

# TARRANT COUNTY HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY: PHASE III FORT WORTH'S SOUTHSIDE

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Principal Findings and Resource Characteristics  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COUNCIL FOR TARRANT COUNTY



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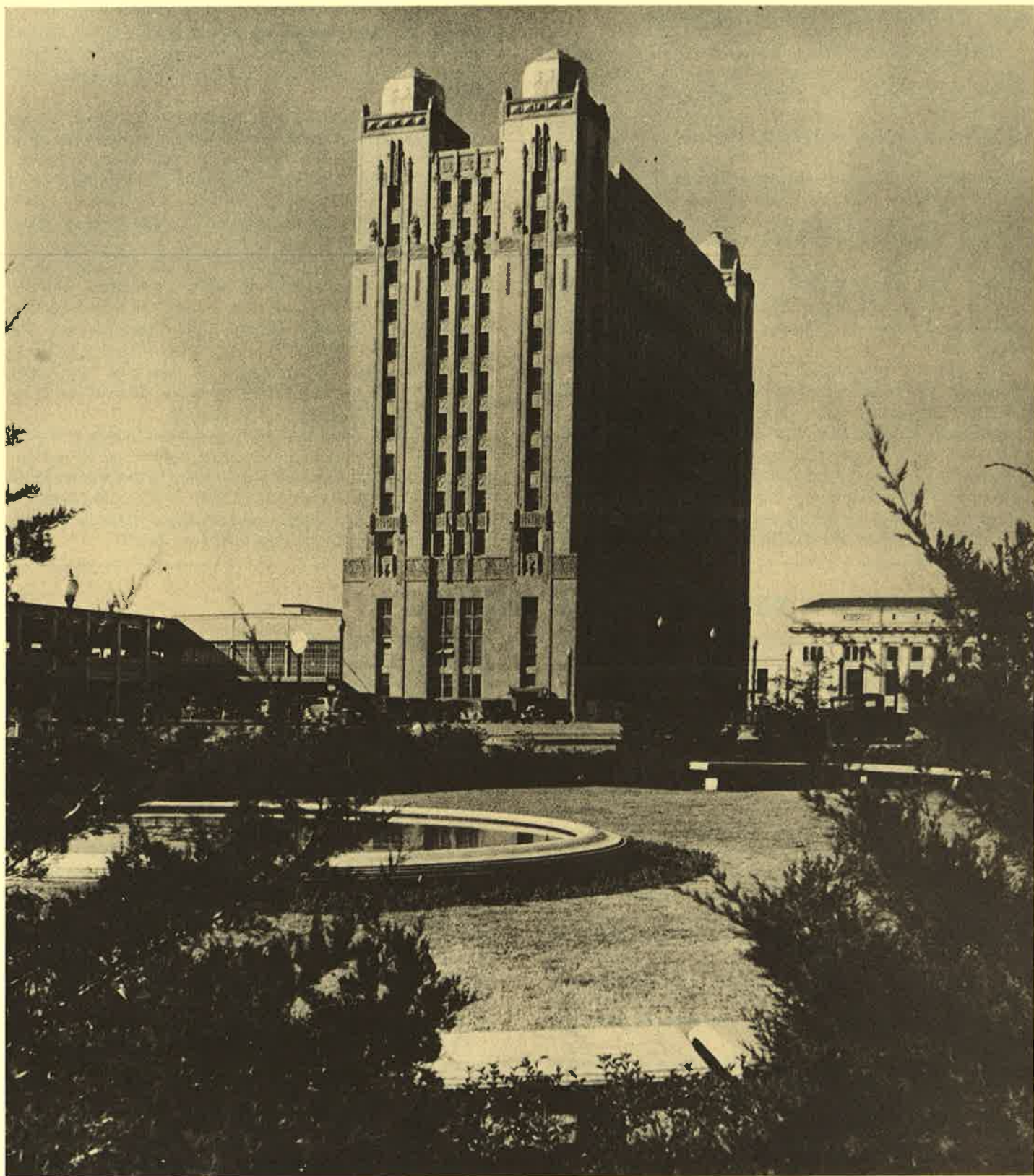
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Dedicated to Carol Roark for her devotion to preservation  
in Tarrant County.



*Constructed in 1930 on the eve of the great depression, the Texas and Pacific Railroad Terminal Building (N59) was a jewel in the crown of Fort Worth's railroad system. This view, made about 1937, shows the results of a federally financed landscape project just east of the terminal building.*

*Courtesy Fort Worth Parks and Recreation Department.*





## 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, comprised of 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 1983-84, and is addressed in this document.

The Council retained the firm of Page, Anderson & Turnbull, Inc. of San Francisco to conduct the first three 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 consultant's primary duties were to conduct the field survey — including mapping, filling out of forms, and photographing resources — and to evaluate and prepare a report on the findings. Historical research,

which was carried out by the Council in the first phase, has become the responsibility of the consultant in the second and third phases. Members of the Council and the general public have provided large amounts of 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 Southside.

The Historic Sites Inventory proposed 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: PROCEDURE AND CRITERIA

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

The survey was conducted within an area of the City of Fort Worth, traditionally known as the Southside, which extends south from Interstate 30 to Berry Street, bounded on the west by University Drive and the bluffs above the Clear Fork of the Trinity River, and on the east by Interstate 35W (below E. Allen Avenue) and the Poly Freeway (above Maddox Avenue). A portion of the Texas Christian University campus east of University Drive was excluded. Several blocks of the Morningside area (east of Interstate 35 and south of E. Allen Avenue) were included in the survey. The project area was divided into five sub-areas roughly equivalent in size in order to facilitate field work and research. (The survey area map following this section indicates the boundaries.) The general cutoff date for considering the inclusion of structures in the survey was 1945, though exceptions were made for resources of extraordinary quality.

The initial field survey was carried out by an architectural historian and an architect in August and September of 1983. Every street within the boundaries of the survey area was driven or walked. The team looked for buildings and other cultural resources which fall into two broad categories: first, those which are individually significant and appear to meet the criteria for 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 Southside; and second, those resources which do not stand out individually but which

collectively or in groups contribute to the distinctive character of the area 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 preparing the 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.

Following the initial field survey, a preliminary list of cultural resources was made available to the HPCTC. As a result of this review, additional resources were suggested for possible inclusion in the Historic Sites Inventory. The consultant added six of these resources to the list following field observations in March, 1984. At the same time several hundred resources, marked on the field maps for further consideration, were reviewed; 40 were added to the list of primary resources. The total number of Phase III primary resources is 461.

The consultant and volunteers carried out historical research on all buildings and other historic 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 significant owners.

Once the field survey, research, and review were complete, 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 lists 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 Building Medallion, a resource, with certain exceptions, must have been in existence at least fifty years. A resource which possesses an Official Historical Medallion is a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark.

The list of primary resources which appears in this report is proposed as the Historic Sites Inventory for Fort Worth's Southside. The list has been separated into five separate sections corresponding to the project sub-areas. Resources

potentially eligible for the National Register and for designation as Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks, as well as potential historic districts and thematic groups, have been identified as such. 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 consultant, 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.

## HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

A lithograph perspective of Fort Worth published in 1891 depicts a prosperous city extending south from the Tarrant County Courthouse on its commanding site above the Clear Fork of the Trinity River. A downtown spine of masonry buildings, varying in height from two to seven stories, is surrounded by dense residential neighborhoods dotted with churches and schools. To the west, beyond open fields, mansions perched on the bluffs appear along Summit Avenue and Penn Street. Warehouses and factories belching black smoke fringe this city on the south and east, adjacent to rail lines heading in all directions to the horizon. The tracks and yards of the Texas & Pacific Railroad cut across the southern border of the central city in a swath that is blocks wide. Sheds, roundhouses and depots adjoin the tracks. In an expanse of landscaped grounds stretching from Main Street to Jennings Avenue rises an enormous turreted building, the Texas Spring Palace. To the south, beyond the yards, extends another district of the city, the Southside.

In this late 19th-century depiction, the Southside appears as a predominantly residential area, fairly densely built up north of Pennsylvania Avenue. Buildings become sparser to the south. There is little development south of Rosedale Street or west of Henderson Street. Scattered among the houses are various other building types: commercial structures along S. Main Street, a cluster of churches on Broadway, the old Fort Worth High School on Daggett Street, the buildings of Fort Worth University on the site of present-day Trimble Technical High School. Far to the south, at the end of S. Main Street, rises St. Joseph's Hospital. Beyond are open fields. To the east, on the other side of the M-K-T tracks, another district of houses extends towards New York Avenue. Industry is conspicuously absent from the picture.

By 1891, Fort Worth had undergone the transformation from a dusty cow town and trading center into a thriving

railroad city which proudly referred to itself as the "Queen of the Prairies." Following the difficult years of frontier settlement in the 1850's and decline during the Civil War, Fort Worth regained a degree of economic stability as a stop-over place on cattle drives. The city was incorporated in 1873 in anticipation of the imminent arrival of the first railroad. When the Texas & Pacific Railroad finally was completed to Fort Worth three years later, the city had about 3,000 residents. By 1890, Fort Worth had seven railroads and a population of 23,076. It was securely established as a supply station for West Texas and as a center for the shipment of cattle to Northern and Eastern packing plants.

The city limits of 1873 formed a nearly square tract of land which extended approximately between the forks of the Trinity River north to the vicinity of Pioneers Rest Cemetery. The southern boundary ran along present-day Terrell Avenue from 8th Avenue on the west to just beyond Virginia Avenue on the east. These original municipal boundaries reflected less the reality of a town of several thousand residents than they did the confidence of a Texas county seat anticipating its first rail line. They easily contained the city's growth in its early years.

It was during the railroad boom of the 1880's that Fort Worth first grew south of the Texas & Pacific tracks in concentrated form. South was the logical direction of initial expansion for the young city; the Trinity River hemmed in the Central Business District on the north, west and east. By the end of the decade, as indicated in the 1891 lithograph, development had jumped the southern city limit. As early as 1884, three major subdivisions had been platted south of Terrell Avenue. Bellevue Hill and W. P. Patillo's Addition, totalling 176 acres, extended south from W. Allen Avenue to Jessamine Street, due west of the Santa Fe and M-K-T tracks. Evans South Addition, east of the M-K-T tracks, covered about 100 acres south of Terrell Avenue. The Hyde Park subdivision, comprising several hundred



acres east of the M-K-T tracks and south of E. Allen Avenue, was platted in 1889. In 1890, the 116-acre Fairmount Addition was laid out between the Fort Worth & Rio Grande tracks and Fifth Avenue, south to Jessamine Street. The City of Fort Worth responded with three major annexations in 1890 and 1891, the first undertaken by the city government. The city limits were extended south to Jessamine Street between the Fort Worth & Rio Grande and M-K-T tracks. East of the M-K-T tracks the limits were reset along E. Allen Avenue.

The interrelationship of subdivision platting and actual development — i.e., the construction of streets, sewers, curbs, sidewalks, and buildings — is a tenuous one. The "platting" of a subdivision meant that a parcel of land had been surveyed and a map drawn showing the location of blocks, lots and streets. The map was then filed with the county recorder. Years might pass before actual construction was undertaken.

The development of the Southside's platted subdivisions depended on two crucial factors. One was the provision of city services; the other was transportation. Subdivisions located within city limits were assured fire and police protection, access to schools and, eventually, improved streets and indoor plumbing. Subdivisions situated in proximity to streetcar lines — at least prior to World War I — were assured efficient access to the stores, offices and factories of central Fort Worth. Those situated outside city limits and removed from streetcar lines remained by and large "paper subdivisions" until one or preferably both of these conditions were realized.

Two subdivisions in the Southside are illustrative in this regard. Mistletoe Heights, on the bluffs over the Clear Fork of the Trinity River, was platted in 1890. It was annexed to the city in two phases in 1909 and 1922. A streetcar line to T.C.U. was routed through the subdivision around 1912. It was only after World War I that Mistletoe Heights developed as a residential district. Glenwood was platted in 1890 just outside the eastern city limit, south of the Texas & Pacific tracks. Although it was not annexed to Fort Worth until 1909, the tracks of the Glenwood and Polytechnic Railway Co. ran through the subdivision as early as 1895. Glenwood was a community with its own school by 1900. Annexation accelerated the process of development allowed by the streetcar line.

Fort Worth entered a period of relative stagnation following the railroad boom of the 1880's. The city's population grew slowly between 1890 and 1900, reaching about 27,000 at the turn of the century. In 1902, the Armour and Swift meat-packing companies opened plants in North Fort Worth. The city experienced an economic boom in the ensuing decade. The Southside received a tremendous influx of population. Lots were sold and houses built in significant numbers in subdivisions like Fairmount and Bellevue, platted 20 years earlier. The wealth enclave of Quality Hill spread south along Summit Avenue, crossed the Texas & Pacific tracks and branched out along Pennsylvania Avenue, where cattle barons like the Waggoners and Oxsheers built mansions. East of the M-K-T tracks numerous cottages were built. By 1909, houses were built to the edges of the city's southern limits.

The street railway system abetted the rapid development of the Southside during this period. The major line from downtown ran along Main Street, crossed the Texas & Pacific yards, headed south to Magnolia, west to Henderson, north to Daggett, and east to Jennings, where it met the other downtown connector. Branch lines headed south from Daggett on College (to Arlington) and Hemphill (to beyond Berry). The S. Jennings line jogged east to St. Louis, thence south to the Santa Fe tracks. A Summit Avenue line headed south on Eighth to Allen, jogged east, and continued south on Fairmount to Jessamine. East of the M-K-T tracks, the streetcar line to Polytechnic Heights crossed the T & P tracks at about Missouri Avenue and headed east on Bessie St. and Vickery Blvd. A branch line headed south on Missouri to Terrell, where it jogged east and continued south on Evans Avenue.

The influence of this mass transit system on the development of the Southside cannot be overestimated. It not only allowed the numerous subdivisions in the area to develop as single-family residential neighborhoods, it also determined the location of commercial districts (primarily Magnolia, S. Main and Evans) and apartment districts (primarily S. Main and Hemphill). (It is interesting to note that pre-World War II maps of the Southside show no streetcar lines crossing the M-K-T tracks. The relative isolation of the eastern portion of the Southside was reinforced by this absence of east-west lines.)

On April 3, 1909, a disastrous fire destroyed over 150 buildings in a 20-square-block area bounded by the Texas & Pacific yards, the M-K-T tracks, Peter Smith Street and S. Jennings Avenue. Although the conflagration gutted much of the Southside's 19th-century core — including the historic shops and roundhouse of the Texas & Pacific Railroad — it could not halt the furious momentum of the early 20th-century city. Between March and June of 1909, the City of Fort Worth annexed about 7,500 acres, primarily along the periphery of the Southside. The city limits were pushed east to Sycamore Creek, south beyond Berry Street (east of Eighth Ave.) and west to present-day Forest Park Blvd. (North of Windsor Drive). New schools and fire stations were built to serve a population which approached 75,000 in 1910.

When pioneer developer John C. Ryan laid out Ryan Place in 1911, it represented a culmination of the prosperity and intense developmental activity of the period. Ryan Place was conceived as an exclusive residential neighborhood for Fort Worth's expanding business and professional elite. Located well within the new city limits and close to streetcar lines, Ryan Place was able to attract families; for the first time the focus of wealth shifted in a concentrated manner from the central city to an outlying district. The decline of Summit and Pennsylvania Avenues as residential enclaves of the rich dates from this time. Although planned subdivisions existed in Fort Worth prior to 1911 — most notably Chase Court of 1906 — Ryan Place was unprecedented in its scale and sophistication. Deed restrictions specified building types, materials, setbacks and costs of construction. The result is most striking on Elizabeth Boulevard,



with its dignified entrance gates, uniform street trees, terraced lots, and collection of impressive houses.

It is significant that Elizabeth Boulevard and the adjoining blocks of Ryan Place did not really develop until the closing years of World War I. The discovery of major oil fields in Northwest Texas in 1917-18 fueled an economic boom in Fort Worth. The Southside entered a new era of growth and development.

The portion of the Southside lying west of the Fort Worth & Rio Grande (Frisco) tracks, extending to the bluffs overlooking the Clear Fork of the Trinity River, had remained largely undeveloped. The acquisition of Forest Park by the City of Fort Worth in 1909, the location of the new Texas Christian University campus in countryside southwest of the park the following year, and the routing of a streetcar line to the campus soon after, had made the area attractive to developers by World War I. The oil boom provided the catalyst. Three major subdivisions were platted along the bluffs in the 1920's: Cheltenham (1920), Berkeley (1924) and Park Hill (1926). These new subdivisions emulated Ryan Place in their planning and restrictions, and continued the trend of outlying suburban development for the upper classes. Earlier subdivisions in the area such as Mistletoe Heights (1890) and University Place (1912) began to develop during this period. Development accelerated after annexation in 1922. By the end of the decade, much of the area north of T.C.U. — bordering the bluffs up to W. Rosedale Street — was solidly built up with houses varying in quality from expensive bungalows to mansions.

The exclusive new neighborhoods of the southern and western sections of the Southside explicitly prohibited blacks from purchasing or renting property. Blacks were segregated east of the M-K-T tracks. By World War I, a thriving black community was concentrated east of New York Avenue along E. Terrell Avenue and E. Humbolt Street.

The dramatic growth attending the oil boom brought logistical problems in the 1920's. A large residential population in the Southside, many of whom drove automobiles, found it increasingly difficult to cross rail lines to the Central Business District. Conversely, the railroad companies were busier than ever, and desirous of building new lines. This impasse was resolved after 1929 in an ambitious joint program of the Texas & Pacific Railroad and the City of Fort Worth. A complex of grade separations was constructed in the vicinity of the T & P main line and yards, facilitating both rail and automobile traffic and allowing the T & P to construct monumental new terminal facilities. This system of underpasses and overpasses, still in use today, allowed the Southside to continue to develop as an integral district of the city.

By World War II, most of the Southside was developed, with industry concentrated along railroad tracks, commercial uses along the old streetcar lines like Magnolia and Evans, and houses distributed throughout the numerous subdivisions. An extended area north of Berry Street between T.C.U. and Ryan Place Drive remained undeveloped until the late 1940's and 1950's. New construction continued to the present on vacant parcels scattered throughout the subdivisions of the Southside.

## OBSERVATIONS

The historic form and function of Fort Worth's Southside is present to a remarkable degree in the contemporary city. The area remains overwhelmingly residential, with a complementary distribution of churches and schools. Commercial development is concentrated along major arteries. Fort Worth's hospitals have continued to locate in the Southside. The major boundaries formed by railroad tracks along the northern border and eastern section of the area remain, reinforced by highway construction paralleling the railroad rights-of-way.

The divergencies from historic patterns have more to do with the intensification of traditional uses than with radical change. Industry has located near rail lines, in greatest concentration along Vickery Boulevard and Lancaster Avenue. Five major hospital complexes are in the course of expansion, to the detriment of the historic residential neighborhoods in which they are located. Newer commercial and office development has eroded traditional street-scapes, most notably Berry, Hemphill, Rosedale and Pennsylvania.

The Southside's skyline is emblematic of this persistence and intensification of traditional patterns. Above the residential rooftops and trees rise a dozen major landmarks: the T & P terminal buildings, two sets of monumental grain elevators, three hospitals, one apartment tower, several schools and churches.

## Southside: Boundaries

As one enters the Southside from the Central Business District, the presence of the railroads is felt immediately. The major entrances of S. Main, S. Jennings, S. Henderson and Summit all pass through railroad tracks and yards via an elaborate system of underpasses and viaducts. Similarly, as one travels from east to west within the Southside, railroad tracks and yards form boundaries between neighborhoods distinctly different in feeling and appearance. The Texas & Pacific tracks and yards have been the major definers of the Southside as a distinct district of Fort Worth since the arrival of that railroad in 1876; the portion of the city south of the T & P tracks has always been known as the Southside. Next in importance are the tracks and yards of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad, which bisect the Southside along a north-south axis. That part of the Southside east of these tracks has developed a progressively separate identity and character over the past 100 years. Finally, the tracks of the old Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railroad form the eastern boundary of the post World War I neighborhoods bordering Forest Park and Texas Christian University. The routing of Interstate 30 parallel to the T & P tracks and of Interstate 35W parallel to the M-K-T tracks have reinforced the traditional boundaries of the Southside.

## Southside: Neighborhoods

Hospital, commercial, professional and industrial develop-





ments dominate the Southside north of W. Rosedale Street. Industry is concentrated along W. Vickery Blvd. and the railroad tracks. Older commercial structures are situated on S. Main, S. Jennings and Hemphill. Newer commercial and professional buildings have tended to locate along Rosedale and Pennsylvania. The complex formed by Harris Hospital and the Fort Worth Children's Hospital — south of Pennsylvania between Eighth and Henderson — has spawned an expanding medical professional district. The resulting new construction continues to change the character of a neighborhood once known for its fine residences and stores. Indeed, little remains of the residential neighborhoods of the Southside north of W. Rosedale. Several major historic schools, spanning the years from the 1890's to World War I, are mute reminders of the area's original residential character. The residential neighborhoods which survive have been eroded by demolitions and the intrusion of incompatible uses.

That portion of the Southside east of the M-K-T tracks and I-35W has remained almost exclusively residential. A small industrial district is situated north of the T & P tracks. Older commercial buildings are concentrated along Evans Avenue; newer commercial development has spread along E. Rosedale Street and S. Riverside Drive. A solid concentration of small wood houses, or cottages, line the streets of this area. Most were built between the 1890's and the 1920's. Many have been altered by the application of new siding — such as asbestos and aluminum — and maintenance is generally poor.

The central and southern sections of the survey area contain several important historic residential neighborhoods. The extended area bounded approximately by Rosedale, Hemphill, Jessamine and Eighth contains the most impressive concentration in the Southside of bungalows from the period c. 1905 - c. 1920. The tight grid of streets in this district is densely packed with small wooden houses consistently set back from the street, such that porticos often line up in orderly sequences. Most houses are intact, or minimally altered. The resultant streetscapes are visually arresting. Two similar districts, less intact and consequently less striking in their streetscapes, are to the east and southeast of this great central neighborhood. One extends east from Hemphill and south from W. Allen along the Santa Fe tracks. The other continues south from Page Street between two sets of tracks to Berry Street. While the dominant house type in the three districts is the wood-frame bungalow, there exist numerous examples of larger wood-frame houses primarily from the pre-World War I period.

The remaining significant neighborhood in this southern section of the survey area is Ryan Place. Extending south from Elizabeth Boulevard to Berry Street, this planned subdivision catered to Fort Worth's managerial and professional classes. The collection of large houses along Elizabeth Boulevard, built primarily between the First World War and the Depression, is one of the most impressive ensembles of historic houses in Fort Worth. Houses become progressively smaller and younger as one moves south in Ryan Place. Nearly all houses are clad in brick. The wide streets, long blocks, and frequent street trees, in addition to architectural qualities, lend to Ryan Place a distinct character, dramatically different from the bungalow neighborhoods to its

north and east.

Finally, that portion of the survey area west of the Frisco Railroad (formerly the Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railroad) tracks encompasses an extended residential neighborhood unified by common elements. The neighborhood consists primarily of subdivisions bordering the bluffs above Forest Park. T.C.U. is directly south of the district. Most of the houses were built between the World Wars, and display a consistency of materials (primarily brick veneer) and styles (discussed below). Maintenance is excellent and street trees are common. One of the largest collections of historic streetlights in Fort Worth graces the streets. Along with Ryan Place, this neighborhood was the Southside's primary upper middle class residential district.

### **Southside: Architecture**

Residential structures can be analyzed profitably by considering for whom they were built. The rich collection of residential structures in Fort Worth's Southside was built to serve a wide spectrum of economic and social classes, from day laborers and itinerant railroad workers to prominent attorneys and presidents of companies. The following discussion attempts to classify residential building types chronologically according to the class of people for whom they were built. Considerations of cost, size, compositional type, use of materials, ornament and style are addressed. Non-residential building types are dealt with briefly at the end of the essay.

Relatively few examples of inexpensive workers' housing were documented in the Southside. One small district of such housing was noted west of Eighth Avenue, north of Rosedale, isolated between railroad tracks. With the increased industrialization of the Southside in the 1920's, more housing was required for workers. A significant incidence of low-cost housing occurred in the late 1930's and early 1940's, for the most part in the eastern portion of the Southside.

One dominant recurring type was documented. The wood-frame shotgun house — a one-story rectangular structure one room wide and usually two or more rooms deep — provided cheap and quickly constructed housing. Often built in rows on assembled parcels, shotgun houses provide evocative images of working-class life. The shotgun house is a folk type — that is, a house built according to inherited traditions as opposed to imported styles or academic ideals. Essentially styleless, it could not go out of style. Collections of shotgun houses documented in the Southside span the years from c. 1906 (see N83) to 1941 (see E4). Most were built between 1937 and 1941 (see also E31 and E53). A variant on the simple shotgun was the duplex formed by joining two units with shotgun plans. The most notable collection of such duplexes was built on E. Cannon Avenue in 1938 and 1939 (E17).

Far more numerous in the Southside was the small house built by a contractor, either on speculation or for a client. Prosperous workers, employees of companies, artisans, merchants, civil servants — such people formed the bulk of the Southside's early 20th-century population. The houses they lived in survive in large numbers and comprise the area's typical streetscapes. Prior to 1920, the small middle-class house tended to be constructed of wood (that is, both framed and clad in wood). Several dominant types were



documented in the survey. Perhaps the most widespread type, existing in large numbers in the eastern section of the Southside, was the one-story rectangular house with hip roof and a gabled bay projecting to the front. Typical examples are the houses at 917 E. Terrell Avenue (E55) and 1508 E. Vickery Boulevard (E60), both from about 1900. A variation of the type had an additional gabled or hipped bay projecting to the side. Mill-worked wood ornament, usually concentrated on porches and in the peaks of gables, was fairly widespread. The Benton House at 1730 Sixth Avenue (C5) — on the outskirts of the city when it was built around 1898 — is a superbly intact, richly ornamented example, and probably the single most impressive Victorian cottage remaining in the Southside.

Another recurring, but rarer, turn-of-the-century type was the gabled L-plan house. The c. 1897 Wiesen House (E6) has a porch in the angle of the wings. The house of T & P Railroad conductor R. L. Crownrich (N60), of about 1905, has a full porch following the changing planes of the front elevation.

More elaborate types, such as the H-plan Webb House (N12) and the T-plan house at 1414 Evans Avenue (E27), both from about 1900, were uncommon.

The Southside experienced a tremendous influx of population in the decade ending in 1910, due in part to the general economic prosperity attending the establishment of the meat-packing industry in Fort Worth in 1902. The area south of W. Rosedale Street, which contained several large subdivisions platted in the 19th century, began to develop as a residential district after about 1905. By World War I, Fairmount and Bellevue Hill, and other subdivisions throughout the Southside were solidly built up with bungalows. Bungalows were not unlike Model T's: quickly built, relatively inexpensive, and replicable.

The most common types of bungalows, all with rectangular plans, were the house with hip roof and full recessed porch; the gabled house with full recessed porch beneath the gable slope or gable end; the gabled house with offset gabled portico; and the gabled house with cross-gabled front porch. Numerous examples are listed in the Historic Sites Inventory.

The various bungalow types persisted through the mid 1920's. After World War I, they were almost universally sheathed in brick, a reflection of the prosperity of the oil boom years. New subdivisions like Berkeley emulated the deed restrictions of exclusive neighborhoods like Ryan Place. Significant concentrations of masonry bungalows in the Southside exist in the University Place subdivision, near TCU, and in Mistletoe Heights. The house at 2400 Mistletoe Boulevard (W40), built in 1927 for Jacob Klar, a prosperous merchant, is an excellent example with fine cast-stone trim.

After 1925, the dominant small house type in the Southside was a brick-veneered structure with a moderately pitched gable roof and prominent front chimney. The type reflected the vogue for styles which evoked various periods of European history. The silhouette of this type emulated, somewhat vaguely, larger Tudor Revival houses of the period (discussed below). The Berkeley, University Place, and Ryan Place neighborhoods have streets lined with such cottages.

While the small house was typically built by contractors

for speculators or middle-class clients, the large house often involved the services of an architect. Wealthier clients could demand an individually designed residence and could afford to pay for it. Unlike the replicated cottages and bungalows of the middle class, the houses of the comfortable and the rich tended to exhibit variety in their imagery. If vogues, or trends, were established, they were ephemeral, as professional architects imported new, up-to-date styles. Whereas folk houses built for people at the bottom of the economic ladder could persist essentially unchanged for decades — viz. the shotgun house — the large architect-designed house evolved constantly.

There are two major concentrations of large houses in the Southside: Ryan Place in the vicinity of Elizabeth Boulevard, and the subdivisions bordering Forest Park, particularly Park Hill and Mistletoe Drive in Mistletoe Heights. The once fine neighborhood along Summit, Pennsylvania and Jennings has been eroded severely by commercial, professional and hospital developments. Chase Court, along with several blocks of Lipscomb Street to the south, comprise a smaller concentration of large houses.

Large houses in the Southside built prior to 1910 tended towards picturesque massing, with staggered plans and varied roof forms. The Laneri House of 1904 (N51), attributed to architect L. B. Weinman, Weinman's Moore House of about 1905 (N95), and the Reeves-Walker House of about 1908 (C50) all exhibit picturesque massing with broken roof lines. (In a class by itself, in terms of scale and sophistication, is Thistle Hill, designed by Sanguinet & Staats and built in 1903 for a member of the wealthy Waggoner family. Its classically inspired eclecticism foreshadowed stylistic trends in Ryan Place 15 years later.)

By World War I, a new type of large house was dominant, in essence a masonry block, typically hipped, with full front terrace. The house designed by architects Waller & Field for Dr. Clay Johnson (C22), in Chase Court, and the house of prominent builder, William Graham (N64), in W. Leuda Street, both of 1910, were among the earliest examples of the type documented. The type proved particularly popular in Ryan Place, where numerous architect-designed variations were built. Several very large "stretched" versions were constructed in Ryan Place, such as the 1914 mansion on Elizabeth Boulevard designed by the firm of Field & Clarkson for John C. Ryan, Sr. (S34).

One of the inspirations for the hipped masonry block was undoubtedly the residential work of Frank Lloyd Wright, whose "Prairie House" exhibited horizontal massing, hovering hip roofs, banded windows and walled terraces. One very sophisticated Prairie House was documented to have been constructed as early as 1910 (C86). Several excellent examples exist in the vicinity of Mistletoe Drive, all built in the first years of the oil boom.

The dominant trend in large houses at the close of World War I, however, was towards historical eclecticism. Classically derived detailing, such as columns, pilasters and Palladian windows, began to be incorporated into the hipped masonry block, as in the restrained house John C. Ryan, Sr. had built for himself in 1917 (S78).

By the mid 1920's, two trends of historicist eclecticism dominated large house design in the Southside. One can be termed Mediterranean, or Spanish Colonial Revival, and is comprised of houses designed to evoke the historical archi-





ture of the lands bordering the Mediterranean (or of their colonies in the New World). The Dulaney House (S19) and the Fuller House (S39), both built on Elizabeth Boulevard in 1923, are representative, particularly the latter, with its combination of stuccoed walls and tiled roofs. The other more widespread type can be termed the Tudor Revival, comprised of houses which were designed to evoke the architecture of medieval England. Elements of the style include mock half-timbering, moderately pitched gable roofs, and massive front chimneys flanking entries. Joseph R. Pelich designed several Tudor Revival houses in Park Hill in the late 1920's and 1930's, most notably the Westbrook House of 1928 (W74). Wiley G. Clarkson, the architect of many houses in Ryan Place, chose the style for his own residence of about the same time (S77). The hundreds of small brick houses built by contractors in the Southside after about 1925 were patterned (more or less) after the popular Tudor Revival style.

While detached houses are by far the most common class of residential structures in the Southside, a significant number of apartment buildings were documented. They fall into two general types, one dating primarily from the period c. 1910 - c. 1920, the other primarily from the late 1920's. All were built on or near streetcar lines. The first type is a two or three-story brick structure with blocky massing. The most striking of these is the Dunn Haven Apartments (C14) of c. 1915, with its three-level arcaded portico. The other type consists of mirror-image two-story buildings facing a central courtyard, typically designed in the Tudor Revival style. The Fairmount Apartments (N31), built around 1927, is a representative example. In a class by itself is the 12-story Forest Park Apartments (W54), the unique example of a high-rise apartment building in pre-war Fort Worth.

