for maintenance workers through the 1940s. The Red Cross held the property in the 1950s, and during the following decades it was used as an office and print shop for International Service Insurance Co. In 1991, the property was vacant and for sale. The carriage house is a contributor to the potential Ballinger Street Historic District.

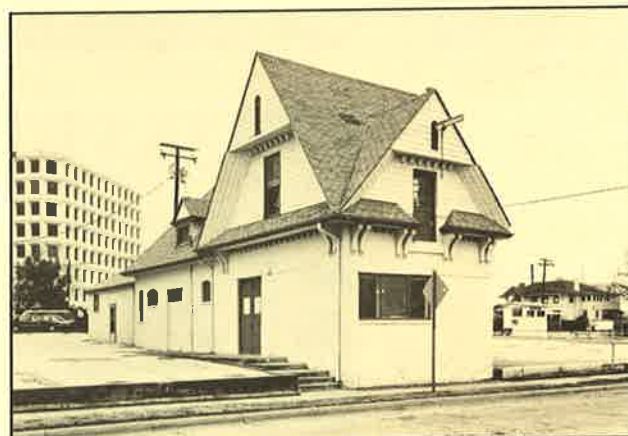


44a

1981 photograph

45

1319 Ballinger Street [BSHD], James W. Swayne House, c. 1899-1900; c. 1954; 1973-75. This house was built about 1899-1900 for James W. Swayne, an attorney and judge of the Seventeenth Judicial District Court. He lived here until 1912. A succession of prominent Fort Worth residents including Edmund M. Schenecker, John S. Pool, W.P. Bomar, Frank A. Bailey, W. Glen Darst, and John P. Scott, Jr. occupied the home between 1912 and 1953, when the property was acquired by American General Insurance Co.



44b

1991 photograph

The one and one-half story Queen Anne house is a visually arresting structure whose principle interest derives from its complex roof forms. A turreted porch, now enclosed, at the southwest corner of the house is capped by a bellcast conical roof. The house has been altered, most significantly in about 1954 when American General Insurance Co. converted it to office use. The company built a new entrance on Ballinger St., changing the address of the property from its historic address on El Paso St., altered the roof, and enclosed the turreted porch. Major interior alterations were also made at this time. In 1973 the house was purchased by architect James R. Wooten who has worked to restore some of the home's historic features. The house is a contributor to the potential Ballinger Street Historic District.



45a

1981 photograph



45b

1991 photograph



46a



1991 photograph

46b



1991 photograph

47



1991 photograph

46

200 W. Belknap Street [RTHL/NR/Gov(NR)], Criminal Court Building/Criminal Justice Building, 1917-18; 1951; 1970. The Criminal Court Building is a handsome eclectic design produced by the important Fort Worth architectural firm of Sanguinet and Staats in 1917. Taylor Building Co. was the contractor for the project. Built to replace a dilapidated nineteenth-century jail, the facility had cell space for both county and federal prisoners, offices for the district attorney and sheriff, a ward to house the criminally insane, and a hospital ward complete with a operating room.

Completed in September 1918, the first two stories of this “fireproof” building were constructed of Texas granite with the remaining floors of brick and terra cotta. The two-story projecting entrance portico is supported on each end by square piers of rusticated granite. The long face of the entablature has the words “Criminal Court” inscribed on its surface. Windows on the first two floors had wooden frames but, in the interest of safety, the windows on the four upper floors (the jail area), were steel casement windows. Bars were located behind the deeply recessed windows so that they were not visible from the street.

Architect Wyatt C. Hedrick designed interior alterations to the building in 1951 which included the demolition of jail cell walls and the installation of dropped ceilings. During the course of a major renovation in 1970, the original windows were replaced by single fixed pane windows. At this time several of the old jail floors were converted to office use. With the construction of a newer court building (CBD 47) just west of this structure in 1962, this building was renamed the Criminal Justice Building. The Criminal Court Building relates harmoniously to the nearby Tarrant County Courthouse (CBD 163) and forms an important part of the County’s building complex. It was designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1983 and appears to be eligible for the National Register for its architectural qualities and its important role in urban design. It is also a contributor to the proposed Downtown Governmental Buildings National Register Thematic Group.

47

300 W. Belknap Street [Gov(NR)], Criminal Courts and Jail Building, 1962. The Criminal Courts and Jail Building of 1962 bears an interesting comparison with the adjacent 1917 Criminal Court Building (CBD 46) to which it is connected by an elevated corridor. Designed by the firm of Easterwood and Easterwood and built by Butcher & Sweeney Construction Co., the building is a contributor to the proposed Downtown Governmental Buildings National Register Thematic Group.

48

715 W. Belknap Street, Sam Vaughn Co./Abe Martin Co., 1946. Sam Vaughn, a dealer in water and oil well supplies and the Fort Worth agent for Aeromotor windmills, hired architect Charles T. Freelove of Consolidated Architects and Engineers to design this building. Constructed in 1946, the late Moderne structure features rounded corners and aluminum lettering applied to the front wall. It is built of concrete block sheathed in white painted stucco. Since the mid-1950s the building has housed the Abe Martin Co., a water well supply dealer.



48a

One of the Aeromotor windmills sold by the Sam Vaughn Co. is visible in the window in this 1940s photograph. Courtesy, Hazel Vaughn Leigh.

49

815 Bennett Street [SAHD(NR)], House, c. 1900. The history of this charming turn-of-the-century house is unclear. The land was owned by the Wall family from the 1880s through 1961, but appears to have been rental property for most of that time. Research by the Tarrant County Historical Commission indicates that the house may have been moved to this site about 1920 by the Wall family, possibly from 748 Samuels Ave. The L-plan house is distinguished by its delicate porch and window screens, reminiscent of stick-style detailing. The house contributes to the proposed Samuels Avenue National Register Historic District, and is part of the 1991 Multiple Property nomination. Please see the note about this nomination on pages 10-11.



48b

1991 photograph

50

901 Bennett Street [SAHD(NR)], King-Terry House, c. 1886. Richard H. King, the first civilian blacksmith in Fort Worth, reportedly built this house on Bennett St., one block west of Samuels Ave., in 1886 to escape the noise of streetcars running along Samuels. His previous home (no longer extant) was where the house at 915 Samuels Ave. (CBD 141) now stands. In 1910, the property was purchased by Elizabeth and James L. Terry. Mr. Terry worked, for a time, at Nash Hardware (CBD 36). The L-plan wood frame house has a shed-roofed porch with turned posts and heavy scroll-sawn brackets supporting the window on the front gabled bay. Set on a bluff overlooking the Trinity River, this house is a contributor to the proposed Samuels Avenue National Register Historic District, and is part of the 1991 Multiple Property nomination. Please see the note about this nomination on pages 10-11.



49

1991 photograph



50

1991 photograph



51



1991 photograph

51

705 E. Bluff Street [SAHD(NR)], Albert J. Rivers House, 1903. Albert J. Rivers, an electrician for Armour & Co., bought this lot in 1903 and had his residence constructed here that same year. The Rivers family owned the property until 1965. The one-story wood frame house has an unusual double hipped roof central section with a projecting gabled bay. Colonial Revival detailing is carried through in the porch columns and window muntins. The house has had some alterations, primarily the application of asbestos siding. The house contributes to the proposed Samuels Avenue National Register Historic District. Please see the note about this district on pages 10-11.

52



1991 photograph

52

811 E. Bluff Street [SAHD(NR)], House, c. 1915. Built about 1915, this house served as rental property until 1946. Among the early tenants were a number of railroad workers, the first being J.O. Tucker and R.L. Downs, conductor and engineer respectively for the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf Railway, who lived here from 1915 until 1919. This house is a good example of a structure whose design was probably taken from a builder's plan book. It is a rectangular house with a full porch recessed beneath an overhanging hip roof. The general massing and column treatment on the porch give it a Colonial Revival feeling. The house contributes to the proposed Samuels Avenue National Register Historic District. Please see the note about this district on pages 10-11.

53a



1981 photograph

53

1301 E. Bluff Street, Bluford H. Lawrence House, c. 1892. This house, originally a Victorian cottage with Queen Anne detailing, was built for Bluford H. Lawrence, a bookkeeper and cashier for wholesale druggist H.W. Williams & Co. The delicate spindle work, scroll sawn brackets, and chamfered gable braces gave the house a distinctive air. In 1981, when field work for this survey was conducted, the house was unaltered and potentially eligible for the National Register. In recent years all ornamentation has been stripped and the house covered in brick veneer. Little but the roof line of the original structure remains.

53b



1991 photograph

54

1309 E. Bluff Street [HPHD], House, c. 1906. This one-story wood frame house was erected as a rental property about 1906. Etta Jackson, a widow, is the first tenant listed in city directory records. A succession of tenants, including a fireman, carpenters, and a machinist, followed until 1919 when Amanda Jane Mattox purchased the property. She lived here, renting out a portion of the house, until 1957. An unusual T-plan design with twin gabled porches, the house displays the hand of a creative builder. The house is a contributor to the potential Hampton-Peach Streets Historic District.



54

1991 photograph

55

This number was not used.

56

960 W. Bluff Street [WBHD], Mexican Presbyterian Church/Gethsemane Presbyterian Church, c. 1908; 1925; 1943-44. Gethsemane Presbyterian Church is a Spanish-language church located in a small enclave of folk houses north of Belknap St. and west of Henderson St. In 1943 the church, then called Mexican Presbyterian Church, moved to W. Bluff St. bringing with it a small building that had served at its previous location. That structure was placed on the north side of the lot to serve as an educational building, and a circa 1908 house on the south portion of the lot was expanded and remodeled to serve as the church sanctuary. The rough stone Mission style porches and a stone wall creating a courtyard between the two buildings were also built at this time. Marbles and pieces of Mexican tile brought by members of the congregation were used to decorate a stone well built inside the courtyard.



56

1991 photograph

Great care has been lavished on the church over the years, and it is the focal point of this small neighborhood. By 1991 the church had outgrown the small facility. In order to provide day care and other community services, plans were drawn for a new facility to be located at the center of the lot. The church was encouraged by local preservationists to provide a link with the church's heritage by keeping the Mission style porches, wall, and well and incorporating them into the landscape plan for the new building. As it now stands, the church is a contributor to the potential West Bluff Street Historic District.



57



1991 photograph

57

800 Calhoun Street [NR/WSHD(NR)], Binyon-O'Keefe Storage Co., 1916-17. Designed in 1916 by noted Fort Worth architects Sanguinet and Staats, this warehouse facility was built just after the O'Keefe family joined with Binyon Transfer Co. to form Binyon-O'Keefe [Fireproof] Storage Co. The firm, one of the city's oldest, was first established in 1874. It provided a variety of services including local and long distance moving, inventory warehousing, and exhibits moving and storage. Company offices were moved into this building in 1942. The building was purchased by Woodbine Development Corporation in 1980, and Binyon-O'Keefe was purchased by Pettit Storage and Van which operated at other locations as Binyon O'Keefe Moving and Storage, Inc.

The six-story brick warehouse has narrow vertical window bands above the first floor and cast stone decoration on the parapet wall, reminiscent of Prairie style architecture. One of the more imposing early warehouses in Fort Worth, the Binyon-O'Keefe building appears to be individually eligible for the National Register. It is also a contributor to the potential Warehouse South National Register Historic District.

58



1991 photograph

58

S.W. corner of Calhoun and E. Eighth streets, Winfield Garage and Livery Co./Winfield Place, 1919-20; 1939; 1981. As plans progressed for the Winfield Hotel (renamed the Hotel Texas by the time it opened in 1921; CBD-122), one block to the east three businessmen were planning to serve Fort Worth's growing need for automobile parking and the increase in business expected when the hotel opened. J.L. Johnson, Arthur Woodard, and Earle M. North hired Sanguinet and Staats to design the three-story building which was constructed of "poured in place" concrete with a brick facade and multi-paned metal-frame windows. W.C. Hedrick Construction Co. was the general contractor for the building. The facility, which had a storage capacity of 325 cars, also contained an automobile livery service consisting of 25 Cadillac cars and limousines, wash racks equipped to clean five cars at one time, and a car elevator which is still in place. In April, 1920, Fort Worth's First Annual Spring Automobile Show was held at the Winfield Garage, with almost 70 car, truck, and automobile accessory dealers participating.

In 1939 a roof and walls, constructed by Thomas S. Byrne, Inc. general contractors, were added to the top of the structure providing a fourth floor. This concrete block addition was removed during the 1981 renovation of the building. Used as a parking garage, headquarters for cab companies, and automotive supply store through the years, the property was purchased in 1979 with plans to

rehabilitate the building for use as offices and a restaurant. Plans were drawn up by the architectural firm of Jackson & Ayres with Love, Friberg & Associates, Inc. serving as mechanical and electrical engineers and Ray and Engler as structural engineers. Jon Pierce, Inc. was the general contractor. The renovation of the building involved the installation of new double-glazed bronze-tinted windows. In its original condition the building might have been eligible for the National Register as an early example of the enclosed parking garage in Fort Worth.

59

1907 Chambers Street, House, c. 1900. This turn-of-the-century rental property was probably constructed about 1900, although changing house numbers on Chambers St. make the property difficult to trace. The first identified tenant, Joseph C. Darret, does not appear in city directory records until 1909-10. The one-story wood frame house was distinguished by its bold massing and a full shed-roofed porch that encloses the front gabled wing. The house, which stood in a small residential neighborhood near I.M. Terrell High School (CBD 40), has been demolished but is retained in the survey for purposes of documentation.

60

911 Cherry Street, James Welch House, 1909. James Welch, a molder with Fort Worth Machine and Foundry Co. and his wife Marie hired contractor C.B. Webb to construct this house according to plans by architect Marion L. Waller. The house was completed in 1909. During the teens Marie Welch offered furnished rooms here. The two-story wood frame house was distinguished by its full-columned galleries on both stories of the front facade. Isolated in a sea of central business district parking lots, the house remained in the Welch family through the early 1980s. It has since been demolished, but this listing is retained for documentary purposes.

1000 Cherry Street, Central Fire Station No. 2 and Fire Alarm Signal Station: See resource number 151.

61

114 N. Commerce Street [NR*], Commercial Building, c. 1898-1904; c. 1970s. This early commercial building, somewhat isolated on the corner of Commerce and Weatherford streets, across the street from the Tarrant County Courthouse, was probably built between 1898 and 1904. Sanborn Fire Insurance maps for 1898 show a vacant lot at this location, but the executor for the estates of William and Alfred Wills says that this structure stood on the property when the two brothers purchased it in February, 1905. The structure does not appear in city directory records (early listings would have been on Rusk



1981 photograph



1981 photograph



1991 photograph



62a



Fire Station No. 1 shortly after it was constructed. *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* Collection, Special Collections, University of Texas at Arlington Libraries.

62b



The downtown station just a few years before it closed. *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* Collection, Special Collections, University of Texas at Arlington Libraries.

62c



1991 photograph

63



1981 photograph

St.; the name was later changed to Commerce St.) until 1911 when it housed Keathley Brothers Grocers. Through the years, the structure was home to a confectionery, a Greyhound Bus Substation, and a number of liquor stores and bars. This two-story brick building is distinguished by its richly textured polychrome brickwork, including a corbelled brick cornice below the stepped parapet wall. Were it not for the single light, fixed pane windows installed during the 1970s, the building might be eligible for the National Register.

62

215 Commerce Street, Fire Station No. 1, 1907; 1983.

Designed by the important architectural firm of Sanguinet and Staats and built in 1907 by contractor Samuel A. Tomlinson, this fire station served Fort Worth's central business district and surrounding neighborhoods until 1980. The adept brickwork, as evidenced in the second-story rustication and corbelling, and the general exuberance of the design give this building a strong visual presence even though it is surrounded by office towers. The southeast corner of the station is "clipped" at an angle to more easily allow horses pulling equipment to enter the rear station door from Third St. Fire Station No. 1 is now part of the Sundance Square project, and the main floor houses a "150 Years of Fort Worth" exhibit developed by the Fort Worth Museum of Science and History. The rehabilitation project was carried out in 1983 in conjunction with the erection of the City Center I office building. 3-DI was the working architect, and Linbeck Construction Corporation was the contractor for the project.

63

408 Diamond Street, House, c. 1898-1902; c. 1919. This house was probably constructed between 1898 and 1902 for the Waples Platter Grocery Co. H.S. Dumas purchased the property in 1902 and rented the house to Walter V. Harris. Harris, a concrete foreman, and his family leased the property from Dumas until 1940 when it was purchased by Harris' daughter, Berta Harris Bayer. Mrs. Bayer was born in the house and lived here through the early 1980s. A one-story wood frame house with board and batten siding, this folk dwelling had a two room section added to the rear of the house about 1919. This house has been demolished, but the listing is retained in the survey for purposes of documentation.

64

1200, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1218 Dolores Street, Seven Houses, c. 1905. The shotgun house, a house one room wide and one or more rooms deep, is a distinctive folk house type that appears throughout Texas. It traditionally served as working class housing and was sometimes, as in this case, built in multiple units. This row of seven shotgun houses, erected just east of the Santa Fe railroad tracks, was an unusually large concentration. The houses were probably built about 1905, and the first tenants were railroad workers, laborers, and clerks. The houses have been demolished, but had they remained, the grouping might have been eligible for the National Register as an historic district. This listing is retained in the survey for documentary purposes.



1981 photograph

64

65

404 El Paso Street, [NR*/BSHD], George T. Reynolds House, c. 1900-01; 1922. The George T. Reynolds house and its adjacent carriage house (CBD 44) are part of a grand residential neighborhood established along the bluff overlooking the Trinity River on either side of Summit Ave. during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Reynolds, a pioneer cattleman, was president of the Reynolds Cattle Co. He built this house about 1900-01, just before the Reynolds Cattle Co. moved its headquarters to Fort Worth from Albany, Texas. The firm was incorporated in 1884 by George T. Reynolds and his brother William D. Reynolds (see CBD 149). The two men had built up their operation beginning with cattle drives after the Civil War and eventually expanding to extensive breeding and ranching operations in West Texas. Reynolds Cattle Co. is still in business and maintains its headquarters in Fort Worth. The house remained in the Reynolds family until 1935, when it was sold to the State Medical Association of Texas and used for offices. The Tarrant County Chapter of the American Red Cross officed here during the 1950s, and since the 1960s it has been used by International Service Insurance Co.



1991 photograph

65

The two-story red brick residence is rectangular in plan with projecting bays and a full porch. The house has undergone several alterations, including a 1922 addition to the rear designed by architects Sanguinet and Staats. The top portion of the roof dormer and the porch balustrade have also been removed. In 1991 the house was vacant, in poor condition, and for sale. With restoration, it could be individually eligible for the National Register for its architectural qualities and historic significance. The house is also a contributor to the potential Ballinger Street Historic District.



66



1991 photograph

66

116 Elm Street [NR/RTHL/EFHD], Allen Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church, 1912-14. This imposing church, handsomely constructed of yellow brick and containing a number of fine stained glass windows, houses one of Tarrant County's oldest African-American congregations. The African Methodist Episcopal Church, forerunner of Allen Chapel A.M.E. Church, was founded in 1870 by Rev. Moody, a circuit riding minister, and five other individuals. By 1879 the church had changed its name to Allen's Chapel A.M.E. church (the "s" was dropped from the name in 1898) to honor Richard Allen (1760-1831), a Philadelphia minister who was the first bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal church.

The present church building is the fifth structure to house the congregation. In 1912, shortly after the arrival of Rev. S.R. Jenkins, the decision was made to raze the 1887 church structure that stood on this site and build a new building. William Sidney Pittman, an African-American architect and son-in-law of Booker T. Washington, designed the building. Pittman, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and the Drexel Institute of Art, Science and Industry in Philadelphia, established his office in Fairmount Heights, a suburb of Washington, D.C., in 1904. Among his other buildings are the Twelfth Street Y.M.C.A. in Washington, D.C. and the 1907 Negro Building at the Jamestown Exposition. In 1913, Pittman and his wife Portia moved to Dallas, so it is likely that he was able to personally supervise some aspects of the Allen Chapel project. William Reed and Sons was the contractor who erected the building, which was formally dedicated on July 22, 1914.

A Gothic Revival structure, the rectangular plan church is two stories high over a basement with a square bell tower at its southeast corner. The front of the church faces east, but the chancel faces west, so that as one enters the sanctuary through one of two vestibules, one faces the congregation. This somewhat unusual design was reportedly suggested by the pastor, Rev. Jenkins. The church interior, including its pressed metal ceiling, Estey pipe organ, and leaded art glass windows is well preserved. Allen Chapel A.M.E. Church was designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1983 and listed on the National Register in 1984. It is also a contributor to the potential East First Street Historic District. The church is extremely significant as a major work by an African-American architect and is representative of buildings erected by African-American congregations in southern urban areas.

67

416, 418 Grant Avenue [SAHD(NR)], Two Houses, c. 1905. This pair of folk houses with L-plans and gabled roofs are distinguished by their graceful form. Fragile-looking galleries follow the planes of the front wall. The unusual metal roofs may or may not be original. These houses were built as rental property, and the first tenants were Alonzo Brown, a Rock Island Railway worker, and Nancy Owens, a widow. The houses contribute to the proposed Samuels Avenue National Register Historic District. Please see the note about this district on pages 10-11.



67a

1981 photograph

68

600 Grove Street [NR], Mount Gilead Baptist Church, 1912-13; 1916; 1950s; early 1980s. Mount Gilead Baptist Church is Fort Worth's oldest Baptist African-American congregation. It has been called the "mother church" because many other African-American Baptist churches have come from its membership. Founded in 1875, the church met at two other locations before constructing this building in 1912-13. Guided by Rev. L.K. Williams, the church selected Fort Worth architects Sanguinet and Staats to design the building. J.W.O. Guinn, a contractor working with B.W. Owens of the G.W. Owens Lumber Co., was the contractor. Completed in August 1913, the Neoclassical temple-form church has six non-fluted Tuscan columns supporting the pedimented entrance portico. When it was constructed, the building housed a day nursery, a swimming pool (African-Americans were not allowed to use public facilities at that time), a gymnasium, a library, and a roof garden. The church has been altered somewhat through the years. Windows in the raised basement area have been covered over with tile, and the second story windows have been replaced. Nonetheless, Mount Gilead is potentially eligible for the National Register for its importance in Fort Worth's African-American community and for its architectural qualities.



67b

1991 photograph



68a

Mt. Gilead Baptist Church as seen in a construction documentation photograph taken about 1913. Long term loan to the Historic Preservation Council.

