

TARRANT COUNTY HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY: PHASE IV  
FORT WORTH'S UPPER NORTH SIDE, DIAMOND HILL, RIVERSIDE,  
COMO, MEADOWBROOK, POLYTECHNIC, STOP SIX,  
HANDLEY AND OTHER EASTSIDE AREAS

Principal Findings and Resource Characteristics

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COUNCIL FOR TARRANT COUNTY

Page, Anderson & Turnbull, Inc.  
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## BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

The Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, Texas (HPCTC) is a coalition of thirty-five organizations whose central objective is preservation action in Tarrant County. Shortly after its formation in late 1979, the Council agreed to sponsor an 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 1984-85, and these areas are addressed in this document.

The Council retained the firm of Page, Anderson & Turnbull, Inc. of San Francisco to conduct all four 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, which was carried out by the Council in the first phase, has become the responsibility of the contractor in phases two through four. 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. An 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 are 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's Eastside and Upper North Side.

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.

## METHODOLOGY: PROCEDURES AND CRITERIA

This survey was undertaken in a five-step process (orientation, field survey, historical research, review and evaluation), followed by preparation of this document.

The survey addressed large portions of Eastside and Upper North Side of Fort Worth. A neighborhood in Fort Worth's Westside, Como, also was included because it is a Special Emphasis Area in the City of Fort Worth's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. CDBG funds were used to support this survey. A condition for receiving this funding was that certain Special Emphasis Areas, i.e., neighborhoods such as Como targeted for Community Development programs, be included in this phase of the survey. The report is divided into ten areas. The boundaries for each area (except Miscellaneous) reflect to some degree historic development patterns. One area, identified as Southeast, includes three neighborhoods within its boundaries: Morningside, Worth Heights and Glen Garden. The Trinity River flood plain (bounded on the south and east by Randol Mill Road, north by the Fort Worth City limits, and the west by the Riverside area) is included as a separate area called Miscellaneous. The general cutoff date for considering the inclusion of structures in the survey was 1945, although exceptions were made for resources of extraordinary quality. The boundaries of the nine areas (other than Miscellaneous) are as follows:

Como(C): North, Lovell Avenue; East, Guilford Road; South, W. Vickery Boulevard; and West, Pentecost Street.

Upper North Side(N): North, 820 Loop; West, Azle Avenue, then the City Limits to the Jacksboro Highway; South, Ada Avenue to N.W. 23rd Street to Refugio Street, then north to N.W. 27th Street to N. Main Street; East, from N.W. 28th Street north on railroad tracks to Terminal Street, then east on Terminal Street to Deen Road, and north to the 820 Loop.

Diamond Hill(D): North, Terminal Street; West, railroad tracks; South, N.W. 28th Street; East, Maxwell Drive to E. Long Avenue, then west to Deen Road, and then north to Terminal Street.

Riverside(R): North, 820 Loop; West, Mark IV Parkway and Deen Road to N.W. 28th Street, east to the Texas and Pacific Railroad tracks, then south on Oakhurst Scenic Drive to E. Belknap Avenue, then south following the Trinity River; South, the Trinity River (west fork); East, Beach Street north to Galvez Street, then east to Mechanic Street and Haltom Road to City limits, then City limits to the 820 Loop.

Meadowbrook(M): North, Interstate 30 to Randol Mill Road, then Randol Mill Road to 820 Loop; East, 820 Loop; South, Texas and Pacific Railroad tracks; and West, S. Riverside Drive.

Polytechnic(P): North, Texas and Pacific Railroad Tracks; East, Miller Avenue; South, Hardeman Street, then north on Wichita Street to Glen Garden Street, then west on Glen Garden Street to Cobb Park Drive; West, Cobb Park Drive to the Polytechnic Freeway at E. Vickery Boulevard, north on Polytechnic Freeway to S. Riverside Drive, and then north to Texas and Pacific Railroad Tracks.

Stop Six(S6): North, Texas and Pacific Railroad Tracks; East, City limits and Lake Arlington (except Handley Cemetery); South, City limits; and West, Miller Avenue.

Handley(H): North, City limits; West, 820 Loop; South, E. Rosedale Street (but including Handley Cemetery) to City limits, then City limits to the east; East, City limits.

Southeast(SE): North, E. Allen and Maddox Avenues; East, Cobb Park Drive south to Glen Garden Street, then east to Wichita Street, then south to Hardeman Street and then east on Hardeman to Miller Avenue then south to City limits; South, City limits from Miller Street to Wichita Street, then south to Interstate 20, west to Oak Grove Road; West, Oak Grove Road north to Interstate 35, then north to W. Seminary Drive, then west to Hamphill Street, then north to E. Berry Street, then east to New Orleans Street, then east to Evans Avenue, then north to E. Allen Avenue.

The field survey was carried out by two architectural historians in September, 1984 and March, 1985. Every street within the boundaries of the Phase IV survey area was driven or walked. The team looked for buildings and other cultural resources which fall into two broad categories: first, those which are individually significant and which 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 which contribute in some way to a complete picture of the physical development of the Upper Northside and Eastside; and second, those resources which do not stand out individually but which collectively or in groups contribute to the distinctive character of the survey areas and therefore might be worthy of conservation. For all those resources which 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 then photographs (both black-and-white and color) were taken. Resources in both the first and second categories were marked on maps with an estimated date of construction and a code indicating building type.

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

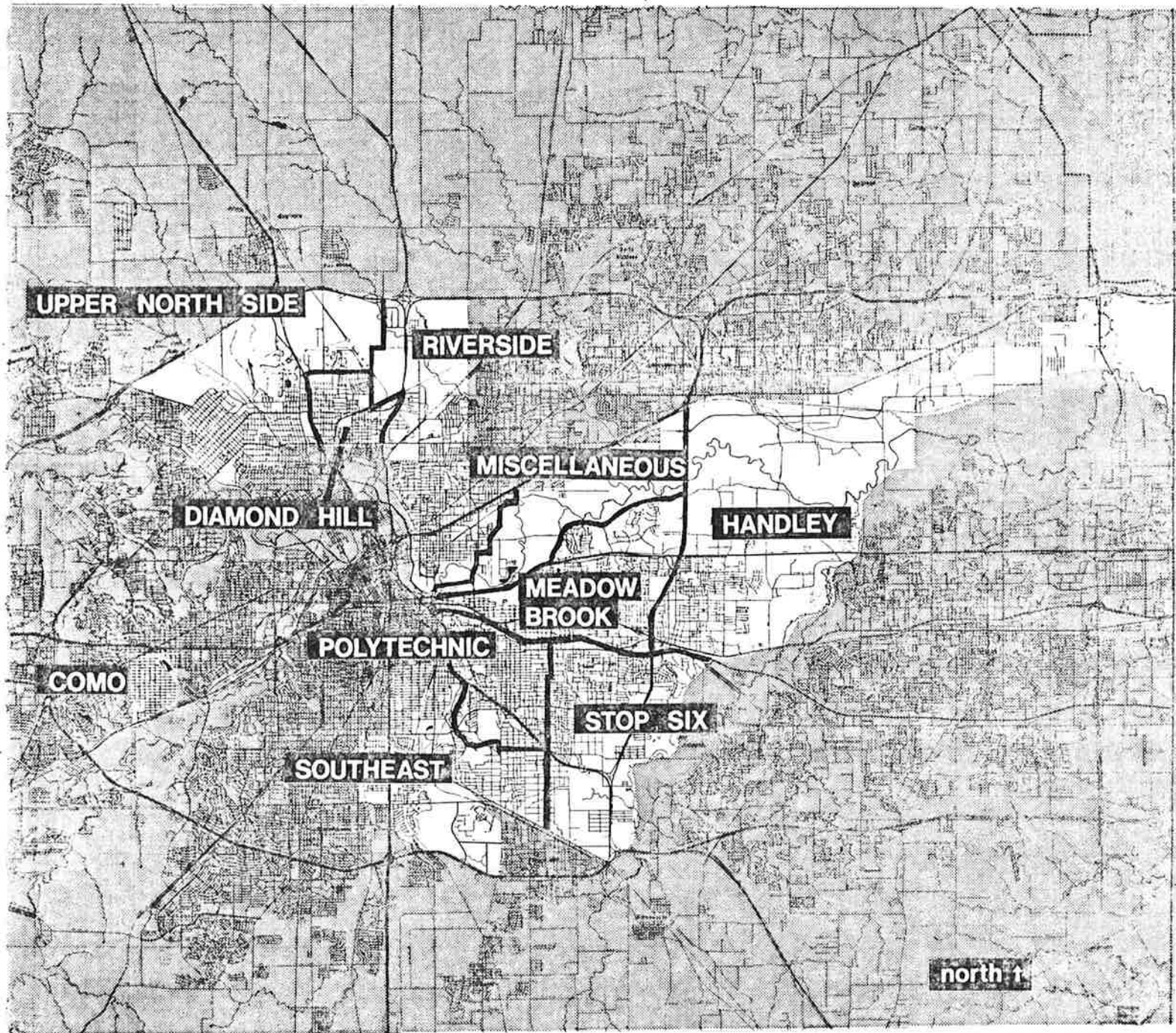
Once the field survey, research, and review steps were completed, all historic resources tentatively identified as significant were evaluated for their potential eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register of Historic Places generally recognizes resources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

years or older which possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association; that are associated with significant historical 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, a resource, with certain exceptions, must have been in existence at least fifty years. A resource which possesses an Historical Medallion is a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark.

The list of primary resources which appears in this report represents the Historic Sites Inventory compiled for the areas included in the Phase IV survey. The list has been separated into 10 separate sections corresponding to the project survey areas identified above. 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 as well. Since the criteria are similar, all resources judged to be eligible for the National Register also have been listed as potentially eligible for designation as Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks. It also should be noted that nomination of any resource 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 HPCTC 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.



## Phase IV Survey Areas

## HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The nine neighborhood and community areas surveyed in this phase of the Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey (TCHRS) originally developed as suburbs outside the Fort Worth city limits. Consequently, development in these areas was principally residential interspersed with commercial and religious structures. Industrial development occurred near Meacham Field in the North Side, and north of Riverside. When Fort Worth incorporated as an approximately four square mile area in 1873, the residential areas of the East and North sides were largely unpopulated. The development of these areas occurred largely in response to two significant economic events: the opening of the Stockyards in 1902, and the boom in the oil industry during the early 1920's.

The earliest area to experience substantial development was Polytechnic. This development was stimulated by Polytechnic's proximity to the Texas and Pacific Railroad tracks which run along the northern boundary of the community. Although most of the Polytechnic area originally was owned by either the Hall or the Tandy families until the late nineteenth century, the Manchester Cotton Mill opened the first business in East Fort Worth here in the 1880's. The cotton mill was near the T. & P. tracks at Avenue E. The small town which grew near the mill had a school, a post office and houses for the mill workers. None of this early development survives today.

Another early development which brought people to the Polytechnic area was the construction of Polytechnic College (now Texas Wesleyan College) in 1891. The College was built on land donated by the earliest settlers in the area, the Hall and Tandy families. The College brought to Polytechnic its first streetcar line in 1892. The mule-drawn cars carried students from the College to Downtown Fort Worth. An electric streetcar opened in 1897; this line ran from downtown out E. Vickery, then south down Nashville Avenue to E. Rosedale Street. By 1913, the line extended down Bishop Street to Crenshaw. The college also stimulated commercial development along E. Rosedale Street starting with the 1892 S.S. Dillow Grocery store at E. Rosedale and Vaughn.

Like the other areas surrounding the Fort Worth town site, Polytechnic experienced its first substantial population increase during the early years of the twentieth century. Polytechnic's growth was reflected in the dramatic expansion of Polytechnic College. Polytechnic College operated out of its single 1891 building through the 1890's. However, during the 1900-1910 period, the College embarked upon an ambitious building program. The College completed four major new structures, in addition to significantly expanding the first building on campus, Ann Waggonner Hall. The earliest houses extant today in the Polytechnic area date from this period of the College's dramatic expansion. By 1906, Polytechnic had 700 inhabitants and its own Independent School District.

The dramatic growth of Polytechnic College reflected a general economic boom in Fort Worth largely stimulated by the opening of the Stockyards in 1902. The opening of both the Armour and the Swift and Company meat packing plants attracted thousands of job seekers to Fort Worth. The

Stockyards stimulated growth in related service industries, such as railroad transportation, grain processing and businesses serving the new workers. Although new residential development was most intense in the North Side area near the Stockyards, all the areas surveyed in this phase of the TCHRS experienced substantial new development stimulated by this new economic force.

Not surprisingly, the construction of the Dallas/Fort Worth Interurban was completed the same year the Stockyards opened, 1902. The Interurban was especially important to the development of East Fort Worth, and the town of Handley. The community of Stop Six, adjacent to Polytechnic, developed originally as the sixth stop on the Interurban line. The Dallas/Fort Worth Interurban was operated by the North Texas Traction Company, which had its power plant and main office in Handley. The electrically powered cars carried about forty passengers apiece for the one and a half hour trip from Fort Worth to Dallas. The route began at the Tarrant County Court House, continued south on Main Street to the Texas and Pacific Railroad Station; from this point the cars went east along what is now E. Lancaster Avenue to Handley, and then on to Dallas County. The North Texas Traction Company developed a 230 acre site near Handley, which included creating Lake Erie, a 30 acre lake for cooling the power plant. When the Interurban closed in 1934, the facility was purchased by Texas Electric Service Company. Today this facility has grown into a major power plant serving Fort Worth. The rise of the automobile as the preferred form of transportation led to the demise of the Interurban. To allow for more automobile traffic, the Interurban right-of-way was used to widen E. Lancaster Avenue. Handley's commercial area (resource nos. H-16 to 24) along E. Lancaster is essentially a product of the Interurban's period of greatest prosperity, the 1920's. Since E. Lancaster Avenue continued to be an important traffic artery, Downtown Handley survived the closing of the Interurban. Downtown Handley today has the finest ensemble of commercial buildings in East Fort Worth dating from the heyday of the Interurban.

The construction of the Stockyards had its most dramatic impact on the development of the North Side. In response to this new economic force, Sam Rosen, a clothing store owner, developed a substantial area of the upper North Side as Rosen Heights. Rosen's company, the Rosen Heights Land Company, sold lots and also built simple, but handsome houses for the stockyard workers. Many houses from the early days of the Rosen Heights development (1902-1910) are extant today. As part of developing the Rosen Heights area, Rosen built the Fort Worth and Rosen Heights Street Railway Company and an amusement center called White City. The Rosen Heights streetcar ran up N. Main Street from Downtown Fort Worth to 25th Avenue. The car turned left on 25th Avenue, then it turned north on Azle to Lydon. The Fostepco Heights Addition, a community east of N. Main Street and near Rosen Heights, developed later. Like Rosen Heights, a streetcar line was an important stimulant to its growth. The Fostepco Heights streetcar also went up N. Main Street after leaving Downtown Fort Worth. The car continued north to 29th Street where it went east to Elm Street, then up Elm to E. 35th Street. Diamond Hill, however, was not serviced by streetcars yet and consequently did not develop substantially until the 1920's.

Closer to Downtown Fort Worth, Riverside experienced more early twentieth century development than Diamond Hill. Although platted as the Sylvania Addition in 1891 by the East Fort Worth Town Company, early development in



Riverside dates from the early 1900's and is concentrated along E. First Street between Sylvania Avenue and Beach Street. Early Riverside houses are largely small, wood-frame structures, an exception being Robert McCall's impressive Victorian house at 3413 E. First Street (R-5). Like Fort Worth's other new suburbs, development along E. First Street was adjacent to an early streetcar line. The Riverside streetcar left Downtown Fort Worth on Fourth Street, then crossed the Trinity River on to E. Fourth Street. The streetcar continued down E. Fourth to Chandler where it turned north to its terminus at what is now E. Belknap Avenue (originally the Grapevine Pike).

South of Riverside, the community of Meadowbrook experienced some early 1900's development as a result of both the Interurban, which ran through the middle of the area, and the Meadowbrook Drive streetcar line. Although the Interurban began running in 1902, commercial development in Meadowbrook concentrated along E. Lancaster Avenue, a product of the 1920's. Most of the early commercial buildings along E. Lancaster in Meadowbrook have been replaced by post-World War II shopping centers and strip development. One small enclave has survived on the 4000 block of E. Lancaster Avenue (M-14 through 16). The Meadowbrook streetcar followed the Interurban route out E. Lancaster from Downtown Fort Worth. The streetcar continued east, however, on Meadowbrook Drive to Ayers Street. A small commercial development survives at the old streetcar terminus (M-19). George E. Tandy, a descendant of the original family who settled in this area, platted and developed the properties along the streetcar line.

Community areas southeast of Polytechnic, which include Morningside and Worth Heights, experienced only light development during the early 1900's. Although part of Morningside had been annexed by Fort Worth as early as 1909, the area did not develop until the 1920's. By the early 20's, southeast Fort Worth was well served by streetcar lines; one line went down Missouri Street to E. Terrell Street where it turned down Evans Street to E. Mulberry Street. Another line continued out E. Terrell Street to Fasons where it continued south on to Mansfield Avenue, then down Yuma Street to E. Richmond Street. Fort Worth's second Interurban line also served the Southeast. This line served the Glen Garden area; it followed the old Interurban line out E. Lancaster then headed south at Grafton Street. The line then continued along Sycamore and Cobb Parks to Wichita Street. The line headed south down Wichita Street to the town of Cleburne.

An early streetcar line also terminated at what is now the community of Como. The Chamberlain Investment Company created Lake Como in 1892 to provide electrical power to their proposed development of Arlington Heights. Lake Como (named after Lake Como in Northern Italy) was also developed as a casino and "amusement" center. The Lake Como trolley started at Main Street downtown, and then went across the Trinity River to West Seventh Street. The line continued west out Camp Bowie Road; the trolley left Camp Bowie at Byers Street, then turned south on Prevost to Lake Como. The developers of Lake Como went bankrupt after the hotel they built nearby, the Arlington Inn, burned in 1893. Como did not develop significantly until after the annexation of Arlington Heights by Fort Worth in 1922.



Fort Worth's annexation of its suburbs became a hot political issue by the early 1900's. Businessmen supported the annexation of surrounding communities because the population increase which resulted enhanced the city's image of growth and prosperity. The City of Fort Worth also fought for annexation because the suburbs received services from the city without paying for them. Suburban communities were divided on the annexation issue; some fought it because they feared loss of autonomy and increased taxes, while others supported it because they considered their current tax base inadequate to support the services and infrastructure necessary for growth and development. As transit systems developed, the interdependence between the communities originally isolated by the Trinity River and the central city became stronger. Also, the communities which grew the most in response to the opening of the Stockyards became increasingly dependent on the City for utilities. In March 1909, the City took the initiative on the annexation issue: all suburbs not annexed to the City had their utilities disconnected. By 1910, Fort Worth increased its area from six to thirty square miles, and its population tripled. The largest area to be annexed was the North Side.

The next economic boom brought an even more dramatic period of development in the early 1920's. This new phase of development was accompanied by an equally aggressive annexation movement. Generally, the communities surveyed in this report resisted annexation during 1909. However, the discovery of the oil fields in Northwest Texas in 1917-18 led to the opening of seven oil refineries in Fort Worth. Suburban populations increased dramatically to accommodate workers in the oil industry. Small suburban governments were overwhelmed by the increased demand for services and new infrastructure. The only alternative was to seek assistance from the City of Fort Worth. In 1922, Fort Worth doubled in area as it annexed Polytechnic, Riverside, Diamond Hill, Upper North Side (Rosen Heights), Meadowbrook, and Arlington Heights (including Como). Additional portions of Meadowbrook and some of Stop Six were annexed between 1924 and 1928. Despite the fears of some residents in the newly annexed areas, the City of Fort Worth improved services to these rapidly developing areas. In 1925, Fort Worth initiated a \$2,000,000 school building program to relieve overcrowding in the newly annexed areas. Fire and police protection also improved substantially.

Although growth slowed during the depression years of the 1930's, additional public improvements occurred through the Public Works Administration. A second school building program during 1933-37 led to the construction of most of the Fort Worth schools which continue to serve its neighborhoods today. During this same period, the City made substantial improvements in its parks, roads and bridges. A cooperative effort between the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant County and the railroads led to construction of new and safer railroad viaducts. Such grade separations allowed for increased amounts of automobile traffic.

By World War II, the communities annexed in 1922 were largely developed. As development pressure grew outside the 1922 annexation, a new period of annexation started in 1944. By 1946, Fort Worth had annexed the town of Handley (and vicinity) and all of the southeastern area of the City. During the 1950's and 1960's, Fort Worth has annexed areas up to the Dallas County line and the Dallas/Fort Worth Airport. Intensive development

oriented to Interstate 30 is now proceeding far afield from Fort Worth's historic core.

## OBSERVATIONS

Development patterns in East and North Fort Worth established in late nineteenth and early twentieth century still play an important role today. Early development largely followed transit routes (streetcar lines and the Interurbans) which extended out from the central city as connectors to suburban communities. Transit routes which originally accommodated streetcars and the Interurban were transformed as major arteries for automobile traffic. The development of Fort Worth's freeway system after World War II has had the most dramatic impact in changing land use patterns. New development is becoming increasingly oriented to Interstate 30 and the 820 Loop, rather than the long-established transit corridors.

Despite substantial development of the Fort Worth area during the post-World War II period, East and North Fort Worth have remained primarily neighborhoods of single-family, detached houses. Dating from the years 1900-1910, the earliest houses in the survey area are modest, wood-frame structures built for working class and middle-income households. Most of the early residents of East and North Fort Worth worked at the Stockyards, or for one of the railroads. Houses from the early 1900's were built by carpenter/builders either on speculation or for clients, and the designs were usually drawn from builders' plan books. The most popular design during the early 1900's was the one-story, rectangular plan house with a main hipped roof block and a projecting front gabled bay. Adjacent to the bay was a front entrance porch. Typical examples of this type are 2912 N.W. 26th Street (resource no. N-11), or 2912 E. First Street (R-2) with front and side projecting gables, and 2703 Avenue E (P-6). These houses often have patterned shingles in the gable ends, and a half porch with lathe-turned columns and other millwork ornament. Another common house type had a central hipped roof and a full recessed front entrance porch, usually with Tuscan columns. Typical examples of this type include 2317 Chestnut Avenue (N-23) and 917 E. Jefferson Avenue (SE-20).

Other less common house types from the early 1900's are the T-plan house and the I-house. A T-plan house has a central gable flanked by two half porches; good examples of this type include 2420 Loving Avenue (N-46) and 2520 McKinley Avenue (N-57). A variation on the T-plan is the cruciform plan house with two intersecting cross gables. The 3100 block of Halbert Street in Handley has four structures with T-plans (H-9,10,11). The I-house represents a builder's variation on an older folk house type. The I-house is one room deep and two rooms long with a side gable roof. Usually a rear central projection houses a kitchen or service areas. Examples of the I-house can be seen at 1802 N.W. 25th Street (N-8) or 2608 Prairie Avenue (N-60).

Another folk house type adapted by builders as a form of low-cost housing is the shotgun house. The shotgun house type developed in the West Indies and apparently was introduced into the American South through New Orleans. The form is unique to the southern region. The wood-frame shotgun house is a one-story rectangular plan structure, one room wide and one or two rooms deep, usually with a front gable. Examples of this essentially styleless house type can be found dating from the early 1900's to the 1950's. A

number of shotgun houses can be seen in the Stop-6 community (S6-5,10,12,14,15). An interesting late development of six shotgun houses can be seen at 3201-11 Finley Avenue (R-32).

Residential development in the early 1900's tended to be scattered rather than concentrated. The construction of large housing tracts on speculation was largely a product of the intensive growth of the 1920's when the most popular middle class house type was the bungalow. The bungalow was mass-produced like a modern tract house, yet they usually were larger and constructed of more substantial materials than the early 1900's house. Many 1920's bungalows are faced in brick or heavy stucco. The Riverside area has a particularly fine collection of 1920's bungalows, but the type can be found in all Fort Worth neighborhoods. The most common bungalow types have rectangular plans and one or more gables, such as the gabled house with a full recessed porch beneath the gable slope or gable end; the gabled house with an offset gabled portico; and the gabled house with a cross-gabled front porch. Particularly fine bungalows identified in the survey include M-7, M-18, P-5, S6-2, N-55 and SE-26.

In addition to bungalows, the earliest large, more pretentious houses in the survey area were built during the 1920's. The large houses of the 1920's were largely concentrated in the Meadowbrook area, and their design usually reflected a particular historic style. The Georgian Revival (also known as the Colonial Revival) house was the most popular style for a large house in the 1920's. With its symmetrical facade and central entrance portico usually with classical columns, the Georgian Revival house was a variation on the Southern plantation house. Surviving examples of the style in the Meadowbrook area include M-24, M-26, M-28 and M-38. A particularly fine example of the style in the Riverside area is the Baker house (R-4). Another popular historic style was the medieval Tudor Revival style; good examples of houses in this style include M-30 and H-14.

By the early 1930's, historic revival styles of large, "high-style" houses influenced the development of a more moderately priced house which supplanted the bungalow. The 1930's period revival house, a style which evoked elements of the Tudor Revival or the French Norman, quickly became the most popular middle-class house type. Typically, the period revival house has a moderately to steeply pitched front facing gable roof, a prominent front chimney and a brick veneer. The Oakhurst neighborhood in Riverside has a fine collection of period revival houses.

In addition to brick veneer, period revival houses were also clad in stone veneer. The stone used for veneer was usually sandstone from Palo Pinto County. Fort Worth's stone veneer houses from the 1930's represent a regional development of particular interest. The variety of colors and textures created by the local sandstone produces a vibrant exterior surface on a house. Good examples of stone veneer houses from this period include M-27, R-37, R-38 and R-45. Two unusually large houses recorded in the survey area are impressive examples of local stone veneer work: the Carlton House at 1317 Kings Highway (R-41) and the O.D. Stevens house at 1408 Morrison Road (H-31). The exterior of both the Carlton house and Stevens house are clad in stone combined with petrified wood, a common practice at the time which produced even greater textural variety. Some innovative masons also combined stone and petrified wood with a variety of

other materials, such as colored glass, seashells, and pieces of mirror and china, to produce startling effects. Examples of this particularly creative phase of the 1930's house include 3701 Fitzhugh Street (P-45), 4608 Avenue J (S6-3) and most notably the small apartment at 1118 E. Elmwood Street (SE-6). Although stone veneer was most commonly used as an exterior for houses, Downtown Handley has an unusual stone veneer commercial building (H-22), and Diamond Hill has a fine stone veneer church, Diamond Hill Methodist Church (D-8).

The trend toward historical eclecticism in the 1930's house produced some eccentricities, like the Pueblo revival. The forms and stark surfaces of a Pueblo Revival house are derived from the pueblos built by the Indians of Northern New Mexico. Pueblo Revival houses were built as early as the mid-1930's, but they were most popular in the 1940's. A unique stone veneer Pueblo Revival house at 2739 Timberline Drive (SE-29) has an identical twin clad in stucco at 3228 Purington Street (M-32). Other Pueblo Revival houses in the survey area include R-39, N-40 and C-3.

The earliest extant commercial areas in the survey area date from the 1920's. Commercial areas typically developed along streetcar lines in compact groups of single story buildings. 1920's commercial buildings are usually flat-front brick structures with simple classical details and a glazed storefront. Downtown Handley (H-16 to 24) is an excellent example of a 1920's commercial district built along the Dallas/Fort Worth Interurban. The 1920's commercial strip in Polytechnic along E. Rosedale (P-58 to 65) developed because of the proximity of Texas Wesleyan College. Polytechnic's 1920's commercial district at E. Vickery Street and Nashville Avenue (P-76,77; P-50 to 55) developed along the Polytechnic streetcar line. Small streetcar commercial areas remain in North Side (N-6,7), Meadowbrook (M-14 to 16; M-19) and Riverside (R-19, R-47).

The most impressive collection of monumental buildings in the survey area are the schools. The survey documented 19 public schools built over the period of 1909 and 1946. In addition to the 19 individual schools, there are also larger complexes of education buildings, such as Texas Wesleyan College (TWC) and the Masonic Home and School. TWC has the oldest education building in Tarrant County (1891 section of Ann Waggoner Hall, P-78), and two buildings designed by the important architectural firm Sanguinet and Staats: the 1909 Fine Arts building (originally Polytechnic Methodist) (P-81) and Dan Waggoner Hall (P-84). The Masonic Home and School (P-86 to 97) is a residential and educational complex built for orphans of Texas Masons. The complex was largely designed by Wiley G. Clarkson, and it will be discussed in the context of his other 1920's buildings.

Fort Worth's schools have consistently been designed by the best architects working in the city. The earliest public school documented in the survey is Sam Rosen School (N-68) designed by M.L. Waller in 1909. The Sam Rosen School is particularly unusual in that its design reflects the influence of the progressive ideas of Chicago architect Louis Sullivan. More conventional designs contemporary to the Sam Rosen School are the Tudor Revival school buildings by architects Miller and Pollard: the 1914 wing of Carroll Peak School (SE-8) and the 1917 wing of D. McRae Elementary School (P-33). After annexing most of the North and East sides in 1922, the City

of Fort Worth initiated a major school building program for these areas. The schools constructed during the 1920's in the survey area are almost all designs by architect Wiley G. Clarkson. Clarkson's schools from the 1920's represent the most accomplished adaptation of the Tudor Revival to school design. Good examples of Clarkson's work from this period include William James Junior High School (P-56) of 1927 and his major addition to Carroll M. Peak School (SE-8) from 1926. Clarkson also designed the impressive 1926-27 ensemble of Tudor Revival buildings at the Masonic Home and School (P-86 to 97) with architect Herbert M. Greene. The ornamental elaboration of the central entrance of the Administration Building at the Masonic Home (P-92) and at William James Junior High School (P-56) are good examples of Clarkson's inventive use of the Tudor Revival adapted to modern institutional building.

The City of Fort Worth embarked on an even more ambitious school building program in the mid-1930's. Nine new schools or major additions to existing schools from the years 1935 to 1937 were recorded in the survey area. The Works Projects Administration financed much of the Fort Worth school building program in the 1930's as part of an effort to create construction jobs during the Depression.

During the 1930's, the Spanish Baroque supplanted the Tudor Revival as the preferred style for school architecture. The Spanish Baroque style, inspired by seventeenth century churches in Spain, was popular in the American Southwest because of the region's Spanish heritage. Wiley G. Clarkson designed a Spanish Baroque addition to Sam Rosen School (N-68) as early as 1926, but his work in this style dates principally from the 1930's (see P-32 and R-56). Wyatt C. Hedrick and Joseph Pelich, important Fort Worth architects during the 1930's, also designed Spanish Baroque inspired schools for the Fort Worth School District. Hedrick designed Riverside High School (R-57) and Pelich designed Oaklawn Elementary (P-46) and probably S. S. Dillow School (P-35). Although not a school, Wyatt C. Hedrick's handsome design for the Federal Narcotics Farm (SE-13 to 18), a 1934-38 complex of Spanish Baroque buildings, is more like a college campus than a minimum security prison. However, despite the popularity of the Tudor Revival and the Spanish Baroque, probably the two finest school designs recorded in the survey area were not in these styles: Wyatt C. Hedrick's 1936 Meadowbrook Elementary (M-22), a classical Renaissance design with a particularly interesting butterfly plan, and Joseph Pelich's beautifully detailed 1937 Georgian/Palladian Polytechnic High School (P-42). After school building activity peaked in the mid-1930's, construction subsided considerably through the 1940's. Two Moderne Style schools of note dating from the 1940's are Wiley G. Clarkson's 1940 Sagamore Hill School (M-9) and Clyde Woodruff's design for the H.V. Helbing School (1947-48, D-2).

In addition to the two above mentioned school buildings, the survey recorded several other fine Moderne or Art Deco inspired buildings. The most unusual of these buildings is the 1939 Riverside Evangelistic Temple (R-22), an especially accomplished example of Art Deco design. A contrasting example of Art Deco design is the 1932 Southwestern Bell Building (N-25), a building with unusually rich terra cotta ornament. Contemporary to the Southwestern Bell Building is the 1933 Art Deco inspired design for the American Airlines Hangar (N-54) at Meacham Field, a

successful application of the style to a large, industrial scale building. On a smaller scale, the Universal Mills Office (R-17) is a fine Moderne Style building dating from 1940. The small commercial building at 2405 E. Belknap (R-18) is an example of the Moderne at its least pretentious.

The survey identified six industrial complexes as being of architectural or historic significance. Of architectural interest is the Traders Oil Mill (SE-24, SE-32) designed by the major Fort Worth architectural firm, Sanguinet and Staats. Although modernized over the years, much of the original 1918 cotton seed mill survives today. A building complex of particular historic interest is the 1918 helium plant (N-21, now offices for the Federal Aviation Administration), the first plant of its kind in the world. Other notable industrial complexes include two oil refineries (R-66 and N-73) which date from the early years of the oil boom, and two grain elevators (R-59 and SE-31).

## HISTORIC AND CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

This section presents preliminary findings concerning significant concentrations of resources in the Phase IV survey area. The proposed National Register Historic District (Central Handley) and Conservation District (E. Rosedale Street in Polytechnic) contain sizable collections of resources within specific boundaries. While conservation districts do not appear to be National Register eligible, they deserve local recognition and some degree of protection. Three significant groups of institutional buildings - Texas Wesleyan College (resource nos. P-78 to P-85), The Federal Narcotics Farm (SE-13 to SE-18), and the Masonic Home and School (P-86 to P-97) - are not being considered as historic districts because the buildings have a single institutional owner and function. Consequently, these complexes are being treated as single properties, rather than as historic districts. These three building complexes appear to be eligible for the National Register; they are discussed in more detail in the Historic Sites Inventory.

The Central Handley National Register Historic District is Handley's historic commercial area situated on the 6500 and 6600 blocks of E. Lancaster Avenue. Three buildings are on the 3100 block of Handley Drive. Of the nine buildings in the proposed district, eight are commercial buildings and one is residential. All nine buildings are listed on the Historic Sites Inventory (H-16 to H-24). The buildings in the proposed district are primarily one-story, masonry structures constructed between 1910 and 1930.

The East Rosedale Conservation District consists of the 1920's commercial district on the south side of the 3000 and 3100 blocks of East Rosedale Street between Binkley Street and Vaughn Boulevard. The district also includes 2918 E. Rosedale Street and 3021-23 E. Rosedale Street on the north side of the street. Of the 13 buildings in the district, eight are listed on the Historic Sites Inventory (P-58 to P-65); four are secondary contributors which do not stand out individually, but which contribute to the district's historic fabric; and one building is an intrusion. The buildings in the district are all one-story commercial structures, and are constructed primarily of brick masonry.



## RECOMMENDATIONS

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

1. Of the 397 resources listed in the Historic Sites Inventory, 57 appear to be eligible for the National Register. Another nine may be eligible for the National Register following restoration and/or documentation, or the attainment of fifty years of age. The individual properties of National Register quality are identified in the Historic Sites Inventory, and they should be afforded the highest degree of protection. The HPCTC should establish priorities for nomination based upon individual merit, degree of endangerment, need for recognition, and degree of public support. The Council should encourage further documentation and restoration of those resources which do not appear to be eligible for the National Register because of incomplete research or alterations.
2. Of the 57 resources in the survey area which appear to meet the criteria of the National Register, each resource also should be reviewed for possible designation as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. Decisions regarding such designation will be made by the Texas Historical Commission. To date, two resources in the survey have been designated as Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (resource nos. P-78, P-80).
3. The proposed Central Handley National Register Historic District should be researched and evaluated further in order to prepare National Register nomination forms. Some degree of local protection also should be provided for the East Rosedale Conservation District. Local protection could include controls on inappropriate alterations and new construction, and incentives to encourage maintenance and restoration.
4. The remaining resources on the Historic Sites Inventory list which are not located in a historic or conservation district, 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 applications for any exterior modifications. Threatened demolition could be treated similarly.
5. Survey work and archival research should be continued in order to add to, supplement, and otherwise refine existing survey findings and results. Buildings, objects and places presently not included in the Historic Sites Inventory should be reviewed by the HPCTC for inclusion at a future date. Restoration of a building now considered excessively

altered could result in a dramatic reassessment of its architectural quality. Research might reveal the historical significance of some resources not now apparent. In this regard, resources already included in the Historic Sites Inventory which initially did not appear to be eligible for the National Register may appear to be so at a later date.

## HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

The following list of buildings, objects and places contains the primary resources identified in Phase IV of the Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey. The list has been divided into ten separate sections in order to present clearly and conveniently a large number of resources. Nine survey areas correspond approximately to the historic development patterns of Fort Worth's early suburbs. Code letters are utilized in conjunction with resource numbers in the text of this report as a shorthand method of referring the reader to resources in different sections. The nine areas and one miscellaneous category are as follows:

- Como (C)
- Upper North Side (N)
- Diamond Hill (D)
- Riverside (R)
- Meadowbrook (M)
- Handley (H)
- Polytechnic (P)
- Stop Six (S6)
- Southeast (SE)
- Miscellaneous (M1)

The column headings which appear at the head of the list on the first page of each section are explained as follows:

#	The resource number, corresponding to the number on the appropriate resource location map.
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 historical and/or common name of a resource; when not available, or non-existent, the building type (i.e., house, commercial building, gas station). (Residences are named for the original owner-resident or subsequent owner-resident(s) of some duration or historical significance; an hyphenated house name is a combination of the original and subsequent owners. Non-residential resources typically are named for the original occupant or use, or for significant subsequent occupant(s) or use(s); when a resource has become associated with the latter, both the historical 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 changed a structure's appearance. (When exact dates of construction or modifications were not obtained from

cornerstones, building permits, blueprints, etc., then circa (c.) dates were obtained by noting the first appearance of a property in city directories and back-dating one year. This method provides reasonably accurate dates of construction and has been applied consistently.)

Short narratives following each entry include summary statements of a resource's appearance, history and significance. (Resources on the list have not been altered significantly unless noted otherwise.) Symbol(s) appearing beneath an address entry refer to a resource's landmark status, evaluated level of significance, or contributory role in an established or recommended historic or conservation district. These symbols are explained below.

<u>RTHL</u>	Designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark.
NR	Appears to be eligible for the National Register and also may be eligible for designation as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark.
NR*	Potentially eligible for the National Register following restoration and/or documentation, or the attainment of 50 years of age.
CHHD(NR)	Contributor to the proposed Central Handley National Register Historic District.
ERCD	Contributor to the proposed East Rosedale Street Conservation District.



HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY  
COMO AREA (C)

#	Address or Location	Name or Type	Date	Map #
---	---------------------	--------------	------	-------

BUILDINGS

- |    |                       |       |         |     |
|----|-----------------------|-------|---------|-----|
| 1. | 5509 Blackmore Avenue | House | c. 1910 | 278 |
|----|-----------------------|-------|---------|-----|

This one-story house has a low pitched hipped roof with especially large hipped roof dormers at the front and sides. The recessed porch has its corner Ionic columns intact, but the three center columns have been replaced. Given its form and classical details, this house was probably built c. 1910. The earliest recorded transfer of the property is 1926.

- |    |                  |       |         |      |
|----|------------------|-------|---------|------|
| 2. | 5616 Como Avenue | House | c. 1900 | 278A |
|----|------------------|-------|---------|------|

A one-story L-plan Victorian house with a hipped roof main block with a projecting front gabled bay. Fishscale shingles fill the front gable and the gabled roof dormer. The half porch has a spindle frieze and jigsaw relief brackets; the original columns have been replaced. This area was platted in 1945, and this house first appears in public records at that date. The house's form and ornamental details indicate a construction date of c. 1900. The house was probably moved to this location after the area was platted.

- |    |                      |              |      |     |
|----|----------------------|--------------|------|-----|
| 3. | 5035 Donnelly Avenue | Givens House | 1948 | 285 |
|----|----------------------|--------------|------|-----|

This unusual Pueblo Revival house clad in stucco has a complex composition of setbacks and connecting wings. A one-story rear wing has a roof terrace and a rounded bay. The viga projections along the cornice are a typical Pueblo motif. Gene M. and Edith Givens were first listed in the city directory at this address in 1949. Mr. Givens was a solicitor with the Red Ball Freight Line Company. The Givens lived here until 1973.

- |    |                    |       |         |     |
|----|--------------------|-------|---------|-----|
| 4. | 5429 Geddes Avenue | House | c. 1930 | 280 |
|----|--------------------|-------|---------|-----|

A one-story shotgun plan house with a front gable roof and clad with narrow drop siding. The house has a shed roof front porch. This house appears first in public records in 1952, but probably was built c. 1930. The house was probably moved to this location. This vernacular house type has remained unchanged since the nineteenth century, and the form continued into the twentieth century as a popular type of low cost housing in the American Southeast.

- |    |                      |             |      |     |
|----|----------------------|-------------|------|-----|
| 5. | 5301 Houghton Avenue | Gas station | 1928 | 275 |
|----|----------------------|-------------|------|-----|

A.P. Burnpass obtained his gasoline permit to operate this station in 1928. Mr. Burnpass owned the station until 1945. This unique early

gas station is constructed of solid fieldstone with matching fieldstone columns supporting the large hipped roof porte cochere. The roof currently is made of corrugated metal. Additions to the rear of the original stone structure are of wood frame construction.

- |    |                      |       |      |     |
|----|----------------------|-------|------|-----|
| 6. | 5507 Houghton Avenue | House | 1939 | 279 |
|----|----------------------|-------|------|-----|

A one-story shotgun plan house with a front gable and hipped roof front porch. A late example of a regional folk house type. A.C. Turpin built this house for \$600 in 1939 next door to his own house at 5509 Houghton Avenue.

- |    |                     |       |      |     |
|----|---------------------|-------|------|-----|
| 7. | 5626 Humbert Avenue | House | 1927 | 278 |
|----|---------------------|-------|------|-----|

This lot was given to Minnie Reynolds in 1926, and this house was built soon after the transfer. The property was originally part of her family's dairy farm. This one and one-half story house has a low pitched hipped roof with side eaves and exposed roof rafters. The roof has very unusual overscaled hipped dormers, on the front and side elevations. The full front entrance porch formed by the main roof has new porch posts.

- |    |                         |            |      |     |
|----|-------------------------|------------|------|-----|
| 8. | 5600-5602 Libbey Avenue | Two Houses | 1946 | 278 |
|----|-------------------------|------------|------|-----|

Two shotgun houses with a gable front forming a recessed porch. Tom D. Taylor, manager of Atlantic Life Insurance Company, built these houses as income property in 1946. An example of this regional folk house type persisting into the mid-century as low cost housing.

- |    |                       |                         |      |     |
|----|-----------------------|-------------------------|------|-----|
| 9. | 5636 Wellesley Avenue | New Blue Bird Nightclub | 1937 | 279 |
|----|-----------------------|-------------------------|------|-----|

Viola Roberts Grant purchased this site in 1935, and according to tax records, built this nightclub in 1937. A number of major performers in jazz and blues have played here. The Grants owned the building until 1960. This front gable building is faced with false bevel drop siding. The front oval windows were apparently salvaged from an old street car.

#### OBJECTS AND PLACES

- |     |                                  |               |                    |      |
|-----|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|------|
| 10. | 5700-5800 blocks, Helmick Avenue | Como Cemetery | c. 1925 to present | 278C |
|-----|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|------|

This 7.5 acre cemetery was founded in 1924 by the Zion Baptist Church to serve the local black community in Como. A cemetery association was formed, which manages the site to this date. The earliest gravestones date from c. 1930 and they are generally simple stone slabs.

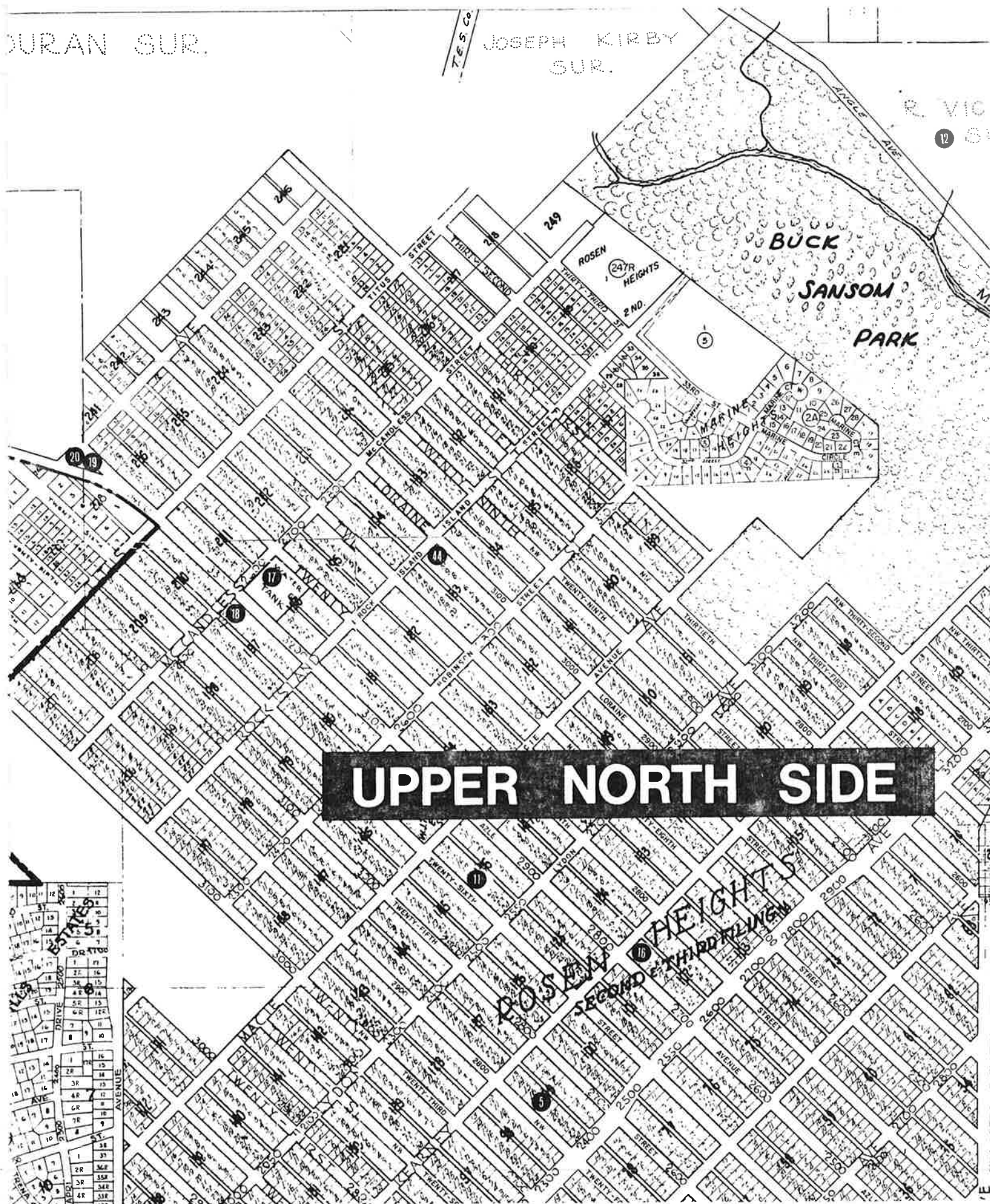


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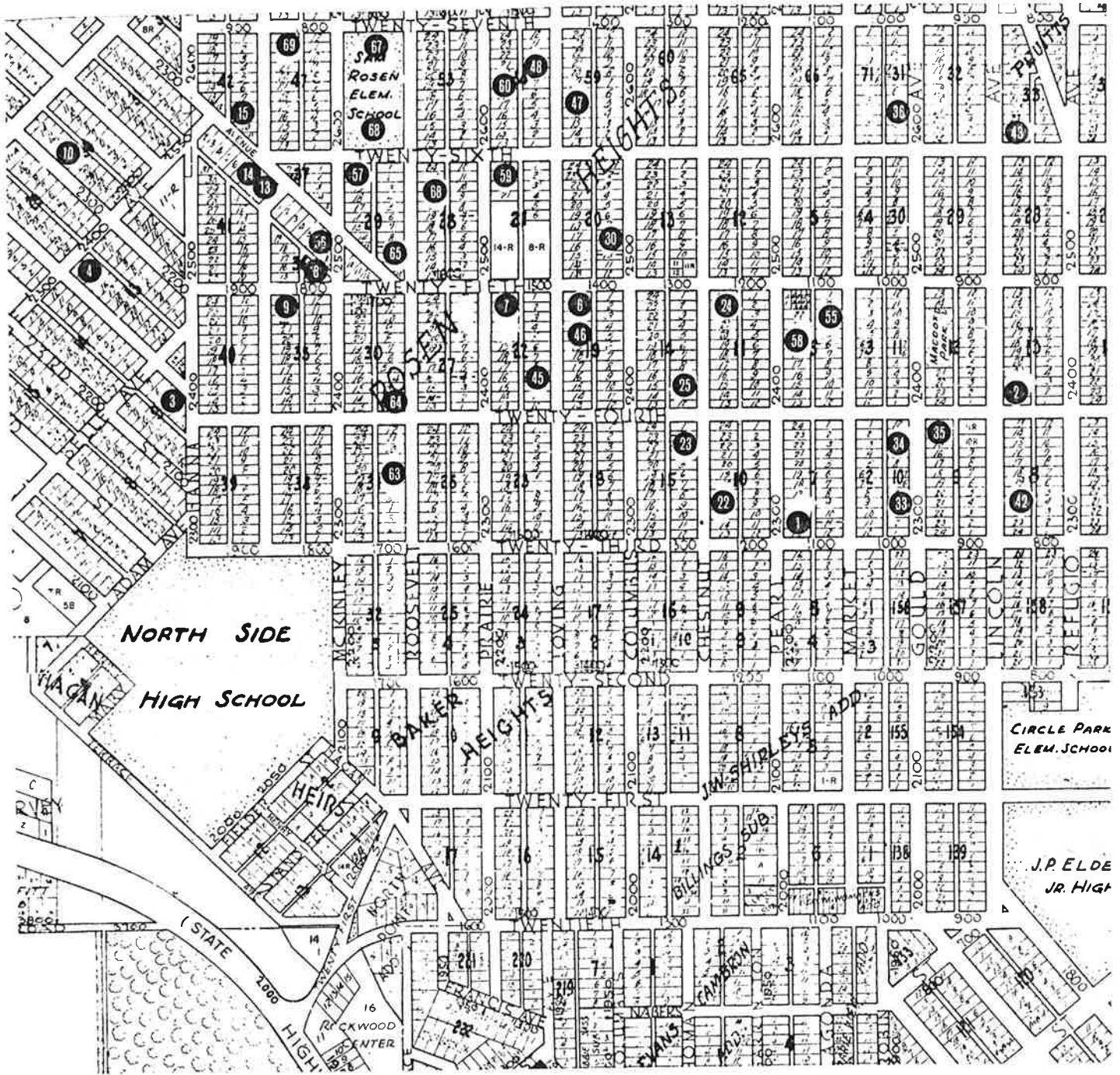
JOSEPH KIRBY  
SUR.