The increasing frequency of apartment structures in the Southside after 1910 reflected the steady population growth of Fort Worth in the period c. 1900 - c. 1930. The predecessors of single-function apartment structures were the large number of brick commercial structures built on major arteries in the period c. 1900 - c. 1910. Particularly on streets like S.Main and S.Jennings, two and three-story buildings were erected, housing commercial spaces on the ground level and residential rooms above. The concentration of such buildings near railroad yards and industrial plants suggest that

workers lived in them.

By the 1920's, commercial buildings in the Southside typically were functionally separate from residential structures. Streetcars encouraged the concentration of uses into a single building and buildings into compact districts. The enhanced mobility of shoppers driving automobiles allowed for the separation and dispersion of uses into single-use buildings. A number of one-story, exclusively commercial structures survive from the period. Parking lots began to be integrated into the design of commercial buildings. The curving facade of the commercial structure at 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue (N92) located on a major intersection created space for a brick-paved parking lot and allowed for easy automobile circulation. References often were made to styles in vogue at the time. The commercial row built on Park Hill Drive around 1927 is a charming example, with the stores designed as Tudor Revival cottages (W52).

The Southside possesses a fine collection of schools and churches by most of the major architectural firms in Fort Worth, built in proximity to the residential neighborhoods. The schools include a rare 19th-century structure (N67), a distinguished collection of classically inspired buildings built between 1909 and 1914 (see N55, N99, E61, and C28), the eclectic high school of 1917 (N19), and several structures from the 1920's and 1930's (see S73 and W53). The churches (and one synagogue) span the period from 1904 to the 1960's, and include a cross-section of works in a variety of styles. Several post-war churches designed in traditional styles have been included in the Historic Site Inventory.

The industrial structures documented in the survey include a group of brick warehouses and factories from the period c. 1905 - c. 1911, several reinforced concrete structures from the period c. 1910 - 1924, and a monumental complex of concrete grain elevators from the late 1920's and 1930's.

The railroads were the prime factor in the historic development of Fort Worth, and by extension, of the Southside. Among the several important railroad structures documented in the survey, paramount is the terminal complex of the Texas & Pacific Railroad. The heroic forms of the structures look over the neighborhoods of the Southside, apt symbols of the railroads' preeminence in the city's development and form.

## HISTORIC DISTRICTS, CONSERVATION DISTRICTS AND THEMATIC GROUPS

This section presents preliminary findings concerning significant concentrations of resources in the Southside. Two sorts of groupings are discussed. Proposed National Register *historic districts* and local *conservation districts* contain groups of contiguous resources located within geographical boundaries. *Thematic groups* are not necessarily contiguous but represent a unified theme. While the conservation districts do not appear to meet the criteria of the National Register, they are most worthy of local recognition and are deserving of some degree of protection. The boundaries of the conservation districts have been drawn to be as inclusive as possible, taking into account historic platting and building types. Further study and analysis may warrant alteration of the boundaries prior to submission to the City

for legislative action.

The *Elizabeth Boulevard National Register Historic District* was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979. The district, which extends along both sides of Elizabeth Boulevard between Eighth Avenue and College Avenue, is one of the most impressive historic architectural ensembles in Fort Worth. All contributors to the district have been listed on the Historic Sites Inventory (S19-53; S84), including some structures which otherwise would not have been considered as primary contributors. An Official Texas Historical Marker was awarded to Elizabeth Boulevard in 1980. It reads:

This boulevard, named for the wife of developer John C. Ryan, was designed as the first phase of a residen-



tial district known as Ryan Place. Elaborate entry gates and the first house, the W. T. Fry home at 1112 Elizabeth, were built in 1911. Construction here peaked in 1920 and declined as a result of the economic depression at the end of the decade. The exclusive area was the home of many prominent Fort Worth oilmen and business leaders. Detailing of the elegant houses reflects the variety of architectural styles popular during the early 20th century.

The *Chase Court National Register Historic District* is a planned residential subdivision comprising one block bounded by W. Allen Avenue, Hemphill Street, W. Jefferson Avenue and Lipscomb Street. The block is bisected from east to west by an esplanade drive with landscaped islands. A low concrete wall extends partially around the perimeter of the block; clusters of ornate concrete pylons equipped with wrought-iron gates flank the east and west entries to the central drive. Each half of the block is subdivided into seven equally sized lots.

Of the ten residential structures in the development, five are primary contributors which have been listed on the Historic Sites Inventory (C21-25); four are secondary contributors which do not stand out individually but which contribute to the historic fabric of the district; and one is an intrusion, a house dating from c. 1950.

The five primary contributors consist of four houses built between 1910 and 1926 and the one garage/servants' quarters (now converted to a residence) built c. 1920. The outstanding building architecturally is the Johnson House, a two-story brick structure designed by Waller & Field and built in 1910 (C22), which was listed on the National Register. All the documented houses were built for prominent businessmen and professionals.

Chase Court was originally the estate of E. E. Chase, a prominent banker who promoted the development of street railways and who, as a member of the Fort Worth Board of Trade, participated in the campaign to induce meat-packing companies to locate in Fort Worth. On the grounds of his estate were a three-story house, a two-story stone barn, and stables for horse-breeding. The house, located near the center of the block, was damaged by fire in 1900, about the time Chase lost the property. The Consolidated Improvement and Construction Co. of Fort Worth purchased the land and laid out the subdivision in 1906.

Chase Court remains the earliest documented planned subdivision in Fort Worth. By virtue of its local historical significance in the area of planning, its collection of early 20th century houses, and its degree of integrity, it appears to be eligible for the National Register. It was awarded an official Texas Historical Marker in 1984.

The *Grain Elevators National Register Historic District* is comprised of two complexes of grain elevators and associated structures flanking S Main Street at the 1900-2000 blocks. The district is bordered by Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroad tracks on the west and by the yards of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad on the east. The earliest of the complexes is situated on the east side of S Main, constructed initially for the Kimbell Milling Company between 1924 and 1931 (see S89). The original Kimbell Milling Co. headquarters building and a later warehouse/office structure are also in the district (see S71 and S72). The east complex was constructed initially in 1930 and 1931

for the Lone Star Grain Corporation (see S90). The grain elevators together form a dramatic profile on the skyline of south Fort Worth, evocative of the prowess of the grain industry in the economy of the region. The elevators are also excellent examples of a widely admired type of industrial architecture. The proposed district appears to be eligible for the National Register for its architectural quality and its embodiment of an important aspect of Fort Worth's economy. As the remaining grain elevator complexes in Tarrant County are inventoried in future phases of the survey, they may be included in a National Register Thematic Group.

The *Southside National Register Historic District* is an extended, predominantly residential district comprised of approximately 100 blocks in the center of Fort Worth's Southside. It is bounded on the south by Jessamine Street and on the west by the mid-block alley between Hurley Avenue and Eighth Avenue. The north boundary extends east along Rosedale Street to Sixth Avenue, where it jogs south to the northern frontage of Oleander Street, thence east, stepping south progressively at College Avenue, Alston Avenue and Lipscomb Street to Morphy Street. The east boundary extends south from Morphy Street along Travis Avenue, jogs around Chase Court, and continues south to Baltimore Avenue, where it jogs one block east to Hemphill Street, thence south to Jessamine Street.

The district is comprised of about 20 subdivisions and portions of several others, all platted between 1883 and 1907. The most important of these in terms of land area are the Fairmount Addition (1890), covering about 25 blocks in the district's southwest section, and a portion of the Bellevue Hill (1884), comprising about 20 blocks in the southeast section. The subdivisions which make up the district are characterized by rectilinear grids of tightly spaced streets. The collisions of the grids of the subdivisions, sometimes producing jogs in streets, give visual interest and identity to individual neighborhoods within the overall district.

The core area of the district consists primarily of cottages and bungalows built between c. 1905 and c. 1920. The dominant house type is the wood-frame bungalow. The characteristic streetscape of the district consists of tightly spaced bungalows with uniform setbacks. Many of the bungalows have porticos with classically derived detailing; in sequence, these columned porticos present remarkably evocative images of urban living.

The district also includes a concentration of larger houses and apartment buildings in its southeast corner, bordering Hemphill Street. W. Magnolia Avenue, an east-to-west commercial street near the district's northern boundary, contains several commercial structures, apartment buildings and a fraternal hall, historically associated with the district's residential neighborhoods. Similarly, a clustering of churches and a school, on College Avenue and Lipscomb Street, form an integral part of the historical development of the district. Neighborhood commercial buildings and several apartment buildings are scattered throughout the district. Although the area north of Morphy Street is somewhat eroded by new development and vacant parcels, it has been included because of the importance of Magnolia Avenue and adjoining residential streets to the develop-





ment of the district.

Documentation of early owners and residents of the district indicates that it was a fashionable neighborhood before the 1920's. Approximately one-third of the houses documented were the residences of business executives who managed or owned their firms. Several individuals in the professions (law, medicine, education, etc.) were noted. Several craftsmen, including brickmasons and a stonemason, lived in the area. (Two stone houses built by master stonemason J. B. Huffman are particularly notable: C74 and C75.) Other early residents included employees of various businesses; only two individuals associated with the railroads were documented. It seems likely that the socioeconomic character of the district changed following the development of the tracts around Forest Park after World War I, and the suburbanization of outlying areas after World War II.

Of the approximately 1650 properties in the district, 61 are primary contributors which have been listed on the Historic Sites Inventory (N2, 31, 45, 106; C1-9, 13-20, 26-31, 33-35, 45-50, 53-58, 66-76, 83-85, 90, 94, 97-100, 105); approximately 900 are secondary contributors which do not stand out individually but which contribute to the historic fabric of the district; another 450 are altered but retain sufficient architectural integrity to function as contributors. The remaining properties are either vacant parcels or post-war structures which do not contribute to the historic character of the district.

The Southside Historic District appears to be eligible for the National Register as a largely intact early 20th century neighborhood distinguished architecturally by its consistent streetscapes of bungalows, and historically by its important place in the pre-World War I city.

The *Brick Streets National Register Thematic Group* consists of all brick-paved streets documented in the Southside survey (see N109, E63, S87, C102). Brick paving associated with specific underpass and overpass projects (such as the South Main Street Overpass, S88) have not been included in the thematic group. The paving of streets with brick was widespread in American cities prior to World War II. Fort Worth retains a sizable but endangered remnant; most have been completely or partially asphalted over. The most prominent instance of brick street paving in the Southside is a seven-block stretch of E. Vickery Boulevard east of the Poly Freeway. As examples of a widespread street technology which has all but disappeared in most American cities, and as a visually distinct aspect of Fort Worth's historic urban fabric, the Southside's brick streets appear to be eligible for the National Register as a thematic group.

A significant number of resources in the Southside are industrial in nature. These warehouses, factories, and related structures for the most part were built in proximity to the Southside's extensive rail facilities. The proposed *Industrial Structures National Register Thematic Group* is comprised of 19 resources: N30, 43, 66, 104, 105, 112; E10, 12, 14, 20, 34-36, 46, 59, 62; S72, 89, 90. Of these, nine are factories, five are warehouses, and five are miscellaneous structures, including two grain elevator complexes, two icehouses, and a garage. As a cross-section of industrial architecture exemplifying Fort Worth's growing stature as a manufacturing and distribution center in the early 20th century, the

group appears to be eligible for the National Register.

The *Railroad Structures National Register Thematic Group* is comprised of a small but significant collection of resources associated with the railroads. The resources include the Texas & Pacific Terminal Complex (N59), a 19th-century freight depot (E11), a freight station and a roundhouse of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad (E58 and S70), and a railroad workers' union hall (E13). Two sets of railroad viaducts are also included (E65). The outstanding structures of the group are the huge passenger and freight terminals erected by the Texas & Pacific Railroad in 1930-31 (N59), which stand as visually dominant monuments to the importance of the railroads in Fort Worth's development. The extensive T & P and M-K-T yards, while not documented in the survey, should be considered for inclusion following research into their significance. The group appears to be eligible for the National Register both for its architectural quality and for its embodiment of a major theme in Fort Worth's historic development.

The *Roadway Underpass-Overpass National Register Thematic Group* consists of nine overpasses and underpasses constructed between 1929 and 1937 (see N110, E64, S88). They were conceived as grade separations between railroad and automobile routes and built at a crucial period of growth in the development of Fort Worth. The earliest construction was an ambitious project jointly funded by the City of Fort Worth and the Texas & Pacific Railroad, and undertaken between 1929 and 1933. A complex of reinforced concrete underpasses and overpasses was built at this time along T & P's main line on the northern border of the Southside. (See N110 and E64 for a description, and in particular N59 and N110 for an account of the history of the project.) Projects undertaken after 1935 utilized primarily federal emergency relief funds but pursued the same goals as the earlier phase. The significance of the group lies in its scale — unusually large for a Texas city — and in its portrayal of the city's commitment to accommodate rail facilities during a period of intense growth. As such, the group appears to be eligible for the National Register.

The *Forest Park Conservation District* consists of an extended residential neighborhood built on the bluffs over Forest Park and the Clear Fork of the Trinity River. The district is comprised of two sections separated by a narrow leg of Forest Park. The northern section is bounded on the north by W. Rosedale Street; on the east by Jerome Street, the tracks of the G.C. & S.F. (Frisco) Railroad, and the eastern borders of the Cheltenham and Berkeley Additions; on the south by the southern border of the Berkeley Addition; and on the west by the border of Forest Park. The southern section of the district is bounded on the north by the border of Forest Park; on the east by the border of Forest Park and Sandage-Merida Street; on the south by McPherson Street and Canteay Street; and on the west by University Drive.

The district is comprised primarily of nine subdivisions platted between 1890 and 1926. The most important of these, in terms of land area, planning and concentrations of resources, are: Mistletoe Heights (1890), University Place (1911), Forest Park Place (1912), Cheltenham (1920), Berkeley (1924) and Park Hill (1926). The planning of the subdivisions varies from the simple grid of University Place, to the grid and cul-de-sac scheme of Cheltenham, the grid and



curving street plan of Berkeley, and the totally curving street pattern of Park Hill.

A number of Fort Worth's business and professional leaders lived in the neighborhoods near Forest Park in the years between the World Wars. Over half of the houses documented were the residences of business executives, many of whom were presidents, managers, or owners of their companies. The outstanding example in this category is the two and one-half story Tudor Revival mansion built in 1928 in Park Hill for R. A. Westbrook, owner of the Westbrook Oil Co. (W74). Nearly one-half of the documented houses were resided in by attorneys, physicians and engineers. The houses built for attorney William A. Hanger (W76) and engineer J. Davis Trammell (W62), leaders in their professions, are excellent examples.

The Forest Park Conservation District exhibits remarkably cohesive streetscapes comprised of houses built between the world wars. These share consistent setbacks, well maintained landscaping and a continuity of scale, materials and styles. The neighborhoods bordering Mistletoe Drive and the Park Hill subdivision, are particularly noteworthy for their urban design qualities. In addition, significant concentrations of ornamental streetlights are distributed throughout the district in every major subdivision. All were installed in the 1920's; the metal and Marbelite standards serve as strong visual unifiers to the historic character of the area.

Of the approximately 1300 properties in the district, 80 are primary contributors which have been listed on the Historic Sites Inventory (W1-3, 5-16, 18, 19, 21-34, 36-68, 70-78, 80-87); approximately 950 are secondary contributors which do not stand out individually but which contribute to the historic fabric of the district; another 50 are altered but retain sufficient architectural integrity to function as contributors; and the remaining buildings (approximately 250) are post-war structures which do not contribute to the historic character of the district. The character of the district is overwhelmingly residential. Because of nearly uniform deed restrictions in the above-mentioned subdivisions, the houses are almost exclusively sheathed in brick or stucco, and occasionally stone. House types fall into four predominant categories: one-story bungalows and two-story houses of the period c. 1915 - c. 1925, and one-story cottages and two-story houses of the period c. 1925 - c. 1940. Two-story houses of the earlier period tend to be influenced by the Prairie Style. Houses in the later period tend towards Period Revival styles, that is, designed as evocations, or revivals, of various historical periods of architecture. Predominant among these are the Tudor Revival and the Mediterranean/Spanish colonial Revival.

Two apartment complexes on Forest Park Blvd. are primary contributors by virtue of their Period Revival styling (W11 and W12). The 12-story Forest Park Apartments (W54), sited at the entrance to Forest Park, is a dominant visual landmark which ties the district to Fort Worth's skyline. Its age and historicist detailing reflect the traditional architectural character of the district.

A small number of non-residential contributors stylistically complement the district. These include a school, two church complexes and several commercial buildings.

For its coherent urban design and architectural qualities,

and associations with individuals prominent in business and the professions, the Forest Park residential area is recommended for designation as a local conservation district. The district's boundaries may expand to the south and west as these areas are inventoried in a future phase of the survey.

The *Hemphill Heights Conservation District* is comprised of a portion of the South Hemphill Heights Addition, platted in 1904. The district consists of approximately 30 blocks that extend north from Berry Street to Page Street. It is bounded on the west by the mid-block alley between S. Adams and Ryan Place Drive (south of Capps Street) and by the tracks of the Santa Fe Railroad (north of Capps Street). The eastern boundary consists of the tracks of the M-K-T Railroad (below W. Cantey Street) and of the Texas & New Orleans Railroad (above W. Cantey Street). Above Capps Street the west and east boundaries converge to a two-block wide northern boundary at Page Street.

The streets within the district were laid out in a rectilinear grid. Blocks are divided by alleys. The district is predominantly residential, consisting primarily of houses built in the period c. 1910 - c. 1925. The dominant house type is the wood-frame bungalow. The outstanding streetscape in the district is the 3000 block of College Avenue, extending north from Berry street. It is paved in brick and lined with representative bungalows. Several pre-war apartment buildings and commercial structures are in the district, for the most part on Hemphill Street. One large church complex and an older fire station are also in the district.

Early residents of the neighborhood documented by research include contractors, salesmen, and a clerk, suggesting that the area was resided in primarily by working-class families. The houses built for plumbing contractor C. J. Garretson (S62) and plaster contractor Frank T. Artz (S69), both around 1910, exemplify the architectural and social characteristics of the districts.

Of the approximately 550 properties in the district, 13 are primary contributors which have been listed on the Historic Sites Inventory (S13, 57-63, 68, 69, 81-83); about 280 are secondary contributors which do not stand out individually but which contribute to the historic fabric of the district; approximately 175 others are altered but still function as contributors. The remaining properties are either post-war structures or vacant parcels. The district is somewhat eroded along its southern boundary.

Because of the compromises to the district's architectural integrity, it does not appear to meet the criteria of the National Register. However, it is of local importance and worthy of protection. The district's boundaries may expand to the south as this area is inventoried in a future phase of the survey.

The *Jennings-Lueda Conservation District* is comprised of the remnants of an early 20th-century residential neighborhood and an early 20th-century school complex. It is bounded by W. Hattie Street on the north, St. Louis Avenue on the east, W. Rosedale Street on the south, and S. Jennings Avenue on the west. The boundary jogs to include three residences on the west side of Jennings Avenue. A once fine residential neighborhood developed in this hilltop area after the turn of the century. The most cohesive remnants are a cluster of four houses around the intersection of Lueda and May Streets (N63-65, 81) and a row of three houses on S.





Jennings Avenue (N51-53). By the 1920's the neighborhood began to develop as an apartment district; two apartment buildings, one from the 1920's and one from the 1930's, have been included (see N61 and 62). A complex of three school buildings constructed between 1909 and 1930, and an old telephone exchange building, form the southern half of the district (N54, 55, 99). They are presently vacant and are to be rehabilitated as offices, condominiums and a health club by a private developer. Together the houses and schools present an impressively coherent image of an early 20th-century Fort Worth neighborhood, worthy of local recognition.

*Patillo's Conservation District* is an historic residential neighborhood comprising most of Patillo's Addition, a subdivision platted in 1884. The triangular-shaped district is bounded by W. Allen Avenue on the north, railroad tracks on the east, and Hemphill Street on the west. The east and west boundaries converge on the south at Page Street. The old Kimbell and Lone Star grain elevators loom over the district on the east.

The district contains about 25 blocks laid out in a rectilinear grid, and consists primarily of houses built between c. 1905 and c. 1925. The dominant house type is the wood-frame bungalow. A church and a neighborhood store from the 1920's are also in the district.

Patillo's Addition was primarily a working-class neighborhood. Research suggests that a significant proportion of its early residents were connected with the railroads. Over one-third of the houses in the district documented as primary contributors were resided in by railroad employees. Wealthier individuals — including a surgeon, a prominent realtor, and several business executives — had houses erected along Hemphill Street. Perhaps the outstanding resource in the district is the house built around 1912 for Smith B. Hovey, vice president of the Rock Island Railroad from 1892 to 1906 (see C63). It both exemplifies the dominant architectural character of the district and embodies the neighborhood's close association with the railroads.

Of the approximately 300 properties in the district, 15 are primary contributors which have been listed on the Historic Sites Inventory (C41, 43-45, 51, 52, 61-65, 93, 96; S 54, 55); about 135 are secondary contributors which do not stand out individually but which contribute to the historic fabric of the district; approximately 100 others are altered but still function as contributors. The remaining

properties are either vacant parcels or newer structures which do not contribute to the historic character of the district.

While not eligible for the National Register because of the large number of altered contributors, Patillo's Conservation District is worthy of local recognition for its architectural coherence and connection with the railroad industry.

The *Ryan Place Conservation District* is an extended residential district wrapping around the Elizabeth Boulevard National Register Historic District on the north, east and south. It consists primarily of a portion of the Ryan Place development, of which Elizabeth Boulevard was the initial phase. The district is not intended as a recommendation for the expansion of the existing National Register Historic District, but rather as an expansion of the area within the Ryan Place neighborhood which should fall under some degree of local protection.

The proposed district is bounded on the north by Jessamine Street and on the west by the western frontage of Willing Avenue. It extends south to Berry Street (west of Ryan Place Drive) and to Capps Street (east of Ryan Place Drive). The eastern boundary extends up the eastern frontage of College Avenue, thence along Alston Avenue.

The district is characterized by a rectilinear grid with long blocks separated by wide streets and bisected by alleys. The houses in the vicinity of Elizabeth Boulevard tend to be larger and more elaborate, becoming smaller to the south. (About 75% of the houses in the district are one-story structures.) The predominant stylistic trend is Period Revival, with designs evocative of various historical periods of architecture. Because of deed restrictions, houses are uniformly clad in masonry or stucco. A school and church at the eastern end of Elizabeth Boulevard visually complement the district.

Ryan Place was the home of many leading Fort Worth citizens in the period prior to World War II, not all of whom lived on Elizabeth Boulevard. John C. Ryan and his son both lived in houses south of Elizabeth Boulevard (see S78 and S4, respectively). Architect Wiley G. Clarkson, the designer of many houses in the area, had his own house built on Ryan Place Drive (see S77). A number of executives in the oil, grain, cattle and other businesses had houses built throughout Ryan Place.

Of the approximately 400 properties within the proposed district, 27 are primary contributors which have been listed on the Historic Sites Inventory; another 270 are contributors which do not stand out individually but which contribute to the historic architectural character of the district; about 15 are altered but retain sufficient design integrity to function as contributors. The remaining properties are primarily post-war residences.

Included among the primary contributors are pylons flanking Sixth Avenue at Jessamine Street, erected in 1913 by the John C. Ryan Land Co. as entrance gates to Ryan Place. They are similar to the surviving portions of the gates Ryan erected on Elizabeth Boulevard in 1911. Ornamental light standards installed on Fifth Avenue in the 1920's help to unify the district visually.

While the proposed district contains too many non-contributors to qualify for the National Register, it is worthy of local recognition.



*The Forest Park Gates (W81) stood alone in their grandeur during the early 1920s. Courtesy Fort Worth Public Library.*

## RECOMMENDATIONS

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

### 1.

Of the 461 resources proposed for listing in the Historic Sites Inventory for the Southside, 75 appear to be eligible for the National Register. Another 88 may be eligible for the National Register following restoration and/or documentation, or the attainment of fifty years of age. To date, seven resources in the Southside have been listed individually on the National Register (N42, N59, N67, N97, C5, C22, C80), and 36 others listed as contributors to the Elizabeth Boulevard National Register Historic District (S19-53-S84). The individual properties within these categories are identified in the next and concluding section of this report, and should be afforded the highest degree of protection. The HPCTC should establish priorities for nomination based on individual merit, degree of endangerment, need for recognition, and degree of public support. The Council should encourage the documentation and restoration of those resources which do not appear to be eligible for the National Register because of incomplete documentation or alterations.

### 2.

Of the 75 resources in the Southside which appear to meet the criteria of the National Register, each resource should be reviewed also for possible designation as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. Decisions regarding such designation will be made by the Texas Historical Commission. To date, 16 resources in the Southside have been designated as Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (N3, N38,

N42, N51, N58, N59, N95, N97, C5, C15, C22, C41, C80). The Woman's Club of Fort Worth complex (N95) contains four separate Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks.

### 3.

The three historic districts and four thematic groups which appear to meet the criteria of the National Register should be subjected to further analysis and evaluation, in order to prepare National Register nominations for submission to the Texas Historical Commission. A high priority should be extended to the five conservation districts to provide some degree of local protection against inappropriate alterations and new construction, and to encourage maintenance and restoration.

### 4.

The remaining resources on the Historic Sites Inventory list which are not located in historic districts, thematic groups or conservation districts, or which do not appear to be eligible for the National Register, nevertheless should receive careful attention for some degree of local protection. Inappropriate 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.



*Railroads were vital to Fort Worth's economy and to the development of the South Side. Steaming out of the old Texas and Pacific Union terminal in the background, this train heads for points east. The old terminal building was demolished after the present T & P terminal was constructed in 1930-1931. Long term loan to the Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, Texas.*





## HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

The following list of buildings, objects and places contains the primary resources identified in Phase III of the Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey, and constitutes the Historic Sites Inventory for Fort Worth's Southside. The list has been divided into five separate sections in order to present clearly and conveniently a large number of resources. The sections correspond to geographic areas roughly equivalent in size and generally unified by common developmental characteristics. It is not suggested, however, that these areas comprise traditional neighborhoods with distinct boundaries. The sections of the list, in the order in

which they appear, are: Southside-North, Southside-East, Southside-South, Southside-West and Southside-Central. 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 codes are N (North), E (East), S (South), W (West) and C (Central). Thus, resource #1 on the Southside-North list is denoted as N1; resource #23 on the Southside-Central list is denoted as C23; and so on.

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

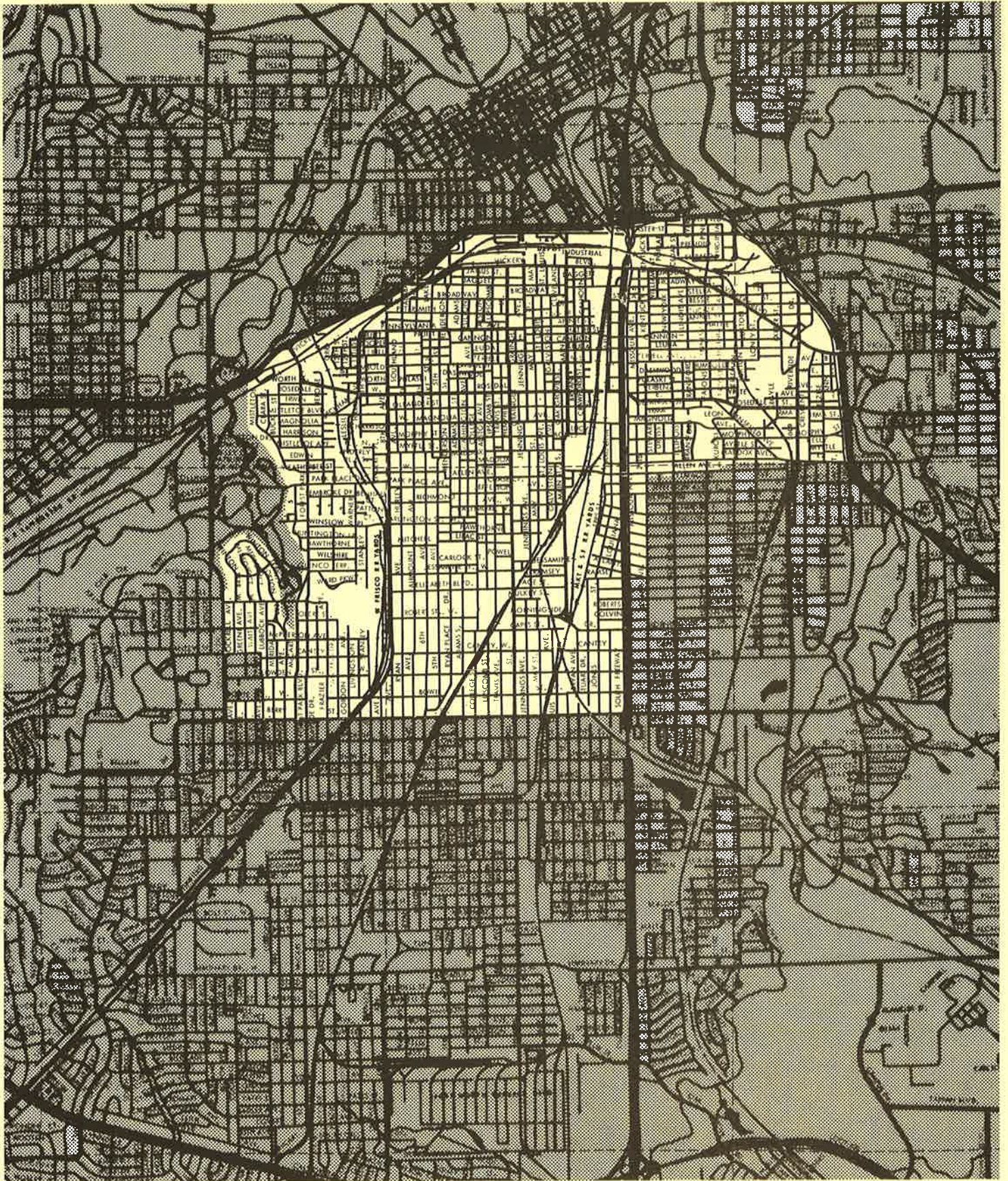
#	The resource number, corresponding to the number on the appropriate resource location map.
ADDRESS OR LOCATION	The street address of a resource or, when not available, a brief description of its location; addresses appear in alphabetical and numerical order.
NAME OR TYPE	The historical and/or common 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; a hyphenated house name is a combination of the original and subsequent owners. Non-residential resources typically are named for the original 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 district, thematic group or conservation district. These symbols are explained below.