612 Grove Street, Fort Worth Lodge No. 2144 Grand United Order of Odd Fellows: See resource number 24.



68b

1991 photograph



69a



This building angles where the railroad track passes.
Fort Worth Star-Telegram Collection, Special
 Collections, University of Texas at Arlington Libraries.

69

508 E. Seventh Street (previously listed at 801 Grove Street) [NR/WSHD(NR)], Hunt-Hawes Grocer Co., 1910; 1912. Built in 1910 to house the operations of Hunt-Hawes Grocer Co., a wholesale grocery firm, this building was extensively rebuilt following a 1912 fire. The building actually fronts on W. Seventh St., and during the time it was used by the grocery company, that street address was used. After 1913, the Seventh St. listing disappears from city directories and does not reappear until the later 1980s when Alarm Supply, Inc. occupied the structure. Although it cannot be proven conclusively, it appears that this building and the adjacent Montgomery Ward & Co./Fakes & Co. warehouse building (CBD 70) were operated as one facility during the intervening decades.

69b



1991 photograph

The five-story brick warehouse, located on the eastern edge of the central business district next to the railroad racks, is a five-sided structure. One corner is clipped at an angle where the railroad track passes the building. The E. Seventh St. facade is divided into five equal bays by brick pilasters. A horizontal band of brick corbelling joins the pilasters at T-shaped capitals. The Hunt-Hawes Grocer Co. building is potentially eligible for the National Register for its architectural design and as a good example of the buildings that supported Fort Worth's development as a shipping and storage center during the early years of the twentieth century. It is also a contributor to the potential Warehouse South National Register Historic District.

70a



1981 photograph

70

801 Grove Street [NR*/WSHD(NR)], Montgomery Ward & Co./Fakes & Co. Warehouse/Tindall Record Storage Warehouse, c. 1911; c. 1980s. This handsome five-story brick building was built about 1911 to house Montgomery Ward and Company's mail order and catalog goods operation. Wards used this facility until 1924, when they moved into the old Fort Worth Chevrolet Assembly Plant on W. Seventh St. Fakes & Co., a furniture store, had their warehouse here from 1924 until 1966. Since that time the building has housed both a paper company and an appliance sales firm. Since 1981, Tindall Record Storage has occupied the structure. The simple red brick rectangular building is enlivened by a polychromatic brick corbelled cornice with a central parapet above the corbelled course. The original windows have been replaced by single-pane fixed metal windows. The Montgomery Ward & Co. building may be eligible for the National Register on the basis of its architectural design following restoration of the original window configuration. It is also a contributor to the potential Warehouse South National Register Historic District.

70b



1991 photograph

71

815 Grove Street [NR/WSHD(NR)], Axtell Co./Fort Worth Poultry & Egg, 1916. This building was constructed in 1916 as the factory for the Axtell Co., manufacturers of windmills, drilling machinery, water well and plumbing supplies, and other equipment for farms and ranches. The firm, founded in 1901, was headed by Fred W. Axtell. In 1906, it began to produce windmills, the product for which it was best known. Axtell Co. was active here through the mid-1950s. In the mid-1960s, Fort Worth Poultry & Egg took over the building. The firm operated here through the early 1980s, along with a related business, Collier Industries, a margarine manufacturer. In 1991 the building was vacant and for sale. The four-story reinforced concrete structure has a straightforward structural concrete grid infilled with brick and industrial metal sash windows. The ground floor has been altered by the application of an aggregate siding. The building resembles the industrial designs of Albert Kahn from the same period and was an extremely "modern" looking design for Fort Worth at that time. The Axtell Co. factory appears to be individually eligible for the National Register for its architectural qualities and is a contributor to the potential Warehouse South National Register Historic District.



1991 photograph

71

72

210 Harding Street [RTHL/NR/ESHD(NR)], Greater Saint James Baptist Church, 1913-18. Founded in 1895 by members of Mt. Gilead Baptist Church (CBD 68), Greater St. James Baptist Church is one of several churches in this historic African-American neighborhood east of downtown Fort Worth. The congregation met in a Y.W.C.A. when it was first organized, but by 1913 had begun work on this structure. Dr. J.H. Winn, pastor from 1910 until 1940, guided the effort to erect this building. Services were held in the church basement until the sanctuary was completed in 1918. Sitting on a raised basement, the two-story complex consists of a church connected to an education building. Both are built of red brick with buff brick and cast stone trim. Each facade is framed by slightly projecting, low square entry towers. The windows are filled with leaded art glass. The church's blocky mass and ranks of lancet windows give it an almost fortress-like appearance. The church was designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1986 and appears to be individually eligible for the National Register for its significance to the African-American heritage of Fort Worth. It is also a contributor to the potential East Second Street National Register Historic District.



1981 photograph

72a



1991 photograph

72b



73

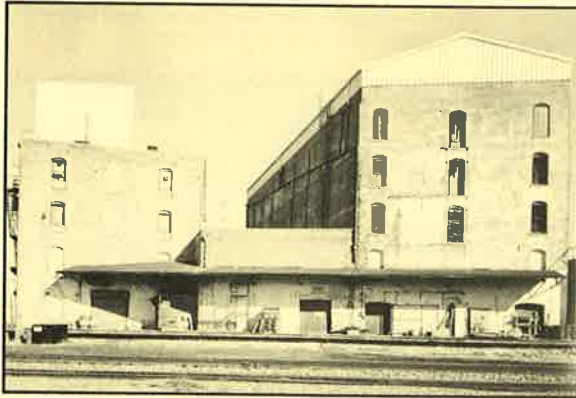


1981 photograph

73

404 Harding Street, House, c. 1905. Booker Cump was the first identified tenant of this house, listed in the 1922 city directory. The house's form and detailing suggest a much earlier construction date, and it is possible that the house was moved to this site in the early 1920s. The gallery-like porch, wrapping around the front and side of this simple folk structure, gave character to the wood frame residence. This house has been demolished, but the entry is retained in the survey for purposes of documentation.

74

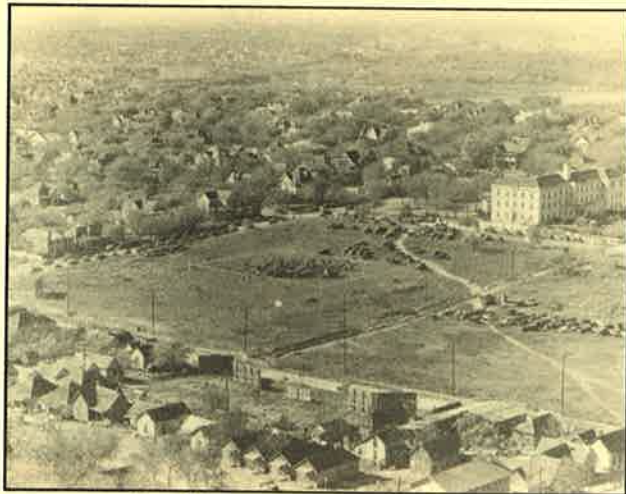


1991 photograph

74

1000 Harding Street (at E. Ninth Street) [NR*], A.B. Crouch Wholesale Grain/Golden Rod Mills/Bewley Mills, c. 1908; 1945; c. 1980s. These two warehouses are Fort Worth's only remnant of a plant that once housed Bewley Mills of Texas, Inc., a flour manufacturer. The five-story building to the south was erected about 1908 for A.B. Crouch Wholesale Grain which sold hay, corn chops, and feed stuff. Golden Rod Mills, which also manufactured feed, operated here from about 1917 to 1924. Two other firms, another mill and a cereal manufacturer were here between 1925 and 1927. The facility was empty between 1928 and 1945, when it was acquired by Bewley Mills, whose main plant was north of E. Ninth St. Bewley Mills built a second warehouse, the four-story structure to the north of the c. 1908 building, and the two-story building connecting the two in 1945. Bewley Mills used these structures as warehouses until it closed in 1957. The main section of Bewley Mills was demolished in 1971, but these existing structures are now used by Texloc Hose and Coupling. The top of the c. 1908 building was enclosed sometime during the 1980s. Pending documentation of their integrity, these warehouses may be eligible for the National Register.

75



Groundbreaking ceremony for the Masonic Temple, November 15, 1930. *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* Collection, Special Collections, University of Texas at Arlington Libraries.

75

1100 Henderson Street [RTHL/NR/CFO(NR)], Masonic Temple, 1930-31. Dominating its seven and one-half acre site on a hillside overlooking downtown Fort Worth, the Masonic Temple is one of the most monumentally imposing buildings in the city. The carefully piled masses and gigantic Ionic peristyle recall the heroic classicism of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Designed by Fort Worth architect Wiley G. Clarkson and constructed in 1931 by Harry B. Friedman, the structure is virtually intact today. Outstanding features include the bas-relief Monel doors depicting the three Masters of Masonry who helped build King Solomon's Temple and the intact interior which includes a library, meeting rooms for the affiliated lodges, a banquet room, and a Gothic cathedral hall. The landscape design, including the monumental stair, was by C.J. Dose. The Masonic Temple was designated as a Recorded Texas Historic



Construction was well under way in this January, 1931 photograph of the Masonic Temple (top). The Temple's traditional Gothic hall (right) looks much the same today as it did in this 1950 photograph. Both images, Fort Worth Star-Telegram Collection, Special Collections, University of Texas at Arlington Libraries. The bottom image, taken in 1991, is by Byrd M. Williams IV for the Historic Preservation Council.





76a



1981 photograph

76b



1991 photograph

Landmark in 1984 and appears to be eligible for the National Register for its architectural design as well as for its importance to the Masonic tradition in Texas. It is also a contributor to the proposed Central Business District Clubs and Fraternal Organizations National Register Thematic Group.

76

100 N. Houston Street, Civil Courts Building, 1957-58; 1988. Built to relieve overcrowding in the adjacent Tarrant County Courthouse (CBD 163) the Civil Courts Building, constructed in 1957-58, was a late work of the important Fort Worth architect Wyatt C. Hedrick. Butcher & Sweeney were the contractors. As constructed, the five-story Indiana limestone building exemplified the tenets of abstract expressionist, minimalist design popular during the 1950s. Roof-high vertical aluminum louvers concealed the building's windows, creating the impression of a windowless box or cube without scale, an abstract geometric form. The only ornamentation was a series of four bas-relief limestone allegorical figures of Justice on the east and west walls of the building. The 53-foot high figures were designed by Hedrick's firm, Hedrick and Stanley, and executed by Ingalls Stone Co. of Bedford, Indiana.

Connected to the west side of the Tarrant County Courthouse, the Civil Courts Building's relationship with the older structure was, at best, less than harmonious. Former County Judge Roy English, quoted in the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, likened the building to a "space-age refrigerator." Following the 1983 renovation of the Courthouse, interested parties suggested that the facade of the Civil Courts Building might be changed to better complement the nineteenth-century landmark Courthouse. Richard Haas, who designed the trompe l'oeil ("fool-the-eye") Chisholm Trail mural on the Northern Texas Traction Co. Building (CBD 116) was retained to design an illusionistic facade reminiscent of the Courthouse for the Civil Courts Building. Funded by the Sid Richardson Foundation, work was carried out in 1988 by Ed A. Wilson, contractor and George C.T. Woo, architect. American Illusion executed Haas' design which, through a flat painted surface, suggests the three-dimensional surface design of the Courthouse. Pending further assessment, the building may be a contributor to the proposed Downtown Governmental Buildings National Register Thematic Group.

77

101-107 Houston Street, Commercial Building/Daiches Jewelry Company, 1910; 1955. George L. Gause, a funeral home operator, purchased this property in 1910 and constructed this three-story brick commercial building that same year. The building is listed on both Houston and Weatherford streets in early city directories, making it difficult to identify building tenants precisely. Gamble & Co. Meat Market (also called Model Meat Market) apparently occupied the first floor. Goodkin's Hotel, operated by Mrs. Alice Goodkin, was located upstairs, followed in succeeding years by the Park Hotel and the Monterey Hotel. Daiches Jewelry Co. first located here in 1929, and is still in this location as Joe Daiches Credit Jewelers.

The building is located on an important corner site near the courthouse. A decorative stone panel containing the letter "G" adorns the parapet. It may refer to George L. Gause, the building owner, or to either of the initial tenants. The first floor facade was remodeled with small mosaic tile in 1955.



1991 photograph

77

78

111 Houston Street, Commercial Building/Engler's Dry Goods, c. 1895-1900. The actual construction date of this turn-of-the-century Victorian commercial building is not known, but it was likely erected between 1895 and 1900 by property owner Edward Disney Farmer. The earliest tenant identified in city directory records was the National Coffee Co. which located here about 1906. A series of salvage dealers and a grocer occupied the building between about 1908 and 1928, when it was purchased by dry goods merchant Adolph Engler. Operating under several names, including Engler's Dry Goods, Engler's Men's Clothing, and Engler's Western Rodeo Store, the firm was in business here until about 1973. The ground floor of the two-story brick building was altered, but the second story, with its three arched windows, attractive brick corbelling, and decorative finials was intact when the survey field work was undertaken in 1981. This building has since been demolished, but the entry is retained in the survey for purposes of documentation.



1981 photograph

78



79



1991 photograph

79

113 Houston Street, Commercial Building/Jacob Luskey Dry Goods, c. 1890s. Like its neighbor to the north (CBD 78), this building's early history is unclear. Although it was probably constructed during the 1890s, the first firm listed in city directories at this location is the National Coffee Co., which operated from this building between about 1903 and 1908. For one year, 1906, it also occupied space in the building next door. A furniture store, hardware company, and salvage company were located here between 1910 and 1916. Adolph Engler ran a clothing store here between 1917 until 1928 when he purchased 111 Houston St. and moved his store to that location. Jacob Luskey bought the building, operating his dry goods firm here, in 1932. Known as Luskey's Western Store in later years, it was located here until about 1964. Although the ground floor of this two-story brick structure has been altered, the second story retains its flat-arch windows with stone lintels and sills. In 1991 the building was used as a law office.

80



1981 photograph

80

302-04 Houston Street, Commercial Building, c. 1900; c. 1925. This two-story brick commercial structure was built around 1900 and remodeled circa 1925, when the storefronts were clad with Vitrolite and pressed aluminum siding. Tenants through the years included a Piggly Wiggly grocery, Nobby Harness Co., Austin Hotel, Martin's Women's Clothing, Hanover Shoe Store, Sherman's Men's Shop, and the Optical Clinic. This building was demolished in conjunction with the Sundance West project, but is retained in the survey for purposes of documentation.

81



1991 photograph

81

306 Houston Street, Puckett Furniture Co./Nobby Harness Co./Juvenile Shoe Store/Solomon's Shoe Store, c. 1903; c. 1948. This small Mission Revival building was constructed about 1903 and first housed Puckett Furniture Co. Nobby Harness Co. was here from 1917 through the mid-1920s when it moved next door (CBD 80). Juvenile Shoe Store, managed by Julius E. Solomon, opened here about 1935, and is still in business today as Solomon's Shoe Store. The Moderne "Mother Goose" neon sign and tile storefront date from about 1948 and add a distinctive character to the two-story structure. The original interior, including a pressed metal ceiling and ceiling fans, is also intact.

82

308-310 Houston Street, Commercial Building/Caravan of Dreams Performing Arts Center, c. 1887; 1981-82; 1991. According to historic Sanborn Fire Insurance maps and city directory records, this pair of two-story brick Victorian commercial buildings was constructed about 1887. Frederick A. Boerner, a jeweler, was the first tenant at 308 Houston St. that same year. A wide variety of tenants, including paint and clothing stores, occupied the buildings during the 1890s. Keystone Printing utilized both buildings from about 1904 through 1910, followed by Puckett Furniture in the teens and twenties. Both buildings were significantly altered through the years, although the elaborate pressed metal cornices remained intact. In 1981 the buildings were purchased and, with the structures 312-14 Houston St., converted into the Caravan of Dreams Performing Arts Center. The facade and end walls were kept, preserving the cornice and second floor windows with their segmental arches and hood molds, while the remainder of the structure is new construction. Margret Augustine of Sarbid, Ltd. and James R. Wooten and Associates were the project architects and Thomas S. Byrne, Inc. was the general contractor. In 1991 the interior of the club was completely renovated, again according to plans by Margret Augustine.



82

1981 photograph



83

1981 photograph

83

312-314 Houston Street, Commercial Building/Caravan of Dreams Performing Arts Center, c. 1884-85; 1981-82; 1991. One of the earliest extant commercial structures in Fort Worth (see also CBD 84, 111, 118), this two-story stone Victorian commercial building was probably built around 1884-85. City directory records show that the first tenant, James B. Grigsby and Jane Bondurant's "City Saloon," was located at 314 Houston St. by 1885. Fort Worth Printing House occupied both sections of the building shortly thereafter. Fife and Miller, a carriage and buggy dealer was located here from about 1900 until 1909, followed through the mid-1920s by a variety of tenants including a paint store, motor company, grocery, and furniture store. Both sections of the building were significantly altered through the years, including the modernization of the storefronts and the application of aluminum siding. Along with the building at 308-10 Houston Street (CBD 82), this structure was renovated in 1981-82 to serve as the Caravan of Dreams. The front facade with its original detailing, including the elaborate metal cornice, arched windows, and carved stone hood molds, was preserved and a new building constructed behind it. Margret Augustine of Sarbid Ltd. and James R. Wooten and Associates were the project architects. Thomas S. Byrne, Inc. was the general contractor. In 1991 Margret Augustine again served as architect for an interior renovation of the club.

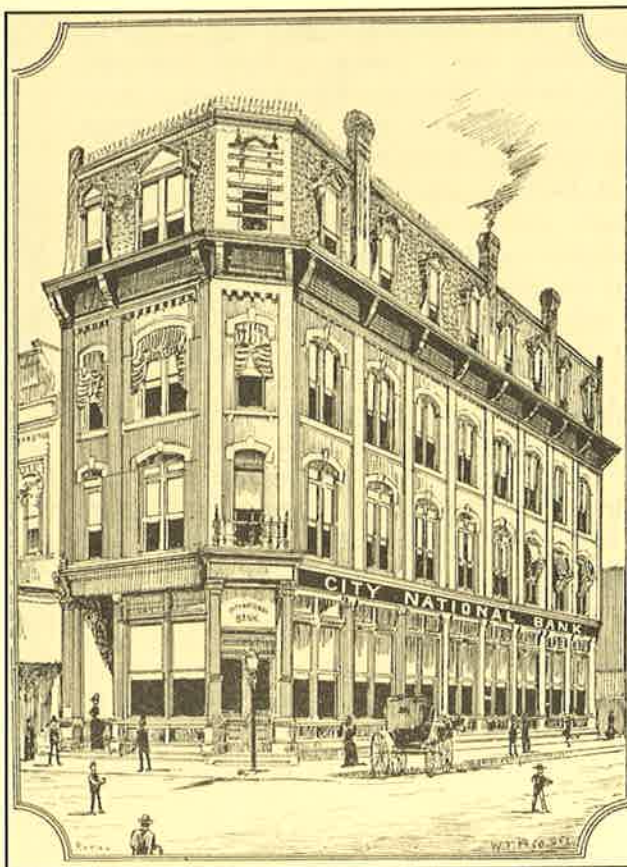
82
& 83

1991 photograph



This 1890 line drawing (top) of the City National Bank Building was one of the sources used by Sundance Square architects when they reconstructed the building's facade. The sketch is from a publication entitled *The City of Fort Worth and the State of Texas* published by George W.

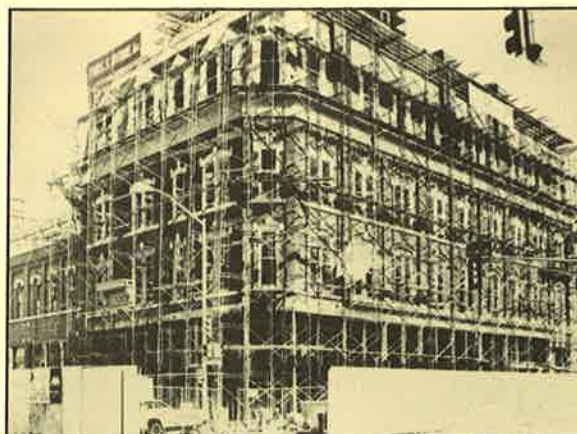
Engelhardt & Co. Photograph courtesy John W. Hackney and the Amon Carter Museum. Today, the building houses the ever-popular Billy Miner's Saloon. The bottom photograph was made by Byrd M. Williams, IV for the Historic Preservation Council.



84

315 Houston Street, City National Bank Building, c. 1884-85; c. 1910; 1981. Erected from plans by Fort Worth architects Haggart and Sanguinet on the northeast corner of Houston and Third streets about 1884-85, the City National Bank Building is one of Fort Worth's oldest commercial structures (see also CBD 83, 111, 118). Its appearance today dates from a 1981 reconstruction project as part of the Sundance Square development. Originally built as a four-story Second Empire style commercial building with a mansard roof, stilted arches, and classical columns at street level, the building housed City National Bank until about 1895 when it was liquidated under the auspices of receiver John Peter Smith. The top mansard story was removed in the early 1900s, leaving a three-story building. Tenants around the turn-of-the-century include Blessing Photo Supply, which sold photographic and Kodak supplies; Dr. Thomas J. Williams, an ophthalmologist; and Nathan P. Rubin millinery. Beginning about 1915, a series of clothing stores, including the Gans Co., Meacham's Department Store, and Grayson's Women's Clothing occupied the building.

By the time the structure was acquired for Sundance Square in 1978, it retained little of its original character. The architectural firm of Thomas E. Woodward and Associates found early drawings of the building and used them as a guide in the 1981 recreation of the mansard story and reconstruction of the building's facade. Extensive work, including substantial rebricking and repointing of the red brick facade was required. The building's interior was completely rebuilt for office and restaurant use. Thomas S. Byrne, Inc. was the general contractor for the project. Today, the building is, perhaps, best known for its ground floor tenant, Billy's Miner's Saloon.