BUCK  
SANSOM  
PARK

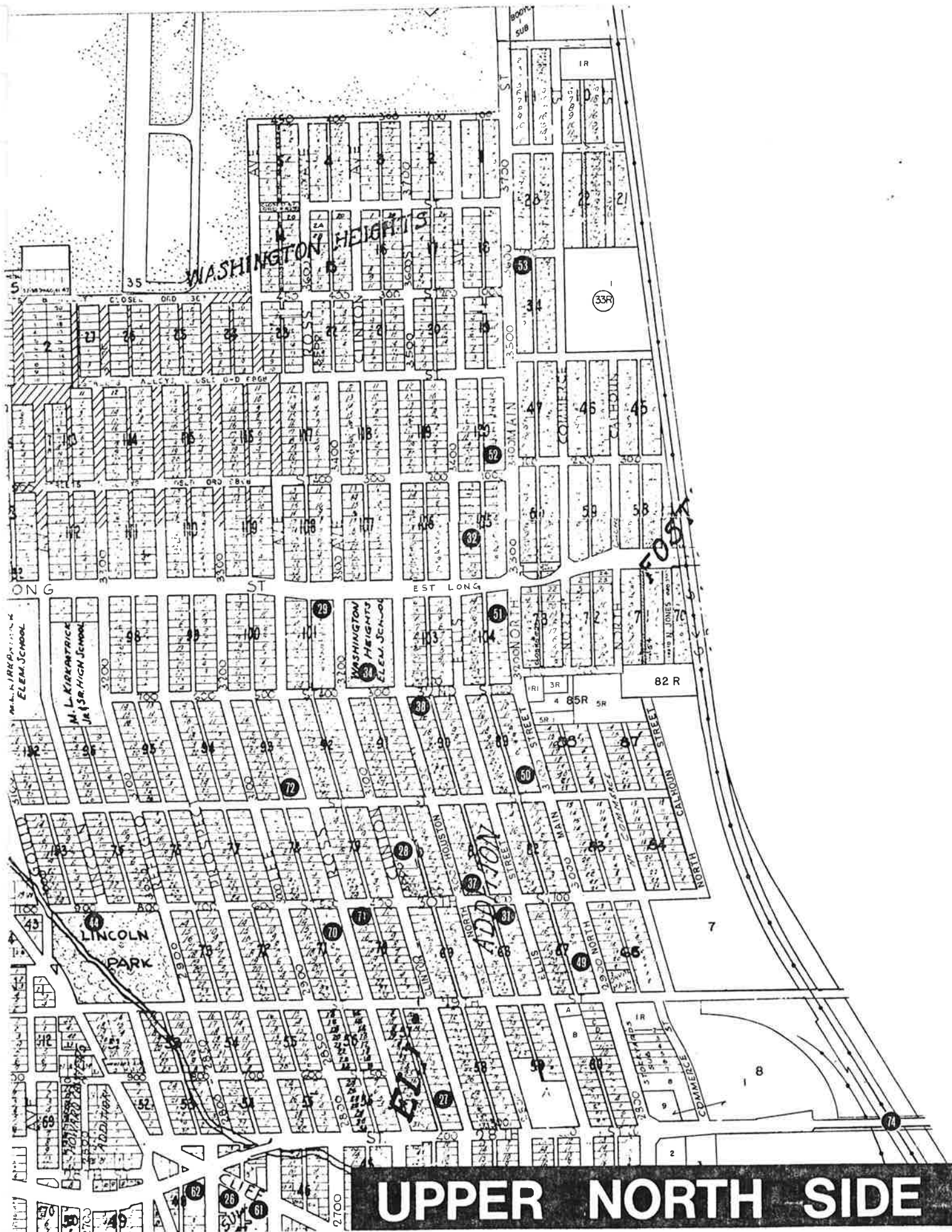
UPPER NORTH SIDE



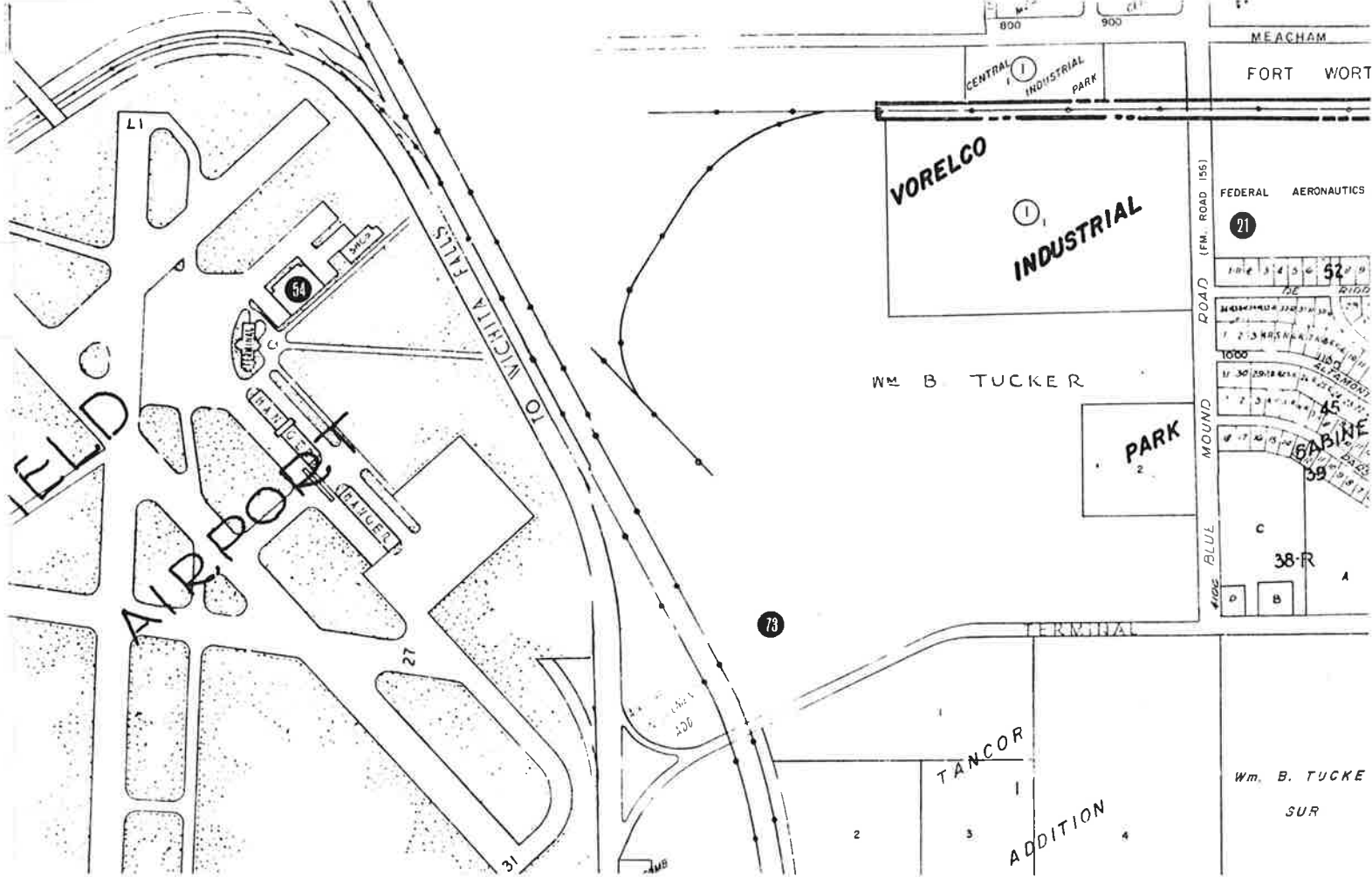




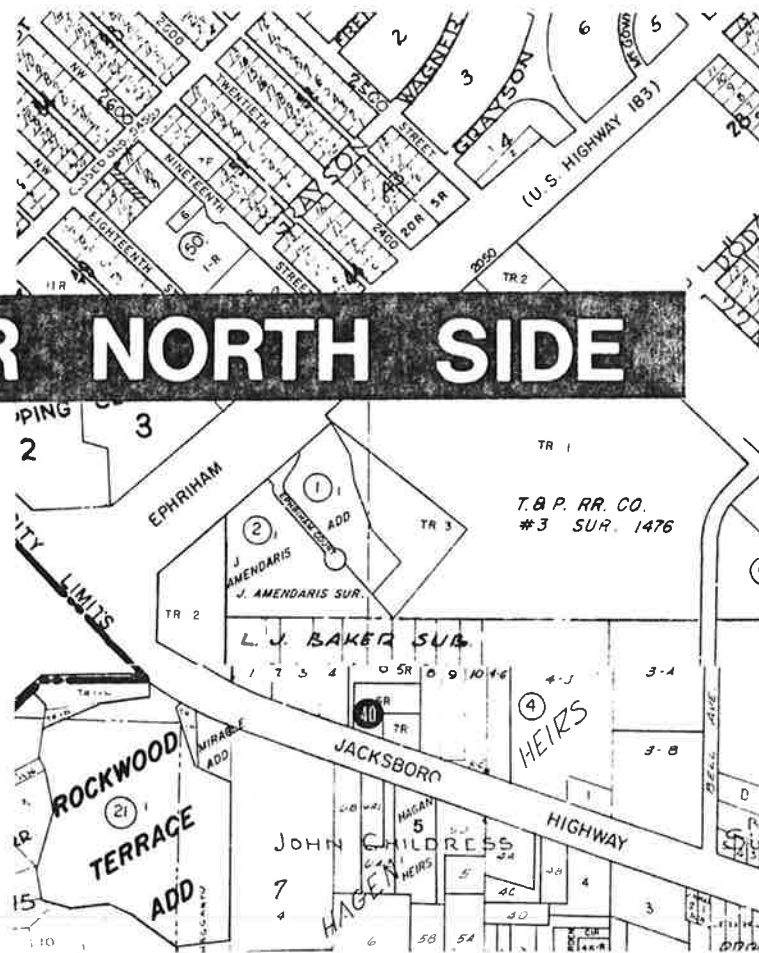
# UPPER NORTH SIDE



UPPER NORTH SIDE



# UPPER NORTH SIDE



HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY  
UPPER NORTH SIDE AREA (N)

#	Address or Location	Name or Type	Date	Map #
---	---------------------	--------------	------	-------

BUILDINGS

- |    |                       |       |      |    |
|----|-----------------------|-------|------|----|
| 1. | 1110 N.W. 23rd Street | House | 1905 | 19 |
|----|-----------------------|-------|------|----|

This one and a half story house clad in clapboard siding has a high central hipped block intersected by a projecting front gable and two gabled dormers. A half porch with turned columns is recessed beneath the flaring roof eaves. The house is an unusual variation on a recurring early house type. The house was originally owned by blacksmith Rudolph Eilenberger who used the house as a rental property. The first tenant was James Howard, a foreman for Armour and Company, who lived here from 1905 to 1909. Mr. Eilenberger's widow, Emma, sold the house in 1973.

- |    |                      |                         |      |    |
|----|----------------------|-------------------------|------|----|
| 2. | 812 N.W. 24th Street | Fred Calhoun<br>Grocery | 1937 | 19 |
|----|----------------------|-------------------------|------|----|

This small wood frame neighborhood grocery store was built in 1937 by Anna Rostovsky, the widow of Anton Rostovsky who purchased the lot in 1918. Arthur Morrison operated the first grocery store here until 1945, when Fred and Idelle Calhoun took over the business. Mr. Calhoun was a well-known local pianist in the 1930's who played with the Milton Brown jazz band. The Calhouns still operate the business today, one of the few neighborhood grocery stores in Fort Worth to survive from the 1930's. This small gable roof building has a front jerkinhead, and a central double entry with a shed roof supported by large triangular brackets. The jerkinhead addition to the west dates from 1939.

- |    |                       |                        |      |   |
|----|-----------------------|------------------------|------|---|
| 3. | 2117 N.W. 24th Street | Brown/Tadlock<br>House | 1909 | 9 |
|----|-----------------------|------------------------|------|---|

This impressive neo-classical house was built for Benjamin B. Brown who worked for Swift and Company. Brown sold the house in 1919 to James A. Tadlock, a successful livestock dealer and broker. Tadlock was a partner in the Livestock Commission Company, Tuttle and Tadlock, which had its offices in the Live Stock Exchange building. The Tadlock family owned the house until 1978. This large, two-story house clad in false bevel drop siding has a full temple front portico with four Corinthian columns. The house's hipped roof has wide eaves with a simple classical frieze. The off-center front entrance door is adjacent to a diamond-shaped window, a later addition. The iron railing above the cornice and the rear addition also resulted from later remodelings.

- |    |                       |               |      |   |
|----|-----------------------|---------------|------|---|
| 4. | 2220 N.W. 24th Street | Evanoff House | 1936 | 8 |
|----|-----------------------|---------------|------|---|

A particularly good example of a sandstone veneer house dating from the mid 1930's. The exterior sandstone (from Palo Pinto County)



exhibits a rich variety of shades and textures. The house also has a picturesque profile with its steeply pitched cross gable roof and tall front chimney. The cross gable forms a substantial entrance portico with two perpendicular round arch openings. The house was built by Metro Evanoff, a native of Czechoslovakia. Evanoff worked as a butcher. The current owner added a rear garage, patio and utility room.

5. 2712 N.W. 24th Street House c. 1920 5

A one-story shotgun plan house with a front gable and a shed canopy over the central entrance porch. The house is clad in lap siding. According to city records, this house was moved to this location in 1951. Given the materials and condition of the building, it probably dates from the 1920's.

6. 1419-23 N.W. 25th Street Commercial 1924 11

A small commercial building with two storefronts. The building is faced in semi-glazed ochre brick with cast stone trim. The storefronts have large display windows with vertical wood siding along the base (a later alteration). Adolph Engler, a clothing and dry goods owner, built this structure in 1924. The building originally housed three stores - a plumber, a barber and a grocery. The tenants have changed frequently over the years. The current owners plan to renovate the entire building into law offices.

7. 1513 N.W. 25th Street Commercial 1928 11

Charles F. Gilchrist purchased this lot in 1928, and built this commercial building the same year. Gilchrist was a real estate investor who worked for Wallace Duke and Company. The first tenant in the building was the Helpy-Selfy Store. Safeway occupied the store from 1936 to 1957. The building has a continuous glass store front interrupted by the off-center entrance door. The remainder of the facade is clad in yellow-brown brick with a Spanish red tile canopy supported by large decorative brackets set below the central stepped parapet.

8. 1802 N.W. 25th Street House 1906 12

Albert Reynolds hired carpenter T.D. Stubblefield to build this house in 1906. Reynolds worked for Swift and Company; he sold the house in 1908. The house has passed through a number of owners since 1908. The house has a vernacular I-house form, i.e., the front block is one room deep and two rooms wide. This form has its origins in the early nineteenth century, and was adapted by builders up to the early twentieth century. The large front entrance porch has turned posts and two entrances open into the house. Simple cut shingles fill the gable ends and narrow drop siding covers the remainder of the house.

9. 1823 N.W. 25th Street Parker House 1908 11

A one-story house clad in false bevel drop siding. The house has a hipped block with a forward projecting gable bay adjacent to a half porch with Tuscan columns. This house was built by Sarah and Robert Parker in 1908. Mr. Parker was a clerk for Knight Dry Goods. Mrs. Parker lived here as a widow until 1924.

10. 2312 N.W. 25th Street House 1906 8

This one story house clad in false bevel drop siding has an elongated L-plan with a full, shed roof porch in the perimeter of the L. Decorative shingles fill the gable ends. This house was built in 1906 by Mary E. and James P. Harding who purchased this site from the Rosen Heights Land Company. Mr. Harding worked as a brand inspector for the Texas Cattle Raisers Association at the Fort Worth Stockyards. The Hardings sold the house in 1918, and it passed through several owners since then.

11. 2912 N.W. 26th Street House 1905 3

S.A. Spears, a carpenter, purchased the lot and the materials for this house in 1905 from the Rosen Heights Land Company, Samuel Rosen, president. The city directory listed Spears living at this address in 1906. Spears sold the house in a couple of years, and it passed through several owners until the Dobkins family bought it in 1928; they owned it until 1954. This one-story house clad in false bevel drop siding has a hipped block with a projecting front gable. The hipped roof porch is supported by lathe turned posts.

12. 4300 Angle Road Sansom House 1918 547  
NR

This impressive stone house was built by Marion Sansom in 1918. Marion Sansom was a prominent cattleman and banker in Fort Worth. Sansom was born into a pioneer Texas family in 1853, and he grew up near Alvarado, Texas. Moving to Fort Worth in 1892, Sansom arrived during an important period in the growth of the local livestock industry. Sansom became head of the Cassidy-Southwestern Live Stock Commission Company and M. Sansom and Company, wholesale brokers and retailers of grain and feeds. He was also a president of the Fort Worth Live Stock Commission Company, board director of the State National Bank of Fort Worth, and director of the Texas Cattle Raisers Association. According to the book Fort Worth and the Texas Northwest, Sansom was "one of the best known men in the cattle business in the Southwest" since he probably had "done more for the promotion of the cattle industry in Texas...than any other man." In 1931, Sansom transferred the house to the wife of Marion Sansom, Jr. Mrs. Sansom owned the house until 1971. This one and a half story house has a hipped roof clad in heavy, glazed green tiles. The roof has a large central hipped dormer. The full recessed porch has massive stone columns. The porch runs along the front and north sides of the house. The house sits on the brow of a hill overlooking the valley below. As an exceptionally large Craftsman house built of

rustic materials, this house is unique in Fort Worth. This house is potentially eligible for the National Register because of its architectural merit and its historic importance.

13. 2201 Azle Avenue                      House                      1910                      12

This one-story house clad in channel rustic has a hipped roof with a front gable adjacent to the recessed lower porch. The city directory first lists painter William Johnson living here in 1911. The house was a rental property owned by J.W. Kuykendall, who sold the house in 1919.

14. 2203 Azle Avenue                      House                      1910                      12

The earliest occupant of this house was Orion Ledford in 1911. Mr. Ledford worked as a motorman for the Citizens Railway Company. The Morrow family acquired the house in 1930. James Morrow, the current owner, was a pastor of the Rosen Heights Church of Christ. This one story house clad in channel-rustic has a cross gable roof with a recessed front porch supported by Tuscan columns.

15. 2206 Azle Avenue                      Azle Theatre                      1941                      12

This Moderne style movie theater was built in 1941 by veteran Fort Worth theater operator, H.E. Fulgham, who owned Ideal Theater Company. The building was originally colored red, black and cream, and it had a seating capacity of 800. The theater was converted into a skating rink in 1971, and in 1977 it became a church. The theater is constructed of brick masonry faced with stucco which is highlighted by banding. Curving white stucco walls with glass block windows flank the theater entrance. The original "Azle" neon marquee is intact.

16. 2720 Azle Avenue                      House                      1905                      6

This one-story house clad in false bevel drop siding has a hipped roof with a central gabled dormer. The full shed roof porch has had its original columns replaced with square posts. The windows are now boarded up, but the original front doors are intact. The Rosen Heights Land Company, Samuel Rosen, President, built this house in 1905. George W. and Annie Bell purchased the house in 1906, and they lived here until 1920. Bell was a salesman with W.C. Stripling Department Store.

17. 3200 Block,                      Northside                      1943-44                      2  
Azle Avenue                      Reservoir and Tank

A reinforced concrete water tank, 162 feet in diameter and 26 feet high. The flat roof circular structure has a stepped cornice and an unusual series of geometric, Art Deco inspired reliefs composed of overlapping, concentric rectangles. The North Side Reservoir was built and designed by the Fort Worth Water Department in 1943-44. Freese and Nichols were the consulting engineers. The tank stores water brought to the Northside from Lake Worth.

18. 3219 Azle Avenue House c. 1905 1

This one-story house clad in false bevel drop siding has a steeply pitched hipped roof with a projecting front gable. The front half porch is supported by Tuscan columns. According to tax records, this house was built in 1905. The first recorded occupant was Thomas P. Moss, who bought the house in 1913. Moss worked as a grocer, and his family owned the house until 1953.

19. 3416 Azle Avenue Cloninger Service Station 1937 2A

This small service station was built in 1937 when the adjacent service station/house at 3424 Azle Avenue (N-20) became solely a residence. The city directory first lists 3416 Azle Avenue in 1938 as the Cloninger filling station operated by Leonard Cloninger who lived at 3424 Azle Road. The station was owned by E.G. and Joel Rosen until 1946 when Paul Little bought it. Mr. Little's widow currently owns the building. The gas station has solid stone walls and a steeply pitched side gable roof with a projecting gabled portico.

20. 3424 Azle Avenue D.E. Green 1927 2A  
Service Station

Dennis E. Green operated this gas station between 1927 and 1932. The building was owned by E.G. Rosen, who worked for the Rosen Heights Land Company, the early developers of this area of Fort Worth. The city directory does not show a residence at this address until 1933 when Leonard Cloninger both lived and operated a filling station at 3424 Azle Avenue. In 1937, the adjacent gas station at 3416 Azle Avenue (N-19) was built, and this building was used only as a residence. Paul Little took over the adjacent gas station in 1945, and he is listed living at 3424 Azle Avenue the same year; his widow still owns the building, which is currently vacant. This one-story stone structure has a steeply pitched cross gable roof with a projecting front gabled service bay supported by tapered stone columns. The stucco facing in the gable ends probably dates from a later remodeling.

21. 4400 Blue Mound U.S. Helium 1917-18 32C  
Road Production Plant/  
NR F.A.A. Southwest  
Regional Office

The United States government began construction of the Helium Production Plant in 1918. The plant was to supply helium for inflating blimps and dirigibles to be used during World War I. The Plant received natural gas from the Petrolia field near Wichita Falls, a field from which the Lone Star Gas Company had supplied the Dallas/Fort Worth area since 1910. The Petrolia field gas had a particularly high helium content. Built at the cost of \$3,500,000, the Fort Worth plant was the first in the world designed to research and extract helium from natural gas. Although the plant was not completed until 1921, the Fort Worth plant continued to receive



government support to research the helium extraction process until 1928. In addition to the three main buildings constructed for the helium plant, the project also included creating a lake (still present in the complex) to provide water for cooling the plant's generating equipment. The generating and helium separation facilities were originally in what is now Building 2, a 200 feet long rectangular, concrete structure. This two-story building has a third story central monitor. Larger than Building 2, Building 3 (290 feet long) housed the compression and bottling equipment. Building 1 was built as offices for plant officials; an addition to Building 1 in the 1940's doubled its size and connected it to Building 2 with a causeway.

When the federal government closed the helium plant in 1928, the Airways Division of the Department of Commerce converted the buildings to an assembly plant for radio transmitters. During 1947-48, the newly formed Civil Aeronautics Authority remodeled the helium plant structures into office space for the agency's Southwest Regional Office. The remodeling included adding the awnings and red tile roof parapets to Building 2. The conversion of the helium production plant to office space is significant as an early government financed adaptive use project. In 1957, Federal Aviation Agency (FAA), an independent agency, assumed the CAA's responsibilities. Today, the FAA Southwest office employs 400 people and serves a five state area. The original helium plant buildings are potentially eligible for the National Register because of their historic significance.

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|-----|----------------------|-------|------|----|
| 22. | 2304 Chestnut Avenue | House | 1920 | 19 |
|-----|----------------------|-------|------|----|

This one-story shotgun plan house is clad in false bevel drop siding. The house has a front gable and a shed roof front porch. It is a well preserved example of this vernacular house form dating from the 1920's. Charles Collins hired B.W. Owens Lumber Company to build this house in 1920 next door to his own house on Chestnut Avenue. Collins worked as an engineer; he sold the house in 1923.

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|-----|----------------------|------------------|------|----|
| 23. | 2317 Chestnut Avenue | Ross/Young House | 1913 | 19 |
|-----|----------------------|------------------|------|----|

The earliest residents of this house were Robert and Clarinder Ross who are listed at this address in the 1914 city directory. Mr. Ross and his brother owned Ross Brothers horse and mule dealers. Ross sold the house in 1918 to Thomas Young and his wife. Young worked as a weighmaster for the Fort Worth Stock Yards Company. The Youngs lived here until 1942. This one-story house clad in false bevel drop siding has a hipped roof with a central hipped roof dormer. The full recessed front porch has square columns with inset panels.

- |     |                      |  |      |    |
|-----|----------------------|--|------|----|
| 24. | 2422 Chestnut Avenue | Chestnut Avenue<br>Christian Church/<br>Iglesia Bautista<br>Buena Voluntad | 1918 | 19 |
|-----|----------------------|--|------|----|

This church was founded in Rosen Heights in 1910 to serve the increasing number of packing house workers moving into the area. The church's first structure was a frame building on the 2500 block of Roosevelt Avenue. In 1918, the congregation built this red brick structure on Chestnut Avenue with the Reverend J.C. Welch the church pastor at that time. The 1918 church was converted into an education building when the adjacent brick sanctuary was completed in 1963. The 1918 sanctuary has a front facade with a projecting central bay with a stepped parapet roof. The bay's central arched window is now boarded over. The building sits on a high base with corner entrance doors opening to the north and west. Arched transoms filled with stucco and decorative brick are set above the side and front facade windows.

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|-----|-------------------------|---|---------|----|
| 25. | 2405-07 Chestnut Avenue | Southwestern<br>Bell Telephone<br>Exchange Building | 1931-32 | 19 |
|-----|-------------------------|---|---------|----|

Built in 1931-32, the Southwestern Bell Telephone Exchange is a two-story, reinforced concrete building faced in ochre brick and yellow terra cotta. The windows and main entrance have elegant art deco ornamental surrounds. The ornament surrounding the main entrance combines vertical bands in a zigzag and beaded pattern which converge over the door in a floral rosette. Above the main door and five windows is a terra cotta relief of a beautifully detailed perspective view of an American city with period commercial buildings framing a dramatic sunset. A zigzag Art Deco ornamental panel forms a lintel above the other windows; stylized pilasters form a second panel below each window. The original terrazzo floor and marble wainscot is intact in the interior. A 1955 addition to the north closely matches the brick color and first floor terra cotta surrounds of the original structure; this addition appears to have been originally one-story with the second story added when the adjacent one-story addition was built in 1957. The 1957 addition regrettably lacks the sensitivity of the earlier addition. The one-story portion of the 1957 addition presents a blank wall in a contrasting brick color. The same mismatched brick was also used for the second floor addition where small ventilator louvers have replaced the richly ornamented second-floor windows of the original structure. Despite these additions, the Exchange's rich terra cotta ornament makes it an exceptional example of this building type. I.R. Timlin of St. Louis was the architect of the Exchange; Eckert-Burton Construction Company of Dallas were the contractors.

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|-----|------------------|--------------|------|----|
| 26. | 723 Cliff Street | Wilson House | 1906 | 25 |
|-----|------------------|--------------|------|----|

A one-story, frame house with a square plan and a steeply pitched hipped roof. Covered with false bevel drop siding, the house has a hipped roof front porch supported by turned posts, and two front

doors. The house has an unusually tall hipped dormer protruding from the center of the roof. Built in 1906, the house was first occupied by Reverend William Wilson and his family. Reverend Wilson was associated with Thompson Chapel, and he helped organize the Wesley Chapel A.M.E. where he served as steward. Although Reverend Wilson moved to Kansas City in 1919, family members have owned the house to the present.

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|-----|---------------------|-------------|------|----|
| 27. | 2813 Clinton Avenue | Gries House | 1909 | 25 |
|-----|---------------------|-------------|------|----|

A one-story L-plan house clad in false bevel drop siding. The main hipped block has a front projecting gabled bay. Adjacent to the bay is a hipped roof half porch. The first owner of this house built in 1909 was Edward C. Gries, a carpenter and foreman for Bryce Building Company. Gries and his wife sold the house in 1927.

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|-----|---------------------|---------------|------|----|
| 28. | 3010 Clinton Avenue | Fogelin House | 1901 | 23 |
|-----|---------------------|---------------|------|----|

A good example of a recurring folk house type, a one-story, L-plan house with intersecting gables. The house is clad in channel rustic, and it has a generous porch which wraps around from the front to the south elevation. Alex Fogelin built the original three room front section of this house in 1901. Fogelin subsequently built a rear addition in 1904. The Fogelin family occupied the house until 1971.

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|-----|---------------------|--------------|------|----|
| 29. | 3219 Clinton Avenue | Miteff House | 1931 | 22 |
|-----|---------------------|--------------|------|----|

This one-story wood frame house has a front gable and a colorful veneer of local sandstone and green glass. Three segmental arches form an unusual arcaded porch. This house was built by Bush H. Miteff, a butcher at Swift and Company, in 1931. His heirs still own the house.

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|-----|----------------------|----------------|------|----|
| 30. | 2507 Columbus Avenue | Pampbell House | 1906 | 12 |
|-----|----------------------|----------------|------|----|

This one-story house has a modified T-plan with a central, steeply pitched hipped roof and a parallel hipped wing in front. A hipped front entrance porch connects to the front hipped wing. This house is an unusual variation on a recurring house type. Mrs. Luella Pampbell owned this house in 1907; she rented it to carpenter Louis A. Blount. Mrs. Pampbell moved into the house in 1916, and she lived here until 1942.

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|-----|-------------------|---|------|-----|
| 31. | 2919 Ellis Street | Turner Memorial Baptist Church/<br>Rose Hill Mission-<br>ary Baptist Church<br>Education Building | 1931 | 358 |
|-----|-------------------|---|------|-----|

The Turner Memorial Baptist Church (originally known as the Clinton Avenue Baptist Church) constructed their first sanctuary at 3008

Clinton Avenue in 1906. The church moved to their current site on Ellis Street in 1911. This brick education building was constructed in 1931, W.R. Courtney, architect. The two-story building has a flat roof with a parapet cornice. The symmetrical facade has a central door flanked by three bays on each side. The adjacent church building is largely a result of an extensive remodel in 1953. Also in 1953, eight classrooms were added to the education building. The church was named for oilman Thomas Turner who relieved the church's debt situation in 1914. Turner Memorial Baptist Church sold the buildings in 1968.

32. 3308 Ellis Street House c. 1910 29

This one-story house clad in false bevel drop siding has a central hipped block with front and side intersecting gables. The front half porch is supported by one Tuscan column. The form of this house is an interesting variation on a recurring house type. This was probably built c. 1910 given its form and classical details. The house was moved to this location in 1957, and public records do not indicate its owners or location prior to 1957.

33. 2307 Gould Avenue Lambert/George House 1905 19

This one and one-half story wood frame house is clad in false bevel drop siding. The house also has a particularly unusual form with its steeply pitched, intersecting gambrel roofs. A full shed roof porch supported by Tuscan columns shelters the off center main entrance. According to mechanic's lien records, James Lambert built this house in 1905. W.L. George purchased the house in 1910 for \$2,000. The house remained in the George family until 1951.

34. 2319 Gould Avenue Sloan House 1910 19

This one and one half story house clad in false bevel drop siding has a steeply pitched cross gable roof. The full shed roof front porch supported by Tuscan columns extends around to the south elevation. The earliest resident of the house was William T. Sloan in 1910. Mr. Sloan was the president of the Sloan Lumber Company. Sloan sold the house in 1920.

35. 2324 Gould Avenue Graves/Winters House 1906 19

This one-story house clad in false bevel drop siding has two steeply pitched cross gables. The shed roof porch supported by Tuscan columns extends across the front and down the north elevation. The gable ends are clad in fine decorative shingles. The first resident of this house was Emmett Graves in 1907. Graves was a motorman for the Citizen's Railway and Light Company. Restaurant owner Frank Winters bought the house in 1909. The Winters family owned the house until 1951.

36. 2607 Gould Hill/Klett House 1906 18  
Avenue

This one-story house clad in false bevel drop siding has an L-plan formed by two intersecting gabled wings. The gable ends are clad with decorative singles. The half porch has tapered box posts set on brick bases. The earliest resident of this house was Luther Hill in 1907. Hill worked as an electrician for Swift and Company. Fritz and Emilie Klett bought the house in 1918, and the Klett family owned the house until 1959.

37. 3002 N. Houston House 1911 358  
Avenue

This one-story house clad in wide horizontal flush siding has an I-house plan, i.e., one room deep and two rooms wide. The shed roof front porch has fine lathe turned posts. This house represents an intact example of a builder's adaptation of an early folk house form. The first resident of the house was Charles M. West, a grocer and meat market owner, who lived here in 1912. The house passed through a number of owners after West sold it in 1914.

38. 3124 N. Houston Church of Christ/ 1945 22  
Avenue Mt. Nebo Baptist  
Church

The trustees of the Washington Heights Church of Christ purchased this site in 1944 and completed construction on this church in 1945. The Church of Christ sold the building in 1962. This front gabled building clad in polychrome sandstone has a simple side entrance and double-hung windows. A good example of stone veneer applied to an ecclesiastical building.

39. 3215 N. Houston Washington 1933 22  
Avenue Heights  
Elementary  
School Auditorium

A rectangular, reinforced concrete school auditorium. The building has attractive classical, cast-stone door surrounds and a simple classical cornice. Protruding buttresses frame the main entrance into the auditorium, which in turn are flanked by patterned brick rectangular panels. The doors and windows have been altered to accommodate a new air conditioning system. Built in 1933, the auditorium was originally an addition to an earlier building which is no longer standing. During the 1960's, all of the school's classrooms and offices were moved underground. The architect of the auditorium was Herbert Hammond Crane and the contractor was Groesbeck Lumber Company of Groesbeck, Texas.

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|-----|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|-----|
| 40. | 2222 Jacksboro Highway | "Four Deuces Club" | 1946; 1948; 1951; 1960; 1970 | 534 |
|-----|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|-----|

William C. Kirkwood, an oil well driller and contractor, originally constructed this building as his residence in 1946. Kirkwood had converted the house into a dinner club, "The Four Deuces," by 1950. Five apartments were constructed to the rear of the restaurant in 1960, and an additional seven apartments were built in 1970. The original residence was in the Pueblo style with a flat roof, rough cast stucco walls and a central cylindrical tower with vigas projecting from the cornice. The large south facing dining room (added in 1950-51) has steel frame windows. Although compromised by additions, the original Pueblo style residence is an interesting example of this style from the mid 1940's.

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|-----|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|----|
| 41. | 30th Street and Lincoln Avenue | Quality Grove Park/Lincoln Park | 1934-35 | 17 |
|-----|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|----|

Quality Grove Park was developed in 1934 to serve the local black community. The park was landscaped by the Kansas City landscape planning firm Hare and Hare, who designed improvements for all Fort Worth parks during the 1930's. Hare and Hare laid out for the 7 acre park all the plantings and trees, lighting, picnic areas, playground, hiking trails, softball field and service structures. The park originally had a swimming pool which has been removed. The 1934 improvements included a rustic, random course limestone restroom facility. This square plan building with a wood shingle hip roof complements the park's natural surroundings. The building is currently not in use and is in poor condition. The contractor for this building was Quisle and Andrews.

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|-----|---------------------|-------|------|----|
| 42. | 2306 Lincoln Avenue | House | 1906 | 19 |
|-----|---------------------|-------|------|----|

A one-story house clad in narrow clapboard with a central hipped block intersected by front and side gables. The hipped roof half porch has short Tuscan columns set on a tall concrete base. This house is a particularly well-preserved example of an early builder design in this area. The house was first owned by Jonathan P. Harrison, a bookkeeper with the Fort Worth and Denver City Railroad, in 1906. Harrison sold the house in 1910, and it has passed through a number of owners since then.

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|-----|---------------------|-------|---------|----|
| 43. | 2600 Lincoln Avenue | House | c. 1910 | 18 |
|-----|---------------------|-------|---------|----|

This one story house clad in channel rustic has a hipped central block intersected by a front and side gable. A projecting shed roof forms a front half porch supported by square columns with simple capital mouldings. Tax records indicate that the water connection to the house occurred in 1920. Given the building's form and simple classical details, it probably dates from about 1910. According to tax records, this house was moved to this location in 1955. Public

records do not indicate who the owners or occupants of the house were prior to 1955.

44. 3125 Lorraine                      House                      c. 1910                      2  
Street

This large Craftsman style house was probably built by Samuel Rosen, president and manager of Rosen Heights Land Company, who developed this area during the early twentieth century. Rosen sold the house in 1911 to real estate developer William H. Murphy, who sold the house in 1917. The house has passed through a number of owners since 1917. This unique one-story house has an elongated rectangular plan and a side gable roof. The full recessed porch runs along the long east elevation and the north elevation. The porch has an especially rustic, rough fieldstone wall and columns running along its perimeter.

45. 2407 Loving                      Jennings House                      1937                      11  
Avenue

This particularly fine stone veneer house has a transverse gable intersected by two front gables. The largest front gable shelters the substantial front entrance porch which one enters through a broad segmental arch. The exterior veneer of light and dark sandstone and petrified wood creates a rich and varied texture. Brown and Velma Jennings built this house in 1937 for about \$2,000. They owned the Jennings Cleaners on nearby N.W. 25th Street. The Jennings owned the house until 1937.

46. 2420 Loving                      House                      c. 1906                      11  
Avenue

This house clad in false bevel drop siding has an interesting T-plan with a side gable intersected by a central gable flanked by two half porches each with Tuscan columns. The left porch has two entrance doors, while the right porch has one. This is an unusual builder-designed house in excellent condition; there is one small addition to the rear. The house was probably built by Samuel Rosen's development company, The Rosen Heights Land Company, which built many of the early houses in this area. Rosen sold the property to James Eagleston in 1907, who sold the house to D.F. Owen, a carpenter, in 1927. The house has passed through several owners since 1927.

47. 2608 Loving                      House                      c. 1910                      12  
Avenue

This house was built around 1910 and originally was a rental property. The first owner indicated in public records to have resided at this address was Rudolph Koci in 1920. Koci worked at the Texas Rolling Mill Company. He sold the house in 1924 to John and Fannie Hlas who owned it until 1979. This handsome one-story house is clad in false bevel drop siding along with decorative shingles in

the gable ends. The house has an L-plan formed by two gables and a shed roof half porch with Tuscan columns. A well-preserved example of this early house type.

48. 2617 Loving Avenue House 1908 12

A one-story house clad in false bevel drop siding with a central hipped block intersected by side and front gables. The unusual L-shaped porch has five lathe turned posts. Joseph Brandt hired carpenter G.W. Owen to build this house in 1908. Brandt worked for Swift and Company. Brandt sold the house in 1911, and it has passed through a number of different owners since that date.

49. 2911 N. Main Street Buena Vista Court 1937-38 358

An early motel court consisting of eight one-story cabins set in a U surrounding the central, two-story office and manager's house. The wood frame, stucco covered cabins each have a carport. Stucco parapet walls step down to the street from the side cabins. The Pueblo Revival style of the Buena Vista Court buildings was particularly popular in the Southwestern United States during the mid-1930's. This small motel court is a unique example of the Pueblo Revival applied to this building type in Fort Worth. Early motor hotels like Buena Vista Court (and the nearby Davis Court, N-50) first appeared along major transportation routes during the 1920's and 30's with the tremendous growth of auto travel during these years. Originally a gas station owned by Joseph and Stella Wilsford operated at this location. The motel was built on the gas station site by the Wilsfords in 1937. The cabins were built in two phases between April and October, 1937. The Wilsfords operated the motel until 1946. The motel has passed through several owners since 1946, and the units are currently rented as apartments.

50. 3107 N. Main Street Davis Court 1938 358

Fred Davis purchased this lot in 1938 and he built this small "tourist court" the same year. The motel was first known as Davis Tourist Camp; the name changed to Davis Court in 1945 when Davis sold the building. The motel has passed through a number of owners since 1945. The motel units are now used as apartments. The motel units are built on an L-plan with five units on one wing, four units on the other. The stucco on wood frame, detached units are joined together by a parapet frieze creating a series of stepped gables. The cubistic severity of the motel units combines the romance of the Mission Revival with the rationalism of early modern architecture. The adjacent two-story office structure was damaged by fire in 1985, otherwise this early motor court has survived intact.



51. 3217 N. Main Street Rockyfeller Diner 1941 29

The "Rockyfeller" diner chain was founded by Harkrider and Company in the early 1940's. Harkrider and Company was founded by Coke W. Harkrider who operated a successful oil and real estate development business in Fort Worth. One of only two remaining "Rockyfeller" diners left in Fort Worth, this building was originally located at 2327 N. Main Street. This narrow, rectangular plan building is constructed of prefabricated metal panels with fixed pane windows. The pressed metal gable roof simulates Spanish tiles. In poor condition, this building is now used by the adjacent liquor store for storage. During the 1940's, several companies tried to popularize prefabricated buildings. The construction of both metal commercial and residential buildings resulted from this effort to modernize the building process. By the mid 1950's, the cost of metal prefabrication proved not to be competitive with more traditional construction methods. The "Rockyfeller" prefabricated diner is a rare surviving reminder of this short, but fascinating era of architectural experimentation.

52. 3401 N. Main Street Johnnie Gulf Station 1930 28

A rectangular red brick gas station with an attached canopy service bay. The station's classically inspired design includes vigorously expressed corner buttresses with inset tiles, and a full cornice moulding with frieze and inset panels. The station was designed and built by John L. Barber in 1930 for John Johnnie. Built as a Gulf lease filling station, the building and four 550 gallon gas tanks cost about \$3,000. In 1933, a garage was added to the original station. Mr. Johnnie's sister currently owns the building which still operates as a gas station. The station has received only minor alterations and is in good condition.

53. 3620 N. Main Street Ranch Motel 1936;1940 28

Construction started on the Ranch Motel in 1936, but was not completed until 1941. In plan the Ranch Motel is typical of mid-1930's motor inns with its parallel rows of cabins (four per row) flanking a central office structure (compare N-49 and N-50). The Ranch Motel is unusual in its use of sandstone veneer as exterior cladding on all its buildings. Although a popular exterior material for houses during the mid 1930's, sandstone veneer clad motels is much less common. The original owners of the Ranch Motel were J.H. and Lillie E. Pruitt. The Pruitts sold the motel in 1944, and the building has passed through several owners since then. Harold Neal was the contractor in 1936, and D.G. Murchison finished the work in 1941.

54. 4200 N. Main American Airlines 1933 28  
NR Building/Meacham  
Field

American Airlines (then known as American Airways) moved its Southern Division to Fort Worth in 1932 after extensive negotiations between civic leader Amon G. Carter and American Airways President F.G. Coburn. In the early 1930's, American had the largest commercial airline system in the United States covering 9,470 miles and carrying 51,647 passengers in 1931. The presence of American Airways at Meacham Field made the airport one of the major air depots in the United States, or as the 1937 Federal Writer's Project said, the airport became "a crossroads of air transportation." The airport was named for H.C. Meacham, the Fort Worth mayor when the airport was founded in 1925. When the American hangar and office opened in 1933, over 6,000 people attended the celebration. American moved almost 400 employees from Dallas to work in the new facility. The two-story American building measures 235 feet by 120 feet and was constructed of brick, reinforced concrete and steel frame. The building cost over \$150,000. In addition to the office space, the hangar housed seven or eight of the largest commercial airlines then available. The building's south and north elevations are composed around paired corner buttresses. The buttresses are fluted with the American Airways eagle (as a capital) set in a bas relief panel. The south elevation has an extensive expanse of industrial sash glass below a broad brick cornice frieze. A two-story office section projects from the main, north facade: this symmetrical composition has paired corner buttresses that are smaller and less massive than those found on the main building. The buttresses flank an impressive central entrance with paired buttresses which frame an aluminum spandrel with the American Airways eagle below "American Airways" inscribed in cast stone. This accomplished example of moderne classicism was designed by A. Epstein with Thomas S. Byrne, contractor. In 1937, Wiley G. Clarkson designed a handsome moderne style airport administration building which complemented the adjacent American Airways building. Clarkson's building was torn down in the 1960's, and replaced by a new terminal. This building is potentially eligible for the National Register because of its historic and architectural significance.

55. 2419 Market House c. 1912 19  
Avenue

A large, two-story house faced with dark brown brick. The house has an L-plan composed of two intersecting gables. The side gable forms a porte cochere, and a gable entrance portico projects from the front gable. The gable ends are stuccoed with half timbering attached to triangular eave brackets. This fine Craftsman bungalow is an impressive example of this style in Fort Worth. The house is constructed of excellent materials and has particularly well-executed details. According to title records, W.H. Gullers hired Payne and Company to build this house in 1912.

56. 2505 McKinley Avenue Koldin House 1905 12

A one-story house covered with false bevel drop siding. The house has a hipped central block with a front, projecting gable wing adjacent to a half porch. Built in 1905 by Anton Koldin, a Czechoslovakian immigrant, the house is a good example of an early, recurring house type in Fort Worth's Northside. Koldin worked for the Armour Meat Packing Plant. Mr. Koldin's wife Barbara still owns and resides in the house.

57. 2520 McKinley Avenue Mashburn House/  
Home for Itinerant  
Ministers for the  
Methodist Episcopal  
Church South 1906 12

This one-story house clad in false bevel drop siding has an unusual T-plan for such a small house. The main side gable is intersected by a projecting front gable with a shed roof porch set to the right. The house has a finely detailed frieze band which runs above the windows, flush tongue and groove siding in the gable ends, and particularly wide roof eaves. The house is in excellent condition. The earliest resident of this house was James E. Mashburn, a worker with the Packing House, in 1907. Mashburn sold the house in 1917 to the Methodist Episcopal Church South who used the building as a residence for superannuated itinerant ministers. The church sold the house in 1949.

58. 2414 Pearl Avenue House 1903 19

Sam Simon executed a construction contract with Burton Lingo to build this house in 1903. Simon sold the house in 1905, and it has passed through many different owners since that date. This one-story house clad in lap siding is composed of a hipped central block with front and side gables. The hipped half porch is supported by square columns. An intact example of an early house type in this area.

59. 2522 Prairie Avenue Holt House 1910 12

This one-story house clad in false bevel drop siding has a central hipped block with a forward projecting front gable. Adjacent to the gable is a hipped roof half porch with Tuscan columns. The house is a particularly well-preserved example of this early house type. Jesse Holt, a carpenter, built this house for himself in 1910. Holt sold the house in 1919, and it has passed through several owners since then.

60. 2608 Prairie Avenue Stallons House 1910 12

A particularly well preserved example of a builder's adaptation of a traditional folk house type. The house has a front gable parallel to

the street with an intersecting rear gable. The hipped roof, full front porch is supported by tapering square columns. The house is a traditional double pen plan with two front entrance doors. The house was built by Gary Stallons in 1910. Mr. Stallons worked for the Fort Worth Stock Yards Company Laboratory, and later he worked as a nightwatchman. The house was originally built at 2718 Chestnut Street, then moved to its present location in 1942. The house remained in the Stallons family until 1985.

61. 2625 Prospect Avenue High/Henry House 1904 25

Fred High contracted with the William Cameron Company to build this house in 1904. Mr. High was the assistant manager of A.J. Anderson Company, retailers of hardware and sporting goods. High sold the house in 1909 to Frank Henry who worked for Swift and Company. Henry lived here until 1946. This house is a good example of a builder's version of a traditional folk house type. Clad in false bevel drop siding, the house has a side gable roof and a hipped roof porch with square columns. The house has unusual ceiling to floor double-hung windows opening onto the front porch. A number of additions to the rear and the north elevations are of more recent vintage.

62. 2711 Refugio Avenue House c. 1910 18

This one-story house clad in narrow clapboard has a side gable roof and a front hipped roof porch. The house is a good example of a builder's adaptation of a traditional folk house type, and it is an early house in this area. The house was probably built c. 1910 by A.J. Zihlman who worked in real estate. Zihlman sold the house in 1911, and it has passed through many owners since then.

63. 2317 Roosevelt Avenue House 1910 11

Lucinda Smith, a widow, contracted with the Bowdin Tims Lumber Company to build this house in 1910. Mrs. Smith sold the house in 1911. This one-story house clad in channel rustic has a central hipped block with a front and side gabled bay. A hipped roof porch with Tuscan columns wraps around from the front to the south elevation. The house is an interesting variation on a recurring house type popular during this period.

64. 2401 Roosevelt Avenue Muir House 1913 11

A one-story house clad in narrow clapboard with a low pitched hipped roof with a recessed front porch adjacent to a front gabled bay. George and Ida Muir are the earliest occupants of this house recorded in the 1914 city directory. Mr. Muir worked as a hay baler. The Muir family owned the house until 1944.

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|-----|-----------------------------|--------------|------|----|
| 65. | 2507 Roosevelt Avenue<br>NR | Koldin House | 1913 | 12 |
|-----|-----------------------------|--------------|------|----|

According to assessor tax records, this unusual house was built in 1915. The house was built by Anton Koldin, an immigrant from Czechoslovakia, who lived at 2505 McKinley Avenue (N-56). Koldin's daughter has owned the house since 1940. Mr. Koldin worked as a foreman with Armour and Company. The design of this building may be influenced by architectural styles Mr. Koldin was familiar with in Czechoslovakia. The house has a particularly unique concrete work, including a two-story gallery with square concrete columns and decorative brackets. This two-story house has a hipped roof with wide eaves, and front and side hipped roof dormers. The house has a high concrete base flush with the pale orange brick walls. With further research, this building may be eligible for the National Register.