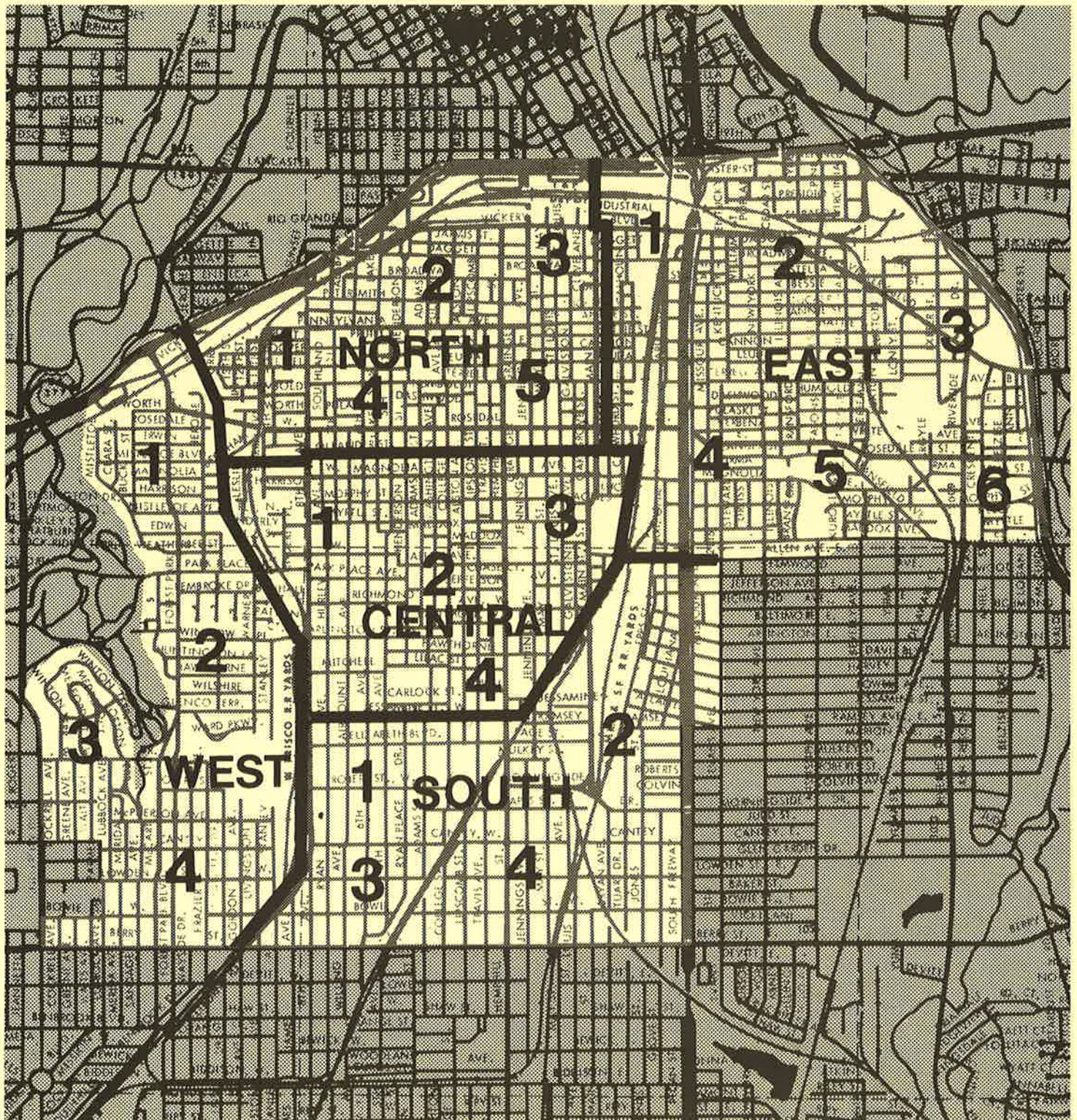
<u>NR</u>	Listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places	<u>BrS(NR)</u>	Contributor to the proposed Brick Streets National Register Thematic Group
<u>EBHD(NR)</u>	Listed as a contributor to the Elizabeth Boulevard National Register Historic District	<u>Ind(NR)</u>	Contributor to the proposed Industrial Structures National Register Thematic Group
<u>RTHL</u>	Designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark	<u>Rail(NR)</u>	Contributor to the proposed Railroad Structures National Register Thematic Group
<u>NR</u>	Appears to be eligible for the National Register and also may be eligible for designation as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark	<u>Road(NR)</u>	Contributor to the proposed Roadway Underpass-Overpass National Register Thematic Group
<u>NR*</u>	Potentially eligible for the National Register following restoration and/or documentation, or the attainment of 50 years of age	<u>FPCD</u>	Contributor to the proposed Forest Park Conservation District
<u>CCHD(NR)</u>	Contributor to the proposed Chase Court National Register Historic District	<u>HHCD</u>	Contributor to the proposed Hemphill Heights Conservation District
<u>GEHD(NR)</u>	Contributor to the proposed Grain Elevators National Register Historic District	<u>JLCD</u>	Contributor to the proposed Jennings-Leuda Conservation District
<u>SHD(NR)</u>	Contributor to the proposed Southside National Register Historic District	<u>PCD</u>	Contributor to the proposed Pattillo's Conservation District
		<u>RPCD</u>	Contributor to the proposed Ryan Place Conservation District





Phase III Survey Area



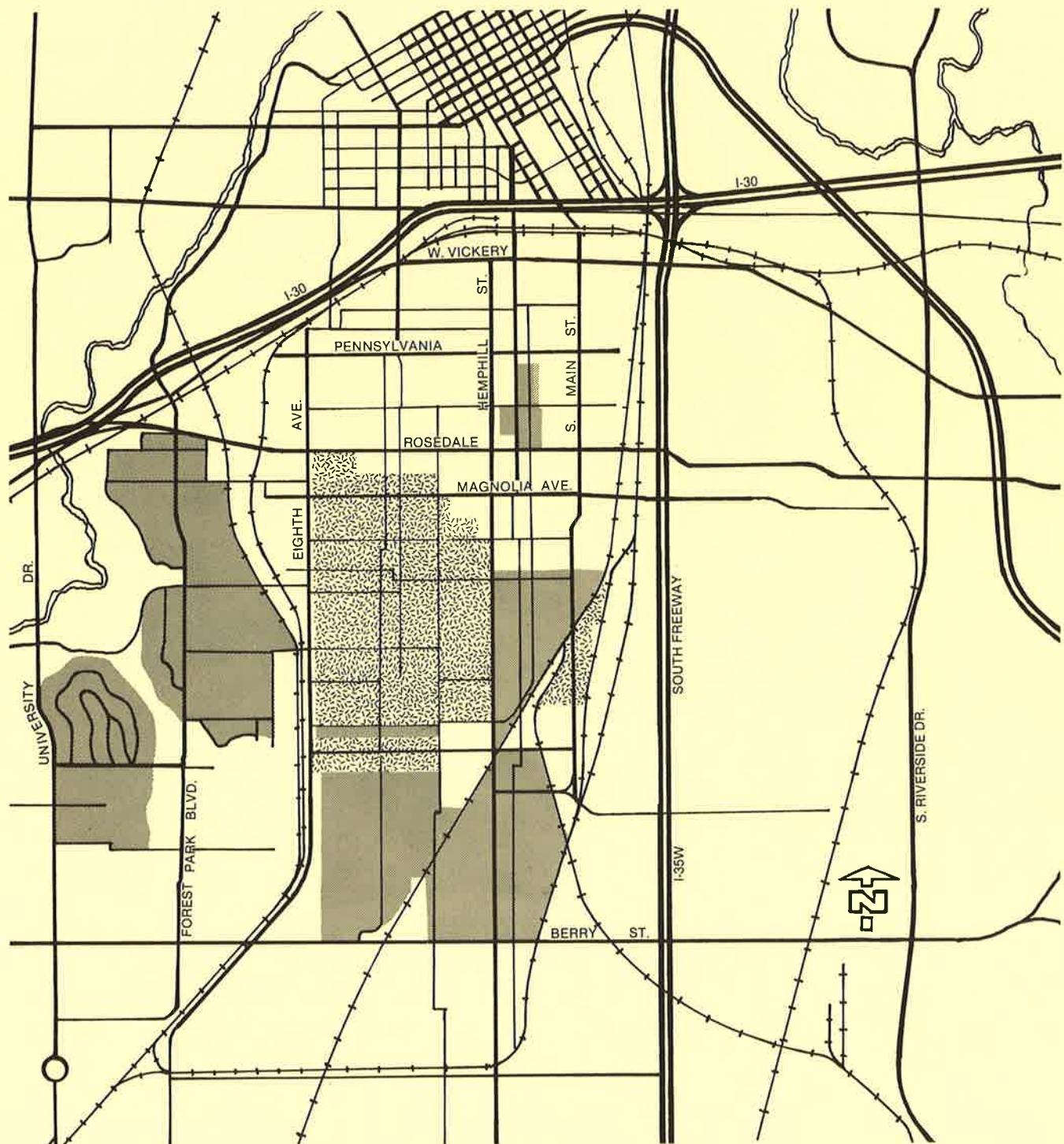


## Phase III Survey Sub-Areas


(indicating approximate area covered by each of 23 resource location maps)



## EXISTING AND POTENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS AND POTENTIAL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

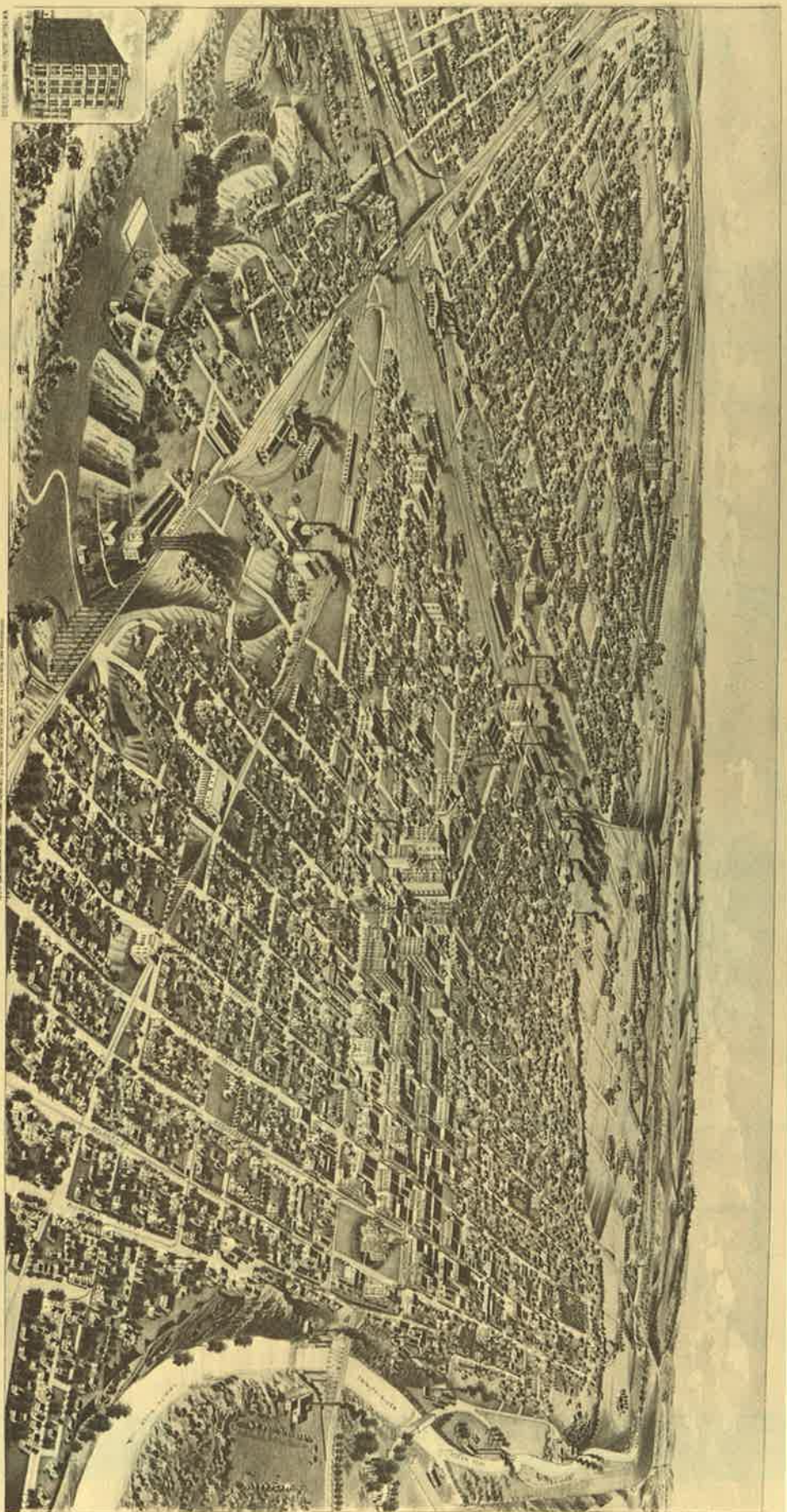


 NATIONAL REGISTER  
HISTORIC DISTRICT

 LOCAL CONSERVATION  
AREA

For exact boundaries, consult Historic Districts, pages 7-11.





PERSPECTIVE MAP OF  
**FORT WORTH, TEX.**  
1891

German-born artist Henry Wellge made a business of producing "bird's eye views" of American towns during the late nineteenth century. He would visit a town, usually sponsored by a local business or local subscribers, and sketch the buildings and streets of a city. The sketches were then combined to present an aerial or "bird's eye" view of the community. Although 23,000 residents inhabited Fort Worth in 1891 and the city was served by at least eight rail lines, the boundaries were still well within what is today referred to as the "inner

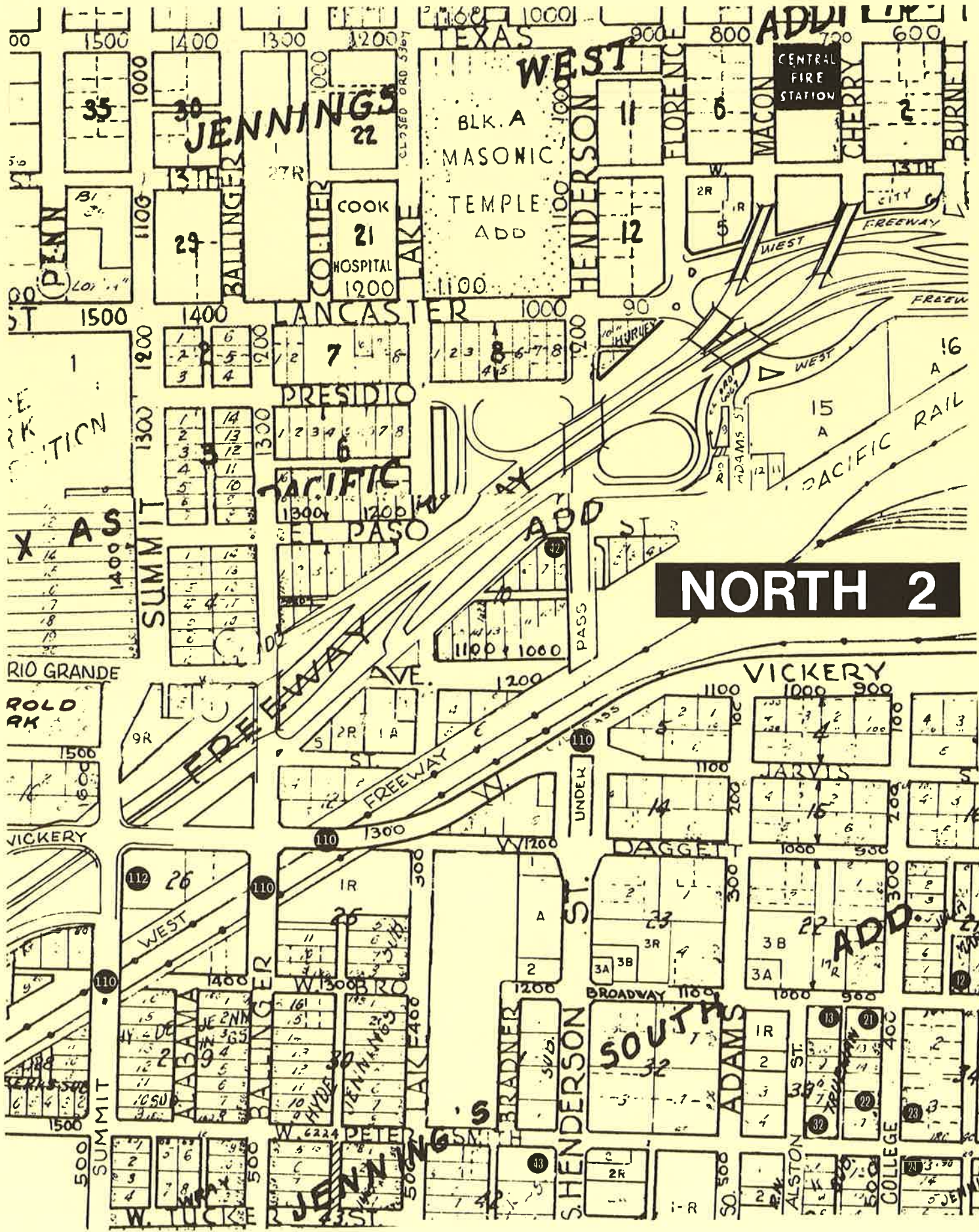
city." The city's western boundary stopped at the Clear Fork of the Trinity River and development south of what is now Rosedale street was sparse. Nevertheless, the Union Stockyards in North Fort Worth processed 5,000 cattle and 2,000 hogs daily and the Texas Spring Palace, just south of the railroad tracks, served as a reminder of Fort Worth's expanding economy. Although the Spring Palace had burned in 1890, Wellge probably included it because local residents were mounting a campaign to rebuild the exhibition hall.

Courtesy Amon Carter Museum.



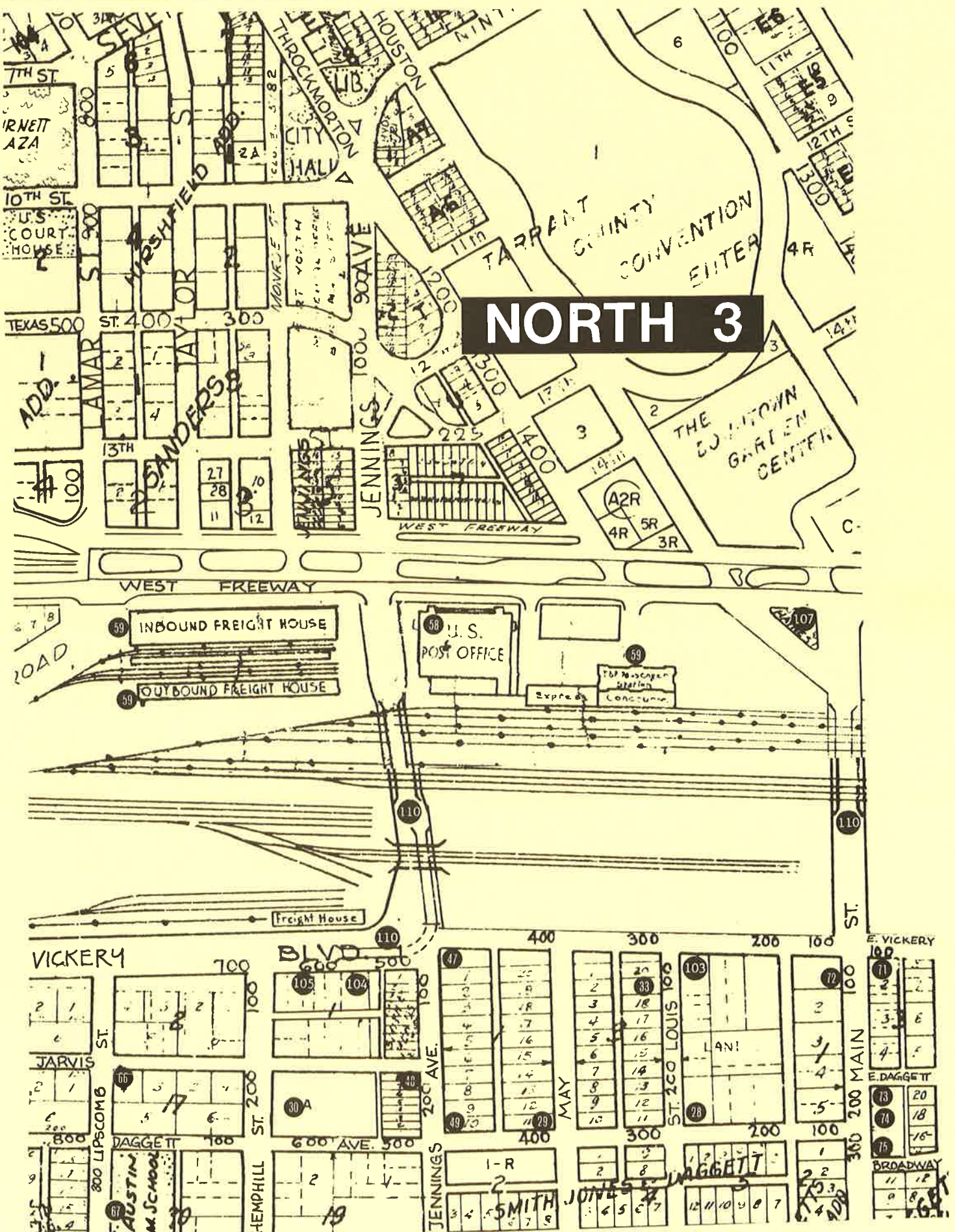




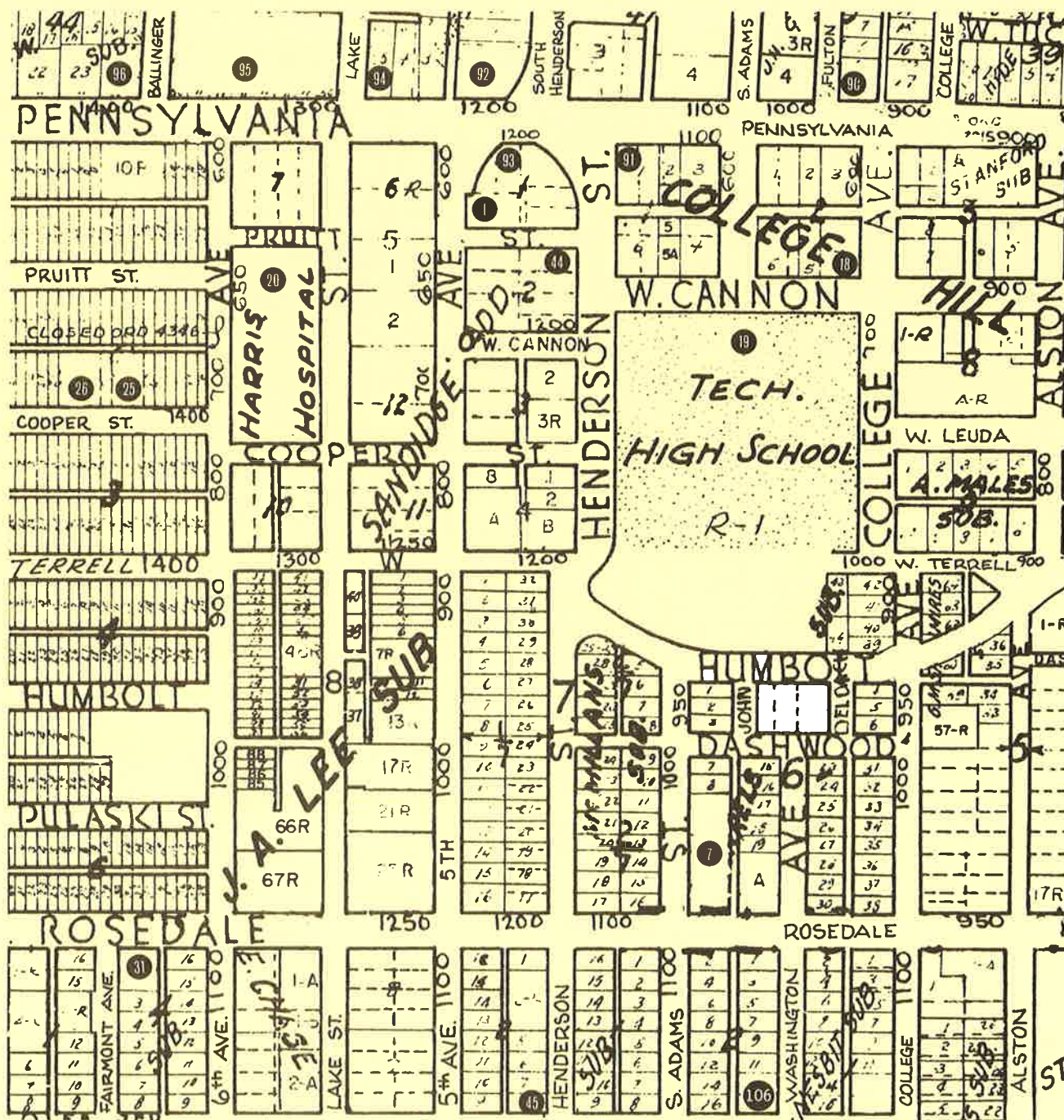


**NORTH 2**



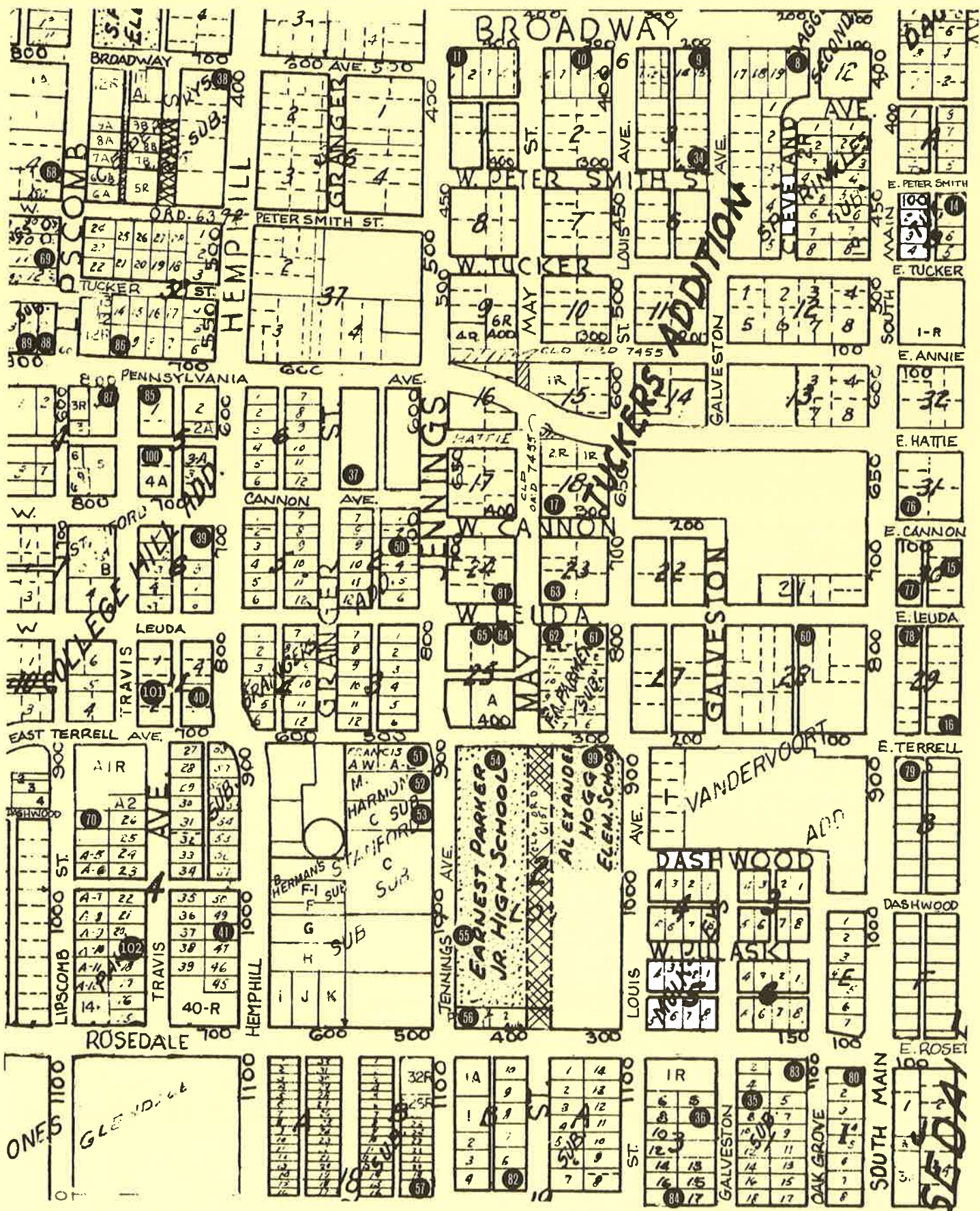






**NORTH 4**





# NORTH 5





1



2



3



4



5

## HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY SOUTHSIDE — NORTH

#

Address or Location

Name or Type

Date

### BUILDINGS

1

**613 Fifth Avenue, Bill Johnson's Professional Pharmacy, c. 1955.**

A small commercial building with canted glass walls and sloping roof with undulating eaves, used originally as a pharmacy and now vacant and in the path of expanding Harris Hospital. Although of recent vintage, this building was included in the survey as an excellent example of pop modernism.

2

**1100 Seventh Avenue, [SHD(NR)], Johnston-Puckett House, c. 1910.**

Constructed around 1910, this wood-frame residence is a variation on a prevalent house type of the period. It has a rectangular plan, hip roof and full front porch. The original owner was Gregory C. Johnston of the Johnston-Puckett Drug Co. Several years later his partner, Nicholas W. Puckett, purchased the property.

3

**600 Eighth Avenue [NR/RTHL], Mitchell-Schoonover House, c. 1907.**

James E. Mitchell, a jeweler, demanded a high degree of skilled craftsmanship in the construction of this house. Built in 1907, it was designed by the important Fort Worth architectural firm of Sanguinet & Staats. A friend, Dr. Charles B. Simmons, purchased the property in 1920. Ownership of the home was transferred to his daughter and her husband, Dr. Frank Schoonover in 1945. They occupied the residence until 1979, when it was converted sensitively to use as a savings and loan and professional offices. The house is a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark and is eligible for the National Register on the basis of its architectural significance.

4

**1004 Eighth Avenue [NR\*], Apartment Building, c. 1919.**

A two-story apartment building containing four units. Prairie Style in inspiration, with overhanging flat roof and a band of casement windows along the front. Built about 1919, it is one of a group of early, well-designed apartment buildings in the Southside. With further documentation, particularly the identity of the architect, the building may be eligible for the National Register.

5

**611 Ninth Avenue [NR\*] Slack-Arnold-Durham House, c. 1908.**

A two-story house, constructed of rusticated concrete block on the ground level. The gabled second story is wood-framed with stuccoed end-walls and a large gambreled side dormer. Detailing includes cast-stone window surrounds and a pair of unusual hooded oval windows. The first recorded owner was Thomas W. Slack, a bank cashier and later executive with several financial firms. The Arnold family owned the house from 1920 to 1938, since which time the Durham family has lived here. The present owners say the house was built around 1900. With more precise documentation, the house may be eligible for the National Register for its architectural merits, particularly as an early example of concrete block construction.



6

**821 Twelfth Avenue, House, c. 1920.** A gabled wood-frame house clad in board-and-batten siding, with shed-roofed porch off the front end-wall. Simple "styleless" houses such as this were built in the 19th and early 20th century throughout Tarrant County, by builders working in folk traditions. This house was built around 1920. Early residents were Afton Houston, a driver for a lumber company, and his wife, Vinnie.



6

7

**1001-27 S. Adams Street, Row of seven houses, c. 1924-28.** These similarly designed two-story apartment houses were constructed between about 1924 and 1928. Several are documented: 1025-27 S. Adams was built in 1926, 1009-11 S. Adams in 1927. The buildings at 1009-11, 1021-23 and 1025-27 were developed by R. G. Booth, who hired contractor H. R. Cooksey to build them. The other buildings were developed by Mrs. Fannie Marshall. The seven structures together, with brick walls and red-tile roofs, form an impressive block-long streetscape. They are presently under the same ownership.



7

8

**115 W. Broadway Avenue [NR], George B. Monnig House, c. 1910.** George B. Monnig, co-founder with his brother, William, of Monnig's Department Store, had a house built on this site in 1905. This house was destroyed in the great fire of April 3, 1909, which consumed 20 blocks in the Southside. The Monnigs erected the existing residence on the same site, residing here through the 1940's. It is a two-story brick structure with rectangular plan and flaring, bracketed red-tiled hip roof. The brick piers of the full porch are embellished with fine cast-stone ornament. The house has recently undergone sensitive restoration, and it may be eligible for the National Register for its architectural qualities and its association with a prominent Fort Worth family.



8

9

**207 W. Broadway Avenue [NR\*], Temple Beth-El, 1919-20; 1946-48.** Beth-El congregation, organized in 1902 with 43 founding members, was the first in Fort Worth to adhere to the tenets of Reform Judaism. By 1908 a temple had been erected downtown on Fifth and Taylor. The present site was purchased in 1919 and the existing temple completed in the fall of 1920. The builder was prominent Fort Worth contractor, William Bryce. Gutted by fire in 1946, the interior was rebuilt, keeping the original walls. The structure is a red-brick rectangular block with white cast-stone base and trim, arched entries and windows. Ornament includes depictions of menorahs over the front entry. A two-story education building at the rear of the temple opened in 1962. The building may be eligible for the National Register; however, further documentation of its integrity following the post-fire reconstruction is necessary.



9





10

**10**

**305 W. Broadway Avenue [NR\*], Broadway Baptist Church, 1922; 1940; 1949-52; 1961** This large Gothic Revival structure, designed by Hedrick & Stanley and erected between 1949 and 1952, is the fourth church building to occupy this site. The congregation was organized on December 31, 1882, adopting the name South Side Baptist Church. In 1886 the fellowship erected a wood-frame building on this site and changed its name to Broadway Baptist Church four years later. A brick sanctuary constructed in 1906 was destroyed by the fire of April 3, 1909. Rebuilding started immediately, and a new church structure was completed in 1910. Education buildings erected in 1922, 1940 and 1961 adjoin the present sanctuary, forming a complex covering an entire block. At least seven other Baptist churches in Fort Worth have been established by Broadway Baptist Church. For its architectural quality, the complex may be eligible for the National Register when the sanctuary attains 50 years of age.