1981 photograph

84



1981 photograph

85a

85

406-408 Houston Street, J.C. Penney Co./Fakes and Co., 1929; 1937; 1989. Rebuilt after a major fire destroyed the old J.C. Penney store in January 1929, this three-story red brick building housed Penney's downtown location from 1929 until 1946. Fakes and Co., a furniture store, occupied the building when Penneys left and remained here until 1967. The architect and contractor for this building have not been identified, although an October 16, 1929 *Fort Worth Record-Telegram* section celebrating the opening of the new store contains a congratulatory advertisement from Butcher & Sweeney contractors. Firms associated with a construction project often bought ads in these sections and, although Butcher & Sweeney's ad does not indicate that they were associated with the project, theirs is the only advertisement from a general contractor. J.C. Penney undertook interior renovations and modernized the building's storefront in 1937. In 1989 architect Martin Growald again redesigned the storefront for new com-



1991 photograph

85b



86a



The west facade of the Sanger Building in 1943. *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* Collection, Special Collections, University of Texas at Arlington Libraries.

86b



1981 photograph

86c



1991 photograph

mercial tenants. This building has broad groupings of windows on the upper two floors and a terra cotta cornice molding below the slightly raised parapet wall. The building functions well as a transition between the older buildings of Sundance Square and the more recent commercial structures extending south on Houston St.

86

410-412 Houston Street [NR], Sanger Building/J.C. Penney Co., 1928-29; 1943; 1986. In 1928 Sanger Brothers, which had only recently built another store building at 515 Houston St. (CBD 88), started construction on this showplace building. Fort Worth architect Wyatt C. Hedrick designed the Spanish Renaissance Revival structure which was erected by Wohlfield and Witt, contractors. Various problems, including the collapse of a wall between this construction site and the adjacent J.C. Penney store and a fire that destroyed the Penney building in January 1929, plagued the project. When the building opened to the public on June 25, 1929, the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* described it as a "fairyland" complete with the most modern retailing innovations. The Depression caused major problems for Sanger Brothers, and the store closed only a year or so after it had opened. Vacant for several years, in 1943 the building was adapted by the architectural firm of Clarkson, Pelich, Geren and Rady for use as a U.S.O. It was the largest U.S.O. in the United States during World War II. Sleeping quarters, recreational facilities (a dance floor, lounge, billiard tables, shuffleboard, and table tennis), and a basement canteen were provided for the soldiers. Following the close of World War II, the building was acquired in 1946 by the J.C. Penney Co. which left its old building next door at 406-08 Houston St. (CBD 85) to occupy this much larger facility. Penney's remained here until about 1970. In 1986 the building's facade was restored, and it became the flagship store for Pier 1 Imports. Nowlin Savings occupies the ground floor on the Throckmorton St. facade. Architect Martin Growald and Linbeck Construction Corporation, general contractor, coordinated the restoration effort.

This handsome five-story concrete commercial building faced with stone occupies the southern portion of the block bounded by Fourth, Houston, Fifth, and Throckmorton streets. The ground floor storefronts have colonnette-framed transoms flanked by fluted concrete pilasters. The four upper floors have paired wood sash windows recessed between pilasters that rise to a decorative cap at the fifth floor level. The Sanger Building appears to be eligible for the National Register on the basis of its architectural quality.

87

501 Houston Street, F.W. Woolworth Co., 1926; 1954. Adjoining the newly completed Sanger Brothers store (CBD 88) on the east side of Houston St., the F.W. Woolworth Co. building was constructed on land purchased by J.J. Jarvis in 1872 and leased by Woolworth in 1925 from the Jarvis family. Architect Wiley G. Clarkson, who also designed the adjacent Sanger Brothers store, drew plans for this building that were carried out by James T. Taylor, general contractor. Woolworth's remodeled the ground floor in 1954, installing new "see through" windows which allowed pedestrians to see merchandise displayed inside the store. Windows on the two upper floors have also been replaced. Woolworth's closed its downtown Fort Worth location in January 1990, and the structure has been vacant since that time. Plans for redevelopment are incomplete. Constructed of concrete, steel, and brick faced with white Texas limestone, the three-story building has an elaborately carved stone frieze beneath the cornice. The original F.W. Woolworth Co. signage was, unfortunately, removed by the Woolworth Co. when the store closed.

88

515 Houston Street [NR*/Sky(NR)], Sanger Brothers/Meacham's Department Store/Color Tile Building, 1924-25; c. 1977; 1981-82. Constructed in 1924-25, on land owned by Lennie and John I. Jarvis, Sanger Brothers opened this new store building on August 29, 1925 to an enthusiastic public response. Among other services, the store featured an indoor putting green and a complete hospital room with a trained nurse in attendance. Designed by architect Wiley G. Clarkson and constructed by contractor Harry B. Friedman, the eight-story building has a high stone base, a simple seven-story shaft with window groupings separated by unbroken vertical piers, and an elaborate terra cotta cornice. The ground-floor storefront has been extensively remodeled, and the original wood sash windows were replaced about 1977. Sanger Brothers operated here until they moved to their new store at 410-12 Houston St. (CBD 86) in 1929. Lerner Shops occupied a portion of the building from 1930 until it moved to 601-03 Houston St. (CBD 89) in 1947. Meacham's, another department store, was located here from 1947 until 1971. Tandy Corporation acquired the building in 1968 when it purchased Meacham's Department Store and leased it to Color Tile for their administrative offices in 1981. The building was sandblasted and interior office renovation undertaken at that time. It may be eligible for the National Register following restoration of the original window configuration and the ground floor facade. The building is also a contributor to the proposed Downtown Skyscrapers National Register Thematic Group.



87a

Even in its early years, the F.W. Woolworth Co. attracted shoppers with its picture windows and inviting display of merchandise. Courtesy, Jack White.



87b

1981 photograph



87c

1991 photograph



88

1991 photograph



89a



1981 photograph

89b



1991 photograph

90



1991 photograph

91



1991 photograph

89

601 Houston Street, Lerner Shops, 1946-47. Originally home to two of Fort Worth's leading clothing and dry goods stores, The Fair (1895-1930) and Cox's (1933-46), this 1895 building was completely remodeled in 1946-47 to house Lerner Shops, a women's clothing merchant. Wiley G. Clarkson, a Fort Worth architect, was in charge of the project. The building had two sales floors, and the third floor of the stuccoed brick building was used for storage, alterations workshops, and offices. Like the Kress Building (CBD 120) next door, the structure extended the full width of the block between Houston and Main streets. With its canted walls, sunscreen, and original lettering, the structure is a definite period piece. In 1991 the building was vacant.

90

609 Houston Street, Pangburn's Chocolate Shop/Baker's Shoe Store/Goldstein Brothers, c. 1905; c. 1934. The appearance of this turn-of-the-century commercial building is due to a remodeling undertaken about 1934 when Baker's Shoe Store took over space formerly occupied by Pangburn's Chocolate Shop. Baker's was located here through the early 1960s, followed by a series of jewelry stores. Goldstein Brothers, the current tenant and a longtime downtown jeweler, moved here in 1977. The Depression-era remodeling features a gray and maroon Vitrolite facade and crisp recessed entry display windows. It is an excellent example of an historic commercial remodeling and typifies the concern of downtown merchants to remain competitively up-to-date during the economic downturn of the 1930s.

91

711 Houston Street [NR*/Sky(NR)], First National Bank/Baker Building, 1910; 1926; 1967. Incorporated on January 16, 1877, First National Bank was the oldest in the city when it hired architects Sanguinet and Staats to design its new ten-story building in 1910. William Miller Sons and Co. of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania constructed the elegant classical Beaux Arts structure. When it was first built the bank building was only three bays wide on the Houston St. facade, with the entrance between a pair of massive cylindrical stone pillars. In 1926 Wyatt C. Hedrick, successor to Sanguinet and Staats, designed an addition to the structure that essentially replicated the 1910 building to the north of the existing bank structure, doubling its size. Harry B. Friedman of Fort Worth was the general contractor for the expansion. After the 1926 expansion, the ground-level facade boasted a half-dozen stone columns set on massive bases with iron filigree work between them. First National Bank occupied this building until 1961 when it moved to a new site. In 1967, two years after the building was sold to E.L. Baker, Sr., it was extensively remodeled. Modular concrete panels were



In 1910, Fort Worth architects Sanguinet and Staats designed a new building for First National Bank (top left). A 1926 expansion doubled the size of the building with an addition to the north (bottom left). The bank lobby (top right) was an elegant space ornamented with dark marble and brass. Top left photograph *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* and the Amon Carter Museum. Top right and bottom left images, courtesy Jack White.



92a



1981 photograph

92b



1991 photograph

93a



This early photograph of the W.T. Waggoner Building also shows several historic buildings in the 900 block of Houston St. *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* Collection, Special Collections, University of Texas at Arlington Libraries.

installed at street-level and aluminum windows replaced the original wood sash windows. The elaborate cornice remains intact. Hueppelsheuser & White, Architects and Engineers designed the renovation and Butcher & Sweeney were the general contractors. Capital National Bank was located here during the 1980s. As it stands today, the building is a significant but compromised artifact of Fort Worth's architectural and financial traditions. In its original condition, the building would probably be eligible for the National Register. It is a contributor to the proposed Downtown Skyscrapers National Register Thematic Group.

92

800 Houston Street, Commercial Building, 1935; 1951.

This commercial building, constructed in 1935 by Marvin Leonard, was apparently built to provide a central ticket office location for several of the railroads serving Fort Worth. The Texas and Pacific; Fort Worth and Denver City; Missouri, Kansas and Texas; Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe; and Missouri Pacific all had ticket offices here for some period between 1935 and 1950. Russell Stover Candies moved to this location in 1951 from 201 W. Seventh St., and their trademark glass and metal trim was probably added to the building at that time. Original design elements on the building consist of the frieze above the shop fronts composed of a central dark band between courses of stylized floral and scallop ornamentation. The property was formerly the site of the Martin-Brown Department Store, a nineteenth-century red stone building later called the Fine Arts Building, which was demolished when this building was erected.

93

810 Houston Street [NR/Sky(NR)], W.T. Waggoner Building, 1919-20; 1984-85. One of the great commercial monuments of Fort Worth, this twenty-story skyscraper was constructed in 1919-20 at a cost of \$1.5 million by Fort Worth oil baron and cattle king W.T. Waggoner. When completed it was the tallest building in Fort Worth and one of the tallest structures in the southwestern United States. The oil boom financed its construction and helped sustain it. Tenants have included major oil companies such as Sinclair, Transcontinental, and Consolidated Petroleum, as well as Continental National Bank.

It is one of the best examples of work by the important Fort Worth firm of Sanguinet and Staats and displays a rich use of materials inside and out. C.S. Lambie & Co. of Denver, Colorado was the general contractor for the project. The building was intended to be the ultimate in modern offices, featuring Otis elevators, refrigerated drinking water from an artesian well on the property, and a built-in vacuum cleaning system. Restored in 1984-85 according to plans by Cauble Hoskins Architects carried out by Haws & Tingle, general contractors, the exterior

features a two-story polished marble base and terra cotta trim. There is an ornamental entrance lobby and a vaulted elevator hall. The original banking hall and mezzanine are intact. The W.T. Waggoner Building was listed on the National Register in 1979. It is also a contributor to the proposed Downtown Skyscrapers National Register Thematic Group.

94

900 Houston Street, Fort Worth Pharmacy/Gross Clothing Co./Atlantic Coffee Co./Ward Drug Co./Thompson Book Store, c. 1910; c. 1960s. Constructed about 1910, this three-story brick building was owned by Mrs. Bert K. Smith, wife of the prominent Fort Worth grain dealer. Fort Worth Pharmacy was the first tenant, followed by Gross Clothing Co. from about 1913 until 1918, Atlantic Coffee Co. during the 1920s, and Ward Drug Co. from the mid-1930s through the early 1970s. Thompson Book Store has been located here since 1973. The ground floor of this building has been altered, probably during the 1960s, but the two upper stories with their arched windows, decorative brickwork, and applied galvanized metal ornamentation, remain intact.

95

901 Houston Street, Shelton Building, 1900; 1910; 1937. Originally constructed in 1900 as a two-story brick structure, the building was originally leased to a firm called the Daylight Store. In 1910 John M. Shelton purchased the building and enlarged it by the addition of a third floor. That same year the property was leased to S.H. Kress and Co., a variety store. After Kress moved to its new building on Main St. (CBD 120) in 1936, the building was leased, in 1937, to McCrory's variety store and underwent another major remodeling that gives the structure its current appearance. Local architect Wiley G. Clarkson and contractor Cain & Cain were responsible for the modernization project which utilized stucco, translucent glass blocks, and metal windows to give the building a more streamlined look. Hogan Office Supply Co. now occupies the structure. The Shelton Building received an Official Texas Historical Marker in 1981.



93b

1991 photograph



94

1991 photograph



95a

The Shelton Building shortly after a third floor was added to accommodate S.H. Kress and Co. Long term loan to the Historic Preservation Council.



95b

1991 photograph



96



1991 photograph

96

902 Houston Street, Henry Hammann Meat Market/Terry's Grill, c. 1909; 1981. Constructed about 1909 to house Henry Hammann's Meat Market, this small one-story brick commercial building has also been used as a bakery, grocery store, and dry good establishment. Since about 1936 it has been in use as a restaurant under several proprietors. The storefront was substantially altered over the years, but in 1981 Ronnie Brown, who operates Terry's Grill, attempted to restore the feel of an early twentieth-century building.

97

909-911 Houston Street, Peters Bros., Inc.—Hatters, 1917. Brothers Tom and Jim Peters came to Fort Worth from Greece, by way of Nashville, Tennessee and Waco, Texas, in 1911. The two men opened a shoe shine parlor and, prospering, moved into this building in 1917. Early business enterprises also included shoe repair as well as the now-famous hats. Peter Bros. developed and manufactured the world-famous "Shady Oaks" hat for Amon Carter, Sr., a trademark gift that was given to presidents and visiting dignitaries. The store is a simple two-story brick structure, typical of many small commercial buildings of the period. Its distinctive character is due primarily to the delightful neon sign, probably dating from the 1940s, depicting a variety of Peters Bros. hats.

97



1991 photograph

98

910 Houston Street, Western National Bank/Texas State Bank/Texas National Bank/Insurance Building, 1906; 1918; 1952; 1981. Weatherford banker William H. Eddleman moved to Fort Worth to expand his operations and, after purchasing an impressive home on Penn St. (CBD 132), hired architects Sanguinet and Staats to design his Western National Bank building in 1906. Eddleman's venture was not successful and, about 1913, the bank was absorbed by the Texas State Bank. Originally only six stories high, Texas State Bank added two additional floors, also designed by Sanguinet and Staats, to the building in 1918. W.C. Hedrick Construction Co. was the contractor for this project. Texas National Bank, successor to Texas State Bank, failed during the Depression under accusations of fraud and misapplication of funds, and the building was sold at auction in 1936 for \$45,000. In 1952 the richly ornamented building was stripped of most of its stonework as yellow porcelain enamel siding and metal windows were installed. Charles T. Frelove was the architect and Abel Construction Co. the general contractor for the modernization. By 1981, regard for the building's historic character was evident as the siding was stripped and some of the original decorative elements replaced. Design work for the rehabilitation project was handled by Giffay-Brown Architects and carried out by Haws & Garrett, general contractors.

98



1991 photograph



Looking north on Houston St. (top) about 1918, just before two floors were added to what was then called the Texas State Bank Building (CBD 98). Work had not yet started on the W.T. Waggoner Building, and this photograph is interesting when compared with the early 1920s image of Houston St. reproduced on page 76.

Fort Worth Star-Telegram Collection, Special Collections, University of Texas at Arlington Libraries. Left, the eternally graceful Flatiron Building (CBD 99) as photographed in 1991 by Byrd M. Williams IV for the Historic Preservation Council.



99



The Flatiron Building about 1912. Notice the streetcar tracks and the Lyric Theater. Fort Worth Public Library Collection.

99

1000 Houston Street [NR/RTHL/Sky(NR)], Flatiron Building, 1907. Known in the early 1900s as the tallest building in North Texas, the Flatiron Building is one of the architectural landmarks of downtown Fort Worth. Designed by the important local firm of Sanguinet and Staats, and erected in 1907, the building demonstrates a creative response to its wedge-shaped site, an adept use of materials, and an inventive ornamental system borrowing from both the Renaissance Revival (as in the arched windows) and the Prairie School (as in the stylized brick capitals). It is an excellent local example of a national type, emulating such structures as the Flatiron Building in New York (1902; D.H. Burnham) and the Crocker Building in San Francisco (1892; A. Page Brown). It was one of the first buildings in Fort Worth to employ a steel-frame structural system, and is the earliest remaining skyscraper in the city. Erected for Dr. Bacon Saunders, Dean of City Medical College, an acclaimed pioneer of medicine in Texas and surgeon for nine railroads, the building was originally used to house doctors' offices. The building has passed through a number of owners in recent years and presently stands vacant, with plans for restoration. The Flatiron Building was designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1968 and listed on the National Register in 1971. It is also a contributor to the proposed Downtown Skyscrapers National Register Thematic Group.

100



1991 photograph

100

1600 B Summit Avenue (formerly listed as 1600 block W. Jarvis Street — south side between Summit Avenue and Sunset Terrace), William D. Reynolds Carriage House, 1910. Pioneer cattleman William D. Reynolds (see also CBD 65 and 149) built a large Colonial Revival home on Summit Avenue about 1904-05. The carriage house that was built at that time burned in 1910, and was replaced by the current structure. Although the main house was demolished in the early 1970s, the carriage house remains and has been converted into a residence. A two-story red shingle-clad building, the carriage house has a gable roof with jerkinheads and white painted wood trim. It is a rare remnant of the grand residential neighborhood that once extended along either side of Summit Ave. on the bluffs overlooking the Trinity River.

101

1101-1113 Jennings Avenue, Auto Home Garage and Midland Manufacturing Co., 1931. The front facade of this building was reconstructed in 1931 after the portion of Jennings Ave. on which it fronted was widened. At that time the building was occupied by the Auto Home Garage and the Midland Manufacturing Co., which made pumping machinery and bronze castings. A succession of auto repair shops and parts stores occupied the northern end of the building from the 1930s through the 1960s. John R. Dial & Co., an office furnishing firm, was located in the southern two-story section between 1955 and 1978. The building consisted of two sections, a seven-bay one-story segment to the north and a three-bay two-story commercial block to the south. The polychromed brick patterning and projecting piers were typical of the building's Art Deco or Moderne style. This building has been demolished, but is retained in the survey for purposes of documentation.



101

1981 photograph

102

1001 Jones Street (at E. Ninth Street), Casey-Swasey & Co./Superior Brewing Co./Collier Industries, c. 1893; c. 1941. Casey-Swasey & Co., a wholesale liquor, wine, and cigar dealer constructed this building about 1893 to house its stock and operations. Founded in 1873, it was one of Fort Worth's pioneer businesses. During Prohibition the firm changed its name to the Casey-Swasey Cigar Co., pragmatically dropping its liquor sales. Superior Brewing Co. took over the building about 1932, purchasing the facility in 1936. When brewery operations ceased, the building was sold in 1941 to Fort Worth Poultry and Egg Co., a division of Collier Industries. The warehouse, with its rusticated stone base and high, narrow windows was a typical example of late nineteenth-century industrial architecture. When Collier acquired the brick structure, major changes were made. The building was stuccoed and the windows were either replaced or filled in. Operated as an egg drying plant, the facility produced powdered eggs which were supplied to the military during World War II. After the war, the building housed the shipping department for Collier Industries. In poor condition, the warehouse was demolished about 1985, and the land used for parking. This listing is retained in the survey for documentary purposes.



102

1981 photograph



103a. The Santa Fe Freight Station as photographed in 1991 by Byrd M. Williams, IV for the Historic Preservation Council.



104a. This impressive railroad station was known as the Fort Worth Union Depot during its early years, and the name is inscribed on the front of the entrance portico. The entry way seen here was replaced in 1938 when a substantial renovation of the building was undertaken. The iron eagles that topped the building still exist, but are no longer on the structure. Courtesy, W.D. Smith, Inc. Commercial Photography and Jack White.

103

1401 Jones Street, Santa Fe Freight Station, 1938. Constructed in 1938 as part of a series of improvements undertaken by the Fort Worth Union Passenger Station Co. and the Santa Fe Railroad, this freight depot housed inbound and outbound freight, cold storage for perishable freight, and offices. Located just to the north of what was then called the Fort Worth Union Depot (CBD 104; now referred to as the Santa Fe Depot), the two-story reinforced concrete and polychrome brick structure was constructed by Fort Worth contractors Quisle & Andrews. Although the building's design is generally utilitarian, the facade is enlivened by decorative brickwork, a stone-capped stepped parapet, and the large Santa Fe sign on the northern end of the building. The structure complements the old Santa Fe Depot next door and is a tangible link between Fort Worth's railroad past and present.



103b

This photo was taken in 1938, just after the building was completed. *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* Collection, Special Collections, University of Texas at Arlington Libraries.

104

1501 Jones Street [NR/RTHL], Fort Worth Union Depot/Santa Fe Depot, 1899-1900; 1938. When the new Union Depot opened for public use on March 1, 1900, it was the occasion for a civic celebration. The depot was considered a monument to transportation progress in the Southwest. The latest architectural concepts were incorporated into the depot's design. It is a robust example of Beaux Arts styling which originally included painted glass in the upper story windows of the north wall depicting the evolution of regional transportation from the Pony Express to steam locomotives. These windows have been removed, but are being preserved by a local museum. The red and white stone banding, versatile brickwork, stone groining, and arcaded fenestration are still impressive. Although the architect is not known, the contractors were David Smith and John Bardon, builders also of Fort Worth's first City Hall.



103c

1981 photograph

The depot was renovated in 1938 as part of an extensive "improvements" project undertaken by the Fort Worth Union Passenger Station Co. and the Santa Fe Railroad. According to a May 29, 1938 *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* article, the station "has been renovated and remodeled inside and outside and flanked by protected drives and parking areas. The main entrance has been modernized by removal of an old fashioned portico and its replacement by a neat marquee. The interior has been redecorated and brought up to date."



104b

1991 photograph

Over its life, the depot has served the Frisco, Rock Island, Burlington, Cotton Belt, Southern Pacific, and Santa Fe railroads, and is today the city's Amtrak station. Indisputably one of Fort Worth's most important historic buildings, the Santa Fe Depot has been a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark since 1970 and was listed on the



105



1981 photograph

National Register that same year. Threatened with demolition several times during its history, in 1991 the station's future was again uncertain.

105

300 Lake Street, James A. Conner House, c. 1903. Constructed about 1903 for James A. Conner of the Beaver Gin Filer Co., this house gained distinction from the classical simplicity of its massing and detailing. The generous porch, which curved around the front and side of the house, had fluted Doric columns. Noted Fort Worth educator Lily B. Clayton owned the house between 1908 and 1942, but did not live here. This house has been demolished, but is retained in the survey for purposes of documentation.