- |     |                       |                              |                   |    |
|-----|-----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|----|
| 66. | 2524 Roosevelt Avenue | Rosen Heights Baptist Church | 1941;1950<br>1955 | 12 |
|-----|-----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|----|

Rosen Heights Baptist church is one of the oldest and largest congregations in Fort Worth. The church trustees constructed the congregation's first building on this site in 1906. In 1926, the church added a four-story education building which burned in 1938. Although rebuilt, the old education building was eventually replaced in 1950. The church hired architect Preston Geren to design a new sanctuary in 1941. The red brick sanctuary has a prominent front entrance bay with heavy buttresses flanking a triple portal below a round arch stained glass window framed in a floral medallion pattern. Stained glass windows also open along the side elevations. The 1950 education building is also red brick with a Tudor style cast stone facing at the main building entrance. Designed by Frank Tolbert, this building is a memorial to the 400 congregation members who served in World War II. They dedicated an additional education building in 1955 in honor of Reverend Jesse Garrett who had been the church's pastor since 1925. The Garrett Building is a three-story red brick structure with a central entrance bay set off in cast stone. Also designed by Preston Geren, this building has a Tudor inspired round arch door surround like the 1950 education building.

- |     |                       |                                     |      |    |
|-----|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|------|----|
| 67. | 2613 Roosevelt Avenue | Sam Rosen School/<br>North Addition | 1926 | 12 |
|-----|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|------|----|

In 1922, the Rosen Heights School District was annexed into the Fort Worth Independent School District. The Fort Worth superintendent appropriated \$124,000 for a major addition to the Sam Rosen School in 1926 since the student body had more than doubled from the 1914 total of 360. The school district hired Wiley G. Clarkson, who designed many of Fort Worth's finest schools during this period, to design the addition. The contractor was K.H. Muse. Clarkson's design is a totally separate building from the adjacent 1909 Sam Rosen School (N-69); the only connection between the two buildings is a covered walkway. A two-story, horizontal design, Clarkson's Spanish Baroque

school contrasts with the 1909 vertical block designed by M.L. Waller. The Clarkson building has a prominent central entrance bay with a particularly elaborate two-story Baroque surround at the main entrance portico. Paired double-hung windows flank the entrance. Paired double-hung windows in two sets of three flank the central entrance bay. The school is clad in brown and ochre colored brick, and it has a Spanish red tile hipped roof. The school has a T-plan with a central rear wing.

68. 2613 Roosevelt Avenue NR Sam Rosen School 1909 12

Built in 1909, the Sam Rosen School is one of the earliest extant school buildings in Fort Worth. The school also is one of four local school designs by architect M.L. Waller. The contractor was the Texas Building Company. The school was named for Sam Rosen, a retail clothing merchant, who developed the surrounding Rosen Heights area after the Stockyards opened in 1902. The local school district bought this site from Rosen for \$1,000 in 1909. This handsome three-story school building has a rusticated, concrete base, red brick walls, and a flat roof. The school has a square plan with identical north/south elevations; the east and west elevations are likewise identical. The symmetrical north/south elevation has a prominent central bay with a projecting front portico supported by square brick columns. The tripartite windows above the portico are framed in handsome blue glazed brick. Four bays with large windows flank each side of the central portico; the windows are also framed in blue glazed brick. Each bay is divided by an unusual long bracket aligned to geometric brackets (both in blue glazed brick) set below the broad, overhanging cornice. Heavy corner buttresses, with large ornamental cartouches at the cornice, frame the entire front facade. The school's blocky form, window details and cornice cartouches are undoubtedly inspired by the buildings of Louis Sullivan, the famous Chicago architect. The largely windowless side elevations also have heavy corner buttresses with cartouches. The symmetrical side elevations have simple center pilasters flanked by panels of blue glazed brick. The Sam Rosen School is probably eligible for the National Register because of its historic importance and architectural merit.

69. 2620 Rosen Avenue House 1905 12

J.E. Eggleston and brother Thomas, owners of a real estate development and brokerage firm, built this house in 1905 as a rental property. They sold the house in 1910, and it has passed through a number of owners since then. This simple, one-story house clad in false bevel drop siding has an L-plan formed by two intersecting gables. The shed roof half porch has two finely turned columns.

70. 2917 Ross Avenue House c. 1910 23

The earliest occupant of this house was S. Frank Calhoun, a carpenter, who lived here as of 1911 according to the city directory.

Calhoun sold the house during the next year, and it has passed through many owners since 1912. This one-story, L-plan house is clad in false bevel drop siding. The house has a hipped main block with a projecting gabled front bay which has decorative shingles in the gable end. An early house in this area that is intact and in excellent condition.

71. 2924 Ross Avenue                      Shiloh Baptist                      c. 1922                      23  
   Church Parsonage

According to City of Fort Worth and Tarrant County tax records, this house was built between 1922 and 1925. The first owner was Henry J. Stephens who worked for the Del Monte Grocery. Stephens sold the house in 1937 to Shiloh Baptist Church who used it as their parsonage home. The church sold the house in 1976. This two-story house has an unusual rusticated, concrete block base and first story with a wood frame, hipped roof second story above. The full, hipped roof porch has four elegant ionic columns with spiral pattern fluting.

72. 3101 Ross Avenue                      House                                      c. 1910                      22

A one-story house clad in channel rustic siding. The original front section of the house has a side gable and a full hipped roof porch. The house has a classic I-house plan that is one room deep and two rooms long. The large rear addition is later construction. The house was apparently built as a rental property since none of the owners lived in the house. The earliest tenant listed in the city directory was William A. Krause, a tailor, who lived here in 1914.

73. 301 Terminal                              Pierce Oil/Sinclair 1918;1931                      24  
    Road                                      Oil Refinery  
    NR

The Pierce Oil Refinery was one of the first Fort Worth oil refineries built during the oil boom after World War I. A number of structures remain from the refinery's early years. The old superintendent's office is a brick building with a low pitched cross gable roof with wide eaves and tripartite casement windows. The building's bungalow form suggests a residential, rather than a commercial structure. Two other gabled structures housed offices and storage facilities. A small brick building (now vacant) near Terminal Street housed employee's showers and dressing rooms. A two-story brick and reinforced concrete building with industrial glass windows was part of the original processing plant. In 1930, Pierce Oil Corporation was purchased by Sinclair Oil Company. Founded in 1904, Sinclair bought out many small oil companies that were faltering during the depression. During 1930-36 period, Sinclair increased in refinery capacity 51% and overall the company doubled in size. With the purchase of Pierce Oil, Sinclair concentrated its Southwestern operations in Fort Worth. The Sinclair Refinery employed 500 people, in addition to the 400 employed at the Marketing headquarters at 514 Main Street. During the 1930's, Fort Worth became the largest inland refinery center in Texas. After World War II, most of Fort Worth's refineries moved their facilities to the Gulf region. Sinclair sold

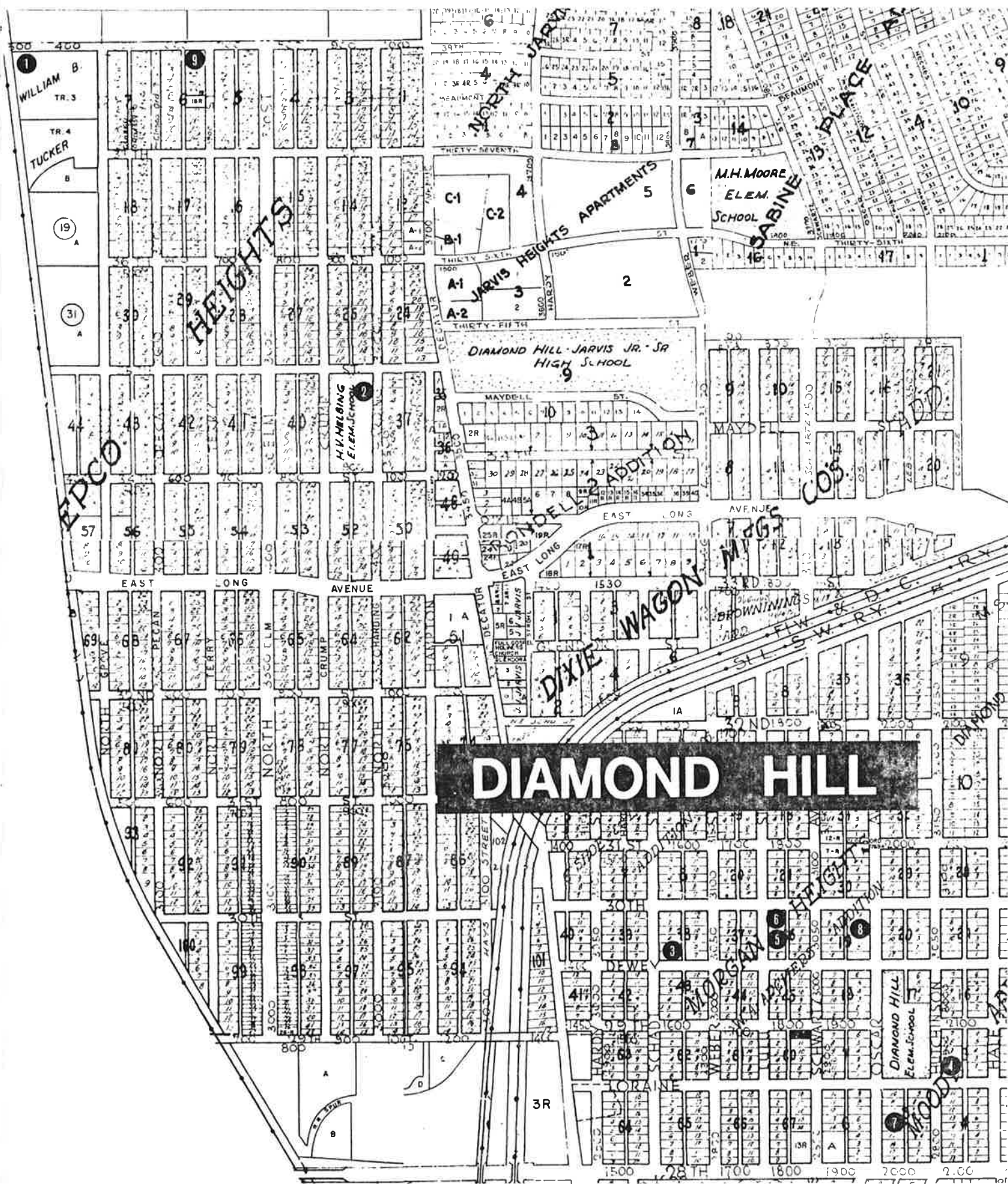
this refinery in 1976 to the Foremost Petroleum Company which uses the facility only for petroleum storage and distribution. The early refinery buildings may be eligible for the National Register with further research on Pierce Oil and the early history of the Fort Worth oil industry.

OBJECTS AND PLACES

- |     |   |                           |      |         |
|-----|---|---------------------------|------|---------|
| 74. | N.E. 28th Street<br>Overpass (between<br>Main Street and<br>Decatur Avenue) | The N.E. 28th<br>Overpass | 1935 | 359,360 |
|-----|---|---------------------------|------|---------|

This overpass just north of the Fort Worth Stockyards was constructed in 1935 by the State Highway Department. Built of steel and reinforced concrete, the 969 feet viaduct spans the Texas and Pacific Railroad tracks below. The bridge has concrete buttresses with a steel railing. The bridge was built as part of the State Highway No. 15 extension from State Highway No. 121 to Euless, and it cost \$178,000 in 1935. This project also included constructing the N.W. 28th Street bridge near Mt. Olivet Cemetery. The bridge was designed by G.G. Wickline with the State Highway Engineers. Earl Yates and Son was the contractor.





HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY  
DIAMOND HILL AREA (D)

#	Address or Location	Name or Type	Date	Map
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BUILDINGS

- |    |                             |                    |      |     |
|----|-----------------------------|--------------------|------|-----|
| 1. | 420 N.E. 38th Street<br>NR* | Globe Laboratories | 1919 | 454 |
|----|-----------------------------|--------------------|------|-----|

Incorporated in 1919 as Purity Serum, the company changed its name to Globe Laboratories the next year under its president, Clarence N. Ousley. Given Fort Worth's importance as a meat packing center and the proximity of the stockyards, the development of animal vaccines became a significant adjacent industry. Globe Laboratories, an early industry in North Fort Worth, provided the poultry and livestock industry with a variety of vaccines, disinfectants and insecticides. Products produced at this plant on N.E. 38th Street served the local livestock industry in addition to being sold in over 2000 drug stores in the U.S. The laboratory here originated an important hog cholera serum and a cattle black leg preventative. Globe's ten acre complex is still largely intact, although it was sold in 1970. The buildings in the complex are brick masonry with stepped parapets and segmentally arched windows. The complex is arranged in a U-form opening onto N.E. 38th Street. The buildings are currently woodshops for the Tandy Corporation. The complex may be eligible for the National Register with more documentation on its importance in the history of Fort Worth's livestock industry. The complex may be eligible for the National Register with more documentation on its importance in the history of Fort Worth's livestock industry.

- |    |                      |                                |         |    |
|----|----------------------|--------------------------------|---------|----|
| 2. | 3524 N. Crump Street | H.V. Helbing Elementary School | 1947-48 | 30 |
|----|----------------------|--------------------------------|---------|----|

This large elementary school was built as a part of a major Fort Worth school building program initiated by School Superintendent Joseph P. Moore. Clyde Woodruff, who designed H.C. Helbing School, was the coordinating architect for the entire building program. The original school building had fourteen classrooms, an auditorium and a cafeteria. Additional classrooms have been constructed since 1948. The school was named for Dr. Hugh V. Helbing, a school board member, who also was the director of the Elmwood Sanitarium and the County Home for the Aged. This handsome, moderne style school is faced with red brick and cut limestone. The limestone banding and rounded corner, the brickwork, and the lettering emphasize the horizontal lines common to the moderne style.

- |    |                   |                             |         |     |
|----|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------|-----|
| 3. | 1601 Dewey Street | Miracle Hill Revival Center | c. 1930 | 365 |
|----|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------|-----|

This church began as the Calvary Evangelist Tabernacle in 1957 and the name was changed to Miracle Hill Revival Center in 1962 under

Reverend W.D. Zumwalt. The original sanctuary was a renovated house moved from across the street. Given the building's narrow horizontal siding and roof rafters, it seems to date originally from about 1930. A 1959 addition significantly expanded the size of the auditorium in the form and materials of the older structure.

- |    |                        |                                  |         |    |
|----|------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|----|
| 4. | 2900 Hutchinson Street | Church of Christ of Diamond Hill | c. 1940 | 38 |
|----|------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|----|

This rectangular plan church has a colorful sandstone veneer. The symmetrical facade has a central gable flanked by hipped side wings. The central entrance has a wooden gabled portico. The Church of Christ of Diamond Hill held its first meetings in the homes of congregation members. The congregation built this structure in 1920, and it was probably stone veneered in the mid-1930's. The church sold the building in 1951 when they moved to a new sanctuary at 2916 Deen Road. The present owners, Iglesia Santa Pentacostes Templo Gethsemani, bought the building in 1972.

- |    |                  |                 |         |     |
|----|------------------|-----------------|---------|-----|
| 5. | 3054 Lulu Street | Corrender House | c. 1918 | 365 |
|----|------------------|-----------------|---------|-----|

A one-story, wood frame house clad in narrow horizontal siding. The house has a full front gable porch supported by massive fieldstone columns. A fieldstone wall encloses the extensive lot (three to four acres) the house occupies. The house was built by H.C. Corrender, the father of Richard Corrender, who built the masonry house at 3058 Lulu Street (D-6). The two Correnders also built the extensive stone wall enclosing the property. According to the assessor's tax card, the house was built in 1918.

- |    |                  |                 |         |     |
|----|------------------|-----------------|---------|-----|
| 6. | 3058 Lulu Street | Corrender House | 1935-60 | 365 |
|----|------------------|-----------------|---------|-----|

A one-story stone and brick house designed and built over a twenty-five year period. The owner worked as a mason with Premier Oil Company in Fort Worth, and he built the house himself. The house exhibits a wide variety of masonry techniques and materials. The decorative concrete block, brick, sandstone, fossils and petrified wood used for facing materials have been laid to form many patterns and shapes. The house has a main front gable which is intersected by three side gables that step down toward the front. To the right of the front gable is an arched, polychrome brick porte cochere. A unique variation on the stone veneer, vernacular house popular during the mid 1930's.

- |    |                   |                             |           |    |
|----|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|----|
| 7. | 2814 Oscar Street | Diamond Hill Baptist Church | 1939;1944 | 38 |
|----|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|----|

A church complex consisting of a 1939 Georgian Revival sanctuary and a rear 1951 education wing. The gabled main sanctuary is faced in a rich ochre-brown brick trimmed with a wooden cornice moulding and eave return. Unusually wide quoins flank the three round arch windows centrally placed in the narthex. The two-story, flat roofed, L-plan education wing is an unadorned modern structure faced in

brick. A 1955 remodeling (to accomodate an air-conditioning system) included bricking in the main sanctuary's side windows. A fire damaged part of the building in 1960. As early as 1903, the Baptist Church operated a mission and Sunday school at this location. In 1909, the congregation built a wood-frame church. Brother E.D. Reece was the church's first pastor. The congregation hired Preston Geren, the designer of many of Fort Worth's important school and church buildings, to design a new sanctuary. Construction on the new church began when the 1909 building burned in 1939. Under R.N. Gresham, a deacon who acted as contractor, the congregation performed most of the work themselves. Contractor Jerry Withers assisted the congregation with the work. The church added the large education wing in 1951 (as a memorial to church members who served in World War II).

- |    |                   |                                  |      |    |
|----|-------------------|----------------------------------|------|----|
| 8. | 3005 Oscar Street | Diamond Hill<br>Methodist Church | 1943 | 38 |
|----|-------------------|----------------------------------|------|----|

Diamond Hill Methodist Church built their first sanctuary on this site in 1910 under the Reverend Eustace P. Swindall. After the 1910 sanctuary was demolished in 1941, the congregation built the sanctuary extant today under the Reverend W. Marvin Bowden. Completed in 1943, the architect of the new sanctuary was S.A. Barnes, Jr., and congregation members constructed the building themselves. The church is particularly noteworthy for its random course, polychrome sandstone veneer. A Gothic Revival inspired design, the church has four buttresses on each side and a recessed, segmental arch central portal flanked by massive buttresses. Cast stone coping above the portal is incised with the church's name. Stained glass windows are set between the side buttresses. The brick education wing was constructed to the rear of the sanctuary in 1953.

- |    |                         |       |         |     |
|----|-------------------------|-------|---------|-----|
| 9. | 3821 N. Terry<br>Street | House | c. 1905 | 455 |
|----|-------------------------|-------|---------|-----|

The earliest recorded owner of this house is the present owner Edward Schindler who moved the house to this location in 1958. According to tax records the house was built in 1914, although given its form and the turned porch columns, it probably dates from around 1905. This one-story house clad in narrow horizontal siding has an L-plan composed of two intersecting gables. A shed roof porch occupies the angle formed by the two wings.

Richland Hills

Atom City

# MISCELLANEOUS

1 SOUTH PARI  
2 WOODBRIDGE  
3 WOODBRIDGE  
4 WOODBRIDGE  
5 WOODBRIDGE

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY  
MISCELLANEOUS (M1)

#	Address or Location	Name or Type	Date	Map
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OBJECTS AND PLACES

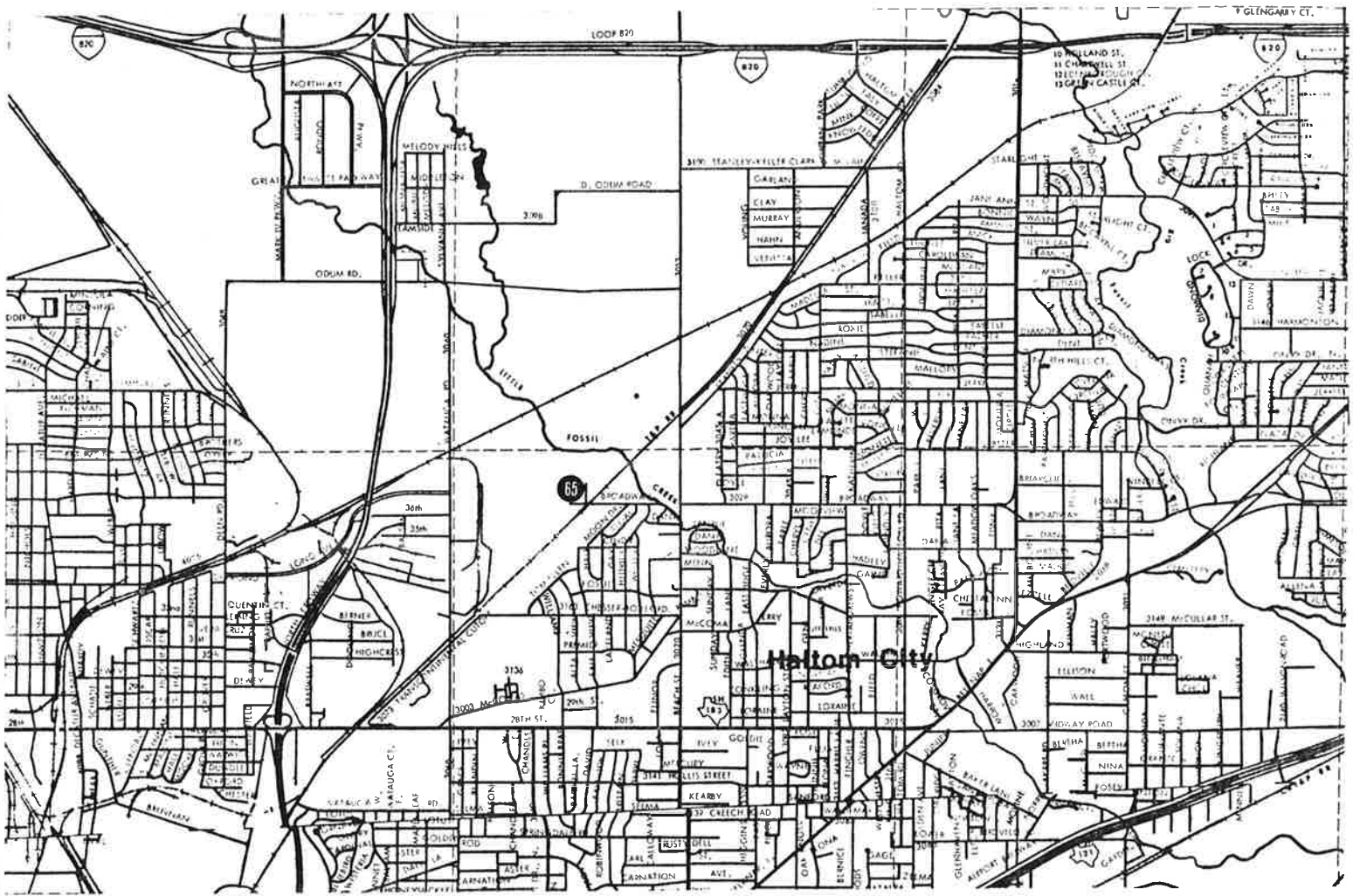
- |    |   |  |         |     |
|----|---|--|---------|-----|
| 1. | East of Halston<br>Road on East<br>First Street<br>at Trinity River | East First<br>Bridge over the<br>Trinity River | c. 1936 | 864 |
|----|---|--|---------|-----|

A reinforced concrete and steel highway bridge. The concrete end piers and steel balustrade shows elements of the Moderne style in their rounded sculptural forms. Funding for the construction of this bridge came from Street Improvement Bonds sold by Tarrant County in early 1934. The construction of new bridges was part of an overall road improvement program pursued during the 1930's. The design of this bridge is similar to contemporary structures in Riverside and Polytechnic.

- |    |  |  |         |     |
|----|--|--|---------|-----|
| 2. | North of Randol<br>Mill Road on<br>Handley-Ederville<br>Road | Handley-Ederville<br>Road Bridge over<br>the Trinity River | c. 1935 | 839 |
|----|--|--|---------|-----|

A steel and reinforced concrete highway bridge with the road bed supported by a steel suspension bridge. The concrete piers and balustrade exhibit the rounded forms of the Moderne style. This bridge was built as part of a massive street improvement program financed by a 1934 bond issue. A new road plan to link up communities in the county included work along much of the Handley-Ederville Road.

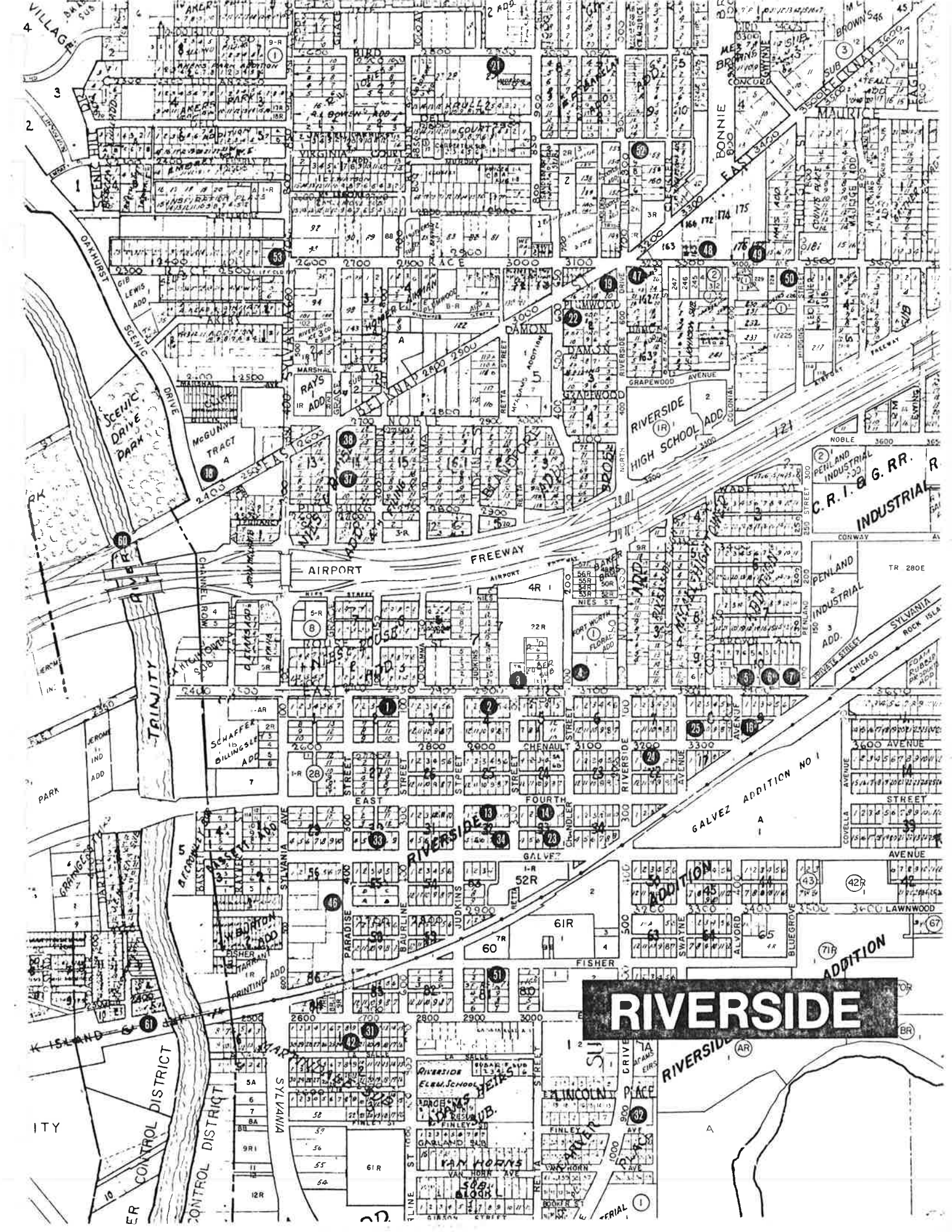




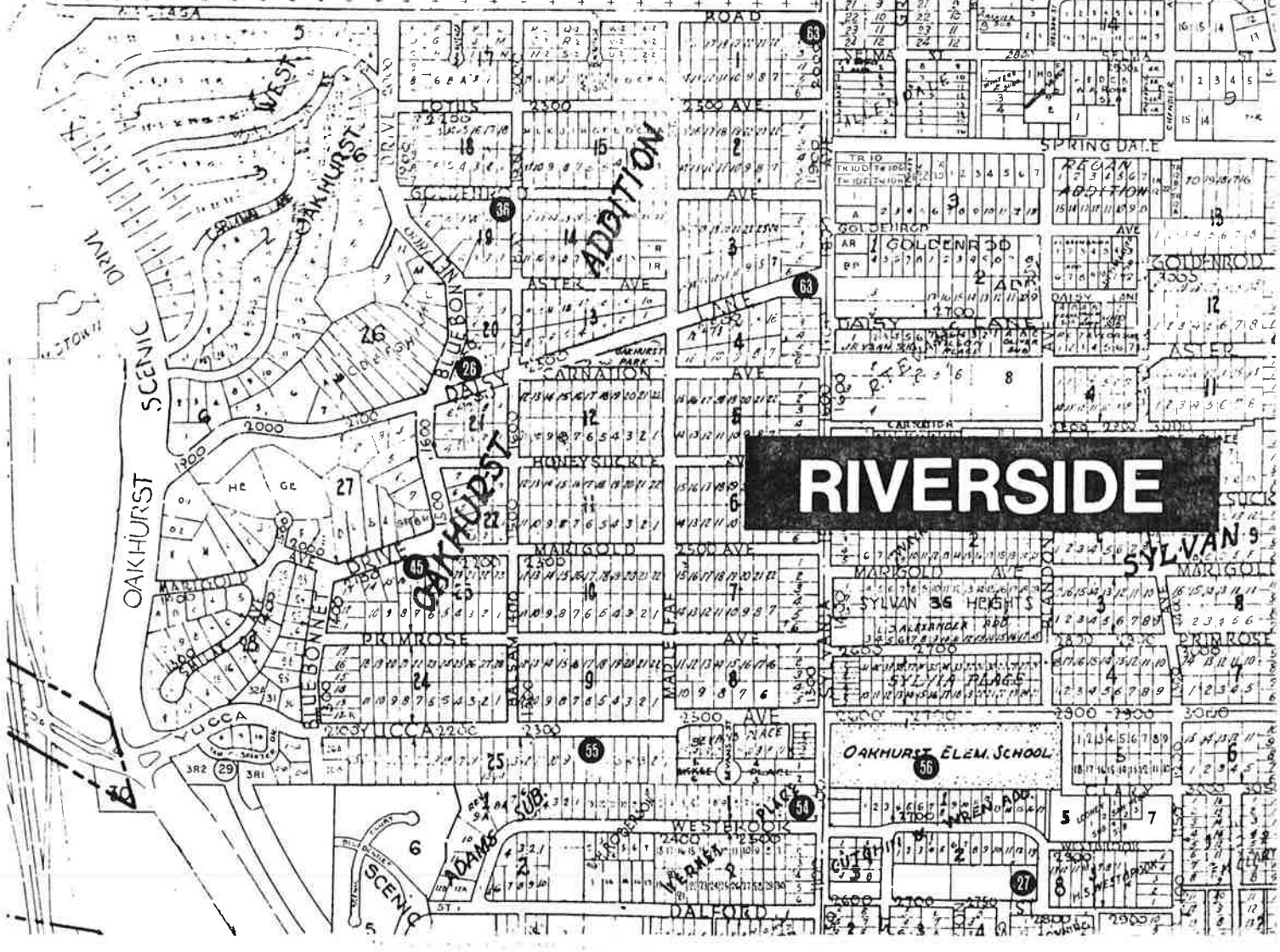
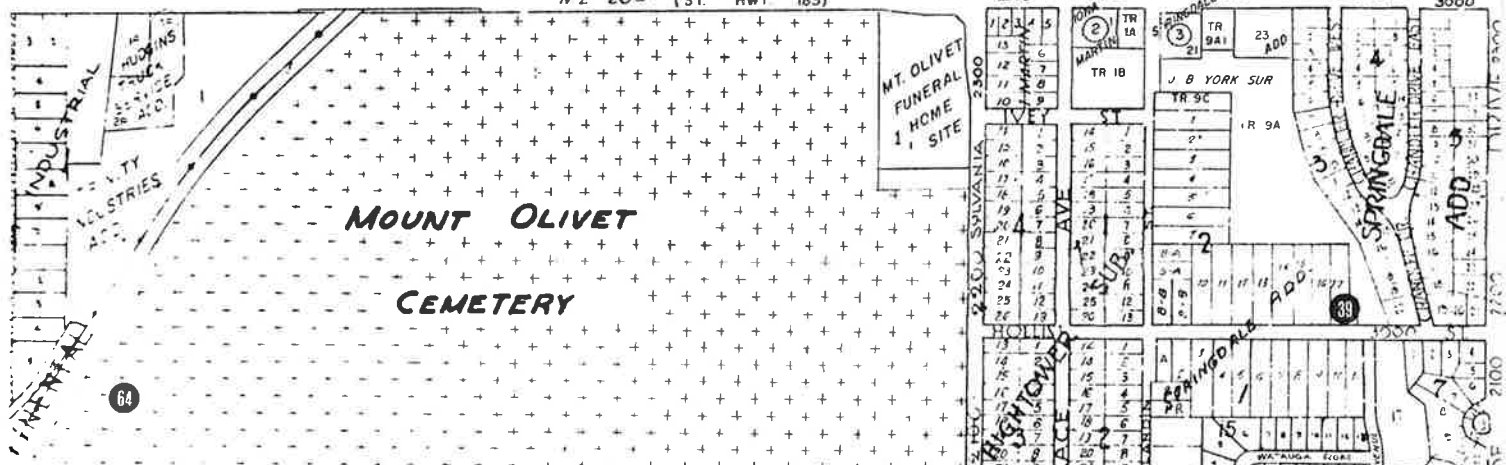
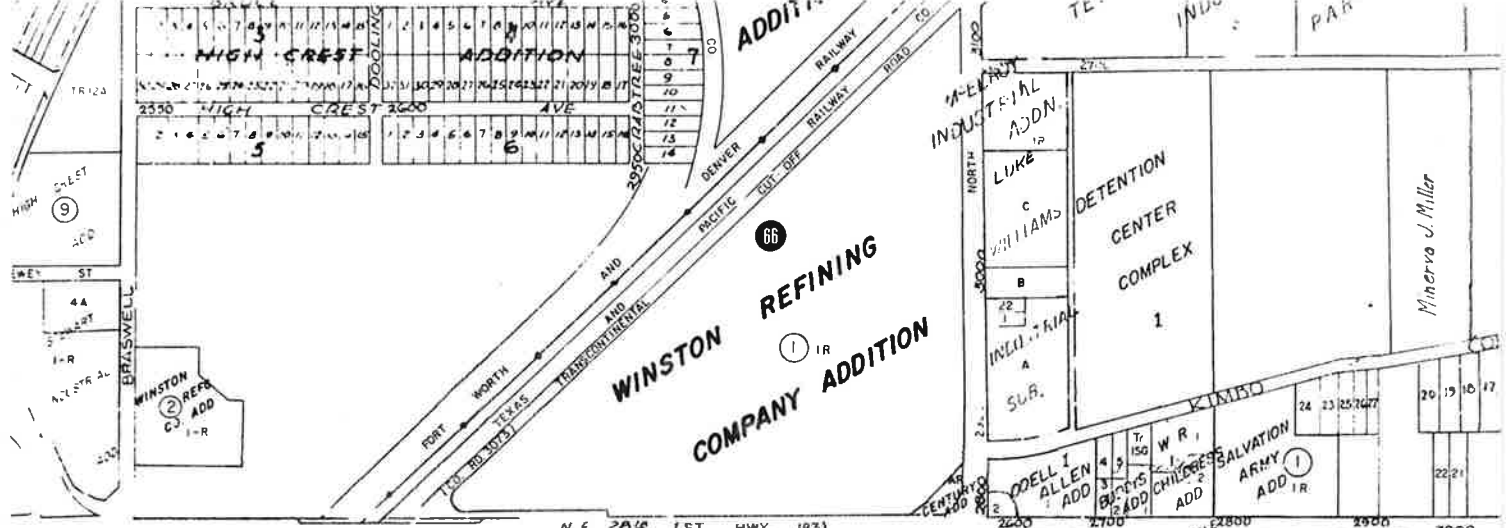
# RIVERSIDE

# RIVERSIDE





# RIVERSIDE



HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY  
RIVERSIDE AREA (R)

#	Address or Location	Name or Type	Date	Map
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BUILDINGS

- |    |                      |             |      |     |
|----|----------------------|-------------|------|-----|
| 1. | 2752 E. First Street | Gas Station | 1928 | 334 |
|----|----------------------|-------------|------|-----|

A small "classical temple" gas station constructed of red brick with projecting corner piers with vertical inset yellow brick. The large, central, projecting service bay has been bricked in. Roland A. McGinnis, a plumber, purchased the property in 1928 and built the gas station the same year. He recieved his gasoline permit in June, 1929. The station is identical to a 1930 Gulf lease station at 3401 N Main Street (N-52).

- |    |                      |             |      |     |
|----|----------------------|-------------|------|-----|
| 2. | 2912 E. First Street | Byars House | 1909 | 331 |
|----|----------------------|-------------|------|-----|

This one-story, wood frame house has a central hipped block intersected by two perpendicular gabled bays. A hipped porch wraps around the front and side connecting the two bays. A good, intact example of this house type. C.A. Byars, who operated a floral shop and nursery at 2900 E. First Street, hired J.A. Medley in 1909 to build this house for \$1,200. Mr. Byars lived in the house until the 1940's.

- |    |                      |             |      |     |
|----|----------------------|-------------|------|-----|
| 3. | 2925 E. First Street | Byars House | 1904 | 336 |
|----|----------------------|-------------|------|-----|

C.A. Byars purchased this lot in 1902 from the Drumm Seed and Floral Company. Byars built this house himself in 1904 with lumber and building materilas he purchased from William Cameron & Company, Inc. Byars lived in the house until 1944. This one-story Queen Anne style house is unaltered, except for the pink asbestos shingles covering the main body of the house. The house has a T-plan with a forward projecting gable with patterned shingles in the gable end. Adjacent to the gable is a half porch with elaborate turned columns and delicate fretwork.

- |    |                             |             |      |     |
|----|-----------------------------|-------------|------|-----|
| 4. | 3101 E. First Street<br>NR* | Baker House | 1928 | 336 |
|----|-----------------------------|-------------|------|-----|

Architect Charles Barnett of Dallas designed this house for James B. Baker in 1928. Mr. Baker was president of Baker Brothers Company, nurserymen and florists. Baker's company grew flowers in several large greenhouses in Riverside, and maintained two hundred acres east of Fort Worth for the general nursery business. Mr. Baker's descendants operate the company today. Architect Barnett was married to Mr. Baker's daughter Doris. This large, two-story house exhibits an eclectic combination of Mediterranean and Georgian styles. The house has a Spanish red tile roof and a symmetrical Georgian Revival facade with a central entry flanked by banks of four double-hung



windows. The main entrance portico consists of a large swan's-neck pediment set on a classical frieze reminiscent of an eighteenth century Virginia plantation house. Tuscan columns support the portico and stone quoins line the doorway. The house has large end chimneys with corbelled brick chimney caps. Two gabled side wings connect with the main block. The house has remained unaltered since construction, and is currently owned by Mr. Baker's son. The house may be eligible for the National Register with further research.

5. 3413 E. First Street      McCall House                      1900                      337  
NR

This house was designed and built in 1900 by Robert McCall. McCall increased his original fifteen acre lot to twenty-five acres, which he truck farmed until 1924. The McCall family occupied the house until 1964, but did not sell it until 1975. Mr. and Mrs. McCall donated the land for the original Riverside Christian Church. McCall and Daniel Hightower, who owned adjacent property at 3429 E. First Street, platted this area of Riverside in 1923. An impressive Victorian design, the McCall house is a large two-story, wood-frame structure with a front gable intersected by a hipped wing. The house has a full porch with elegant spindlework, and lathe-turned columns. The front gable has a graceful lathe-turned decorative gable brace set in an incised bargeboard. This building may be eligible for the National Register because of its architectural merit, and the historic significance of the McCall family in the Riverside area.

6. 3429 E. First Street      Hightower House                      c. 1905;                      337  
1915

Daniel Hightower and his wife Fannie Belle built this house in about 1905. Mrs Hightower was the sister of Nora Cutchin McCall, the wife of Robert McCall who owned the house and farm at 3413 East First Street. Mr. Hightower operated a grocery store on his property until the mid-1940's. The store building is still standing on the southeast corner of the property. Adjacent to the house was a croquet court where league games were played. The Hightowers occupied the house until 1964. The house has a steeply pitched hipped roof with a front gable and a pedimented entrance portico. The fishscale shingles in the gables and the angled front bay indicate a house dating from about 1905; the full-front porch (curving around to the side elevation) with its brick bases and tapered box posts is an addition, circa 1915, indicative of the later Craftsman/bungalow influence.

7. 3445 E. First Street      Dan Hightower                      1913                      337  
Store

Daniel Hightower built this grocery store adjacent to his house at 3429 E. First Street in 1913. Hightower worked as a gardener and truck farmer; he probably sold his own produce from the store. In 1923, the grocery store was operated by the son of Robert McCall (Robert McCall, Jr.). McCall, Senior lived next door to the Hightowers at 3413 E. First Street. Hightower and McCall platted

this area in 1923. George Roster operated the store from 1927 to 1932 when Hightower took over the store's operation. Hightower operated the store until the 1940's. This one-story wood frame building has its original false bevel drop siding on the sides, but the main facade is now faced in plywood and board and batten. A shingled addition to the east and front porch resulted from later remodelings. The stepped false front parapet of the main facade appears to be original.

8. 3728 E. First Street Connolly House 1912 328

A one-and-a-half story wood frame house with unusual classical details. The house has a particularly tall gable roof with flaring soffited eaves above a full recessed porch. An overscaled Palladian window - now boarded up - set in the front gable opened the second floor to the outside. P.S. Connolly purchased this lot in 1908, and according to tax records he built the house in 1912. Mr. Connolly and his wife Maggie owned the house until 1945. Mr. Connolly was a cabinet maker with the Fort Worth Planing Mill.

9. 3738 E. First Street House c. 1910 328

This one-story house clad in false bevel drop siding has a hipped roof with a side gabled bay and a recessed corner porch. This is a well-preserved example of a recurring house type. Although this house is first listed in the city directory in 1930, given its form and classical details, the house probably dates from c. 1910. Carpenter Kahle A. Mayers lived in this area in 1907, and he may have built this house.

10. 3752-58 E. First Street Commercial c. 1926 328

A one-story commercial block with stepped false front gable and a full shed roof porch. The building originally was the office and home of Charles H. and Ella M. Meyers. Mr. Meyers was a gardener. In 1946, William Coloros, a grocer, purchased the building. Mr. Coloros operated a grocery store here through the 1950's.

11. 3912 E. First Street Abbott/Papworth House 1909 325

This one-story house has a central hipped block with gabled bays intersecting from the front and side. The half front porch has a hipped roof supported by Tuscan columns. R.W. Abbott hired William Cameron and Company, Inc. to build the house in 1909 for \$800. Charles Papworth, a landscape gardener and florist, bought the house in 1918, and he owned it until 1949.

12. 3916 E. First Street House c. 1918 325

A one-story house with steeply pitched hipped roof penetrated by a large central dormer. The central entry has a hipped roof supported by Tuscan columns. A simple, but pure example of a recurring house type. According to tax records, the house was built in 1918. A number of tenants occupied the house until 1937, when Floyd F. and Cora Murphy bought it and lived here until 1964. The house has sustained serious fire damage and is currently vacant.

13. 2908 E. Fourth Street Barnett House c. 1913 331

This one-story house is clad in false bevel drop siding. The house has a hipped central block with front and side projecting gables. The half porch has elaborately turned columns. The house represents a well-preserved example of this vernacular house type. The first owner was Janes N. Barnett, a brakeman with the Frisco Lines. According to tax records, the house was built in 1913. The widow of Mr. Barnett's brother Edward bought the house in 1921. Anna Barnett lived here until 1954. She worked for the Baker Brothers Company.

14. 3014 E. Fourth Street House c. 1895 331  
NR\*

One of the earliest houses in this area given its 1895 date according to tax assessor records. This is an unusual, large two-story house clad in horizontal siding on the first floor and fish-scale shingles on the second. The house has a steeply pitched gable roof with half-timbering in the gable. The small gable portico appears to be a later addition. The building's form and details exhibit elements of the Queen Anne style popular during the 1890's. The city directory does not show a listing for this house until 1927. Clara Garrison purchased the house in 1939 and occupied it until 1950. This building may be eligible for the National Register with further research on its historic importance.

15. 3812 E. Fourth Street House c. 1925 325

An unusual cottage constructed of fieldstones with a high gable roof extending to a shed roof forming the front porch supported by massive stone piers. The windows have deep reveals in the stone walls and heavy lintels. The city directory shows its first listing for this house in 1926; the house has passed through many owners since then.

16. 109 Alvord Street Edwards House 1909 331

This one-story house clad in false bevel drop siding has a central hipped block with front and side projecting gables. The recessed, half porch is supported by two Tuscan columns. This example of an early house type is unaltered except for the aluminum awnings on the front window and porch. Stockman John T. Edwards hired Robert McCall to construct this house in 1909. Edwards and his wife lived here until 1916.

- |     |                              |                                    |      |     |
|-----|------------------------------|------------------------------------|------|-----|
| 17. | 401 N. Beach<br>Street<br>NR | Universal Mills<br>Office Building | 1940 | 338 |
|-----|------------------------------|------------------------------------|------|-----|

Universal Mills was one of the largest companies in the Fort Worth area in the grain business during the 1920's. The President and General Manager of Universal Mills was Gaylord T. Stone, who was important in developing Fort Worth's grain business in the 20's and 30's, and in the local business community as a member of the Chamber of Commerce directorate. In 1940, the company built this two-story, streamlined Moderne office building to accomodate more employees as their plant facilities grew. One of the finest Moderne buildings in East Fort Worth, this building is clad in stucco (smoothly curved at the corners) with a flat roof and steel frame casement windows. A tall vertical glass block window illuminates the interior stair. Above the recessed entry bay is a striking relief sculpture of a man reaping wheat with grain silos in the distance. The interior's main stairway features a large mural of "Yum Kax, The Mayan Corn-God" painted by Zoe Davis, a popular muralist in the 30's and 40's whose work was displayed in the Fort Worth Museum of Art. The Universal Mills office building and the adjacent grain silos and elevators (R-59) may be eligible for the National Register because of their historic and architectural significance.

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|-----|---------------------------|------------|------|-----|
| 18. | 2405 E. Belknap<br>Street | Commercial | 1940 | 335 |
|-----|---------------------------|------------|------|-----|

A stucco on wood frame Moderne style building with a central entry flanked by horizontal windows with rounded ends. This small building exhibits aspects of the nautical inspiration found in the Moderne style. Ronald A. McGinnis, owner and contractor, built this structure in 1940 as a laundry pick-up station. In 1947, Pearson Liquor Store operated by Charles C. Pearson, occupied the building. The current tenant is also a liquor store.

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|-----|---------------------------|------------------|------|-----|
| 19. | 3126 E. Belknap<br>Street | McAdams Building | 1931 | 341 |
|-----|---------------------------|------------------|------|-----|

This commercial structure was built by J.A. McAdams, a druggist who operated Scott's Drugstore here for 31 years. Mr. McAdams was an important businessman in Riverside who worked for the area's incorporation into the City of Fort Worth. Other tenants in the building included a branch post office, Worth Food Market, Mott's Store, a barbershop and the Helpy-Selfy Store. This one-story, L-plan brick structure occupies a highly visible corner at Sylvania and Belknap. The building's six storefront bays are divided by buttresses which penetrate the parapet roof to form small stepped gables topped by an urn. The building has a rear concrete block addition, but otherwise has not been altered.

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|-----|---------------------------|--------------|------|-----|
| 20. | 3801 E. Belknap<br>Street | Rogers House | 1939 | 355 |
|-----|---------------------------|--------------|------|-----|

This is an unusual two-story concrete block house with a gable roof, large end chimney and a wide garage door opening. A masonry contractor, Neal F. Kingston, built the house in 1939, as a combined garage/apartment for attorney Jack L. Hobson. John A. Rogers, an electrician, operated a repair shop at this location in the 1940's and 50's. The building is currently vacant.

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|-----|------------------|-------------------|------|-----|
| 21. | 2900 Bird Street | Scott/Baley House | 1918 | 349 |
|-----|------------------|-------------------|------|-----|

The contracting firm of Butcher and Sweeney built this house in 1918 for William Scott. Scott was an engineer with the Rock Island Railroad. In 1924, A.A. Baley bought the house and he and his wife occupied it until 1944. The house is a large neo-classical design with a full recessed front porch set below a steeply pitched hipped roof. The roof has a central hipped dormer with narrow horizontal windows which emphasize the low lying feeling of the house. The house is clad in false bevel drop siding and the front porch has unusual square columns.

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|-----|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----|
| 22. | 620 N. Chandler<br>Drive<br>NR* | Riverside<br>Evangelistic<br>Temple | 1939;1941 | 341 |
|-----|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----|

Thurman Scheumack purchased this site in 1938 from J.A. McAdams, who built the nearby McAdams building on Belknap Avenue. The church built a new sanctuary on this site in 1939 replacing their 1934 tabernacle at Riverside Drive and Plumwood. Scheumack hired architect Alex B. Withers to design the new church. Withers' design is a particularly unique Moderne style church. The main sanctuary has a gable roof and the walls are stucco painted white. The sanctuary's front facade is notable for its compositional details and entry: this symmetrical design has a central segmental arched window set in the middle of a sun burst pattern radiating out to form the front gable. Raised banding with black tile insets surround the window; the banding joins the central window to the smaller flanking vertical windows. The entrances flanking the central block repeat the banding design in their half-circle porticos, and the chevron pattern over the portico recalls the sunburst of the central block. The 1941 stepped gable school building addition to the south sensitively repeats the form and details of the sanctuary. A fire in 1948 damaged about fifty per cent of the sanctuary, but it was rebuilt following the original plans. In 1984, the church celebrated its fiftieth anniversary with pastor Thurman Scheumack still leading the congregation. When this building is fifty years old, it will probably be eligible for the National Register because of its architectural merit.