11

**11**

**425 W. Broadway Avenue, The Broadway Apartments, c. 1910.** This two-story brick apartment building, with a storefront on the ground floor, was built around 1910 and known originally as the Broadway Apartments. It is presently vacant and surrounded by cleared land.

12

**12**

**816 W. Broadway Avenue, Webb House, c. 1900.** A one-story wood-frame house clad in channel rustic siding, remarkable for its symmetrical composition of identical gabled bays flanking a central recessed porch. Decorative shingles sheath the gable-ends of the bays. Built around 1900, the house was purchased in 1906 by George R. Webb, a pharmacist and school teacher, and remains in the family.

13

**13**

**911 W. Broadway Avenue, House, c. 1908.** A one and one-half story wood-frame house, picturesquely composed of gabled and hipped masses, clad in horizontal wood siding and decorative shingles. A gabled portico projected from the balustraded porch, with superbly detailed wood tracery in the gable peak. Built around 1908, the house had a succession of owners and tenants, and was demolished in December 1983. It has been retained in the inventory for documentation purposes.

14

**14**

**450 Bryan Avenue, Tucker House, c. 1908.** A one-story wood-frame cottage, with rectangular plan and gable roof. The gabled portico which projects from the recessed corner porch is notable for its elliptical archway with applied keystone springing from boxed and paneled posts. The house was built around 1908 for R. H. Tucker, a relative of W. B. Tucker, who had subdivided the surrounding four blocks in 1892. It was on the edge of the burned district of the great fire of 1909.



## 15

**708 Bryan Avenue, Martinez-Wilson House, c. 1900.** The one-story T-plan house, with a forward-projecting central wing flanked by porches, is a relatively rare type in Fort Worth and rural Tarrant County. This example has jigsaw wood tracery in the gable ends and a bracketed window hood. Early ownership has not been clearly documented. The Martinez and Wilson families have owned the property since 1944.



15

## 16

**816 Bryan Avenue, Robles House, c. 1900.** The one-story L-plan house with half porch was a widespread type in Tarrant County at the turn of the century. This well-preserved example has delicate shinglework in the gable ends and lathed posts with jigsaw brackets on the porch. It was purchased by Jesus Robles in 1949 and is owned by a descendant.



16

## 17

**310 W. Cannon Avenue [JLCD], St. Paul Lutheran Church/Iglesia Bautista Nueva Jerusalem, 1919.** A wood-frame church sheathed in clapboard, rectangular in plan with cross-gabled roof and square entry belfry. Detailing is eclectic, including such Craftsman Style elements as stick brackets and notched barge boards, with a classicized window treatment. The building's non-institutional design was appropriate for the residential neighborhood in which it was built. Constructed in 1919, it was the second structure erected to serve the Evangelisch Lutherische St. Paulus, organized in 1896 to serve German-speaking worshippers. A new building was erected in another location in 1953, and a Spanish-speaking church now meets here.



17

## 18

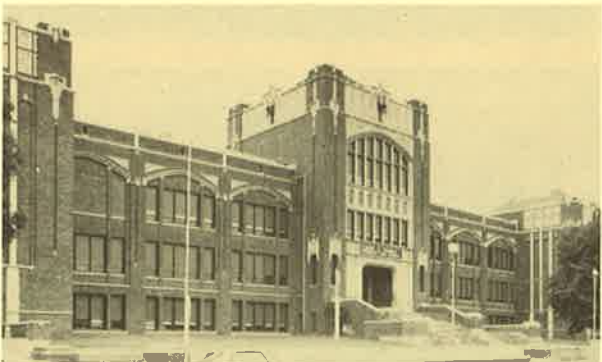
**1000-02 W. Cannon Avenue, Kensington Apartments, c. 1928.** A two-story brick apartment house. Second-story gables are half-timbered with stucco infill, evoking Tudor architecture. Similar to several other apartment buildings in south Fort Worth in styling, yet lacking a companion structure and central court (see W12, N31, C29). It was built around 1928 as income property for Ellis H. Boyd, partner in the Cooke-Boyd Motor Co. (see W6).



18

## 19

**1003 W. Cannon Avenue [NR\*] Fort Worth Central High School/Green B. Trimble Technical High School, 1917-18; 1926-27; 1957-58** Fort Worth's new high school, serving the residential districts of the Southside, opened at the beginning of the 1918 school year on the site of the Fort Worth University. The former high school on S. Jennings Avenue, which had opened in 1911, then became a junior high school (see N55). Designed by the prominent Fort Worth architectural firm of Sanguinet & Staats, the original plant was built in two phases in 1917-18 by two construction companies: the Bryce Building Co. and the Wyatt C. Hedrick Construction Co. The rear wing and auditorium were designed in an identical style by W. G. Clarkson & Co. and built by the Harry B. Friedman Construction Co. in 1926-27. Of steel-frame construction, with red brick veneer and glazed cream-colored terra cotta trim, the building's design has both Gothic and Prairie School elements. The main wing consists of three massive four-story pavilions joined by three-story sections. In 1935 the name was changed to R. L. Paschal High School, for a long-serving principal, and in 1955 the school received its present name and use. A major rehabilitation occurred in 1957-58, which included the lowering of ceilings, partial filling in of windows, and the addition of one-story wings to the east and west. With restoration of the original buildings, the school would be eligible for the National Register.



19





20



20

**1300 W. Cannon Avenue, Methodist Hospital/Harris Hospital-Methodist, 1924-30; 1961-63; 1968.** The main building of this hospital complex opened in 1930 as Methodist Hospital, largely through the efforts of Dr. Charles Houston Harris, founder of an earlier hospital in Fort Worth. Funds were raised through public subscription under the auspices of the Central Texas Conference of the Methodist Church. The original nine-story radial-plan hospital was designed by Wiley G. Clarkson and built by Butcher & Sweeney. New facilities were added in 1961 and 1968, and portions of the original plant have been remodeled. The hospital, now in the midst of a building campaign, is the largest in Tarrant County.

21

**400-02 College Avenue, Nowlin Building, 1913.** This two-story brick structure was erected in 1913 on a corner site in a predominantly residential neighborhood. Two unaltered storefronts extend across the front of the ground floor, with residential flats above. Raised frieze panels, a corbelled brick cornice and a stepped parapet are the only decorative elements in this straightforward building. An upper-story loggia has been filled in. The original owner through 1933 was Henry S. Nowlin, who operated a drug store on the ground floor and lived upstairs. The designer and builder was E. E. Churchill.

21



22

**420 College Avenue [NR], Sandy-Hill House, c.1908.** A one-story wood-frame house of irregular plan, sheathed in narrow clapboard, with jerkin-head gable roof. The house is distinguished by a quantity of delicate ornamental wood trim, including porch brackets, brackets and friezes beneath window hoods and jerkin-heads, and circular attic vents with jigsaw grilles. Documentation indicates that the house was built around 1908, though it appears to be older. The earliest recorded owner, through the mid-1920's, was James H. Sandy, a freight conductor and flagman with the Texas & Pacific Railroad. The Hill family has owned the property since 1940. As a fine example of an ornamented late Victorian cottage, the house appears to be eligible for the National Register.

22



23

**425 College Avenue, Jackson House, c. 1908; 1926.** A large wood-frame residential structure, rectangular in plan, with flaring hip roof and full hipped porch. Brick piers framing the central entry support a second-story gabled balcony. The abstract of title for the property indicates that Andrew L. Jackson, an attorney, had a cottage erected on this lot in 1895. However, the tax assessor's records give a date of 1908, and Jackson's name does not appear in city directories at this address until 1909-1910. The house appears to date from about 1908. It served as the Jackson residence until 1926, when it was enlarged to its present proportions for use as a boarding house.

23



24

**501 College Avenue, Gilbert Apartments, 1919.** A two-story gabled brick apartment building, rectangular in plan, with matching two-story gabled porticos. The building was erected around 1919 by Abraham Gilbert, replacing the family house on this site. The architect was L. B. Weinman; contractor, K. M. Muse. Owned and operated by the Gilberts until 1935, it was known as the Gilbert Apartments.

24



27



## 25

**1416 Cooper Street, Yeates-Holifield House, c. 1908.** A two-story wood-frame house, rectangular in plan, with hip roof, flaring eaves, and symmetrically placed windows. It was built around 1908 and lived in for several years by Elijah Yeates, a real estate agent. William A. Holifield, an executive with the Texas Manufacturing Co., occupied the house during the 1920's and 1930's. Although typical of large wood-frame residences of its period, it is somewhat unusual for the formality of its composition. The house, vacant and in poor condition, is near an expanding hospital complex.



25

## 26

**1424 Cooper Street, Bewley-Mullins House, c. 1908.** A two-story wood-frame house, rectangular in plan, clad in grey-painted shingles with a combination gable and hip roof. A porch, with rusticated concrete-block base and tapering wood columns, and contiguous terrace, have been enclosed. The earliest recorded owner, in the 1909 city directory, was Edwin E. Bewley, president of an insurance company and manager of a flour mill. Frank M. Mullins, a physician, purchased the property around 1913; his widow lived here through the early 1950's. It is one of the few residences left in the vicinity of nearby Harris Hospital.



26

## 27

**1510 Cooper Street, Fry House, c. 1907.** A one-story hip-roofed house distinguished by carefully scaled Ionic porch columns and dormers with Mission parapets. It was built for Whitford T. Fry around 1907. Fry had a new house built on Elizabeth Boulevard in 1911, the first in Ryan Place (see S26). This house is located in an area undergoing rapid change as nearby Harris Hospital expands.



27

## 28

**220 W. Daggett Avenue, McMullen House, 1909.** A one-story rectangular wood-frame house with hip roof and full recessed porch supported by short Ionic columns. A gable with wide eaves and eave-returns rises flush over a portion of the porch. The house was built in 1909 for Sidney R. McMullen, a route agent for Wells Fargo & Co., on the site of the turn-of-the-century family house destroyed by the fire of April 3, 1909. It remained in the McMullen family until 1959; it is now one of the few houses left in a predominantly industrial area.



28

## 29

**406-10 W. Daggett Avenue/210-14 St. Louis Avenue [NR], Markeen Apartments, 1909-10.** An apartment complex consisting of two very similar two-story brick buildings on adjoining corner lots. Each is rectangular, clad in buff brick, with flat roof and hipped parapet fascia of pressed metal simulating tile. Two-story porticos project forward. The apartments, of fireproof construction, were erected soon after the fire of April 1909, and completed by early 1910. They were built on speculation by Charles W. Forbes, a prominent contractor who headed the Forbes Construction Co., and known as the Markeen Apartments prior to World War II. They appear to be eligible for the National Register as early examples of apartment construction in Fort Worth.



29





30



31



32



33



34

### 30

**610 W. Daggett Avenue, [NR\*/Ind(NR)], Justin Boot Co. Factory, c. 1911.** A two-story brick factory occupying most of a city block, generally rectangular in plan with segmental arched windows and flat parapeted roof. Regularly spaced brick piers and a continuous corbelled brick cornice extend along the two principal facades. Windows have been enclosed. The building occupies the site of the old Fort Worth High School, destroyed by fire on Dec. 2, 1910, and probably was constructed soon after. Early occupants included the Exline-Reimers Printing Co., the Stafford-Lowden Printing Co., and a W.P.A. sewing co-operative. The Justin Boot Co. purchased the property in 1939. Founded in 1888 in Nocona, Texas, the firm moved to Fort Worth in 1925. It is one of the largest manufacturers of cowboy boots in the world. The building may be eligible for the National Register following more precise documentation of its integrity and early history.

### 31

**1101-07 Fairmount Avenue, [SHD(NR)], Fairmount Apartments, c. 1927.** A Tudor Revival apartment complex consisting of two mirror-image buildings flanking a court, with garages at the rear. Each building has a rectangular plan, gable roof, and cross-gabled end-bays. Walls are brick veneer. Sandstone veneer is applied to a portion of the front wall, surmounted by a slightly cantilevered gabled bay, half-timbered with stucco infill. This is one of several apartment complexes in south Fort Worth utilizing a courtyard plan which were owned by the Management Co. of Texas in the 1920's and is virtually identical to two others (see W12 and C29).

### 32

**431 Fulton Street, [NR], Fire Station No. 6, 1923.** A one-story bungalow-style fire station, constructed of brick with shallow-pitched hip roof. A hipped porch projects forward, supported by clusters of bracketed wood posts on battered brick piers. This was one of about ten such fire stations built in Fort Worth in 1922 and 1923, designed to complement residential neighborhoods, three of which have been documented in this phase of the survey (see C70 and C92). All seem to have been the work of architect Charles F. Allen and contractor B. B. Adams. This station was sold by the city in 1966 and now houses offices. It appears to be eligible for the National Register as part of an ambitious municipal program of sensitive civic design. As the remaining bungalow fire stations in Fort Worth are documented in future phases of the survey, they will be included in a National Register Thematic Group.

### 33

**108 Galveston Avenue, Richards House, c. 1910.** A one-story wood-frame house with rectangular plan and flaring hip roof. A full recessed porch is surmounted by an unusual attic dormer with a delicately proportioned Palladian window and denticulated pediment. Frederick Richards, a passenger conductor with the Texas & Pacific Railroad, resided at this address from about 1900 through the early 1920's. The existing house is located in the district destroyed by the fire of April 1909, and probably was built soon after.

### 34

**424 Galveston Avenue, Martin House, c. 1910.** This two-story brick house was built shortly after the fire of 1909. The original owner was John Martin, a prosperous blacksmith, wheelwright and carriage-maker. A cast-stone plaque beneath the front eave depicts the letter "M" set between ornate brackets. The house remained in the Martin family until 1951.



### 35

**1109 Galveston Avenue [NR], Hughes House, c. 1910; c. 1955.** A two-story wood-frame house with rectangular plan and hip roof, sheathed in narrow horizontal wood siding. A central gabled portico is supported by boxed posts flanked by Tuscan columns framing the entry. Built around 1910, the house originally had a two-story rear section and one-story gabled front wing. The second story was extended forward to the portico in the 1950's. This was the residence for many years of Roger Hughes (1890-1975), black civic leader and businessman. Hughes was born in 1890 in Lockhart, Texas, and came to Fort Worth as a young man, eventually becoming a millionaire through his sausage and barbecue restaurants and astute real estate investments. He was a prominent Mason and churchman. At the time of his death in 1975, Hughes was still residing in the house, which remains in the family. It appears to be eligible for the National Register as the residence of an individual important in local black history.



35

### 36

**1112 Galveston Avenue, House, c. 1900.** This simple L-plan wood-frame house was built around 1900. Its tenants have included an evangelist, a chauffeur and a librarian.



36

### 37

**621 Grainger Street, House, c. 1900.** A one-story wood-frame house, rectangular in plan, with hip roof and full porch. A small gabled parapet clad in decorative shingles marks the entry, echoed by a larger gable on the main roof with similar shingles and a recessed arch. Denticulated courses run along the porch and roof cornices. The house was built around 1900 according to tax records, and has had a number of owners.



37

### 38

**400 Hemphill Street [RTHL/NR], Gustavus Adolphus Lutheran Church, 1912.** On November 6, 1905, Swedish Lutherans in Fort Worth signed a charter and organized at the Wells Mission Hall, originally conducting services in Swedish. In 1906 the members purchased a lot at Hemphill and Broadway and commissioned architect Conrad Hoeffler to design a church building. Insufficient funds delayed construction until 1912. The contractor was R. C. Sweeney. It is a compactly massed structure with a gabled nave flanked by a square front tower and shed-roofed and hipped dependencies. The veneer of fine brown brick exhibits superb detailing, in the form of corbelling and raised courses. Many of the arched windows have stained glass panes of a high quality. The low front entry wing was altered in 1931 when Hemphill Street was widened, but the alterations were sensitive and are not apparent. The congregation sold the building in 1958. It appears to be eligible for the National Register as a work of architecture and brick craftsmanship, as well as for its association with the Swedish community in Fort Worth. The building was designated a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1984.



38

### 39

**700 Hemphill Street, Gas Station, 1929.** This stucco-clad brick gas station has vaguely Moderne Style detailings, such as its buttressing and horizontal banding. It was built in 1929 as a Gulf station, and now functions as a combination gas station and neighborhood store.



39





40



40

**808 Hemphill Street [NR\*], Kerr House, c. 1908.** This large shingle-clad house was one of the last early 20th-century residences on Hemphill Street north of Rosedale. It was distinguished by a corbelled second-story bay window on the front and elaborate fanlit stairwell fenestration. The earliest recorded owner was Edgar Kerr, who worked in the State Comptroller's Office. The house was destroyed by fire in 1984, but retained in the survey for purposes of documentation.

41

**1008 Hemphill Street, Scougal House, c. 1905.** A small wood-frame L-plan house notable for over-scaled fluted pilasters on the front wall, exaggerated eave returns, and ornamental window surrounds with denticulated cornices. The first recorded owner was Ernest R. Scougal, a court stenographer who worked at the Tarrant County Courthouse.

41



42

**1400 Henderson Street [NR/RTHL], Fort Worth Public Market Building, 1930.** Oklahoma City developer John J. Harden had this hall built in 1930 to provide market space for local farmers, vendors and retail businesses. Designed by B. Gaylord Nofstger, also of Oklahoma City, it is an eclectic design which playfully incorporates traditional and modern elements. In composition, a masonry block, nearly square in plan, with towers at the three corners of the two principal facades. High arched windows are set in the walls. The parapet is trimmed in polychrome tile. The stepped entrance tower is remarkable, featuring an ornate recessed entry trimmed with polychrome terra cotta and tall vertical window panels with stained glass set in abstract patterns. The interior space was originally one open story, skylit, with mezzanines along the east and south walls, but has been altered. An L-shaped stall building, with similar but simpler materials and detailing, wraps around the main market building on the south and west. The market was plagued with economic difficulties during the Depression and closed in 1941. It has since housed a number of businesses, presently serving as the warehouse and offices of a plastics company. The building was designated a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1980, and has been listed on the National Register.

42



43

**500 S. Henderson Street [NR\*/Ind(NR)], Schepps Baking Co./ Taystee Bread Bakery, 1928-29.** A large industrial building, in composition a one-story rectangular block with partial second story. Ornament includes a tiled canopy over second-story windows and a short tower with vertical window and wrought-iron balcony. The structure is faced in textured yellow brick. Ground floor window openings have been filled with glass block. Built in 1928-29 for the George Schepps Baking Co., the plant was sold to the Taystee Baking Co. in 1936, makers of Taystee Bread. It is interesting as an attempt to treat an industrial building as "pretty" architecture. With restoration, the building might be eligible for the National Register.

43





44

**650 S. Henderson Street [NR\*], Rogers House/"Johnson O'Connor Research Foundation", c. 1909.** A large wood-frame house with symmetrical plan and front elevation, featuring a central pedimented bay with a sidelit and transomed entry framed by pilasters. It was built for Frank M. Rogers, general manager of the Medlin Milling Co., president of the White Wolf Feed Co., and vice-president of the Greater Fort Worth Realty Co. The house has been converted to business offices. Asbestos siding has been applied to the exterior walls. With more complete documentation and restoration, the house might be eligible for the National Register.



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**1130 S. Henderson Street [SHD(NR)], Becker House, c. 1906.** A two-story wood-frame house with clapboard siding. The composition is dominated by a flaring gable roof which extends forward to cover a full porch. An over-scaled gabled dormer with recessed balcony is over the porch. The house has several eccentric details, including small gables which cantilever from each end of the roof, and an awkwardly scaled stairwell bay. Built around 1906, the house went through a succession of owners until purchased by Mrs. M. G. Becker in 1918, a widow who rented out furnished rooms through about 1945.



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46

**1900 W. Humbolt Street, Apartment House, c. 1930.** A two-story gabled apartment house with full two-story front porch, built around 1930 as a rental property for O. P. Haney, secretary-manager of the Fort Worth Club. The building was demolished subsequent to the field survey, but has been included for purposes of documentation.



46

47

**101 S. Jennings Avenue, The Modern Apartments, c. 1905.** A brick apartment building, built around 1905, and recently renovated for office use. The building has two sections, a three-story main block on a prominent corner site, and a two-story section extending to the east. Storefronts on the ground floor have cast-iron piers. Ornament includes a corbelled brick cornice and cast-stone (or terra cotta) lions' heads. "THE MODERN APARTMENTS" is spelled out in recessed lettering on the west wall. The recent renovation included replacement of windows and the conversion of light courts to atriums with large glazed panels. Had the building been rehabilitated with more sensitivity to the original structure, it might have been eligible for the National Register.



47

48

**200 S. Jennings Avenue, Commercial Building, c. 1925.** A small brick commercial structure containing two storefronts, each consisting of a transomed entry flanked by large transomed display windows. These have been enclosed with glass block. A broken cornice, bracketed and tiled, is surmounted by triangular parapets over the entries. Built around 1925, the structure housed originally a building supply company. It has been gutted and appears to be in the process of renovation.



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**213 S. Jennings Avenue [NR], Bicchocchi Building, c. 1909.** Louis Bicchocchi, a prominent grocer in 19th century Fort Worth, established the Fort Worth Macaroni Paste Factory around 1900. In 1905 this became part of John B. Laneri's Fort Worth Macaroni Co., of which Bicchocchi was named treasurer and manager (see N51). He erected this two-story brick building around 1909, renting out the ground floor storefronts to various businesses. The second story contained apartments. The building is notable for its use of materials, including cast-iron piers, skillfully applied brick and cast-stone trim. Cast-stone ornament includes a vaguely Art Nouveau woman's head and the letter "B" set into triangular projections of the parapet. The building appears to be eligible for the National Register.

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**704 S. Jennings Avenue [NR\*], Apartment Building, c. 1915.** A two-story apartment building with brick-veneered walls and flat roof. The building is distinguished by its carefully scaled front elevation consisting of a two-story gallery with brick base, slender columns and a delicate balustrade. The gallery projects forward at each end and flanks a central entry tucked beneath a cantilevered bay. The building was erected around 1915 according to city directories; the design has been attributed to L. B. Weinman. The brick walls recently have been painted. More precise documentation and restoration could result in the building's eligibility for the National Register as a well-designed early apartment building.

51



51

**902 S. Jennings Avenue [RTHL/NR/JLCD], Laneri House, 1904.** John B. Laneri, a native of Italy, immigrated to the United States in 1873, settling in Fort Worth in 1883. A successful entrepreneur with many business interests, he established in 1905 the Fort Worth Macaroni Company, which remains a family owned business, known today as the O. B. Macaroni Company. Laneri also built a non-sectarian private school for boys in 1921 (see C37). This opulent house was built for him in 1904, reputedly based on the designs of architect L. B. Weinman. Substantially constructed of red brick with cast stone trim, it features bracketed gable cornices with eave returns and an expansive balustraded porch. Stylistically, it is transitional, with picturesque Queen Anne massing and Colonial Revival detailing. The interior has extensive woodwork and retains most original features. The house was converted to office use in 1982, at which time the porch balustrade appears to have been reconstructed and a two-story addition built on the rear. Even with these alterations, the house appears to be eligible for the National Register. It was designated a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1982.

52



52

**908 S. Jennings Avenue [NR\*/JLCD], Edwards House, c. 1912.** A large two-story house clad in light brown brick, in composition a hipped masonry block with low-slung wrap-around porch. A balcony with curved parapet and a horizontal oval window on the south wall seem incongruous compared to the overall severe massing and restrained ornament. The first owner was Patrick H. Edwards, president of a company dealing in bonds, loans and general insurance. The house has been subdivided into apartments, but retains many original interior features. With further documentation, it might be eligible for the National Register.



### 53

**916 S. Jennings Avenue [JLCD], Alexander-Heeman House, c. 1908.** A two-story wood-frame house with clapboard walls, generally rectangular in plan. The roof is a series of interlocking hips with flaring eaves. A porch wraps around the front and one side, supported by boxed panelled posts. Built around 1908, the house's first owner was Thomas H. Alexander, a real estate broker. The Heeman family, and descendants, owned the property from 1920 until 1982. The house is a typical example from its period.



53

### 54

**958 S. Jennings Avenue [NR/JLCD], Ernest Parker Middle School Gymnasium, 1930.** This gymnasium is part of a complex of abandoned school buildings and athletic fields covering a large city block (see N55 and N99). Designed by Fort Worth architect Clyde H. Woodruff, the reinforced concrete brick-clad structure was built to serve the neighboring Parker Junior High School, later named Ernest Parker Middle School (see N55). The cast-stone ornament is delightful: frieze bands and panels depict basketballs, baseballs, footballs, dumbbells, etc. A development firm recently purchased the entire 8.5 acre site. The building appears to be eligible for the National Register for its architectural distinction.



54

### 55

**1015 S. Jennings Avenue [NR/JLCD], Fort Worth High School/Ernest Parker Middle School, 1910-11.** Conceived as a huge masonry block with a thin veneer of classical detailing, this three and one-half story concrete and brick structure was built in 1910-11 as Fort Worth's main high school. It was hastened to completion following the destruction by fire of the old high school at Jennings and Daggett on December 2, 1910. The architects were the Fort Worth firm of Waller & Field; the contractor was the Innis-Graham Construction Co. With the opening of the new Central High School on W. Cannon Avenue in 1918, this became a junior high school, eventually named for a former principal. Vacant since 1977, the school is one of three abandoned school buildings on an 8.5 acre site (see N54 and N99). A developer recently bought the property. It appears to be eligible for the National Register as a work of architecture.



55

### 56

**1025 S. Jennings Avenue [JLCD], Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. Rosedale Exchange, 1909.** A three-story brick structure with rusticated base and pedimented entry, built in 1909 as a telephone exchange for the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company. Since 1939 the building has been used for offices, as a warehouse and as an apartment house tenanted primarily by gypsies. A major renovation in 1982-83 included the replacement of the windows with reflective black glass, which compromised the architectural integrity of the structure. It is now used for offices.



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**1128 S. Jennings Avenue, Crockett-Taylor House, c. 1906.** This is a fine example of a recurring residential type in turn-of-the-century Fort Worth, the one-story wood-frame house with hipped central mass and gabled bays projecting to the front and side. The surfaces are finely textured with narrow clapboard siding and decorative shingles. Jigsaw brackets grace porch posts and support a front window hood. Built around 1905, the house's earliest recorded owner was Samuel A. Crockett, a real estate agent. Green Taylor, a carpenter, lived in the house with his wife, Mary, from about 1919 until 1957.

58



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**200 Block, W. Lancaster Avenue (SE corner S. Jennings Ave.) [RTHL/NR], Fort Worth Main Post Office Building, 1931-33.** One of the major monuments of civic design in Fort Worth, the City's main post office since its opening on Washington's Birthday in 1933. Its site, adjacent to the Texas & Pacific terminal, was chosen to facilitate mail shipment. Groundbreaking for the \$1,245,000 building was on August 11, 1931, as the railroad terminal complex neared completion. Wyatt C. Hedrick, designer of the T & P terminal complex (see N59) and a number of other major structures in Fort Worth, was the architect. Ralph Sollitt & Sons of Chicago were the contractors. In plan a rectangle (270' by 178'), of reinforced concrete construction, clad in Cordova limestone quarried near Austin, with foundation sheathing and steps of Texas granite, the four levels consist of a raised basement, main story, lower second story and U-shaped third story. Designed in the Beaux Arts classic mode. The major facade facing Lancaster Avenue is dominated by a colonnade of unfluted Indiana limestone columns, the capitals of which incorporate longhorn heads, symbolizing the importance of the cattle industry to Fort Worth. The denticulated cornice is adorned with lion heads. Public entrances at the front corners are via bronze doors to vestibules framed by immense columns of green marble. A wide public lobby runs the length of the building. It is richly finished in marble surmounted by bronze grilles. The ceiling is cross-beamed with ornamental plaster and gold leaf. Original furnishings survive, including glass-topped bronze writing tables. The building was isolated visually from downtown by the elevated I-30 freeway; the proposed widening of the freeway would bring it to within 20 feet of the facade. The Main Post Office Building was designated a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1980. It is eligible for the National Register.

58



59

**200-300 Blocks (south side), W. Lancaster Avenue [NR/RTHL/Rail(NR)], Texas & Pacific Railroad Complex and Freight Buildings, 1930-31.** The Texas & Pacific Railroad played a central role in Fort Worth's development, from the establishment of the city's first rail line in 1876 to the peak years of train service during World War II. Fort Worth's growth in the oil-boom years of the 1920's outstripped its transportation facilities. Beginning in 1928, Texas & Pacific President John L. Lancaster met with the Fort Worth City Council, under the leadership of Mayor William Bryce, to address the problem. In June of 1929, Lancaster and Bryce announced an ambitious joint plan in which the railroad and the city would, in essence, reconstruct the downtown rail and road system. The T & P proposed to expend \$3,000,000 to construct new passenger and freight terminals. The city would spend a like amount for the construction of a network of street underpasses to accommodate relocated tracks; a municipal bond election secured these funds.



59



The Fort Worth architectural firm of Wyatt C. Hedrick received the commissions for the terminal buildings. Hedrick was a major architect of his day who was involved in the design of numerous important buildings in Fort Worth and Texas. The chief designer for the terminal building was H. P. Koepppe; chief engineer was P. M. Geren.

Bids were advertised for in early 1930 and contracts awarded in April. Total bids amounted to \$1,342,899 for the passenger terminal and \$1,720,000 for the freight terminal buildings. P. O'B. Montgomery of Dallas was the general contractor. Work commenced that summer. The passenger terminal opened formally on November 2, 1931, with a gala Rail-Banquet. The freight buildings were completed presumably about the same time.

The passenger terminal followed the precedent of earlier British and American train stations, with an office block rising above the station. It is of reinforced concrete and steel-frame construction, clad in yellow-buff brick, with polished red granite and limestone base and limestone trim. In plan, it is a rectangle measuring approximately 70' by 222'. The building's design incorporates a three-part vertical composition. From the high ground floor with mezzanine base rises a ten-story shaft, the top two stories of which are slightly recessed. Major frieze bands of carved limestone are set above the base and eighth story and at the cornice. Projecting end bays at each corner of the building step back at the eighth story and terminate above the roof level in peaked octagonal towers. Recessed spandrel panels and continuous piers emphasize the impression of verticality. The high ground floor, lit by panels of small-paned windows, is comprised primarily of waiting rooms, restaurant, and an elevator lobby, all richly finished. Interior and exterior ornament exhibits abstract geometric and plant motifs in the Art Deco style. Train sheds and a trucking platform were built at the same time.

The freight terminal is situated west of the passenger terminal building, across Jennings Avenue. It consists of two buildings. The infreight warehouse is an enormous 8-story masonry block measuring 100' by 600', of reinforced concrete and steel-frame construction, clad in yellow-buff brick with limestone trim. As with the passenger terminal building, projecting end bays terminate the octagonal towers; unlike the former, these are squat and elongated, with flat tops. Each long facade is divided into five bays by paired piers, with minor piers and recessed spandrel panels in each bay accentuating the verticality suggested by the corner towers. Continuous loading docks covered by metal canopies extend along the long sides. Ornament is restricted primarily to patterned red brick friezes above the ground floor, similar frieze panels along the cornice, and limestone coping along parapets. The outfreight warehouse, with similar materials and trim, is a long one-story structure terminated by a two-story block at each end. It is situated behind the larger structure. The dominance of the infreight warehouse suggests Fort Worth's importance as an importer of goods for local distribution. The region's primary export items — oil, meat and grain — generally were shipped via separate rail facilities.

The complex of buildings is an architecturally impressive monument to the importance of the railroad in Fort Worth's development. However, the automobile has dominated passenger travel since the 1950's; train service to the passenger terminal ceased in 1967. The building was sold by the Texas & Pacific Railroad in 1977, and today is occupied by federal and private offices. Similarly, trucks haul most freight today, and the freight terminal buildings are under-used. The location of the elevated I-30 freeway next to the buildings, visually severing them from downtown, is symbolic of the ascendancy and dominance of the new mode of transportation.



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In 1978, all three structures were placed on the National Register of Historic Places, and in 1980, the passenger terminal building was designated a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark.