106a



Amon G. Carter, Sr. at the YMCA cornerstone dedication. *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* Collection, Special Collections, University of Texas at Arlington Libraries.

106

512 Lamar Street [NR*/CFO(NR)], Y.M.C.A. Building/Amon Carter, Jr. Downtown Y.M.C.A., 1924-25; 1968; c. 1979-80; 1985. The Y.M.C.A. Building, opened to the public in April, 1925, was designed by Wiley G. Clarkson & Co. and built by Harry B. Friedman. Elizabeth Scott, widow of Winfield Scott, was persuaded by Amon G. Carter, Sr. to donate the site of the old Scott homestead for the building. It is a restrained, classically inspired building constructed of reinforced concrete and brick on a limestone and marble base. Most of the interior has been altered with a few notable exceptions such as the old tiled swimming pool. A one and one-half story annex was added to the west of the main building in 1968. The building's original wood sash windows were replaced with fixed pane metal windows about 1979-80. A second addition, constructed to the north of the main building in 1985, included a new swimming pool, a gymnasium, and handball courts. Larry Foxworth with Hahnfield Associates was the architect for the addition and Cadenhead Construction Co. was the general contractor. The Y.M.C.A. complex was renamed to honor longtime supporter Amon Carter, Jr. in 1985. Pending assessment of its architectural integrity, the Y.M.C.A. Building may be individually eligible for the National Register. It is also a contributor to the potential Central Business District Clubs and Fraternal Organizations National Register Thematic Group.

106b



1991 photograph

107

901 Lamar Street [NR], St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, 1909-12; 1949; 1983. St. Andrew's Episcopal Church was designed by the Fort Worth firm of Sanguinet and Staats and built by William Miller Sons and Co. of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Ground was broken on April 13, 1909, but work halted after the foundation was completed so that additional funds could be collected to satisfy mortgage requirements. The church was completed and formally opened on May 12, 1912. Built of gray dolomite (a building stone as hard as granite) from Carthage, Missouri, St. Andrew's is a fine Gothic Revival building, with an air reminiscent of an English medieval parish church. The cruciform plan structure has a nave with single side aisles and a single transept crossing. There are two corner towers on the west facade with entrance porticos parallel to the transepts. The rose window over the altar was crafted in England; all other stained glass windows in the church were made by the Jacoby Art Glass Co. of St. Louis. The interior features extensive wood wainscot and paneling, wood rood screen, and exposed wood roof beams and ceiling coffers.



107

1991 photograph

St. Andrew's had its beginning with an Episcopal mission church, established in 1873. The congregation was housed in a wood frame structure located at E. Fifth and Commerce (Rusk) streets. Soon after the 1912 church was completed, the old building was moved to Lamar St., placed beside the church, and used as a parish hall. The pulpit from the old building was installed in the newly constructed church and is still in use. The wood building was demolished in 1949 when the present brick and cast stone parish house, designed by Preston M. Geren, Architect and Engineer, was built. In 1983 Geren Associates (through the course of the project the firm became Geren Associates/CRS and then CRS-Sirrinc) designed an annex to the parish house which was built by Cadenhead Construction Co. Because of its architectural quality and integrity, and its place in the religious history of Fort Worth, St. Andrew's Episcopal Church appears to be eligible for the National Register.



108a



W.I. Cook Memorial Hospital in 1929. *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* Collection, Special Collections, University of Texas at Arlington Libraries.

108b



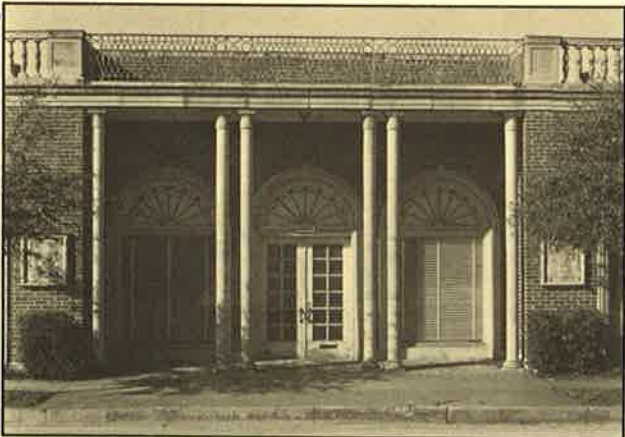
1991 photograph

109a



1981 photograph

109b



1991 photograph

108

1212 W. Lancaster Avenue [NR], W.I. Cook Memorial Hospital/W.I. Cook Children's Hospital/Health South Rehabilitation, 1927-29; 1957-58; 1989-90. The W.I. Cook Hospital was completed in 1929, acclaimed as one of the finest hospitals of its size in the country. The facility was built with and endowed by funds given by Mrs. W.I. (Matilda M.) Cook in memory of her husband and daughter. The hospital offered services without regard for a patient's ability to pay, and it was Mrs. Cook's intent that persons who might not otherwise have access to health care be treated here. With an additional endowment from cotton merchant, rancher, and oil man Tom B. Owens, the general hospital was converted in 1952 into W.I. Cook Children's Hospital.

Set on a beautifully landscaped, terraced hilltop site, the hospital was designed by Wiley G. Clarkson & Co. and built by Harry B. Friedman, the same team that worked on the neighboring Masonic Temple (CBD 75) a few years later. Reportedly, plans for the building were changed three times as Mrs. Cook's resources increased when new oil wells came in. It is an excellent piece of eclectic design, drawn from Romanesque and Renaissance sources, featuring an ornamental entry and interior cloistered court. Building materials, which are also of the highest quality, include Indiana limestone, Italian travertine, green terra cotta roof tiles, and heavy bronze doors.

New wings, added in 1957-58 to the second and third floors of the hospital, increased its capacity from 55 to 100 beds. Following the 1985 merger of Cook Children's Hospital with Fort Worth Children's Hospital and the subsequent construction of a new Cook-Fort Worth Children's Medical Center complex at 801 Seventh Avenue, the old hospital facility was sold to Health South Rehabilitation Corp. Working with Health South corporate architects, Gresham, Smith & Partners designed a complementary new three-story addition to the north of the main building and restored the old hospital structure. Frymire Co. was the general contractor for the sensitive addition and the restoration project. The W.I. Cook Memorial Hospital appears to be eligible for the National Register because of its architectural excellence, integrity, siting, and historical importance as one of Fort Worth's early hospitals.

109

1008 Macon Street, Shield Company, Inc., 1937. This diminutive Georgian Revival building was constructed in 1937 as offices and display rooms for the Shield Co., Inc., wholesale distributors of furniture and electrical appliances. Cornelius Savage, president of the company, reportedly designed his own building. The one-story hollow tile structure is clad in red brick along the front elevation. The

symmetrical facade, with its recessed colonnaded entry, fanlights, and stone balustrade is a handsome composition. In fair condition, the building is in need of maintenance.

110

301 Main Street, Inman Hotel/Scott Hotel/Plaza Hotel/Winfield's '08, 1908; 1981. Built in 1908 by rancher and businessman Winfield Scott and leased to Mrs. Emma Inman, the property was first known as the Inman Hotel. By 1911 it was called the Scott Hotel, and in 1923 it was renamed the Plaza Hotel, which it remained until 1981. It is the best remaining example in Fort Worth of a small "cattle-era" hotel built before the boom caused by the discovery of oil. A classically styled building, the Plaza Hotel is constructed of white glazed brick with green and yellow terra cotta detailing. In 1981 the hotel was rehabilitated as part of the Sundance Square project. The ground floor is now used as Winfield's '08, a restaurant, and the two upper stories converted to office space. The project architect was Thomas E. Woodward & Associates of Dallas, and Thomas S. Byrne, Inc. was the general contractor.

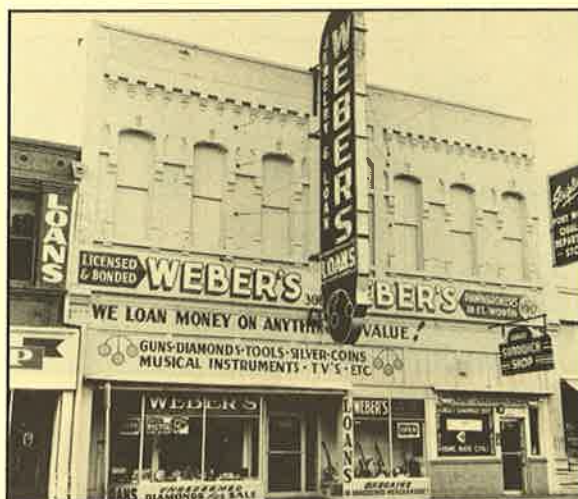


110

1991 photograph

111

302 Main Street, Bradner Block/Weber Building, c. 1885; c. 1915; 1981. Occupied by a tobacco dealer and a series of barbers and restaurants when it first opened, a portion of this building also housed the Western Union Telegraph Co. during the 1890s. The building is identified as the "Bradner Block" on an 1889 Sanborn Fire Insurance map, probably referring to J. W. Bradner who was an early owner of the property. Research conducted during the rehabilitation of Sundance Square buildings indicated that the cast iron columns originally used on this building had been removed when it was remodeled about 1915 and placed on the building next door at 300 Main St. Between 1964 and 1974, the building was occupied by the Weber's Jewelry and Loan, giving it the name now used by Sundance Square. During the 1981 revitalization project, Thomas S. Byrne, Inc. construction company, working from plans by the architectural firm of Thomas E. Woodward & Associates, replaced the columns during the reconstruction of the building's facade. A new structure was constructed behind the restored facade. The two-story brick building has carved stone trim, including a series of decorative window arches, and a corbelled brick course below the parapet.



111a

Weber's moved here in 1964 when their old building was demolished to make way for the Tarrant County Convention Center. Weber's Nostalgia Supermarket.



111b

1991 photograph



112



1991 photograph

112

308 Main Street, Commercial Building, c. 1906. Site of the legendary White Elephant Saloon (along with CBD 113) and its second-floor cock fighting pit during the 1890s, the current building at this location was constructed about 1906 and first housed Charles M. Cates, haberdasher, on the ground floor. Central Texas Realty, J.A. Reisacker Musical Instrument Repair, and C.J. McCormick, a dentist, were all located on the second floor. A variety of tenants, including clothing stores, a bakery, barber supply shop, and women offering furnished rooms occupied the building through the years. Morris Pawn Shop was located here in the late 1970s, just before the building was redeveloped as part of the Sundance Square project. The architectural firm of Thomas E. Woodward & Associates restored the structure's Mission Revival facade in 1981, constructing a completely new building behind it. Thomas S. Byrne, Inc. was the general contractor for the renovation project.

113



1991 photograph

113

310-312 Main Street, The Smoke House, c. 1906. Like its neighbor to the north (CBD 112), this building was constructed about 1906 on a portion of the site of the White Elephant Saloon, and leased to The Smoke Shop, a cigar shop and billiard parlor. Attorneys McCart, Bowlin & McCart had offices on the second floor. Other tenants through the years included clothing stores, shoe shine parlors, restaurants, and pawn shops. The two-story brick commercial building was renovated in 1981 as part of the Sundance Square project. As with many of the other structures on the west side of this block of Main Street, the second floor of the historic facade with its stone lintels and string course was preserved while the ground-floor storefront was reconstructed and a new building built behind it. Thomas E. Woodward & Associates were the architects and Thomas S. Byrne, Inc. was the general contractor for the project.

114a



1981 photograph

114

314-316 Main Street, Western Union Telegraph Building, 1930-31. The Western Union Telegraph Building, constructed in 1930-31, is a fine example of commercial Art Deco architecture, featuring polychrome terra cotta courses with a zigzag motif, a stepped parapet, and decorative brickwork. Even though the structure is only three stories tall, recessed window panels and piers that end in a stepped parapet give it a vertical feel. The building was designed by Fort Worth architect and engineer, James B. Davies, Sr. Although Western Union left the building in 1983, the property has been rehabilitated as part of Sundance Square. Because few exterior modifications had been made, most of the work involved routine refurbishment and maintenance.

114b



1991 photograph

115

315 Main Street [NR/RTHL/CFO(NR)], Knights of Pythias Castle Hall, 1901; 1981-1982. Reminiscent of a Flemish or Dutch medieval civic structure, the Knights of Pythias Castle Hall was an appropriate home for this fraternal organization. The cornerstone identifies Marshall R. Sanguinet of the firm of Sanguinet and Staats as the architect and A.E. Newell and William Bryce (a brick manufacturer, see CBD 157) as the contractors. This was the second hall on the site. An 1881 building, the first Knights of Pythias Castle Hall ever erected, burned in 1901 and was replaced by this structure. The 1881 building was the only Knights of Pythias building personally dedicated by the order's founder, Justis H. Rathbone.

Like many other fraternal organizations, the Knights of Pythias leased space on the first and second floors to help offset expenses and utilized the rest for Pythian activities. Renfro Drug Co.'s store number one was located here from 1904 until 1939. Other tenants included R.G. Flowers, a veterinary surgeon as well as several attorneys, real estate agents, and physicians. Affiliated groups such as the Pythian Joint Relief Board were also headquartered here. The adjacent Knights of Pythias Club Building (CBD 7), erected in 1920, provided additional space for recreation and dining. Tenant occupancy waned during the 1960s and, by 1976, the building's only occupant was Radio Center Records. In 1978 the Castle Hall was purchased by Bass Brothers Enterprises and redeveloped as part of Sundance Square. The architectural firm of Thomas E. Woodward & Associates and Thomas S. Byrne, Inc., general contractor, carried out the restoration project.

The red brick Castle Hall is a striking building with its steeply gabled slate roof, corner turret, and truncated side gables. A niche at the center of the front gable holds an "iron knight"—a seven-foot tall suit of armor complete with helmet and shield. The current knight is a replica of the one that was brought to Fort Worth in 1882 for the original building. In 1962 the Knights of Pythias Castle Hall was one of the first buildings in Fort Worth designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark and, in 1970, the structure was listed on the National Register. It is also a contributor to the proposed Central Business District Clubs and Fraternal Organizations National Register Thematic Group.



115a

The Knights of Pythias building during the 1910s. *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* Collection, Special Collections, University of Texas at Arlington Libraries.



115b

1991 photograph



116a



1981 photograph

116

400 Main Street [NR*], Northern Texas Traction Company Office, c. 1902; 1985; 1990. Northern Texas Traction Co., best known as the operator of the Interurban rail line between Fort Worth and Dallas, began its inter-city service on July 1, 1902. Hourly passenger service was offered from Main St. in Fort Worth, through Handley, Arlington, and Grand Prairie to Commerce St. in Dallas. This building, built about 1902, served as the Traction Co.'s main terminal, ticket office, and business office. The company also ran a number of Fort Worth's street railway lines. Fort Worth Southern Traction Co., a division of N.T.T.Co. which ran Interurban service between Fort Worth and Cleburne, also officed here beginning in 1912. Basement-level space was rented over the years to a variety of real estate agents, attorneys, and contractors.

When the Sinclair Building (CBD 21) opened in 1930, N.T.T.Co. moved its offices down the street to the second floor of the new Moderne tower. By this time the heyday of the Interurban had passed, and busses were giving rail service stiff competition. On December 24, 1934, one of the Interurban's "Crimson Limited" trains, its express-service luxury service, made its last run. After the N.T.T.Co. left, the old office building and terminal became a candy factory. By the mid-1930s, it housed a title company, and by the mid-1940s the only other long-term tenant, the U.S. Sandwich Shop, was established here. Vacant for several years during the late 1970s, the building was eventually incorporated into the Sundance Square project. Standing alone on the northeast corner of a full-block parking lot, the small building seemed isolated and threatened.

In 1985 Sundance Square hired artist Richard Haas to design a mural and illusionistic trompe l'oeil facade for the roughly finished south and west sides of the building that would not have been visible when other structures stood next to it. The Chisholm Trail mural is now a Fort Worth landmark in its own right. The building's storefront, which had been altered through the years, was also rebuilt at this time. Additional interior and exterior renovation work was done in 1990 by Abstract, general contractor, according to plans by architect Martin Growald. Distinguished by formal and decorative similarities to Chicago School architecture, the structure has piers with belted capitals, smaller pilasters flanking the windows on the second and third stories, and corbelled brick brackets supporting the stone parapet coping. The Northern Texas Traction Co. building appears to be eligible for the National Register, but further documentation is needed to assess its architectural integrity and identify the architect responsible for its design.

116b



1991 photograph

117

500 Main Street [NR/Sky(NR)], State National Bank Building/Burk Burnett Building, 1913-14; 1953; 1980; 1984. One of the enduring monuments of twentieth-century commercial architecture in Fort Worth, the Burk Burnett Building was originally built in 1913-14 to house the State National Bank. Designed by noted local architects Sanguinet and Staats, the Neo-classical tower stands midway in age and scale between two other Sanguinet and Staats buildings – the 1907 Flatiron Building (CBD 99) and the W.T. Waggoner Building (CBD 93) of 1919-20. Along with these buildings, it effectively symbolizes the growing economic stature of Fort Worth in the early twentieth century. Buchanan and Gilder served as the general contractor for the construction project. The building was purchased in 1915 by Samuel Burk Burnett, a wealthy cattle and oil entrepreneur. Burnett, owner of the famed 6666 Ranch and founder of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association (see CBD 164), renamed the building for himself.

The ground floor of the thirteen-story plus basement building is graced by four huge polished granite Corinthian columns supporting a dentilled and fretted cornice. The entrance is faced with cream-colored terra cotta, while the upper stories of the building are red brick with a terra cotta string course separating each floor. The top two stories are the most elaborate, faced in ornately detailed terra cotta with a bracketed and crested cornice.

The building sustained no major alterations until 1953 when architect Preston M. Geren remodeled the entrance, removing much of the terra cotta and granite and installing an aluminum and glass front. Suffering a gradual decline, as many other older office towers did during the 1960s and '70s, the Burk Burnett Building was rehabilitated in 1980 and 1984. Geren and Associates were the architects responsible for the 1980 work which included the construction of a new elevator tower (and the demolition of a portion of the adjacent historic building – CBD 118) to the south of the Burk Burnett Building. In 1984 the architectural firm of Weeter & Associates rehabilitated the building entrance, ground floor, and mezzanine. This space is currently occupied by Overton Park National Bank. The Burk Burnett Building was listed on the National Register in 1980 and is also a contributor to the proposed Downtown Skyscrapers National Register Thematic Group.



117a

The State National Bank Building about 1914. *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* Collection, Special Collections, University of Texas at Arlington Libraries.



117b

1991 photograph



The Burk Burnett Building (top) during the late 1920s, flanked by the Jarvis Building (CBD 118) and the F.W. Woolworth Co. (CBD 87). Courtesy, Jack White. The turn-of-the-century street scene below shows Main St. looking north from Fifth St. The Jarvis Building (CBD 118), in the center of the image, stretches its full length prior to the construction of the State National Bank/Burk Burnett Building (CBD 117) in 1913-14. *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* Collection, Special Collections, University of Texas at Arlington Libraries.



118

506-508 Main Street [NR*], Commercial Building/Jarvis Building, c. 1884-85; c. 1968. One of the earliest extant commercial building in Fort Worth (see also CBD 83, 84, 111), this two-story stone building is actually only half a building. The full structure, which extended to the north and ran from 502 to 508 Main St., was built about 1884-85. The land was then owned by Augusta and Edward J. Crider of Eureka Springs, Arkansas who had purchased the tract in 1877. In 1908 the property was sold by the Crider estate to J.J. Jarvis, and the structure has been referred to as the Jarvis Building. Early tenants included druggists (the first identified tenant was Fred L. King who was at 502 Main St. about 1884-85), insurance agents, tailors, physicians, jewelers, and office supply dealers.

The northern one-fourth of the building (502 Main St.) was demolished in 1912 to make room for the construction of the State National Bank (later the Burk Burnett) Building (CBD 117). The remaining portion stood until 1980 when the Burk Burnett Building was rehabilitated. At that time another quarter (504 Main St.) was demolished so that an elevator tower could be added to the south side of the Burk Burnett Building. Other major modifications were made as well, including remodeling the ground floor storefronts and a circa 1968 stucco patch applied to the southern portion of the structure. The stucco front is a clear object lesson of inappropriate remodeling of an historic building. Despite the alterations, the intent of the building's original design is still visible. The second floor facade, a central three-part window flanked by windows with quoined frames, is visible, and the elaborate iron cornice with its central arched element is intact. As a rare example of mid-1880s Italianate commercial architecture in Fort Worth, this building could be eligible for the National Register with the restoration of the facade.

512 Main Street, Sinclair Building: See resource number 21.



118b

A c. 1885 storefront view. *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* Collection, Special Collections, University of Texas at Arlington Libraries.



118c

1991 photograph



119a



The not-quite-completed Blackstone Hotel about 1929.
Note the plate glass delivery truck in the foreground.
Courtesy, Jack White.

119b



1991 photograph

119

601 Main Street [NR/CFW/Sky(NR)], Blackstone Hotel, 1929; 1952-53. One of Fort Worth's great hotels from the boom years of the 1920s, the Blackstone Hotel's stepped and spired silhouette has been a prominent part of the city's skyline since 1929. Designed by the nationally known firm of Mauran, Russell and Crowell in association with Fort Worth architect Elmer G. Withers, the hotel was called the Blue Bonnet Hotel while it was under construction by the contracting firm of Bellows and Maclay. The name of the \$1 million structure was changed to the Blackstone Hotel shortly after it opened in 1929. During its heyday, the Blackstone played an important role in Fort Worth. Several presidents and entertainers visited here, including Herbert Hoover, Richard M. Nixon, Clark Gable, and Bob Hope. Bob Wills, the legendary western band leader first recorded his classic hit "San Antonio Rose" in the WBAP radio station studio located on the Blackstone's twenty-second floor. One of Wills' best-known groups, the Light Crust Doughboys, broadcast regularly from the WBAP studios during the early 1930s.

Hilton Hotel Corporation assumed management of the Blackstone in 1952 and changed the name to the Hilton Hotel. Shortly thereafter, Hilton remodeled the ground floor facade and lobby, and constructed an addition to the south of the main building. Hilton ended its agreement to manage the property in 1962, and the hotel once again became the Blackstone Hotel. Several different firms managed the Blackstone through the next three decades, but it never regained the popularity of its early years. Twice, in 1964 and 1986, the property was sold on the steps of the Tarrant County Courthouse at foreclosure auctions. In 1991 the building was vacant, with plans for its renovation still uncertain.