23. 308 S. Chandler Avenue House 1925 331

A small cottage covered with vertical board and batten wood siding. The central entry is flanked by paired double-hung windows. An unusual variation on the low-cost shotgun house type plan. The house was built as a rental property on the same lot as 3201 Galvez Street. The city directory lists the first occupant here in 1926. The house was occupied by a number of different tenants until the current owners purchased it in 1944; they have occupied the house since that date.

24. 3208 Chenault Avenue Wilmoth House 1910 331

A.W. and E.E. Wilmoth hired contractor J.E. Wood in 1910 to build this five-room house for \$1,000. Wilmoth sold the house in 1941, and the current owners purchased it in 1945. This one-story house with clapboard siding has a hipped central block intersected by side and rear gable wings. The house has an interesting front hipped porch with Tuscan columns. A good unaltered example of a recurring folk house type.

25. 3301 Chenault Avenue Daily/Moore House 1907 331

A one-story wood frame house with a hipped block and a projecting front gable bay with decorative sawtooth and fishscale shingles. In 1907, Margaret and P.P. Daily hired contractor Bandeu Tinus to construct this house for \$950. The Dailys sold the house in 1913 to Robert T. Moore, a deputy superintendent with Armour and Company. Moore occupied the house until 1943.

26. 2201 Daisy Lane Williams House 1936 345

This is a handsome sandstone veneer house which exhibits an unusual plan of interlocking gables. The steeply pitched gable above the arcaded entry porch, and the tall front chimney also give the house a picturesque profile. Howard D. and Mabel Williams built the house in 1936, C.B. Burkhart contractor. Mr. Williams worked as a mechanic. The house was part of the original Oakhurst development.

27. 2801 Dalford Street Wren House 1925 349

This is an unusual two-story stone house that resembles a Swiss chalet with its wide-eaved, steeply pitched gable roof intersecting the main hipped block. The long second floor section covered in asbestos shingles was a porch enclosed in 1937. The house has a full hipped porch supported by stone columns. Adjacent to the house is a one-story nursery building with a two-story tower framed in concrete and faced with both limestone and sandstone. The tower probably stored water for the nursery business. In 1941 Charles S. Hall opened Hall's Gardens nursery in this building. Although Thomas W. Wren purchased this property between 1901 and 1905, he did not build

his house until 1925. Wren was a claim agent for the Northern Texas Traction Company.

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|-----|---------------------|-----------------------|------|-----|
| 28. | 209 De Costa Street | Meisenheimer<br>House | 1950 | 338 |
|-----|---------------------|-----------------------|------|-----|

This is an unusual late example of a one-story, rectangular shotgun-plan house covered in board and batten, and with a full front recessed porch. Carter W. Meisenheimer built the house in 1950 at a cost of \$3,000. Meisenheimer worked as a mattress finisher for the Sleep Ezy Mattress Company.

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|-----|------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----|
| 29. | 1112 Eagle Drive | Zion Lutheran<br>Church | 1945;1966 | 355 |
|-----|------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----|

R.S. Smith of Dallas designed the one-story Parish Hall as the original sanctuary in 1945. The current main sanctuary was built in 1966 according to the designs of George Christianson, architect. This stone church is a simplified Gothic Revival design. Both the parish house and the main sanctuary have a steep front gable with a central pointed arch entry. The upper half of the main sanctuary's front pointed arch is filled with stained glass. Richly textured quarry limestone cut in narrow horizontal courses provides the facing of both the 1945 and 1966 church buildings.

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|-----|------------------|--|--------------------|-----|
| 30. | 1128 Eagle Drive | Southwestern Bell<br>Telephone<br>Exchange | 1946;<br>1951;1957 | 355 |
|-----|------------------|--|--------------------|-----|

A Moderne style telephone exchange dating from 1946 with major additions to the rear dating from 1951 and 1957. The original 1946 central block is a simple two-story concrete building enriched with patterned yellow-buff brick facing. The building's starkness is also relieved by a geometric patterned cornice, inset floral medallions at the beltcourse, and stylized dentils over the windows and entry on the ground floor. The 1951 rear addition was designed by architect Preston Geren.

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|-----|-------------------|-------|---------|-----|
| 31. | 2708 Ennis Avenue | House | c. 1905 | 333 |
|-----|-------------------|-------|---------|-----|

A one-story house clad with false bevel drop siding. The house has a T-plan, cross gable with decorative shingles in the front gable end. A shed-roof, northerly facing half porch has simple round columns. This house may have been moved to Ennis Avenue c. 1950, since the city directory does not list a house at this address until after 1950.

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|-----|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|------|-----|
| 32. | 3201-3211 Finley<br>Avenue<br>NR* | Row of six<br>shotgun houses | 1954 | 330 |
|-----|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|------|-----|

A row of identical shotgun houses each with a gable roof, offset shed roof entrance portico and channel rustic siding. The row is a particularly late example of this folk-house type given its 1954

construction date. The American Standard Life Insurance Company built this development as low-income housing. The contractor was Eulless Lumber Company. The houses are fourteen feet wide and are spaced ten feet apart from each other. Upon attaining fifty years of age, this development may be National Register eligible because of its historic interest as a late example of a folk-house type adapted for low-income housing.

33. 2709 Galvez Avenue Richardson House 1945 334

A one-story house faced in tan brick with a red tiled hipped roof. The house has a full recessed porch with arched side openings and a hipped porte-cochere. As a combination of bungalow, ranch house and mission, the house is unique in this area. Emma M. Richardson has been the owner/occupant since the house was built in 1945. Mr. Chromaster was the architect and Charles W. Robinson the contractor.

34. 2921 Galvez Avenue Kinderdine House c. 1905 331

A one-story house with a central hipped, steeply pitched roof intersected by front and side gabled bays. A hipped roof porch projects forward adjacent to the front bay. An unusual variation on a recurring house type and an early house in this area. Tax assessor's records indicate the house was built in 1905. John M. and Rosa R. Kinderdine built the house themselves, then kept it as a rental property during the 1920's and 30's. They sold the house in 1944.

35. 3700 Galvez Avenue Proctor House 1941 328

A late sandstone veneer house with a hipped roof and a forward projecting gabled bay and entrance portico. To the rear of the main house is a small stone veneer cottage. A low sandstone wall runs the perimeter of the property. The house is an unusual example of stone veneer used in combination with the ranch house style which became popular during the 1940's. Raymond E. Proctor, a carpenter for the contracting firm Cain and Cain, built the house for himself in 1941, and he has occupied the house since its construction.

36. 2232 Goldenrod Avenue Warner House 1930 345

This single story, stucco clad house is a particularly successful adaptation of the Mission Revival style to a modern house. Built in 1930, the house is designed as a series of projecting and recessed Mission style parapets. A low wall and segmental arch Mission parapet with a wrought iron gate enclose a small front courtyard. The simple forms and planar surfaces of the cream-colored stucco walls create a subtle play of light and shade. The mature trees and vegetation of the surrounding yard further enhance the quiet beauty of this unique house. According to the current owner, Carl T. Warner, the original owner was a masonry contractor who worked on the Buckaneer Hotel in Galveston and the Baker Hotel in Mineral Wells. Warner reportedly replicated interior fixtures from the hotels in the living and dining rooms of his house.

37. 316 Grace Avenue                      Humphreys House                      c. 1926;                      336  
1933

A unique one-story house veneered in dark polychrome sandstone combined with light limestone and petrified wood. The large front gabled portico has particularly wide segmental arched openings which contribute to the building's massive feeling. Narrow round arch windows flank the equally massive front chimney. According to tax assessor records, the house was built in 1926 for Alvin D. and Velma H. Holden. John H. and Ada Humphreys purchased the house in 1930, and they hired Roy Irby in 1933 to stone veneer the building. The Humphreys occupied the house until 1944. Mr. Humphreys worked as a salesman for Well Machinery and Supply Company.

38. 332 Grace Avenue                      Throop/Hackney                      1926; 1936                      336  
House

A one-story, gabled house veneered with polychrome sandstone, limestone and petrified wood. Although the stone work is not as unusual as the similar house at 316 Grace Avenue, this building is nevertheless a fine example of the use of this local building material. The house has a large offset entrance porch with round arch openings and a trellised porte cochere extends from the opposite side. A two-story hipped, stone veneer garage and apartment was built in 1936, the same year C.H. Hackney veneered in stone the main house, which dates from 1926. Hackney purchased the house in 1935 from W. Howard Throop. Hackney worked as a fireman, and he lived in this house until 1943.

39. 2819 Hollis Street                      Wilson House                      1936                      431

A unique Pueblo style house clad in stucco with an irregular plan highlighted by a circular corner tower. The house has a flat roof with a steeped cornice punctuated by projecting pipes resembling vigas, the exposed roof beams common on Pueblo buildings. The house was built by Bruce and Mary Wilson in 1936. Mr. Wilson, a farmer, operated Bruce's Mushroom Company during the 1940's.

40. 1101 Kings Highway                      House                      c. 1920                      355

According to city tax assessor records, this house was built in 1920. The earliest recorded owner is Christopher C. and Myrtle Holden who sold the house with five acres of land in 1925 for \$5,000. This one-story house clad in false bevel drop siding has two side gable wings joined by an intersecting front gable. The front, side gable has a full recessed porch supported by four Tuscan columns. Probably an early farmhouse in this area, the building has an unusual form.

41. 1317 Kings Highway                      Carlton House                      1937                      356

One of the largest and most impressive stone houses in Riverside. According to mechanic's lien records, the house is solid stone faced in a lively polychromatic pattern of light and dark sandstone, limestone and petrified wood. The house has a complex plan based on

the L-plan with a detached two-story hipped wing and a projecting front gable penetrated by a large trefoil window; adjacent to the gable is an arcaded shed-roof porch. The red tile roof and the low-lying picturesque collection of forms gives the house a Spanish/Mediterranean feeling. Thomas E. and Myrtle Carlton built the house in 1937. C.G. Lankford prepared plans and specifications and Julius R. Kronberg was the builder. Mr. Carlton was a teacher at Handley Senior High School.

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|-----|---------------------|----------------------------|------|-----|
| 42. | 2629 LaSalle Street | Riverside Public<br>School | 1911 | 333 |
|-----|---------------------|----------------------------|------|-----|

The Riverside Independent School District built this two-room, brick school in 1911 for the Riverside black community. The school became part of the Fort Worth Independent School District when Fort Worth annexed the Riverside district in 1923. According to a 1931 survey of Fort Worth schools, the Riverside School accomodated 105 students in grades one through five. A rented room nearby served to accomodate the overflow. The Board of Education recommended expanding the original school, but instead built a new elementary school in 1952 at 901 Baurline. The City named the new school after Versia L. Williams, one of the early principals at the old Riverside School. The school district sold the old Riverside School in 1950 to Grady Brown, who has occupied the building as a residence since that date. The school has four massive piers in contrasting dark brick which frame the central recessed entry and a low pitched hipped roof with wide eaves. A frieze in rough cast stucco runs below the eaves and above a belt course of brick headers. The original 1911 cornerstone is intact indicating "A.S. Wear, President" plus other members of what was probably the Riverside school board.

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|-----|-------------------------|--------------|------|-----|
| 43. | 3736 Lawnwood<br>Avenue | Bolton House | 1915 | 328 |
|-----|-------------------------|--------------|------|-----|

An early house in this area in particularly good, unaltered condition. The house has high hipped roof which cantilevers at the front to form a full porch supported by box columns on concrete bases with inset crosses. Raymond and Mabel Bolton built the house in 1915 for themselves. Mr. Bolton was a carpenter and probably constructed the house himself. The Boltons sold the house in 1928, and it has passed through several owners since then.

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|-----|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|-----|
| 44. | 3752 Lawnwood<br>Avenue | Garland/<br>Woolverton<br>House | c. 1940 | 328 |
|-----|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|-----|

A one-story shotgun plan house with an offset gable porch supported by plain posts. Built in 1940 according to tax records, the house is a late example of a unique regional house type. Lewis Garland built this house soon after purchasing the property in 1939. He sold the house to Dorothy and Clinton Woolverton in 1942, who currently own it as a rental property. Mr. Woolverton owns Woolverton/Fielder Furniture Repair in Fort Worth.

45. 2200 Marigold Avenue Thornton House 1937 344

A quaint sandstone veneer house with a cross gable plan. Two front gables intersect the gable of the main body of the house: one small gable forms a separate bay and the large steeply pitched main gable has wide eaves which shelter low, round arch openings. The combination of form and materials gives the house a diminutive doll house quality. Otis H. Thornton hired contractor Thomas Powell to build this house in 1937. Mr. Thornton, a manager with Finley-Kitchens Commission Company, lived here until 1951 when the current owner purchased the property.

46. 416-18 Paradise Street Two Duplexes 1942 334  
420-22 Paradise Street

Two identical duplexes built as low-cost housing in 1942. The simple gable roof buildings, clad in rustic siding, have central shed roofed porches. Shaffer-Billingsley Inc. built both duplexes for \$2,000 each. Garland Ellis, a real estate and insurance agent, bought both buildings soon after construction, and owned them as rental properties until 1971.

47. 3200 Race Street J.A. McAdams 1929 340  
Building

A corner commercial building with a front one-story 1929 storefront and a two-story rear addition dating from 1957. The storefront has brick walls and a stepped parapet with cast-stone urn finials. Segmental arch store windows have small pane transoms. The first tenant in the building was F. Albert Hillard's Furniture Company. Cal-Aero of Texas took over the space in 1945. James A. McAdams, a notary public, developed this site, a property he had owned since 1899. Either he or his family owned this building until 1984. The building contributes to a small 1920's commercial district.

48. 3321, 3321A, Hightower 1939 340  
3321B, 3321C Apartments  
Race Street

A number of small multi-unit housing complexes were built in Fort Worth during the early war years to accomodate defense workers. This complex on Race Street has four identical detached units each with its own garage. Each small apartment has a gable roof with exposed roof rafters and simply framed windows and doors. The buildings are unaltered, in good condition, and consequently valuable examples of low cost, cluster housing from this period. The complex was built in 1939 as rental housing by J.F. Hightower, a pharmacist, who lived nearby at 3391 Race Street. Riverside State Bank bought the apartments in 1981.

49. 3407 Race Street House c. 1905 340

This one-story house clad in clapboard siding has a steeply pitched central block with front and side projecting gables. The front, hipped roof, half porch has handsome lathe turned columns. Although city tax assessor records indicate that this house was built in 1915, given its form and ornamental details (i.e., patterned shingles in the gable end), it probably dates closer to c. 1905. The earliest recorded owners are Edwin Schockley, a lineman with Southwestern Telephone, and John H. Crenshaw, a manager for Empire Company; neither man lived in the house, and they sold it in 1921.

50. 3424 Race Street Power Substation 1926 34

An early brick power substation with a hipped roof with a gabled peak and wide eaves supported by exposed rafters. The large central entry was flanked by round arch windows which have been bricked in. The city directory first lists this Fort Worth Power and Light Company substation in 1927. The building is currently vacant.

51. 600 S. Retta Avenue Kilgore House c. 1907 333

A one-story house with a hipped roof and a projecting front gable with a flanking hipped porch supported by turned posts. An early intact example in this area of a common folk house type. According to tax assessor records, the house was built in 1907 for Louis M. Kilgore. In 1926, Mr. Kilgore was a carpenter. He and his wife owned the house until 1964.

52. 830 Riverside Drive Lodge c. 1928 340

City tax records indicate that this building was constructed in 1928, and the owner was Nolan Anderton, a crane operator for Fort Worth Sand and Gravel. Anderton's widow, Bessie, sold the building in 1937. The earliest recorded tenant is the Odd Fellows who used the building as a meeting hall for Riverside Lodge #1194 in 1940. In 1945, the Sylvania Heights Baptist Church occupied the building. This simple, front gable building is clad in false bevel drop siding. The front entrance is a central enclosed portico. The front and side windows are currently boarded up.

53. 701-09 N. Sylvania Avenue Commercial 1926 342

One-story commercial block faced in ochre brick with a bracketed, hipped parapet roof. Filled in transom runs above the glazed storefronts facing Sylvania. The building is a contributing element to a mid-1920's commercial area. The city directory first lists this building in 1927 with the Oakhurst Drug Company, the Piggly-Wiggly Stores, the A. & P. Tea Company and Oakhurst Cleaners and Dyers as the tenants. J.O. Blanton of Dallas was the building's first owner.

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|-----|----------------------|----------------|------|-----|
| 54. | 1201 Sylvania Avenue | McGinnis House | 1922 | 343 |
|-----|----------------------|----------------|------|-----|

This large, one-story brick bungalow has a cross gable roof with a full, side gable front porch. The front gable has elaborate exposed framing supported by brick columns. This is a particularly impressive bungalow on a prominent corner lot. The first owner and resident of this house was Ronald A. McGinnis, a plumber. The McGinnis family owned the house until 1973.

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|-----|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----|
| 55. | 2320 Yucca Avenue | Register/McLean House | 1933;1937 | 344 |
|-----|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----|

In 1933, Frank Register hired contractor Joseph Driskoll to build this one-story house for \$3,000. H. McLean bought the house in 1937, and he replaced the original shingle exterior during the same year with the fine sandstone veneer visible today. McLean sold the house in 1951. The house has a side gable with an intersecting front porch. The house's red and brown sandstone, its round arch windows and steep gables contribute to its picturesque appearance.

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|-----|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----|
| 56. | 2700 Yucca Avenue | Oakhurst Elementary School | 1927-28;<br>1935;1953 | 350 |
|-----|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----|

The original Oakhurst School dating from 1927-28 constitutes the small east wing of the structure extant today. Built at the cost of \$40,000, this small brick structure had only four classrooms and an office. The building was designed by Wiley G. Clarkson, who designed many fine Fort Worth schools, including most of the buildings at the Masonic Home and School. The contractor for the building was A.H. Smith. As the Oakhurst subdivision grew rapidly in the early 1930's, the school had to accomodate additional students in temporary buildings. As part of the expansion program for public schools initiated in the 1930's, the School Board approved a \$122,971 addition designed by J.B. Davies Company, Quisle and Andrews, contractors. The 1935 two-story addition sensitively blends with the original building while providing seventeen more classrooms. This handsome ochre brick building (with concrete frame) has a red tile roof and a projecting gabled, central entrance bay ornamented with rustication, Corinthian columns, a second-floor balcony and an elaborate baroque window surround. Wiley G. Clarkson also designed a small rear addition in 1953 that included a new auditorium and two classrooms. The school's windows have recently been filled with metal panels to accomodate an air-conditioning system.

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|-----|-------------------------|---|---------|-----|
| 57. | 3301 Yucca Avenue<br>NR | Amon G. Carter<br>Riverside High School | 1935-36 | 353 |
|-----|-------------------------|---|---------|-----|

Built in 1935-36 as part of a WPA sponsored expansion program involving Fort Worth's public schools, Riverside High School was named after Amon G. Carter in 1941 by a unanimous vote of the school board. The board named the high school after Mr. Carter, an



important Fort Worth civic and business leader, "in appreciation for his efforts in behalf of the local public schools." Before the construction of Riverside High School, students in the Riverside area had to attend Central, Polytechnic or North Side Senior High Schools. Built on a twenty acre site, the three-story H-plan structure has 29 classrooms, auditorium, gymnasium and library. The \$450,000 structure was designed by Wyatt C. Hedrick, an important Fort Worth architect who designed many of Fort Worth's finest public school buildings, in addition to much of Texas Christian University. Faced in yellow brick, with a red tiled hipped roof, the high school has particularly fine aggregate cast stone trim and ornament. The gabled main entrance bay has a two-story, central round arch opening framed by double pilasters, frieze, finials, and inset medallions. Seven round arch windows with architrave surrounds form a lively arcade at the third story. Elaborate Spanish baroque surrounds also ornament the subsidiary entrances near the end wings. Mr. Hedrick designed several additions to the school between 1949 and 1954. The school has qualified for an official Texas Historical Marker; it may be eligible for the National Register because of its architectural merit.

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|-----|--|--------------|---------|-----|
| 58. | 3301 Yucca Avenue<br>(on grounds of Amon<br>Carter Riverside<br>High School) | Park Shelter | 1935-36 | 353 |
|-----|--|--------------|---------|-----|

A small Mission Revival park shelter sitting on a concrete platform with cross-timber railing. This open-air structure suggests a small temple. The building has an exposed timber ceiling and a red tiled hip roof. During 1935-36, the Works Project Administration improved and landscaped the grounds of twenty-one Fort Worth schools which included building this park shelter on the grounds of Amon Carter Riverside High School. The landscape architects of the grounds improvement was Hare and Hare.

#### OBJECTS AND PLACES

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|-----|------------------------------|--|---------|-----|
| 59. | 455 N. Beach<br>Street<br>NR | Universal Mills/<br>Allied Mills<br>Grain Silos and<br>Elevators | 1918-37 | 338 |
|-----|------------------------------|--|---------|-----|

Universal Mills purchased the Smith Brothers Grain Company site for \$50,000 in 1922. Smith Brothers had operated here since 1918. Upon acquiring Smith Brothers, Universal Mills began a series of major additions and alterations which completely changed the original facility. Universal immediately built a four-story addition in 1922, and also began acquiring adjacent parcels of land to accommodate expansion. In 1930, Universal completed a new flour mill unit, then in 1933 they built a second unit which doubled their capacity to over 2,000 barrels daily. Along with the Ralston Purina Mill in Fort Worth, Universal operated the largest one in Texas. With increased processing capacity additional storage became necessary - a new elevator with 16 tanks for grain storage was built in 1937 increasing

storage capacity to 750,000 bushels. Universal's President, G.J. Stone, developed many stock feeds along with other grain products which stimulated the company's growth. The Universal grain mill and storage facility is still one of the largest in Fort Worth. In 1962, Universal sold their facility to Allied Mills, Inc. The grain silos and elevators may be eligible for the National Register along with the Universal Mills office building at 401 N. Beach Street (R-17).

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|-----|--|----------------------|---------|-----|
| 60. | West fork Trinity<br>River - west of<br>Oakhurst Scenic<br>Drive | E. Belknap<br>Bridge | 1931-34 | 335 |
|-----|--|----------------------|---------|-----|

A reinforced concrete highway bridge with Gothic pointed arches, forming a side railing. The large pointed arch concrete piers support the four-lane road bed. A fine example of simplified Gothic motifs making a utilitarian structure elegant and graceful. The city began condemnation procedures to procure land for this bridge in 1930 to connect downtown with Riverside and state highways to the east. The State Highway Commission, Tarrant County, and the City of Fort Worth funded the project with Gibb Gilchrist, the highway engineer, G.G. Wickline, bridge engineer, and M.C. Welborn, resident engineer. The Buckner brothers were the construction contractors.

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|-----|---|-----------------|---------|----|
| 61. | Crossing Trinity<br>River, west of<br>N. Sylvania Avenue,<br>north of Ennis<br>Avenue | Railroad Bridge | c. 1923 | 77 |
|-----|---|-----------------|---------|----|

A steel-truss railroad on concrete piers with an enclosed pony truss and a wooden trestle on the west. The Chicago Rock Island and Gulf Railroad Company built the bridge about 1923 as part of the railroad's extension to the Terminal Grain Company in Riverside. The first railroad line connecting Riverside to downtown Fort Worth.

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|-----|--|-------------|------|---------------------|
| 62. | 1300-1800 blocks,<br>N. Riverside<br>Drive | Streetlamps | 1927 | 350,<br>352,<br>353 |
|-----|--|-------------|------|---------------------|

With the annexation of Riverside by the City of Fort Worth in 1922, a program of public improvements commenced which included replacing streetlights along major traffic arteries. The streetlights along Riverside Drive (originally Frey) were originally placed in a center esplanade in 1927. In 1936, under a PWA project, the city moved the lights back to the curb as part of resurfacing Riverside Drive. Westinghouse Corporation manufactured the streetlamps known as hollowspan post 9740. The streetlamps have tapered octagonal marbelite shafts, frosted bell-shape heads on an ornamental metal base. Only 14 of the original 65 lamps along Riverside Drive remain.

- |     |  |                            |         |     |
|-----|--|----------------------------|---------|-----|
| 63. | West Side<br>N. Sylvania Avenue<br>at Daisy Lane | Oakhurst Addition<br>Gates | c. 1924 | 345 |
|-----|--|----------------------------|---------|-----|

Oakhurst opened in 1924 as a garden suburb only 8 minutes from Main Street but with "every delightful advantage of the country," according to a 1920's promotional brochure. The developer of the Oakhurst development, John P. King, was a prominent Fort Worth businessman who started the Southern Ice and Storage Company and the King Candy Company. King was also a director of the Fort Worth National Bank and Fort Worth Power and Light Company. The Oakhurst Land Company helped families purchasing lots in the subdivision to "plan, build and finance their homes." The subdivision offered substantial lots (60 x 180 feet) for as little as \$650. Basically planned on a grid, Bluebonnet Avenue forms the curving western boundary which lends this part of the development a picturesque ambiance. Large native trees, extensive landscaping by the firm Hare and Hare, fine homes and excellent soil conditions made Oakhurst one of Fort Worth's most valued residential areas. The paired entrance gates at Daisy Lane and N. Sylvania Avenue are square classical designs with recessed panels and the name "Oakhurst" set into the capital atop the larger columns closest to the corner. A ball finial surmount both the large and small columns.

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|-----|----------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|
| 64. | 2301 N. Sylvania<br>Avenue | Mount Olivet<br>Cemetery | 1907 | 685 |
|-----|----------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|

Dating from 1907, Mount Olivet Cemetery occupies what was originally the old Daggett homestead owned by Charles B. Daggett, one of the earliest settlers in the City of Fort Worth. Charles Daggett fought in the Mexican War with his son E.M. (Bud) Daggett. The first Daggett home at this site was a log cabin which occupied the site of the cemetery's sexton's house. The Daggett family was important in developing Fort Worth's cattle industry. John P. Daggett, born in 1855 on the Daggett homestead, was buried at Mt. Olivet cemetery in 1919. Another individual of historic note buried at Mt. Olivet was Captain B.B. Paddock, President of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railway, and Mayor of Fort Worth for eight years commencing in 1892. Paddock also organized the first water works system for Fort Worth. William Pinkney McLean was also buried at Mt. Olivet. Mr. McLean was a prominent lawyer during the nineteenth century; he served in the Texas legislature, the U.S. Congress and in 1875 was elected to the Texas Constitutional Convention. He was also a judge with the Fifth Judicial District.

F.G. and Johnnie McPeak dedicated the 130 acre farm to be Mount Olivet Cemetery. The McPeaks also created an endowment care trust to receive deposits from purchasers of cemetery plots. The income from the trust was used exclusively for the maintenance of the cemetery. Mt. Olivet was the first endowment concept cemetery in the Fort Worth area. In 1917, Mt. Olivet was purchased by William John Bailey, a prominent Fort Worth attorney who had served in the Texas State Senate. Mr. Bailey had extensive real estate holdings in Fort Worth

that included the 196 acre Greenwood cemetery. William's son, John Bailey, manages both cemeteries today.

Mt. Olivet's wooded grounds include several fine stone masonry funerary monuments. The cemetery has a picturesque plan of curving streets and cul de sacs which create thirty separate lawn areas. A large lake and the main reception building are near the corner of N. Sylvania Avenue and N.E. 28th Street. The original cemetery office (now the Advance Planning office) is extant off Watauga Road. Faced in brown brick, this small Mission Revival building has a glazed green tile roof. The recently constructed crematorium near N. Sylvania Avenue and Watauga Road shows the influence of Frank Lloyd Wright's late work in its ornamental concrete block exterior.

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|-----|--|-------------------------------|---------|------|
| 65. | E. Long Avenue<br>(north side between<br>Sylvania and Beach)<br>NR | The Texas Company<br>Facility | c. 1915 | 631D |
|-----|--|-------------------------------|---------|------|

In 1915, The Texas Company, an oil and gas exploration company, purchased this site from the Magnolia Petroleum Company. The total area purchased was over 18 acres. According to county tax records, a concrete pump house, tool house and wood shingle cottage were built in 1915. City of Fort Worth appraisal records indicate that the buildings were constructed in 1919. The Texas Pipe Line Company bought the entire pipeline system of The Texas Company in 1918, including this site on Long (then Gordon) Avenue. Texas Pipe Line owned this facility until 1949 when they sold it to Boyer Fertilizer Company. The large pump house (40' x 150') is constructed of rusticated concrete blocks with heavy buttresses dividing the side bays. Large cast stone lintels are set above the side industrial sash glass. The small tool house is also constructed of rusticated concrete blocks. The use of rusticated concrete is particularly unusual for a large industrial building. This is an intact industrial facility dating from the early period of Fort Worth's oil industry. With more research on the early history of the gas and oil industry in Fort Worth, these buildings are potentially eligible for the National Register.

- |     |                              |  |              |     |
|-----|------------------------------|--|--------------|-----|
| 66. | 2500 Premier<br>Street<br>NR | Transcontinental<br>Oil Refinery/<br>Amber Refining<br>Company | 1919-present | 37D |
|-----|------------------------------|--|--------------|-----|

During the 1920's oil boom, Fort Worth became the geographical center of the oil producing regions of the American Southwest. Virtually every major oil company had a Fort Worth office, and the city had seven oil refineries by 1930. This complex operated by Amber Refining is the only active refinery remaining of the original seven. The site for the refinery was assembled by the Inland Refining Company. Transcontinental Oil Company purchased the site in 1919. The company operated two other refineries in the Texas/Oklahoma area. By 1924, Transcontinental refinery had built a \$1,500,000 facility which refined 15,000 barrels of crude oil per day. A.L. Adams was

the Fort Worth Division Manager for Transcontinental Oil during this period. The Ohio Oil Company purchased Transcontinental Oil in 1930. Ohio was originally part of Standard Oil, but became a separate company after a 1911 antitrust judgment. In addition to its refineries, Transcontinental had 313 oil wells and 376 gas stations which operated under the name Marathon. In 1934, this division of Ohio Oil changed its name to Marathon Oil. Ohio Oil acquired Transcontinental primarily for its oil wells and retail outlets, so they consequently sold off the refineries. Ohio held on to the Fort Worth refinery until 1941 when they sold it to Premier Oil Refining Company of Texas in 1941. Premier Oil, including its successor company Premier Petroleum, owned the refinery until 1956. The complex has changed hands several times since 1956 until the present owners purchased the refinery in 1980. The refinery extant today includes buildings constructed over a sixty year period. Several buildings have survived from 1919, including the original power plant, a two-story brick structure with a central gabled monitor. Two square brick smokestacks date from the refinery's early years, in addition to a handsome, one-story, red brick building. This building has two round arch entrances with large glazed fanlights. The early refinery buildings are potentially eligible for the National Register because of their historic importance.

WORTH  
SCENERY HILL PARK

OAKLAND LAKE PARK

JOHNSON SURVEY

STRATFORD PARK

MEADOWBROOK  
JA HIGH SCHOOL

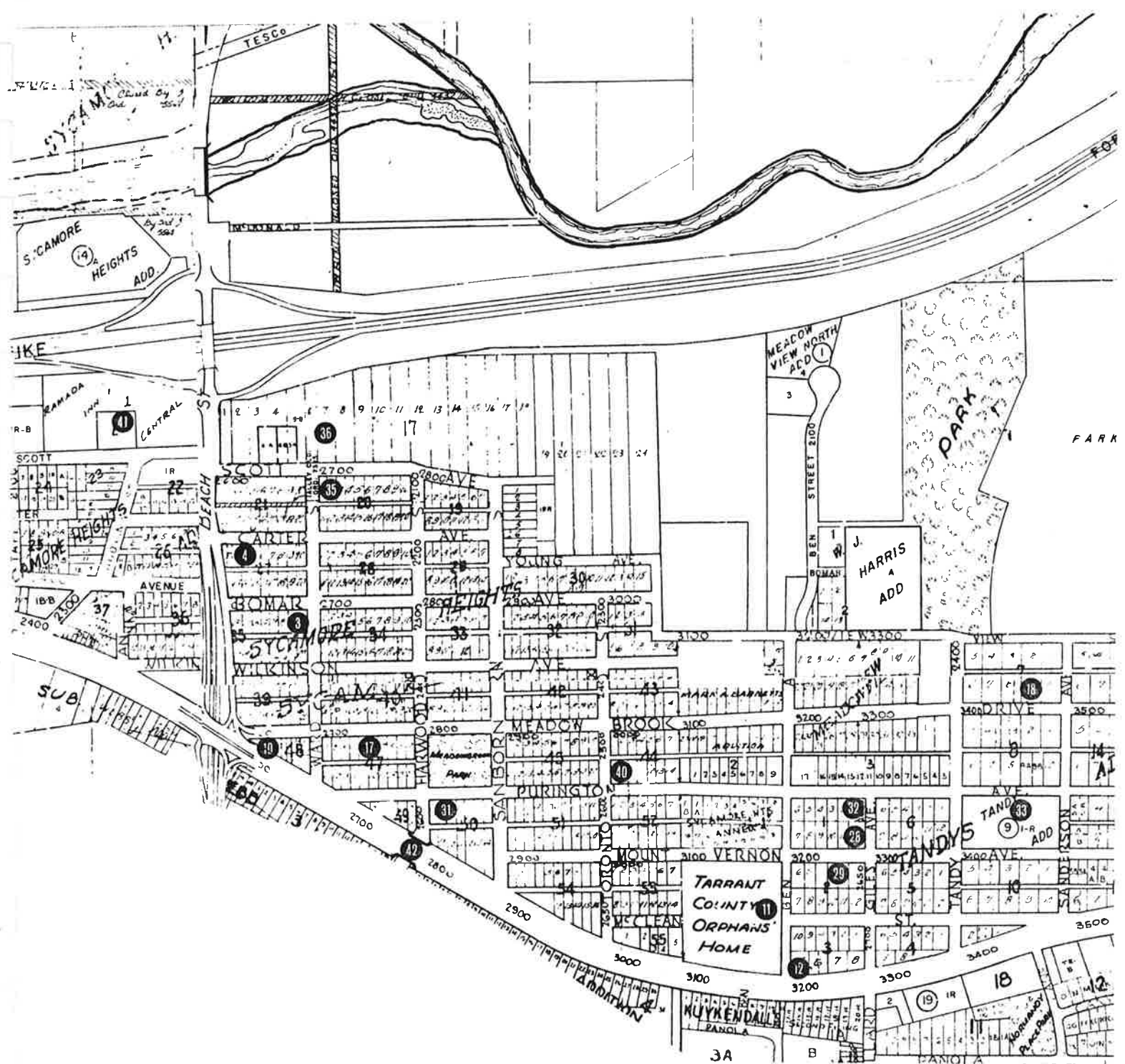
MEADOWBROOK

MEADOWBROOK

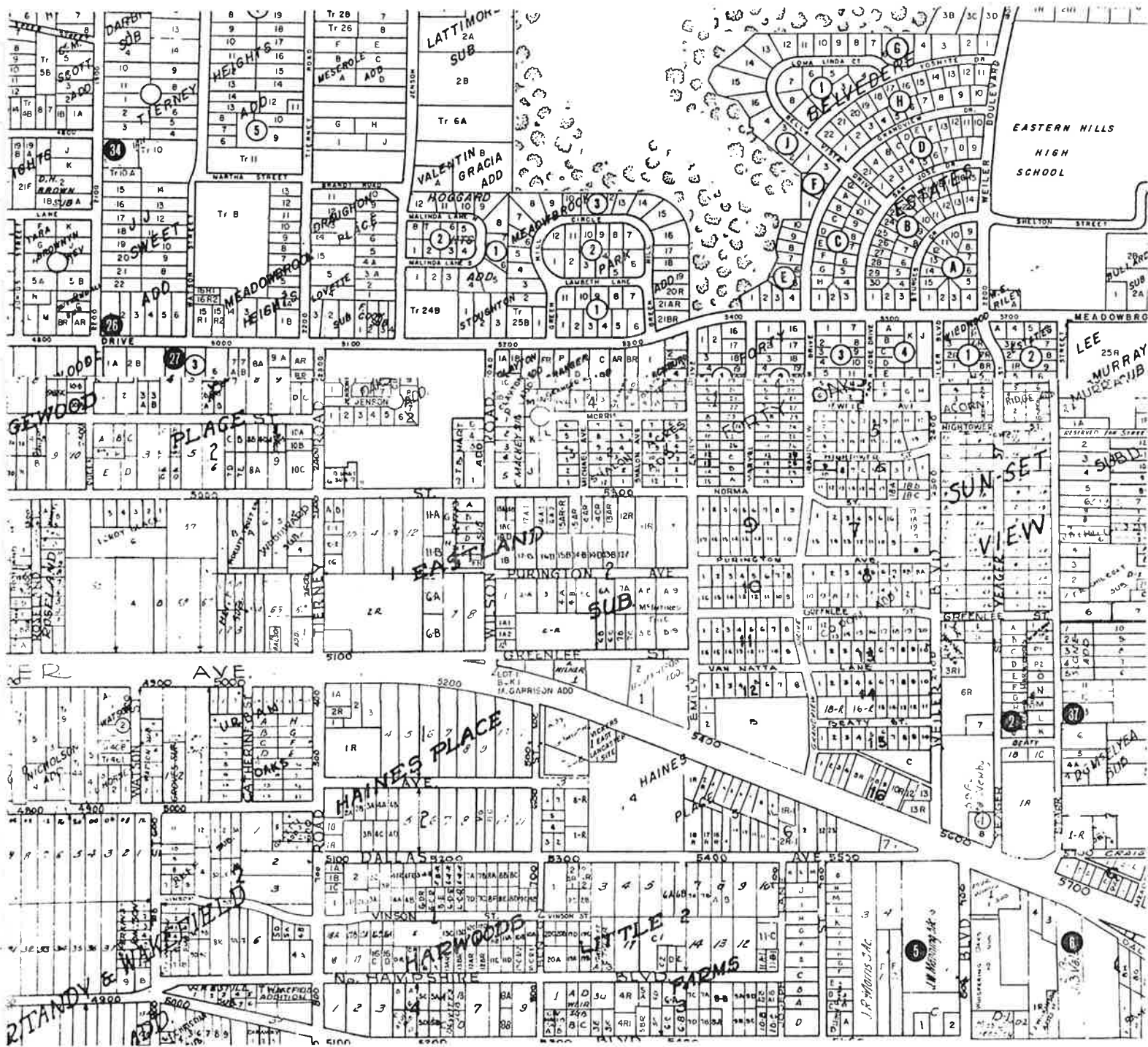
CLAIREMOUNT

LAGANORE HILL  
ELEGANTWOOD





# MEADOWBROOK



**MEADOWBROOK**



HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY  
MEADOWBROOK AREA (M)

#	Address or Location	Name or Type	Date	Map
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BUILDINGS

- |    |                            |                               |      |     |
|----|----------------------------|-------------------------------|------|-----|
| 1. | 3900 Barnett Street<br>NR* | WBAP/KXAS<br>TV-Radio Studios | 1948 | 115 |
|----|----------------------------|-------------------------------|------|-----|

WBAP, Fort Worth's first licensed radio station, was founded by Harold Hough and Amon Carter in the building of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, the newspaper owned by Mr. Carter. The station began service in 1922 with 10 watts which increased to 50,000 watts in 1932. The station moved to the Blackstone Hotel in 1929, then to the Medical Arts Building in 1938. Mr. Carter built a new building for the radio station and a new TV network, WBAP-TV, in 1948. The first television broadcast occurred September 27, 1948, a public appearance by President Harry Truman. WPAP-TV was the first TV station in the Southwest, and one of the earliest stations in the United States. WBAP-TV was the first station to produce a daily newsreel and to operate a remote unit to film news on location. The station also had the first professional weather reporting program. In 1949, WBAP radio began broadcasting in FM. WBAP's two story building at 3000 Barnett Street is faced in buff-brown brick with no windows. The main block has a hipped red tile roof, brick quoins and a long, central, shed roof portico. Spanish/Mediterranean in style, the building is a late design by the important Joseph Pelich, the architect of many of Fort Worth's finest school buildings in addition to many buildings at Texas Christian University. Pelich was also the first President of the Fort Worth Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Much of the original interior of Pelich's building is intact, including the original 1948 TV studios. In 1971, radio WBAP won Billboard magazine's award for Country Music Station of the Year. WBAP changed its call letters to KSCS in 1973, when the station changed ownership. The first color telecast in Texas occurred here in 1954. The building will probably be eligible for the National Register once it is fifty years old.

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|----|--------------------|-------|---------|-----|
| 2. | 5651 Beatty Street | House | c. 1918 | 671 |
|----|--------------------|-------|---------|-----|

A two-story house clad in channel rustic with a hipped roof and a one-story hipped porch supported by square posts. The house has a handsome carved front door. According to tax records, the house was built in 1918; it does not appear in other public records until 1940. Given the house's form and classical detailing, it is probably one of the earliest extant houses in this area.

- |    |                   |                         |         |     |
|----|-------------------|-------------------------|---------|-----|
| 3. | 2636 Bomar Avenue | Harter/Hammond<br>House | c. 1910 | 100 |
|----|-------------------|-------------------------|---------|-----|

A two-story house clad in narrow drop siding with a hipped porch supported by Tuscan columns extending along most of the front elevation. A large hipped dormer penetrates the low hipped roof. An

early house in this area in excellent condition. According to tax assessor's records, this house was built in 1910. W.J. Harter sold the house in 1920 to Samuel T. Hammond, whose family occupied the house until 1948.

4. 2608 Carter Avenue                      House    c. 1918                      100

A one-and-a-half story house clad in narrow drop siding. The house has an impressive full porch with Tuscan columns recessed beneath the steeply pitched gable roof. An unusual enclosed second floor porch has a hipped roof supported by three slender Tuscan columns at the corners. A particularly large house in this area dating from this early date, c. 1918, according to tax records. The house does not appear in other public records until the mid-1930's.

5. 5518 Dallas Avenue                      Brown House    1910                      100

The earliest recorded owner of the house is Benjamin B. Brown, an employee with Swift and Company. Brown sold the house in 1912 to Lou Nave. Mrs. Nave lived here with her son, Royston Nave, who later became an important Texas artist. A museum dedicated to Nave in Victoria, Texas houses many of his most important works. The Naves sold the house in 1913, but they probably rented it from the new owner, Lena M. Barham. The city directory does not list the house until the late 1930's when Nellie Muse resided here. Mrs. Muse bought the house in 1945, and her son Jack Muse, a well-known Fort Worth artist, became the owner in 1950. Mr. Muse has been the owner/occupant since 1950. This quaint one and one-half story cottage is covered with rough shingles with a random course sandstone front wing and chimney. The steep intersecting gable roofs give the house a picturesque profile. The wrought iron hinged door and the small diamond panel casement windows enhance the house's small-scale, medieval feeling.

6. 5708 Dallas Avenue                      House    c. 1910                      674

A two-story house with a flaring hipped roof with wide soffits. The house has an unusual two-story central hipped portico with square columns below Tuscan columns at the second floor. A large and early house in this area. According to tax records, this house dates from 1910. The first recorded owner is Fred Wohlenberg, an engineer, who did not occupy the house. Wohlenberg sold the house in 1934 to James Turner.

7. 2425 Edgewood Terrace                      Parker/Tangrey House    1926                      127

John M. Parker, Vice President of Simon Hubig Company, a wholesale baking firm, built this elegant bungalow in 1927. The house remained in the Parker family until 1955. The one-story, red brick house has an unusual gabled front porch that combines "classical" Tuscan columns and "Gothic" half-timbering in the gable end. A delicate paneled frieze forms the base of the gable, and a window with medieval small lights sits in the middle of the gable's

half-timbering. The house has three chimneys which is unusual for a house this size.

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|----|-----------------------------|---------------|------|-----|
| 8. | 4744 Hampshire<br>Boulevard | Schmidt House | 1930 | 391 |
|----|-----------------------------|---------------|------|-----|

This house is a particularly large two-story bungalow with a hipped roof and exposed rafters. The house also has a full hipped roof porch with exposed rafters. The prominent porch runs along the entire front facade and the east elevation. Handsome tapering boxed posts on brick bases support the porch roof. Otto Schmidt bought this lot in 1921. Although the tax card indicates the house was built in 1925, Schmidt is not listed at this address in the city directory until 1931. He shared the home with his sister and her husband, John S. Newberry.

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|----|-------------------------|------------------------------------|------|-----|
| 9. | 701 S. Hughes<br>Avenue | Sagamore Hill<br>Elementary School | 1940 | 128 |
|----|-------------------------|------------------------------------|------|-----|

The Fort Worth Independent School District annexed the Sagamore Hill School in 1925. The original Sagamore Hill School had nine classrooms, which proved to be inadequate to accomodate the area by the 1930's. The school district built a new school in 1940 as part of a major school expansion and improvement program under the W.P.A. The first 1940 phase of building included 17 classrooms, with four classrooms added in 1948 and two classrooms plus an auditorium in 1952. The important Fort Worth architect, Wiley G. Clarkson, designed the main building and the early additions. Horace C. Maples designed a 6,000 square foot rear addition in 1958. Clarkson designed many of Fort Worth's finest public school buildings during the 1930's, including the Masonic Home and School. Clarkson's buildings from this period are generally in historic styles (Tudor, Georgian, etc.), with Sagamore Hill School being one of the earliest Moderne style buildings by this architect.

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|-----|--|------------|------|-----|
| 10. | 2623-25 and 2627-29<br>E. Lancaster Avenue | Commercial | 1927 | 101 |
|-----|--|------------|------|-----|

A small brick masonry commercial building with ochre brick facing, stepped parapet and transomed storefronts. The 1928 city directory indicated that an A. & P. store occupied this building. During the 1930's, the building became a feed store, then in 1947 the present tenant, the American Brass Foundry, occupied the building.

- |     |                             |  |           |     |
|-----|-----------------------------|--|-----------|-----|
| 11. | 3125 E. Lancaster<br>Avenue | Tarrant County<br>Orphans' Home/<br>County Welfare<br>Department | 1914;1937 | 102 |
|-----|-----------------------------|--|-----------|-----|

This building was originally an orphan's home on a 28 acre farm which provided food, shelter and vocational training to almost 100 children. This orphans' home replaced an earlier structure built in 1908 with money raised by the Benevolent Association of Fort Worth. The Benevolent Association had cared for orphans since 1887 in the

Lloyd Building on Main Street. The 1908 building burned in 1914 and was replaced the same year by the structure standing today. Architects Muller and Pollard designed the new three-story building, constructed of brick and reinforced concrete. The building has a forward projecting central bay and a series of small stepped parapets. A heavy cast stone belt course runs above the first and third floors. A large addition to the west, designed by Harvey D. Withers, sensitively blends with the original building.

12. 3201 E. Lancaster Windsor Tourist 1930-31 102  
Avenue Courts

Five rows of connected cabins with three to five units in each row. Each gabled unit has a recessed carport with the units stepping up on the sloping site. The cabins are clad in narrow drop siding and the roofs have wide eaves with exposed brackets. Charles H. Stern built this development in 1930-31 as a small motel along the Interurban. Stern worked as a trainman for the Northern Texas Traction Company; his wife Effice ran the Windsor Tourist Court. Contractor J.J. Murrell built the cabins. Stern sold the motel to Charles Dollum in 1943, and since then the motel has passed through several owners. The building has been a motel since opening in 1930.

13. 3807 E. Lancaster House c. 1915 117  
Avenue

A large two-story yellow brick house with a low hipped roof with wide eaves. The house has a full front porch supported by heavy brick columns and a side porte cochere. A particularly early and large house in this area of Meadowbrook. According to tax records, this house dates from 1915. The first recorded transfer of the property occurred in 1926, and the property has passed through several owners since then.

14. 4075 E. Lancaster Commercial 1928 122  
Avenue

A one-story, brick commercial structure with end piers and a central stepped parapet with a corbelled brick cornice. The city directory first lists a business here in 1929 - The Stop Nona Garage, J.H. Hawks, proprietor. When purchased in 1940, the building was remodeled into a photographer's studio, then in 1946 a liquor store operated here. The building contributes in its scale and materials to the surrounding 1920's commercial area.

15. 4081 E. Lancaster Commercial 1929-30 122  
Avenue

A small, brick commercial building with a flat roof and end piers. The design is virtually identical to 4075 E. Lancaster to the west. The building has a handsome central, stepped parapet with a corbelled cornice. The storefront windows have been partially filled in. Horace Echols built this structure in 1929 using his own contracting firm, The Echols Brothers, to construct it. The first tenant was the

Helpy-Selfy Store, and subsequent tenants included a grocer and a variety store. The building's form and materials contributes to the surrounding 1920's commercial area.

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|-----|--------------------------------|-------------------------|------|-----|
| 16. | 4083-89 E.<br>Lancaster Avenue | D.R. Weaver<br>Building | 1926 | 122 |
|-----|--------------------------------|-------------------------|------|-----|

A one-story, brick commercial building divided into four bays. The distinctive parapet has cast-stone coping and a central stepped gable upon which "D.R. Weaver - 1926" is incised. A continuous canopy with attractive carved brackets and a green tiled hipped roof runs the length of the facade. David R. Weaver, a contractor, was the owner/builder of this structure. The first tenant in 1928 was W.C. Hughes Drug Store. A number of subsequent tenants occupied the building, including a feedstore, a diner, and the Piggly Wiggly Store. Weaver sold the building in 1936 to E.M. McClellan who owned it until 1971. The building is an important corner anchor contributing to this 1920's commercial district.

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|-----|---------------------------|----------------------|---------|-----|
| 17. | 2720 Meadowbrook<br>Drive | Boyle/Hayes<br>House | c. 1905 | 101 |
|-----|---------------------------|----------------------|---------|-----|

This large classical revival house is one of the oldest extant houses in the area. The house has an unusual interlocking hip roof with wide flaring eaves forming a full recessed porch along the front and east elevations. Six ionic columns on brick bases support the porch overhang. Given its form and detailing, this house dates from about 1905. In 1913, Angus M. and Esther Hayes purchased the house from Marie C. Boyle. The Hayes family owned the house until 1972. Mr. Hayes worked as a service manager for Foster P. Lennings Motor Company.