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**60**

**115 W. Leuda Street, Crownrich House, c. 1905.** An L-plan wood-frame house with interlocking gable roofs and full porch which follows the receding planes of the front facade. Built around 1905, the house was bought soon after by R. L. Crownrich, a conductor with the Texas & Pacific Railroad. It remained in the Crownrich family until 1981.

**61**

**301 W. Leuda Street [JLCD], Apartment Building, 1936.** A two-story apartment building, stucco over wood frame, in composition two hipped wings joined by a terraced breezeway. Built in 1936 by contractor R. E. Steagall for Edney and Annie Duke. The complex fits sensitively into a residential neighborhood.

**62**

**311 W. Leuda Street [JLCD], Roseland Apartments, c. 1924.** Located in an older prestigious residential neighborhood, this two-story brick apartment building fits gracefully onto its site. It was built around 1924 for Mrs. Irene G. Barrow, and known as the Roseland Apartments in the late 1920's and 1930's. The building has particularly fine casement windows with delicate mullions.

**63**

**312 W. Leuda Street [NR\*/JLCD], William B. Monnig House, 1905.** This large Craftsman Style house was built in 1905 for William B. Monnig, founder of the Monnig's Department Store chain. The Monnig family owned the house until 1952. The exaggerated stick-like roof brackets, post-and-beam west porch, and extensive wood wainscoting in the interior make the house an unusually ambitious example of a style rare in Fort Worth. With restoration, the house could be eligible for the National Register.

**64**

**401 W. Leuda Street [NR/JLCD], Graham House, 1910.** A two-story brick house, rectangular in plan, with flaring hip roof and full porch supported by stout brick piers. The roof retains original copper cresting. A two-story brick garage at the rear has arched openings with green terra cotta keystones; it was converted to a store c. 1920. The house and garage are substantially built and situated on a prominent corner site. Constructed in 1910 by brick contractor William M. Graham, the house served as his own residence until 1919. Graham was a partner in the Innis-Graham Construction Co., a major building firm in Fort Worth, contractors for nearby Hogg School in 1909 and the old Fort Worth High School in 1910-11 (see N99 and N55 respectively). The house appears to be eligible for the National Register for its architectural quality and for its association with a major builder.

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**409 W. Leuda Street [NR\*/JLCD], Bryan House, c. 1901.** A one and one-half story wood-frame house clad in channel rustic siding. The house is quaintly composed and miniature in scale. A hipped dependency projects forward, supported by Tuscan columns framing a recessed porch. This is balanced by a gabled bay with bracketed eave returns and shingled pediment. A tiny double-gabled dormer is set high on the house's hip roof. The house was built around 1901 for Morgan Bryan, a socially prominent attorney. His wife was Helen Daggett, member of the pioneer Fort Worth family. The house may be eligible for the National Register following documentation of its architect or builder.



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**201 Lipscomb Street [Ind(NR)], National Biscuit Co. Warehouse, c. 1921.** A small, one-story rectangular brick warehouse, with central garage entry. Ornamentation is simple, including brick string course and curved parapet. Built around 1921, the structure was first occupied by the National Biscuit Co. A manufacturer of draperies now occupies the building.



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67

**319 Lipscomb Street [NR], Stephen F. Austin Elementary School/Williamson-Dickie Mfg. Co. Headquarters, 1892; 1909; 1958.** A large two-story Romanesque Revival school building, generally rectangular in plan, with interlocking hip roofs and red-brick walls trimmed in quarry-faced white limestone. A symmetrical composition: two-story entry wings, hipped with triangular parapets, project forward near each end of the front facade. A large Romanesque arch frames a recessed entry at the base of each wing. Regularly spaced double-hung rectangular windows are set in the walls. Stone trim includes base, arch voussoirs, sills, lintels and quoins. The original unit of the school, consisting of the southern portion of the building, was designed by Messer, Sanguinet & Messer and erected in 1892. A 1909 addition by Sanguinet & Staats more than doubled the size of the school. The addition meticulously matched the materials and composition of the original structure, creating a building that appears to have been designed and constructed in a single phase. A small kitchen wing added off the south wall in 1958 was rendered in similar materials and is unobtrusive. Called originally the Sixth Ward School, the name was changed to Stephen F. Austin Elementary School in 1904. The school closed in 1977. It was purchased in 1980 by the Williamson-Dickie Manufacturing Co. (see N104), who commissioned Growald Architects to adapt the building to re-use as their corporate headquarters. The resulting renovation was extremely sensitive to the historic fabric of the structure. The building stands as a distinguished example of successful architectural adaptation to differing needs and uses over its long history. It was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1983.



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**426 Lipscomb Street, Rosenberg-Coomer House, c. 1908.** This is a one-story wood-frame house, rectangular in plan, with flat-topped hip roof and minor gables on the sides and front. The front gable has a fan-shaped attic vent and ornamental wood trim in the peak. A full porch extends across the front, supported by Tuscan columns. The house was built around 1908 according to the tax assessor's abstract, apparently as a rental property for Graham Stewart, a bookkeeper with the Farmers & Merchants Bank. It was purchased for use as a residence by Sarah Rosenberg in 1919, and sold in 1946 to the Coomer family, who still reside here.



68





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**508 Lipscomb Street [NR\*], King House, c. 1905.** A two-story wood-frame house clad in shingle and channel rustic siding, rectangular in plan. A gabled section projects slightly from the hipped mass of the house, overhanging a recessed porch supported by tapering posts on a stone base. Tax records indicate that a house may have existed on this site as early as 1895. The present structure probably dates from about 1905, soon after the property was purchased by William B. King. King was a prominent businessman, general manager both of the Fort Worth Stock Yards Co. and of the Fort Worth Beltline Railway Co. He resided in this house until his death in 1915; his family retained ownership until the 1960's. The house may be eligible for the National Register following more precise documentation of its integrity and of King's role in Fort Worth affairs.



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**917 Lipscomb Street [NR\*], Bridgeman-Hesterly Apartments, c. 1913.** A two-story four-unit brick apartment building, rectangular in plan with hip roof and full hip-roofed two-story portico. The massive brick piers of the portico, corbelled at the second floor and roof levels, are remarkable. Built around 1913, the building was known as the Bridgeman Apartments in the 1920's and as the Hesterly Apartments in the 1930's. It may be eligible for the National Register as an early example of an apartment structure in Fort Worth, following restoration and more complete documentation.



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**101-05 S. Main Street, [NR\*], C. F. Schultz Building, 1909.** This three-story brick building was erected in 1909 by contractor J. Gooch for Charles F. Schultz, possibly incorporating an earlier structure. Occupying a prominent corner site, it has a rectangular plan and flat roof with corbelled brick cornice and small triangular parapets centrally placed on the two principal facades. Cast-iron piers frame the storefronts along Main Street. Schultz, who was also a director of the Fort Worth State Bank, operated a saloon at 101 and rented out the other commercial spaces. Furnished rooms were offered upstairs. The building changed ownership in 1918 and was known as the Laclede Hotel in the 1920's and '30's. The brick walls have been painted grey and storefronts partially boarded up. The building may be eligible for the National Register following restoration.



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**104 S. Main Street, Safeway Store No. 332, 1940.** A one-story reinforced concrete commercial building. The piers and parapet of the storefront exhibit Moderne detailing. Built in 1940 by Safeway Stores, Inc., it served as Store No. 332 until 1950, when Safeway sold the property. It has housed a variety of businesses since that time.



73

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**201 S. Main Street [NR\*], Sawyer Building, c. 1905.** A two-story brick structure, rectangular in plan with flat roof and corbelled brick cornice. Storefronts have been bricked in, and segmental arched windows on the second story enclosed. As early as 1888, Henry E. Sawyer operated a grocery store on the corner of Main and Daggett, residing in rooms above the store. In 1904, he purchased the adjacent lot to the south and soon after erected a new two-story structure (or enlarged the existing building). Sawyer continued to operate a grocery store on the premises until the early 1920's. The upstairs apartments were advertised variously as furnished rooms and as a hotel through the 1920's. With restoration and more complete documentation, the building could be eligible for the National Register.



74

**207-11 S. Main Street [NR\*], Commercial Building, c. 1910.** A two-story brick structure with commercial spaces on the ground floor and residential rooms above, faced in buff brick with cast-stone trim. The storefront at 211 was remodeled c. 1940 with black vitrolite paneling and insets of glass block in the curved walls of the entry. The remaining storefronts have been bricked in and the upper story windows enclosed. Constructed around 1910, early occupants of the building included the Southwestern Art Glass & Mirror Works, a furniture company and a shoemaker. The apartments upstairs were advertised variously as furnished rooms, boarding house and hotel. With restoration and more precise documentation, the property could be eligible for the National Register.



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**219 S. Main Street [NR], Commercial Building, c. 1906.** A three-story brick structure, rectangular in plan with flat roof, situated on a prominent corner site. The ground floor originally was occupied by commercial spaces, the upper floors by residential apartments. The two principal elevations are carefully composed, featuring recessed bays with corbelled friezes and delicate window surrounds. The building was built around 1906, apparently by the Monnig family as an income property. The earliest recorded occupant was the Hodge Chemical Co., manufacturers of chemicals, cigars, vinegar, and Gold Medal Cider. Later tenants included a drugstore, bicycle shop and, during the 1920's, the Texas Cafe. The upper stories were advertised as a boarding house. A sensitive rehabilitation in 1981 included an application of brick-colored paint, wood-framed small-paned glazing in the storefront, and awnings over the upper story windows. The building now houses the offices of a public relations firm. It appears to be eligible for the National Register.



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**665 S. Main Street [NR\*], Eagle Steam Bread Bakery, c. 1895; c. 1907.** A two-story rectangular brick structure with flat roof and parapet accentuated by regularly spaced piers. Ornamentation is derived from brick string courses and a corbelled cornice. The building originally housed the Eagle Steam Bread Factory, one of the largest bakeries in Texas. Records are not clear, but it appears that the bakery was built in two phases, first in the 1890's, then enlarged around 1907, reputedly from the designs of L. B. Weinman. The founder of the business was William J. Doherty, a native of Ireland. He was an amateur poet whose volumes of verse were well received in Fort Worth. His business was known as the Doherty Baking Co. after 1920. The building presently houses various commercial uses on the ground floor, with offices or apartments above. Although the front facade appears to have been reconstructed around 1920, the materials and detailing are sympathetic to the original structure. The building may be eligible for the National Register following more precise documentation.



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**715 S. Main Street [NR], Gas Station, 1933.** A stuccoed brick gas station, built in 1933 and possibly enlarged in 1937. Garage bays extend along front and side, with a drive-through projecting forward. Parapet is trimmed in brick. This was used as an independent service station by a succession of renters. The owner was C. F. Gilchrist; the contractor was Ira L. Miller. As a good example of an independent service station of its period, it appears to be eligible for the National Register.



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**78**

**801-03 S. Main Street, J. L. Sealy Building, 1916.** A two-story brick commercial building, with rectangular plan, projecting end piers and central rounded parapet framing a cast-stone plaque with the date "1916." The building was erected for James L. Sealy, proprietor of a meat market and grocery store. His name is inscribed on a panel on the front wall.

79

**79**

**901 S. Main Street [NR], Gas Station, 1929; 1930; 1931.** A brick gas station clad in stucco, with a rather elaborate drive-through decorated with vaguely Mission style parapets and a wrap-around red-tile canopy supported by curving brackets. Original commercial lampposts flank the building. It was built in three stages between 1929 and 1931 for Rufus S. Garrett, as an independent station, first listed in city directories as the "Martin & Carmichael Filling Station". Frank L. McClure was the builder in 1929, O. M. Howash in 1931. It appears to be eligible for the National Register as an excellent example of an independent gas station of its period.

80

**80**

**1100-02 S. Main Street, Commercial Building, c. 1920.** A two-story brick commercial building, rectangular in plan with flat roof and simple detailing. It was built around 1920 for George Petta, who operated a grocery store on the premises. Another storefront has housed variously a beauty shop, barbershop and cleaners. Harris Levinson operated a grocery store in the building for many years, beginning in 1938.

81

**81**

**712 May Street [NR/JLCD], Liston House, c. 1904.** A two-story wood-frame house sheathed in narrow clapboard, generally rectangular in plan, with gable roof. Two-story gabled bays project to the front and side. A full porch with fluted Ionic columns extends across the front and wraps around the south side. An open turret, or belvedere, with bell-shaped roof, is at the front corner of the house. Ornamental details include a garland in the front gable peak and an oval attic light. The construction of the house in 1904 is attributed to C. W. Maxwell, a builder. James Liston bought the house from C. W. Maxwell in 1907. He was the proprietor of the Union Depot Saloon and the Century Bar. The house remained in the Liston family through the 1940's. As an example of a wood-frame turreted Queen Anne house, rare in Fort Worth, it appears to be eligible for the National Register.

82

**82**

**1124 May Street, [NR\*], Simon-Jackson House, c. 1908.** A two-story wood-frame house with hip roof and gabled bays projecting to the front and side. Roof eaves flare to create wide overhangs undergirded with decorative brackets. A curving porch supported by Tuscan columns wraps around the front and south side. The house was built around 1908 for Samuel Simon, a notary public. Mrs. Alice Jackson, a widow, purchased the property in 1920 and lived there until 1943. The house, in poor condition, is in the process of rehabilitation. With further documentation and restoration, it might be eligible for the National Register.



83

**1100-04 Oak Grove St./151 W. Rosedale Street [NR], Group of Five Houses, c. 1906-08.** A group of five wood-frame shotgun houses clustered on a corner site. They were built about 1906 to 1908. Early city directories list black residents employed as servants, laborers, porters, chauffeurs, etc. As a significant concentration of an important and increasingly rare folk house type, the group appears to be eligible for the National Register.



83

84

**202 W. Oleander Street, House, c. 1910.** A wood-frame house with shotgun plan and steeply pitched gable roof. This address does not appear in city directories until 1938, as the residence of Earl Dodge, a laborer, and his wife, Maple. The house appears to be older, and may have been moved to this site. The front porch, with shallower gable pitch and 2 x 4 posts, could have been added at that time. The house is a typical example of an important folk house type.



84



85

85

**715 Pennsylvania Avenue [NR\*], Holland House, c. 1909.** One of the few surviving large old houses on a major street that is now mostly commercial and institutional. Built around 1909, compositionally it is a series of staggered boxes with hip roofs, and has been altered by the application of asbestos siding. The first recorded owner was Hugh P. Holland, proprietor of the Transfer Drug Store on Houston Street. Descendants owned the house until 1981. With further documentation and restoration, it might be eligible for the National Register.



86

86

**720 Pennsylvania Avenue, Apartment Building, c. 1908.** A two-story wood-frame four-unit apartment house, rectangular in plan, with flaring hip roof and full two-story portico supported by massive boxed posts. The building was designed to complement a residential street of large houses. It was built around 1908 for Mrs. Minnie Largent and sold in 1928 to L. O. Fuqua, of the grocery store family. The building is still used for apartments.



87

87

**801 Pennsylvania Avenue [NR\*], Reed-O'Keefe House, c. 1907.** According to city directories and tax records, this two-story house was built around 1907 for Oscar C. Reed, foreman of the bridge division of the Texas & Pacific Railroad. It was bought around 1913 by the O'Keefe family and owned by them until 1944. Enos and Ellen O'Keefe operated the Delta Restaurant on E. 7th St. With restoration and more complete documentation, it may be eligible for the National Register.



88

88

**802 Pennsylvania Avenue, House, c. 1919.** Built around 1919, this stuccoed house has references both to the Prairie and Mission Revival styles. Low pitched hip roofs with wide eaves cover the main and partial second story. A full walled terrace extends across the front, enclosed in part by a portico with Missionesque parapet and by a flanking timber trellis. The house has been occupied by a succession of residential and commercial tenants, and is presently a clothing store.





89



89

**804 Pennsylvania Avenue, House/"The Lemon Tree", c. 1890.** This one-story wood-frame house was moved to this site around 1934 from Cleburne, Texas. It has a hip roof, forward-projecting gabled wing and recessed porch supported by Tuscan columns. A rectangular bay with bracketed roof projects from the gabled wing, lit by narrow double-hung windows. The house appears to date from about 1890. It is now occupied by a used book store.

90



90

**908 Pennsylvania Avenue, St. John's Evangelical and Reformed Church, 1950-51.** St. John's Evangelical and Reformed Church was chartered in October, 1882. The congregation conducted services in German until about 1920. The original wood-frame church building on Calhoun Street in downtown Fort Worth was moved to the present site in 1915. This was replaced in 1951 by the existing stone Gothic Revival structure, designed by M. M. Moseley and built by Elbert Gunn. In 1957, the Evangelical and Reformed Church united with the Congregational-Christian Church to create a new denomination, the United Church of Christ.

91



91

**1119 Pennsylvania Avenue [NR], Oxsheer House, 1916.** Fountain Goodlet Oxsheer, Sr. (1849-1931) was a prominent cattleman and rancher. A native Texan, he moved to Fort Worth in 1895. He eventually owned at least eleven ranches in West Texas and one in Mexico, totaling nearly one million acres. Oxsheer was a pioneer in the breeding of range cattle; he was among the first cattlemen to buy registered Herefords and shorthorns to breed with Texas longhorns. He was included in the Hall of Cattle Kings of Texas in the 1936 Texas Centennial. In 1916, he commissioned the Fort Worth architectural firm of Wm. Reed & Sons to design his residence; it was built that same year by the firm of Butcher & Sweeney. The two-story brick house has a staggered plan, red tile hip roof and robustly scaled porch and terrace with cast-stone balustrade. It appears to be eligible for the National Register as a work of architecture and as the residence of an individual who played an important role in the cattle industry in Texas.

92



92

**1200 Pennsylvania Avenue/526-28 Henderson Street [NR], Commercial Building, c. 1929.** A one-story commercial building, of brick and hollow tile construction, with veneer of cast stone. The curving facade takes splendid advantage of a prominent corner location at the intersection of two thoroughfares. The cast-stone frieze and parapet are particularly fine. The frieze incorporates both a Gothic Revival triforium and an Art Deco zigzag band. The parapet has an unusual undulating silhouette. An original metal canopy wraps around the building over the storefronts. The large parking apron is paved in brick. The building was constructed around 1929 and originally housed a Renfro Drug Store along with two other businesses. The property was purchased in 1982 by Harris Hospital, now in the midst of a major expansion. The building's future is uncertain. It is eligible for the National Register as an excellent local example of early automobile-oriented commercial architecture.

92





## 93

**1209 Pennsylvania Avenue [NR\*], Berry Bros. & Donohue Cleaners, 1930; c. 1935.** A commercial building conspicuously sited at the intersection of several important streets, constructed in 1930 as the Berry Bros. & Donohue Laundry, who occupied the premises until 1984. Of brick construction with stucco veneer, the building was planned originally as an "L" to provide for parking on its corner site. A large Mission Style parapet is set at the juncture of the two wings. Facades are treated as glazed arcades with Spanish tile bases and wrought-iron grilles. Roof rafters project from the walls. The parapet is trimmed in red tile. A wood-framed structure was added between the wings around 1935. Rather than detracting from the integrity of the original building, this addition adds interest and complexity. A. B. Wharton, Jr., was the developer of the property; Harry B. Friedman was the contractor for the original structure. The building is owned by Harris Hospital. With more complete documentation to ascertain its construction history, it may be eligible for the National Register for its high quality of workmanship and materials.



93



93

## 94

**1226 Pennsylvania Avenue, Ambler House, c. 1907.** A two-story wood-frame house, rectangular in plan, clad in rusticated ochre brick, with a bracketed hip roof sheathed in glazed green tile. Regularly spaced rectangular windows have cast-stone sills and lintels. A walled terrace originally extended over the full front porch, accessible from the second story by a recessed vestibule framed by Ionic columns. The terrace has been removed and the vestibule opening partially bricked in and converted to a window; the cast-stone lintel frieze with floriate design survives. Attributed to architect L. B. Weinman, the house was built around 1907 for Emory T. Ambler. It was purchased in 1926 by Gordon Boswell, who subsequently built a flower shop next door, and is currently used for doctor's offices.



94

## 95

**1300-1326 Pennsylvania Avenue [RTHL/NR\*], The Woman's Club of Fort Worth, c. 1903; c. 1905; 1910-11; c. 1914; 1925-26; 1929; 1949.** Women from eleven social and study groups, some formed before 1900, joined in 1923 to create the Woman's Club of Fort Worth. Miss Anna Shelton, a prominent businesswoman, led the unification drive and served as the first president of the club (1923-1939). The charter members met initially in a house donated by Etta O. (Mrs. William G.) Newby. As the club grew, it acquired and constructed other buildings, and today occupies the entire block bounded by Pennsylvania, Lake, Tucker, and Ballinger. The organization performs many civic, charitable and educational activities, and maintains a Texana library collection. A distinguished lecture program begun in the 1930's has brought to Fort Worth such speakers as Gertrude Stein, Amelia Earhart and Sinclair Lewis. Membership in 1975 totaled about 3000. The club received an Official Texas Historical Marker in 1976.

The Club's holdings include four historic houses and three newer structures, all but one of which face the north side of the 1300 block of Pennsylvania Avenue. The buildings are unified visually by a uniform application of white paint and well-maintained landscaping. Constructed between c. 1903 and 1949, they represent a cross-section of designs by a number of Fort Worth's most prominent architects. As a group, they may be eligible for the National Register, both for their architectural distinction and for their association with a culturally significant woman's organization. A detailed analysis of the architectural integrity of each structure will be required,



FLORENCE SHUMAN HALL

95





95 NEWBY MEMORIAL BUILDING



95 ANNA SHELTON HALL



95 WAPLES HALL



95 IDA SAUNDERS HALL

however, to assess the group's eligibility. Individual resources of the group are addressed below.

**Florence Shuman Hall (1300).** A two-story brick structure, generally rectangular in plan, with bracketed hip roof and shuttered double-hung windows. A full front terrace is partially covered by a porch with wrought-iron posts. Built as a residence for William R. Edrington, who purchased the property from John C. Ryan in 1914, it was acquired by the Woman's Club in 1924 and subsequently named for a charter member. The house has been altered severely by the demolition of the west wing, the removal of the original brick portico, and the reconfiguration of walls and roofs. It was designated a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1967.

**William G. Newby Memorial Building (1316).** A large two-story brick structure, generally rectangular in plan, with interlocking hip roofs. Most window openings on the ground level are arched, rectangular above. A full terrace extends across the front. The house was designed by G. Palmer Graves and built by Joe Lollar in 1910-11. It was the residence of Heinrich Frerichs, a buyer for German cotton interests. After the outbreak of World War I, it was discovered that Frerichs — who had fled the country in 1914 — had been a high-ranking espionage officer in the German army. The U. S. military occupied the building in 1917. It was purchased in 1923 by Mrs. William G. Newby, who gave it to the newly formed Woman's Club as a memorial to her husband. The building was designated a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1967.

**Anna Shelton Hall (1316).** A one-story banquet and lecture hall, rectangular in plan, with green glazed tile hip roof. The fanlit arcade on the front elevation, which originally had double doors opening onto a full terrace, is now enclosed with fixed-sash windows. This building was the first construction project undertaken by the Woman's Club. It was designed by Sanguinet, Staats & Hedrick and built in 1925-26. It was set back from the street, joined to the William G. Newby Memorial Building on the west and flanked by Florence Shuman Hall on the east. The front garden, designed by S. Herbert Hare, of the landscape architectural firm of Hare & Hare of Kansas City, includes a fountain by Frederick MacMonnies which originally stood in the Court of Honor of the 1893 Columbian Exposition. The hall was later renamed for the club's first president.

**Waples Hall (1316).** A one-story rectangular brick structure with flat-topped hip roof clad in green glazed tile. It adjoins the rear of Anna Shelton Hall, with an entry facing Lake Street. Designed by Wiley G. Clarkson and built in 1949, the building houses a tea room/banquet hall.

**Ida Saunders Hall (1320).** A large two-story brick house with generally rectangular plan and hip roof. A dignified composition consisting of a forward-projecting central bay with arcaded windows above and recessed arched entry below. A full terrace extends across the front. Attributed to architect L. B. Weinman, it was built around 1903 as the residence of Morris Berney, a socially prominent businessman, and purchased several years later by Henry Clay Edrington. His grandson, philanthropist William Edrington Scott, was raised here. Scott endowed the William E. Scott Foundation, which funded the construction of Fort Worth's Scott Theater. The Woman's Club bought the property in 1929; it was named for a leader in the club. The building was designated a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1966.



**Bewley Hall** (no address). A small one-story brick structure, rectangular in plan with flat roof. The front facade is treated as an arcade, with four round-arched openings, three of which are windows, the fourth originally an entry framed by a pedimented Tuscan portico, now enclosed as a window. The building was designed by Joseph R. Pelich and built in 1929 as an architectural link between the William G. Newby Memorial Building and the newly acquired Ida Saunders Hall. Its design complements the earlier Anna Shelton Hall by Sanguinet, Staats & Hedrick.

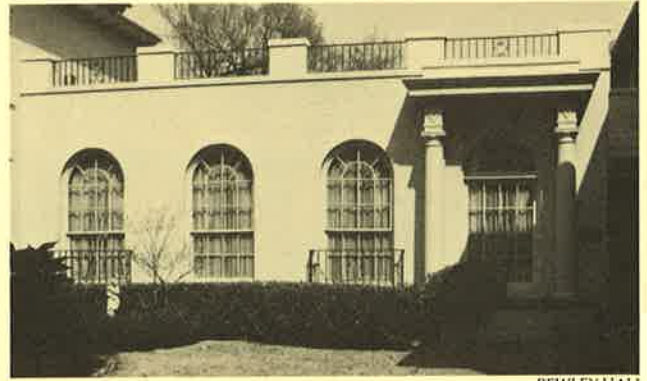
**Margaret Meacham Hall** (1326). A large two and one-half story brick house, generally rectangular in plan, with an eclectic design incorporating elements of the Queen Anne, Mission Revival and Prairie styles. The house is a stepped series of hipped forms with a prominent oriel turret at the principal front corner. A stone terrace wraps around the front and side, with roof-terraced arcaded portico on the front and recessed portico on the side. Missionesque quatre-foil windows are set in the west wall. J. F. Moore purchased the property in 1904; the house, designed by L. B. Weinman, was constructed soon after. It served as a nurse's home in the 1920's, then as a funeral home until purchased by the Woman's Club in 1953. Named for a charter member and long-time director of the club, the structure was designated a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1967.

## 96

**1400 Pennsylvania Avenue [NR\*], Protestant Hospital/Baptist Hospital/Fort Worth Medical Laboratories, 1921.** A three-story, high-basement, U-plan medical building, constructed of hollow tile with a veneer of textured brick painted white. The recessed entry wing has a remarkable three-story portico supported by paired brick piers and capped by a tiled canopy with heavy ornate brackets. The porch and balconies have been enclosed with windows. Denticulated brick and tile courses run beneath the parapet of the flat roof. Erected in 1921 as the Protestant Hospital, under the directorship of Dr. A. R. Ponton and Dr. H. V. Johnson, it was sold the following year to the Baptist Hospital of Fort Worth. Since 1971, the building has housed medical laboratories. It may be eligible for the National Register as a modest example of an early 20th-century hospital which has undergone few irreversible exterior alterations.

## 97

**1509 Pennsylvania Avenue [NR/RTHL], Wharton-Scott House/Thistle Hill, 1903-04; 1910.** One of the premier residential landmarks of Fort Worth, Thistle Hill is the most impressive surviving mansion of the "cattle baron" era, sited conspicuously at the end of Summit Avenue. The main wing of the house is a two and one-half story gambreled mass with flanking semi-circular bays. Tall chimneys and an immense portico with Tuscan columns accentuate the vertical thrust of the composition. Red brick walls are sumptuously trimmed in cast stone; roofs are clad in lustrous green tile. Interior features include an entry hall with grand staircase and extensive woodwork. The fenced grounds, including a very fine carriage house, have survived. The house was designed by Sanguinet & Staats and built in 1903-04 for Electra Waggoner, of the cattle-rich W. T. Waggoner family. She lived there with her husband, Philadelphia socialite, A. B. Wharton. The house was purchased in 1910 by cattle baron, Winfield Scott, for \$90,000; he spent another \$100,000 furnishing it and landscaping the grounds. It is presently in the process of being restored. The property was designated a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1977, and has been placed on the National Register.



BEWLEY HALL



MARGARET MEACHAM HALL

95



96



97



97





**98**

**1501 Pruitt Street, Burke House, c. 1905.** A one and one-half story gabled wood-frame house veneered in brick on the ground floor and shingled above. The house is compactly massed with cross-gabled porch and hipped porte-cochere. Detailing is precise and understated. Robert Underwood, a talented carpenter and cabinet-maker, was the builder (see N100). The earliest recorded owner was Henry Burke, owner of a wholesale outlet for kitchen, restaurant and market hardware. The Burke family resided here through World War II.



**99**

**309 W. Terrell Avenue [NR/JLCD], Alexander Hogg School, 1909.** Alexander Hogg School was built in 1909 to serve 7th and 8th grade pupils throughout the Southside. A masonry block with projecting end bays clad in rusticated brick, ornamentation provided by inlaid brick. The decorative brick framing in the end bays is unusual, and contributes to the success of the design. Designed by Fort Worth architect, Marion L. Waller, and built by the Innis-Graham Construction Co., it is very similar in spirit to the nearby high school building, designed and built the following year by the same firms (see N55). The school was named for the first superintendent of Fort Worth schools (1882-1911). The school is presently vacant. It appears to be eligible for the National Register.



100

**100**

**615 Travis Avenue [NR\*], Underwood House, 1889.** A one and one-half story wood-frame house with rectangular plan, hip roof and full shed-roofed porch. It is clad in channel rustic siding. The porch has slender lathed posts, jig saw brackets and a delicate lace-like frieze. This was the residence of Robert Underwood (1854-1927), a skilled cabinet-maker, carpenter and contractor whose career in Fort Worth began in the early 1880's. He purchased an existing two-room house on this site in 1889 and enlarged it to nine rooms. The house remained in the family until 1972. It appears unchanged from early photographs, and may be eligible for the National Register following more precise documentation of its integrity.



101

**101**

**815 Travis Avenue [NR\*], Hilgers House, c. 1909.** A one and one-half story wood-frame house with gambrel roof and unusual curving brace in the roof peak. It has been altered by the application of asbestos siding. The first recorded owner was William Hilgers, a yardmaster with the Texas & Pacific Railroad. With more complete documentation and restoration, the house may be eligible for the National Register.

**102**

**1012 Travis Avenue, Goldstein House, c. 1908.** This one-story wood-frame house with rectangular plan, flaring hip roof and recessed corner porch was a widespread residential type in early 20th century Tarrant County. It was built around 1908 for a Mrs. R. Goldstein.



102



## 103

### **215 W. Vickery Boulevard, Fort Worth Recreation Building, 1927.**

A gabled red-brick structure, rectangular in plan, with steel-sash windows, some of which have been enclosed by brick. The height of a two-story building, the interior is a high single story. Designed by E. W. Van Slyke & Co., the building was erected by the City of Fort Worth in 1927 to serve as an auditorium and gymnasium for athletics, public meetings and theatrical events. "The Rec" was sold in 1955 and is used presently as a factory and warehouse.



103

## 104

### **509 W. Vickery Boulevard [NR/Ind(NR)], Williamson-Dickie Mfg. Co. Factory, 1924.**

A four-story reinforced concrete factory, rectangular in plan and flat roofed. The structural system is expressed clearly on the building's exterior, where the grid of the concrete frame is enclosed with brick and steel-sash windows. Built in 1924 as the first factory for the Williamson-Dickie Mfg. Co., it is the dominant structure in a cluster of industrial buildings that served as the company's main plant. C. D. Williamson and his cousin, E. E. Dickie, founded U. S. Overall Corporation in 1918. By 1922, they had bought out the other investors and given the company its present name. The firm has diversified from the production of work clothes and casual wear into clothes rentals and plastics manufacturing. It now has world-wide operations and reported sales of over \$200 million in 1980. The factory, as a fine local example of its type and as the initial plant of a major manufacturing company, appears to be eligible for the National Register.



104

## 105

### **503-07 W. Vickery Boulevard [NR\*/Ind(NR)], Garage/Industrial Building, c. 1920.**

A one-story garage/industrial structure with rectangular plan and red brick facade trimmed in cast stone. The facade is a symmetrical composition framed by fluted end-piers, with a central parapet of abstract classical motif. Folding wooden doors enclose the central garage entry, flanked by large double-hung small-paned windows. The rear of the building is a composite of two gabled structures. Documentation of the building is not certain; it appears to have been built initially around 1920 to house either an auto supply business or a welding company. A cast stone panel over the entry, partially obscured, indicates that a garage once operated here. Since 1948, the building has formed part of the main plant of the Williamson-Dickie Mfg. Co. With more precise documentation, it may be eligible for the National Register.