The Blackstone Hotel is Fort Worth's only true stepped-back ziggurat skyscraper. Constructed of reinforced concrete and buff colored brick with terra cotta ornamentation, the hotel's design combines an Art Deco form with more traditional Gothic Revival and quasi-Italianate detailing. Although most of its 284 guest rooms were fairly small, the eight luxury suites on the fifteenth and eighteenth floors opened onto open-air patio terraces. Both the ground floor facade and the building interior have been significantly altered, but the lobby's ornate plaster ceiling remains under a covering installed during the 1952-53 remodeling. The Blackstone Hotel was listed on the National Register in 1984 and is a City of Fort Worth Landmark. It is also a contributor to the proposed Downtown Skyscrapers National Register Thematic Group.

120

604 Main Street [CFW/NR], S.H. Kress Building, 1936.

The S.H. Kress Building is a dignified Moderne composition, notable for the quality of its materials and design. It is one of only a few privately-constructed downtown Fort Worth buildings built during the Depression. Designed by Edward F. Sibbert, a New York architect who also drew plans for other Kress Co. buildings between 1929 and 1954, this structure was erected by the W.H. Bowen Co. of El Paso. Upon completion, the Kress Co. moved its Fort Worth store from 901 Houston St. (CBD 95) to this location.

The building has two principal facades, one on Houston St. and the other on Main St., each clad in cream-colored terra cotta. The ground level display windows incorporate bronze and copper entrances framed in granite and surmounted by iron balconies. The upper portion of the building has a strong vertical emphasis, consisting of three central projecting piers flanking recessed window bays. Stylized Mayan decorations cap the vertical window panels. The Kress Co. operated at this location between 1936 and 1960. The building has since been used for a variety of purposes and, in 1991, was vacant. The building has been designated as a City of Fort Worth Landmark and is potentially eligible for the National Register as a distinguished example of Moderne commercial design.



120a

1991 photograph



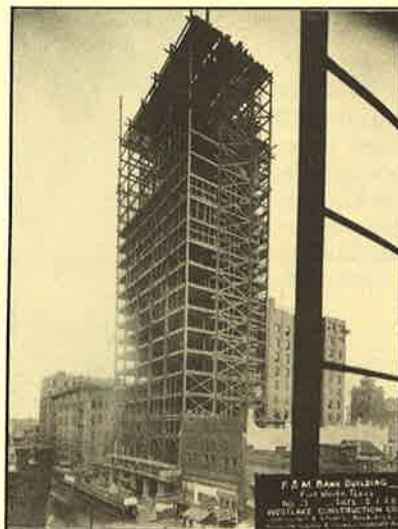
120b

1991 photograph

121

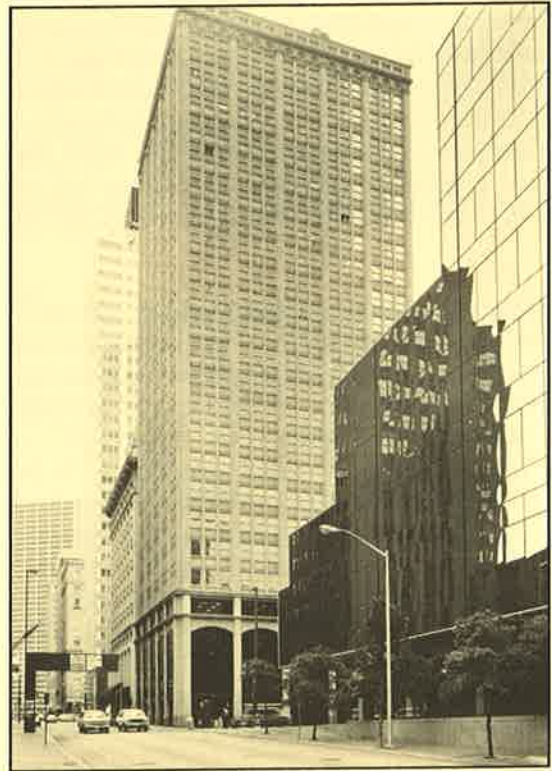
714 Main Street [NR*/Sky(NR)], Farmers and Mechanics National Bank/Fort Worth National Bank/Continental Life Building/Transport Life Building, 1920-21; 1959-60; 1988.

Completed in 1921 at a cost of \$2 million, the twenty-four story Farmers and Mechanics National Bank was proclaimed the tallest building in the Southwestern United States, thereby taking the title from the year-old W.T. Waggoner Building (CBD 93). Designed by local architects Sanguinet and Staats with Mauran, Russell and Crowell as associate architects, the structure was built by the Westlake Construction Co. of St. Louis, Missouri. In 1927, Farmers and Mechanics National Bank merged with Fort Worth National Bank, and both the building and the bank took the latter's name. After serving as Fort Worth National's headquarters for almost 25 years, the property was sold to Continental Life Insurance in 1950 and, again, took the name of its new owner. Fort Worth National Bank moved across Seventh St. to a new building in 1952. In 1959-60, the first four floors of the building, originally executed in terra cotta with a base trim of Ohio granite, were remodeled. The massive arched windows were replaced by a glass curtain wall trimmed with small blue Mexican glass tiles. Tom Stanley was the architect and Childs Construction Co. the contractor for the remodeling project. Many of the alterations made at this time to the



121a

A 1920 photograph of the F&M Bank Building under construction. Courtesy, Jack White.



Looking down Main St. at the Farmers & Mechanics Bank/First National Bank/Continental Life/Transport Life Building in the 1920s (top left) and in 1991 (top right). Top left photograph courtesy, Jack White. Top right image by Byrd M. Williams IV for the Historic Preservation Council. Below, the Hotel Texas under construction. The Metropolitan Hotel is in the foreground. Amon Carter Archives housed in the Amon Carter Museum.



ground floor exterior and lobby were undertaken to accommodate A. Davis men's store which occupied street-level space and needed display windows. Additional interior remodeling was undertaken in the 1960s and '70s, and in 1988 the 1959 curtain wall was removed and replaced by windows that give the feel of the original design. Omni Plan Architects and Henry C. Beck, contractor, designed and carried out this renovation. In 1988 the building was renamed the Transport Life Building to recognize its primary occupant, the Transport Life Insurance Co.

The twenty-four story steel-frame office building still retains its original double-hung wood sash windows. Articulated by major vertical piers dividing its facade into tripartite bays, the building holds its own space among the neighboring skyscrapers dating from all periods of the twentieth century. Following an evaluation of the building's architectural integrity, it may be eligible for the National Register. It is also a contributor to the proposed Downtown Skyscrapers National Register Thematic Group.

122

815 Main Street [NR/RTHL/Sky(NR)], Hotel Texas/Sheraton-Fort Worth/Hyatt Regency Fort Worth, 1920-21; 1961; 1979-81. Fort Worth's first great hotel from the oil boom years, the Hotel Texas was completed at a cost of \$4 million. On the occasion of its grand opening on September 30, 1921, the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* referred to the hotel as a "resplendent palace." In 1919, a coalition of twenty-seven of the city's most prominent leaders – Amon G. Carter, Sr., William Monnig, and W.K. Stripling among them – formed the Citizens Hotel Company to build a first-class hotel for the Fort Worth. Fort Worth's premier architectural firm, Sanguinet and Staats, designed the building in a style reminiscent of their 1913-14 Burk Burnett Building (CBD 117), with its rich terra cotta ornamentation applied to the ground floor and upper story, and a dark brick shaft between. To convey the formal elegant style of a luxury hotel, the architects derived the detailing from eighteenth-century English sources. Mauran, Russell and Crowell, the St. Louis firm that participated in several other Fort Worth projects about this time (see CBD 119 and 121) served as associate architects for the project. The building was built by the Westlake Construction Co. Deed records indicate that the Citizens Hotel Company arranged for a local firm, Tarrant Construction Co., to erect the structure, but a series of construction photographs clearly identify Westlake Construction Co. as the actual contractor. The hotel operated successfully for several decades with minor alterations and remodelings. In 1961 a Grand Ballroom was added to the north side of the building. President John F. Kennedy spent his last night in the Hotel Texas' Suite 805 and delivered his



122b

The Winfield Hotel (Hotel Texas) under construction. Amon Carter Archives housed in the Amon Carter Museum.



122c

1991 photograph



123a



Monnig's wholesale warehouse (on right) as photographed in 1942 by Arthur Rothstein. Library of Congress and the Amon Carter Museum.

123b



1981 photograph

123c



1991 photograph

last address at the hotel on November 22, 1963, the day he was assassinated in Dallas. In 1967 the hotel's owners contracted with the Sheraton Corporation to manage the hotel, and in 1970 its name was changed to Sheraton-Fort Worth. The hotel did not prosper, and in 1978 it finally closed. Woodbine Development Corporation optioned the property in 1979 and began plans to convert it to the Hyatt Regency Fort Worth. J.P.J. Architects, Inc. of Dallas drew plans for the renovation project which included replacement of original windows on the fourth through fourteenth floors, construction of a double-vaulted entrance canopy, and a complete reconstruction of the hotel's interior. HCB Contractors of Dallas was the general contractor for the project. The Hotel Texas was listed on the National Register in 1979 and designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1982. It is also a contributor to the proposed Downtown Skyscrapers National Register Thematic Group.

123

100 E. Fifteenth Street (formerly listed as 1621 Main Street), Monnig Dry Goods Company, Wholesale/Water Gardens Place, 1925; 1983. Monnig Dry Goods Co. was founded by brothers William and George Monnig in 1898 with a retail store located on Main St. between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. The wholesale operation was added in 1901, and in 1925 the firm hired Fort Worth architects Sanguinet, Staats and Hedrick to design this wholesale warehouse. Built by Butcher & Sweeney, general contractors, the building stood at the southern end of Main St. The warehouse survived several plans to demolish it. When the Texas Highway Department planned the route of I-30 through the central business district, the Monnigs protested. A four-lane elevated overhead freeway was eventually constructed rather than a depressed roadway which would have required the demolition of the Monnig's warehouse. The building also survived the construction of the Tarrant County Convention Center and the Fort Worth Water Garden. Developers of both projects had also wanted the building razed.

Monnig's vacated the building in February, 1982. It was subsequently remodeled as Water Gardens Place, an office complex. Corgan Associates was the architect for the project which completely changed both the interior and exterior of the building. The north and south facades were rebricked with red brick, and the original buff brick on the east and west facades was painted in variegated shades of red to match the other walls. The window configuration was also altered when new fixed pane windows were installed, and the building's entrance was moved from the west facade on Main St. to the north facade on Fifteenth St. All that remains of the original ornamentation is the cast stone trim at the roof line. Prior to the 1983 remodeling project, the Monnig Dry Goods

Co. warehouse would have been eligible for the National Register for its architectural design and as a reminder of Fort Worth's commercial prominence in the 1920s. As altered, it no longer meets National Register criteria.

124

900 Monroe Street, Miller's Mutual Fire Insurance Building, 1920; 1946. A subdued design from 1920 by architects Van Slyke and Woodruff, this building is a functional block with perfunctory classical detailing. It presents an interesting contrast to Van Slyke and Woodruff's other more ornate downtown building, First Christian Church (CBD 153). Originally constructed as a two-story building fronting on W. Tenth St., the top two floors were added in 1946 and the front entrance moved to Monroe St. The building's conservative styling is appropriate for the insurance companies which have occupied it.

125

908 Monroe Street [NR], Lone Star Gas Company Building, 1929; 1957. Lone Star Gas Co., organized in 1909, provided natural gas from fields in Petrolia, Texas to domestic and industrial users in Henrietta, Petrolia, and Wichita Falls. After a pipeline from Petrolia to Fort Worth was completed in 1910, the company became the city's major source of natural gas distributed through the Fort Worth Gas Co. Lone Star Gas Co. grew rapidly during the 1920s, meeting a growing need for industrial, commercial, and residential development. Architect Wyatt C. Hedrick was commissioned to design the company's office building, which was erected in 1929 by C.L. Hudgens, general contractor. As originally constructed, the building was four stories tall, but three additional floors were added in 1957. Hedrick also designed this addition which was built by Cain & Cain, general contractors.

According to Judith Singer Cohen, author of *Cowtown Moderne*, the Lone Star Gas Co. Building was the first structure in Fort Worth to combine "the architectural as well as the decorative elements of the Zigzag Moderne Style in its exterior design." Although much of the structure's ornamentation, including the commanding black granite entrance, drew its inspiration from classical Beaux Arts design, the building's overall vertical emphasis (brick pilasters and recessed window panels) and the massing of the ornamentation had a distinctly Moderne air. It is important as a transitional building, incorporating elements of both historic and modernistic styles. The Lone Star Gas Co. Building is potentially eligible for the National Register for its architectural design and for its historic association with one of the region's major utilities.



124

1991 photograph



125

1991 photograph



126



1981 photograph

126

1001 Morgan Street, House, c. 1908. Constructed as a rental property, this house was first home to Henry N. Babcock, a salesman, and Wellington T. Jones, a fruit inspector. In 1915 the property was purchased by Leroy Brown, a pullman porter, who lived here with his wife Estelle until 1981. That year the property was demolished to make way for a freeway frontage road near the Butler Place housing development. The listing for this L-plan house has been retained in the survey for purposes of documentation.

127



1981 photograph

127

207 Nichols Street, Widows Inn Bar/Drop Inn Bar, c. 1952. This tavern, built about 1952 to house the Widows Inn Bar managed by Mrs. Emma Hill, was located in one of Fort Worth's oldest African-American neighborhoods. The name was changed to Drop Inn Bar about 1955. A two-story concrete block building sheathed in gray stucco, the structure was distinguished by its two-story arched front. The building was demolished in the early 1980s, but this survey listing is retained for documentary purposes.

128



1991 photograph

128

512 Nichols Street [HPHD], House, c. 1908. Constructed about 1908 as a rental property, this house has had a high tenant turnover through the years. J. Sidney, who worked for Swift & Co., was the first occupant listed in city directory records. Many of the other tenants were laborers or carpenters. The double-pen residence has clear and simple lines, accented by the handsome pedimented window frames. The house is a contributor to the potential Hampton-Peach Streets Historic District.

129



1991 photograph

129

1222 Peach Street [HPHD], House, c. 1898. This is the best preserved of three similar structures in this block of Peach St., just north and east of the courthouse. Evidently constructed as rental property by owner Sam Evans, this house housed a number of railroad employees during its early years. Between 1934 and 1946 the property was owned by the Tarrant County Orphans Home, a bequest of Edward Disney Farmer who had owned the house during the 1920s and who dispersed his estate among several local charitable institutions. The house is charmingly eccentric, and the tall narrow gable ends on the roof provide a genuine visual surprise for the observer. The house is a contributor to the potential Hampton-Peach Streets Historic District.

130

1515 Peach Street, Adam J. Jackson House, c. 1895. This L-plan cottage with Queen Anne detailing was built by Adam J. Jackson, night yardmaster with the Rock Island Railway, about 1895. Jackson's widow lived here through the 1920s, and the family owned the property until 1947. At the time of the 1981 Central Business District Survey the house, with its picket fence, lacy porch trim, and fishscale shingles in the gable was unaltered and eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. It was demolished in 1990, but this listing remains for purposes of documentation.



1981 photograph

131

505 Pecan Street [CFW/NR/EWHD(NR)], Ellison Furniture and Carpet Co. Warehouses/Tindall Record Storage Warehouses, c. 1911. Founded in 1888 as Maddox, Ellison & Co., the Fort Worth furniture firm became Ellison Furniture and Carpet Co. in 1905 when partner T.B. Ellison acquired a majority interest in the company. Ellison's built this complex of three connected brick warehouses about 1911 next to the company's mattress factory. The old mattress factory burned in 1913, and another one (CBD 19) was constructed across the street from this warehouse complex that same year. Standing next to the railroad tracks on the eastern edge of Fort Worth's central business district, this warehouse complex is a reminder of Fort Worth's prowess as a rail and shipping center in the early years of the twentieth century. The Ellison Warehouses have been designated as a City of Fort Worth Landmark, and the complex appears to be eligible for the National Register. It is also a contributor to the proposed Ellison's Warehouse National Register Historic District.



1991 photograph



132a



The Ball-Eddleman-McFarland House at the turn-of-the-century. Amon Carter Museum.

132b



The interior of the house looks much today as it did in this early photograph. *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* Collection, Special Collections, University of Texas at Arlington Libraries.

132c



1991 photograph

132

1110 Penn Street [NR/RTHL/CFW], Ball-Eddleman-McFarland House, 1899; 1980-91. One of only a handful of surviving nineteenth-century Victorian homes in Fort Worth, this impressive blufftop residence is located in an area known as Quality Hill. At the turn-of-the-century it was home to many of Fort Worth's cattlemen, bankers, and professional people. Designed by Howard Messer, an English architect living in Fort Worth, the house was built for Sarah C. Ball, widow of the wealthy Galveston banker and philanthropist George Ball, and her son Frank M. Ball.

Mrs. Ball and her son moved to Fort Worth from Galveston in order to be able to spend part of the year living near the Joseph Pollock family (see CBD 133). Dr. Pollock was Mrs. Ball's physician. Frank M. Ball died in 1901, and Mrs. Ball lived here until her death in 1904.

William Harrison Eddleman purchased the house from the Ball estate in December, 1904. Eddleman was a Weatherford, Texas banker who, in 1904, founded the Western National Bank in Fort Worth (CBD 98; the bank building was built in 1906) and moved his family into this house. Western National Bank failed in 1913, and Eddleman turned to other business ventures. In 1921 he deeded the house to his daughter, Caroline (Carrie) Eddleman McFarland. Mrs. McFarland and her cattleman husband, Frank Hays McFarland, had lived in the house with the Eddlemans since 1904.

Frank Hays McFarland died in 1948, but Mrs. McFarland lived in and preserved the house until her death in 1978 at the age of 99. In 1979 the house was purchased by the Junior League of Fort Worth and listed in the National Register of Historic Places. In 1980, the house was designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. It is also a City of Fort Worth Landmark. Now owned by Historic Fort Worth, Inc., the house has been preserved as it looked at the time of Mrs. McFarland's death. It is maintained as a house museum and offices, and is available for rental for special events.

Restoration work, including a major reconstruction of the sandstone front porch in 1990-91, has been carried out under the direction of John Volz of Volz and Associates of Austin.

The two-story house has the high broken roof line characteristic of the Queen Anne style, and displays a sumptuous use of materials including Pennsylvania pressed brick, sandstone, slate, and Georgian marble. The interior of the house has patterned parquet floors, coffered ceilings, and walls paneled and trimmed with stained and carved oak and mahogany.

133

1120 Penn Street [NR/RTHL/CFW], Pollock-Capps House, 1898-99; c. 1910; 1974. Built just before the Eddleman-McFarland House (CBD 132), the Pollock-Capps House was constructed for Dr. Joseph R. Pollock, a homeopathic physician. Its design has been attributed to architect Howard Messer, who was responsible for the Eddleman-McFarland House. In 1910 the property was sold to William Capps, an attorney, real estate developer, and newspaper publisher. Capps remodeled the house to some degree, removing Victorian ornamentation, enclosing a sleeping porch, and adding two rooms to the back of the house. The Capps daughter, Mattie Mae Capps Anderson, and her husband Frank M. Anderson occupied the house beginning in 1913. Mrs. Anderson died in 1963, but Frank Anderson lived here until the house was sold to Historic Fort Worth, Inc. in 1971. Architect Robert W. Chambers purchased the house from Historic Fort Worth, Inc. in 1974 with a commitment to undertake a sensitive renovation of the property. The front porch was reconstructed, other exterior elements rehabilitated, and the interior adapted for use as office space at that time.

The two-story red brick and limestone Queen Anne house has the irregular, picturesque massing common to the style. The red and gray slate roof with copper cresting and a hexagonal corner tower with a pointed roof enliven the building's design. Along with the Eddleman-McFarland House, the Pollock-Capps House has a prominent presence on the bluff overlooking the Trinity River. It is one of Fort Worth's landmark Victorian residences. The Pollock-Capps House was listed on the National Register in 1972 and designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1977. It is also a City of Fort Worth landmark.

134

401 Samuels Avenue [NR/SAHD(NR)], Charles E. Nash Elementary School, 1927; 1936. In 1925 Fort Worth citizens approved a major school building program, including the construction of a new building to house the elementary students of the combined first and ninth wards. Local architect Wiley G. Clarkson was the architect for this project. Clarkson was responsible for the design of a number of Fort Worth school buildings during this period, including William James Junior High, Carroll M. Peak Elementary, and North Side Junior High School (now J.P. Elder Middle School). Contracts were let in May 1927, and Butcher & Sweeney was named general contractor. In February 1928 the school was named for the late Charles E. Nash, owner of Nash Hardware (CBD 36) and former secretary of the Fort Worth School Board.

An addition to the building, designed by Earl T. Glasgow and built by Gurley Construction Co., was authorized in



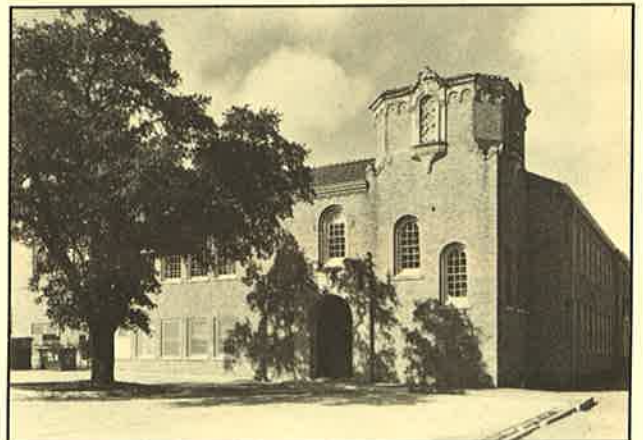
133a

The Pollock-Capps House in 1950. *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* Collection, Special Collections, University of Texas at Arlington Libraries.



133b

1991 photograph



134

1991 photograph



135



1981 photograph

1936, bringing the school to its present size. The building is a handsome brick and tile rendition of Spanish Colonial Revival design, distinguished by an octagonal corner stair tower. The 1936 addition, which blends with the original design, is on the north end of the building. Charles E. Nash Elementary School is potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and a contributor to the proposed Samuels Avenue National Register Historic District. Please see the note about this district on pages 10-11.