- |     |                           |             |         |     |
|-----|---------------------------|-------------|---------|-----|
| 18. | 3427 Meadowbrook<br>Drive | Tandy House | c. 1920 | 112 |
|-----|---------------------------|-------------|---------|-----|

Lewis Henry Tandy bought this lot from his father George E. Tandy in 1911. George Tandy platted and developed much of the Meadowbrook area, and he had considerable real estate holdings in the Fort Worth area. According to tax records, Lewis Tandy built this handsome bungalow in 1920. Lewis Tandy worked as an attorney for Tandy Land Company. The Lewis Tandy house has stayed in the Tandy family since its construction. This large, one and one-half story bungalow has a low pitched side gable roof with a full, front recessed porch supported by paired posts on a brick wall. The roof's wide eaves are supported by handsome decorative brackets, and the roof has a large, central gable dormer. This is one of the more impressive bungalows in the Meadowbrook area.

19. 3626-36 Meadowbrook Drive Commercial c. 1925 112

A one-story commercial block faced in textured buff brick and with a shed roofed parapet clad in glazed green tile. Ornamental cast stone finials sit atop the end piers. Six storefronts open on to the street. A sidewalk stamp indicates that the contractor for this development was the Miller Construction Company; the owner was Albert Brin of Dallas County.

20. 3900 Meadowbrook Drive Meadowbrook United Methodist Church 1948-49; 117  
1951;1957;  
1967

The original Meadowbrook Methodist Church on this site was built in 1928. The growth of the congregation prompted church members to form a building fund in 1940 to raise funds for a new sanctuary. By 1946, the building committee raised sufficient funds to hire Wiley G. Clarkson, the architect of many significant Fort Worth buildings, to draw plans for the new church. In early 1947, the State of Texas granted Meadowbrook Methodist Church a charter, and ground breaking ceremonies occurred in October. The cornerstone was laid in April, 1948, and the sanctuary opened to the congregation in 1949. The church is a simplified Gothic Revival design with a tall, steeply pitched gable roof. Three vertical, pointed-arch windows sit above the gabled central entrance portal. A side portal repeats the gable form of the main portal. Two years after the completion of the main sanctuary, the church formed a new building committee to build an educational wing. The building committee hired Preston M. Geren, architect, to design the new wing. Construction began in 1952 under Childs Construction Company, and was completed in 1953. The addition designed by Geren sensitively repeats the forms and details of the main sanctuary in a series of set back wings. In 1957, the fellowship hall was added, and the educational wing was expanded in 1967.

21. 4147 Meadowbrook Drive Fire Station #20 1928 121

As the population of East Fort Worth increased rapidly in the 1920's, the need for additional fire stations arose. The city purchased this lot in 1927, and constructed the fire station in 1928. The city had hired Wiley G. Clarkson to design this station and others in the city at the time. Beall and Lewis were the contractors. Clarkson designed many of Fort Worth's finest public school buildings in addition to being a popular residential architect. Station Number 20 looks more like a house than a fire station as Clarkson thoughtfully designed the building to blend unobtrusively into the surrounding suburban community. A bungalow form building, Station 20 has an off-set gabled portico supported by thick stuccoed columns. The building's gables have Tudor half-timbering and small lights in the double-hung windows. The original brown brick has recently been painted white, and the garage door was filled in with vertical wood siding. This building may be eligible for the National Register as

part of a thematic group which includes Fort Worth's other bungalow fire stations. As other bungalow fire stations are documented in the survey, they will be included as part of the National Register Thematic Group.

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|-----|---------------------------------|---|---------|-----|
| 22. | 4330 Meadowbrook<br>Drive<br>NR | Meadowbrook<br>Elementary School/<br>Junior High School | 1935-36 | 121 |
|-----|---------------------------------|---|---------|-----|

Meadowbrook Elementary/Junior High School was built in 1935-36 to relieve overcrowding at nearby Tandy and Sagamore Elementary schools. In 1954, when Meadowbrook Junior High opened, the 1936 building became exclusively an elementary school. Wyatt C. Hedrick designed the original Meadowbrook School; R.F. Bull Construction was the contractor. Hedrick designed many of Fort Worth's public schools, in addition to many buildings at Texas Christian University and the Narcotics Farm. The Meadowbrook School is one of Hedrick's finest public schools, exhibiting an adept handling of Renaissance/Baroque motifs. Compared to Hedrick's nearby Riverside School, Meadowbrook exhibits a more innovative plan and a more accomplished use of classical proportion and detailing. The school has an unusual butterfly plan with a central two-story hipped roof block intersected at oblique angles by one-story end wings. The gabled two-story central bay has an elaborate entrance door with architrave surround and delicate fanlight. Fluted pilasters flank the door and an overscaled broken pediment with a large ornamental urn in its apex. Five round arch windows with flanking pilasters and architrave hoods form an arcade at the second floor. A oculus with a foliated surround penetrates the tympanum of the main gable. End gables of the side wings are also richly ornamented. Meadowbrook Elementary School is probably eligible for the National Register because of its architectural merit.

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|-----|---------------------------|----------------|------|-----|
| 23. | 4503 Meadowbrook<br>Drive | Atkinson House | 1908 | 126 |
|-----|---------------------------|----------------|------|-----|

This house was built by Fort Worth's Judge Charles W. Atkinson in 1908. Atkinson family members held on to the house until 1976. The house originally sat on a 15-acre estate. One of the oldest and largest houses in the Meadowbrook area, the house has sustained major alterations since construction. Originally a two-story house with steeply pitched gable roof, a 1930's remodel resulted in additional 1,000 square feet of living area, roof extension, porch alterations and a new balcony. A further remodeling in 1980 led to more changes in the roof.

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|-----|---------------------------|--------------|------|-----|
| 24. | 4516 Meadowbrook<br>Drive | Flagin House | 1935 | 126 |
|-----|---------------------------|--------------|------|-----|

This large Colonial Revival house has a full two-story, pedimented portico with Tuscan columns on stone bases. The house has an elegant Federal style entrance door with side lights and a fanlight transom. The symmetrical facade has four double-hung windows flanking each side of the central portico. The house is covered with white stucco.

James A. Flagin and his wife Emma purchased this lot in 1928. Mr. Flagin was a court reporter for the United States District Court. The city directory does not list the Flagins at this address until 1936. The Flagins lived here until 1952.

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|-----|------------------------|---------------|------|-----|
| 25. | 4701 Meadowbrook Drive | Carlock House | 1925 | 129 |
|-----|------------------------|---------------|------|-----|

According to a mechanic's lien dated 1926, Robert L. Carlock, Jr., an attorney, had lived in this house for one year. Carlock's family occupied the house until 1944. Obscured by trees and foliage, this one-story U-plan bungalow is constructed of fine polychrome red and black brick. Two gabled wings flank a central terrace with french doors opening to the interior. Set on a large lot, this house is a good example of 1920's eclectic design.

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|-----|-------------------------------|-------------|------|-----|
| 26. | 4901 Meadowbrook Drive<br>NR* | Sweet House | 1928 | 129 |
|-----|-------------------------------|-------------|------|-----|

According to a 1928 Mechanic's Lien, J.J. and Mende Sweet hired D.M. Council, contractor, to build this house for \$10,000. Mr. Sweet platted this area and his house was the first constructed in this addition. This two-story house is faced in textured buff colored brick. Paired Tuscan columns support the two-story portico and rich green tiles cover the tall hipped roof. An impressive Georgian classical house that contributes to this mid-1920's residential area, this building may be eligible for the National Register with more research on Sweet's involvement in the development of this area.

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|-----|------------------------|--------------|------|-----|
| 27. | 4920 Meadowbrook Drive | Pinney House | 1926 | 129 |
|-----|------------------------|--------------|------|-----|

This large one-story dark stone house has a flat roof with a crenellated parapet. The low round arch entry is flanked by round arch windows. The loggia to the west has been enclosed with wood siding. This is an unusual stone house dating from the mid 1920's, especially given the predominantly classical houses dating from this period in the neighborhood. The city directory first lists this house in 1927 with William B. and Nora Pinney as residents. Mr. Pinney was an attorney and his wife worked as a milliner. The Pinneys sold the house in 1939.

- |     |                          |              |         |     |
|-----|--------------------------|--------------|---------|-----|
| 28. | 3223 Mount Vernon Avenue | Murphy House | 1926-27 | 102 |
|-----|--------------------------|--------------|---------|-----|

A two-story red brick Georgian style house with red tiled hip roof and a bracketed cornice. The symmetrically composed facade has a central entrance portico with handsome fluted Doric columns supporting a frieze. A large well-executed Georgian Revival design dating from the mid-1920's. According to mechanic's lien records, the Tandy Land Company contracted with West Texas Construction Company to construct this house in 1926. The Tandy Land company sold



the house to Roy C. and Allie B. Murphy in 1928. Mr. Murphy was manager of the American Service Company, and the Polytechnic Ice Company. He was also a Fort Worth City Councilman. The Murphys lived in the house until 1951.

29. 3224 Mount Vernon                      Hunter House                      1936                      102  
Avenue

A one-story brick house designed as a miniature Mt. Vernon, George Washington's home in Virginia. Like Mt. Vernon, the house has a steep gable roof with a full porch recessed beneath the gable slope. Gabled dormers project from the roof behind the wrought iron railing along the porch roof. Paired columns flanking the main entrance support the porch with three columns clustered at the corners. Mutual Home Association hired W. C. Harms, contractor, and Earl Glasgow, architect, in 1936 to design and build this house. Joseph L. and Dorothy Hunter purchased the house in 1936, and they lived here until 1950. Mr. Hunter worked for the King Ice Company.

30. 2504 Oakland Avenue                      Fash House                      1925                      122

Ralph H. and Annie G. Fash purchased this property in 1923, and built this house between 1924 and 1925. Mr. Fash was a vice-president of Fort Worth Laboratories. The Fash family have been the sole owners and residents of the house. This house is one of the largest and most accomplished examples of Tudor revival in East Fort Worth. The unusual, symmetrical facade has a red brick, central two-story hipped block flanked by paired gables (one projecting, one recessed) with vertical half timbering. The left gable forms a large entrance porch, and a central chimney divides the front facade. A long transverse gabled wing intersecting from the south breaks up the facade's symmetry.

31. 2800 Purington                      Sycamore Heights                      1923                      101  
Avenue                      Baptist Church

Three trustees of the Sycamore Heights Baptist Church, T.L. Black, H.G. Leath and W.D. West, founded this church in 1923. An unusual example of the Mission Revival style church dating from the 1920's. The church has an elaborate steeped Mission style parapet, cream-colored stucco walls, and a red tile roof. A wide stairway supported by high parapet walls leads to the central entry. The Baptist Church sold the building to the Unitarian Church of Fort Worth in 1951. The Unitarian Church added the modern brick education building off the original sanctuary's east elevation. Clifton G. Clark, an architect and church member, provided designs for the education building and extensive remodeling of the sanctuary. The current owner removed the stained glass and filled in the window spaces in the process of remodeling the building into a residence in 1980.

32. 3228 Purington Avenue Baker House 1945 102

This unique stucco, L-plan Pueblo Revival house has a central round tower with small windows following the contours of the inside stair. The steeped back parapet has viga projections and the side chimney has a battened base and round arch hoods. The house's large windows and steel frame casements and the courtyard has walls with round arch openings. S.N. Baker purchased this lot in 1944 and built his house in 1945. The Baker family lived here until 1966. Mr. Baker owned the ABC Foundry Company and Baker Machine Company.

33. 3400 Purington Avenue G.E. Tandy School 1923 112

One of the earliest school buildings in the Meadowbrook area, the G.E. Tandy School dates from 1923. George E. Tandy platted and developed much of the Meadowbrook area, and he sold this site to the school district in 1921. G.N. Fisher was the first principal of the original eight classroom building. A 1948 addition included six more classrooms and a basement cafeteria/auditorium. The original 1923 building is a two-story red brick building with a high basement. The school has a handsome corbelled cornice and a prominent central entrance set in a brick round arch surround and a classical cast stone architrave. New anodized frame windows have replaced the old windows. The school closed in 1970, but it is currently being remodeled into senior citizen housing; the work includes major additions to both sides of the old school building.

34. 2001 Queen Street House 1896;1978 590

Built in 1896, this house was moved from Clarksville, Red River County in East Texas to this location in Fort Worth in 1977. A house built by the Tregre family on this site has been demolished. The first floor of the Clarksville house was moved in three sections. The second floor and roof were moved in one piece. The bell-cap roofed, octagonal tower is an addition to the original structure designed by the current owner. The two-and-a-half story house has a hipped block intersected by a jerkinhead projecting bay and two perpendicular gables on the south. A full porch wraps around from the front to the side elevation. Decorative turned columns and brackets support the porch. A projecting gable portico supported by turned columns intersects the porch at the main entrance. The house's ornate facade is embellished with fishscale shingles, stained glass, decorative brackets and bargeboard in the roof gables.

35. 2700 Scott Avenue Becker House c. 1918 100

A one-story house with a gabled main block intersected by a gabled bay. A front pediment projects from the shed roof porch that wraps around to the side elevation. The house is an unusual variation on a common folk house type. According to tax assessor records, the house

was built in 1918. Daniel R. and Nannie Becker were the original occupants and the house stayed in their family until 1943. Mrs. Becker lived here with her two daughters after 1923 when her husband died.

36. 2703 Scott Avenue                      House                                      1924                                      2060-392 (105)

Charles J. Harkness, a contractor, built this house in 1924. Harkness sold the house the next year to James Page. The house has passed through several owners since 1925. This substantial two-story brick veneer house has a low pitched hipped roof with wide, overhanging eaves. The full hipped porch with a central pediment is supported by Tuscan columns. This neoclassical house exhibits elements of the Prairie School in its roof form and window pattern.

37. 2739 Stark Street                      House and grounds                      c. 1935                                      671

The earliest records available for this house date from 1955. Given the building's bungalow form and stone veneer exterior, it probably dates from c. 1935. The house has a combination hip and gable roof, plus a segmental arch front portico. The unfortunate projecting steel porch canopy was added during a 1953 remodeling. The low stone wall, planters and playhouse in the adjacent yard are constructed in sandstone matching the main house.

38. 2300 Stratford Court                      Bledsoe House                                      1925                                      116

Mrs. Ellen R. Bledsoe purchased this lot in 1924 for \$1,500 from the Beacon Hill Land Company. The next year Mrs. Bledsoe hired Abey H. Smith to build this house. Norville and Roy R. Bledsoe occupied the house during 1925. Mr. Bledsoe was the manager of Rosenthal Furniture Company. The house is a handsome two-story red brick Georgian Revival design with a steep gable roof. The symmetrical facade has a central pedimented portico supported by Tuscan columns flanked on each side by four double-hung windows.

39. 2301 Stratford Court                      Wright House                                      1925                                      116

J. Herman and Peggie Wright purchased this lot from the Beacon Hill Land Company in 1925, the same year they built this house under a contract with R.S. Smith. Mr. Wright was the office manager for the Fort Worth Warehouse and Storage Company and his wife was a music teacher. The Wrights lived here until 1935. The Wrights built a unique, medieval inspired solid stone house. The house has a picturesque, steeply pitched interlocking gabled roof and a large corner chimney with a angled brick top. Other medieval features include diamond paned casement windows and the diminutive scale of the round arch set in the front gabled portico. The heavy wood front door has elaborate wrought iron hinges. The romantic fantasy of this house contrasts with the restrained rationality of the Georgian Revival house at 2300 Stratford Court also dating from 1925.

- |     |                     |                         |      |     |
|-----|---------------------|-------------------------|------|-----|
| 40. | 2515 Toronto Street | Borman Grocery<br>Store | 1923 | 102 |
|-----|---------------------|-------------------------|------|-----|

Alfred J. Borman purchased this property in 1912 and he built his residence at 3001 Purington the next year. Mr. Borman ran a grocery from this Toronto Street building starting in 1923. In 1947, the Reverend Isaac E. Clark took over Borman's store changing it to Clark's Grocery and Market. Clark ran the store through the 1950's. This small, quaint commercial building is clad in narrow horizontal siding with a central entrance topped by a round arch transom. The building has an unusual round arch parapet with hipped end buttresses.

#### OBJECTS AND PLACES

- |     |                         |                |           |     |
|-----|-------------------------|----------------|-----------|-----|
| 41. | 2000 N. Beach<br>Street | Ayres Cemetery | 1862-1952 | 108 |
|-----|-------------------------|----------------|-----------|-----|

An old family cemetery that served the pioneer Ayres family and their descendants, a prominent family in early Tarrant County history. The small plot remaining today in the Ramada Inn parking lot is part of the original two-acre cemetery. Eleven headstones in the plot bear the names of Ayres, Sanderson, and Cushman. In 1848 Benjamin Ayres and his wife Emily settled in Birdville, the original Tarrant County seat. Ayres worked as the second County Clerk from 1852-56, and he helped organize Fort Worth's First Christian Church. Ayres' daughter, Isabella, married William Sanderson, an Englishman who had obtained a Texas land grant in 1845. In 1861, Mr. Ayres purchased 320 acres his son-in-law's land which included the Ayres cemetery site. Sanderson worked as a farmer and stockman, and he was instrumental in having the county seat moved from Birdville to Fort Worth. Benjamin Ayres died in 1862, his wife in 1863; they were the first Ayres family members buried in the cemetery. Benjamin's son James served in both the Mexican and Civil Wars; he was buried in the family cemetery in 1885. James Ayres' daughter Mary Ayres married a San Antonio attorney John R. Cushman; both he and his wife were buried in the family cemetery - Mary Ayres Cushman died in 1952, and her sister Ida in 1955, the last Ayres descendant buried in the family cemetery. In 1915, Michael W. Bahan purchased eighty acres of the original Ayres homestead, including the cemetery. Bahan's heirs sold the land to the Ramada Inn in 1972. The Ramada Inn built a motel on the site recently, incorporating the Ayres cemetery in the motel parking lot. The cemetery received an official Texas Historical Marker in 1983. The cemetery has several granite and marble grave stones, a number of small trees, and a nineteenth-century wrought iron fence encircling the oldest section.

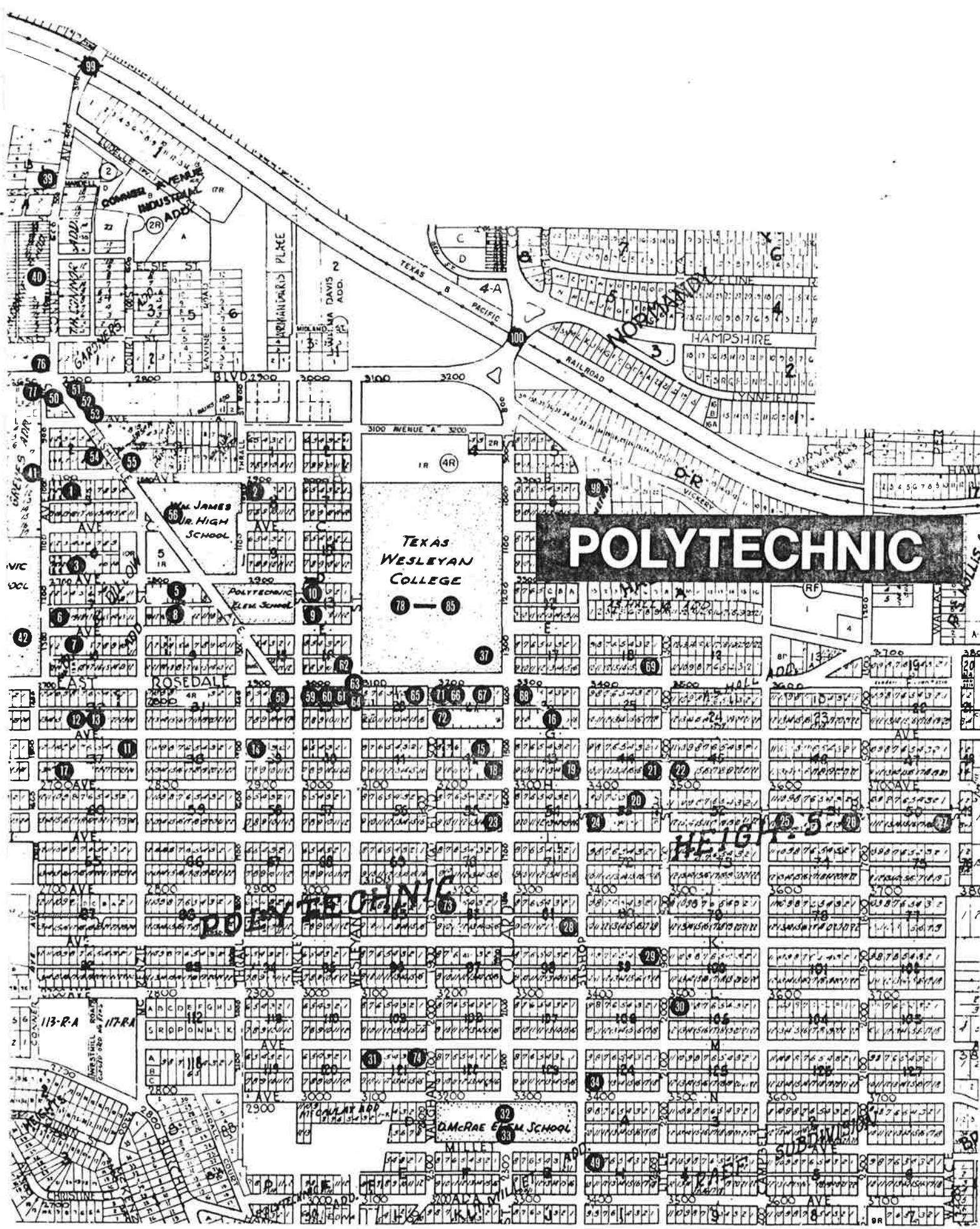
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|-----|----------------------------------|--|---------|-----|
| 42. | 000-200 blocks,<br>Conner Avenue | Conner Avenue/<br>Texas & Pacific<br>Railroad Overpasses | 1936-37 | 101 |
|-----|----------------------------------|--|---------|-----|

A pair of reinforced concrete and steel overpasses to accomodate automobile traffic below the Texas and Pacific railroad tracks. Parallel rows of piers form a pedestrian walkway and the southerly

underpass has two stairways flanking the road leading over the tracks. The southerly underpass also has an attractive round arch balustrade parallel to the track bed. The City of Fort Worth Engineer's office designed the underpass, and the City and the Texas and Pacific Railroad shared the \$40,000 construction costs. The City authorized Texas and Pacific to contract with the Cage Brothers and Luther Turner to build the underpass in 1936. The work also included straightening Conner Avenue and resurfacing.

- |     |                                    |                       |         |     |
|-----|------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|-----|
| 43. | 4025 block,<br>Mount Vernon Avenue | Ornamental<br>columns | c. 1915 | 122 |
|-----|------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|-----|

This group of what was originally four columns functioned as entrance gates to this block of Mt. Vernon Avenue. The paving contracts for this part of Mt. Vernon date from early 1927, possibly when the columns were built as part of the development of this area by the Beacon Hill Land Company. Developers provided such improvements as curbing, gutters, grading and sidewalks as a means of attracting buyers to a development. The three remaining free-standing columns, on rough concrete bases, are of reinforced concrete construction with a hollow shaft. The capitals have an attractive floral frieze below a classical egg and dart moulding.



# POLYTECHNIC

TEXAS  
WESLEYAN  
COLLEGE

ST. JAMES  
HIGH SCHOOL

MCRAE ELEM. SCHOOL

HEIGHTS

113-RA

117-RA

119-RA

121-RA

123-RA

125-RA

127-RA

129-RA

131-RA

133-RA

135-RA

137-RA

139-RA

141-RA

143-RA

145-RA

151-RA

153-RA

155-RA

157-RA

159-RA

161-RA

163-RA

165-RA

171-RA

173-RA

175-RA

177-RA

179-RA

181-RA

183-RA

185-RA

191-RA

193-RA

195-RA

197-RA

199-RA

201-RA

203-RA

205-RA

211-RA

213-RA

215-RA

217-RA

219-RA

221-RA

223-RA

225-RA

231-RA

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237-RA

239-RA

241-RA

243-RA

245-RA

251-RA

253-RA

255-RA

257-RA

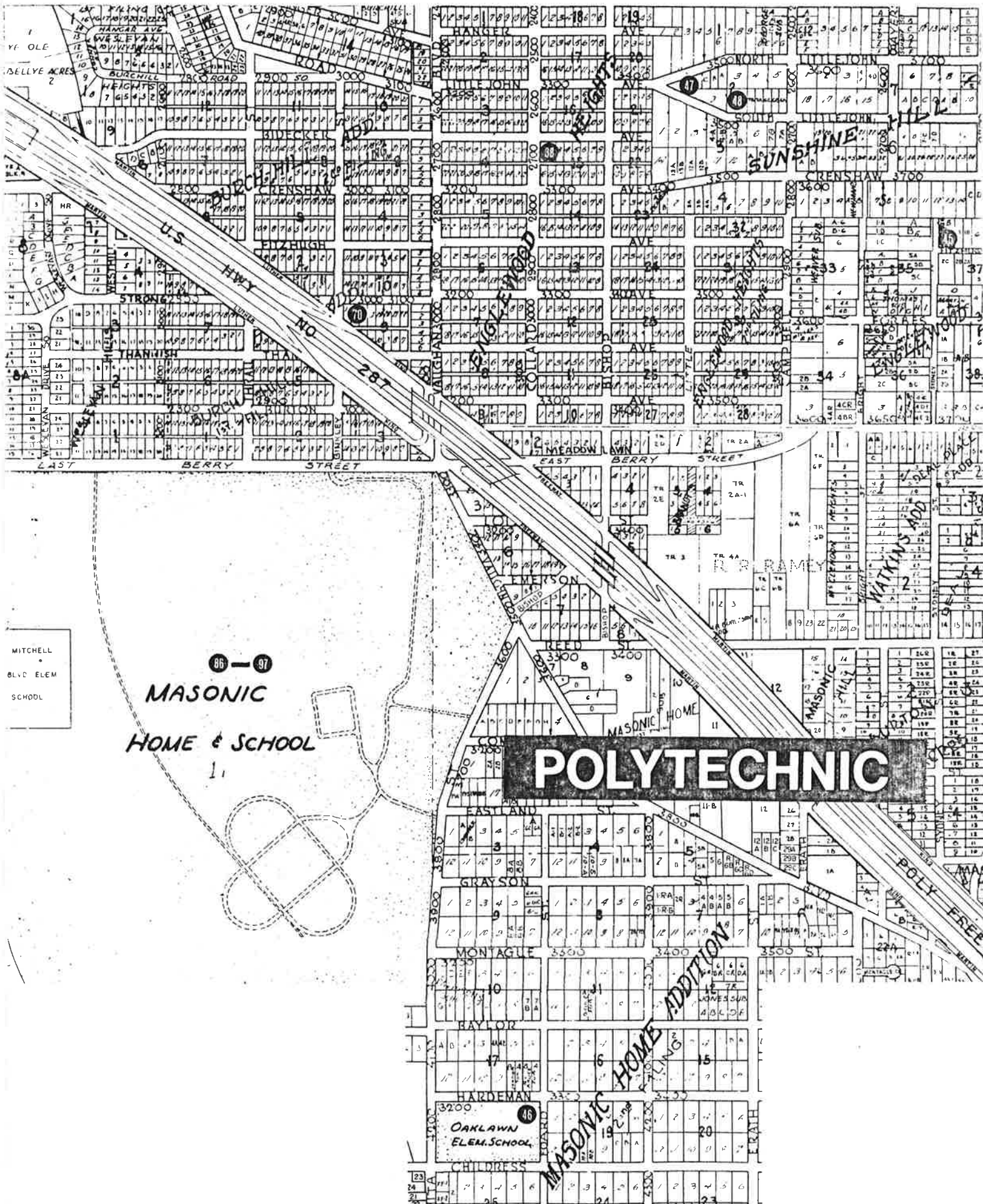
259-RA

261-RA

263-RA

265-RA





86-97  
**MASONIC**  
**HOME & SCHOOL**  
1

**POLYTECHNIC**

MITCHELL  
BLVD ELEM  
SCHOOL

MASONIC HOME  
ADDITION





HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY  
POLYTECHNIC AREA (P)

#	Address or Location	Name or Type	Date	Map
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BUILDINGS

- |    |               |                         |      |     |
|----|---------------|-------------------------|------|-----|
| 1. | 2712 Avenue B | Hargrave/Meissner House | 1910 | 148 |
|----|---------------|-------------------------|------|-----|

The earliest city directory listing for this house in 1911, with C. Edward Hargrave and his wife living here. Mr. Hargrave was a salesman. George and Edith Meissner purchased the house in 1919 for \$5,000 and they are the current owners. Mr. Meissner was a clerk with the Railway Mail Service. This two-story Tudor house has a moderately pitched gable roof, large side dormers and a gabled porch with picturesque truss supports. The second floor is clad in stucco with half timbering. This house is an early and impressive example of the Tudor style in East Fort Worth.

- |    |               |              |         |     |
|----|---------------|--------------|---------|-----|
| 2. | 2900 Avenue B | Hewatt House | c. 1907 | 141 |
|----|---------------|--------------|---------|-----|

A one and a half story wood frame, rectangular plan house with gable roof above a full shed roof front porch supported by Tuscan columns. Gabled bays on the east and west elevations intersect the front gable. According to tax records, the house was built in 1907 for John W. and Susie I. Hewatt. Mrs. Hewatt operated a dressmaking shop out of her home during the 1930's and 40's. The house was remodeled in 1931 to accommodate a "school of expression" operated by Mrs. Hewatt's daughter, Clarice. Vivian E. Hewatt, daughter of the original owner, is the current owner-occupant.

- |    |               |            |      |     |
|----|---------------|------------|------|-----|
| 3. | 2719 Avenue D | Boon House | 1908 | 148 |
|----|---------------|------------|------|-----|

A larger, more pretentious version of a common house type: a one-story, hip roof frame house with a 3/4 recessed porch supported by three Tuscan columns adjacent to the front gabled bay. According to mechanic's lien records, J.D. Boon built the house for himself in 1908. Boon purchased the site in 1907 for \$540 from H.A. Boaz and Samuel S. Dillow. Boon sold the house in 1918, and it has passed through several owners since then, and was a funeral home from 1936 to 1939.

- |    |               |                |         |     |
|----|---------------|----------------|---------|-----|
| 4. | 2800 Avenue D | Carriage House | c. 1910 | 148 |
|----|---------------|----------------|---------|-----|

According to tax records, the house at 2800 Avenue D was built in 1910, and undoubtedly the carriage house dates from the same year. The carriage house is an unusual surviving example of this building type. This one-and-a-half story wood frame building is clad in vertical board and batten. The cross gable roof has wide, bracketed eaves lined with notched barge boards above the intact hayloft doors. The adjacent house on Avenue D has been insensitively remodeled.

Since construction, the property has passed through several owners. Harry M. Riegler, an oil operator and contractor, owned the building for the longest period: 1921 to 1955.

5. 2812 Avenue D Mitchell/Stuart House c. 1920 148

A large, two story brick bungalow with a projecting gabled front and side porch. The house has an unusual composition of three overlapping jerkinhead gables with exposed rafters, and a substantial side porte cochere. According to the city directory, Houston Mitchell lived in this house in 1921. Mitchell sold the house in 1925 to William and Harriett Stuart, both of whom taught history and social sciences at Texas Women's College. The Stuarts occupied the house until 1955.

6. 2703 Avenue E Hollis House 1907 148

This house was built in 1907 by Joseph H. Edwards of the Polytechnic Heights Investment Company. Marlin T. Hollis, a manufacturer of salve and liniment, bought the house in 1907. Hollis' son, Paul, was the inventor of Poly Pop, a popular candy and drink mix. Paul bought the house in 1938, and he owned it as a rental property until 1966. This house is a particularly well preserved example of an early house in the Polytechnic area. Clad in narrow clapboard, the house has a hipped central block with intersecting gable wings. The projecting front gable is adjacent to the shed roof half porch.

7. 2714 Avenue E Gray House c. 1912 148

According to tax assessor's records, this house was built in 1912. The city directory lists the first occupant as J.J. Gray, a watchman for the Texas and Pacific Railroad. Gray occupied the house until Clara Brown purchased it in 1939. She owned it until 1959. This is a fine, intact example of a common folk house type - a one-and-a-half story house clad in narrow horizontal siding with a full porch supported by square columns recessed beneath the front gable slope.

8. 2815-19 Avenue E Newberry House 1910 148

2815-19 Avenue E is a one-story rectangular house with a hip roof and full recessed front porch supported by tapered Tuscan columns on brick bases. The house has two front entrances each with separate entry stairs. John S. Newberry, a salesman with C.R. Vickery Real Estate, built the house as a single-family dwelling in 1910. In 1927, Newberry added to the house and changed it into a duplex. H.H. Campbell was the contractor. Newberry sold the property in 1939, and it has passed through several owners since then.

9. 3001 Avenue E Polytechnic Baptist Church 1947 141

The Polytechnic Baptist Church was founded in 1912 under Pastor R.T.D. Carpenter. Construction commenced on a sanctuary in 1913, but because of funding problems, the work was not complete until 1929.

By the late 20's, the first sanctuary was already inadequate to meet the congregation's needs. The building committee had plans prepared for a new sanctuary during the 1920's, but the depression stopped the project after the education building was completed in 1927. By 1941 a new building committee hired architect Charles T. Freelove to design a new sanctuary. Through the efforts of the Reverend Floyd Chaffin, funds were raised so construction could begin by 1943 under a contract with Homer A. Parks Construction Company. The new building incorporated the cornerstone of the 1913 church which had to be demolished. In 1947, the new sanctuary was open for services. The church purchased the adjacent Polytechnic Methodist Church on Wesleyan Street in 1955 for an educational wing. Polytechnic Methodist was eventually demolished for a parking lot. Freelove's 1947 church sanctuary is a simplified Gothic Revival design constructed of textured Austin stone. The church has a tall gable roof with massive buttresses (which become small gables at the cornice) flanking the front central entrance. Three vertical trefoil windows are set in a large pointed arch opening directly above the main entrance. The interior finish is light oak and the church sanctuary seats 1400.

- |     |               |   |         |     |
|-----|---------------|---|---------|-----|
| 10. | 3008 Avenue E | Polytechnic<br>Baptist Church/<br>Education and<br>Elementary School<br>Buildings | c. 1925 | 141 |
|-----|---------------|---|---------|-----|

In 1925, a church building committee hired architect Preston Geren to design a new sanctuary and education building. Geren designed many important Fort Worth schools and churches. The Sunday School or Education wing was completed in 1927, but work never started on Geren's proposed sanctuary. A new sanctuary, designed by Charles Freelove, was eventually built in 1947. The contractor for the 1927 annex was C.L. Hudgens. This massive four-story structure is clad in yellow brick with ochre brick trim. The building's Mediterranean inspiration derives from decorative brick work on the corner bell tower and the red tiled roof. Adjacent to the Education building is the two-story Elementary School building constructed in 1954-55. An addition to the Education building was completed in 1962. The Education building is currently the center for the Church's Laotian and Hispanic Mission.

- |     |               |            |         |     |
|-----|---------------|------------|---------|-----|
| 11. | 2740 Avenue G | Commercial | c. 1916 | 148 |
|-----|---------------|------------|---------|-----|

A small false-front commercial building with a shed roof porch and two sets of double glazed doors. The tax assessor record indicates that this building was constructed in 1916, but the first business listed in the city directory dates from 1932 - Elia's Grocery and Market operated by John M. and Bessie Elia. Lloyd M. and Ruby B. Boggess owned the building from 1926 to 1946 when Maxie J. Guthrie purchased it and used it for a rubber mat shop. The building is currently vacant.

12. 2721 Avenue G Phillips House 1918 148

A one-story wood frame house with a projecting gabled bay notable for its decorative shinglework. The hip roof half porch with supporting Tuscan columns projects from both the front and side elevations. According to deed records, Russell A. and Katie Phillips purchased the property in 1915, and they are listed in the 1918 City Directory at 2721 Avenue G. A 1936 repairs and alterations permit issued to Phillips indicates the house was constructed in 1910. Phillips was a lineman with Fort Worth Power and Light Company, and later a superintendent with Texas Electric Service Company. The Phillips lived in the house until the early 1950's.

13. 2723-25 Avenue G Carruthers House 1914; 148  
1934

According to a 1934 building permit, this house was built in 1914, but extensively remodeled when converted into a duplex in 1934. Archie W. Carruthers owned the house since 1920; he rented it until its sale in 1944. Carruthers owned Carruthers Grain Company. The duplex has a symmetrical facade with entrance porticos recessed at each corner. Each entrance portico has an unusual, steeply pitched gable roof (intersecting the main gable of the house) with a pointed arch opening leading to the porch with its two side pointed arch openings. A central bay divides the facade in half.

14. 2904 Avenue G Dunivant/Hollis House c. 1905 141

According to tax records, this house was built in 1905. Robert L. Dunivant, who worked at the Fort Worth Planing Mill, sold the house in 1910 for \$2,500. The house passed through several owners until 1937 when Paul Hollis purchased it. Hollis was known in the area as the inventor of Poly Pop, a drink mix popular in Fort Worth. Hollis had considerable real estate holdings, and he owned this house until 1958 as a rental property. The one and a half story house has an unusual concrete block exterior molded to simulate stone. The exterior material was probably applied to the original wood frame building in the 1930's. The house has a jerkinhead gambrel roof with two gabled dormers. The house has burned since the survey but remains in this report for documentation.

15. 3228 Avenue G Southwestern 1927 141  
Bell Telephone  
Exchange #5

During the mid-1920's, Southwestern Bell Telephone undertook a major building program which included the construction of Exchange 5 at 3228 Avenue G. Exchange 5 is a handsome two-story Tudor revival building, notable for the rich terracotta decorative surrounds bordering its pointed arch windows. Decorative rosettes line the beltcourse between the first and second floors, and a cut limestone base contrasts with the rich red brick body. Southwestern Bell purchased the land for Exchange 5 in 1925 from S.S. Dillow, a president of the Polytechnic First State Bank and of the Polytechnic

School Board. Construction began in September 1926 under contractor L.D. Johns; the \$76,000 building was operating by July, 1927. A succession of additions between 1949 and 1958 significantly enlarged the original 1927 structure. The additions included a western annex which almost doubled the size of the original building, and the construction of a second floor. The new sections sensitively relate to the architectural character of the original 1927 design. E.E. Overbeck was the architect of the second floor addition, dating from 1956-58.

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|-----|------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----|
| 16. | 3317, 3321<br>Avenue G | Timlin/Rhodes<br>Apartments | 1926 | 141 |
|-----|------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----|

Charles and Maud Timlin contracted with E. Hunt in 1926 to build these two, sixteen-room apartment buildings for \$34,100. They were originally known as the Avenue G apartments, and Timlin lived in one of the apartments in 1927. Timlin worked as a laborer for the Texas and Pacific Coal and Oil Company, then as a salesman. Timlin sold the apartments to Georgia S. Townsend, who sold them in 1930 to Thomas C. Rhodes, manager of the Club Parking Station. Rhodes owned the buildings until 1970. The apartments are identical, two-story, brick structures with broad-eaved hip roofs clad in a press metal simulating Spanish tile. The recessed porch and gallery supported by four square brick columns creates an abstracted temple front on each building. Both buildings are now vacant and in need of rehabilitation.

- |     |               |       |         |     |
|-----|---------------|-------|---------|-----|
| 17. | 2713 Avenue H | House | c. 1905 | 148 |
|-----|---------------|-------|---------|-----|

A one-story, L-plan house with two gabled bays projecting from a hipped central block. An extension of the hipped roof forms a half porch at the intersection of the two gables. This house form dates from about 1905. The first occupants of this house listed in the city directory were Rufus O. and Lois Burke in 1927; Mr. Burke was a driver for the S.S. Dillow Grocery Company. Nathan C. Thomas, a fireman, owned and occupied the house between 1943 and 1974.

- |     |               |             |         |     |
|-----|---------------|-------------|---------|-----|
| 18. | 3227 Avenue H | Vance House | c. 1908 | 141 |
|-----|---------------|-------------|---------|-----|

A one-and-a-half story house with a hipped central block intersected at varying levels by hipped bays at the front and sides, and by a jerkinhead gable. A hipped porch wraps around the corner from the front to the east elevation. A particularly complex and unusual variation on the common front gable with half porch house type. David R. and Ola Vance built the house in about 1908. According to the city directory, Mrs. Vance operated an art studio at this location during the 1920's and 30's, and she lived here until 1951.

- |     |               |              |         |     |
|-----|---------------|--------------|---------|-----|
| 19. | 3329 Avenue H | Lowrey House | c. 1915 | 141 |
|-----|---------------|--------------|---------|-----|

A large and early house in the Polytechnic area. The Reverend Andrew P. Lowrey, an evangelist minister, purchased this lot in 1911 unimproved. The Reverend Lowrey built this house during the next few years, but he does not appear in the city directory at this address

until 1918. Lowrey sold the house in 1924, when it passed through several owners until 1927 when Ray Burge purchased it. Burge owned Polytechnic Furniture and Hardware Company, and his family lived in this house until 1972. The house was covered with asbestos shingles in 1944, and is currently in poor condition. This large two-story house has an L-plan forming interlocking hipped roofs. A hipped roof porch supported by box columns runs the full length of the front facade. A gabled dormer with patterned shingles opens up the roof on the south elevation.

20. 3424 Avenue H                      McCarty/Price House                      c. 1912                      138

The tax assessor's records indicate that this house was built in 1912. B.C. and Emodean McCarty sold the house to Ezekiel Price in 1915, and he owned it until 1943. Price worked as a watchmaker for Levy Brothers, and in 1928 he worked for Reliable Watchmaker and Jeweler on Main Street. One of the older intact houses in the Polytechnic Area, 3424 Avenue H is an unusual variation on a common house type. The house has a steeply pitched hip roof with a full porch (which extends halfway down the east elevation) recessed beneath it, and exposed roof rafters lining the eaves. Five Tuscan columns support the roof overhang. Severe structural distortion is evident.

21. 3435 Avenue H                      House                      1925                      139

This house was built in 1925 by Noah Hubbard who rented it to William E. and Nattie Buckley. The Buckleys are listed in the city directory as farmers, and they bought the house from Hubbard's estate in 1935. The Buckleys then lived here until 1957. This large bungalow has attractive mottled brown and beige brick cladding. An interesting composition of intersecting gables, the house has a main front gable and a subsidiary gable portico with a cross gable which forms the large front entrance porch. Two additional side gables intersect the main gable. Vertical half timbering in the gable ends contributes to the house's visual variety.

22. 3501 Avenue H                      Hawkins House                      1917                      139

This one and a half story house has a low pitched front gable roof with three intersecting side gables. The front side gable forms a large entrance porch. Tolbert H. Hawkins built this bungalow in 1917. Hawkins worked as a clerk with the Railway Mail Service, and he occupied the house until 1957.

23. 3229 Avenue I                      Mitchell House                      1910                      142

W.O. and Florence Mitchell hired J.B. Sanders to build this house in 1910. The Mitchells owned the house until 1944, and used it as a rental property. This one-story house has an interesting composition of three overlapping hipped roofs. A hipped porch is formed by the protruding front bay and the main block. An early house in this area that is particularly well preserved.

- |     |               |   |                 |     |
|-----|---------------|---|-----------------|-----|
| 24. | 3401 Avenue I | Fire Station No.<br>14, Polytechnic/<br>Y.W.C.A. Child<br>Care Center | 1938-9;<br>1963 | 138 |
|-----|---------------|---|-----------------|-----|

Built in 1938-39, the larger Fire Station Number 14 replaced the older facility at 1413 Vaughn Street in response to the growth of the Polytechnic area during the 1930's. This handsome Georgian Revival fire station was designed by Preston Geren under the Public Works Administration. The contractor was Quisile and Andrews. This two-story red masonry building has three round arch openings at the ground floor, two of which opened into garages, the other, leading to a recessed porch. The fire station exhibits fine classical cornice mouldings, and a cast stone string course, keystones, sills and copings. Brick quoins decorate the corners, and a fanlight window is cut into the east wall below the prominent end chimney. In 1984, the Y.W.C.A. purchased the fire station and they have remodeled it for use as a day care center. The Y.W.C.A. alterations included glazing in the garage door openings. The small garage structure adjacent to the fire station was designed in 1963 by Horace C. Maples, A.I.A.

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|-----|---------------|-------|------|-----|
| 25. | 3609 Avenue I | House | 1923 | 138 |
|-----|---------------|-------|------|-----|

J.D. Young, a real estate broker, hired the Kelsay Lumber Company in 1923 to build this bungalow. Young sold the house in 1923 to James M. and Beatrice Lobes, who lived here until 1936. Lobes worked as a foreman at Swift and Company. The house has passed through a number of owners since 1936. This one story bungalow has a projecting offset porch and an attached porte-cochere. The front and side jerkinhead gables have unusual decorative projecting roof rafters.

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|-----|---------------|----------------|---------|-----|
| 26. | 3641 Avenue I | McCollum House | c. 1933 | 138 |
|-----|---------------|----------------|---------|-----|

A one-story, sandstone faced period revival house with a gabled L-plan combined with a rear hipped area. The central gabled, round arch portico entrance is situated at the intersection of the two gables. According to tax records, Edith F. and Harry K. McCollum were the first owners in 1933; they sold the house to Morris J. Mayo in 1934 for \$3250. Mr. Mayo was a bookkeeper for the insurance firm of Glen Walker, Collett and Rigg, and he still resides at this address.

- |     |               |            |      |     |
|-----|---------------|------------|------|-----|
| 27. | 3739 Avenue I | Wand House | 1926 | 138 |
|-----|---------------|------------|------|-----|

A one-story shotgun plan house clad in narrow, horizontal siding with a projecting gabled portico notable for its exposed trusswork. The City Directory indicates Lena and William Wand were the first occupants in 1927; Mr. Wand was a machine operator for Hub Furniture Company. The property has passed through several owners since the Wands sold it in 1930.

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|-----|---------------|-------|------|-----|
| 28. | 3331 Avenue K | House | 1910 | 142 |
|-----|---------------|-------|------|-----|

The earliest owner of this small house was Amanda F. Murrell who worked as a dressmaker. Mrs. Murrell lived here between 1912 and 1914. Mrs. Helen R. Beville, a widow, bought the house in 1933, and the Beville family has owned the house since that date. The one-story house has a central hipped block intersected by gabled bays. The front entrance porch has a hipped porch with Tuscan columns. A well preserved example of an early recurring house type.

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|-----|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------|-----|
| 29. | Shares lot with<br>3432 Avenue K | Beckelman Grocery<br>and Market | 1932 | 138 |
|-----|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------|-----|

A small, one-story commercial building with a front gable roof and a central entrance flanked by display windows (now boarded up). The front screen doors are decorated with attractive spindlework ornament. John D. Beckelman built this grocery store adjacent to his house at 3432 Avenue K. Beckelman operated Beckelman Grocery and Market until 1953.

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|-----|---------------|--|---------|-----|
| 30. | 3500 Avenue L | Polytechnic<br>Presbyterian<br>Church/Avenue L<br>Baptist Church | c. 1915 | 138 |
|-----|---------------|--|---------|-----|

This building originally was the sanctuary of Polytechnic Presbyterian Church, as founded in 1926 under the Reverend W.C. Buber and the Reverend W.A. Patterson. In 1928, this building was moved to the Avenue L site from the grounds of D. McRae School when purchased by the church. Polytechnic Presbyterian Church then moved in 1944 to temporary quarters at Texas Wesleyan College. This congregation moved again in 1948 to a new sanctuary at 3540 E. Rosedale Street. The Free Methodist Church purchased and enlarged the Avenue L building in 1944, and then sold the building in 1980 to the Avenue L Baptist Church, the current owners. The original sanctuary's gabled bungalow style building is clad in narrow horizontal siding with exposed rafters and brackets supporting the roof eaves.

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|-----|---------------|-------|------|-----|
| 31. | 3104 Avenue M | House | 1906 | 142 |
|-----|---------------|-------|------|-----|

This one story house has an interesting plan composed of three overlapping hipped roofs sloping toward the street. The front hipped bay and the rear bay intersect to form a hipped half porch at the entrance. Wilson Galbraith hired the Texas Lumber Company to build the house in 1906. The house has passed through many owners since that date.



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|-----|---------------|--|------|-----|
| 32. | 3316 Avenue N | D. McRae<br>Elementary<br>School<br>(North Building) | 1937 | 137 |
|-----|---------------|--|------|-----|

The north building of D. McRae Elementary School was the last building constructed as part of Fort Worth's \$4 million school expansion and improvement program during the mid-1930's. The construction of the north building was almost abandoned, but by eliminating a proposed auditorium, the Board of Education limited the project's cost to the appropriated \$83,200. The important Fort Worth architect Wiley G. Clarkson designed the north building, and the general contractor was Cain and Cain. Clarkson designed many of Fort Worth's finest school buildings, including many of the buildings at the Masonic Home and School. He also designed many important hospitals and residences in Fort Worth. Clarkson's design for D. McRae Elementary School is a handsome, two-story Mediterranean inspired building constructed of red brick with a red tile hip roof. The rectangular plan building has a symmetrical front facade with a central gabled entry bay flanked by side wings divided into seven bays (each floor with paired double hung windows). The main entry has a fine cast stone surround of Renaissance/Classical inspiration. A 1953 addition to the rear of the north building joined the structure with the original 1917 D. McRae Elementary School facing Millet Avenue. Architect Jim D. Vowell designed the 1953 addition; Cooley Lumber Company was the contractor.