105

## 106

### **1130 Washington Avenue [SHD/(NR)], Greathouse House, c. 1904.**

A one and one-half story wood-frame house sheathed in clapboard. In plan an L, with gabled dependencies projecting at right angles from a hipped block. The house is unusual for its central porch surmounted by an octagonal turret. It was built around 1904 for George W. Greathouse, a brakeman with the Frisco Railroad, who was subsequently involved in a variety of enterprises. The house remained in the Greathouse family until 1946.



106





107



107



108



109

## OBJECTS AND PLACES

### 107

**Hayne Triangle (Main St. at Lancaster Ave.) [NR], Al Hayne Monument, 1893.** A red sandstone and red granite monument with rusticated and carved sandstone base surmounted by a cluster of granite columns supporting a bronze bust under a Gothic-arched hood. The base carving is delightful, depicting the Texas Spring Palace, gargoyles and abstract floral motifs. The original marble bust was replaced with a bronze casting by Evaline Sellors in 1934. Lloyd Brown, a self-taught local artist, was the sculptor of the monument. It appears to be eligible for the National Register both for its artistic and historical significance. An Official Texas Historical Marker, awarded in 1980, reads:

*Following a suggestion by General R. A. Cameron, an officer of the Fort Worth & Denver City Railway, city promoters developed the idea of an annual exhibition for the display of Texas agricultural products. In 1889 they constructed the Texas Spring Palace near this site to house the exhibits. Designed by the Fort Worth firm of Armstrong and Messer, it was a two-story wooden structure featuring influences of Oriental and Moorish styles. Women's groups added ornamentation using flowers, seeds, and grasses. On the evening of May 30, 1890, during the second season of the exhibition, a fire swept through the Spring Palace, completely destroying the structure. A number of people who crowded the building at the time had to leap from the second floor to escape flames. Alfred S. Hayne (b. 1849), a native of England, returned to the burning palace to help others who were still trapped inside. The only fatality of the fire, he died the next day of burns suffered in the rescue effort. In 1893 the Women's Humane Association dedicated a monument near this site in memory of his heroism and courage. Efforts to rebuild the Texas Spring Palace failed because of economic problems in the panic of 1893.*

### 108

**100-400 blocks, W. Broadway Avenue, Streetlights, 1927-28.** Ornamental streetlights, once common in American cities, are increasingly rare as new lighting technology and cheaper fixtures have been developed. Fort Worth is fortunate to retain significant numbers of ornamental standards in some of its historic neighborhoods. These fluted metal standards with bell-top luminaires were installed on four blocks of W. Broadway by the Eugene Ashe Electric Co. in 1927-28.

### 109

**100 Block, E. Daggett Avenue [BrS(NR)], Brick Street, 1913.** Paving of streets in brick was widespread in American cities between about 1900 and 1930, particularly in downtown areas, major thoroughfares and fine residential neighborhoods. The General Construction Co. was awarded the contract to pave E. Daggett between S. Main and the M-K-T yards in December, 1913. The contract specified "4-inch standard vitrified Thurber bricks" as the paving material. Fort Worth once had many brick streets, most of which have been covered with asphalt. The remaining brick streets in the survey area are eligible as a group for inclusion on the National Register, as examples of a significant phase in American street technology.



## 110

**1400 Block, Henderson Street/100 Block, S. Henderson Street, Henderson Street Underpass, 1930-31.**

**1300-1400 Blocks, N. Jennings Avenue/500 Block, W. Vickery Boulevard, Jennings Avenue Underpass, 1930-31.**

**1700-1800 Blocks, Main Street, Main Street Underpass 1931-32.**

**300-400 Blocks, S. Summit Avenue, Summit Avenue Viaduct, 1932-33.**

**1200-1300 Blocks, W. Vickery Boulevard/100-200 Blocks, S. Ballinger Street, Vickery Boulevard-Ballinger Street (J. T. Harrell) Viaduct, 1936-37.**

**[Road(NR)], Underpasses and Viaducts.** A complex of reinforced concrete and steel underpasses and viaducts constructed by the City of Fort Worth and the Texas & Pacific Railroad in the 1930's, intended to reduce conflicts between automobile traffic and the extensive rail lines feeding into the T & P yards and terminals. The road improvements were part of an ambitious joint program undertaken by the city and the railroad company (see N59). Funding for the pre-1935 projects was provided by municipal bonds and the T & P. The Vickery-Ballinger viaduct was financed by federal emergency relief funds. Damon Davis, a former county engineer, and Harland Boothe, a planning consultant from St. Louis, were instrumental in the planning and design of the first phase of the project (1930-33). A number of construction companies were involved. Several of the underpasses and viaducts are paved in brick. As a group, they appear to be eligible for the National Register as a large-scale engineering project of the pre-war period. They are included in a National Register Thematic District comprised of engineering and industrial resources in the Southside related to the railroad.



110



110



110



110



110



111

## 111

**Curbside at Most Intersections [SHD/(NR)/JLCD], Tiled Curb Signs, c. 1930.** Inlaid tile street signs, blue lettering on a white field, appear on curbs throughout the Southside. Though neglected, they still serve the purpose for which they were made.

(Note: The following primary resource was added to the Southside-North list subsequent to final compilation and numbering, and therefore, is out of sequence.)

## 112

**1701 Summit Ave. (S.E. corner Summit Ave. and Vickery Blvd.), Mrs. Baird's Bakery, 1937-38.** A large Moderne style bakery, two stories in height, with a veneer of buff brick. Ground floor plate-glass windows display gleaming automated ovens and conveyor belts. Designed by the firm of Wyatt C. Hedrick and constructed by Quisle & Andrews at a cost of \$300,000, the bakery has been a Fort Worth landmark since its opening in the spring of 1938.



112



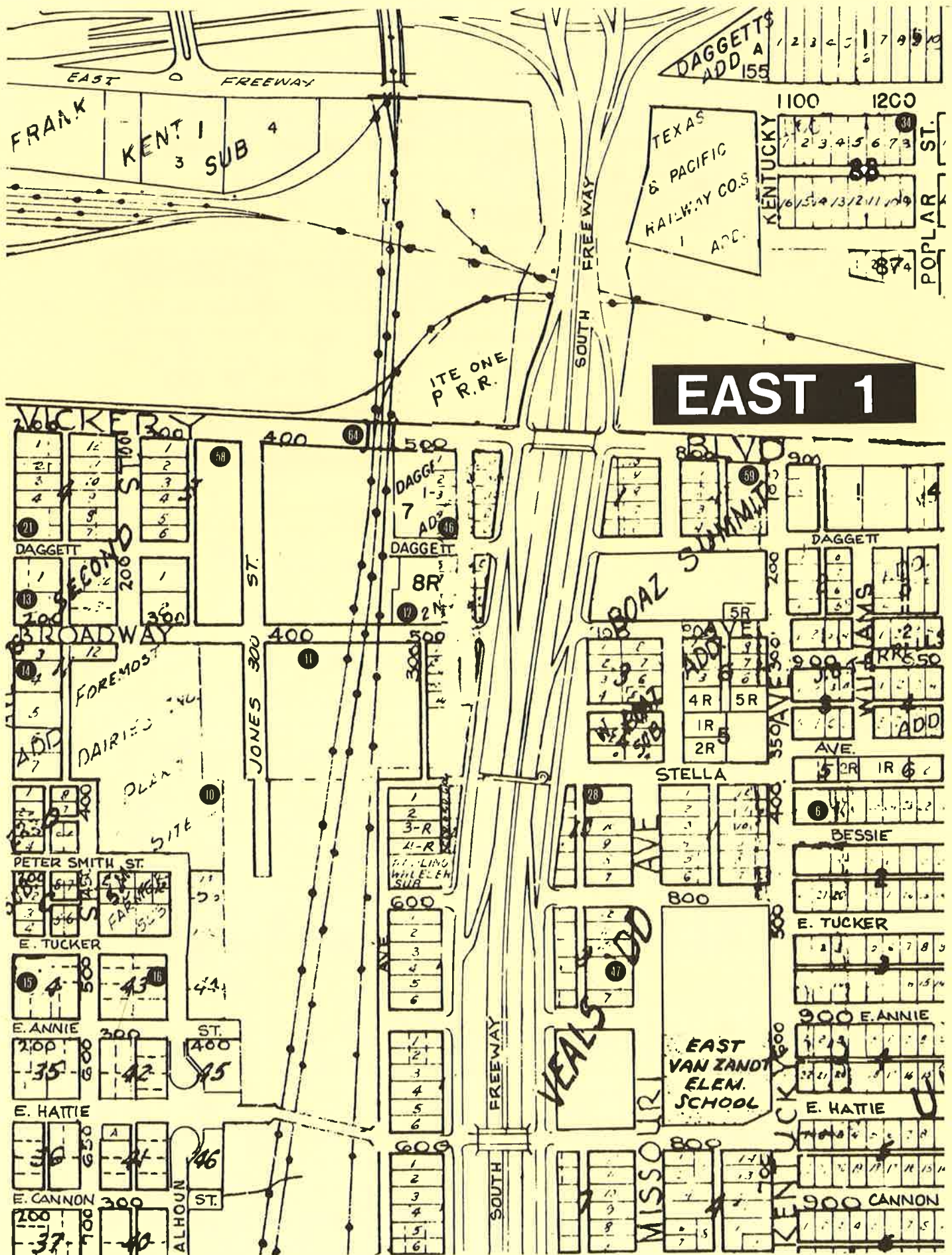


*William Madison "Gooseneck Bill" McDonald was an influential politician, fraternal leader, and banker. McDonald founded Fraternal Bank and Trust, Fort Worth's first black owned bank, in 1912 and ran it until his death in 1950. His home, located at 1201 East Terrell, was built about the time McDonald moved to Fort Worth and established the bank. Long a southside landmark, the imposing two-story structure featured a portico with ionic columns. It has, unfortunately, been demolished. Courtesy, Black Genealogical and Historical Society.*

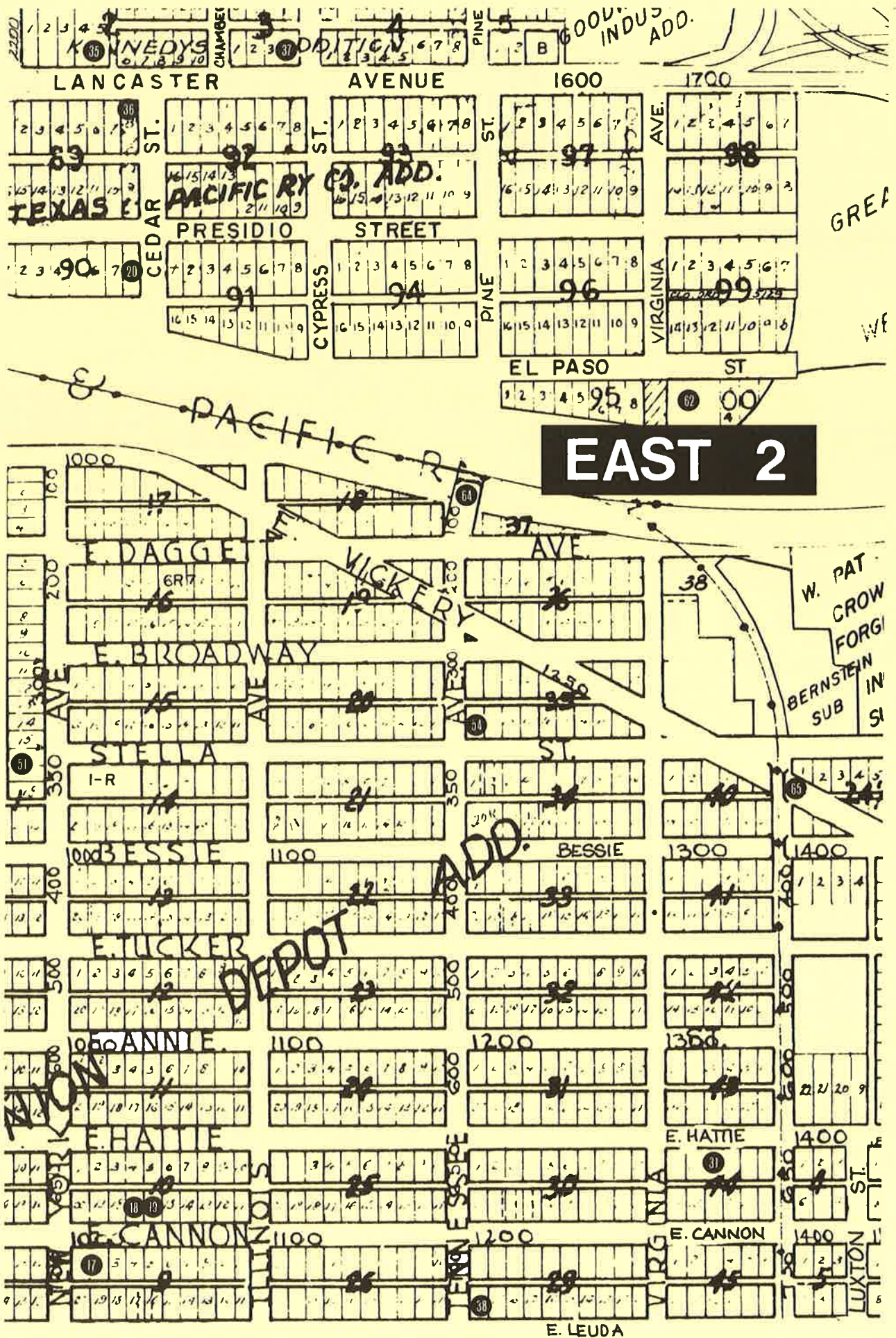


*Mount Zion Baptist Church (E23), the largest black church in Fort Worth, has played an integral role in Fort Worth's black community. Founded in 1894, the congregation built two other structures before beginning this building in 1919. The classical facade anchors an important corner at the intersection of Evans and Rosedale. Calvin Littlejohn, photographer.*













## EAST 3

R. VICKERY  
ELEM. SCHOOL

GLENWOOD  
PARK

HIGHLANDS  
TO GLEN



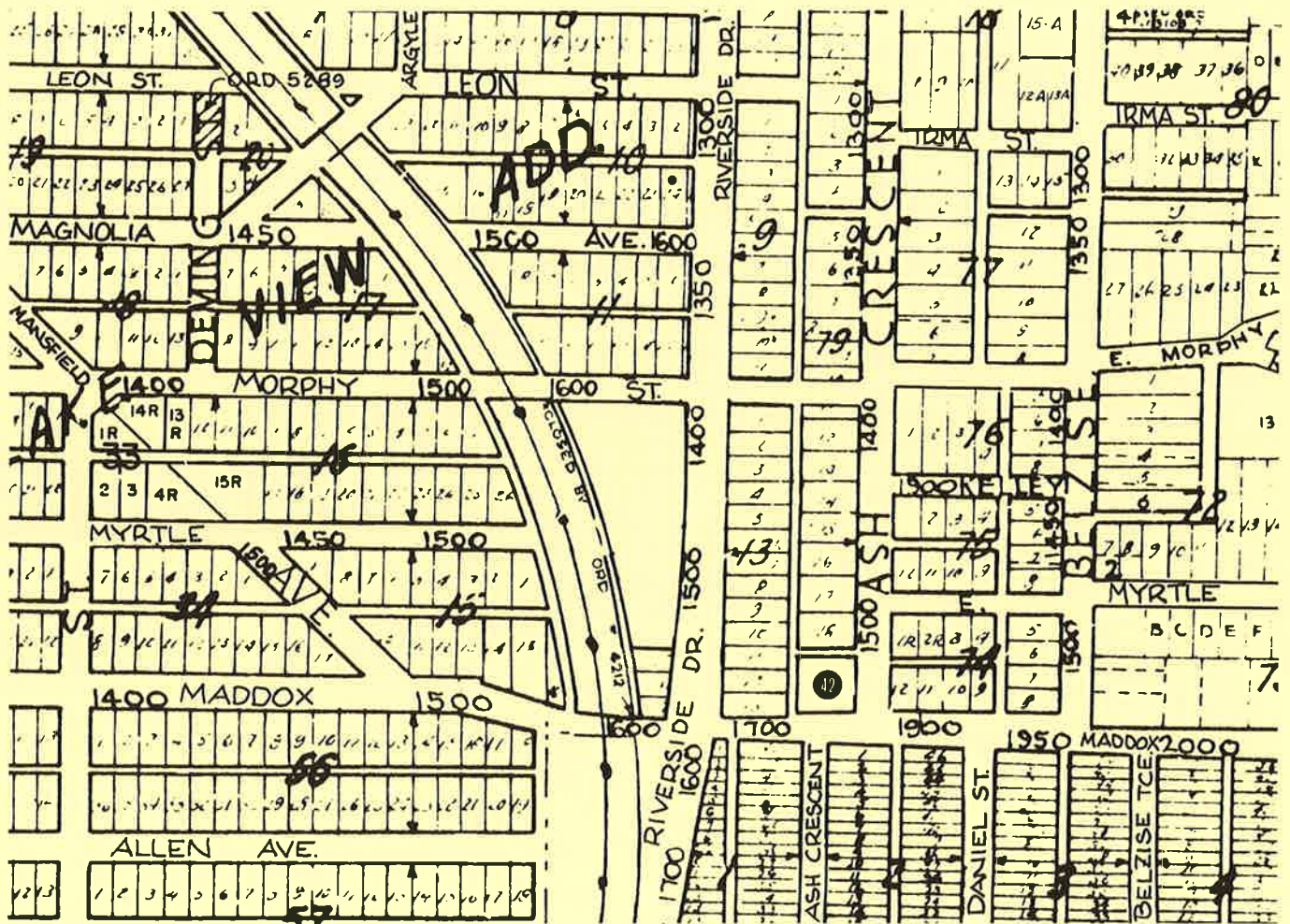






**EAST 5**





## EAST 6

A children's exercise class at the Fort Worth Recreation Building (N103) during the 1930s. The 'Rec' building, constructed by the city in 1927, provided a variety of recreational opportunities for southside residents. Courtesy Fort Worth Parks and Recreation Department.





# HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY SOUTHSIDE — EAST

#	Address or Location	Name or Type	Date
<b>BUILDINGS</b>			

**1**  
**957 E. Allen Avenue, Cantwell Apartments, c. 1922.** A two-story four-unit wood-frame apartment building, rectangular in plan with gable roof. The front facade has a two-story recessed entry/balcony flanked by rows of small-paned double-hung windows. Asbestos siding has been applied to the walls. The building is a rare local example of a "bungalow styled" apartment structure. It was built around 1922, possibly by Frank Cantwell, a carpenter who was the original owner, and advertised as the Cantwell Apartments.



1

**2**  
**1023 E. Allen Avenue, Oliver House, c. 1908.** A one and one-half story wood-frame house, rectangular in plan, with flaring gable roof. A partial porch with Tuscan columns is recessed beneath the front gable slope. A large gabled dormer clad in ornamental shingle contains a barrel-vaulted balcony. The upper end walls, framed by wide eaves with returns, are clad in alternating bands of sawtooth and plain shingles. The ground floor walls have been altered by the application of asbestos siding. The earliest recorded occupant of the house was Walter A. Oliver, superintendent of the industrial claims department of the American National Insurance Co., who lived here until about 1914. The property has had a number of owners since that time.



2

**3**  
**1201 E. Allen Avenue [NR\*], Allen Avenue Baptist Church/Masjid Hassan of Al-Islam, c. 1919; 1928.** Allen Avenue Baptist Church was established after World War I as an outgrowth of a Baptist mission founded by a Mr. Ellison. The present appearance of the church building probably dates from a major remodeling in 1928 by architect H. D. Withers. (It resembles closely Calvary Baptist Church, designed by Withers about the same time; see E32). A high gabled nave with parapet is flanked by flat-roofed side wings. Walls are clad in red brick. Cast-stone trim includes an elaborate window surround with Baroque ornamentation and twin cartouches inscribed with the letter "B." The entry has been altered. Allen Avenue Church of Christ purchased the building in 1954. Since 1974, the building has served as Muhammad's Temple No. 52. With restoration and more precise documentation, it may be eligible for the National Register.



3

**4**  
**1304, 1306 Arizona Avenue [NR\*], Two Houses, 1941.** A pair of identical wood-frame houses, each with shotgun plan, hip roof and full porch recessed beneath the front end of the hip. The houses were built as rental units by plumber Robert C. Hansen, Jr. in 1941, at a cost of \$500 each, and are virtually identical to a duplex he built the following year on E. Cannon Ave. (see E18). Upon the attainment of 50 years of age, they may be eligible for the National Register as late examples of a significant folk house type.



4





5



6



7



8



9

## 5

**822 Ash Crescent Street [NR\*], House, c. 1910.** A one and one-half story wood-frame house, rectangular in plan, clad in flush horizontal siding. A short hip roof wraps around the structure, about which rise the crossed gables of the half story. A full porch with boxed and paneled posts extends across the front. Detailing in the gable ends is eccentric. According to city directories, this house was built around 1910, probably as a rental property. There have been many occupants. With better documentation, the house — an unusual and arresting composition — may be eligible for the National Register.

## 6

**907 E. Bessie Street [NR\*], Wiesen House, c. 1897.** A one-story gabled wood-frame house clad in narrow horizontal siding, painted white, in plan an abbreviated L with short forward-projecting wing. A square bay window with bracketed hip roof is set in the front wing. A flat-roofed porch with lathed posts, balustrade and spindles is set in the angle of the wings. A delicate jigsaw brace incised with floral patterns graces the front wing. The lot on which the house stands was purchased by Richard Wiesen in the summer of 1897; the house was probably built soon after. Wiesen was living here as late as 1911, according to city directory listings, and owned the property until 1940. The building is a well-preserved example of a recurring turn-of-the-century house type, and may be eligible for the National Register with more complete documentation.

## 7

**1533 E. Bessie Street, Richard House, c. 1892.** A one-story wood-frame L-plan house with gable roof and an L-shaped porch set in the angle of the wings. Walls are sheathed in channel rustic siding, with diamond-pattern shingles in the gable ends. Ornament includes gable braces with sunburst patterns, lathed porch posts with jigsaw brackets and bracketed window hoods. The interior has been remodeled. J. F. Rufner purchased the property in March, 1892. There is no record of Rufner having lived here. Lewis A. Whitley, a farmer, is listed in city directories at this address prior to 1920. William E. Richard began renting the house in 1920, and purchased it from Rufner in 1922, retaining ownership until 1963. Richard was an employee of the Ralston Purina Co. The house is a good example of a recurring type.

## 8

**1725 E. Bessie Street, House, c. 1905.** A one-story wood-frame house; in composition gabled and hipped bays, or abbreviated wings, project at a right angle from a central mass with steeply pitched hip roof which extends down to become the roof of the porch. Decorative shingles clad the front gable-end; one turned post survives on the porch. The house appears to date from about 1905, which is the date which appears in the county tax assessor's records. The earliest recorded owners are the Mangham family, who retained possession until 1922 but did not reside in the house. After passing through two other owners, the property was purchased in 1927 by Homer Hawkins, an engineer with the Fort Worth, Denver & Colorado Railroad. His widow sold the house in 1941. It is a vigorously composed example of a common house type.

## 9

**1820 E. Bessie Street, Carrell House, c. 1905.** A gabled one-story wood-frame house with small perpendicular hipped rear wing and flat-roofed porch set in the angle. Detailing is simple, including plain window surrounds, boxed porch posts and a band of sawtooth shingles in the front gable-end. One of a pair of identical cottages built around 1905, the other of which has been altered. The house was purchased by H. D. Carrell in 1914 and remains in the family.



## 10

**215 E. Broadway Avenue [Ind(NR)], Icehouse, c. 1926.** A three-story brick icehouse, rectangular in plan with flat roof. The brick bearing walls recede at each floor level, expressive of reduced loads. Heavy brick buttressing reinforces exterior walls. Records are unclear, but it appears that this building was erected around 1926 for the Shaw Brothers Creamery Co., manufacturers of ice, ice cream and butter. The firm was bought out by the Southwest Dairy Products Co. around 1929. Since the mid 1960's the icehouse and surrounding plant have been owned by Foremost Dairies. The icehouse, one of two similar structures in the survey area (see E20), is an excellent example of functional industrial architecture. Its bulk and location adjacent to railroad tracks are evocative of Fort Worth's early 20th-century prowess as a regional manufacturing and distributing center.



10

## 11

**400 E. Broadway Avenue (SE Corner S. Jones St.) [NR/Rail(NR)], Houston & Texas Central RR Freight Depot/Southern Pacific RR Freight Station, c. 1892.** This one-story wood-frame freight depot, with partial second story, may be the oldest railroad structure remaining in Fort Worth. An H&TCRR freight depot was first listed at this location in the 1892-93 city directory. Elements of the building's design — in particular the long carved brackets supporting a first-floor canopy over the loading docks — suggest a pre-1900 date of construction. In 1925 or 1926, the Southern Pacific absorbed the Houston & Texas Central. Although the depot has been altered by the enclosure of most of the windows, it is eligible for the National Register as a rare link with Fort Worth's 19th-century railroads.



11

## 12

**501-07 E. Broadway Avenue [Ind(NR)], Industrial and Commercial Building, c. 1921.** A two-story brick building, rectangular in plan with flat roof. Corner bays are framed in brick piers. Recessed brick banding extends above the second-story windows. Second-story sills and parapet coping are of cast stone. On a corner location next to railroad yards, the building has housed industrial, commercial and residential uses since its construction around 1921. Built as a speculative property for John B. Laneri (see N51), its design has been attributed to L. B. Weinman. The first tenant was the Consumers Belt Factory, followed several years later by the Pioneer Belting Co. After 1925, the Central Hotel and Cafe and a barbershop occupied the building. The newly established Harbison-Fischer Mfg. Co. had its first plant here between 1933 and early 1937 (see E62), followed by the Broadway Inn and Railroad Cafe. Various other industrial tenants occupied portions of the building. By virtue of its location and history (and its faded wall signage), the building is highly evocative of human activities associated with the railroads in pre-World War II Fort Worth.



12

## 13

**211 Bryan Avenue [NR/Rail(NR)], Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen Hall, c. 1910.** The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen was founded in 1873. Trinity Lodge No. 83 of the BLF&E, organized in 1882, erected a meeting hall on this site in 1885. It shared the building with other railroad unions. The existing two-story brick structure was erected around 1910. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen merged with three other unions in 1969 to form the United Transportation Union (Railroad); the hall is now vacant. It appears unaltered. It is eligible for the National Register for its close association with the history of railroad labor in Fort Worth.



13





14



15



16



17



18

## 14

**311 Bryan Avenue [Ind(NR)], Miller Mfg. Co. Factory, c. 1910.** An early reinforced concrete factory, built around 1910 for the Miller Manufacturing Co., producers of work clothes. A rectangular structure, two stories in height, with a loading dock along the front. Concrete tiles clad the facade in the manner of coursed masonry. Narrow double-hung windows light both floors. The Miller Mfg. Co. closed the plant in 1922 following a protracted and violent strike by garment workers which climaxed in the lynching of a black company guard. A paper company then occupied the building. During the Depression, it housed workshops of the Texas Division of the U. S. Transient Bureau. A variety of industrial users have been here since 1937.

## 15

**503 Bryan Avenue [NR], Fire Station No. 5, 1911.** A two-story brick fire station, one of three stations designed by architects Sanguinet & Staats in 1910 for the City of Fort Worth, very similar in appearance to Station No. 10 on Lipscomb Street (see S68). Erected in 1911 by C. H. McFarland. The high-quality ochre face-brick is trimmed with cast stone. Garage doors flank a central entry. Windows on the second story are connected by sill and lintel courses. A central rounded parapet contains the date of construction. The station was sold by the city in 1982 and is presently vacant. It appears to be eligible for the National Register as a relatively early work by an important Fort Worth architectural firm.

## 16

**504, 506 S. Calhoun Street, Two Houses, c. 1920.** A pair of identical wood-frame houses, each with shotgun plan and full porch recessed beneath the end of the gable roof. They appear to date from about 1920, and are typical examples of an important folk house type.

## 17

**1002-06 E. Cannon Avenue/701-05 New York Avenue [NR\*], Group of Six Duplex Houses, 1938; 1939.** A cluster of six duplex rental houses on three contiguous lots. According to city and county records, the houses were built in two phases in 1938 and 1939. The developer was C. H. McBrayer, a realtor who purchased the property from the City of Fort Worth in 1938. Building permits indicate that McBrayer applied to the city in 1938 to build eleven three-room wood-frame residences at a cost of \$500 each, and the following year to build five similar houses at a cost of \$300 each. The plat map on the county tax assessor's abstract shows the houses as detached structures, presumably with shotgun plans. Twelve of these survive as six duplexes with connecting breezeway porches. Further research is needed to document the history and integrity of the buildings, and their connection, if any, with programs of the Fort Worth Housing Authority (established in January 1938). Upon the attainment of 50 years of age, they may be eligible for the National Register as early instances of low-income housing.

## 18

**1011-13 E. Cannon Avenue, [NR\*], Duplex House, 1942.** A wood-frame U-plan duplex, in composition two identical wings with shotgun plans joined by a transverse rear wing. Each of the forward-facing wings is hipped, with a full porch recessed beneath the front of the hip. The structure was built as a rental property by Robert C. Hansen, Jr. in 1942, and is virtually identical to a pair of shotgun houses he built the previous year on Arizona Avenue (see E4). As a well-designed duplex incorporating elements of traditional folk housing, the building may be eligible for the National Register upon the attainment of 50 years of age.



## 19

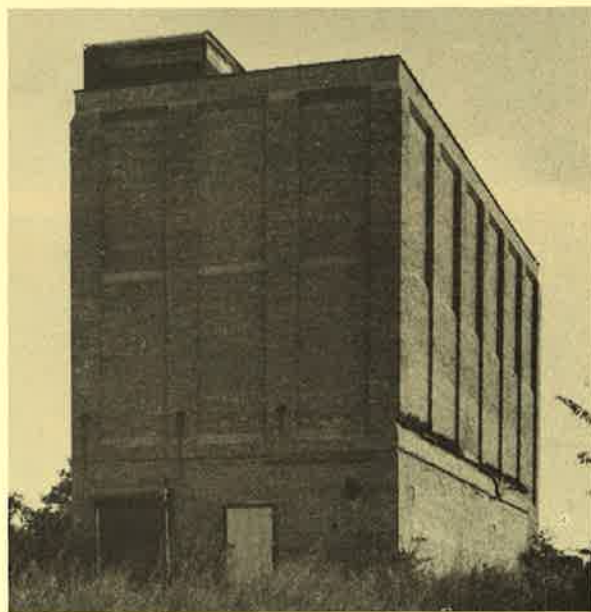
**1015-17 E. Cannon Avenue, Duplex House, c. 1942.** Tax records are not clear concerning this property. The gabled wood-frame duplex with twin gabled porches was probably built by Robert C. Hansen, Jr. in 1942, at the same time as the neighboring duplex (E18). It does not exhibit the compositional clarity of the other structure.



19

## 20

**2400 Cedar Street [Ind(NR)], Icehouse, 1926.** A three-story brick icehouse, rectangular in plan with flat roof. The brick walls recede at each floor level, expressive of reduced loads. Engaged brick piers rise above the first story, terminating at a continuous corbelled cornice. The Brown-Joseph Ice Co. operated a plant at this site in the early 1920's which was purchased by the Southern Ice and Utilities Co. of Dallas in 1926. The tax assessor's abstract mentioned specifically that a "50' high storage" facility was built here in that year. Block ice was produced at the plant until 1964, when the property was sold and the other buildings demolished. The icehouse, now used as a warehouse, is one of two similar structures in the survey area (see E10), both of which are excellent examples of functional industrial architecture. Its bulk and location adjacent to railroad tracks are evocative of Fort Worth's early 20th-century role as a regional manufacturing and distributing center.



20

## 21

**201 E. Daggett Avenue, Salerno Building, c. 1909.** A two-story brick commercial building with rectangular plan and flat parapeted roof. The upper story is articulated by engaged brick piers which project above the corbelled cornice, and lit by rectangular double-hung windows set in segmental arched openings. The original storefronts have been stuccoed over, and the brick painted yellow. Erected around 1909, the building housed the saloon of Jacob Salerno, with furnished rooms offered by Mrs. Olive Butler upstairs. During Prohibition, Salerno advertised as a confectioner offering "soft drinks." Salerno finally purchased the property in 1933; it remained in the family until the mid 1950's.