135

426 Samuels Avenue, House, c. 1898. A simple shotgun house constructed of vertical boards and battens, this structure first appears on an 1898 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. It was a rental property; Henry Jahn, a blacksmith who occupied the house from 1903-1908, is the first identified tenant. The house has been demolished, but this listing is retained in the survey for purposes of documentation.

136



1981 photograph

136

615 Samuels Avenue, House, c. 1904. Constructed as a rental property, this simple L-plan house was distinguished by an unusual three-sided bay window with a parasol roof. Milton J. Palmer, a car repairman for the Rock Island railroad, was the first occupant of the house. The structure has been demolished, but this listing is retained in the survey for documentary purposes.

137a



1981 photograph

137

731 Samuels Avenue [NR/SAHD(NR)], Bennett-Fenelon House, c. 1875; c. 1900. The Bennett-Fenelon house is the oldest residence on Samuels Avenue, and one of the oldest in Fort Worth on its original site. David C. Bennett, a dry goods merchant who later became vice-president of First National Bank, and his family occupied the house from about 1875 until circa 1910. Thomas P. Fenelon, city passenger agent for the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway moved into the house in 1915 and purchased it from Mildred V. Bennett in 1920. The house remains in the Fenelon family.

137b



1991 photograph

Built in an Italianate style, rare in Fort Worth, the structure features a bracketed cornice and prominent wooden lintels over the windows. The front porch is a turn-of-the-century addition. Potentially eligible for the National Register on an individual basis for its architectural qualities, the house is also a contributor to the proposed Samuels Avenue National Register Historic District. It is part of the 1991 Multiple Property nomination. Please see the note about this nomination on pages 10-11.

138

761 Samuels Avenue [SAHD(NR)], Foster-Hodgson-Pool House, c. 1882; c. 1915; 1950. Isaac Foster, a farmer who had significant land holdings, is first listed at this address in the 1883-84 city directory. He and his wife Mary occupied the house until his death about 1900. Following her husband's death, Mary Foster lived with her daughter and son-in-law Lulu and William B. Garvey. In 1911 this property was sold to Arthur D. Hodgson, secretary and general manager of Nash Hardware Co. Hodgson lived here until 1927 when the house was acquired by Walter C. Pool, Sr., owner of Pool's Dairy. It remains in the Pool family. The Italianate house has undergone major alterations over the years, most notable the removal of a tower, the addition of a front porch about 1915, and a major interior renovation in 1950. The house is a contributor to the proposed Samuels Avenue National Register Historic District. Please see the note about this district on pages 10-11.



138

1991 photograph

139

769 Samuels Avenue [NR/SAHD(NR)], Garvey-Viehl-Kelley House, 1884-85. This impressive Queen Anne house was built for Lulu Foster Garvey and her husband William B. Garvey. Mrs. Garvey was the daughter of Isaac Foster (CBD 138) and the granddaughter of Baldwin L. Samuel. Mary and Isaac Foster deeded the land on which this house stands to the Garveys in 1883. Mr. Garvey was a grocer who later became involved in real estate. Both he and his wife died in 1915, and the property was bequeathed to Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary and Buckner Orphans Home. R.C. Viehl purchased the home from the Seminary in 1918 and lived here until his death in 1938. The two garage apartments behind the residence were built during this period. Mrs. Viehl continued to live here following her husband's death, and the property was part of her estate after her death in 1958. A succession of owners followed over the next fourteen years until the house was purchased in 1972 by Brenda and Gordan Kelley. The house remains in the Kelley family. Two and one-half stories in height, this wood frame house has a limestone foundation and porch piers. A bell domed tower rises on the southeast corner of the house, and a stair tower with stained glass windows is located on the north side. The house is individually eligible for the National Register for its architectural qualities and is a contributor to the proposed Samuels Avenue National Register Historic District. It is part of the 1991 Multiple Property nomination. Please see the note about this nomination on pages 10-11.



139

1991 photograph



140a



Graceful Victorian detailing highlights this early view of the Reilly-Lehane House. Courtesy, John Shiflet.

140b



1991 photograph

141



1991 photograph

140

823 Samuels Avenue [NR/SAHD(NR)], Reilly-Lehane House, 1889; 1897; 1903; 1924. Constructed in 1889, this one-story wood frame residence has Eastlake detailing, including turned and scroll sawn brackets, on the front porch and front window hoods. According to a mechanics lien dated October 15, 1888, the house was built for J.J. Nunnely by O.C. Herrinkind, who both drew the plans and served as the contractor. In May, 1890, Nunneley (probably without ever living in the house) moved to Tennessee and sold the residence to Martin Casey a local liquor and cigar dealer (see CBD-102). Casey, in turn, sold the house for \$1.00 to his first cousin, Mrs. E.P. Reilly, a widow with one daughter and two sons.

The Reilly family and its descendants occupied the home for 98 years. Mrs. Reilly's daughter, Anne Elizabeth, married Jeremiah Lehane who worked for Martin Casey. Four of their children, daughters who never married, inherited the house from Mrs. Reilly's son, Thomas E. Reilly, when he died in 1930. Dorothy Lehane, the last surviving sister, lived here until her death in 1988.

Originally the house was a 3 room L-plan dwelling facing Samuels Avenue. Various additions were made to the house, including a room in 1897, a kitchen and dining room in 1903, and a screened kitchen porch and bathroom added about 1924. Although alterations have been made over the years, including the removal of some of the ornamental trim and replacement of the wooden front porch, the house still retains a significant amount of its Victorian character. The present owners are working to restore the house. It is potentially eligible for the National Register on an individual basis and is a contributor to the proposed Samuels Avenue National Register Historic District. It is part of the 1991 Multiple Property nomination. Please see the note about this nomination on pages 10-11.

141

915 Samuels Avenue [NR/SAHD(NR)], Talbott-Wall House, 1903. Several other houses existed on this site before Dr. Richard D. Talbott had this partially shingled Colonial Revival residence built in 1903. Talbott, a physician, had first purchased the property in 1898. The Talbotts lived here for many years; Elizabeth Talbott lived in the home after her husband's death. Their daughter, Frances, married Lewis D. Wall, Sr., and they occupied the house following Mrs. Talbott's death, from about 1945 until Frances Wall died in 1987. The property remains in the Wall family. In largely original condition, the house has a corbelled gambrel roof with fanciful dormer-like porches. The house is individually eligible for the National Register for its architectural qualities and is a contributor to the proposed Samuels Avenue National

Register Historic District. It is part of the 1991 Multiple Property nomination. Please see the note about this nomination on pages 10-11.

142

1005 Samuels Avenue, [NR/SAHD(NR)], Hoadley-Greenwall-Stewart House, c. 1907. The history of this two-story Craftsman style house is unclear. Seth W. Stewart, an attorney, lived on this property as early as 1898, but the style of the house indicates a later construction date. It is more likely that the house was constructed by Edward C. Hoadley, who owned the property between September, 1906 and January, 1909. Hoadley was the president of Fort Worth Builder's Supply. In 1915, the property was purchased by Mitchell W. Greenwall, manager of Greenwall's Opera House. He lived here for a few years, but also rented the property before finally selling it to John E. Wallace in 1924. Wallace, a cashier with Waples-Platter Grocery Co., sold the house in 1934 to Charles A. Stewart, an attorney who worked first as Traffic Counsel and then as Secretary/General Manager for the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association. The house remains in the Stewart family. The house has been remodeled in recent years, but with restoration it would probably be eligible for the National Register on an individual basis. It is also a contributor to the proposed Samuels Avenue National Register Historic District. Please see the note about this district on pages 10-11.



142a

1981 photograph



142b

1991 photograph

143

1011 Samuels Avenue [NR*/SAHD(NR)], Heaton-Simmons-Strohl House, c. 1898-1901. This house was probably built between 1898 and 1901 for William S. Heaton, a notary public with the real estate firm of Heaton, Bury & Co. Heaton sold the house in 1906 to Daniel Price Simmons, a mule dealer in the Fort Worth stockyards. Simmons and the well known mule dealer Charles B. Team were partners in the Simmons-Team Mule Co. In 1916 the property was sold by Sheriff's Deed to Harry C. Strohl, who apparently died shortly thereafter. His wife, Constance, lived here and owned the house until 1964. This large L-plan wood frame house has been altered by the addition of asbestos siding. By its size and scale, the house complements nearby houses on Samuels Avenue and is part of the potential National Register Historic District. Please see the note about this district on pages 10-11. With the removal of the asbestos siding and further restoration and maintenance, the house would probably be eligible for the National Register on an individual basis.



143

1991 photograph



144a



1981 photograph

144b



1991 photograph

145a



1981 photograph

145b



1991 photograph

144

1106 Samuels Avenue [SAHD(NR)], Peter C. Grunewald House, 1909. This one-story Colonial Revival bungalow was constructed in 1909 by Peter C. Grunewald, owner of the Pavilion, a recreational facility, meeting hall, and saloon located on the east side of Samuels Avenue north of Pavillion Street. Grunewald had purchased the facility in 1892, but closed it in 1905 because of a decline in business. In 1909 he dismantled the Pavilion and used the lumber to construct this residence for himself and six other smaller rental houses on Pavillion Street. The house, which has recently been restored, is a contributor to the proposed Samuels Avenue National Register Historic District, and is part of the 1991 Multiple Property nomination. Please see the note about this nomination on pages 10-11.

145

910 Summit Avenue [NR*], Kleber V. Jennings House, c. 1906; c. late 1920s. This one and one-half story bungalow residence was first occupied by Kleber V. Jennings, a banker and the eldest son of attorney and civic leader Hyde Jennings. The property is located in the Jennings West Addition which was platted by Hyde Jennings. Kleber V. Jennings and his wife Cora Daggett Jennings lived here until 1926 when Mary Kuhen moved in. Mrs. Kuhen, a widow, lived here with her adult children. Her son, Joseph M. Kuhen, ran Kuhen's garage downtown. He purchased the house in 1944 and continued to live here through the late 1980s. The house is distinguished by a gallery-like porch which wraps around two sides of the structure. The hip-roofed upper story room is an addition, possibly dating from the late 1920s when the Kuhens occupied the property. In 1991 the house, still owned by descendants of the Kuhen family, was vacant and for sale. The house is potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

146

1209 Summit Avenue [NR*/BSHD], Harrison-Morton House, c. 1915. A remnant of the “Quality Hill” neighborhood which stretched along the bluffs overlooking the Trinity River and along both sides of Summit Avenue, this circa 1915 Craftsman bungalow has much in common with the California bungalows designed during this period by well-known architects Greene and Greene. The house was built for James Harrison, a businessman active in real estate and auto supplies. Harrison also served as treasurer of Texas Christian University. Dr. Goodrich V. Morton and his wife Mary purchased the house in 1921. They lived here longer than any other occupants—until 1943. Dr. Morton was one of the southwest’s first obstetricians, and is remembered as having delivered many of Fort Worth’s babies during his 38 years in practice. In 1947 the home became office space, and several life insurance companies have housed a portion of their operations here since that time.



146a

1981 photograph



146b

1991 photograph

The house is distinguished architecturally by the dynamic play of horizontal gabled wings shooting off the central mass. Originally the house featured a pleasing contrast of natural materials—rough red brick, beige stucco, and limestone—but the application of a monochrome color scheme has given the house a much blander appearance. With restoration of the home’s original appearance and further research to determine the identity of the architect, the house may be individually eligible for the National Register. It is also a contributor to the potential Ballinger Street Historic District.

147

1301 Summit Avenue [NR*/BSHD], Bewley-Ellison House, c. 1915; 1991. This house was built for Edwin E. Bewley, president and general manager of Bewley Mills (see CBD 74). Mr. Bewley, who assumed management of the mill after his father’s death in 1906, was also involved in banking and civic affairs. Beginning in 1929, the house was occupied by Margaret and Robert Ellison. Ellison was the son of T.B. Ellison, founder of Ellison Furniture and Carpet Co. (see CBD 19 and 131), and his parents’ larger and more opulent home once stood across the street on the other side of Summit Ave. Robert Ellison managed the family business from 1916 until his death in 1933. Margaret Ellison lived here for a number of years after her husband died, but in 1946 the property was sold and converted for use as offices for an insurance company. The two-story brick house, now painted, has a recessed porch supported by two monumental concrete columns. The current property owner has undertaken a renovation of the structure, planning to restore much of its historic character. Aubrey Group, Inc. is the general contractor for the project. The Bewley-Ellison house is potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic

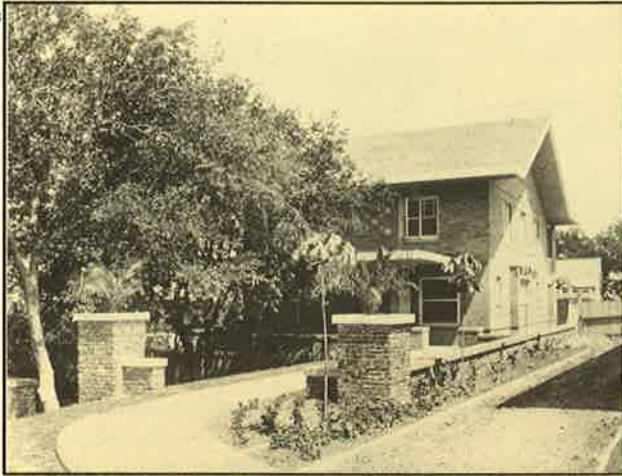


147

1991 photograph



148a



An early construction documentation photograph of the Cobb-Burney House. Long term loan to the Historic Preservation Council.

148b



1991 photograph

Places on an individual basis and is also a contributor to the potential Ballinger Street Historic District.

1600 B Summit Avenue, W.D. Reynolds Carriage House:
See Resource number 100.

148

1598 Sunset Terrace [RTHL/NR], Cobb-Burney House, 1904; 1956. A striking Prairie Style residence that is well integrated with its hillside site, this house was built in 1904 for Emma and Lyman D. Cobb. Cobb was the president of the W.C. Belcher Land Mortgage Co. Mrs. Cobb lived here following her husband's death, but sold the house in 1919 to Judge Ivy H. Burney. An attorney who did a great deal of work for cattlemen, Burney was also the attorney for the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association and had served as a special district judge. He was also active in local business and civic affairs, serving as Fort Worth's city park commissioner and as president of River Crest Country Club. Judge Burney lived here until his death in 1940, and his widow, Belle Burney, occupied the house through the mid-1950s. She deeded her interest in the house to St. Andrew's Episcopal Church in segments between 1954 and 1956, when it was sold to architect Milton M. Moseley and his wife Johnie. The Moseleys restored the house, which had been condemned, and lived here for a number of years. In 1967, the Moseleys sold the property, and ownership was then transferred to the All Church Home, which operated its facility next door. In 1982, the house became the residence for the director of the All Church Home.

Drawing its influence from the work of Frank Lloyd Wright and the group of Chicago architects known as the Prairie School, this two-story yellow brick house has the major hallmarks of Prairie Style design. Its horizontal lines are emphasized by the overhanging roofs and low massing of the building, and the flat-roofed porch and porte-cochere add to this feeling. The house was designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1985 and is potentially eligible for the National Register.

149

1605 Sunset Terrace [NR*], Harding-Reynolds House, 1908; 1940. Cattleman William D. Reynolds had this house built in 1908 as a wedding gift for his daughter Merle and her husband R. Ellison Harding. During the time he lived in the house, Harding was an assistant cashier and later vice-president of Fort Worth National Bank. He is probably best remembered, however, as the bank's president, a position he held for many years. When the Hardings moved to a house on Summit Ave. in 1918, Mrs. Harding's brother, Watt W. Reynolds, moved into the house. Reynolds was a longtime president of the Reynolds Cattle Co., a family concern that is one of the oldest and most respected ranching and cattle operations in the southwest. Watt Reynolds lived here until 1980, and the house is still owned and occupied by Reynolds descendants. The Prairie style house is distinguished by its well-proportioned lines and subtle decorative effects such as the porch frieze and brick patterning. Joseph Pelich, a local architect, designed plans for an interior renovation completed in 1940. The house is potentially eligible for the National Register for both its architectural qualities and its historical relationship to the Reynolds family and their ranching and cattle operations.



1991 photograph

149

150

611 Taylor Street, First Christian Church Education Building, 1928-29. In 1928 First Christian Church, which had been in downtown Fort Worth since it was founded in 1855, decided to build an educational facility to house their expanding operations. The church engaged the architectural firm of Van Slyke and Woodruff, which had designed the main church building (CBD 153), to draw plans for this seven-story facility. More than a classroom building, the structure also housed a gymnasium and swimming pool as well as a kitchen and meeting hall. The brick building, which was connected to the main church building, had cast stone trim, a copper clad roof, and stained glass windows on the first two floors. The building's materials and style complemented the design of the main church.

The Education Building was demolished in 1990. A shrinking church membership and the need for funds to restore the main building led church members to make an agreement to sell the structure in 1984 to a firm planning to construct an office building on the site. Economic constraints delayed development plans, and the site is currently used for parking.



150a

First Christian's Education Building shortly after it was built. *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* Collection, Special Collections, University of Texas at Arlington Libraries.



150b

1981 photograph



151a



The station in 1931. *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* Collection, Special Collections, University of Texas at Arlington Libraries.

151b



1981 photograph

151c



1991 photograph

152a



The Petroleum Building in 1949. W.D. Smith, Inc. Commercial Photography.

151

1000 Cherry Street (formerly listed as 705 Texas Street)[NR], Central Fire Station No. 2 and Fire Alarm Signal Station, 1930; 1985. This fire station was built in 1930 to replace the old 1899 Central Fire Station once located where the Public Safety and Courts Building (CBD 159) now stands. Herman Paul Koepp, chief designer for the Wyatt C. Hedrick architectural firm, designed the new station building which was erected by contractor R.F. Ball.

The fire station complex actually consists of two buildings, the station itself and a smaller Fire Alarm Signal Station to the west at the corner of Texas and Macon streets. Both buildings are remarkable examples of Zigzag Moderne design, intended as both civic ornament as well as to house essential municipal services. Distinguished by its careful massing, the complex is constructed of reinforced concrete and clad in buff-colored Acme brick. The Zigzag Moderne styling is evident in the recessed window panels, terra cotta trim, and brick pilasters that are capped by cast-stone chevrons, creating a continuous zigzag frieze and parapet. Decorative brickwork and a well-proportioned 70-foot siren tower also distinguish the buildings. The original double-hung wood sash windows in the Fire Alarm Signal Station were replaced in 1985 by metal windows. Interior renovations through the years have altered or removed many original features in the station complex. The nineteenth-century fire bell on display next to the station's main entrance was used at two previous central fire stations. The wooden yoke supporting the bell is made from timbers taken when the old 1899 station was demolished in 1938. The Central Fire Station No. 2 complex appears to be eligible for the National Register as a work of civic architecture pending an assessment of its architectural integrity.

152

611 Throckmorton Street [NR/Sky(NR)], Petroleum Building/Life of America Building/Shick Building/Finevest Building/Executive Plaza Building, 1927; 1969. Businessman and oil entrepreneur R.O. Dulaney moved to Fort Worth in 1919, flush with success from oil wells he had drilled in Electra, Texas and Duncan, Oklahoma. In 1927 Dulaney, acting as president of the Dulaney-Johnston Investment Co., erected the first of two downtown skyscrapers, the Petroleum Building (see also CBD 21), designed by Fort Worth architect Wyatt C. Hedrick. The fourteen-story building was home to a number of oil companies, including Dulaney's own Fort Ring Oil and Gas Co. which officed on the top floor. In 1945 the building was sold to the Life Insurance Company of America and renamed the Life of America Building. Another insurance firm, Houston Fire & Casualty Insurance Co., acquired the building in 1968 and again

changed its name, this time to the Schick Building. In 1969 the ground floor was remodeled and the original double-hung wood sash windows were replaced by single pane fixed metal windows. The distinctive crested parapet ornamentation may have also been removed at this time. The building changed ownership and name again in 1973 when it became the Finevest Building. Currently called the Executive Plaza Building, the steel frame office building is clad in cast concrete panels. The panels in the corner bays have a shield pattern. Major vertical piers flank groupings of three windows which are, in turn, separated by minor piers. The Petroleum Building appears to be eligible for the National Register for the quality of its architectural design, pending restoration of the original window configuration. It is also a contributor to the proposed Downtown Skyscrapers National Register Thematic Group.

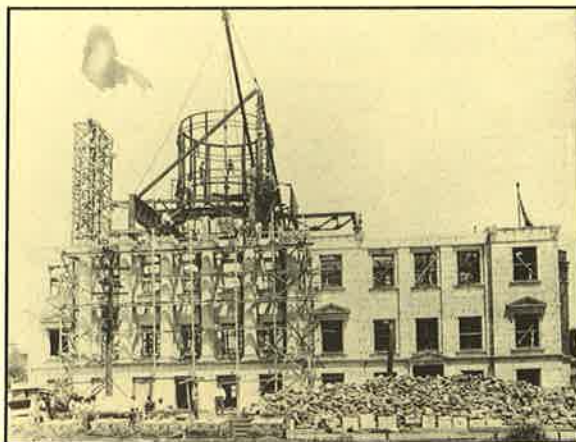


1991 photograph

153

612 Throckmorton Street [NR], First Christian Church, 1914-15. First Christian Church, the oldest church in Fort Worth, was founded in 1855 and held services in the log home of Dr. and Mrs. Carroll Peak. As it grew, the church moved through a succession of buildings until, under the direction of Rev. L.D. Anderson, who assumed the pastorate in 1912, the decision was made to construct this building. At the time the church, the third largest Disciples of Christ congregation in the world with over 3,000 members, needed additional space for the church ministry.

In 1912 the congregation asked architects E.W. Van Slyke and Clyde Woodruff (Van Slyke and Woodruff) to design the new Renaissance Revival building. Reinhart and Donovan Co. from Oklahoma City were the general contractors. Constructed in 1914-15, the raised two-story limestone building has a Greek Cross plan with a tower and copper-clad dome at the crossing. Three classical porticos, each with six Corinthian columns, are located on the front and two sides of the building. The main entry, on Throckmorton St., has a terraced stairway leading to the main doors flanking a street level entrance. Stained glass windows with representations of the cross and lily are used throughout the structure. The building's seating, organ case, pulpit furniture, and art glass were all designed by the architects and erected under their supervision. In 1928-29 the church constructed a seven-story Educational Building (CBD 150) to the north of the main church building. That structure was demolished in 1990. The church received an Official Texas Historical Marker commemorating the history of the congregation in 1970, and the church complex was listed on the National Register in 1983.



First Christian Church under construction. Courtesy, First Christian Church.