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|-----|--------------------|--|------|-----|
| 33. | 3321 Millet Avenue | D. McRae<br>Elementary<br>School<br>(South Building) | 1917 | 137 |
|-----|--------------------|--|------|-----|

Built in 1917, D. McRae Elementary School was named for Duncan McRae, a county school superintendent from 1894 to 1900 and an organizer of the Polytechnic Independent School District. Mr. T.B. Cooper was the first principal, and the school had six teachers upon opening. The school's architect was John J. Polland, and the building contractor was G.C. Taylor. The two-story with high-basement red brick school has a handsome pointed arch transomed front entrance. The central bay is flanked by windowless brick walls framed into rectangular panels with decorative patterned brick. The school originally used the basement as its lunchroom; reportedly the teachers took turns cooking, since there were no lunchroom employees. When built in 1917, the area to the north of the school was residential. When Fort Worth annexed Polytechnic School District in 1925, the school district bought up the adjacent residential property for the school's expansion. The larger north building was constructed in 1937, and an addition built in 1953 joined the north and south buildings.

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|-----|---------------|------------------------------|------|-----|
| 34. | 3401 Avenue N | Tinkle Grocery<br>and Market | 1934 | 138 |
|-----|---------------|------------------------------|------|-----|

O.C. Ballard hired contractor C.E. Epperley and Campbell to construct this grocery store in 1934. Ballard sold the store in 1935 to Mrs.

Birdie Tinkle, who is the store's current owner. The one story, flat roof commercial structure is clad in narrow horizontal clapboard. A continuous canopy runs the length of the front elevation. A rare example of an early grocery store that has survived to the present in the Polytechnic area.

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|-----|---------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-----|
| 35. | 4000 Avenue N | S.S. Dillow<br>Elementary School | 1937;1948<br>1952;1957 | 379 |
|-----|---------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-----|

S.S. Dillow School was built in 1937 under a \$4,500,000 Public Works Administration building program. The 1937 eight-room school served this eastern Polytechnic neighborhood, thus relieving overcrowded conditions at D. McRae School and William James School (originally named S.S. Dillow School, but changed when this school was built). The school was named for the important Polytechnic area civic leader, S. S. Dillow, President of the First State Bank of Polytechnic and a trustee on the Polytechnic Heights School Board. Mr. Dillow's house (P-67) on E. Rosedale Street is now the Alumni House for Texas Wesleyan College. Although public records do not indicate who designed S.S. Dillow School, the building resembles architect Joseph Pelich's Spanish baroque design for Oaklawn Elementary School at 3220 Hardeman Street (P-46). Pelich designed many of Fort Worth's finest school buildings. This two-story building clad in textured yellow brick has a Spanish red tile hipped roof. The symmetrical facade has projecting end, entry bays with Baroque cut limestone door surrounds. The elegant decorative relief panel above both entrances is repeated as an inset panel above the three middle windows. The front windows are largely covered with metal panels installed as part of a new air-conditioning system. Later additions to the school include an auditorium and cafeteria constructed in 1948, and additional classrooms designed by Easterwood and Easterwood constructed in 1952 and 1957.

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|-----|----------------------------|---------------|------|----|
| 36. | 1817 E. Broadway<br>Street | Charles House | 1906 | 97 |
|-----|----------------------------|---------------|------|----|

Andy J. and Mattie V. Charles bought this lot in 1906 and built this house the same year. Mrs. Charles lived here as a widow from the early 1920's until 1964 when her daughter acquired it. This one-story, side gable house is a good example of an early folk house form continuing into the twentieth century as a builder's vernacular. This house is in particularly good condition. Often referred to as a hall and parlor house, the main front block of this house is one room deep and two rooms wide. The full shed roof front porch and the rear addition are often found on houses of this type.

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|-----|---------------------|---|------|-----|
| 37. | 1310 Collard Street | Polytechnic<br>United Methodist<br>Church | 1951 | 141 |
|-----|---------------------|---|------|-----|

Since its founding in 1892 by the Reverend C.A. Evans, the Polytechnic United Methodist Church has virtually been a sister institution to Texas Wesleyan College. The church had its first services in the administration building of old Polytechnic College,

and later in the college auditorium. During 1908, the congregation built their first church building on E. Rosedale at Wesleyan (then Annis Street) on the Polytechnic campus; this building is now the college's Fine Arts Building. The congregation built a new church in 1924 at Wesleyan and Avenue E, which they sold to Polytechnic Baptist Church when the church at 1310 Collard Street was built in 1951; the 1924 sanctuary was demolished in 1955. Completed in 1952, the new church complex consists of the main sanctuary, and a connected education wing and chapel. The important Fort Worth architect, Wyatt C. Hedrick, designed this simple, but finely detailed, Gothic revival ensemble forming a U-shaped, central court plan. The buildings are of warm, cream brick with limestone trim. The gabled main sanctuary has a central entry with corner buttresses framing three tall, pointed arch windows notable for their stained glass and Gothic tracery. A tall bell tower with finely proportioned corner buttresses rises at the intersection of the main sanctuary and the education wing. Pointed arch, stained glass windows open along the sides of the small gabled chapel, which has an elaborate rose window illuminating the interior from the front gable. In 1967, the architect T.Z. Hamm designed a courtyard addition.

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|-----|---------------------|---|------|-----|
| 38. | 2709 Collard Street | Texas Power and Light<br>Company Substation | 1928 | 137 |
|-----|---------------------|---|------|-----|

2709 Collard Street is a small red masonry substation (or booster plant) with a low pitched hipped roof, and narrow round arch windows flanking the central wood door. Fort Worth Power and Light Company built the substation in 1928 to meet the expanding power needs of the Polytechnic area, annexed by Fort Worth three years earlier. In 1929, Fort Worth Power and Light merged with Texas Electric Service Company, the owners of the building today. The substation originally housed banks of single phase transformers. The building changed to a parts storage facility in the 1950's as Texas Electric modernized its equipment, and has been vacant since 1974.

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|-----|-------------------|---------------|---------|-----|
| 39. | 420 Conner Avenue | Wofford House | c. 1910 | 101 |
|-----|-------------------|---------------|---------|-----|

The earliest recorded owner of this house is J.B. Wofford whose heirs sold it to Fred E. Davis in 1919. Davis was a conductor with the Frisco Lines. Davis' family occupied the house until 1945. In the early 1950's, the house was divided into four apartments. This large one and a half story house has a broad side gable roof which forms a full recessed porch supported by Tuscan columns along the front facade. The house has an unusually large central hipped dormer covered with decorative fish-scale shingles.

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|-----|----------------------|-------|---------|-----|
| 40. | 700 Conner<br>Avenue | House | c. 1910 | 149 |
|-----|----------------------|-------|---------|-----|

This house was probably built between 1910 and 1915. Sallie A. Conner platted the area in 1913, and may have built this house on speculation. The house has passed through a number of owners, and was used primarily as a rental property. This one and a half story house has a side gable roof which forms a full front entrance porch

supported by Tuscan columns. The central shed roof dormer has diamond paned windows. An intact example of an early house in this area.

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|-----|-------------------|-------------|------|-----|
| 41. | 922 Conner Avenue | Boles House | 1907 | 149 |
|-----|-------------------|-------------|------|-----|

A one-story house with a steeply pitched front gabled bay intersecting the main hipped roof. Decorative shingles fill the gable end, and the nearly full front porch is supported by Tuscan columns. An early house in this area that is unaltered and in excellent condition. In 1907, Lewis P. Boles and his wife Dora hired carpenter T.E. Smith to build this house. The earliest city directory listing, 1923, lists Mrs. Boles as a widow living alone. Mrs. Boles lived in the house until 1950.

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|-----|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|-----|
| 42. | 1300 Conner Avenue<br>NR | Polytechnic<br>Senior High<br>School | 1936-37 | 148 |
|-----|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|-----|

Constructed between 1936-37 at the cost of \$483,000, Polytechnic Senior High School was part of Fort Worth's 1930's school building program. The Work Projects Administration provided a separate grant for landscaping the high school's 18.5 acres. The school has 50 classrooms which accommodate about 1700 students, considerably larger than the old Polytechnic High School at 1201 Nashville Avenue (converted to an elementary school). Polytechnic is the first school building designed by the noteworthy Fort Worth architect Joseph R. Pelich, and architecturally one of the most distinguished school buildings in Fort Worth. Pelich designed many schools for Fort Worth, including much of Texas Christian University. He was also the first president of the local chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Pelich's Polytechnic Senior High School design exhibits the strong influence of Colonial Williamsburg (restored during the 1930's) in its Georgian classicism, including its distinctive five-part Palladian plan. The central pavilion sports an octagonal cupola above the symmetrical temple form main entrance. An oval-shaped window decorated with swags sits in the middle of the main pediment which unifies the five bays below divided by Doric pilasters, with double pilasters accentuating the corners. The central three second floor windows have particularly fine pedimented window architraves. Three entrance doors open to the outside through deep reveals in the well-articulated rusticated base. The two flanking wings of the central pavilion terminate in bowed side pavilions divided into three bays. Each bay is enriched by a large, second floor double-hung window, and a ground floor door ornamented with a broken pediment (with central urn) and an architrave surround. In addition to being a notable Georgian Revival design in Fort Worth, Polytechnic High also exhibits high quality craftsmanship in its brick masonry and cut limestone dressings. Pelich's office designed a rear addition to the school in 1954. Polytechnic High School will probably be National Register eligible when fifty years old because of its architectural merit.

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|-----|------------------------|------------------------|---------|----|
| 43. | 1819 E. Daggett Avenue | Gallagher/Henley House | c. 1917 | 97 |
|-----|------------------------|------------------------|---------|----|

The first city directory listing for this house is Lettie Gallagher in 1918, the same construction date indicated on the assessor's tax card. During subsequent years the property passed through several owners, until the current owner purchased the house in 1947. The house is an unusual example of a classical wood-frame folk house with its large central hipped roof porch supported by square columns.

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|-----|-------------------|-----------------------|---------|-----|
| 44. | 700 Ernest Street | Boaz/Livingston House | c. 1905 | 150 |
|-----|-------------------|-----------------------|---------|-----|

A unique house in East Fort Worth, and one of the largest early houses in the Polytechnic area. The first recorded owner of this house is William J. Boaz, a real estate and land dealer, who sold the house in 1909 to S.T. Percy for \$5,500. The house passed through several owners until 1919 when Burr L. Livingston, a bookkeeper, purchased it. The Livingstons owned the house until 1955. This one-story brick house has a steeply pitched hipped roof with flaring eaves. The roof overhang forms a full front porch supported by Tuscan columns. An unusual conical roof with finial projects at the front right-hand corner adjacent to the five-sided central dormer is also topped by a finial. The 45 degree angle front bay has segmental arch openings with handsome yellow brick trim and diamond pane windows. An original stained glass transom embellishes the front entrance door.

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|-----|----------------------|---------------------|------|-----|
| 45. | 3701 Fitzhugh Avenue | Potter/Barker House | 1936 | 136 |
|-----|----------------------|---------------------|------|-----|

The original house on this site dates from 1924, but it was extensively added to and remodeled in 1936 by J.A. Barker, the owner, who acted as his own builder/contractor. The house is period revival in form with its gable front elevation with a projecting small gabled front entrance portico. The exterior materials are particularly varied and unusual, including sandstone, limestone, petrified wood and large pieces of green glass. The top of the end chimney is decorated with a variety of colored glass. Mr. Barker purchased the building in 1926, and he is the current owner.

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|-----|----------------------|------------|---------|------|
| 46. | 3220 Hardeman Street | Oaklawn    | 1935-36 | 417/ |
|     |                      | Elementary |         | 418  |
|     |                      | School     |         |      |

Oaklawn Elementary School was built as part of a major school construction program supported by the WPA during the mid 1930's. A handsome Spanish Colonial Revival style building, the school is basically a two-story, U-plan design with a one-story, arcaded central entrance decorated with a terracotta frieze and cornice. The school is reinforced concrete with gold brick facing and a red tile hipped roof. The hipped side pavilions exhibit elaborate Spanish Baroque window and door surrounds. Oaklawn Elementary was designed by the important Fort Worth architect Joseph R. Pelich, who designed Polytechnic Senior High School and many of the buildings at Texas Christian University. The contractor was James T. Taylor. Pelich's

office designed many important buildings in Fort Worth that are especially notable for his creative and adept use of historic styles. The Pelich designed school replaced an earlier school on this site found to be unsafe. Between 1951-52, a rear addition to the Pelich school increased the number of classrooms from ten to sixteen.

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|-----|---------------------------|----------------------|------|-----|
| 47. | 3428 N. Littlejohn Avenue | Hope Lutheran Church | 1958 | 137 |
|-----|---------------------------|----------------------|------|-----|

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church originally occupied this site with a one-story, frame sanctuary built in 1926. The Cumberland Presbyterians date back to 1873 when they held their first meetings in the Tarrant County Court House. The Hope Lutheran Church built their sanctuary on this site in 1958. The brick church is a simplified Gothic Revival design with a double front gable. The steeply pitched gable roof contrasts with the crenellated corner belfry tower.

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|-----|---------------------------|--------------------|------|-----|
| 48. | 3521 S. Littlejohn Avenue | Joseph Baker House | 1927 | 137 |
|-----|---------------------------|--------------------|------|-----|

This two-story wood-frame house has a rectangular plan and a hipped roof. The house had a full porch before an addition expanded the house to the east. Fieldstone bases and tapered box posts support the porch's projecting hipped roof. The Baker house is one of the larger houses in this area, and it sits on a large lot with several large, mature trees. The house was built for the concrete contractor Joseph Baker in 1927. Baker lived in the house until 1972.

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|-----|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----|
| 49. | 3400 Millet Avenue | Pennock Store/<br>House | c. 1915,<br>1946, 1954 | 137 |
|-----|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----|

Oma M. and George B. Pennock purchased the lot in 1908 from J.D. Roach. According to tax records, the Pennocks' house was built in 1915, and the city directory shows them living at 3400 Millet Avenue in 1918. Part of the house was built as a cafe and store. In 1927, Fred Muenzler took over the cafe, and named it Fred's Place - Restaurant and Variety Store. L.A. and Marie McGee purchased the property in 1935. They added on to the original house in 1946 and 1954. Elsie Pennock bought the house in 1966, returning it to the family who originally built it. The Pennocks currently occupy the house as a residence.

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|-----|----------------------|-------------------------|---------|-----|
| 50. | 800 Nashville Avenue | J.C. Frazier Drug Store | c. 1925 | 149 |
|-----|----------------------|-------------------------|---------|-----|

A small, one-story, brick flatiron building with inset decorative tiles along the cornice. The original large rectangular windows have been bricked in, and the brick walls painted. The building, however, contributes to the surrounding 1920's commercial district of primarily one-story, brick buildings. Originally built for the Joseph C. Frazier Drug Company as a pharmacy in the mid-1920's, the building remained a pharmacy under various owners until the late 1940's when it became a dentist's office, then a donut shop in the late 50's. The building is currently vacant.

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|-----|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|-----|
| 51. | 801-05 Nashville Avenue | Cook and Roper Filling Station | c. 1920 | 149 |
|-----|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|-----|

This small one-story brick structure was originally occupied by a gas station and two stores. The building has a rectangular plan with a projecting drive-through at the corner to accommodate automobiles. Faced in attractive red and black patterned brick, the small storefront facing Nashville Avenue has a transomed entry and window. R.A. Cook purchased this lot along with the remainder of the block (to 813 Nashville Avenue) in 1917; according to the city directory, Cook opened his gas station, The Cook and Roper Filling Station, in 1922. The adjacent stores were occupied by Rainwater Brothers, grocers, and Cook's Pharmacy. Subsequent tenants included a barber shop and a dry cleaner. The gas station was vacant from the mid-1930's to the early 1950's; it is currently occupied by a welding company.

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|-----|-------------------------|------------|------|-----|
| 52. | 807-11 Nashville Avenue | Commercial | 1922 | 149 |
|-----|-------------------------|------------|------|-----|

A mid-block row of four storefronts built in 1922 by R.A. Cook. Cook also built 801-805 Nashville, and he operated the gas station at the corner of Nashville and Vickery. This one-story masonry structure faced in patterned red and black brick has large transomed display windows repeating the form of the corner building. The building's facade is unaltered, except for boards covering the windows of two stores. A 1945-46 addition to the rear of 813 Nashville Avenue was designed by M.M. Moseley. The original tenants in 1922 included Polytechnic Pharmacy, The Modern Shoe Shop and Daniel Rodgers' Restaurant.

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|-----|--|------------|-----------|-----|
| 53. | 815-17 Nashville Avenue/2803-05 Avenue A | Commercial | 1922;1929 | 149 |
|-----|--|------------|-----------|-----|

A one-story masonry commercial structure with a patterned brick facade decorated with cast-stone inlay. The wooden shed roof awning, and the corrugated metal covering the windows are later alterations. The building repeats the form and materials of the adjoining commercial buildings on the 800 block of Nashville. According to the city directories, the first tenants occupying the building, The Ideal Bakery and the Percy L. Dunnam garage, date from 1922. Deed records are unclear as to who developed the site in the 1920's. Fred Davis bought the building in 1944, and he built the adjacent red brick structure (2803-05 Avenue A) with industrial sash windows in 1945. Davis operated his upholstery business from this location, and the building currently is occupied by Strother Upholstery.

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|-----|----------------------|------------|------|-----|
| 54. | 910 Nashville Avenue | Commercial | 1925 | 149 |
|-----|----------------------|------------|------|-----|

The city directory first lists Frank Rainwater's grocery and meat market at 910 Nashville Avenue in 1926. Cannon's garage occupied the building in 1929, and in subsequent years the building was part of

the service station on the adjacent lot at 906 Nashville. The Meissner-Brown Funeral Home built a new structure on the site of the gas station in 1966, but retained 910 Nashville as a garage. This one-story brick building had paired display windows that have been filled in. Both the storefront and side windows had transoms now also boarded up. The roof has an unusual array of small projecting gables, two on the front and four on the north side, set on a wide bracketed soffit. A small casement window is set in each gable set off by a break in the soffit.

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|-----|-------------------------------|---|------|-----|
| 55. | 917 Nashville<br>Avenue<br>NR | Warren Service<br>Station/L & S Used Cars | 1921 | 149 |
|-----|-------------------------------|---|------|-----|

An unusual early service station building that combines architectural elements of a classical temple with prefabricated industrial materials. The corners of this small rectangular building are accentuated with a triad of Ionic columns while the walls are constructed of metal panels with industrial sash windows. The columns support a classical frieze and a Mediterranean inspired hipped tile roof. The large gabled service bay is a later addition. 1921 city directory indicates that John F. Warren operated the Warren Service Station from this location. The Texas and Pacific Coal-Oil Company purchased the building in 1929, and the site has passed through several owners since then. The site was most recently a used car lot, and the building is currently vacant. This early gas station may be eligible for the National Register as a particularly unusual example of this building type.

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|-----|--------------------------------|--|------|-----|
| 56. | 1101 Nashville<br>Avenue<br>NR | William James<br>Junior High School #154 | 1927 | 148 |
|-----|--------------------------------|--|------|-----|

Built in 1927, one year after the annexation of the Polytechnic district by the Fort Worth Independent School District, the William James Junior High School relieved the overcrowding at the Dillow School, 1201 Nashville Avenue, which accommodated both Junior High and Senior High School students. When the Junior High School opened the first principal was N.E. Buster. The school was named for William James, a local tanner and saddlemaker, who helped organize the Polytechnic School District in 1906. The important Fort Worth architect William G. Clarkson designed William James Junior High. Clarkson designed many of Fort Worth's more distinctive public school buildings, plus the Masonic Home and School. The main administration building at the Masonic Home especially resembles Clarkson's creative handling of the Gothic/Tudor style revealed in his design for the William James Junior High. A two-story U-plan structure faced in red brick and cast stone, the school's symmetrical facade has a particularly elaborate central entrance pavillion enriched by a pointed arch doorway and stepped back gothic buttresses terminating in a crenellated parapet pierced with gothic quatrefoils. A major classroom addition to the school was designed and built in 1952-55; the architect was Wilson and Patterson. William James Junior High



School may be eligible for the National Register because of its architectural merit.

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|-----|------------------------|-------|---------|-----|
| 57. | 922 Parkdale<br>Avenue | House | c. 1910 | 149 |
|-----|------------------------|-------|---------|-----|

A one-story house with a hipped roof penetrated by an off-center gable dormer, and a full recessed porch supported by boxed paneled posts. An early and unusual example of a recurring folk house type dating from about 1910. The city directory first shows occupants at this address in 1922; the house has passed through a number of owners.

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|-----|------------------------------------|---------------|------|-----|
| 58. | 2918 E. Rosedale<br>Street<br>ERCD | Safeway Store | 1941 | 141 |
|-----|------------------------------------|---------------|------|-----|

A one-story, concrete commercial structure with large front display windows. The building's Moderne details include muscular corner piers with vertical bands and abstract geometric capitals. Horizontal banding contrasts with the heavy corner piers. The structure resulted from a major expansion by Safeway in Fort Worth during the late 1930's and early 1940's. The previous businesses on this site were the Poly Inn and the Tullus Cafe. Safeway built this store in 1941, and it is currently occupied by Uncle Joe's Pawn Shop. The building contributes to this local historic commercial district.

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|-----|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|-----|
| 59. | 3000 E. Rosedale<br>Street<br>ERCD | Old Polytechnic Post<br>Office | 1928 | 141 |
|-----|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|-----|

A one-story rectangular building faced in red and black brick with a green tile shed parapet. The structure was built in 1928 as the Polytechnic Post Office replacing the earlier post office at 3206 Avenue F (later E. Rosedale). The building served as a post office until the 1950's; it now houses an activity center. Recent alterations include filling in the front windows with wood paneling. The building contributes to this local historic commercial district.

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|-----|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|-----|
| 60. | 3008-10 E. Rosedale<br>Street<br>ERCD | Mott's 5¢, 10¢ and<br>25¢ Store #3 | c. 1927 | 141 |
|-----|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|-----|

A one-story commercial building part of a block of similar patterned brick store fronts. The building has a stepped gable parapet and a largely glazed ground floor framed in black and purple vitrolite. Based on the city directory and visual evidence, this building dates from about 1927 when the first commercial tenants are listed at this location, The Poly Beauty Shop and F.T. Armstrong, painter. During the thirties, the tenants included a restaurant and a radio repair service. E.B. Mott remodeled the building in 1940, and they have operated their store here since then. An Employee Trust of E.B. Mott currently owns the building. The building contributes to this local historic commercial district.

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|-----|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------|-----|
| 61. | 3012-14 E. Rosedale<br>Street<br>ERCD | Ashburn Ice Cream<br>Building | 1928 | 141 |
|-----|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------|-----|

A one-story commercial building faced in yellow brick with a bracketed green tile, shed roof parapet. Martin Ashburn purchased this lot in 1927, and built his ice cream company building the subsequent year. Ashburn shared the building with Long's Furniture and Hardware. The Poly Community Dry Goods Store replaced the furniture store in the mid-1930's, but Ashburn's Ice Cream has occupied the building since its construction, although they no longer own the building. The building is part of an intact commercial row dating from the mid-1920's, and it contributes to this local historic commercial district.

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|-----|--|------------|---------|-----|
| 62. | 3021-23 E. Rosedale<br>Street/<br>1310-16 Wesleyan<br>Street<br>ERCD | Commercial | 1927-28 | 141 |
|-----|--|------------|---------|-----|

This one-story commercial building faced with ochre brick originally housed five stores, two facing E. Rosedale and three on Wesleyan. An attractive period revival corner structure, the building has gabled parapets penetrating the green tile hip roof above the arched store entryways. The city directory lists the first tenants at this location in 1928; they included a dry cleaner, a grocery and the Polytechnic First State Bank. In 1929, two doctors occupied spaces on Wesleyan Street. Subsequent tenants included the Polytechnic Herald, a beauty salon, a tailor and a dentist. The windows on the E. Rosedale facade have been boarded up, and the windows opening on Wesleyan have been partially boarded up. The building contributes to this local historic commercial district.

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|-----|------------------------------------|--------------------|------|-----|
| 63. | 3016 E. Rosedale<br>Street<br>ERCD | Mattison's Grocery | 1939 | 141 |
|-----|------------------------------------|--------------------|------|-----|

A one-story commercial building faced in patterned yellow and ochre brick, and with a stepped parapet. The present structure replaced a small apartment building on this site in 1939. The apartment owner, Robert E. Mattison, built 3016 Rosedale for his own grocery business. Mattison sold the building to another grocer in 1946, and since 1952 a furniture store has occupied the space. Although this building dates from 1939, it contributes to this 1920's historic commercial district.

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|-----|------------------------------------|-------------------|------|-----|
| 64. | 3020 E. Rosedale<br>Street<br>ERCD | Renfro Drug Store | 1927 | 141 |
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Built by Robert E. Mattison in 1927 as part of his Poly Grocery Company which also included the adjacent building at 3016 Rosedale.

Renfro's Drug occupied the building in 1928 and remained in this location, as the Poly Drug Store, until recent years. A restaurant currently occupies the building. The building is a simple red brick, rectangular structure with a glazed ground floor, and its scale and materials contribute to this local historic commercial district.

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|-----|---------------------------------------|------------|------|-----|
| 65. | 3126-30 E. Rosedale<br>Street<br>ERCD | Commercial | 1924 | 141 |
|-----|---------------------------------------|------------|------|-----|

J.H. Price developed this site, originally their family homestead, as part of the E. Rosedale commercial strip in 1924. The building's scale contributes to this 1920's neighborhood commercial historic district. The first tenants in the building listed in the 1925 city directory were M. System Stores, Inc., a grocery, E.H. Martin's Dry Goods and Marion A. Smith's Meats. An A. & P. store occupied the building in 1926, but they moved in 1928. Tenants in the building have changed frequently since 1928. This one-story Mission style, concrete building has a flat roof, and the bays are divided by finial-like piers with red tile caps. Four storefronts open onto E. Rosedale Street. The building contributes to this local historic commercial district.

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|-----|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------|-----|
| 66. | 3200-04 E. Rosedale<br>Street | S.S. Dillow Grocery<br>Store | 1912 | 141 |
|-----|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------|-----|

In 1892 S.S. Dillow started the first business in the Polytechnic area, a grocery at 3200 E. Rosedale. Dillow's grocery housed the first Polytechnic post office. Dillow purchased a lot adjacent to his grocery in 1909 and subsequently built the corner brick structure where he and his family operated the business for 52 years. Dillow's wife and daughter operated the store for 13 years after his death in 1933. In addition to his grocery business, Dillow was a Polytechnic City Commissioner, a president of the polytechnic school board and a president of the Polytechnic First State Bank. The S.S. Dillow School is also his namesake. Initially, Dillow shared the building with a drug store (including Everett Drug from 1920-1943) and several physicians. The Polytechnic Lodge No. 148 occupied the building between 1929 and 1944, and a variety of other tenants over the years. Although demolished in September, 1984, the building is included in this survey for purposes of documentation.

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| 67. | 3216 E. Rosedale<br>Street<br>NR | S.S. Dillow House | 1912 | 141 |
|-----|----------------------------------|-------------------|------|-----|

In 1908, S.S. Dillow purchased the lot for his house at 3216 E. Rosedale; construction was completed in 1912. Dillow owned Polytechnic's first business, a grocery store at 3200 E. Rosedale which he started in 1892 subsequent to the founding of Texas Wesleyan College (TWC). Dillow also was a president of Polytechnic First State Bank and president of the Polytechnic School Board. Mr. Dillow lived in the house till his death in 1931, and his daughter, Audrey, occupied the house till her death in 1982. She taught school in Fort

Worth for thirty years. A TWC graduate, Audrey donated the house in 1979 to TWC which now uses the house for its alumni offices and to house visiting dignitaries. The Dillow is one of the oldest and largest residential structures in the Polytechnic area. A two-story building clad in fine ochre brick with black highlights, the house has a full porch which extends around to the east elevation. The cornice has a wide soffit with carved brackets, and the hipped roof has a large hipped roof dormer. The house sits on a large lot with an extensive lawn area and mature trees. The house was restored and renovated in 1982 by TWC. The Dillow House may be eligible for the National Register because of its historic importance and its architectural merit.

68. 3300 E. Rosedale                      Martin House                      c. 1906                      141  
Street

An early house on Rosedale Street with a unique plan and form. The house has a hipped rectangular main wing intersecting a subsidiary gabled wing forming a T-plan. The porch follows the form of the T recessed beneath both hipped and shed roofs. Amanda A. Martin purchased this lot unimproved in 1906 from J. H. Stewart. According to tax records, the house was built in 1906. Mrs. Martin sold the house to her daughter Hallie E. Martin in 1934 who owned the property until 1976.

69. 3435 E. Rosedale                      House                      c. 1910                      139  
Street

The first reference to this property in public records is a city directory listing showing J. Joseph Asseneau, a plumber, living here in 1920. The house was apparently a rental property since the city directory indicates the occupants changed frequently during subsequent years. Worthy H. Briles purchased the house in 1937, and he occupied it until 1979. The building's form indicates a construction date of c. 1910, given the combination of steep intersecting gable roofs, the full front porch with supporting Tuscan columns and simple balustraded roof terrace, and narrow, horizontal exterior wood siding.

70. 3008 Strong Avenue                      House                      c. 1915                      144

According to tax records, this house was moved to this site in 1962; Mrs. Ruby McMinn is listed in the city directory the next year at this address. The house's Craftsman bungalow style with a large central gabled dormer indicates a construction date of c. 1915. The house has a particularly unusual flaring gable roof with a full porch recessed under the roof slope which has elaborate exposed rafters. A low segmental arch connects together the two brick porch columns.

71. 1409-11 Vaughn S.S. Dillow Building 1912 141  
Boulevard

A simple one-story brick structure with two storefront entrances and display windows. S.S. Dillow bought this lot in 1909, and according to tax records, he built this structure in 1912, which makes it contemporary to Dillow's grocery store, originally in the adjacent building on the corner of E. Rosedale and Vaughn. However, the city directory does not show a business at this location until 1926 (The Poly Barber Shop). Subsequent tenants included a shoe repair shop, a cleaners, the YMCA and a health center. Although demolished in September, 1984, the building is included in this survey for documentation purposes.

72. 1413 Vaughn Old Polytechnic Fire c. 1913 141  
Boulevard Hall #14

In 1914, S.S. Dillow sold to the City of Polytechnic for \$1.00 this site on Vaughn Boulevard for the specific purpose of constructing a fire station. According to the city directory, the chief of Poly's fire department in 1918 was P.S. True. The fire department and City Hall shared the building in 1921, and the Poly Water Works occupied the building in 1922. In 1939, the city moved station #14 to 3401 Avenue I because this station was too small. The station was the Polytechnic Health Center until the early 1950's, housed Partlow's Bakery for approximately twenty years, and is now vacant. A two-story rectangular ochre brick structure, the building has a raised brick frieze below the corbeled cornice. Three doors flank the garage opening for the early fire trucks.

73. 1801 Vaughn Gas Station 1930 142  
Boulevard  
NR

A.W. Brown purchased this lot in 1920, and he built his residence at 3200 Avenue J the same year. In 1930, Brown obtained a gas permit for his new gas station at 1801 Vaughn Boulevard. Brown was a train conductor before operating the gas station. The small wood-frame gas station is clad in narrow horizontal siding. This irregular pentagonal building has a hipped roof and double-hung windows in banks of two and three. A detached garage structure sits in back of the station building. This building may be eligible for the National Register with further research on early gas stations in the Fort Worth area.

74. 2100 Vaughn Boulevard Weldon's Cafe 1946 142

Weldon's Cafe was built by Weldon and Edna Fay Bodiford in 1946 for \$11,750. Ernest E. Gunn was the contractor. The Bodifords owned the building until 1977. The Moderne style, rectangular plan building has a central horizontal band penetrated with large glass block windows. Curved glass block side lights flank the central entrance. The banded cornice frieze repeats the horizontal emphasis.

75. 2500 E. Vickery House c. 1905 150  
Boulevard

Although the earliest public records indicate John T. Street, a train conductor, was living here in 1920, this house probably dates from c. 1905 given its form. The house exhibits an unusual variation on the classical revival style with its central hipped block intersected by gabled bays on the west and south elevations connected by full porch with Tuscan columns. According to tax records, in 1928 Clem Sorley sold the house to Harry C. Trentman. Trentman sold the house to William D. Walker, a salesman, who lived here until 1953.

76. 2673 E. Vickery Commercial 1927-28 150  
Boulevard

This one-story brick commercial building has an unusual curved central parapet and a bracketed tiled canopy over the glazed storefront below. John C. and Martha Schneider purchased the residence on this site in 1920, and replaced it with a commercial building in 1927. G.A. Anderson was the contractor. The first tenant was Helpy-Selfy Store #8, but the A. & P. grocery replaced them in 1929. Safeway, then Lee's Food Market, occupied the building subsequent to A. & P. The current owner/occupant is Welborn Custom Upholstering, who purchased the building from the Schneider's in 1976. The building contributes in its scale and materials to the surrounding mid-1920's commercial area.

77. 2676 E. Vickery Lilly Cleaners and 1925-26 149  
Boulevard Hatters

Preston B. Perry purchased this site in 1918, and based on the city directory, this building was constructed in 1926-27 given that the Baker Cafe was listed at this address in 1927. The Terry Athletic Club operated from this building between 1928-29, and Lilly Cleaners has occupied the building since 1935. This one-story brick commercial building with a stepped parapet is divided into three store fronts on the ground floor. The building's scale and materials contribute to the surrounding mid-1920's commercial area.

- 78-85. Texas Wesleyan College 1891-present  
NR

Polytechnic College was founded December 16, 1890 by the Methodist Episcopal Church during the Church's Northwest Texas Conference. A.S. Hall, W.O. Hall and George E. Tandy donated the original twenty-five acre site for the college. The college opened September 14, 1891 as a coeducational institution with the Reverend J.W. Adkisson as the first president. The original campus consisted of three buildings: the main classroom and administration building, a church and a wood-frame men's dormitory building. The two-story, brick central building had a high mansard roof and its main facade opened south toward E. Rosedale Street; this building is now the south half of Ann Waggoner Hall, built during a 1905 addition and remodeling to the original 1891 campus structure. The original

college church occupied the current site of the Fine Arts Auditorium, which replaced the 1891 church in 1909. Upon opening, the college had 105 students and 12 teachers. Tuition, plus room and board, was \$100.00 a semester. In 1892, a streetcar line linked the college to downtown Fort Worth: the horse-drawn car came out Vickery Boulevard and concluded its run near the present day Polytechnic High School. The college did not expand during the depression years of the 1890's, but then experienced rapid growth in the early 1900's under President H.A. Boaz. Between 1903 and 1909, the college constructed five major buildings, in addition to the 1905 remodeling of the 1891 main building. The 1905 addition to Ann Waggoner Hall created a new entrance facade opening to the west on the new central quad formed during this period of expansion. The largely three-story brick masonry buildings constructed during this period are in the neoclassical style. The major exception to this pervading neoclassicism is the 1903 Administration Building, a rough limestone clad building of Gothic/Tudor inspiration. Like Ann Waggoner Hall, the college remodeled the Administration Building into a neoclassical building (the porticoed west facade) in 1909 while retaining some of the medieval aspects of the original south facade (the rough stone facing and the Romanesque round arch windows). Also in 1909, Polytechnic Methodist Church built a new sanctuary on the southwest corner of the campus (this building became the Fine Arts Auditorium in 1923). The last major building of the early 1900's expansion was the 1917 Dan Waggoner Hall.

The college did not experience another significant phase of expansion until after World War II. In 1914, Polytechnic College changed its name to Texas Woman's College when it restricted enrollment to women only. The college admitted men again in 1935 at which time the name changed to the current name, Texas Wesleyan College. Dr. Law Sone was elected the college's new president in 1935, and he formed a Development and Building Committee in 1946. The post-war expansion began with the Home Economics Building of 1946, followed by the 1949 Boaz Student Center and the 1954-55 Alumni Association Headquarters. In addition to the College's expansion, Polytechnic Methodist Church also built a new sanctuary in 1952 on the southeast corner of the campus. Two new dormitories and a dining hall were constructed in 1957. Also in 1957, the Judge George W. Armstrong Library, designed by the well-known Fort Worth architect Wyatt C. Hedrick, was completed. These modern International style buildings from the 1950's totally ignore the architectural coherence produced by the quadrangle plan and classical style of the early 1900's campus. New construction continued apace into the 1970's. The college Board of Trustees announced in 1984 a plan to move to a larger site in West Fort Worth. In 1985, however, the Board of Trustees voted to remain in Polytechnic. Since its founding in 1891, the college has been an important catalyst to the growth and stability of the Polytechnic neighborhood. Texas Wesleyan College is probably eligible for the National Register because of its historic and architectural merit.

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| 78. | TWC<br><u>RTHL</u> | Ann Waggoner<br>Hall | 1891;1905; 141<br>1968 |
|-----|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------|

The southwest wing of this building was one of the three original buildings of Polytechnic College when it opened in 1891. This is the oldest continuously used college building in Tarrant County. The structure extant today results largely from the extensive additions and remodeling which in 1905 changed the building into a women's dormitory. The 1891 building housed administrative offices, a library, classrooms and apartments for female teachers. Architects J.J. Kane and Son designed the 1891 building with Smith and Bardon, contractors. Currently, Ann Waggoner Hall houses faculty offices and a faculty lounge. The 1905 structure had a full mansard roof with dormers rather than the full third story visible today with a flat topped hipped roof; this change occurred during a 1966-68 remodeling which otherwise affected only the interior. The hall is a three-story brick structure with a rectangular plan and a large central projecting portico supported by four Doric columns. A roof terrace with balustrade sits atop the portico. The south recessed portico and second floor gallery was part of the main facade of the original 1891 building. Ann Waggoner Hall has received Texas Historic Landmark status. Ann Waggoner was a member of a pioneer Fort Worth family involved in ranching and oil development. Mrs. Waggoner financed the original 1891 building as well as the 1905 addition.

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|-----|-----|----------------------------|-------------|
| 79. | TWC | Art Department<br>Building | c. 1895 141 |
|-----|-----|----------------------------|-------------|

This house, now part of the Texas Wesleyan College campus, was built in about 1895 by a physician, Dr. M.J. Boyd. Dr. Boyd's wife lived here until 1951, then two of their daughters lived in the house until 1968 when the building was sold to the college. The building is currently occupied by the college's Department of Art. The house is a two-story wood-frame structure with a T-Plan composed of a gabled main block and an offset gabled rear wing. The side porch is a later addition, and the building was covered with asbestos shingles in the 1940's. Many of the interior details remain intact.

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|-----|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 80. | TWC<br><u>RTHL</u> | Administration<br>Building | 1902-03; 141<br>1909;1963 |
|-----|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|

The main administration building was constructed in 1902 under a major expansion program under President Hiram Boaz. The original Gothic revival building, constructed of limestone from Dublin, Texas, had a full hipped roof with a bell-shaped cupola. Architect M.A. Waller designed the 1902 building as classrooms. A major expansion and remodeling occurred in 1909 under Physics Professor J.D. Boon. As Professor Boaz indicates in The History of Polytechnic College, President Boas appointed him to modify "the plans and supervise the construction" because "the college could not afford to hire an architect." The 1909 addition, built by contractors Lusher and Rochet, included space for administrative offices, a college store, the library, society halls and a large auditorium. The 1909



expansion also included construction of the west facade with its two-story raised recessed portico. The portico has four impressive Tuscan columns supporting the massive classical cornice. The central projecting bay of the south elevation remains from the original 1902 structure, except the paired Tuscan columns of the central entrance date from 1909. The classical cornice seen on the west facade was also continued around to the south facade in 1909. Another remodeling occurred in 1963-66 which included building the unfortunate spiral fire escape stairs in the portico of the west facade. This renovation involved principally interior work, and was financed by the estate of Murray Case Sells and donations of Cora Maud Oneal. The building was renamed the Oneal-Sells building in 1980 after the two benefactors. In 1966, the building received Texas Historic Landmark status.

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| 81. | TWC | Polytechnic Methodist<br>Church/Fine Arts<br>Building and<br>Auditorium | 1909;1923 | 141 |
|-----|-----|---|-----------|-----|

The auditorium wing of this building was the 1909 Polytechnic Methodist Church, which replaced an 1891 wood-frame structure on the same site. In 1923, when the church moved to a larger sanctuary across Wesleyan Street, this building became the Fine Arts Auditorium of Texas Wesleyan College. The college constructed the north wing (housing classrooms and studios) in 1923 as part of remodeling the church into a college building. Ann Waggoner's \$35,000 gift financed the construction of the north wing; the interior of this wing was remodeled in 1962. The auditorium seats 789 and is equipped for theater and musical productions. The building was designed by architects Sanguinet and Staats, who designed many fine churches and commercial buildings in Fort Worth. The auditorium is probably the finest building on the TWC campus. The two-story, rectangular-plan structure has a hipped roof and is clad in ochre brick with contrasting yellow brick pilasters and quoins. The cornice has a wide soffit with block modillions. The large pedimented front entrance with paired Ionic columns flanking the doors' round arch surround creates a grand entrance portico. Cast stone panel mouldings are set into the wall flanking the main portico. The auditorium has a fine pressed-metal coffered ceiling. The two-story 1923 north wing repeats the classical detailing of the main auditorium. The 1923 addition has a northern entrance with an impressive Doric style classical portico.

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| 82. | TWC | Science Hall<br>Mulkey Hall | 1906 | 141 |
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This structure was originally the Science Building when constructed in 1906 under President Boaz' expansion program. The building's contractor was H.W. Lusher. In the 1920's, the Science Hall became known as "The Academy" where teachers tutored students who needed additional preparation for college level work. According to a campus guide written under the Works Project Administration in 1936, this building housed the Education Department. The original Mulkey Hall

was a red brick dormitory on the northside of campus; this building was torn down in 1957 and the old Science Hall was renamed Mulkey Hall.

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| 83. | TWC | Gymnasium/<br>Power Plant | 1908-09 | 141 |
|-----|-----|---------------------------|---------|-----|

This brick structure dating from 1908-09 originally housed both the college gymnasium and the powerplant, as well as the infirmary and nurse's quarters during the 20's. The three-part complex includes a square two-story building with a hipped roof which houses a running gallery, bowling alleys, showers and baths. The gymnasium's large ground floor windows have been filled in. A smaller two-story building which includes a one-story section with full, tapering square chimneys constituted the power plant. Given the college's isolation from the City of Fort Worth, it had to supply its own utilities, i.e. steam heating, electricity, and water. The old gymnasium is currently used as a band rehearsal hall.

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| 84. | TWC | Dan Waggoner<br>Hall | 1917;<br>1979-80 | 141 |
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This handsome red brick dormitory was constructed in 1917 as a memorial to Dan Waggoner with funds provided by his wife Ann. The Waggoners funded the first building on campus, the 1891 Ann Waggoner Hall. The building was vacant between 1953 and 1979. In 1979-80, the exterior was restored and the interior remodeled to accommodate the School of Education. The building was designed by Sanguinet and Staats, who also designed the Fine Arts Auditorium (originally Polytechnic Methodist Church). Sanguinet and Staats designed many major Fort Worth buildings, including the Tarrant County Courts Building and the W.T. Waggoner Building built by the Waggoners' son. The nineteen story Waggoner building was the tallest building in Fort Worth in 1920. Dan Waggoner Hall is a three-story structure faced in rich polychrome brick. A U-plan composition, the end bays have low pitched hipped roofs with wide soffits, paired double-hung windows on the second and third floors, and a large Palladian window on the first floor - an eclectic combination of the Colonial Revival and the Prairie School styles. Four Doric columns rise two stories to support a full classical entablature. Other colonial revival details include the double main entrance doors with elegant fanlight transoms and the pair of gabled roof dormers. The interior finishes are partially intact.

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|-----|-----|---------------------------|------|-----|
| 85. | TWC | Student Union<br>Building | 1949 | 141 |
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Originally an Army building, the Student Union was moved to Texas Wesleyan in 1949 from Camp Gruber, Oklahoma. The reassembly and remodeling work were under the supervision of architect Wyatt C. Hedrick, McCann Construction Company, contractors. The building originally housed a large main lounge, fountain room, book store and faculty lounge. The interior was remodeled in 1972 and the building is principally used for offices today. A long gabled rectangular

building faced in yellow brick, the building has a large projecting central pedimented portico.

86-97.3600 Wichita	Masonic Widows' and	1910-1964
Street	Orphans' Home/	
NR	Masonic Home and	
	School	

The Fort Worth Masonic Lodge offered classes as early as the 1860's in their small downtown Lodge hall. In 1871, the Lodge incorporated their educational functions in the Masonic Institute. Through the efforts of B.B. Paddock and other Masons the local Masonic Lodge secured for Fort Worth the site for a widows' and orphans' home serving all Masons in the state. Lodge 148 donated the 212 acre site for the Home, and the original building opened October 6, 1899 with 75 children and Dr. Frank Rainey as the first supervisor. The Home had its own artesian wells for its water supply, and a power plant supplying steam heat and electricity. By 1904, the Home had 150 acres under cultivation along with a cattle and dairy ranch. The farm provided the residents with food, in addition to training the young people in farm operations. The school's first graduating class was the 8th grade class of 1904. By 1910, the school offered classes through the 11th grade and in the 1930's the Home cared for 400 children. The School and Home continues to be the only one providing shelter and education to the eligible relatives of Texas Masons. The Home has been supported by an endowment fund and yearly assessment paid by Texas Masonic members. After 1911, the Masonic Home exclusively served youths upon the opening of the Home for Aged Masons in Arlington, Texas.

The Masonic Home buildings standing today largely date from the mid-1920's when the Masons embarked on a major building program. The only pre-1920 buildings extant are small service buildings (the laundry and power plant dating from 1911). In the early 20's, the Masons hired Wiley G. Clarkson to prepare a new plan and building designs for the Home. Clarkson designed many significant Fort Worth schools and hospitals, and the Masonic Home was one of his largest, most significant commissions. He also designed the Masonic Temple in Fort Worth. Clarkson himself was a Mason affiliated with the Julian Field Lodge. The Masonic Home buildings are planned on a central north/south axis from the Administration Building to the front entrance gates. The other major structures face east and west along a central lawn running south on a sloping hill from the Administration Building. The formal plan of the Masonic Home is in the tradition of classical campus plans like those of the University of Virginia and Southern Methodist University. The eight two-story buildings comprising the central complex date from the 1920's and 30's. The buildings are all in the Tudor Revival style. Constructed of red brick with limestone trim, the buildings are symmetrical compositions with Tudor arch central entrances (except the Junior Girls Dormitory with two entrances) embellished with elaborate cut limestone. All the buildings have spreading horizontal plans emphasized by the heavy limestone water tables and cornice mouldings.

The Masonic Home and School is probably eligible for the National Register because of its historic and architectural merit.

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| 86. | 3600 Wichita Street | Masonic Home/<br>Laundry Building | 1910 | 412 |
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Along with the Power Plant, the 1910 Laundry Building is the oldest extant building at the Masonic Home and School. This one-story, brick structure has a rectangular plan and a stepped front gable. The building has segmentally arched windows like the Power Plant (P-88). Superintendent of Construction, W.H. Foldberg, supervised construction of the Laundry Building.

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| 87. | 3600 Wichita Street | Masonic Home/<br>Dining Hall | 1924 | 412 |
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The Dining Hall is a symmetrical one-story, brick structure with a projecting central bay and smaller projecting end bays. Four double windows separate the central bay from the end bays. Each end bay has one double window and a limestone medallion above the window at the cornice. All of the Dining Hall's windows and entrances have Gothic label mouldings which give the facade additional visual variety and unity. The heavy cornice beltcourse and crenellated parapet repeats design elements found on other Masonic Home buildings. The Dining Hall is one of Wiley G. Clarkson's most successful designs for the Masonic Home in the unity of its facade design, and the simple, but functional interior plan.

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| 88. | 3600 Wichita Street | Masonic Home/<br>Power Plant | 1911 | 412 |
|-----|---------------------|------------------------------|------|-----|

The 1911 power plant is one of the oldest extant buildings at the Masonic Home. The simple, one-story brick structure has a rectangular plan and a front, stepped parapet. The power plant provides steam heat to all campus buildings, with the water coming from three artesian wells nearby.

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| 89. | 3600 Wichita Street | Masonic Home/<br>Dairy Barn/Industrial<br>Arts Shop | c. 1915 | 412 |
|-----|---------------------|---|---------|-----|

A one-story gabled structure covered with rough stucco. Ball finials adorn the sides and center of the front gable with its inset panels. Presently the Industrial Arts Shop, this building was originally the dairy barn, one part of the large farm operating at the Masonic Home. The farm played an educational role for young people living at the Masonic Home, while providing food for Home residents. The interior was remodeled for its present use in 1971.

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| 90. | 3600 Wichita Street | Masonic Home/<br>Junior Girls'<br>Dormitory | 1924 | 412 |
|-----|---------------------|---|------|-----|

The Senior and Junior Girls' dormitories are the two major Masonic Home Buildings not designed by Wiley G. Clarkson. Herbert M. Greene and Company designed the two dormitories between 1922 and 1924 (see P-91). Greene was an important Dallas architect who designed buildings throughout Texas, including one at the University of Texas, Austin. Greene's work at the Masonic Home is contemporary to Clarkson's, and virtually identical in their application of the Tudor Revival idiom. The Junior Girls' Dormitory is unlike other Masonic Home buildings with its symmetrical H-plan and twin entrance porticos. The entrance porticos are placed at the intersection of the side wings with the building's central block. The flat roofed porticos have two pointed, arched openings framed by limestone buttresses. Like the other Masonic Home buildings, the Junior Girls' Dorm is faced in red and black polychrome brick with limestone quoins. The building has a high basement and watertable beltcourse. Another beltcourse sets off the high crenellated parapet. Given its size and unusual plan, the Junior Girls' Dorm is one of the most impressive buildings in the Masonic Home complex. The interior was remodeled in 1983 by architects McCulloch and Associates of Fort Worth.

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|-----|---------------------|--|------|-----|
| 91. | 3600 Wichita Street | Masonic Home/<br>Senior Girls'<br>Hall | 1922 | 412 |
|-----|---------------------|--|------|-----|

The Herbert M. Green Company of Dallas designed the Senior Girls' dormitory in 1922. The Senior Girls' Hall is a two-story L-plan building faced with patterned red and black brick walls and limestone trim. The building resembles Clarkson's design for the Administration Building, with its buttressed and elaborately ornamented central entrance bay. The main entrance has a recessed round arch opening below two second floor, round arch windows. The crenellated parapet above the two round arch windows has three recessed panels. The Masons' symbol set in relief fills the prominent center panel. An attractive parapet wall encloses the terrace area in front of the main entrance. The projecting north bay, with its tripartite windows and heavy quoins, disturbs the balanced symmetry of the main wing.