21

## 22

**1304 Dreiss Street, Tucker Building, c. 1923.** A two-story rectangular brick structure with flat roof and parapet trimmed in pressed metal simulating Spanish tile. A flat-roofed portico projects from the side wall, sheltering a sidelit entry with elliptical fanlight. Double-hung and casement windows on the second story (some of which are boarded up) have leaded diamond panes. The original storefront has been altered. The building was erected around 1923 for Albert N. Tucker, who for many years ran a grocery store here and lived upstairs. It is now given over completely to apartments.



22





23

**23**

**1101 Evans Avenue [NR\*], Mt. Zion Baptist Church, 1919-21; 1960.** A large, generally rectangular church building clad in red brick with white cast-stone trim, on a corner location. Pedimented porticos with giant order Ionic columns project from each of the two principal facades. A flattened dome surmounts the flat roof. Erected between 1919 and 1921, the building replaced a tabernacle built on the newly acquired site in 1915. A one-story education wing was added to the rear in 1960. Mt. Zion Baptist Church was organized on Dec. 15, 1894, with five charter members, under the guidance of State Evangelist, Frank Tribune. The congregation's first sanctuary — a wood-frame structure — was erected at the corner of Rosedale and Louisiana in 1907. The church has played an integral role in Fort Worth's black community. The existing sanctuary may be eligible for the National Register following documentation of its integrity and architect.

**24**

**1104 Evans Avenue [NR], Our Mother of Mercy Catholic Church/Sunshine Cumberland Presbyterian Church, 1929.** A small gabled brick church with corner bell tower capped by an open belfry. Recessed stuccoed panels contain paired arched windows. Half timbering ornaments the window panels and the stuccoed gable ends of the central portico and main roof. The scale and workmanship of the building combine to produce a feeling of quiet dignity. Built in 1929 as Mother of Mercy Catholic Church, it served a black congregation organized earlier that year under the auspices of the Fathers of St. Joseph (or "Josephites"), a religious order devoted to the spiritual needs of blacks. Mrs. Roberta Curry Lindsay, a leading black social worker, was instrumental in the formation of the church. The sanctuary was designed by Father N. P. Denis, its pastor. A church school was built nearby in 1931 (see E48). In 1955, the church building was sold to Sunshine Cumberland Presbyterian Church, who still worship here. The building appears to be eligible for the National Register for its connection with local black history.

24

**25**

**1300-04 Evans Avenue, Commercial Building, c. 1928.** A corner commercial building, rectangular in plan, with flat roof and veneer of buff-ochre brick. An ornamental hip clad in dull green terra cotta tile drops from the parapet along the two principal facades. Free-standing parapets with cast-stone finials project at the front and side. The building was constructed around 1928, originally housing a grocery and bakery. The principal occupant today is a Fuqua's grocery. It is a typical example of a neighborhood store building of its period.

25

**26**

**1400 Evans Avenue, House, c. 1908.** A small wood-frame corner house with interlocking gable roofs and recessed corner porch. Stylish touches include roof flares, eave returns and a Palladian window in the north wall. Built around 1908 as a rental property for Alonzo Faight, son of a prominent Denton County farmer and rancher, and still used as such.

26





27

**1414 Evans Avenue, Hinkle-Nichols House, c. 1900.** A one-story wood-frame house clad in channel rustic siding. In composition, a central gabled wing projects forward from the cross-gabled main section, giving an overall T-plan. A porch supported by lathed posts wraps around the three sides of the front wing. An intricate brace adorns the front gable, consisting of jigsawed, incised and lathed elements. Although the earliest listing for the house is in the 1909-10 city directory, it appears to be older. The house had a succession of occupants until purchased by William Hinkle, a city detective, in 1919. The Hinkles lived here until 1940, finally selling the property in 1950 to the Nichols family, who still reside in the house. The T-plan house is a relatively rare turn-of-the-century type.



27

28

**401 S. Freeway, Commercial Building, c. 1905.** A two-story brick commercial structure with storefront on the ground floor and residential rooms upstairs. A parapet with central gable extends across the front. Extensive cast-stone trim frames the upper-story windows. The storefront is framed with cast-iron piers; a cast-iron column with Corinthian capital stands at the original cut-away corner entry. Built around 1905, the building originally housed a drug store, grocery and boarding house. An antiques store now occupies the ground floor. The location of I-35 immediately to the west severed the building from a district of similar buildings.



28

29

**1200 Block, S. Freeway (SW Corner E. Rosedale St.) [NR\*], James E. Guinn School, 1927; 1937.** Southside Colored School No. 134 was located on this site as early as 1894. A new three-story brick schoolhouse, designed by Sanguinet & Staats, was erected in 1917-18 (now demolished). Two-story brick buildings, housing additional classrooms, were constructed in 1927 and 1937, the earlier of the two also designed by Sanguinet & Staats. The school was renamed for James E. Guinn, a principal at the turn of the century. The two surviving structures on the site have not been documented clearly. The school served the Southside's black children prior to integration of the Fort Worth school system. With more complete documentation, the surviving buildings may be eligible for the National Register for their role in local black history.



29

30

**1308 S. Freeway, Durham House, c. 1899.** A one-story wood-frame house with hip roof, forward-projecting gabled wing, and hipped porch set at the juncture. Porch posts have jigsawed brackets. Double-hung windows have simple wood cornices. Jeremiah Deems, a bartender, is listed as residing at this address in the 1899-1900 through the 1907-08 city directories, as a renter. The house changed hands several times prior to World War II, apparently remaining a rental property. The Durham family has owned and resided in the house since 1949. It is an intact example of a recurring type.



30





31

**31**

**1304-14 E. Hattie Street [NR\*], Row of Eight Houses, 1937.** A row of eight nearly identical wood-frame houses, each with shotgun plan and gable roof. Each has a concrete stoop porch covered by a metal awning with wrought-iron posts. Although city directories list some of these addresses as early as 1907, the row was probably newly constructed in 1937; the tax assessor's abstract mentions eight improvements on the site at a cost of \$275.38 each, a feasible cost of construction for a shotgun house in 1937 (see E17). With more precise documentation, or upon the attainment of 50 years of age, the row may be eligible for the National Register as an example of working-class housing, incorporating a traditional folk house type.

32

**32**

**1709 E. Hattie Street [NR], Calvary Baptist Church, 1928-29.** Calvary Baptist Church (formerly Glenwood Baptist) began in 1892 as a Mission of Broadway Baptist Church and was organized formally in August, 1895. A wood-frame sanctuary was erected that year on the 1600 block of E. Hattie St. After several moves to new locations which proved unsatisfactory, the existing site was purchased around 1912, and a new frame sanctuary erected. This was replaced by the present brick structure in 1929. Designed by architect H. D. Withers and constructed by G. M. Reed, the high-basement building has a gabled nave flanked by flat-roofed side wings. It is clad in warm red brick with white cast-stone trim. The narthex wing is charmingly composed of a tripartite entry surmounted by an engaged Corinthian colonnade framing segmental and Roman arched windows. The building is similar, but superior, to another Southside church by Withers (see E3). Sold by the congregation in 1976 to Birds Baptist Tabernacle, the building, though poorly maintained, appears unaltered. It is potentially eligible for the National Register.

33

**33**

**1053 E. Humbolt Street, Wallis House, 1917.** A two-story wood-frame house with rectangular plan and gable roof, sheathed in narrow siding on the ground floor and shingled above. A full shed-roofed porch extends across the front, becoming a gabled portecochere to the west. The roof eaves have exposed roof rafters with tapering ends, notched bargeboards and, on the front, large stick brackets. Exterior alterations are restricted to the porch, which has been enclosed and its brick piers replaced with wrought iron. The house was built in 1917 for Dr. Nathan Thomas Wallis, an early black dentist in Fort Worth. His wife, Bertha Sims Wallis, was a member of a family prominent in local black society. The house has been attributed to George Powell, a well-known black contractor of the period.

34

**34**

**1212 E. Lancaster Avenue [NR\*/Ind(NR)], Parker-Browne Co. Factory-Warehouse, 1924.** A three-story industrial building, rectangular in plan with flat roof, constructed of reinforced concrete, hollow tile and brick. In composition, regularly spaced brick piers flank bays glazed with steel-sash windows; floor levels are demarcated by concrete spandrel panels. Most windows on the first and second stories have been enclosed, and the building has been painted yellow. Built in 1924 as a manufacturing plant and warehouse for the Parker-Browne Co., producers of carbonic acid gas (carbon dioxide) for carbonated beverages; used as a warehouse by the Bekins Co. after World War II; since 1964, a warehouse for a musical instrument company. With restoration, the structure could be eligible for the National Register as a representative industrial building of its period.



### 35

**1315 E. Lancaster Avenue [NR/Ind(NR)], Artesia Bottling Co. Building, c. 1908.** A two-story brick industrial building, rectangular in plan with flat roof and stepped, corbelled cornice. Roman-arched central entry flanked by similar windows, segmental arched windows on second story. Ground floor openings have been altered superficially. A one-story wing extends to the rear. According to city directories, the building was erected around 1908 to house the Artesia Bottling Co., manufacturers of soft drinks. After 1922, various other soft drink companies occupied the building. In 1949, the present owner — Cox Sheet Metal Co. — purchased the property. As an early local example of brick industrial design, the building may be eligible for the National Register.



35

### 36

**1324 E. Lancaster Avenue [NR/Ind(NR)], Warehouse, c. 1919.** A four-story reinforced concrete industrial building, with rectangular plan and flat roof. The concrete structural members are clearly expressed as grids on the structure's elevations. Bays are glazed in steel-sash windows with brick bases; several on the ground level have been enclosed with corrugated metal. A terra cotta cornice with dentil course extends along the parapet on the north and east facades. According to city directories, the building was erected around 1919, probably for rent or lease. Occupants in the 1920's included a distributor of Delco and Frigidaire appliances (ground floor), a manufacturer of automobile radiators (second floor), and a patternmaker (third floor). The present tenant is a moving and storage company. The building appears to be eligible for the National Register as a largely intact local example of an early 20th-century reinforced concrete warehouse.



36

### 37

**1413-15 E. Lancaster Avenue, Commercial Building, c. 1908.** A two-story brick structure with rectangular plan and flat roof, on a corner location. Storefronts are framed in cast-iron piers, stamped with the names, "Walker T. Maddox, Heck & Baker: contractors." Second story windows have segmental arches and are grouped in bays divided by projecting brick piers. A corbelled cornice wraps around the two principal facades. Alterations include the boarding up of second-story windows and new brick infill at the base of the storefront windows. The building was constructed around 1908 for William J. Boaz, a prominent businessman and real estate investor. The earliest recorded occupants were a druggist, pool parlor, doctor's office, and, upstairs, a boarding house. Various other commercial tenants have used the building over the years. Its design and program — commercial spaces on the ground floor and residential flats above — represent a widespread building type of the period.



37

### 38

**1201 E. Leuda Street, Adolph Schilder Grocery/Reed's Beauty Shop, c. 1911.** This small corner building was built around 1911 to house the grocery store of Adolph Schilder. Several other grocers had stores here after 1920. Since 1945, a beauty shop has occupied the premises. The building is constructed of concrete block which simulates natural stone. The storefront has been enclosed with horizontal siding. The building is an interesting commercial example of a construction technology popular at the time.



38





39



39

**1532 E. Leuda Street, McCulloch House, c. 1908.** A large two-story wood-frame house, with an irregular plan incorporating gabled wings. Clad in channel rustic siding, shingled in the gable ends. The north wing has a chamfered end. A porch supported by boxed posts wraps around three sides of the east wing. Asbestos shingles have been applied to the walls. The house is the largest in its neighborhood. City directory listings indicate that it was built around 1908 for Isaac N. McCulloch, part owner of a saloon on Main Street. He died soon after; his widow continued living in the house through the early 1920's, renting out rooms. It has had numerous owners and occupants since.

40



40

**1800 E. Leuda Street, Keeton House, c. 1908.** A two-story wood-frame house built around 1908, with rectangular plan and overhanging gable roof. Clad in channel rustic siding, with Craftsman style balcony and shed-roofed dormer. A tetrastyle portico of Tuscan columns and paneled balustrade, added in 1935, sits incongruously on the original house. The earliest recorded owner was John E. Keeton. His son, Harry, owner of a broom factory, took possession around 1914. The house remained in the Keeton family through the 1960's. It is a conspicuous structure in a neighborhood of cottages.

41



41

**1200 E. Maddox Avenue [NR\*], St. Teresa Home Dormitory/Maddox Avenue Community Center, 1935.** A two-story wood-frame structure with long rectangular plan and flaring hip roof. The walls are clad in variegated stone, including granite, limestone and sandstone, uncommon in Fort Worth. A concrete-block garage adjoining on the east appears to date from about the same time. The rock-veneered building was erected in 1935 by Catholic Charities of Fort Worth as a dormitory and laundry for the St. Teresa Home. The architect was Charles F. Allen. The main building, dating largely from 1930, no longer stands. The dormitory is now used as a community center, and may be eligible for the National Register following more precise documentation of the building's integrity and of the importance of the St. Teresa Home.

41



42

**1719 E. Maddox Avenue, Maddox Avenue Baptist Church/Mt. Moriah Baptist Church, 1937-38; 1941.** Morgan Memorial Baptist Church purchased two adjacent lots here in 1936 and in the fall of 1937 began construction of a sandstone-veer sanctuary, completed the following year. The church reorganized itself on August 8, 1938, as Maddox Avenue Baptist Church. A two-story annex, also clad in sandstone, was erected west of the original structure in 1941. The buildings have had several owners since the mid 1950's, and now are used by another Baptist congregation. The use of sandstone as a veneer on modest buildings was widespread in rural Tarrant County in the 1930's and 1940's, and relatively uncommon in Fort Worth. These buildings are among the best examples of the practice in the survey area.

42





### 43

**501-03, 505-07 E. Magnolia Avenue/1230-32 Arizona Avenue [NR\*], Group of Three Duplex Houses, c. 1910; 1930.** A cluster of three duplex rental houses on a corner site next to railroad tracks. The land was purchased in 1929 by William C. Guffey, secretary-treasurer of Hawes Coal Co. In January, 1930, he and contractor A. Gunters applied to the city to build four 3-room houses on Magnolia Avenue, at a cost of \$300 each. The plat map on the county tax assessor's abstract indicates four detached structures, presumably with shotgun plans. These have since been connected at the rear to create a pair of duplexes. A pre-existing house on Arizona Avenue was also connected to a newer structure (for which there is no building permit) to create the third duplex in the cluster. With more precise documentation, the group may be eligible for the National Register upon the attainment of 50 years of age as examples of workers' residences which incorporate traditional folk-house plans.



43

### 44

**608 E. Magnolia Avenue, House, c. 1925.** A gabled one-story wood-frame house with shotgun plan and shed-roofed porch along the front gable-end. Built around 1925, the house was first listed in city directories as the residence of a domestic. Tenants changed every few years. The house was damaged by fire after the initial survey was completed, but has been retained for purposes of documentation as an example of an important folk-house type.



44

### 45

**1251 E. Magnolia Avenue, Barbour House, c. 1925.** A one-story wood-frame bungalow with staggered plan and interlocking gable roofs adorned with stick brackets under the wide eaves. An offset cross-gabled porch has rubblestone base and piers. Windows are double hung, some with small panes. The house was built around 1919 for David Barbour, a stonemason, and stayed in the Barbour family through the 1940's. It is a compositionally typical bungalow distinguished by its use of stone.



45

### 46

**108 S. Maryland Avenue [Ind(NR)], Fort Worth Macaroni Co. Factory, c. 1905.** A three-story brick industrial building with a tapering plan which conforms to a constricted site adjacent to railroad tracks. Narrow windows, rectangular on the second story and segmentally arched on the top story, are set regularly in the walls. A corbelled brick cornice wraps around the building. The ground floor has been altered and a three-story addition built to the north. Bricks have been painted grey. A 1907 promotional brochure of Fort Worth depicts this building as a factory of the Fort Worth Macaroni Co. The company was founded by John B. Laneri in 1905 (see N51). Presumably, the factory dates from about that time, though it may be an older building purchased by the company.



46





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47



47

**522 Missouri Avenue [NR\*], Missouri Avenue Methodist Church/St. Andrew's United Methodist Church, 1904; c. 1915.** Missouri Avenue Methodist Church was organized around 1889, and met initially in a former schoolhouse on the southeast corner of Missouri Avenue and Annie Street. A wood-framed sanctuary was erected on this site in 1892, which burned several years later. In 1895, Messer, Sanguinet & Messer designed a new structure for the congregation on the same site. The congregation purchased three lots on the northwest corner of Missouri and Annie in 1904, catercorner from the old site; the church is listed at this new location beginning in the 1905 city directory. It is not clear why the congregation chose to change locations, nor is it known whether the sanctuary was moved or constructed new in 1904. The existing building, with rusticated stone base and yellow brick walls, is a picturesque composition of varied towers and turrets projecting from a hipped block. Rectangular and lancet-arched stained glass windows are of a high quality. The flaring hipped roof-forms and superb Sullivanesque friezes suggest that the building was designed and built in 1904. (Its massiveness also makes the idea of relocation unlikely.) A three-story blocky education building, attached to the sanctuary on the west and constructed of similar materials, was added reputedly around 1915. The original congregation sold the buildings in 1950, at which time the sanctuary was slightly remodeled. With more complete documentation of the history and integrity of the sanctuary, it would appear to be eligible for the National Register.

48

**1000 Block, Missouri Avenue (NE Corner Verbena St.) [NR], Our Mother of Mercy School, 1931.** A one-story brick structure on a high-basement concrete base, rectangular in plan with flat roof, on a corner site. The parapet has blocky finials at each corner and triangular pediments over the central arched entries on the two principal facades. Horizontal window openings, now boarded in, flank the entries. An incompatible wood addition has been built over the stairs of the south entry. The building was constructed in 1931 as a four-room school for Our Mother of Mercy Catholic Church, which served a black congregation (see E24). Father N. P. Denis, the pastor, reputedly built the school with the help of the young men of the parish. In use as a school until 1958, when a new building on Terrell Avenue opened, the structure then housed a daycare center until 1975. It is presently vacant. It appears to be eligible for the National Register for its association with local black history.

48



49



49

**1415 Missouri Avenue, House, c. 1910.** Built around 1910, according to city directories, this cottage has had a number of owners and tenants over the years. Prior to 1940, residents included a painter, a barber, a porter, a driver and a maid. The house is an excellent example of a widespread type, with rectangular plan, hip roof and full front porch. The porch is supported by four well-proportioned Tuscan columns and surmounted by a slightly overscaled hipped dormer which extends the ridgeline of the roof.

50

**1275 E. Morphy Street, Gibbons House, c. 1913.** A one-story gabled wood-frame house, rectangular in plan, clad in brick below the gable. A hipped porch with brick piers wraps around the front and side. Built around 1913, it was occupied by the Gibbons family through the 1940's. The extensive use of brick gives the house a strong presence on its corner site.

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## 51

**350 New York Avenue, Fuqua House, c. 1908.** A one-story wood-frame house, originally cruciform in plan, with interlocking gable roofs and identical hipped porches flanking the front wing. An addition is set in one of the rear angles. The earliest recorded occupant of the house was George C. Fuqua, who is listed in city directories with his wife, Cornelia, at this address from 1909 through the mid-1920's. Fuqua may have been related to the family which established the local grocery store chain. The house, though altered, is a good example of a relatively rare compositional type.



51

## 52

**1601 New York Avenue, Fire Station No. 7, c. 1930.** Sanguinet & Staats designed a two-story brick fire station for this site in 1910, very similar to two other stations they designed for the city (see S68 and E15). The present building is either a remodeling or a new structure, with variegated buff brick walls, red-tiled gable roof, and one-story wing extending north. The styling suggests a date around 1930. The building is now used as a senior citizens' center.



52

## 53

**930-942 E. Oleander Street [NR\*], Row of Seven Houses, 1938.** A row of seven shotgun houses on three adjoining lots. Each is of wood-frame construction, with gable roof and shed porch. Built in 1938 at a cost of about \$500 each, the developer was C. H. McBrayer, a realtor who built other low-cost rental housing in the area (see E17). The row provides a vivid image of working class housing of its period, and illustrates the perpetuation of folk house types. As with the cluster of houses McBrayer built on Cannon and New York in 1938, these houses should be investigated for their possible connection with the Fort Worth Housing Authority's early efforts at providing low-cost housing. Upon the attainment of 50 years of age, they may be eligible for the National Register.



53

## 54

**1201 E. Stella Street, Kurucar House and Store, c. 1907.** A two-story wood-frame structure clad in narrow horizontal siding, with rectangular plan, hip roof and full two-story front portico. The George Kurucar family resided here, operating a grocery on the ground floor. The building is a strong contributor to the character of its neighborhood.



54

## 55

**917 E. Terrell Avenue, Peace House, c. 1900.** A one-story wood-frame house, hipped with forward-facing gabled wing and half porch set at the juncture of the wings. Ornament includes patterned shingles in the gable, a bracketed window hood on the front bay, and delicately lathed bracketed posts, with spindled frieze, on the porch. The house appears to have been built around 1900 (the date given on the tax assessor's abstract) and is an intact example of a recurring type. Its early history has not been documented. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Peace purchased the house in 1939. Peace was a black contractor; his widow still owns the property.



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56

**1003 E. Terrell Avenue [NR\*], Holy Name Catholic Church/Our Mother of Mercy Catholic Church, 1908.** In 1908, Bishop Dunne, Bishop of Dallas, sent Father Bernard H. Diamond to found a new parish in the southeast section of Fort Worth. The existing Mission Revival church was dedicated that year. It is a delicately scaled stucco-clad structure, gabled and buttressed, with Mission style parapets at each end. Windows are arched. A small gabled addition projects from the east side. The Holy Name Parish moved to a new location in 1952, at which time Our Mother of Mercy Parish moved here from Evans Avenue (see E24 and E48). With more complete documentation of the building's history and integrity, it may be eligible for the National Register on the basis of its architecture.

57

**1130 E. Terrell Avenue [NR], Munchus House, c. 1922.** A two-story wood-frame house clad in narrow siding, rectangular in plan with gable roof. A shed-roofed porch extends across the front, becoming a gabled porte-cochère to the west, supported by clusters of wood posts on high brick piers; gables are set over the entry and driveway. Applied half timbering in the gables, notched bargeboards and stick brackets contribute to the effect of this richly textured house. Built around 1922, it is one of the few buildings in Fort Worth documented as the work of George Powell, a prominent black contractor who built throughout Texas. The original owner was Dr. George M. Munchus, a noted black physician who came to Fort Worth from Clarksville, Texas. The son of former slaves from Alabama, he was one of the first blacks admitted to the staff of a general hospital in Fort Worth. While his house is like many others in the city, it is one of the few in the city to have been built by a black contractor for a distinguished black professional. As such, it appears to be eligible for the National Register.

58

**320 E. Vickery Boulevard [NR/Rail(NR)], M-K-T Railroad Freight Station, 1908; 1923; 1953.** A railroad freight terminal complex consisting of a two-story brick office-warehouse building connected to freight rooms and loading docks. The Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad constructed the terminal in several phases between 1908 and 1953. The 1908 office-warehouse was the only structure left standing in the burned district of the disastrous fire of April 3, 1909. It was enlarged in 1923 by the addition of a two-story rear bay and a long one-story brick freight house with cantilevered concrete canopies over loading docks. Sumner-Sollit Company was the contractor. In 1953, Butcher & Sweeney Construction Co. extended the freight rooms, with similar concrete canopies. The older portion of the complex may be eligible for the National Register.

59

**816 E. Vickery Boulevard [NR/Ind(NR)], Standard Macaroni Mfg. Co. Warehouse, c. 1910.** This three-story brick factory-warehouse was constructed around 1910 and first occupied by the Standard Macaroni Manufacturing Co., makers of macaroni, spaghetti and other pastas. Segmental arched windows and doorways pierce each floor level of the flat-roofed building. Parapets have cast-stone coping. A musical instrument company now occupies the building, which appears unaltered and may be eligible for the National Register.

60

**1508 E. Vickery Boulevard, Forrest House, 1900.** A one-story wood-frame house with flat-topped hip roof and forward-facing gabled bay. A shed-roofed porch is set in the ell, supported by lathed



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posts with decorative brackets. Other ornamental details include patterned shingles and a very delicate jigsawn brace in the gable. Deed records indicate that the land around the house was in agricultural use as late as 1902. The building is an interesting example of a recurring turn-of-the-century house type in Tarrant County. John H. Brandt, a cigar maker, owned the house prior to World War II, but did not live there. The Forrest family has owned the house since 1965.



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## 61

**1905 E. Vickery Boulevard [NR], R. Vickery School, 1909-10; 1936-37.** Glenwood was incorporated as a municipality in the 1890's, in part to avoid annexation by the City of Fort Worth. Glenwood Public School existed as early as 1898. Following assurances by the Fort Worth Board of Education that a new elementary school would be built in the area, Glenwood property owners voted for annexation in June, 1909. Construction of the promised school began in September and was completed one year later by contractors Buchanan & Gilder. Designed by the firm of Waller, Shaw & Field, the building exhibits the severe massing and orderly composition found in other Fort Worth schools by the firm (see N55 and N99). It is a two-story masonry block with a rusticated concrete high base and pale buff brick walls. The symmetrical front elevation consists of three classroom bays, tightly packed with windows, flanking two stairwell bays with small flat-roofed porticos surmounted by narrow windows. End walls are treated monolithically as masonry expanses lit at the center by small hallway windows. Vaguely Secessionist brick detailing — thin courses in abstract geometric patterns — relieves the overall severity of the structure. Original wood sash survives in the windows, a rarity in older schools in Fort Worth. A one-story east wing containing an auditorium and classrooms was added in 1936-37. Designed by Wyatt C. Hedrick, the building sensitively complements the older structure by its setback and use of similar materials. The interior includes a delightful playroom with fanciful Tudoresque fixtures. Recently closed, R. Vickery School appears to be eligible for the National Register as an intact early 20th-century school of high architectural quality incorporating the work of two important local design firms.



61



62

## 62

**2501 Virginia Avenue [NR\*/Ind(NR)], Harbison-Fischer Mfg. Co. Factory, 1936-37.** Harbison-Fischer Manufacturing Co. was founded in 1933 by Dixon and Lawrence Harbison, machinists at the Petroleum Equipment Co., and Charles A. Fischer, treasurer of the Structural Steel Co. The new company produced oil and pumping equipment parts, initially in a rented building on E. Broadway Avenue (see E12). In early 1937, the company moved into its newly constructed plant on Virginia Avenue. The building is architecturally significant for its two-story concrete office block, placed like a facade on the street frontage, with corrugated metal manufacturing shops extending to the rear. Streamlined Moderne in style, the office block has smooth white-painted walls with rounded corners, horizontal banding, and window panels glazed with glass block. The central portico has a superb stainless steel door and transom panel embossed with the street address. The name of the company appears crisply on the front wall in metal letters. Harbison-Fischer recently moved to new facilities in Crowley. The original plant is now vacant. Its Moderne facade is expressive of the confidence and vigor of the oil industry in pre-war Fort Worth. The building will be potentially eligible for the National Register once it reaches 50 years of age.





63



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## OBJECTS AND PLACES

### 63

400-500 Blocks, E. Broadway Avenue, c. 1915.

200-300 Blocks, E. Daggett Avenue, 1913.

700-800 Blocks, E. Stella Street, 1923.

700-1400 Blocks, E. Vickery Blvd., 1937.

**[BrS(NR) Brick Streets.** Paving of streets in brick was widespread in American cities between about 1900 and 1930. Fort Worth once had many brick streets, most of which have been covered with asphalt. Isolated blocks of several streets in the survey area, along with a sizable stretch of E. Vickery Blvd., are still paved in exposed brick. Most of E. Vickery was paved in brick in 1910, 1916, and 1937; portions of E. Daggett and E. Stella were bricked in 1913 and 1923, respectively. New brick paving and repairs continued through the 1930's. Along with the other exposed brick streets in the survey area, these are eligible as a group for inclusion on the National Register, as examples of a significant phase in American street technology.

### 64

100 Block, Tennessee Avenue/2500 Block, Pine Street [Road(NR)], Tennessee Avenue Underpass, 1929-30.

400-500 Blocks, E. Vickery Blvd. [Road (NR)], Vickery Blvd. Underpass, 1936-37. Two reinforced concrete highway underpasses, designed as depressed roadways beneath on-grade railroad viaducts. The roadway of each is paved in brick. The Tennessee Avenue Underpass, begun in August, 1929, was the first in a series of road underpasses and viaducts constructed as a joint venture by the City of Fort Worth and the Texas & Pacific Railroad (see N59 and N110). The Vickery Boulevard Underpass, financed in part by a federal P.W.A. loan, with assistance from the M-K-T Railroad, was designed jointly by railroad and city engineers. The two underpasses are eligible for the National Register, along with the others in the survey area, as part of a large-scale engineering project of the pre-war period. They are included as well in a National Register Thematic District comprised of engineering and industrial resources in the Southside related to the railroads.

### 65

1400 Block, Bessie Street/1400 Block, E. Vickery Blvd., 1910; 1937 300 Block, E. Rosedale Street, 1910.

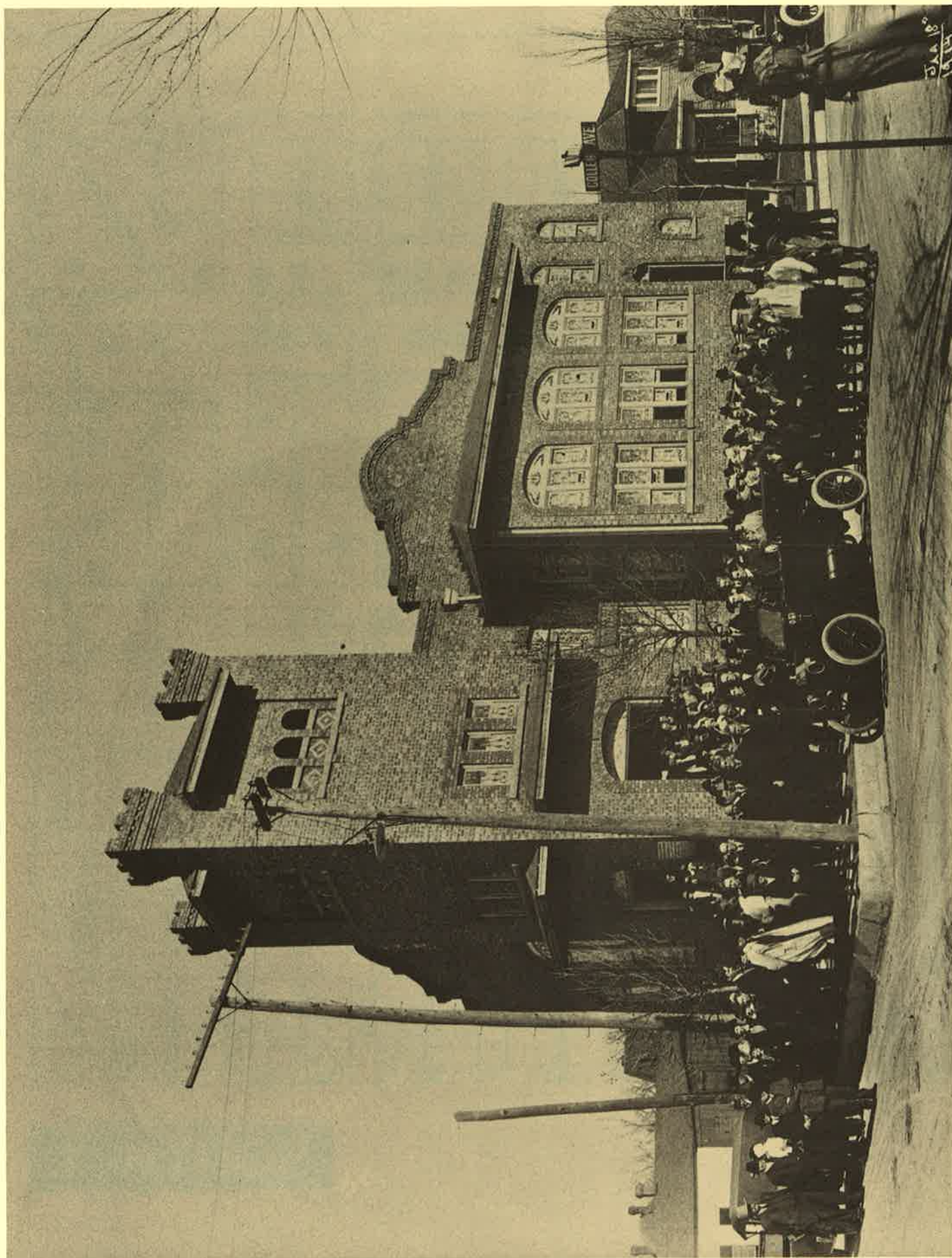
400 Block, E. Rosedale Street, 1910.