1991 photograph



154a



1981 photograph

154b



1991 photograph

155



1991 photograph

154

800 Block Throckmorton Street, Fair Building Garage/Service Life Center Parking Garage, 1950-51; 1982. Jesse H. Jones, a prominent Houston banker and developer responsible for the adjacent Fair Building (CBD 27) as well as other properties in Fort Worth, built this garage in 1950-51 to provide parking for Fair Building tenants. Parking garages were constructed in increasing numbers in cities across America in response to the deluge of automobiles in the years following World War II. Butcher & Sweeney were the general contractors for the project which was planned to provide space for 750 automobiles. The garage was constructed of reinforced concrete with a stucco finish. Service Life Insurance Co. acquired both the Fair Building and the parking garage in 1964 and renamed both for their company. Seaborg, Inc. purchased an interest in the property in 1981 and shortly thereafter undertook a major renovation of the garage facility. At that time the metal-sash windows and the Service Life neon sign were removed.

155

901 Throckmorton Street (also listed as 215 W. Eighth Street), Starlite Cafe and Adams Hotel/Barber's Book Store, c. 1910; c. 1935. Built about 1910 to house the Starlite Cafe on the ground floor and the Adams Hotel above, this stucco on brick building was remodeled in the mid-1930s when a black artificial marble base, aluminum trim, and decorative grilles were added. Through the years it has housed a variety of businesses including the New Phoenix Hotel, the Amon Hotel, a loan company, and Barber's Book Store.

156

905-907 Throckmorton Street, Commercial Building/Shotts Building, c. 1906. This two-story commercial brick building first housed Kane & Fosdick Plumbers, the Erebus Plastic Paint Co., and the J.J. Langever Service, a sign company. The plumbing company (then Fosdick Plumbing) remained here through the early 1920s, but a wide variety of tenants, including a printing company, vacuum cleaner firm, auto supply company, and sporting goods store occupied the remainder of storefront space. The second floor was used by several small hotels and women who leased furnished rooms. In 1945 the building was acquired by Shotts Electric Co. (which located at 905 Throckmorton St.), and after that time city directory records refer to the structure as the Shotts Building. Panther City Office Supply and Bell Reproduction Co. were located here in later years. The building was distinguished by its decorative parapets and upper-story central gallery with unusual octagonal columns. It was demolished about 1982 to make room for a parking garage, but this listing is retained for documentary purposes.

157

909 Throckmorton Street [NR/RTHL], Bryce Building, 1910; 1983. The Bryce Building was constructed in 1910 to house the operations of William J. Bryce, a brick manufacturer who was also involved in a variety of Fort Worth business and civic activities, including service as mayor from 1927 to 1935. Bryce purchased the lot on which this building stands in 1909, after a portion had been deeded to the City of Fort Worth for right-of-way purposes. It is likely that one of Bryce's own firms, the Bryce Building Co., erected the diminutive two-story brick structure. Its unusual five-sided shape is undoubtedly due to the shape of the lot that remained after the City's right-of-way transaction.



1981 photograph



1981 photograph



1991 photograph



1981 photograph

Bryce maintained office in the building until his death in 1944. A number of tenants, including architect Milton M. Moseley, insurance agents, accountants, and restaurants occupied the building during the following decades. In 1982 the building burned, and the Hamburg House restaurant, which had operated here in recent years, closed. The property was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Ambrose in 1983, narrowly averting the wrecker's ball, and sensitively rehabilitated for office use by Cauble Hoskins Architects. With the demolition of the neighboring Fort Worth Public Library (CBD 158) in September, 1990, the tiny building, which had been tucked away behind the library, became much more visible. The structure was sold in 1991, and is presently used for law offices. The Bryce Building was designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1983 and listed on the National Register in 1984.

158

915 Throckmorton Street, Fort Worth Public Library, 1938-39. This Fort Worth Public Library building was completed in June 1939 at a cost of over \$390,000. It occupied the same triangular site as the old Carnegie Public Library. Built with the aid of the Public Works Administration, a federal project designed to provide jobs and funds for civic improvements during the Depression, the "stripped classicism" styling was typical of many PWA projects. Joseph R. Pelich, who also designed a number of Fort Worth residences and schools as well as the Filter Buildings at the Fort Worth Water Works (CBD 39), was the architect. A. Farnell Blair of Lake Charles, Louisiana was selected as the general contractor for the project.

The building, constructed of reinforced concrete with a granite base and Texas Leuders limestone walls, incorporated the most current recommendations regarding library design. Despite the constraints of the unusual triangular plot of land on which the building was to stand, Pelich's design effectively organized the space by placing



159a



City Hall under construction in 1938. *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* Collection, Special Collections Division, University of Texas at Arlington Libraries.

159b



1991 photograph

the book stacks at the center of the building flanked by reading rooms, the reference desk, and administrative offices. By the late 1970s demand for library services had outgrown the capacity of the building. A new structure adjacent to Tandy Center was completed in 1978, and city offices were moved into the old library building. Shortly thereafter the heirs of Sarah Gray Jennings, who had donated the land with the stipulation that it always be used for library purposes, sued the City to regain ownership of the property. The heirs won their suit and sold the land and building to a private developer. The building sat empty until September 1990 when, despite substantial efforts to find a purchaser and alternative use to preserve it, the building was demolished. This listing is retained in the survey for purposes of documentation.

159

1000 Throckmorton Street [NR/Gov(NR)], City Hall/Public Safety and Courts Building, 1938. Designed by architect Wyatt C. Hedrick and the Elmer G. Withers Architectural Co., this building replaced a nineteenth-century Victorian structure on the same site. The project was funded by the Public Works Administration and a city bond program. Constructed of white Cordova limestone with a central stylized entrance portico of black granite, the Classical Moderne building has decorative aluminum grilles that *Cowtown Moderne* author, Judith Singer Cohen, calls the “best representation of the 1930s machine aesthetic in Fort Worth.” Financial constraints meant that some of the elements originally intended for the building’s interior, such as decorative lobby murals designed by architect Herman Paul Koeppel and ornamental aluminum panels were not carried out. Nonetheless, the structure is a handsome example of Moderne design.

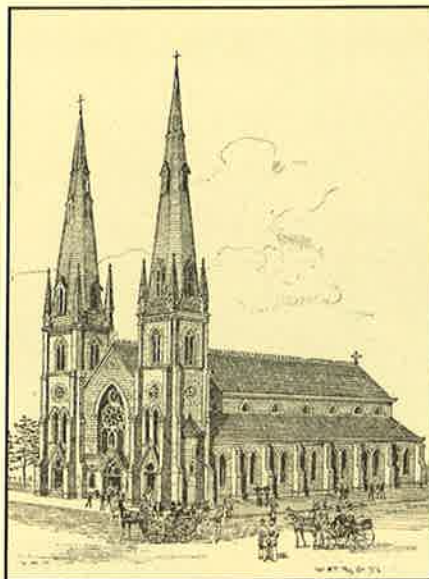
The building housed city council chambers, city offices, and several municipal departments, including the police and jail, through the 1960s. When a new City Hall was constructed in 1978, this building was renamed the Public Safety and Courts Building. It currently houses the municipal courts, the Department of Housing and Human Services, and Fire Department administrative offices. The old Fort Worth City Hall is potentially eligible for the National Register for its architectural qualities and is a contributor to the proposed Downtown Governmental Buildings National Register Thematic Group.

160

1206 Throckmorton Street [NR/RTHL], St. Patrick Church/St. Patrick Co-Cathedral/St. Patrick Cathedral, 1888-92; 1946-47; c. 1956-59; 1985. The oldest continuously used church building in Fort Worth (see also CBD 170), St. Patrick Church was erected beginning in 1888 according to plans prepared by architect James J. Kane. Kane practiced in Fort Worth from 1876 until his death in 1901. His other projects include St. Ignatius Academy (CBD 162), a Tarrant County jail, and circa 1882 renovations to the 1876 Tarrant County Courthouse (the last two structures have both been demolished). Father Jean M. Guyot, a native of France, came to Fort Worth to pastor St. Stanislaus Kostka Church, St. Patrick's predecessor, in 1884. Plans for the new church building were initiated shortly thereafter, and work began in mid-summer of 1888 under Father Guyot's supervision. The cornerstone was laid on October 14, 1888, but the building was not completed until 1892. A magnificent Gothic Revival structure, the church has a gabled nave flanked by buttressed aisles. Twin towers, designed as a base for spires that were never completed, flank the nave. A rose window set within a lancet above the main entrance is one of a number of American art glass windows in the building from the 1890s. The side windows are Munich-style stained glass dating from the 1890s to the 1940s.

Only minor modifications were made to the church during its first fifty years. Monsignor Joseph Grundy O'Donohoe, who assumed the pastorate in 1940, embarked in 1946-47 upon a major renovation of St. Patrick's interior. The church was completely replastered and repainted, ceiling beams and window frames were walnut grained, the main altar was modified, and the both the side altars and the communion rail were replaced. Overall, the changes gave the church a much more ornate Baroque air than the nineteenth-century interior had. H.I. Moreland was the general contractor for much of this work.

In 1953 St. Patrick's became St. Patrick Co-Cathedral, sharing the seat of the diocese with Dallas. Monsignor Vincent J. Wolf became St. Patrick's pastor in 1956 following Father O'Donohoe's death. After purchasing the adjacent St. Ignatius Academy building from the Sisters of St. Mary of Namur, Monsignor Wolf established the St. Patrick's Restoration and Prestige Fund which, over the next four years, funded work on the Cathedral complex. Changes included installing air conditioning and new lighting in the church as well as painting the exterior of both the church and the rectory (CBD 161). George Gutjahr was the contractor for the renovation project. It was also during this period that the architectural and historical significance of the building was recognized. St.



160a

Spires designed for St. Patrick and shown in this 1890 drawing have not been built. John W. Hackney and the Amon Carter Museum.



160b

St. Patrick's interior in 1945. *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* Collection, Special Collections, University of Texas at Arlington Libraries.



160c

1991 photograph



160
&
161



An early view of St. Patrick and the rectory. *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* Collection, Special Collections, University of Texas at Arlington Libraries.

Patrick was designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1962, one of the first five buildings in Fort Worth to acquire the designation. In 1969 St. Patrick was renamed St. Patrick Cathedral and became the seat of the new Fort Worth Diocese.

The St. Patrick Cathedral complex (including St. Ignatius Academy and the Rectory) was listed on the National Register in 1985. That same year further modifications to the church were made when the sacristy was enlarged and handicapped access provided on the south side of the building. James Patrick was the architect for this project. The Cathedral complex still houses an active congregation, and its landmark structures provide a visual anchor to the southern end of Fort Worth's Central Business District.

161



1991 photograph

161

1206 Throckmorton Street [NR], St. Patrick Church Rectory/St. Patrick Cathedral Rectory, 1908; 1972. By 1907, when Father Robert M. Nolan became pastor of St. Patrick Church following the death of Father Guyot, the parish had grown substantially. Two or three priests in addition to Father Nolan were routinely assigned to parish duties. To house these priests, the old St. Stanislaus Church was demolished and this rectory constructed alongside St. Patrick Church. Completed in 1908, the structure was similar to many other residences built in Fort Worth at this time. The Prairie style rectory had four rooms upstairs and six downstairs, providing both living and work space for the priests. Originally built of red brick, the rectory was painted white in July 1972. Modifications to the front porch were also made at this time. The structure still serves as the Cathedral rectory. Along with St. Patrick Cathedral and St. Ignatius Academy, the Rectory was listed on the National Register in 1985.

162

1206 Throckmorton Street [NR/RTHL], St. Ignatius Academy/St. Patrick Cathedral School of Religion, 1888-89; 1972; 1974. St. Ignatius Academy was founded in 1885 by the Sisters of St. Mary of Namur. The first classes were held in the Jacob Smith house and in the old St. Stanislaus Church. In November 1888 the sisters took out a \$50,000 loan and commissioned architect James J. Kane to design a building to house the school. Of a limestone construction similar to the contemporary St. Patrick Cathedral (CBD 160), the two buildings form a unified historic urban design presence in an area of the central business district which is otherwise modern in appearance. The building is a simplified version of the French Second Empire style, characterized by its mansard roof, dormer windows, cupola tower, and decorative chimneys. This style is unique in Fort Worth.

162a



Students gather on the lawn of St. Ignatius Academy. *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* Collection, Special Collections, University of Texas at Arlington Libraries.

The school prospered during the early years of the twentieth-century, and several other buildings (now demolished) were constructed. After Our Lady of Victory on Hemphill Street was completed in 1910 and upper grade classes were moved to that location, St. Ignatius continued to serve as an elementary school. In 1956 St. Patrick Co-cathedral purchased the school building from the sisters, and continued to operate the school until 1962. Renovations in 1972 and 1974 largely obliterated the building's historic interior fabric, but changes to the exterior were more sympathetic. The building is now used as the St. Patrick Cathedral School of Religion, with the basement serving as the parish hall. The building was designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1962 and listed, along with the other buildings in the St. Patrick complex, on the National Register in 1985.

163

100 E. Weatherford Street [NR/RTHL/SAL/Gov(NR)], Tarrant County Courthouse, c. 1893-95; c. early 1940s; 1945-47; 1983. Tarrant County has had three permanent courthouses since it was established in December 1849. Construction on the first building, on the site of the present courthouse, was begun after an 1860 special election designated Fort Worth as the county seat, but was only partially completed when the Civil War broke out. Completed after the war, the two-story structure served until March 29, 1876 when fire destroyed the building. Old stone blocks from the burned out courthouse were used in the construction of a new building, a cross-shaped structure with a domed central axis. With the arrival of the railroad in 1876, Fort Worth and Tarrant County experienced renewed growth and economic prosperity. By the early 1880s the courthouse was no longer large enough to house court and municipal government activities. Architect James J. Kane designed a mansard roof sheltering additional courtrooms and a clock tower to replace the old courthouse dome. This project was undertaken about 1882. Tarrant County continued to grow, and by the early 1890s the courthouse was again overcrowded.

In 1893 County Commissioners voted \$500,000 to construct a new building large enough to accommodate both present and future county needs. Louis Curtiss and Frederick Gunn of Kansas City (Gunn and Curtiss) were the architects selected to design the building. Their plan is a striking example of American Beaux Arts Eclecticism, a classical style drawing inspiration from buildings of the French and Italian Renaissance. The style is characterized by large structures richly detailed with paired columns, balustrades, pedimented entrances, and a variety of stone finishes. Probst Construction Co. from Chicago was the general contractor.

The Tarrant County Courthouse was one of the first buildings in the southwest to use a structural steel frame.



1991 photograph



The 1876 Tarrant County Courthouse. Historic Preservation Council.



A turn-of-the-century view of the Tarrant County Courthouse (right). Note the horse watering fountain in the foreground. Amon Carter Museum. Below, Byrd M. Williams IV's spectacular 1991 night time view taken for the Historic Preservation Council.



Granite from central Texas was used to face the building. The courthouse cornerstone was laid on March 17, 1894, but the expense of the building, \$408,380 by final calculations, upset Tarrant County citizens. Even though the cost was under the amount allocated, all of the commissioners were voted out of office at the next election. Nonetheless, by 1895 the completed building was an impressive monument poised to serve the decades to come.

As time passed, however, modern conveniences such as elevators, steam heating, and air conditioning were added to the building, changing its original configuration and appearance. Major interior changes were made during the early 1940s when two of the high-ceilinged district courtrooms were divided by the addition of mezzanine extensions to provide two courtrooms in each space. The spatial configuration of the first and second floors was also rearranged at this time. In 1945-46 more changes were made, including covering over the original rotunda opening and remodeling the basement. In 1947 the building's original slate roof was replaced with copper, and the drainage system was updated. Through the 1950s, more incremental changes were made, including replacement of the original revolving doors, partitioning of the fourth floor to provide office space, and the addition of a 1,250 pound American flag lit by electric light bulbs to the dome, which was outlined in neon.

In 1958 a Civil Courts Building (CBD 76) was constructed on the west of the courthouse to relieve overcrowding. Although some believed that the courthouse was completely outmoded and should be demolished, others began to appreciate its architectural and historic significance. A sense that the building should be restored grew, and in 1980 Tarrant County citizens approved a \$3 million bond package to rehabilitate the courthouse. Under the leadership of County Judge Mike Moncrief, the architectural firm of Ward Bogard and Associates/Burson, Hendricks & Wall Architects, Inc. was selected. Walker Construction Co. was chosen as the general contractor for the project. This major rehabilitation effort blended restoration and renovation, restoring many original features while updating others to meet current demands. The rotunda was opened and the stained glass dome restored, one of the grand staircases--removed to make way for an elevator--was replicated, and details of the original courtrooms, including judges benches, were reconstructed from historic photographs. Meanwhile, the wiring, windows, plumbing, and some floor configurations were updated so that the building could meet the needs of generations to come. Built near the site of old army post on a bluff overlooking the Trinity River, the Tarrant County Courthouse remains the historic heart and visual focal point of Fort Worth. In 1969 the building was designated as a Recorded Texas Historic



An unusual early view of the courthouse from the bluff. *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* Collection, Special Collections, University of Texas at Arlington Libraries.



164a



The Texas State Teachers Association Building in 1931.
Fort Worth Star-Telegram Collection, Special
Collections, University of Texas at Arlington Libraries.

164b



1991 photograph

164b



Weatherford Street Methodist Church in 1948.
W.D.Smith, Inc. Commercial Photography.

Landmark, and in 1970 it was listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The Courthouse was also designated as a State Archaeological Landmark in 1981. It is a contributor to the proposed Downtown Governmental Buildings National Register Thematic Group.

164

410 E. Weatherford Street [RTHL/NR], Texas State Teachers Association Headquarters Building/Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association Building, 1930; c. 1950; 1981. Constructed as the state headquarters for the Texas State Teachers Association, this building was designed by Wiley G. Clarkson and built by general contractor R.F. Ball. Clarkson's design in the Second Renaissance Revival style recalls his earlier design for W.I. Cook Memorial Hospital (CBD 108). Both buildings are clad in smooth cut Indiana limestone and roofed with green-glazed terra cotta. The Teachers Association building, however, is more restrained in its detailing which is derived from classical sources.

In 1949 the TSTA Board of Delegates voted to relocate the association staff and headquarters to Austin so that the organization could be more effectively involved with legislative issues. TSTA sold the building in 1950 to the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association. Founded in 1877, the organization published *The Cattleman* magazine and employed brand inspectors to curb cattle stealing. This building served as headquarters for the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association from 1950 until 1980. When the organization outgrew this facility in 1980 and moved to a new building on W. Seventh St., they sold this building to the National Finance Credit Corporation and the Texas Livestock Marketing Association, businesses that provided credit and marketing services to cattlemen. In 1981 these owners restored the minor changes made to the building in the early 1950s by the Cattle Raisers Association. A Recorded Texas Historic Landmark since 1981, this building is potentially eligible for the National Register on the basis of its architectural quality and association with two important Texas institutions.

165

600 E. Weatherford Street [EFHD], (600 E. Weatherford St., 1925; c. 1960) Weatherford Street Methodist Episcopal Church South/Civic Building, 1925; c. 1960. Weatherford Street Methodist Church was founded in 1890 as the East Side Sunday School Mission. After several moves and a succession of buildings, the church built this structure to meet the needs of an expanding congregation in 1925. Architect W.C. Meador designed the handsome one-story ochre brick structure which sits on a raised basement. Brick piers frame the windows--once filled with stained glass, but now boarded over.

Church membership declined during the 1950s, and Weatherford Street Methodist closed its doors in 1957 merging with St. John's Methodist Church. After standing vacant for several years, the building was converted to office use and renamed the Civic Building. In fair condition, the building is in need of sensitive rehabilitation and maintenance. The church is a contributor to the potential East First Street Historic District.

166

708 E. Weatherford Street, House, c. 1908. Constructed about 1908, this house was used as a rental property. Samuel D. Miller, a saloon keeper, was a long-term tenant who lived here from 1908 through the early 1920s. The one-story wood frame house had a complex plan and roof form, including a wraparound L-plan porch. The house has been demolished, but this listing is retained for documentary purposes.

167

1102 E. Weatherford Street, Seligman-Chicotsky House, c. 1906. This large, turn-of-the-century house was built for Oscar Seligman, president of the National Liquor Co. In 1926, Seligman sold the property to Moses J. Chicotsky who operated the Kosher Market and Delicatessen, a forerunner of today's Chicotsky's Fine Foods. Chicotsky occupied the house until 1943. Of irregular plan with intersecting gabled roofs, the house was prominently situated on one of the central business district's major traffic arteries. Although some of the detailing had been stripped away in later years, the house still retained decorative patterning and brackets in the gable end and a fine stained glass window on the porch. The house has been demolished, but this listing is retained in the survey for documentary purposes.



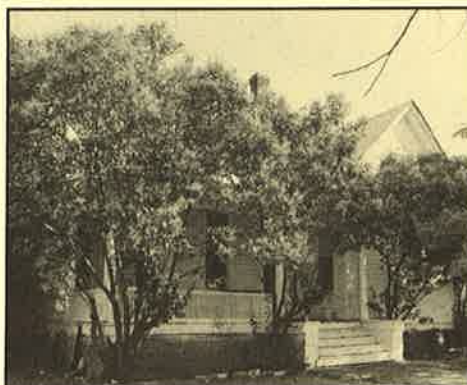
165b

A 1946 service at Weatherford Street Methodist Church. Courtesy, Robert Sample.



165c

1991 photograph



166

1981 photograph



167

1981 photograph



168a



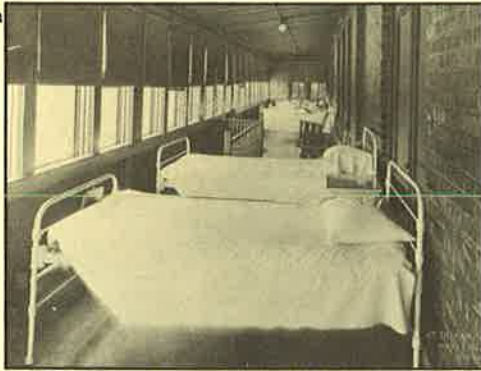
1991 photograph

168b



1991 photograph

169a



What was described during the late 1920s as a "commodious" sleeping porch at the City-County Hospital. *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* Collection, Special Collections, University of Texas at Arlington Libraries.