- |     |                     |  |      |     |
|-----|---------------------|--|------|-----|
| 92. | 3600 Wichita Street | Masonic Home/<br>Administration Building | 1925 | 412 |
|-----|---------------------|--|------|-----|

The Masonic Home contracted with James T. Taylor in October, 1924, for the construction of the new Administration Building. Wiley G. Clarkson designed the building as part of a new plan for the Masonic Home's central campus. The most visually imposing of Clarkson's designs for the Masonic Home, the Administration Building is the centerpiece for the campus plan with all other buildings aligned perpendicular to it along the central lawn. As the symbolic center of Clarkson's design, the Administration Building appropriately houses the offices which coordinate all campus activities.

Clarkson's design for the Administration Building shows a creative adaptation of the English Tudor style for a modern building. The two-story red brick structure has a high basement of rough limestone. The projecting end bays and the central entrance bay have elaborate limestone Gothic trim. Heavy stepped side buttresses frame the pointed arch central entrance portico. The buttresses terminate in elaborate finials and trefoil ornament. The Gothic parapet grill imaginatively integrates the Masonic emblem in its central panel. A delicate trefoil relief set above the central small window repeats the decorative motif of the parapet. Limestone quoins and beltcourses help integrate the heavy limestone ornament of the central bay with the remainder of the building. The building's handsome hardwood entry doors exhibit the Masonic emblem in fine leaded glass.

- |     |                     |  |      |     |
|-----|---------------------|--|------|-----|
| 93. | 3600 Wichita Street | Masonic Home/<br>Superintendent's Home | 1925 | 412 |
|-----|---------------------|--|------|-----|

The two-story Superintendent's home sits immediately west and perpendicular to the Administration Building. Faced with patterned polychrome red to black brick with limestone trim, this Tudor Revival building has a handsome pointed arch entrance portico flanked by two deeply inset windows. Four double hung windows flank the central, limestone pavilion forming a symmetrical front facade. Recessed side wings flank the main block with wide, pointed arch openings creating a full loggia at the south wing. The house has an impressive crenellated parapet with beltcourse. Thomas Fletcher was the Masonic Home's superintendent when this building was constructed in 1925. Mr. Fletcher's tenure as superintendent was one of the longest in the Home's history - from 1923 to 1940.

- |     |                     |                             |         |     |
|-----|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------|-----|
| 94. | 3600 Wichita Street | Masonic Home/<br>Print Shop | c. 1925 | 412 |
|-----|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------|-----|

The Print Shop at the Masonic Home published Masonic literature for the school and the Fort Worth Lodge #148. The shop also taught printing to Masonic School students. The symmetrical facade of the Print Shop has a projecting central entrance portico flanked by four double-hung windows on each side. A pointed arch opens into the entrance porch; above the arch is a Gothic label moulding which forms the base for a relief panel of the Masons' insignia in the center of the stepped gable. A prominent beltcourse visually links the central bay to the side dependencies. Although Masonic Home records do not indicate who designed the Print Shop, it is probably by Wiley G. Clarkson, who designed all of the Masonic Home buildings contemporary to the Print Shop. The Print Shop is largely vacant with a portion of it used for storage.

- |     |                     |                                 |         |     |
|-----|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------|-----|
| 95. | 3600 Wichita Street | Masonic Home/<br>Entrance Gates | c. 1925 | 412 |
|-----|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------|-----|

The Entrance Gates to the Masonic Home were probably designed by Wiley G. Clarkson as part of his 1920's master plan. The Masonic Home currently does not have any plans or records regarding the Entrance Gates. Constructed of red brick with limestone trim, the Gates repeat the Tudor style details of the buildings in the Masonic Home's central complex.

- |     |                     |   |      |     |
|-----|---------------------|---|------|-----|
| 96. | 3600 Wichita Street | Masonic Home/<br>Senior Boys' Dormitory | 1927 | 412 |
|-----|---------------------|---|------|-----|

Designed by Wiley G. Clarkson in 1927, the Senior Boys' Dormitory resembles Herbert Green's Junior Girls' Dormitory in its H-plan. However, unlike the earlier Junior Girls' Dormitory, the Senior Boys' Dormitory has a well-articulated central entrance bay leading to a large entrance porch. The entrance bay has a pointed arch entry porch and an elaborate limestone surround. The two-story building sits on a high basement. The symmetrical facade has a high crenellated parapet separated by a heavy beltcourse. The building is faced in red and black brick with limestone quoins like the other buildings in the complex. The interior of the Senior Boys' Dormitory was renovated in 1979.

- |     |                     |  |      |     |
|-----|---------------------|--|------|-----|
| 97. | 3600 Wichita Street | Masonic Home/<br>Primary School and<br>Gymnasium | 1929 | 412 |
|-----|---------------------|--|------|-----|

The Primary School is designed in a T-plan with the classrooms running along the front of the building, and the Gymnasium as the connecting stem. The symmetrical front facade has a central entrance portico flanked by two sets of five double-hung windows. Projecting end bays frame the windows. A pointed arch window with limestone surround opens into the large main entrance portico. A label moulding running above the entrance arch links together the two flanking wings. Like the entrance to the Print Shop, the Masons' insignia projects above the cornice above the school's main entrance.

#### OBJECTS AND PLACES

- |     |                    |                      |           |     |
|-----|--------------------|----------------------|-----------|-----|
| 98. | 1309 Bishop Street | Polytechnic Cemetery | c. 1880's | 113 |
|-----|--------------------|----------------------|-----------|-----|

This small cemetery has grave markers dating from the early 1880's, but it appears in the city directories only after the annexation of Polytechnic by Fort Worth in 1922. The cemetery probably started as a private family site, then expanded into serving Polytechnic City until larger cemeteries developed in outlying areas. The siting of the cemetery on high ground and the division of the cemetery into family plots reflects common characteristics of early folk cemeteries.

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|-----|--|--------------|---------|-----|
| 99. | Conner Avenue at<br>Texas and Pacific<br>railroad tracks | Brick Paving | 1936-37 | 101 |
|-----|--|--------------|---------|-----|

Brick was a common high quality paving material used between 1900 and 1930. The beauty of the material's color and texture (along with its cost) generally led to its being used only in downtown and in fine residential areas. The brick pavement on this section of Conner Avenue dates from 1936-37 as part of a \$40,000 project to improve the underpass. The contractor for the project was Cage Brothers and Luther Turner, and the cost was shared between the City of Fort Worth and Texas and Pacific Railroad.

- |      |                                 |   |         |     |
|------|---------------------------------|---|---------|-----|
| 100. | 400 block, S.<br>Collard Street | South Collard Street/<br>Texas and Pacific<br>Viaduct Underpass | 1929-30 | 140 |
|------|---------------------------------|---|---------|-----|

A reinforced concrete railroad viaduct with segmental arch openings accommodating the roadway flanked by small segmental arch openings for pedestrian walkways. Horizontal "strapwork" links together the columns supporting the track bed. In 1929, the city of Fort Worth and the Texas and Pacific Railroad agreed to a system of viaducts to improve safety at dangerous street crossings over rail lines. The plan led to the construction of several railroad viaducts in the early 1930's, including the one for South Collard Street. The Office of the Chief Engineer for the Texas and Pacific Railroad designed the viaducts including the one for South Collard Street.

- |      |   |  |      |    |
|------|---|--|------|----|
| 101. | Between East Avenue<br>and East Daggett<br>Street | Riverside Drive/Texas<br>and Pacific Railroad<br>Viaduct | 1929 | 97 |
|------|---|--|------|----|

The Texas and Pacific Railroad constructed the Riverside viaduct in 1929 as part of a major expansion and improvement program which included redesigning all railroad crossings to improve public safety. The railroad worked with transportation consultant Harlan Bartholomew and Associates, St. Louis (under a city contract) to develop an improved street plan starting in 1927. The Riverside viaduct is similar to other viaducts constructed in Fort Worth during this period, including the one nearby over South Collard Street. The structure exhibits flowing horizontal lines indicative of the then-popular Moderne style. The Riverside viaduct was designed by the Texas and Pacific Railroad Office of the Chief Engineer.

- |          |                                  |       |
|----------|----------------------------------|-------|
| 102-103. | Sycamore Park<br>Park Structures | 1909- |
|----------|----------------------------------|-------|

In 1907, a group of leading Fort Worth civic leaders convinced the City to form a park board to oversee the creation of a larger park system. Chapter VI of the City Charter was adopted to create the park board and to define the board's authority in acquiring and managing Fort Worth parks. The first park board hired George Kessler, the noted Kansas City landscape architect, to draft a park master plan in 1909 for \$1,500. Kessler had designed the highly



regarded Kansas City park systems, in addition to other parks and residential developments throughout the United States. Kessler proposed acquiring land for three large parks which would encircle what was then the city limits of Fort Worth: Trinity Park, Forest Park and Sycamore Park. As Oliver Knight has noted in his book, Fort Worth: Outpost on the Trinity, the Kessler Plan "has been the guidepost for the development of the Fort Worth park system" since 1909. Sycamore Park was the third park acquired under the Kessler Plan. The park board acquired the northern 115.9 acres on July 17, 1909. Kessler laid out a plat of picturesque, curvilinear streets which follow the winding course of Sycamore Creek.

Under Park Superintendent George C. Clarke, the park board developed a long-range planning program based on Kessler's plan. In 1925, the Park Department hired the Kansas city landscape architects Hare and Hare to develop an expansion and improvement program. Herbert Hare managed the park improvement program, which also included landscaping for Fort Worth's public school system. Herbert Hare became a partner with his father Sidney Hare in 1910, after his Harvard studies in landscape design under Frederick Law Olmsted, the designer of many of America's most famous parks, including Central Park in New York. In addition to park programs for Houston, Dallas and Kansas City, Hare also planned several major university campuses, including that of the University of Texas. Hare's improvements for Sycamore Park included a public swimming pool, baseball diamonds, football fields, bridle paths and various park structures. A 1926 bond issue financed the Sycamore Park improvements in addition to the acquisition of land for the park's expansion. Additional financing through the Works Project Administration in 1933 completed the improvements begun in the 1920's. During World War II, Sycamore Park was used as a military recreation camp sponsored by the USO.

102. Sycamore Park	Park Building	1935-36	151
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A one-story park structure constructed of random cut limestone, the building has a picturesque, steeply pitched hip roof and a cruciform plan formed by intersecting side gables. The recessed portico has heavy chamfered timber posts and arched openings with carved decorative surrounds reminiscent of a Swiss chalet. The building also resembles a medieval cottage, complementing its rustic setting. The building houses a concession stand and restrooms; it was designed by E.W. Van Slyke and Company, R.F. Bull Construction Company, contractor.

103. Sycamore Park	Park shelter	1935-36	150
--------------------	--------------	---------	-----

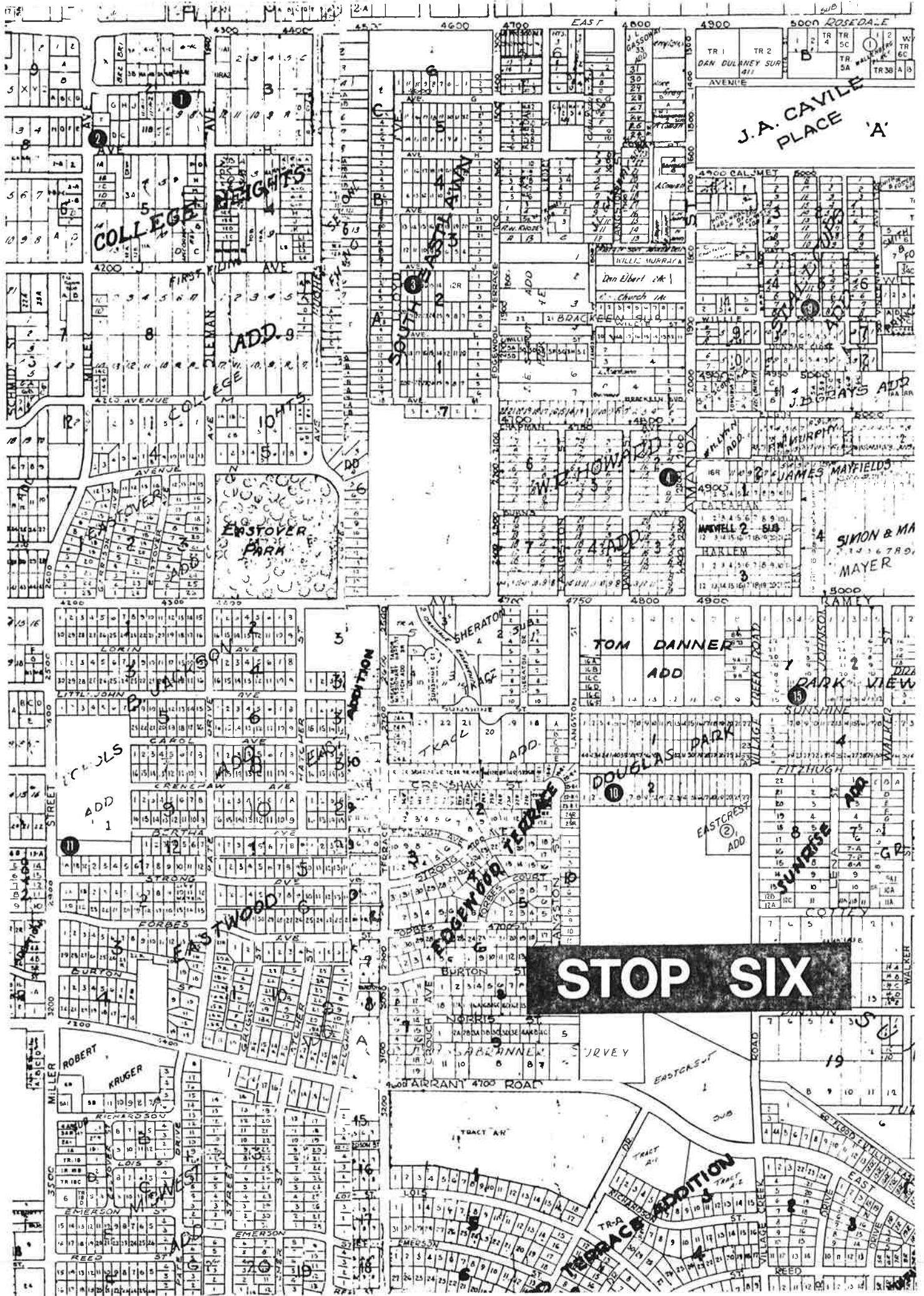
A one-story, gabled park shelter with corner brick piers and paired heavy timber posts framing the entrance into the shelter. The timber posts have simple decorative brackets secured by wooden dowels. This rustic park shelter sensitively complements its natural surroundings. The Works Project Administration built the park shelter as part of a program of general public improvements financed during the 1930's. E.W. Van Slyke and Company designed the shelter and the contractor was R.F. Bull Construction Company.

104. Curbside at  
most intersections

Tiled curb  
street signs

c. 1938

Mosaic tile street signs seen on many concrete curbs in East 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 the attractive blue and white tile signs are extant today as valuable urban design amenities.



**STOP SIX**







HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY  
STOP SIX AREA (S6)

#	Address or Location	Name or Type	Date	Map
---	---------------------	--------------	------	-----

BUILDINGS

- |    |               |                   |         |     |
|----|---------------|-------------------|---------|-----|
| 1. | 4236 Avenue G | C.W. Graves House | c. 1938 | 580 |
|----|---------------|-------------------|---------|-----|

This one-story house is a particularly well-preserved example of a wood frame period revival house, a style most typically rendered in brick. The house has a main side gable intersected by a front cross gable; adjacent to the front gable is a pointed arch, gothic portico. The house was built in 1938 by C.W. Graves, a carpenter. Mr. Graves' widow still occupies the house.

- |    |               |             |      |     |
|----|---------------|-------------|------|-----|
| 2. | 4201 Avenue H | Jacks House | 1919 | 580 |
|----|---------------|-------------|------|-----|

A large wood frame bungalow clad in false bevel drop siding. The house has a low pitched gable roof with heavy triangular brackets, and an intersecting rear gable. A smaller gabled portico supported by brick piers is superimposed on the main front gable. A large and well maintained example of this bungalow house type. This area was developed by the College Heights Land Company. This house was built for Howard E. Jacks, an electrician, in 1919. The house passed through several owners after Jacks sold the house.

- |    |               |                |      |     |
|----|---------------|----------------|------|-----|
| 3. | 4608 Avenue J | Anderson House | 1944 | 582 |
|----|---------------|----------------|------|-----|

The present owner's grandfather, Steven Anderson, built this house in 1944. Anderson was a self-educated rock mason, carpenter and contractor, who built his own house in addition to others in the local area. Anderson also worked as a foreman on several local W.P.A. projects during the 1930's. This is a small wood-frame house with a rectangular plan, gable roof, and a corner recessed porch; the house, however, has a unique exterior facing, which includes several types of stone tile, shells and fragments of glass creating a colorful collage. A no longer extant front fence displayed materials similar to those on the house set in concrete; only two posts flanking the entrance walkway remain. The house itself has not been altered since construction.

- |    |                    |                               |      |     |
|----|--------------------|-------------------------------|------|-----|
| 4. | 2106 Amanda Street | Methodist<br>Episcopal Church | 1907 | 447 |
|----|--------------------|-------------------------------|------|-----|

Tax records indicate that this small wood-frame church was built in 1920, although deed records show that Alonzo Cowan sold the property in 1907 for \$87.50 to the Methodist Episcopal Church "for the use and benefit of the ministry and membership." Given its form and ornamental details, it is likely the church was built around 1907. This rectangular plan church is clad in channel rustic siding, and the projecting gable portico has a frieze with alternating rows of sawtooth and fishscale shingles. In 1934, Ordene and Charles Sykes

purchased the church and converted it into their residence. Oscar Teal purchased the house in 1975, and he changed the house back to a church, the Christ Temple Pentecost, in 1981.

5. 5403 Anderson Street House c. 1930 771

A small, rectangular shotgun plan house with a gable roof with exposed rafters under eaves and a full porch recessed under the front gable. Probably dating from about 1930, this is a late example of a unique regional house type. According to tax records, the house was moved to this location in 1953 by Minnie M. Fields.

6. Carey Street Village Creek School c. 1940 769  
at Wilbarger

The Fort Worth Board of education purchased this site in 1939, and probably built this school the next year to serve the local black community. This one-story red brick building has a steeply pitched hipped roof with gables at the peak. The symmetrical facade has two entrance porticos with tall brick parapets.

7. 5183 Charlene House c. 1910 760  
Street

A one-story, L-plan house with a gable roof and a shed roof porch supported by Tuscan columns. Given the form and classical details of this small folk house, it probably dates from c. 1910. The house was moved to this area in 1950.

8. 2217 Dillard Street House c. 1905 448

A one-story rectangular plan house composed of two intersecting gables with a half porch supported by lathed posts. The front gable has decorative shingles. Reference to this building does not appear in public records until the 1950's, but given its form and ornamental details it probably dates from about 1905. The building may have been moved to this location.

9. 1825-27, 1829-31 Duplexes c. 1950 450  
Etta Street

Two simple duplex houses with full front gables with no roof eaves. A gabled entry occupies both front corners of the buildings. An interesting example of well-built low cost housing from the period around World War II. Tax records indicate that the buildings were 30 years old in 1981; the owner of the property then was Clyde W. Mays.

10. 4822 Fitzhugh Street Jones House c. 1910 728

Tax records do not indicate a structure at this location until 1952, probably indicating that this house was moved. The house is a one-story, wood-frame shotgun house with a gable roof and a full shed porch supported by one lathed post and one plain square post. A 1962 building permit granted an "application of occupancy" for a

"remodeled one family residence." Given the building's form, it could date from as early as 1910, but it may be later. The house has sustained severe fire damage, and is currently vacant.

- |     |                    |              |      |     |
|-----|--------------------|--------------|------|-----|
| 11. | 2901 Miller Street | Echols House | 1928 | 544 |
|-----|--------------------|--------------|------|-----|

Robert and Kathleen Echols built this six-room brick and stone house in 1928. Echols worked as a bricklayer, and he designed and constructed this wn house with J.E. Echol's assistance. The house has passed through several owners since the early 1930's. This large sandstone veneer house has a prominent front chimney flanked by arched front windows. A steeply pitched gable roof (with slightly flaring eaves) shelters the recessed front entrance portico. Stylistically, the house exhibits an unusual combination of the English medieval cottage and the bungalow.

- |     |                    |       |         |     |
|-----|--------------------|-------|---------|-----|
| 12. | 2114 Stallcup Road | House | c. 1930 | 449 |
|-----|--------------------|-------|---------|-----|

According to tax records, this shotgun plan house was built in 1930. The earliest recorded owner is Tom Stallcup who platted this area in 1945. Stallcup sold the house in 1954 to the current owners. Clad in drop siding, this front gable house has a full recessed porch supported by plain posts. A late example of a regional folk house type.

- |     |                       |       |         |     |
|-----|-----------------------|-------|---------|-----|
| 13. | 2208-10 Stallcup Road | House | c. 1910 | 449 |
|-----|-----------------------|-------|---------|-----|

The first reference in public records to this house on this site is a 1954 alteration permit. The 1954 permit referred to the house as a single family residence, but the building is presently a duplex with two front doors. Since this section of Stallcup Road was not open until 1952, this house may have been either moved to this site or it was an isolated farmhouse. Given its classical detailing and form, the house probably dates from about 1910. The house represents a good example of a vernacular temple front design with the gable pediment, frieze and full front porch with four Tuscan columns. Severe structural distortion, and other signs of deterioration, are evident.

- |     |                       |       |         |     |
|-----|-----------------------|-------|---------|-----|
| 14. | 2734-36 Stallcup Road | House | c. 1920 | 771 |
|-----|-----------------------|-------|---------|-----|

A simple one-story shotgun plan house with a gable roof and a shed roof front porch. An intact example of a local folk house type, this house has a large rear addition and a new concrete front porch slab. This section of Stallcup Road was not opened until 1952, so references in the city directory to people living at this location do not appear before then. Probably dating from the 1920's, this house may have been moved to this site or it was built without access to a public road.



15. 5005 Sunshine Drive      House      c. 1920      760

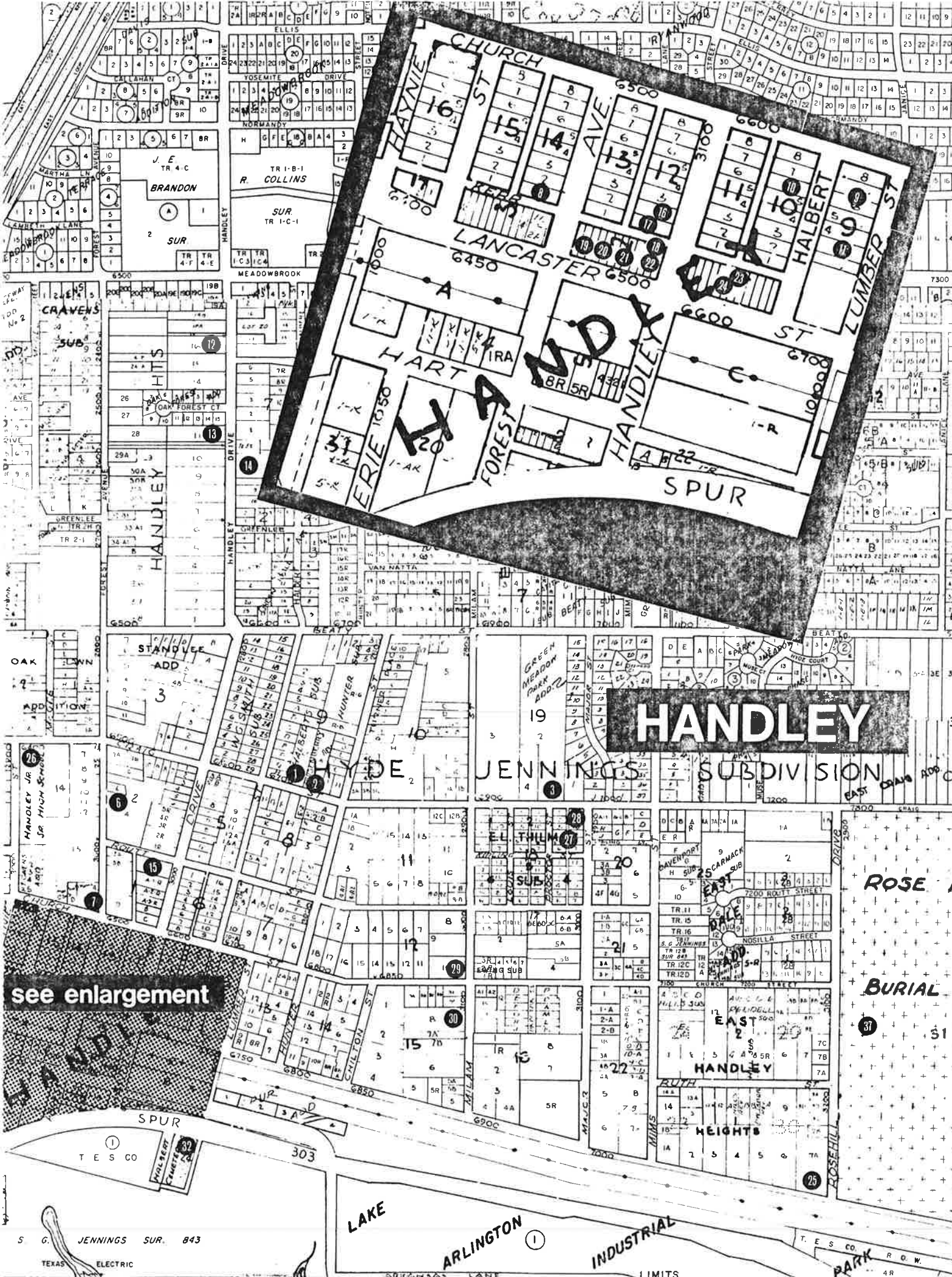
A small shotgun-plan house with a full shed-roof porch supported by square posts. The shotgun house is a unique, local folk house type, and this is a particularly pure, well-preserved example. This house probably dates from the 1920's, although it is not referenced in public records until 1952.

16. 5209 Turner Street      House      c. 1910      761

A one-story house clad in lap siding and with a flaring hip roof, which extends from the front facade as a porch supported by Tuscan columns. The current owner maintains that the house was moved to this site in the mid-1940's, and that it was the top half of a two-story residence originally at Pennsylvania Avenue and 8th Avenue. Clarence N. Smith purchased this lot in 1947. Smith was a contractor who probably had the house moved to this site. The building's steeply pitched hipped roof and Tuscan porch columns indicate a construction date of c. 1910.

17. 5100 Willi Street      Sagamore Hill  
School/Dunbar      c. 1930      448  
Middle School

School records from 1930 refer to the Sagamore Hill Negro School as a "four room frame structure" on a site of only three acres. A 1931 study recommended that a new school be built to replace the old frame structure and to include both junior high school and elementary school students. Local junior high students had to travel a long distance to the Terrell School. A new building was eventually constructed in 1948, the Dunbar Elementary/Junior High School, to replace the older school; the 1948 school became a junior/senior high school when a new elementary school was built in the 1950's. The school is a rectangular, wood-frame structure with a recessed gabled entry on each end, and a gable roof with exposed eave rafters.



# HANDLEY

## JENNINGS SUBDIVISION

see enlargement

ROSE

BURIAL

HANDLEY

HEIGHTS

LAKE

ARLINGTON

INDUSTRIAL

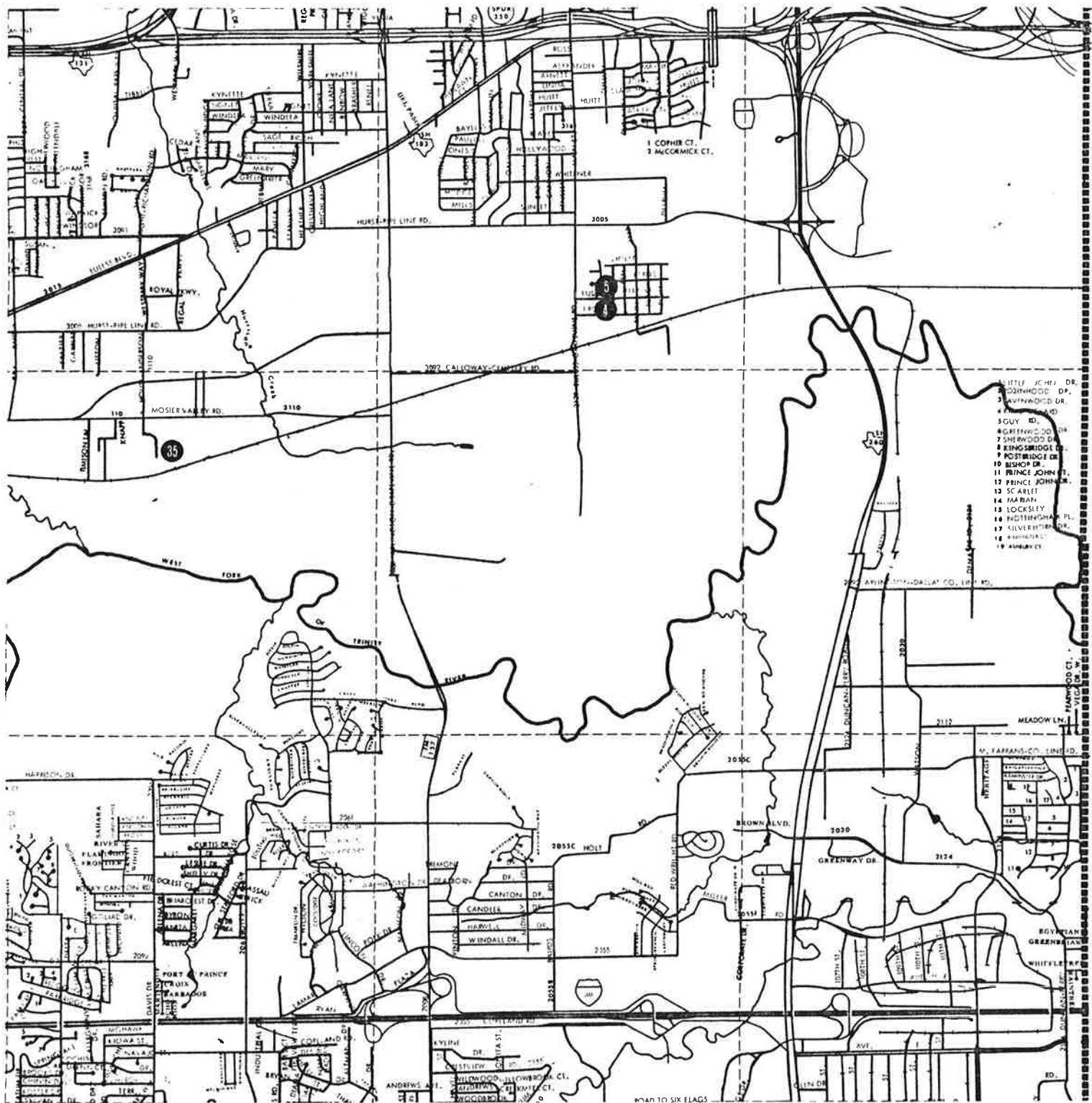
PARK

S. G. JENNINGS SUR. 843

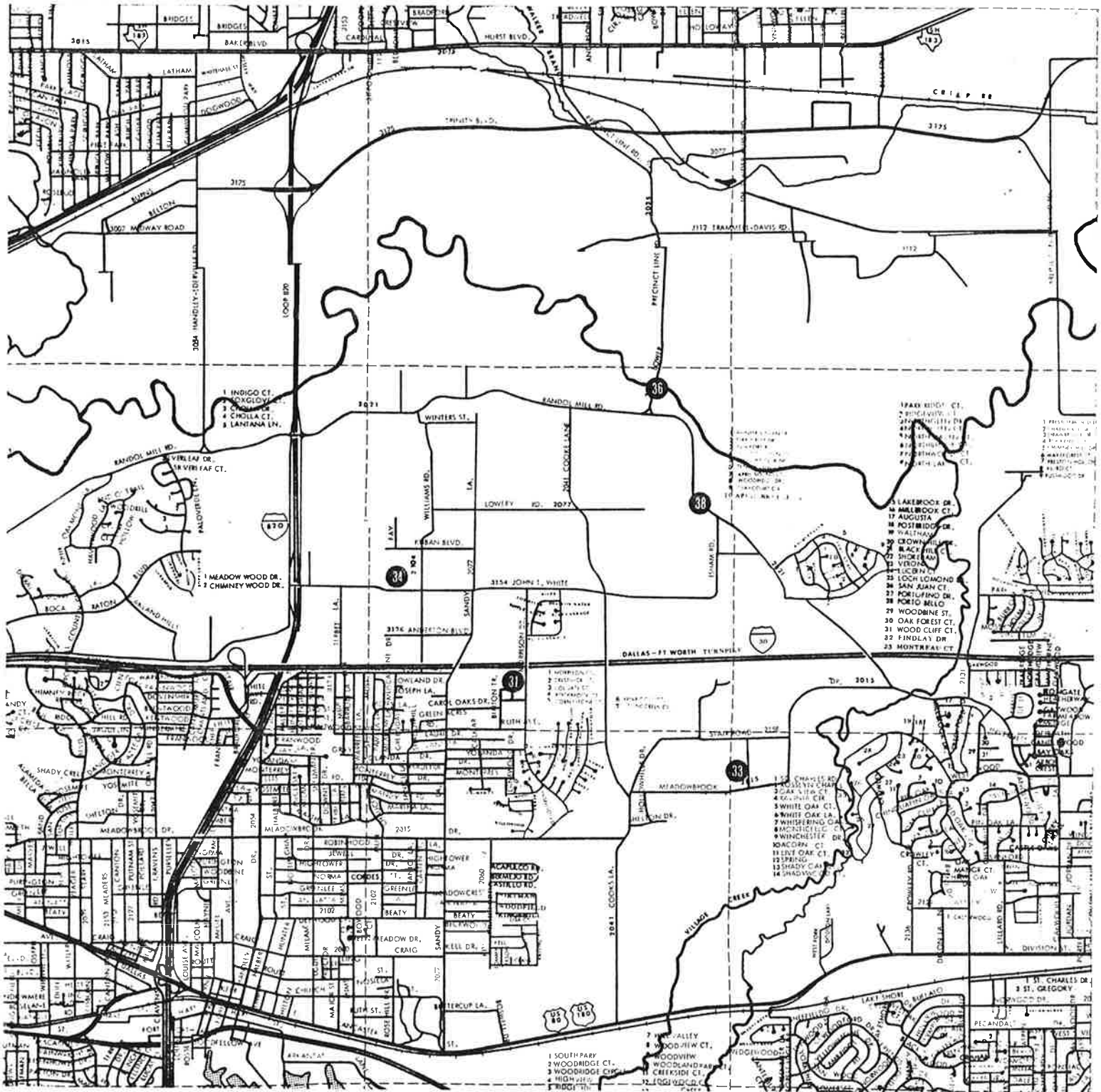
TEXAS ELECTRIC

LIMITS

4R



# HANDLEY



**HANDLEY**



HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY  
HANDLEY AREA (H)

#	Address or Location	Name or Type	Date	Map
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BUILDINGS

- |    |                   |               |      |     |
|----|-------------------|---------------|------|-----|
| 1. | 6717 Craig Street | Halbert House | 1912 | 572 |
|----|-------------------|---------------|------|-----|

G.W. Owens Lumber Company provided John T. Halbert with the materials to build this house in 1912. The Halberts, who have a street named after them in Downtown Handley, were an early family in the area; they owned this house until 1951. This large, two-story house clad in false bevel drop siding has a steeply pitched hipped roof with wide eaves. The symmetrical front facade has a full hipped porch supported by square columns set on high brick bases. The house is on a large lot with extensive lawn area and mature trees. This is one of the largest of Handley's early houses and it is in excellent condition.

- |    |                   |       |         |     |
|----|-------------------|-------|---------|-----|
| 2. | 6721 Craig Street | House | c. 1925 | 572 |
|----|-------------------|-------|---------|-----|

According to city tax records, this large, two-story house was built in 1925. The earliest recorded owner was the Quisenberry family. The house has an L-plan with interlocking hipped roofs. The front entrance porch (also in an L-plan) is supported by turned columns. The house sits on a beautifully landscaped sloping site with a large lawn area and mature trees. This house, along with the house next door at 6717 Craig Street (H-1), preserves the open, rural feeling of early Handley.

- |    |                   |                    |      |     |
|----|-------------------|--------------------|------|-----|
| 3. | 6935 Craig Street | J.L.Davidson House | 1924 | 569 |
|----|-------------------|--------------------|------|-----|

J.L. Davidson hired builder Anthony Van Tuyl in 1924 to construct this farm house for \$6,500. Davidson operated a small farm on the property. Davidson died in 1939, and his widow sold the house in 1945 to Virgil Kummerow who operated an egg farm here until the early 1960's. This large two-story house is clad in narrow horizontal siding; the house has a steep side gable roof and two central chimneys. The off-set entry has a small gabled portico. An early intact farmhouse in Handley, the house still sits on a large lot with mature trees.

- |    |                     |       |         |     |
|----|---------------------|-------|---------|-----|
| 4. | 13300 Euless Street | House | c. 1905 | 835 |
|----|---------------------|-------|---------|-----|

This unaltered folk house probably dates from c. 1905 when the town of Camden (later called Tarrant) was platted in this area. The house may be one of the few remaining houses dating from the early days of the town. The first recorded transfer of the house occurred in 1934 when Bud Feris bought it from Frank H. Peters, who platted the town. This one-story house has a steeply pitched side gable roof and a front shed roof porch. The house is clad in board and batten and it has an interior chimney visible above the roof ridge.

5. 13301 Eulless Street Rhodes House c. 1908 835

Frank H. Peters platted this area as part of the town of Camden (later Tarrant) in 1905. Peters sold this lot to L.F. Rhodes in 1908 who probably built this house the same year. Rhodes sold the house in 1927. This one-story house clad in channel rustic siding has a T-plan which forms a half porch adjacent to the projecting front gable. The house has two chimneys with particularly fine moulded bricks. One of few remaining buildings in this area from the early days of its development.

6. 2929 Forrest Street Handley United Methodist Church 1954;1960 573

The Handley Methodist Church was first organized in 1877. By 1882, the congregation shared the Union Church with two other congregations. Handley Methodist built their own sanctuary in 1908 at 3101 Forrest Street; this building was extensively remodeled and expanded over the years. In 1948, the congregation purchased the site where their present sanctuary is. The first building constructed on this Forrest Street site was the Education wing in 1954. The Education wing is northeast of the main sanctuary built in 1960 and designed by architects Wilson and Patterson. The red brick sanctuary has a steeply pitched front gable roof. The church has an elaborate front entrance portico with a deeply recessed, pointed arch doorway with a limestone surround. Above the doorway is a tripartite window set in a pointed arch. Paired buttresses flank the main entrance. Set back to the south of the main sanctuary is a handsome bell tower and a parsonage.

7. 3024 Forrest Street Handley Masonic Lodge No. 1140 AF and AM/Odd Fellows Polytechnic Lodge No. 148 1928 573

Completed in 1928, this handsome red brick building served as the meeting place for Handley Chapter #617 of the Order of the Eastern Star and the Brothers of Handley Masonic Lodge number 1140, A.F. and A.M. The Handley Masonic Lodge was one of five lodges in Fort Worth during the 1920's. The Masons have played an important role in Fort Worth history since the 1860's. The Masonic Lodges of Fort Worth grew into one of the largest and wealthiest Masonic organizations in Texas. The local Masons arranged for the construction in Fort Worth of the Masonic Home and School (P-86 to 97) which serves children from throughout the state. The Independent Order of the Odd Fellows, Polytechnic Lodge number 148 purchased the lodge building in 1977. The Handley Masons Chapter moved its lodge to 2501 Pollard Street in 1974. The old lodge building has a narrow rectangular plan and a front gable. The front facade has a variety of patterned brick and a central round arched opening flanked by round arch windows of Romanesque inspiration. Moulded brick buttresses flank the main entrance.

- |    |                        |  |      |     |
|----|------------------------|--|------|-----|
| 8. | 3128 Forrest<br>Street | First Christian<br>Church of<br>Handley/Handley<br>Assembly of God | 1921 | 573 |
|----|------------------------|--|------|-----|

Under the leadership of the Reverend F.E. Billington, a professor at Texas Christian University, the Handley Christian Church completed its first church in January, 1921. In 1953, the church changed its name to the Handley/Meadowbrook Christian Church. In the same year, the church purchased a three acre site at 6020 Meadowbrook Street where they built a new sanctuary in 1954. The Handley Assembly of God purchased the 1921 church in April 1956. This narrow, rectangular plan church has a gable roof with wide eaves. The church sits on a high basement with windows opening along the side. A concrete stairway leads to the gabled entrance portico supported by square brick columns. The side windows have been partially filled in and the church has been covered with asbestos shingles. Nevertheless, the church is an interesting example of a residential style, the bungalow, applied to an ecclesiastical building.

- |    |                                 |        |         |     |
|----|---------------------------------|--------|---------|-----|
| 9. | 3105 and 3109<br>Halbert Street | Houses | c. 1910 | 573 |
|----|---------------------------------|--------|---------|-----|

According to tax records, these two identical houses were built in 1910. Deed records indicate the two lots were held in common between Charles M. Hudgins and Ray E. McCleskey. Hudgins lived in 3109 Halbert and McCleskey in 3105. A division of the property occurred in 1924. Mr. McCleskey was a vice-president of the First National Bank of Handley. The two cruciform plan houses were probably designed and built by the same builder. Both structures are clad with narrow clapboard and have a cross gable roof. The south facing entrance porch has a hipped roof supported by Tuscan columns. Two entrances open onto the front porch. Both houses are in excellent condition and contribute to the surrounding early twentieth century residential area.

- |     |                        |       |         |     |
|-----|------------------------|-------|---------|-----|
| 10. | 3108 Halbert<br>Street | House | c. 1910 | 573 |
|-----|------------------------|-------|---------|-----|

This wood frame house is similar in plan to the two houses across the street at 3105 and 3109 Halbert (H-9) and was probably built at the same time, c. 1910. This house has a cross gabled plan like the houses across the street, but it has a considerably larger porch which wraps around the front to the side elevation. Tuscan columns support the porch's hipped roof. The house has a rear addition, but otherwise remains unaltered. The house contributes to this early twentieth century Handley residential area. The earliest owner indicated in public records is J.T. Moore who sold the house to Daisy Moore in 1932.

- |     |                        |             |         |     |
|-----|------------------------|-------------|---------|-----|
| 11. | 3121 Halbert<br>Street | Smith House | c. 1908 | 573 |
|-----|------------------------|-------------|---------|-----|

According to tax records, this house was built in 1908, which makes it contemporary to the other houses on this block of Halbert Street (H-9,10). The earliest owner indicated in public records was Virgie Smith, who sold the house in 1919 to J.E. Smith. This one-story house represents another variation on the cruciform plan house type constructed on this block. This house has a full front porch with a pedimented porch roof. The porch continues around to the south elevation. A similar porch wraps around the rear of the house. Slender Tuscan columns support the hipped roof of the front porch.

- |     |                       |       |      |     |
|-----|-----------------------|-------|------|-----|
| 12. | 2412 Handley<br>Drive | House | 1947 | 560 |
|-----|-----------------------|-------|------|-----|

Joseph Booth had this quonset hut residence constructed in 1947. The quonset was developed as a structural system in Quonset Point, Rhode Island. The quonset was used extensively by the military during World War II, and after the war was sometimes adapted to civilian needs. Research does not indicate whether this quonset was constructed on this site or moved from another location. Booth sold the house in 1948, and it has passed through several owners since that time.

- |     |                       |              |      |     |
|-----|-----------------------|--------------|------|-----|
| 13. | 2516 Handley<br>Drive | Latham House | 1940 | 560 |
|-----|-----------------------|--------------|------|-----|

A particularly unusual one-story, stone veneer house with a cross gable plan. The round arches of the full porch along with the windows and doors have patterned brick surrounds. The richly polychrome exterior sandstone has a kaleidoscopic random pattern. J.R. and Rudene Latham hired K.D. Middleton to construct this five room house for \$3,300 in 1940. The Lathams owned the house until 1965. The current owners added a den, bath and additional bedroom to the house in 1981.

- |     |                       |               |         |     |
|-----|-----------------------|---------------|---------|-----|
| 14. | 2717 Handley<br>Drive | McCamay House | c. 1925 | 565 |
|-----|-----------------------|---------------|---------|-----|

Olive and George B. McCamay acquired this lot plus the surrounding fourteen acres in 1925-26. The McCamays probably built this house during the same period. Mr. McCamay was the President of Cordova Union Oil Corporation. The McCamays sold the house in 1942, and it passed through several owners until 1950 when the Handley Presbyterian Church bought it. The present owners, the Seventh Day Adventist Church, acquired the house in 1957. One of the most impressive houses in Handley from the 1920's, this large two-story, Tudor Revival residence has a cross gable plan with medieval half-timbering in the projecting front gable. Faced in a richly textured ochre and brown brick, the house has a crenellated carved limestone front entrance portico. The tall brick chimneys and small



pane casement windows are well-executed and common Tudor style details. McCamay's initials are inscribed upon a second story plaque in limestone.

15. 3000 Handley House c. 1905 573  
Drive

According to tax records, this large, one-and-a-half story house was built between 1905 and 1910. The house has a broad, gently sloping side gable roof with a large gable pediment front dormer. A balustrade runs above the full recessed front porch supported by square columns on high brick bases. This is an impressive early house in excellent condition. Public records indicate that the earliest owners of the house were Addie and Elijah Darnell. They sold the house in 1921.

16. 3126 Handley Weiler House c. 1906 573  
Drive  
CHHD(NR)

According to tax records, this two-story wood frame house was built in 1906. The Weiler house was originally built about two blocks away on East Lancaster Street, then moved in 1931 to Handley Drive. One of the older houses in downtown Handley, this house has a hipped main block with a projecting front gabled bay. Decorative shingles fill the front pediment gable. Clad in shiplap siding, the house has two front porches, a small north porch and a larger south porch with turned posts. This house was built for William Weiler, who moved to Handley with his wife Rose in 1892. Weiler was a prominent Handley businessman and civic leader. Weiler had the Handley Post Office built at 3128 Handley Drive (H-17) next door to his house. He also developed much of Handley's commercial area along E. Lancaster Street. Weiler owned an insurance company, and he was Director of the First National Bank of Handley. A local school board member, Weiler also worked as an advocate for many public works projects. The Weilers lived in this house until 1937. The Weiler House is potentially eligible for the National Register as part of a historic district which includes Handley's commercial area.

17. 3128 Handley Old Handley 1931 573  
Drive Post Office  
CHHD(NR)

William D. Weiler and his wife Rose had the Handley Post Office built next door to their house at 3126 Handley Drive (H-16) in 1931. The post office was constructed by contractor B.B. Adams. Serving the Handley-Forest Hill area, Mrs. Weiler operated the post office until 1937. The post office was originally on E. Lancaster Avenue near Handley Drive. Mr. Weiler was an important Handley civic leader and businessman. After Mr. Weiler's death in 1936, the post office was sold to Edward Bradford. The building is currently used as private offices. This small one-story brick structure has a symmetrical front facade with a central door and a stepped parapet cornice.

Tripartite windows flank the central door. This building is potentially eligible for the National Register as part of a potential Central Handley National Register Historic District.

18. 3132 Handley Drive  
CHHD(NR)
- |            |         |     |
|------------|---------|-----|
| Commercial | c. 1921 | 573 |
|------------|---------|-----|

William D. Weiler built this small office building for his insurance company in 1921. Weiler developed much of Handley's commercial area along E. Lancaster. Weiler and his wife ran the original Handley Post Office next door at 3128 Handley Drive (H-17), and they lived at 3216 Handley Drive (H-16). In 1933, Weiler sold the building to Mrs. Orley Stevens, the wife of the notorious gangster O.D. Stevens (see H-31). Stevens bought this building, along with the lot next door at Handley Drive and E. Lancaster, where they built the unusual stone veneer structure still extant today (H-22). This one-story brick commercial building has a flat roof with simple brick parapet. The central entrance and the flanking tripartite windows have attractive decorative brick lintels. This building contributes to a potential Central Handley National Register Historic District.

19. 6505 E. Lancaster Avenue  
CHHD(NR)
- |                       |      |     |
|-----------------------|------|-----|
| C.F. Isenman Building | 1924 | 573 |
|-----------------------|------|-----|

C.F. Isenman bought this lot in 1923 and he built this small, commercial building the next year. The central recessed panel on the front facade has a stone plaque inscribed with "C.F. Isenman - 1924". Public records do not indicate who the early tenants in the building were. The building is faced in textured brick now painted gray. Side buttresses frame the central stone windows. This building contributes to a potential Central Handley National Register Historic District.

20. 6511-15 E. Lancaster Avenue  
CHHD(NR)
- |            |                  |     |
|------------|------------------|-----|
| Commercial | c. 1910;<br>1916 | 573 |
|------------|------------------|-----|

Matt Sheen constructed this five store brick commercial building in c. 1910 according to tax records. The Sheen family owned the building until 1959. Public records do not indicate who were the early tenants in the building. The building is divided into five bays. The west three bays have a central stepped parapet, which probably was the original 1910 structure. The east two bays date from c. 1916. Recessed panels above each storefront and the continuous corbelled cornice visually unify the five storefronts. This building contributes to a potential Central Handley National Register Historic District.