168

1209 E. Weatherford Street [NR], George Jackson House, c. 1876 or c. 1885. This fascinating house appears to have been added to continually over the years, and the oldest sections may date from the late 1870s or mid-1880s. The house was built for George Jackson, a Confederate veteran who later worked as a druggist. He is listed at this address in city directories from 1877 until his death in 1908, except for 1885 when Jackson is not listed at all. This may be a mistake on the part of the directory compilers, or it may indicate that a house was burned or demolished and then rebuilt. His widow, Eva Belle Jackson, owned the house until 1919. A delicate sense of detailing prevails, most notably in the droplet-style porch posts with spidery brackets and spindle frieze. The round stained glass window on the east wall has stylistic references to the Art Nouveau. The house appears to be eligible for the National Register for its architectural qualities.

The following primary resources were added to the Central Business District list subsequent to the final compilation and numbering, and therefore, are out of sequence.

169

308 E. Fourth Street, Emergency Hospital/City-County Hospital, 1913; 1917; 1925-26; 1943. In 1913 Fort Worth voters approved a \$20,000 bond issue, which was matched by an appropriation from Tarrant County, for the construction of a jointly administered city-county hospital to serve indigent patients. Completed that same year, the two-story red brick building designed by the Fort Worth architectural firm of Sanguinet and Staats, was called the Emergency Hospital. Dr. Webb Walker, city health officer, and Dr. D.S. Rumph, county health officer, were in charge of the 25-bed facility. From the beginning, the hospital was plagued with overcrowding. A 1917 renovation which included work on the plumbing, heating, and electrical systems did little to help the situation, but a 1925-26 expansion doubled the number of beds available. By this time the facility was generally referred to as the City-County Hospital.

Overcrowding remained a problem and, in 1939 a new building was constructed at 1500 S. Main Street. The new facility was renamed John Peter Smith Hospital in 1954 and, after a number of additions and remodelings, still serves as the local public hospital. The old hospital building has seen a variety of uses including serving as headquarters for U.S. Military Police in 1943, as a polio treatment center in the early 1950s, as city health offices, and most recently as offices for the state Department of

Human Services. In 1991 the building was vacant, but studies for long-term use were under consideration.

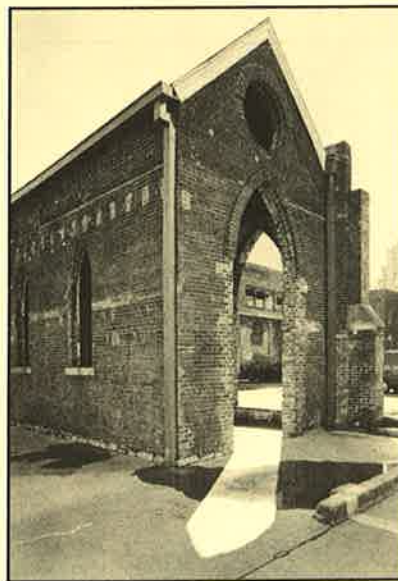
170

E. Fourth and Jones streets, Fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church South Vestry, 1887; 1989. Fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church South, forerunner of today's First United Methodist Church (CBD 22) built a new \$16,500 brick building at the corner of E. Fourth and Jones in 1887. This building was used until 1908 when the church, renamed First Methodist in 1890, built a new structure at Seventh and Taylor. As time passed, portions of the 1887 church were demolished, but some walls remained standing encased in a warehouse attached to the *Fort Worth Press* building. In 1988, as rehabilitation work was being carried out on the *Press* building, a portion of the old Fourth Street Methodist Church was uncovered. An 1889 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows a footprint of the 1887 church with the narrow portion that stands today clearly labeled as the church vestry. It was determined that the small structure — with its Gothic window openings — should be preserved. Martin Growald of Growald Architects drew up plans to preserve the structure. Reconstructors, Inc. served as the project's general contractor. Today the simple red brick walls, reroofed and stabilized, stand on the eastern edge of the central business district, a rare artifact of nineteenth-century Fort Worth.



169b

1991 photograph



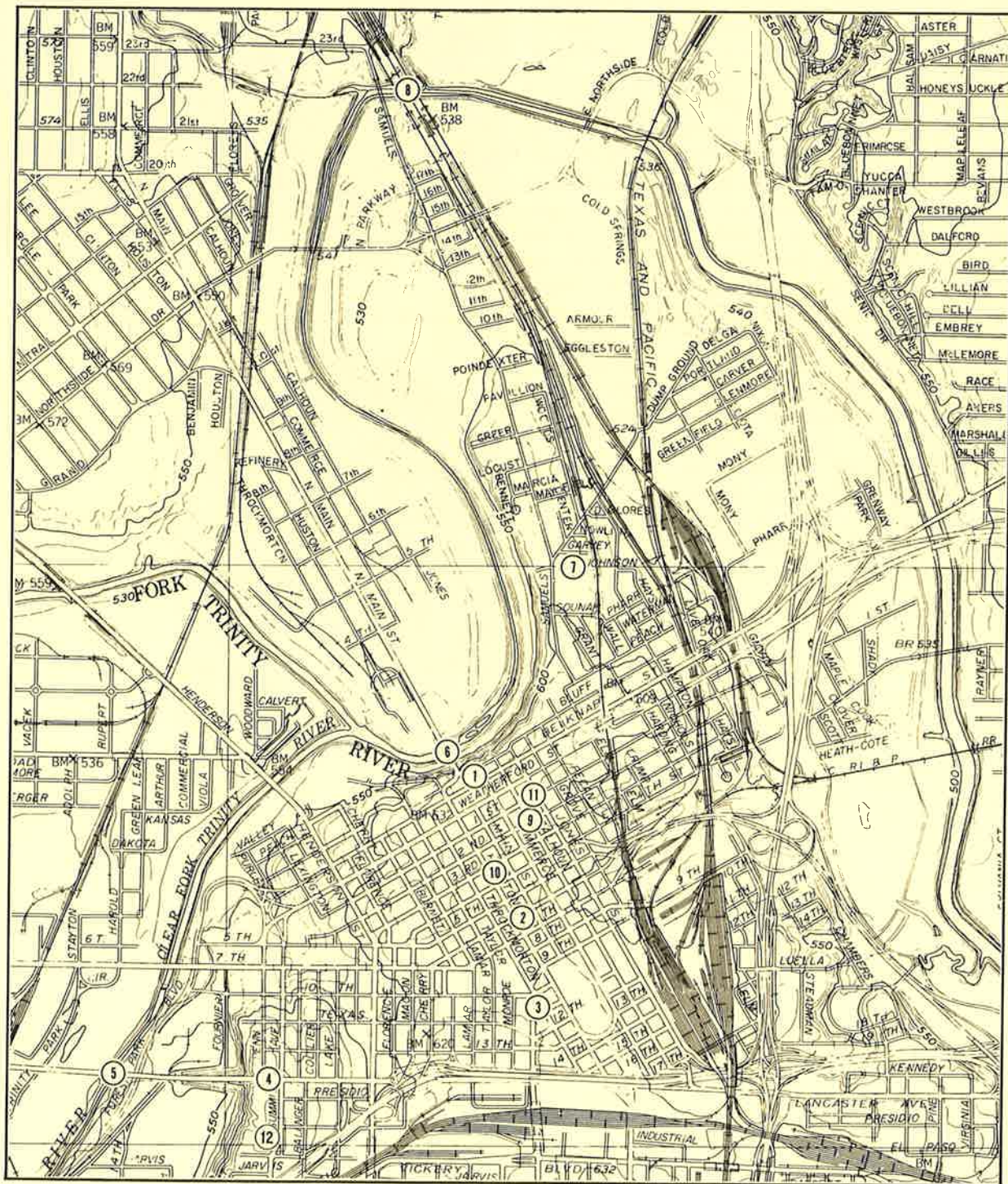
170

1991 photograph



OBJECTS AND PLACES

Map No. 5



OBJECTS AND PLACES

1

200 W. Belknap Street (on the lawn of the Criminal Court Building at the corner of Houston and Belknap), Camp Worth Memorial, 1921. Erected by the Mary Isham Keith Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, this bas-relief plaque mounted on a granite boulder was placed to commemorate the founding of Camp Worth on this site in 1849. In fact, the exact location of Camp Worth has been the subject of considerable debate, and the marker might be more accurately described as identifying the approximate site of the army post. The bronze panel, which depicts an ox train leaving the fort, is surrounded by a border of arrows, stars, and bullets, and is signed "J.M. Lore." Lore was the name then used by Joseph Lorkowsky, a Fort Worth-born sculptor who had studied in New York and was working in Ridgefield, Connecticut. In 1922 Lorkowsky was adopted by a New York woman and took her name. His later work was produced under the name Joseph Lorkowsky Boulton. Limerick & Co. of Baltimore, Maryland is identified on the plaque as the foundry responsible for the casting.



1991 photograph

2

315 Main Street (on the corner of the sidewalk at Third and Main by Haltom's store) [NR], Haltom's Clock, 1914. This 2-1/2 ton cast-iron clock has graced Fort Worth's downtown sidewalks since 1914. The clock has stood in front of Haltom's jewelry stores at two previous locations, 614 Main St. (1914-1973) and 701 Houston (1973-1988). Manufactured by E. Howard & Co. of Boston, it is a memento from an earlier era when sidewalk clocks were a gracious and civic minded form of advertising. An electrical unit replaced the clock's original mechanism in 1972. It was moved to its current location in Sundance Square in 1988. The Haltom's clock may be eligible for the National Register as a unique example of an endangered streetscape element.



1981 photograph



1991 photograph

3

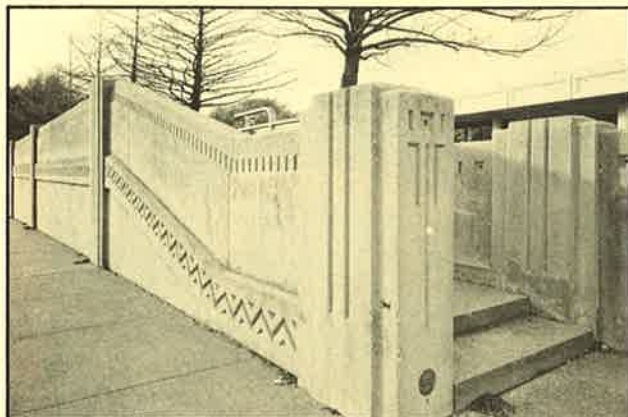
Gore of Jennings Avenue and Throckmorton Street, John Peter Smith Monument, 1906. John Peter Smith (1831-1901) was one of Fort Worth's early civic leaders. He migrated to Fort Worth from Kentucky in 1853 in the first wave of settlers who arrived after the U.S. Army left, and opened the town's first school in 1854. Smith was elected mayor of Fort Worth in 1882, a period when Fort Worth was experiencing rapid growth and many civic improvements. Smith was also involved in a number of Fort Worth business enterprises, including the establishment of Fort Worth National Bank, a gas light company, and a street railway. Among his many civic contributions, Smith donated land for parks, cemeteries, and a hospital which was renamed to honor him in 1954. He died in 1901 while on a trip to St. Louis to interest the Frisco Railway in



1991 photograph

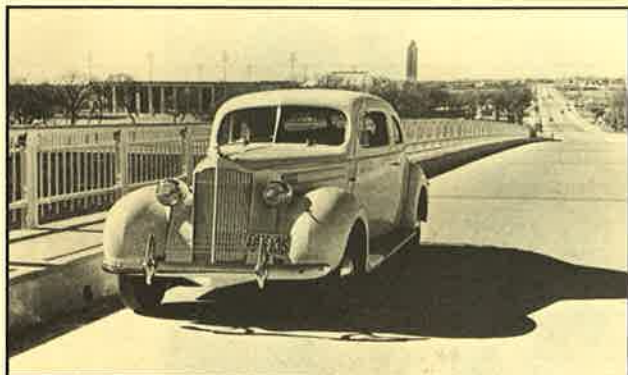


4



1991 photograph

5a



A Packard on the just-completed Trinity River Bridge in 1939. Fort Worth Public Library.

5b



1991 photograph

5c



1991 photograph

opening a line between Fort Worth and St. Louis. Returning to his hotel one night, Smith was mugged. The attacker broke one of Smith's teeth, and his tongue was cut. Blood poisoning set in, causing Smith's death. The John Peter Smith monument was erected in 1906 with funds raised by public subscription. Lloyd Bowman, a local sculptor, carved the portrait bust in gray marble, using a death mask made in St. Louis as a guide. It is mounted on a shaft and base of Texas granite and stands in a small triangle park adjacent to city hall.

4

1600 block W. Lancaster Avenue at Summit Avenue, Retaining Walls, 1941-42. A rare example of wartime construction in Fort Worth's central business district, these retaining walls flank a cut through the bluff overlooking the Trinity River. The cut links the Trinity River Bridge on W. Lancaster (CBD O&P 5), completed in 1939, with the portion of Lancaster lying east of Summit Ave. A tunnel under Penn St. and Summit Ave. connecting the two sections of Lancaster at Ballinger St. was originally planned, but never constructed. Constructed by the Texas Highway Department and Ben Sira & Co., contractor, the reinforced concrete walls are distinguished by Moderne detailing, including a handsome metal railing along the pedestrian stairs on the north wall.

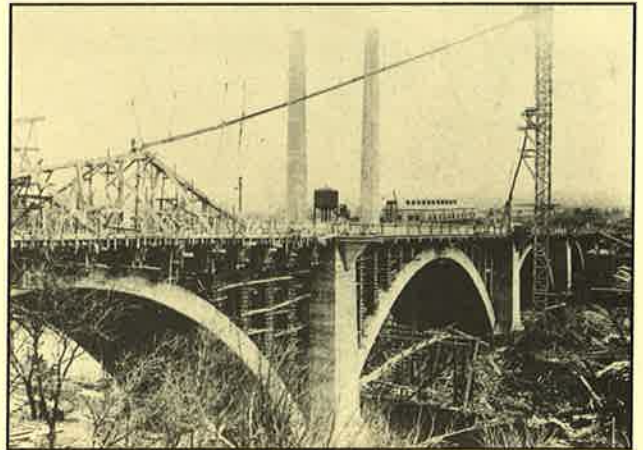
5

W. Lancaster Avenue (as it crosses the Trinity River) [NR], Trinity River Bridge/W. Lancaster Avenue Bridge, 1938-39. The Trinity River Bridge was a \$675,000 project erected by the Texas Highway Department with federal grade crossing elimination funds. It connected west Fort Worth with the central business district as part of a cross-town artery planned for East and West Lancaster. Julian Montgomery was the highway engineer in charge of the project, and Russ Mitchell, Inc. from Houston was the contracting firm which erected the bridge. The 3,000-foot long span was opened to the public on June 15, 1939. Massive concrete piers supporting the bridge are treated at the pedestrian walkway level as benches flanked by colorful terra cotta panels depicting Texas longhorns. The Highway Department apparently feared that the contractor responsible for the terra cotta work might have trouble depicting a longhorn accurately. Their specifications state: "The modeler's attention is called to the fact that a longhorn steer's head is quite different from heads of ordinary dairy cattle. A warning is hereby conveyed against the use of red. . . . A watercolor sketch or other suitable color drawing shall be submitted to the Austin office as a truthful illustration of the colors obtainable for the finished product." The bridge, as it crosses Trinity Park and the Trinity River, is a very successful attempt to provide a scenic route in and out of downtown. The Trinity River Bridge may be eligible for the National

Register on the basis of its design and environmental importance.

6

N. Main Street (as it crosses the Trinity River) [NR], Paddock Viaduct, 1913-14; 1964-65; 1987-89. Paddock Viaduct was constructed in 1913-14 to improve transportation to the rapidly developing meat packing district of North Fort Worth. Designed by the St. Louis engineering firm of Brenneke and Fay and constructed by Hannan-Hickey Brothers Construction, also of St. Louis, this bridge was the first reinforced concrete arch bridge in the nation to use the self-supporting reinforcing steel. It is also one of only a few bridges in the world with its weight resting solely upon ball and socket joints. The viaduct is named for Captain B.B. Paddock, former Fort Worth mayor, newspaper editor, and member of the state legislature. The bridges's original concrete railings were replaced in 1964-65 by Brown and Blakney, Inc. under the direction of engineer M.W. Amis, Jr. A major structural rehabilitation undertaken in 1987-89 was also carried out by Brown & Blakney, Inc. Paddock Viaduct was listed on the National Register in 1979 and received an Official Texas Historical Marker in 1980. It has also been designated as a Texas Historic Civil Engineering Landmark.



6a

The Paddock Viaduct under construction. Fort Worth Public Library.



6b

1991 photograph

7

626 Samuels Avenue [NR/SAHD(NR)], Pioneers Rest Cemetery, 1850-present. Established in 1850, Pioneers Rest Cemetery (called "Pioneers" not "Pioneer's" on the plat; sometimes called the Old City Cemetery) is Fort Worth's oldest burial place. Among the area's pioneers laid to rest here were General Edward H. Tarrant for whom the county is named; Major Ripley Arnold, commander of the army garrison at Camp Worth; Ephraim M. Daggett, called the "Father of Fort Worth" for his many contributions to its early development; Carroll M. Peak, the first doctor; and Jesse Zane-Cetti, surveyor of Fort Worth's first boundary. Approximately 75 Civil War veterans are also interred here. Land for the initial portion of the cemetery was given in 1850 by Dr. Adolphus Gouhenant, a doctor who was a close friend of the Ripley Arnold family. The plot was first used for the burial of two of Major Arnold's children, Sophie and Willis, in 1850. Baldwin Samuel gave three additional acres in 1871, bringing the size of the cemetery to six acres. The well landscaped grounds, enclosed by an iron fence and imposing granite portals, are a focal point along Samuels Ave. Pioneers Rest Cemetery appears to be eligible for the National Register for its importance to the history of the region and the state, and is a contributor to the proposed Samuels Avenue National Register Historic District. It is part of the 1991 Multiple Property nomination. Please see the note on pages 10-11 concerning this nomination. The cemetery received an Official Texas Historical Marker in 1979.



7

1991 photograph

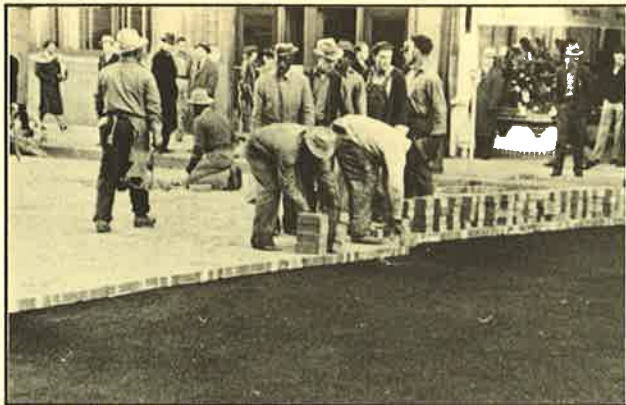


8



1991 photograph

9a



Laying bricks on Main Street in January, 1939. Fort Worth Public Library.

9b



1991 photograph

8

Crossing Trinity River east of Samuels Avenue Bridge [NR], Three Railroad Bridges, c. 1900. These three railroad bridges cross the Trinity River east of Samuels Ave. and just south of Twenty-third St. Four lines, the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad; the Fort Worth & Denver City Railway; the Missouri Kansas and Texas (this line later belonged to the St. Louis Southwestern, the Cotton Belt Route); and the Chicago, Rock Island and Texas Railway had track here — the MKT and the Fort Worth & Denver City tracks joined to cross on the center bridge. The land on which these two lines lay was owned at one time by the Fort Worth Stock Yards Co. Probably constructed at the turn-of-the-century just before or as the Armour and Swift plants were built up, these steel truss bridges facilitated rail service to the packing plants. The bridges now lie on lines that belong to the Santa Fe, Burlington Northern, and Union Pacific railroads. They are tangible links with the extensive railroad activity in Fort Worth during the early twentieth century, and are good examples of an earlier engineering technology.

9

300 block E. First Street
500 block W. Sixth Street
400 block E. Eighth Street
400-1100 blocks E. Ninth Street
200 block W. Ninth Street
300 block E. Twelfth Street
400-600 blocks W. Thirteenth Street
200-300 blocks W. Fourteenth Street
300 blocks W. Fifteenth Street
200-400 blocks E. Bluff Street
100 block Calhoun Street
100 block Commerce Street
800 block Grove Street
100-900 blocks Main Street

(Note: addresses are approximate)
[NR/BrS(NR)/MEHD], Brick Streets, c. 1897-1930s; 1980-83. Between the late 1890s and the mid-1930s, paving of streets with brick was common throughout the United States, especially in downtown areas and wealthy residential neighborhoods. Main Street was first paved with Thurber brick about 1897-99. The street surface was rebricked in 1939 during the Depression. Other downtown streets were also paved with brick during this period, and Fort Worth has a fair number of surviving brick streets in and near the central business district. Many have been asphalted over and are not presently visible as brick. Main Street's brick paving was again rebuilt in 1980-83 in conjunction with the Sundance Square renovation. Contract Builders was the contractor for this project. As examples of a widespread street technology which has all but disappeared in most American cities and as a visually distinctive aspect of the urban

fabric of Fort Worth's central business district, these streets appear eligible for the National Register.

10

On some downtown sidewalks (for example, in front of 408-12 Houston Street), Concrete Contractor Carl Graves' Horseshoe-shaped Sidewalk Stamps, 1929. Concrete contractors have traditionally stamped their names and dates of construction into newly poured sidewalks. In Fort Worth, contractors are required to stamp their work, and this horseshoe-shaped stamp seems quite appropriate considering the city's western heritage.



10

1991 photograph

11

Curbside at many intersections, Tiled Curb Street Signs, c. 1938-39. Mosaic tile street signs on many concrete curbs throughout Fort Worth date from 1938-39 when the Works Progress Administration funded a \$1,000,000 street improvement program. City engineer D.L. Lewis was in charge of the program which included updating street signs, curbing, guttering, and road surfaces. Many of these attractive blue and white tile signs are extant today as valuable urban design amenities.



11

1991 photograph

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

12

1200 block Ballinger Street, 1300 block E. Bluff Street and 1500 block Summit Avenue, Limestone Street Curbing, c. 1890. During the late nineteenth-century stones of limestone, granite, or other material were used to provide durable and attractive curbing along city streets. The limestone blocks along Ballinger St. and Summit Ave., remnants of what was probably a much larger stretch of stone curbing, were likely installed when the Quality Hill neighborhood where they are located was developed. The section of curbing on E. Bluff St. shows that stone curbing was also used in other neighborhoods.



12

1991 photograph



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