21. 6517-19 E. Lancaster Commercial 1918 573  
Avenue  
CHHD(NR)

This one-story, brick commercial structure was built by William D. Weiler in 1918. Weiler was an important local businessman and civic leader who developed much of Handley's early commercial area. Weiler's estate sold the building in 1940. The building's three storefronts were remodeled in the 1970's; the remodeling included covering the window transoms and aluminum frame store windows. The original retail tenants included Smith's Variety Store and the Walker Brothers Grocery. Also, the original brick facade of the store at 6519 E. Lancaster Avenue was stuccoed and painted white. The building has a center stepped parapet, corbelled cornice, and a patterned brick frieze. Despite the alterations, the building, in its scale and materials, contributes to the surrounding early 1920's commercial district. The building contributes to a potential Central Handley National Register Historic District.

22. 6523 E. Lancaster Commercial 1933 573  
Avenue  
CHHD(NR)

O.D. Stevens built this unusual commercial building in 1933. Stevens was a notorious bank robber who participated in a \$71,000 robbery of the Texas and Pacific Railroad. Stevens was sentenced to twenty-seven years in Alcatraz for the robbery and narcotics possession. Stevens' large stone veneer house at 1408 Morrison Street (H-31) was also built in 1933. The building was sold after Stevens' robbery conviction in 1934, and it passed through several owners until the family of the current owners purchased it in 1942. A drugstore has occupied the building since 1933. Sited on a visually prominent corner in Handley's commercial area, the building is clad in sandstone and petrified wood, popular exterior materials during the 1930's for houses, but rarely used for commercial buildings. The petrified wood frieze along the parapet and the varying shades of sandstone make this a particularly striking building. The pressed metal ceilings are also intact in the interior. The remodeling of the storefronts and the addition of the canopy occurred in 1966. The building was constructed by contractor V.L. Purselley. The building contributes to a potential Central Handley National Register Historic District.

23. 6609 E. Lancaster Commercial c. 1930 573  
Avenue  
CHHD(NR)

W.W. Shoemaker purchased this lot and constructed this small brick building in 1930. Shoemaker used the building for his office until 1945, when Thomas Kell purchased it. Kell joined the building to the adjacent Kell Cleaners building at Handley Drive and E. Lancaster Avenue. The building has a symmetrical facade with a central door flanked by double hung windows. Brick buttresses with bull finials

frame the central tile roof canopy. The contractor for the building was R.C. Garrison. The building contributes to a potential Central Handley National Register Historic District.

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|-----|--------------------------------------|------------|---------|-----|
| 24. | 6609 E. Lancaster Avenue<br>CHHD(NR) | Commercial | c. 1929 | 573 |
|-----|--------------------------------------|------------|---------|-----|

According to tax records, this commercial building was originally two structures: the two stores closest to Handley Drive were built in c. 1919 by A.S. Boggess; the adjacent store (on lot 7) was built by Charles Hudgins, also in 1929. Public records do not indicate who the early tenants were in the buildings. Kell Cleaners moved into 6609(A) E. Lancaster Avenue in 1945; then between 1946 and 1949 they expanded their business into the adjacent structures. The three storefronts have large display windows below red Spanish tile shed roofs. Yellow brick buttresses separate each store which has a recessed central entrance. The building contributes to a potential Central Handley National Register District.

- |     |                          |                             |                 |     |
|-----|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----|
| 25. | 7225 E. Lancaster Avenue | Where the West Begins Motel | 1937;1953; 1960 | 568 |
|-----|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----|

The "Where the West Begins Motel" began as a small motor court of two room units in 1937. The motel served motorists travelling on the turnpike between Fort Worth and Dallas. Additional motel units were constructed in 1953 and 1960. The motel's eight detached cottages are organized around a central drive; the six cottages closest to E Lancaster have gable roofs. The two 1937 rear cottages have hipped roofs and vertical board and batten siding. A good example of early road side accomodations. The motel's original owners were H.B. and Price Dodge. Mrs. Dodge operated the motel until 1981.

- |     |                    |  |                  |     |
|-----|--------------------|--|------------------|-----|
| 26. | 2925 Haynie Street | Handley High<br>School/ The<br>Oakridge School | 1922;<br>1937-38 | 572 |
|-----|--------------------|--|------------------|-----|

The central three-story building of this school complex was Handley High School constructed in 1922. The school's first superintendent was C.S. Carter. The Fort Worth Independent School District annexed the Handley District in 1928. In 1937-38, the school was extensively remodeled with flanking and front additions constructed. The Fort Worth School Board sold the school buildings to The Oakridge School, a private school, in 1982. The original three-story classroom building is a Tudor revival, red brick building set behind three Moderne style buildings. The south building is an auditorium, while the north building is the school's cafeteria. The three later buildings are also in red brick with a front facade clad in cast stone suggesting a classical portico.

27. 2900 Major Street      Parker/Houlihan      c. 1900      569  
House

A one-story classical house with a hipped roof which has a central hipped dormer. A full hipped roof porch supported by Tuscan columns projects from the front facade. According to tax records, this house dates from 1900. The first recorded owners were James T. and Daisy Parker who sold the house in 1918 to Emma Houlihan. Mrs. Houlihan lived in the house until 1950; she worked as a seamstress for the Kingsberry Manufacturing Company. A rear sleeping room and bathroom date from 1918. The house is a well preserved example of an early house type in this Handley neighborhood.

28. 2912 Major Street      House      c. 1910      569

This one-story neoclassical house, clad in false bevel drop siding, has a gently sloping hipped roof with a central hipped dormer. The full front hipped roof porch is supported by Tuscan columns. The earliest recorded owner of this house was A.E. Kitchum in 1926; the house has passed through a number of owners since this date. Given the house's classical details and form, it probably dates from about 1910.

29. 3032 Milam Street      House      c. 1910      570

A one-story neoclassical house with a steeply pitched hipped roof and a full hipped roof porch supported by turned posts. Small hipped roof dormers project from the front and south roof slopes. A well preserved example of a recurring house type. The earliest recorded owner of this house, Ann A. Rosbury, sold it in 1916. The house has passed through a number of owners since 1916.

30. 3116 Milam Street      Morrison House      1926      570

Mather C. Morrison hired contractor J.P. Wood to construct this large bungalow in 1926. Morrison was the deputy county sheriff; he also platted and dedicated much of this area during the 1940's. This one-story, red brick bungalow has a main front gable intersected by two side gables. Another gable forms the front entrance porch. A horizontal band separates the brick from the tan stucco set into the gable ends. An ambitious variation on a bungalow house type popular during the 1920's.

31. 1408 Morrison      O.D. Stevens      c. 1933      805B  
Road      House

The gangster O.D. Stevens built this large stone veneer house in 1933. Soon after this house was built, Stevens was convicted for his part in the robbery of \$71,000 from the Fort Worth T. & P. Railroad Station. He was also convicted of murdering three of his accomplices in the robbery after an argument about dividing the loot, but was subsequently acquitted on retrial. Although Steven's partner W.D. May was executed, Stevens was sentenced to twenty-seven years in Alcatraz for robbery. The Stevens house was designed as a hideout,

with many secret rooms and compartments. Reportedly, he used only outside construction labor so no one locally would know the house's hiding places. One room is accessible only by lifting up the main stair. Another room was accessible only through an exterior dormer window. Federal agents found over \$100,000 in narcotics hidden in the house after Stevens' arrest, and there is speculation that half of the stolen \$71,000 never recovered by the T. & P. Railroad may still be hidden in the house. The house has passed through several owners since Stevens was convicted. During the 1940's, the house was a rest home and then it returned to use as a private residence in the 1950's and 60's. In 1981, the house was remodeled as a restaurant. The remodeling included enclosing the front porch in glass. The restaurant closed in four months, and the house has subsequently remained vacant. The house is a larger, more elaborate version of a stone veneer, period revival house popular in Fort Worth during the 1930's. Faced in particularly fine sandstone with limestone quoins and window surrounds, the house has two steeply pitched front gables which intersect the main cross gable. The main entrance portico has a round arch opening with a richly textured surround faced with narrow pieces of petrified wood. A wide hipped roof covers the front entrance porch which wraps around from the front to the south elevation. The main front gable has a flaring side eave which shelters a narrow round arch portico.

#### PLACES AND OBJECTS

- |     |   |                     |           |     |
|-----|---|---------------------|-----------|-----|
| 32. | E. Rosedale Street<br>(at Halbert Street) | Handley<br>Cemetery | 1852-1967 | 574 |
|-----|---|---------------------|-----------|-----|

The Handley Cemetery (also known as the Presbyterian Cemetery) is the earliest cemetery serving this area having been set aside for the town of Handley when the Texas & Pacific Railroad brought rail service here in 1876. The cemetery is south of the original Handley depot on land originally owned by the Texas & Pacific. The earliest marked grave dates from 1852, and the last burial occurred in 1967. There are about 170 graves in the cemetery. The growth of Handley after World War I led to the founding of the Rose Hill cemetery in 1929, which superseded Handley as the principal cemetery serving the area. Handley was named after Major J.M. Handley, who fought for the South in the Civil War, and was buried in Handley Cemetery in 1906. The cemetery has a number of elaborately carved grave stones and markers. Handley Cemetery has a Texas Historical Marker.

- |     |                           |                      |                     |    |
|-----|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----|
| 33. | 8550 Meadowbrook<br>Drive | Harrison<br>Cemetery | c. 1871-<br>present | 86 |
|-----|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----|

The Harrison Cemetery was originally the cemetery for the D.C. Harrison family, early Tarrant County pioneers. The earliest gravestone is Mary E. Harrison (1864-71). R.A. Randol bought the site in 1895 and he placed a deed restriction on it that it would forever be a burial ground. Randol owned Randol's Mill, a large grist mill which operated nearby on the Trinity River between 1857 and 1916. The Harrison family intermarried with the Randol family,

and many members of both families are buried in this cemetery. There are about thirty gravestones in the cemetery.

- |     |                                      |                |                     |     |
|-----|--------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|-----|
| 34. | 7000 Block,<br>John T. White<br>Road | Isham Cemetery | c. 1880-<br>present | 809 |
|-----|--------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|-----|

This cemetery was named for the Reverend William M. Isham who was the minister of Isham's Chapel in the nearby Hurst area. The cemetery was originally one acre when founded by John T. White, who started a settlement which later became known as Ederville. After Isham's Chapel acquired the cemetery an additional five acres was added in 1941. The earliest gravestones in the cemetery date from the 1880's, and the most recent date from the 1970's when the Isham's Chapel congregation disbanded.

- |     |  |                           |                  |      |
|-----|--|---------------------------|------------------|------|
| 35. | 3100 Block,<br>House-Anderson<br>Road<br>NR* | Mosier Valley<br>Cemetery | 1859-<br>present | 834C |
|-----|--|---------------------------|------------------|------|

A small rural cemetery with gravestones dating back to 1859. Originally a family cemetery used by early Tarrant County settlers, by the late nineteenth century the cemetery served the small black community in Mosier Valley. A number of hand carved sandstone gravemarkers are of particular interest as folk art. A number of the old gravestones exhibit the stylized wreath or geometric forms common to southern folk traditions. This cemetery is potentially eligible for the National Register with more research on the history of the Mosier Valley black community and early settlers in this area.

- |     |  |                              |         |     |
|-----|--|------------------------------|---------|-----|
| 36. | Lower Precinct Line<br>Road Bridge over<br>Trinity River | Precinct Line<br>Road Bridge | c. 1935 | 871 |
|-----|--|------------------------------|---------|-----|

This steel and concrete bridge was built in the mid-1930's under the Works Project Administration. The concrete roadbed sits on a double steel poney truss set on large concrete piers. The bridge was built as part of a major highway improvement project undertaken after a 1928 bond issue.

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|-----|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 37. | 7301 E. Lancaster<br>Avenue | Rose Hill<br>Burial Park | 1929-<br>present | 566,567,<br>568 |
|-----|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|

John J. Harden, as Trustee for the Rose Hill Cemetery Association, purchased the Oakridge Farm in 1928 for the Rose Hill Cemetery. The Association spent \$200,000 on site improvements which included laying out curving picturesque streets, building a sandstone veneer memorial chapel and a sandstone entrance gate and wall surrounding the cemetery. The cemetery design included large areas devoted to rose beds, which inspired the cemetery's name. The cemetery also is situated on a steep hill with a dramatic view of Lake Arlington in the distance. The cemetery supervisor, Eugene Seltzer, obtained a

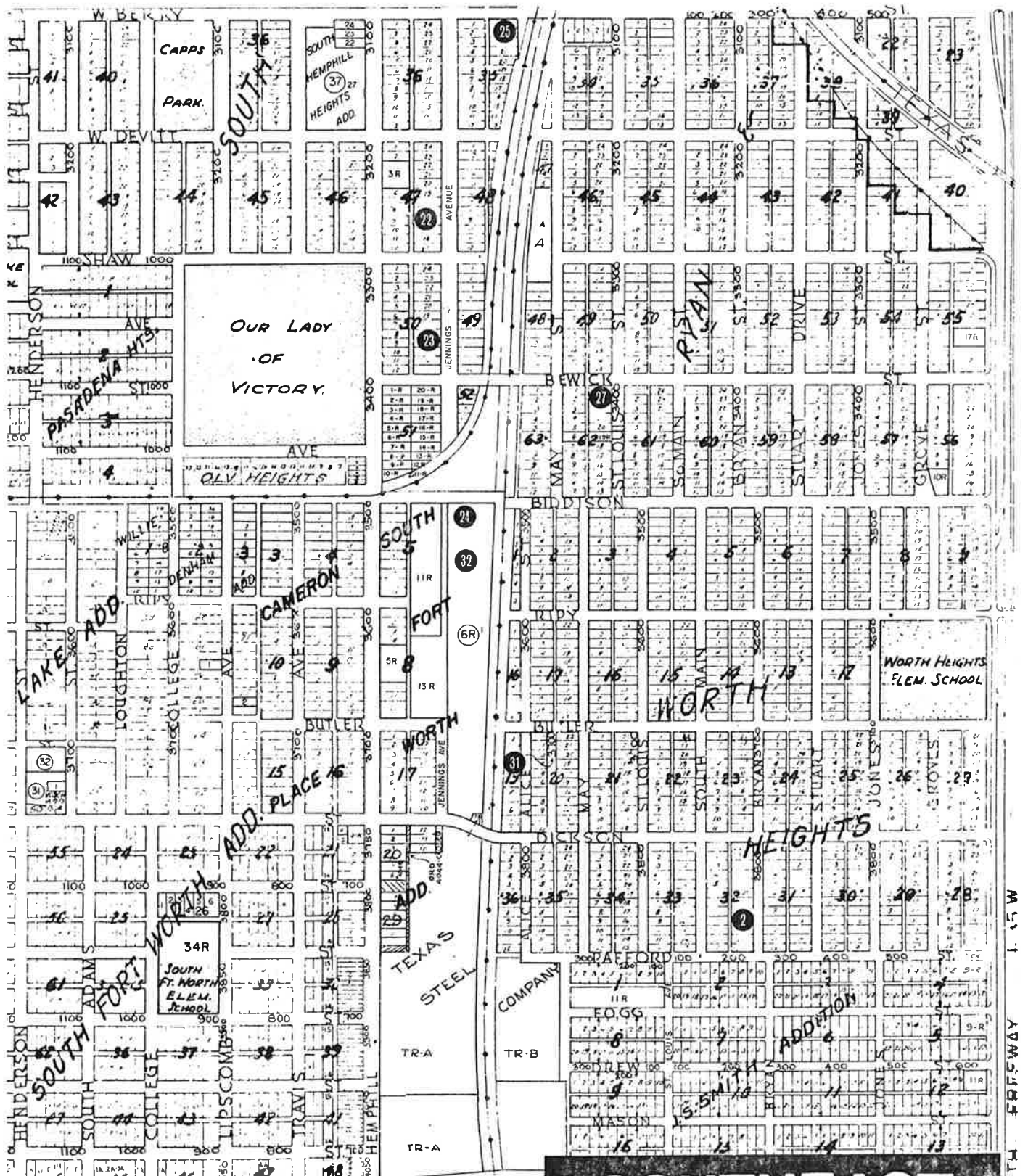
half interest in the cemetery during 1956. Shannon's Funeral Chapel purchased the site in 1984, and they now operate the cemetery through a subsidiary, Rose Hill Inc. President John F. Kennedy's assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, was buried in the Rose Hill Cemetery in 1963. Also the body of Major J.M. Handley, the founder of Handley, was moved to Rose Hill Cemetery from Handley Cemetery in 1953.

38. Randol Mill Road                      Randol Mill                      1939-40                      806A  
over Village Creek                      Road Bridge

A reinforced concrete bridge designed by County Engineer Henry Cook in 1939. The bridge was built by the County Public Works office under the Works Project Administration. This bridge was constructed under a major bridge replacement and repair program during the 1930's. Over one thousand bridges were built or repaired under the program. A bridge was at this crossing as early as the 1850's when Leonard's Mill was nearby. The mill became known as Randol's Mill in 1876 when R.A. Randol acquired the business. The mill closed in 1916.

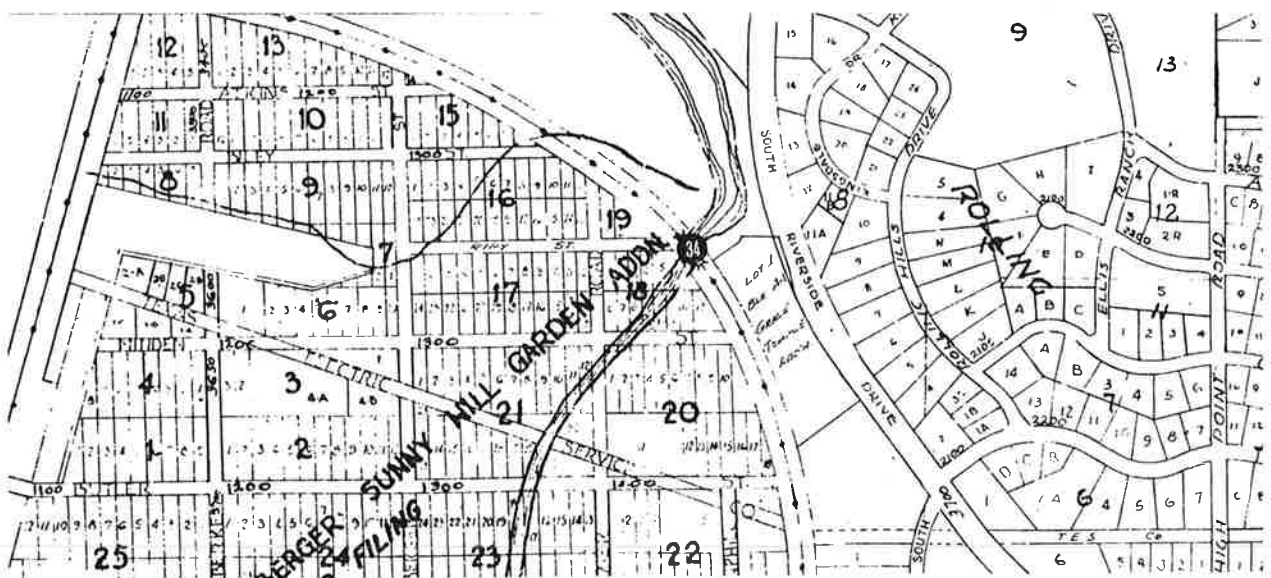


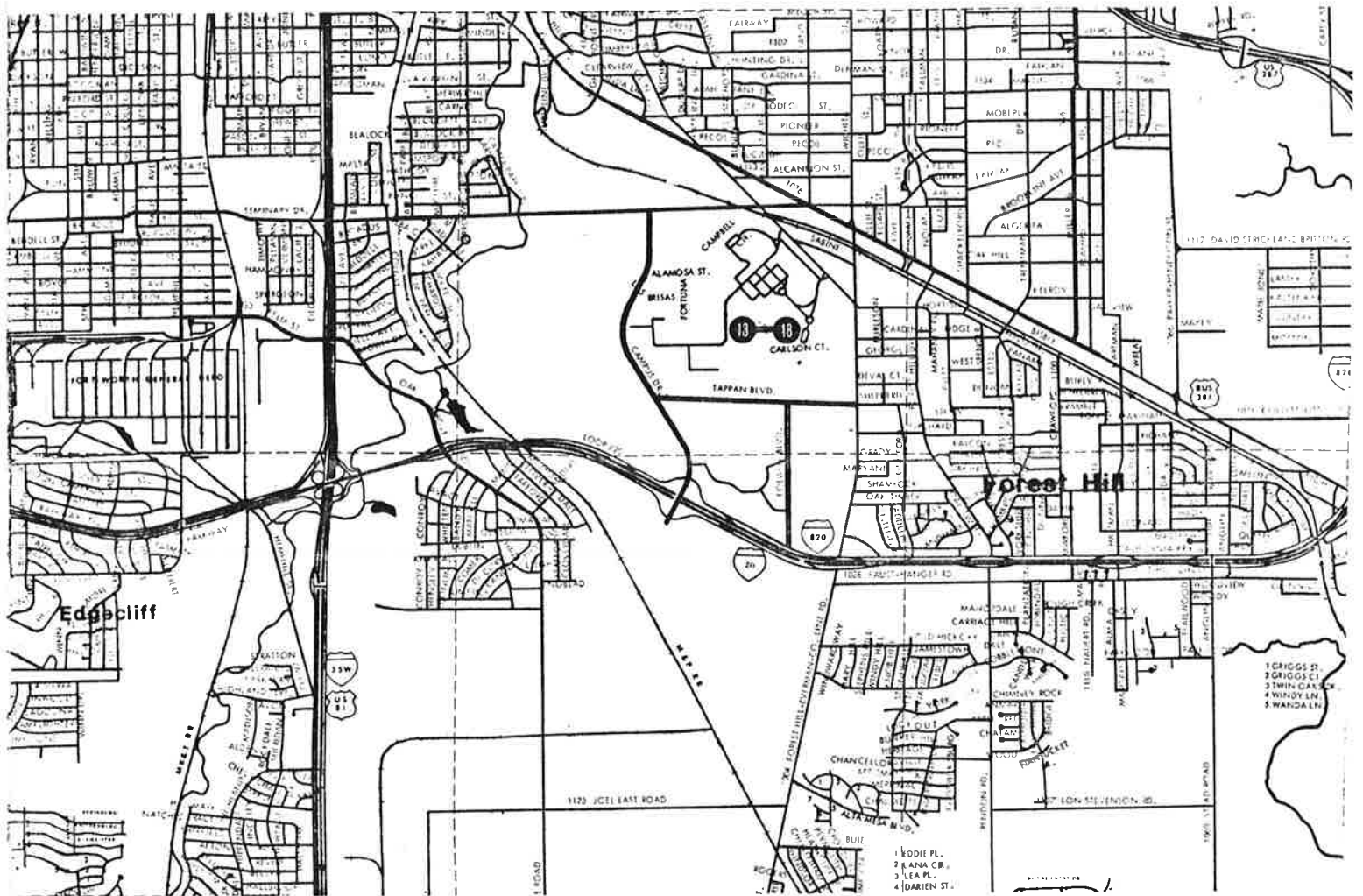




**SOUTHEAST**







**SOUTHEAST**

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY  
SOUTHEAST AREA (SE)

#	Address or Location	Name or Type	Date	Map
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BUILDINGS

- |    |                      |             |      |     |
|----|----------------------|-------------|------|-----|
| 1. | 1122 E. Allen Avenue | Blair House | 1915 | 175 |
|----|----------------------|-------------|------|-----|

A two-story classical revival house with a hipped roof and wide soffits. The house has a particularly large porch supported with brick piers. The hipped roof dormers have retained their original cresting. A good example of this popular house type with few visible alterations. According to the City Directory, John L. Blair and his wife were living at this address in 1915. Blair was a co-proprietor of the J.L. Blair and Company Grocery. Blair sold the house to Theodore M. Qualls, a millwright, in 1919. Qualls owned the house until 1954.

- |    |                          |            |      |     |
|----|--------------------------|------------|------|-----|
| 2. | 3832 Bryan Street<br>NR* | Commercial | 1928 | 186 |
|----|--------------------------|------------|------|-----|

An unusual commercial building constructed of fieldstone with a wood-frame gable roof. The building also has exposed roof rafters, and two gabled dormer windows on the side elevations. Prisciliano and Delores Rodriguez purchased this lot in 1927, and they constructed the building for their grocery business in 1928. In 1935-36, the building was a Mexican Recreation Hall, but the next year it was converted back into a grocery. Either a grocery or a barber shop occupied the building until recently when it was vacated. The Rodriguez family has owned the building since its construction. This building may be eligible for the National Register with more research on its history and its significance as an unusual example of this building type.

- |    |                      |       |      |     |
|----|----------------------|-------|------|-----|
| 3. | 925 Baltimore Avenue | House | 1911 | 172 |
|----|----------------------|-------|------|-----|

A one-story neoclassical house clad in false bevel drop siding. This rectangular plan house has a hipped roof with flaring eaves and wide soffits. A central hipped dormer projects above the half porch supported by Tuscan columns. A good, unaltered example of an early house type in this area. The house, however, is abandoned and in poor condition. Builder Kitt Cowan built the house in 1911 for William M. Cowan, a boxmaker with Southwest Mechanical Company. Cowan sold the house in 1921, and it has passed through several owners since that time.

- |    |                       |               |         |     |
|----|-----------------------|---------------|---------|-----|
| 4. | 915 E. Elmwood Avenue | Wimbish House | c. 1910 | 180 |
|----|-----------------------|---------------|---------|-----|

A one-story, wood frame house clad in false bevel drop siding. The house has a central hipped block with a forward projecting front

gable and a hipped side bay. This roof form, combined with the front recessed porch, makes this house an unusual example of a recurring type. Henry D. Wimbish probably built this house himself given that he worked as a carpenter. Wimbish paid \$325 for the materials for the house in 1904. Wimbish and his wife Fannie resided here until 1944. The house has passed through a number of owners since that date.

- |    |                          |       |      |     |
|----|--------------------------|-------|------|-----|
| 5. | 969 E. Elmwood<br>Avenue | House | 1914 | 180 |
|----|--------------------------|-------|------|-----|

This house was built by John P. King who platted the area in 1914. King was president of King Candy Company, and vice-president of Hillcrest Land Company. King sold the house the next year, and it has passed through a number of owners since that time, the house being principally used as a rental property. This one-story house has an unusual composition of a central hipped block with an intersecting side gable and hipped wing. The front hipped roof has a hipped dormer. The full recessed porch continues around to the side elevation.

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|----|----------------------------------|----------------|---------|-----|
| 6. | 1118 E. Elmwood<br>Avenue (rear) | McQueary House | c. 1935 | 175 |
|----|----------------------------------|----------------|---------|-----|

Mason Walter Dickerson designed and built this unusual apartment for \$500 in 1939 for Peter T. McQueary. McQueary was a locomotive engineer and the president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. McQueary lived in the adjacent house from 1925 to 1955. After 1955, the house passed through a number of different owners. The apartment built by Walter Dickerson is an exceptional example of a 1930's house clad with stone veneer and a variety of other materials. Buildings like this one represent a unique form of regional folk art. This small two-story, gabled house contains two apartments. In addition to sandstone and fossils as an exterior facing, Dickerson used pieces of mirror, tile, colored glass, plates and cups. This eclectic exterior cladding is arranged in an imaginative array of patterns and textures.

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|----|---------------------------|---|------|-----|
| 7. | 1125 E. Elmwood<br>Avenue | Highland Park<br>Methodist Episcopal<br>Church South/First<br>Samarita Missionary<br>Baptist Church | 1918 | 175 |
|----|---------------------------|---|------|-----|

According to Fort Worth city directory this brick church was constructed in 1918 for the Highland Park Methodist Episcopal Church south. The Reverend O. Odom was the church's first pastor in this location. Missouri Avenue Baptist Church purchased the church in 1945, then they sold it in 1956. The church has a hipped main block and a hipped corner tower. The roof's wide soffit has a series of wooden brackets, like on a residential bungalow. Some of the windows have been closed off and the original brick has been painted white. The church sustained minor fire damage in 1930. The adjacent parsonage was constructed in 1928.

- |    |                           |   |           |     |
|----|---------------------------|---|-----------|-----|
| 8. | 1212 E. Elmwood<br>Avenue | Carroll M. Peak<br>Elementary<br>School | 1914;1926 | 175 |
|----|---------------------------|---|-----------|-----|

The western wing of Carroll M. Peak Elementary School (facing Mississippi Street) was designed by architects Miller and Pollard in 1914. John Pollard's 1917 design for D. McRae School (P-33) is similar to the design for Carroll M. Peak School. The 1914 building is a brick, Tudor Revival design with a large entrance portico with pointed arch openings and heavy buttresses. The portico has a crenallated cornice. The central windows above the portico have a handsome cast stone surround which terminates in an elaborate stepped parapet. A cast stone frieze and window surround provides a frame for the windows on the side elevations. Both side elevations have a projecting central bay with a cornice design replicating the front elevation.

As enrollment more than doubled between 1915 and 1927, the school district hired Wiley G. Clarkson to design a major addition to the original 1914 structure. The long, two-story structure designed by Clarkson in 1926 faces E. Elmwood. The 1926 addition more than doubled the school's size, adding thirteen classrooms, a cafeteria and an assembly room. Clarkson designed many of Fort Worth's architecturally distinguished schools during the 1920's and 1930's, in addition to most of the buildings at the Masonic Home and School. Clarkson's design sensitively follows the Tudor Revival details of the original 1914 building. This flat roof school is faced with ochre brick and cast stone trim. The main facade of the 1926 addition faces north toward Elmwood Avenue. The school's five-part composition consists of a monumental central entrance bay with a stepped, crenallated parapet. Three pointed arch entrance doors are surmounted by an elaborate Gothic trefoil freize and a large tripartite window. Projecting single window bays flank the central entrance doors. Two sets of four windows flank each side of the central entrance. A projecting two window bay separates the end bays (each with four windows) from the connecting two bays. A trefoil motif panel forms a frieze separating the first from the second floors. Carroll M. Peak, the school's namesake, was one of Fort Worth's earliest settlers having been a surgeon for the original army post, Fort Worth, beginning in 1853. Dr. Peak was responsible for organizing the first Fort Worth school at the Masonic Lodge in 1866. Carroll M. Peak Elementary School was probably eligible for the National Register before the windows were covered with metal panels.

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| 9. | 1801 Evans<br>Avenue | Tabernacle Baptist<br>Church/Mt. Pisgah<br>Baptist Church | 1927 | 180 |
|----|----------------------|---|------|-----|

The original Baptist congregation which built this sanctuary on Evans Avenue was called the Kentucky Avenue Baptist Church. Their first church was at the corner of Terrell and Kentucky Avenues. When this church burned in 1920, the congregation purchased this lot at Evans and Elmwood. The congregation met for several years in a temporary sanctuary until their new one was completed in 1927 under the Rev.

J.S. Bates. The church's name was changed to the Tabernacle Baptist Church during the 1920's. In 1941, the name was changed to Evans Avenue Baptist Church so that it would be more indicative of the church's location. The Evans Avenue Baptist Church built a new sanctuary in 1957 at Evans and Baker Streets; they sold the 1927 building to the current owners, Mount Pisgah Baptist Church, a black church founded in the 1880's. Mount Pisgah's original sanctuary at 908 E. 15th Street was demolished because of an extension of the North/South Freeway. This 1927 church clad in brown brick has a high, rusticated base, a handsome patterned brick frieze and a corbelled cornice. The two-story, projecting entrance has an arcaded, recessed portico divided by two-story, cast stone pilasters. The church windows are an interesting geometric design rendered in rich colors. The three-story education wing built to the north is a later addition.

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| 10. | 2601 Evans Avenue | Morningside Elementary School | c. 1935 | 182 |
|-----|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------|-----|

In 1934, the Fort Worth School Board appropriated \$97,000 for the construction of Morningside Elementary. Earl T. Glasgow was hired as architect with Jim Gurley the contractor. The final cost of the building was more than \$110,000, and construction was completed in 1937. Under a separate 1936 appropriation from the Works Project Administration, the landscape architects Hare and Hare designed the landscaping and recreation areas for the school. Classrooms were added to the school in 1948. This large, Tudor Revival style building clad in red brick has a red tile gable roof. The school has a central gabled bay with asymmetrical wings (with end gables) to the north and south. The front entrance portico has pointed arch openings and handsome limestone surrounds. Cast stone medallions and cartouches embellish the front facade. The windows are largely covered with metal panels to accomodate modern air-conditioning.

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| 11. | 4621 Foard Street<br>NR | Harris House | 1913 | 633 |
|-----|-------------------------|--------------|------|-----|

In 1913 Julian C. Harris purchased the lot upon which he constructed this exceptionally fine Craftsman style house during the same year. Harris bought the lot from William H. Cobb, the owner of the Cobb Brick Company where Harris worked as a bookkeeper. A cousin of Mr. Cobb, Harris had recently moved to Fort Worth from Massachusetts after graduating from Dartmouth College. A man familiar with the latest architectural trends, Harris chose a design from Gustav Stickley's Craftsman magazine for his house near the Cobb Brick Company, originally located in what is now Cobb Park. Harris' house is almost identical to a house design published in the July, 1909 issue of Craftsman - "Craftsman Stone House with Practical Built-In Fittings." Instead of the stone illustrated in Craftsman, Harris built his house with clinker brick produced by the Cobb Brick Company. The varied shades and textures of the clinker brick produces a lively pattern of tan and black. The side gable roof has



wide eaves with heavy rough wood brackets. A large chimney penetrates the roof at each end wall. The house has a symmetrical facade with casement windows flanking the central entrance door. The full front terrace/porch also is constructed of clinker brick. A balcony projects from the second floor above the main entrance; the balcony originally served as an open sleeping porch but has been closed off. The open plan of the interior is identical to the plan illustrated in Craftsman. The intact interior has a variety of built-in cabinets, shelves and sitting areas common in the Craftsman style house. The house is a unique Fort Worth example of a design drawn directly from Craftsman magazine during the years before World War I when the Craftsman style represented the forefront of architectural innovation. For this reason, the Harris House is potentially eligible for the National Register.

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| 12. | 2916 Glen Garden Drive | Glen Garden Country Club | 1914;<br>1950;1954 | 665 |
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The Glen Garden Country Club dates back to 1914 when the original clubhouse was built, a Craftsman style structure with a large open porch supported by open beams and rafters on field stone bases, and a large projecting porte cochere. The club house was extensively remodeled in the 1950's by architect Paul Cahill, G.V. Gutjahr contractor. The central gabled block above the main entrance is the only part of present structure remaining from the 1914 original. The golf course originally consisted of a circular green with the present fairways added during 1926-27. As the golf course expanded, the development of an adjacent exclusive residential area, Glen Crest, occurred. A number of city golf championships have been played at Glen Garden since the 1920's.

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| 13-18. | 3150 Horton Road<br>NR | U.S. Narcotics Farm and Hospital/<br>Federal Correctional Institution | 1934-38 |
|--------|------------------------|---|---------|

When completed in 1938, the U.S. Public Health Service Narcotics Hospital in Fort Worth was the largest hospital of its type in the United States. Situated on a 1,400 acre site, the original hospital served 1,200 patients with a staff of 240. The Fort Worth facility was the first narcotics farm built to serve the western United States; an earlier facility in Lexington, Kentucky served the eastern U.S. The City of Fort Worth and the Chamber of Commerce assembled the site for the Narcotics Farm at a cost of \$179,000, \$18,000 less than congressional appropriation for site acquisition. Given that the project was going to create 500 jobs for the community, members of the Chamber of Commerce raised the additional \$18,000 to cover the shortfall in January, 1934. Amon G. Carter was especially active in the fight to secure the institution for Fort Worth. By September 1934, Dr. Walter L. Treadway, the Assistant Surgeon General, was appointed director of the project, and the government contracted with the important Fort Worth architect, Wyatt C. Hedrick to create a plan for the complex and to design the individual hospital buildings. Louis A. Simon was the supervising architect. The budget for the

first phase was \$1,500,000 or a total \$4,000,000 allocated for construction. Hedrick designed many of Fort Worth's finest public school and government buildings, in addition to most of the buildings at Texas Christian University. Hedrick's buildings are in the Spanish Baroque style, which is appropriate to the region's Spanish colonial heritage and the quadrangle plan wherein the major buildings face a central courtyard. The courtyard plan allowed for extensive landscaping around the buildings. The combination of architectural style, plan and landscaping lends to Hedrick's hospital design the informality of a college campus, rather than the institutional harshness of a prison or a hospital. Hedrick's design seems especially appropriate given that the hospital was a research as well as a treatment center, and that a quarter of the original patients were voluntarily admitted for treatment, the remainder being persons formerly imprisoned for drug use.

Under a contract with E.L. Martin, construction commenced on Phase I as the first cornerstone was laid in February, 1937. The government signed a second contract in March 1937 with R.F. Ball Construction to build Phase II which included the dining hall, kitchen and auditorium, plus industrial and farm buildings. Phase III (farm facilities) was built by E.L. Martin. The hospital opened October 1, 1938 with Dr. William F. Ossenfort as the medical officer in charge. In 1939, the hospital built a separate residential enclave consisting of a five-unit apartment and six houses for officers. In October, 1971 the hospital became a federal minimum security prison. The Narcotics Farm complex dating from the 1930's is probably eligible for the National Register as a significant work of architecture and planning.

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| 13. | 3150 Horton Road | Federal        | 1935-36 | 1016 |
|     |                  | Correctional   |         |      |
|     |                  | Institution:   |         |      |
|     |                  | Administration |         |      |
|     |                  | Building       |         |      |

The Administration Building is one of four buildings comprising the central quadrangle of the hospital. The building is faced with cream-colored brick, trimmed in cut limestone and covered by a red tile roof. The five-part Palladian plan is composed of a gabled projecting central block, two-story hipped roof side wings and one-story, hipped end dependencies. The front entrance has an open triple arched loggia opening upon a landscaped court with a central flagpole. A handsome, square, hipped roof belvedere tower rises from the center of the building. Echoing the forms of the main facade, the entrance opening on to the central quad has a central round arch doorway flanked by two round arch windows. Like the front entrance, glazed doors open upon a half-circle balcony on the second floor; however, above the balcony on the quad facade, an oculus replaces the U.S. Health Service insignia seen at the front entrance.

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| 14-15. | F.C.I. | Clinical Ward<br>and Maximum Custody<br>Ward/Dormitories<br>(Buildings 2 & 3) | 1937<br><br><br><br>1016 |
|--------|--------|---|--------------------------|

Two identical buildings facing the central quad originally housed patients in the hospital. The two-story buildings have a double cruciform, or essentially an H-plan, with a long hipped wing intersected by two gabled cross wings. The dormitories repeat the cream brick, limestone trim and red tile roof of the Administration Building, but they have a considerably more elaborate, Spanish Baroque front entrance door surround which includes a large mannerist broken pediment. The front cross wings also exhibit a profusion of rich, ornamental limestone trim.

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| 16. | F.C.I. | Dormitory<br>(Building 4) | 1937-38<br><br><br>1061 |
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The central pavilion of this large four-story structure sits on axis with the path leading to the auditorium's main entrance. Symmetrically composed, the long main spine of the building is intersected by the central gabled pavilion and by north and south hipped wings. Like the other hospital buildings, the building is faced in creme brick with limestone trim and a red-tile roof. The main entrance door surround exhibits handsome paired, rusticated pilasters with sidelights, and a broken pediment below a central window framed in pilasters and an escutcheon set in ornamental swags. The building was designed to open as many rooms as possible to light and air.

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|-----|--------|---|------|
| 17. | F.C.I. | Auditorium and<br>Dining Hall<br>(Building 5) | 1937 |
|-----|--------|---|------|

This building closes off the north end of the main quad opposite the Administration Building. Like the other quad buildings, the auditorium is clad in cream brick with limestone trim and a red tile roof. The center of the T-plan is a large gabled, central pavilion flanked by one-story hipped wings.

An elaborate Baroque door surround with engaged Tuscan columns set in a two-story, round arch recessed into the central pavilion forms the main entrance. Both the auditorium and dining hall seat 1,100 persons.

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|-----|--------|---------------|------------------|
| 18. | F.C.I. | Staff Housing | 1939<br><br>1061 |
|-----|--------|---------------|------------------|

Southeast of the main hospital complex Hedrick designed a small residential enclave which housed the nurses and the medical officers. The architect organized the buildings around oval and circular driveways. The clinical director's house faces north on the oval drive with the flanking junior officers' residences facing the central lawn on each side. The two-story houses are clad in cream

brick, have hipped roofs and one-story dependencies. The five-unit apartment housing for nurses sits on the circular drive to the north: this long rectangular building has projecting hipped end bays and a central arched entry. A second floor, recessed loggia with Tuscan columns has been bricked in. The cream brick, limestone trim and red tile roof of the apartment repeats the materials found in the rest of the complex.

19. 905-07 E. Jefferson      Koontz House      1914      180  
Avenue

An early one-story bungalow clad in false bevel drop siding. The house has a gently sloping gable roof with large triangular brackets. The full porch recessed under the front gable has square columns with classical mouldings and abstract vertical strips forming a capital. Patterned shingles fill the gable end. J.F. and Mary Koontz hired contractor J.E. Arterberry to construct this house in 1914 for \$1500. The house was converted into a duplex in 1941 when the Koontz family sold it. The house has passed through several owners since 1941.

20. 917 E. Jefferson      Kilfoil/Minter      1913      180  
Avenue      House

A one-story house clad in false bevel drop siding. The house has a hipped roof, full recessed porch with Tuscan columns and a central entry with side lights and a transom. R.H. Kilfoil built this house in 1913 under a contract with P.R. Rodgers. Kilfoil sold the house in 1919 to R.L. Minter. The Minter household owned the house until 1984.

21. 920 E. Jefferson      Sorrels House      1911      180  
Avenue

Edward T. Sorrels is the first recorded owner of this house being listed in the 1912-13 city directory. Sorrels worked for the Southern Cold Storage company; he and his wife lived here until 1967. This well-preserved one-story house represents a builder's adaptation of a recurring veranda house. The house is clad in false bevel drop siding and it has a steeply pitched hipped roof. The full hipped roof porch has Tuscan columns and two front doors open into the interior.

22. 3230 S. Jennings      Echols House      1909      203  
Avenue

A one-story house clad with narrow clapboard. The house's hipped roof has a central hipped dormer with diamond shaped lights. The full recessed porch has Tuscan columns. The house was built by C.C. Echols in 1909 under a contract with builder J.E. Locklear. The house has passed through several owners since the Echols sold it in 1933.

23. 3332 S. Jennings Avenue House c. 1920 204

According to assessor tax records and title abstracts, this bungalow was constructed between 1920-21. The house was built by Edgar Irvine, who worked as a bookkeeper for William Cameron and Company, a building contractor. William Cameron & Company bought the house in 1926. The house passed through a number of different owners after it was sold again in 1938. The house is a particularly fine example of the Craftsman bungalow style popular in the 1920's. This one-story house has a full recessed porch set beneath a side gable; the unusual porch details include paired corner columns and center single columns set on an arched opening. The roof's wide eaves have side triangular brackets and front projecting rafters.

24. 3501 S. Jennings Avenue NR Traders Oil Mill Office Building 1918 204

The original two-story office building for the Traders Oil Mill dates from 1918 when the remainder of the Mill complex was built. Like the original mill buildings, the office building was designed by Sanguinet and Staats, a major Fort Worth architectural firm, and built by contractors, Butcher and Sweeney. The red brick main office block has a stepped parapet with cast stone trim and a bracketed cornice. The one-story brick addition off the south elevation dates from 1942, and the portico on the east elevation is a recent addition. The office building and the Traders Oil Mill buildings are eligible for the National Register because of their significance in Fort Worth's industrial history.

25. 3110 May Street J.W. Hall House 1925 203

J. Walter Hall hired C.A. Brown to construct this temple front house in 1925. Hall worked as a carpenter and probably assisted in the construction. Hall and his wife Evie lived here until 1925. This two-story house has a broad overhanging hipped roof supported by four two-story columns forming the front portico. A balcony projects from the second floor above the central entrance.

26. 957 Mulkey Street Black House 1923 182

John R. Black, an attorney with the firm of Wright and Black, hired contractor William W. McCashill to build this house in 1923. Black and his wife occupied the house until 1943. This unusual brick bungalow has two low pitched, side gable roofs covered with red Spanish tile which intersect the main hipped roof block at the front and rear. The central, front gable above the large, front entrance porch has a jerkinhead like the side gables. The house occupies a large, prominent corner lot.

27. 3400 St. Louis Avenue Campbell House 1913 204  

A one-story neoclassical vernacular house clad in false bevel drop siding. This particularly well-preserved house dating from 1913 has a hipped roof with flaring eaves. The front recessed porch has handsome Tuscan columns. Olivia and James A. Campbell were the first owners of the house. Campbell was a conductor with the North Texas Traction Company. The Campbells sold the house in 1920, and it has passed through several owners since that date.
28. 1700 Block, Stewart Street House c. 1925 180  

This small shotgun plan house was built as an income property by the owners of the adjacent house at 919 E. Elmwood Avenue. This front gable house clad in false bevel drop siding has a gabled portico and exposed roof rafters. An early folk house form which survived into the mid-twentieth century, this house probably dates from c. 1925 when the owner of this lot filed a construction mechanic's lien.
29. 2739 Timberline Drive Thurman House 1936 662  

George W. and Adele Thurman built this house in 1936. Mr. Thurman worked as a baker for Raley's Bakery. This Pueblo Revival house is virtually identical to a house built in 1945 at 3228 Purington Avenue (M-32). Unlike the house on Purington Avenue, this house is clad with sandstone, a particularly unusual material for a Pueblo Revival building. The house has an L-plan with a round tower at the juncture of the two intersecting wings. Windows step up the tower following the staircase within. The flat roof has a stepped back parapet with paired vigas, a common pueblo motif. The small entry courtyard is set off with a low parapet wall pierced by round arch openings.
30. 4525 Wichita Street Lipscomb House 1920 667  

This one-story bungalow has a low pitched side gable roof which shelters a full recessed front porch. Opening onto the front porch are three segmental arch French doors which have matching shutters. The roof has a low shed roof dormer and the house was clad in wide horizontal clapboard. This unique bungalow is set on a large lot with mature trees. The house was built by Helen and George R. Lipscomb in 1920. Mr. Lipscomb worked as an attorney in Fort Worth. Mrs. Lipscomb still occupies the house today.

PLACES AND OBJECTS

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|-----|-------------------------|--|-----------|-----|
| 31. | 3700 Alice Street<br>NR | Fort Worth<br>Elevator and<br>Warehouse Company/<br>Ullman Elevator<br>Company | 1924;1926 | 205 |
|-----|-------------------------|--|-----------|-----|

Fort Worth Elevator purchased this site in 1923, and they constructed their first grain elevators here along the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad tracks in 1924. The company built additional silos in 1926 increasing their storage capacity to 3,250,000 bushels. A 1933 publication noted that Fort Worth Elevator owned two of the largest elevators in Fort Worth with a total capacity of 5,800,000 bushels. The President of Fort Worth Elevator during the 20's and 30's was Jule G. Smith. Ullman Elevators purchased the silos in 1937 and they currently own the structures. During the 40's and 50's, Ullman added a small office structure on Alice Street and several small service buildings. The silo complex consists of two parallel sets of cylindrical bins, one with 36, and the other 68. The two head houses, a 10-story and a 15-story structure, and the silos are constructed in reinforced concrete. The silos are in excellent condition and exhibit a purity of form like the columns of a classical temple. This combination of elemental form and modern materials inspired early modern architects. These buildings are eligible for the National Register because of their historic and architectural significance.

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|-----|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|---------|
| 32. | 3501 S. Jennings<br>Avenue<br>NR | Traders Oil<br>Mill/ Mill<br>Building | 1918; 1942 | 204,205 |
|-----|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|---------|

According to a 1936 Chamber of Commerce publication, Fort Worth was the largest grain terminal in the South, and the grain and milling industry ranked third in importance in Fort Worth's economy. The processing of cottonseed continues to be an important segment of the local milling industry, and the Traders Oil Mill is an early and significant company in this area. Traders Oil Mill Company was founded by C.W. Couch and designed in 1918 by the important Fort Worth architectural firm of Sanguinet and Staats. The processing plant houses hydraulic presses which crush cotton seed to produce a wide variety of products used in the food and fiber industry. In 1942, the Buckeye Corporation acquired Traders Oil Mill as a subsidiary. Buckeye was founded by the Procter and Gamble Corporation to acquire and establish cotton mills in the South to supply the parent company with cotton oil for other products. The principal buildings dating from 1918 are the two-story, brick and reinforced concrete processing buildings - long, rectangular structures with flat roofs, and the cottonseed bins - large corrugated metal structures with broadly sloping gable roofs and attached monitors. Since 1918 the facility has been expanded and

updated, with several new buildings added (including office structures) in 1942 after the acquisition by Buckeye. The Traders Oil Mill buildings are probably eligible for the National Register because of their significance in Fort Worth's industrial history.

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| 33. | 800-900 Blocks,<br>Morningside Drive<br>800-900 Block<br>Mulkey Street;<br>900-1000 Block,<br>Marion Street | Streetlights | 1928 | 171,182<br>183 |
|-----|---|--------------|------|----------------|

These attractive streetlights were installed in 1928 under an ordinance which assessed the property owners along the streets where the city installed the lights. The streetlights are approximately ten feet tall with an octagonal marbelite shaft which flares out at the base. The beautifully sculpted metal sleeve holds the bell-shaped luminaire in place. The electric contractors who installed the streetlights were as follows: Marion Street, The Electric Illuminating Company; Morningside Drive, Eugene Ashe Electric Company; Mulkey Street, Goolsby Electric Company.

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|-----|--|---|------|-----|
| 34. | Sycamore Creek<br>(south of Berry<br>Street and west of<br>S. Riverside Drive) | Houston and<br>Texas Central<br>Railroad Bridge | 1906 | 656 |
|-----|--|---|------|-----|

A through-truss steel railroad bridge built on concrete piers, steel caissons, and timber trestles. The Houston and Texas Central Railroad built the bridge in 1906. The Houston and Texas Central, part of the Southern Pacific Railroad, was one of twelve trunk lines serving Fort Worth in 1909 - the railroad operated in Fort Worth under this name between 1889 and 1928.



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# HANDLEY