**[Rail(NR)] Railroad Viaducts,** Four railroad viaducts, all with concrete piers and steel spans, designed to pass over on-grade automobile roads. The Bessie-Vickery overpass consists of two viaducts constructed at different times. The south (Bessie) viaduct was erected in 1910 by the International & Great Northern Railroad. The north (Vickery) viaduct was financed with federal emergency relief funds administered through the Texas State Highway Dept., and built in 1937. The parallel viaducts on E. Rosedale Street were both constructed in 1910 as a joint project of the Houston & Texas Central, Gulf Colorado & Santa Fe, and Missouri-Kansas-Texas railroads. All four viaducts are included in a National Register Thematic District comprised of railroad-related structures in the Southside.

### 66

**Curbsides at Most Intersections, Tiled Curb Signs, c. 1930.** Inlaid tile street signs, blue lettering on a white field, appear on curbs throughout the Southside. Though neglected, they still serve the purpose for which they were made.

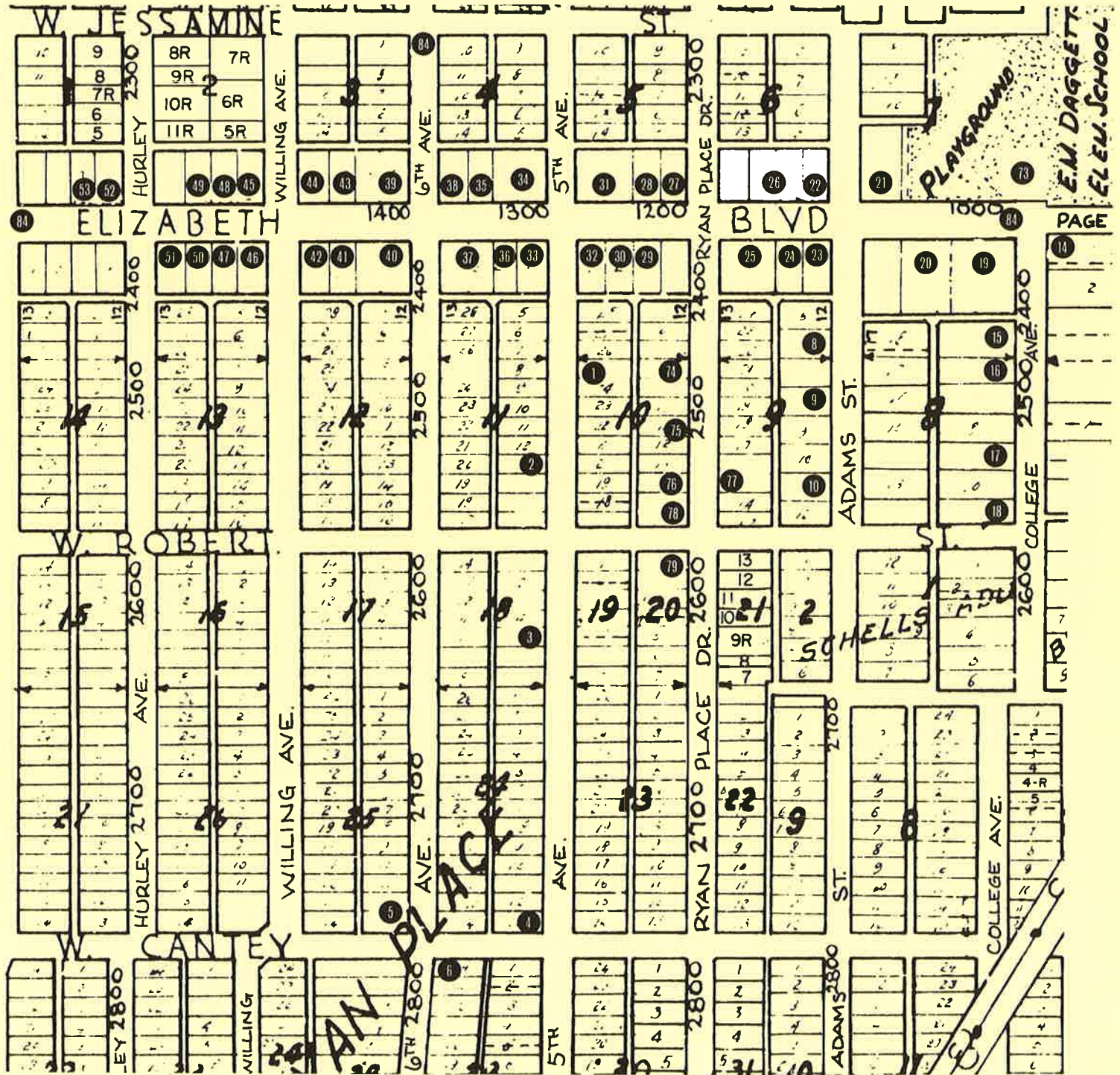




Members of the College Avenue Baptist Church congregation stand outside their new church building after services in 1919. Completed at a cost of \$100,000, this building served the church for a number of years. An adjacent Sunday School building (C27) still stands.

Courtesy Fort Worth Public Library.

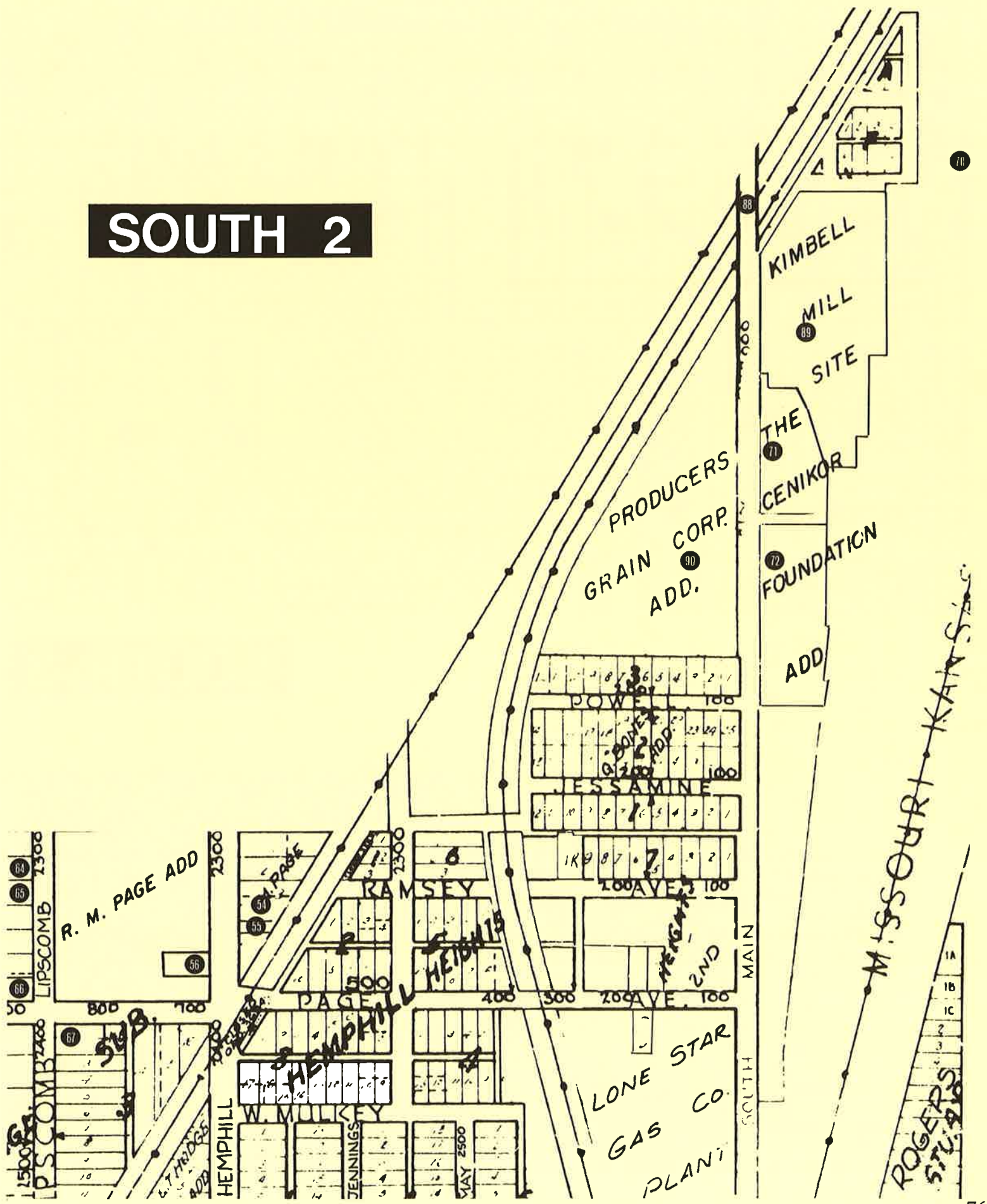




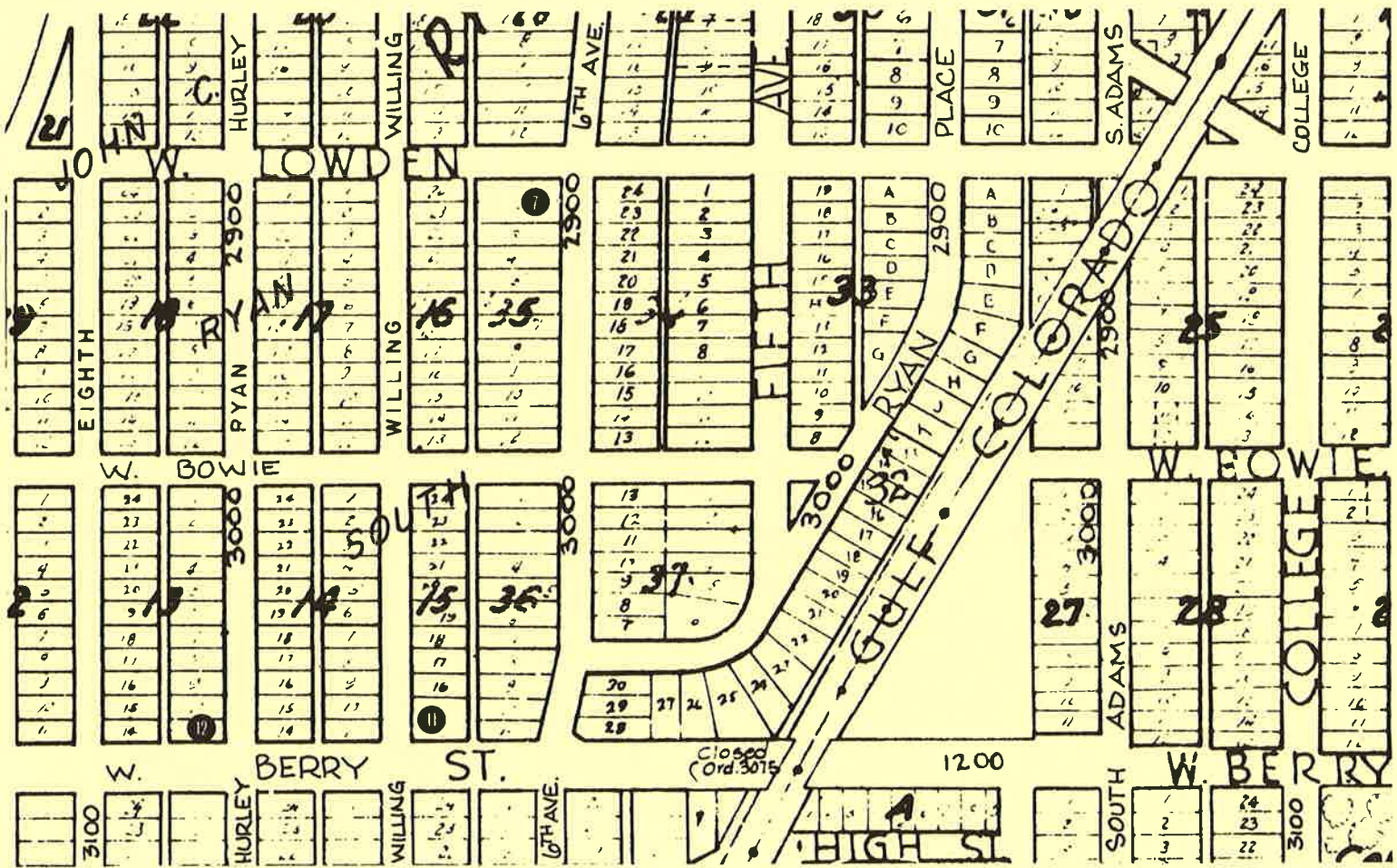
SOUTH 1



**SOUTH 2**

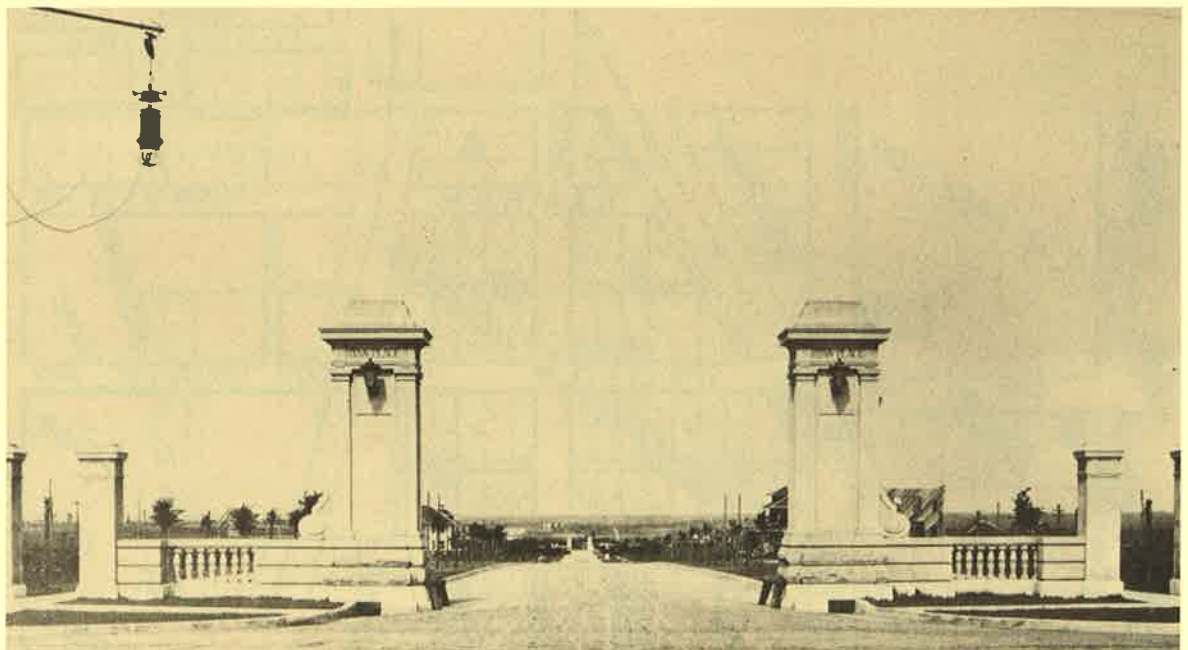




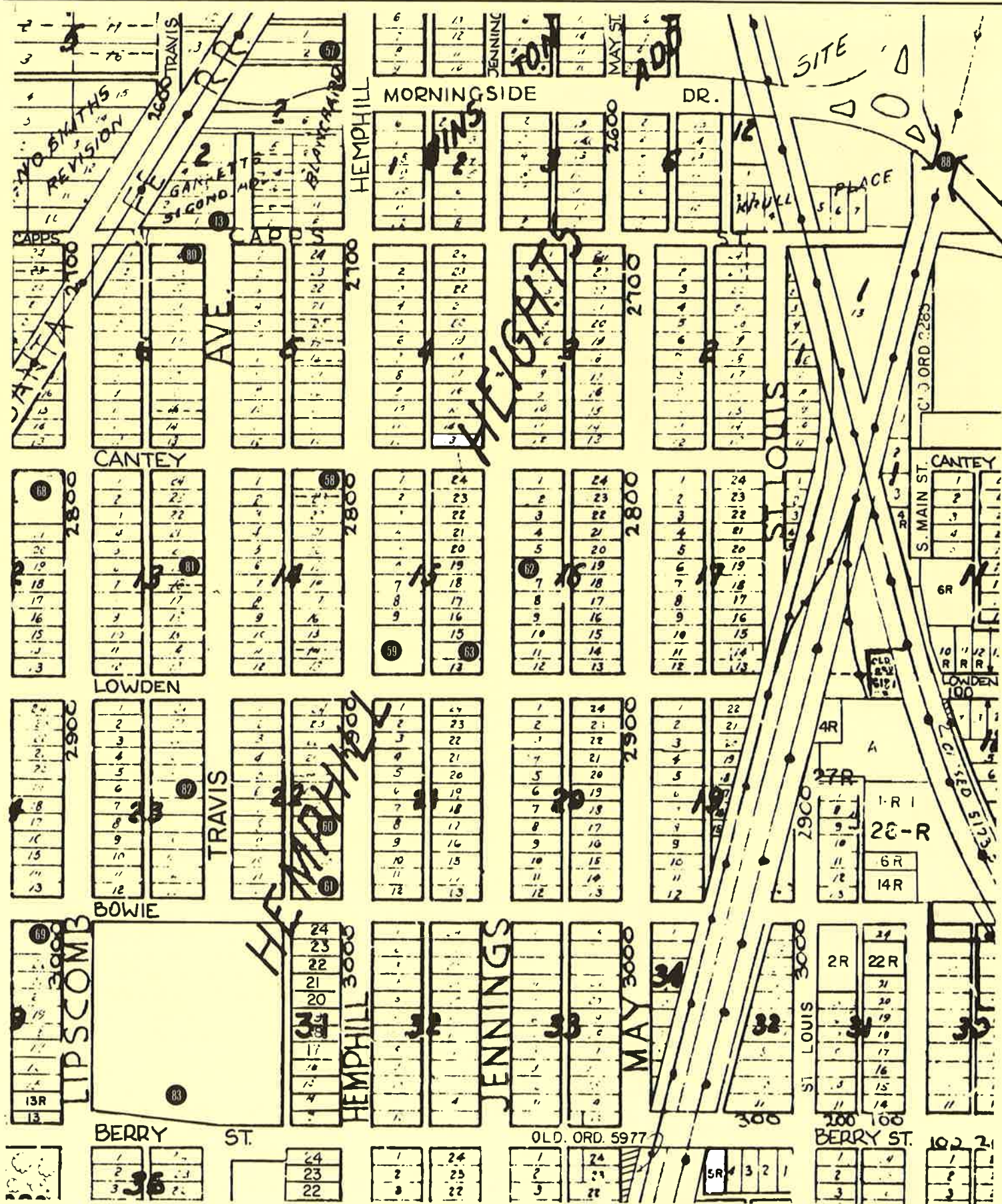


## SOUTH 3

The Ryan Place Entrance Gates (S84) at College Avenue and Elizabeth Boulevard marked the boundaries of John C. Ryan's planned development. This view was made in 1912 when only the Fry (right side of the street-S26) and Sparks Houses (left side of the street-S30) were completed and the Chase-Meacham House (S22) was under construction. Courtesy Ryan Mortgage and Title Company.







# SOUTH 4





## HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY SOUTHSIDE — SOUTH

#

Address or Location

Name or Type

Date

### BUILDINGS

1

**2501 Fifth Avenue [RPCD], Bevan House, 1919.** A one-story L-plan house constructed of hollow tile and clad in stucco. The gables of the wings extend to become a porch on the front and a porte-cochere on the south side, terminated by walls and Missionesque parapets. The house was begun in late 1918 and completed in 1919. John C. Ryan is listed as contractor on the mechanic's lien. Lionel W. Bevan, owner of The Fair, a large downtown department store, was the first owner. The Bevans moved into a new, larger house in 1929 (see S7).

2

**2518 Fifth Avenue [NR/RPCD], Weid House, c. 1920.** A wood-frame house faced in buff brick. In composition a one-story hipped wing which telescopes forward in progressively smaller masses from a two-story wing with jerkinhead roof. Roofs are clad in glazed green tile. A jerkinheaded portico, with roof pierced by twin piers, leads to a full recessed porch which communicates with a walled terrace to the south. Small-paned French doors open onto the terrace. The house was built around 1920 for Ralph R. Weid, an oil operator, and sold several years later. It has had a number of owners since. The house appears to be eligible for the National Register on the basis of its architectural quality.

3

**2622 Fifth Avenue [RPCD], Crites-Lawrence House, 1922.** This one-story stucco-clad house has a Baroque/Mission Style parapet and half-round portico opening onto a full terrace with urn-topped balustrade. It was designed by Joseph R. Pelich for J. H. Crites and built in 1922. Original plans called for a second story. Shortly after construction was completed, the house was sold to Henry W. Lawrence, secretary-treasurer of H. W. Williams & Co., distributors of wholesale drugs. The Lawrences owned the property until 1935.

4

**2744 Fifth Avenue [NR/RPCD], John C. Ryan, Jr. House, c. 1928.** A two-story house, rectangular in plan, with sandstone veneer on the ground story and stuccoed with half-timbering above. The cross gabled roofs are clad in red tile. The entry is set in a two-story gabled bay totally clad in sandstone. A terrace on the south wall is partially covered by a gabled porch. The house was built around 1928 for John C. Ryan, Jr., who, with his father, was a partner in the John C. Ryan Land Co., developer of Ryan Place. Ryan and his wife, Lucy, lived here; the house was sold following Ryan's death in 1956. The house appears to be eligible for the National Register for its architectural quality and its association with an individual important in the development of the area.

5

**2748 Sixth Avenue [NR\*/RPCD], Patton House, c. 1925.** A two-story wood-frame house with polychrome brick veneer below and half-timbered white stucco above. Generally rectangular in plan, with red-tiled gable roof. A gabled bay projects south, with arcaded loggia (now enclosed) flanked by a balustraded terrace. The house was built around 1925 for Roy and Lillian Patton. Patton was the owner of a downtown printing company. They owned the property until 1952. With documentation of the architect, the house might be eligible for the National Register.





6

**2801 Sixth Avenue [NR\*/RPCD], Donnelly House, 1926.** A two-story wood-frame house, generally rectangular in plan, clad in textured yellow-buff brick with flat-topped red-tiled hip roof. An arched recessed corner entry is framed in sandstone, as is a portion of the large chimney. Many interior features survive. Built in 1926, the house has been attributed to Dr. M. J. Bisco, a dentist, who built a number of houses in South Fort Worth in the 1920's and 1930's. It is similar to other designs by Bisco (see, for example, S7). The original owner was George A. Donnelly, president of the Eastland Oil Co. The house remained in the Donnelly family until 1978, and may be eligible for the National Register following an assessment of Donnelly's importance in the oil industry.



6

7

**2900 Sixth Avenue [NR/RPCD], Bevan House, 1928.** A large two-story wood-frame house clad in buff and yellow brick, rectangular in plan with red-tiled hip roof. A nearly symmetrical composition of central chimney flanked by paired windows. A projecting portico with arched entry is balanced by a roof-terraced arched loggia at opposite ends of the house. One of a number of residences designed by Fort Worth dentist M. J. Bisco, it was built in 1928 for Lionel W. Bevan, owner of The Fair, a well-known downtown department store. The Bevans owned the house until 1975. It may be eligible for the National Register as the residence of a prominent local merchant and as one of the most successful works of a prolific amateur designer.



7

8

**2420 S. Adams Street [NR\*/RPCD], Lanius House, c. 1926.** Built around 1926 for Clarence A. Lanius, cattleman, this brick and stucco house has a gabled porte-cochere and porch which give it the feeling of a large bungalow. The roofs are clad in red tile. The house may be eligible for the National Register with further documentation.



8

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**2512 S. Adams Street [NR/RPCD], Mehl House, c. 1926.** A large, formal house, rectangular in plan, clad in buff brick with cast-stone trim and glazed green-tile hip roof. A two-story bay with ground-level breezeway projects to the south, balanced by a porte-cochere to the north. A massive, carefully designed chimney is on the street frontage. This was the house of B. Max Mehl, a successful and widely known numismatist (see C53). The architect was Charles O. Chromaster, a designer in the office of Wiley G. Clarkson, who went on to establish his own practice. The house appears to be eligible for the National Register for its architectural quality and association with an individual important in the history of numismatics.



9

10

**2526 S. Adams Street [RPCD], Thomas House, 1924.** Knox A. Thomas purchased a lot from the John C. Ryan Land Co. in November 1923. His house was completed the following year. It is a substantial two-story brick structure with hip roof and full front porch. The proportions of the brick porch piers and roof brackets reinforce the house's feeling of massiveness. Thomas was manager of Medcalf & Thomas, a supplier of surgical instruments, as well as vice president of John L. Ashe, Inc., a men's shoe store. The house remained in the family until 1976.







11

## 11

**1420 W. Berry Street [RPCD], Earl Boynton Cleaners, 1945; 1952.** A small laundry building, rectangular in plan, with flat roof. Hollow tile construction, with a veneer of stucco painted white. The central recessed entry has curving glass-block walls and arched door with porthole window. Horizontal windows, rounded on the outer ends, flank the entry. The laundry was built in 1945; a two-story addition was built at the rear in 1952. Original red metal lettering is on the wall over the entry. The building is a modest example of late Moderne commercial design.



12

## 12

**1550 W. Berry Street, Hemphill Heights Masonic Lodge No. 1164, 1939.** Hemphill Heights Lodge No. 1164 was chartered on December 9, 1921, and met originally in a rented building at Shaw and South Adams. Steady growth resulted in the purchase of a new site. The present building was completed in less than two months in the spring of 1939, at a cost of \$17,000. It is a functionally straightforward building constructed of red brick with steel-sash casement windows. P. M. Geren was the consulting architect.



13

## 13

**800 Capps Street [HHCD], Apartment Court, c. 1930.** A five-unit one-story apartment building planned as a U around a court. The front units are designed as cross-gabled cottages. Abstract half-timbering in each gable end is in the form of an X, with a porthole vent at the intersection of the members. Wood-frame construction with brick veneer on the ground level. Built around 1930, the complex is a sensitive solution to the problem of designing a multi-unit dwelling in a neighborhood of single-family houses.



14

## 14

**2401 College Avenue [RPCD], St. John's Episcopal Church, 1952; 1965-66.** St. John's Episcopal Church was organized on February 7, 1924, and met initially in rented buildings. The present site was purchased in 1925; several wood-frame buildings were erected through the 1940's. The existing Gothic Revival church and chapel were designed by church member Joseph J. Patterson (of the architectural firm of Wilson, Patterson, Sowden, Dunlap & Epperly) and built in 1952, at a cost exceeding \$250,000. An education wing was added in harmonious style and materials in 1965-66, creating an interior cloister with the earlier buildings. The complex is distinguished by a sensitive use of fine materials — polychrome brick with sandstone and cast-stone trim — and by a well integrated picturesque composition. The overall diminutive scale is charming.



15

## 15

**2420 College Avenue [NR/RPCD], Sandidge-Walker House, c. 1921.** A large two-story wood-frame house, sheathed in polychrome reddish-brown brick, with rectangular plan and overhanging hip roof clad in glazed green tile. A full porch extends across the front, with brick piers and cast-stone balustrade. A porte-cochere wing projects from the south wall. A Missionesque dormer set centrally on the roof serves as a focal point for the composition. The house was built around 1921 for George T. Sandidge, a cattleman. Dr. Webb Walker bought the property in 1925, residing here until 1954. The house appears to be eligible for the National Register as a work of residential design.



16

**2424 College Avenue [NR\*/RPCD], Wade-Rall House, c. 1913.** A two-story wood-frame house clad in brown brick. In composition, a rectangular block, with shallow hip roof and full front porch. The stuccoed canopied eave is unusual. A central arched parapet is adorned with a cast-stone quatrefoil. The house was built around 1913 and lived in shortly by two widows, one of whom was Mary Smith, widow of Fort Worth pioneer John Peter Smith. Dr. George B. Wade purchased the property around 1919, selling it to Marvin C. Rall in 1928. Rall was a prominent grain merchant. The Ralls owned the house until 1946. It may be eligible for the National Register following more precise documentation.



16

17

**2512 College Avenue [RPCD], Steele House, c. 1926.** A large two and one-half story brick house, formally composed as a gabled rectangular block with central pedimented entry and symmetrically arranged windows. A terrace extends across the front and small loggia projects from the south wall. Foundations and terrace are of rusticated stone construction. The house was built around 1926 for John P. Steele, vice president and general manager of the Wagner Supply Co., and remained in the Steele family for about 40 years. Reputedly, the house was constructed by a French builder named Lebeouf, who used materials from an older fire-damaged house.



17

18

**2530 College Avenue [NR\*/RPCD], James-Fujita House, c. 1915.** A two and one-half story wood-frame house, rectangular in plan, sheathed in red brick, with glazed green-tiled gambrel roof. The roof extends to cover a full porch supported by Tuscan columns. An awkwardly over-scaled shed-roofed dormer with recessed balcony is over the porch. Large chimneys are set on each end wall. Built around 1915 for Thomas B. James, proprietor of the Board of Trade Saloon, the house was purchased around 1919 by Kanetaro Fujita. Fujita was president of the Goshō Co., Inc., a cotton exporting firm with offices in the Neil P. Anderson Building. By 1935, Fujita had returned to Japan, where, in 1936, he sold the property for \$2.00 to the Goshō Corporation. The company retained ownership until May 1942. The house may be eligible for the National Register with elucidation of the role of Fujita and the Goshō Co. in Japan's pre-war economy.



18

19

**1001 Elizabeth Boulevard [EBHD(NR)], Dulaney House, 1923.** Situated on a conspicuous corner lot at the east end of Elizabeth Blvd., this is one of the most imposing residences on a street celebrated for large, elaborate houses. It is a two-story masonry pile veneered in fine pale brown brick, rectangular in plan with lustrous green tile hip roof. The symmetrical front elevation has projecting end bays which flank a roof terraced arcaded portico with spiral columns of green terra cotta. Arcaded floor-length windows (originally double doors) open onto a balustraded terrace which wraps around the front and side. The eclectic design, inspired largely by Italian Renaissance villas, has been attributed to Wyatt C. Hedrick. It was built by the Harry B. Friedman Construction Co. in 1923. The original owner was R. O. Dulaney, a prominent Fort Worth businessman and civic leader. Dulaney was president of the Planet Petroleum Co. and owner of the Sinclair and Petroleum Buildings downtown. In 1930, the year he served as president of the Chamber of Commerce, Dulaney was selected as "Fort Worth's Most Outstanding Citizen."



19





20



20

**1021 Elizabeth Boulevard [EBHD(NR)], Couch-Sanders House, c. 1914.** A large two-story brick house, rectangular in plan with hip roof and full porch. A central gabled portico with arched entry flanked by engaged Tuscan columns is visually reinforced by a massive Missionesque dormer. The front terrace extends to the east side of the house where another porch projects. The house was built around 1914 for Burr W. Couch, president of the Mutual Cotton Oil Company, and sold in 1920 to Robert C. Sanders, an oil entrepreneur.

21



21

**1030 Elizabeth Boulevard [EBHD(NR)], Long House, 1916.** A large two-story house, rectangular in plan, with glazed green tile hip roof. Walls are red brick over hollow tile. Rectangular bays project from the sides and rear. A full roof-terraced porch and terrace with cast-stone balustrade extends across the front. The house was built for Andrew Jackson Long, a prominent Fort Worth cattleman and banker. Long was a native Texan with a life-long interest in cattle. He moved to Fort Worth in 1899. The house remained in the Long family until 1938.

22



22

**1100 Elizabeth Boulevard [EBHD(NR)], Chase-Meacham House, 1912.** A two-story house clad in white glazed brick, rectangular in plan, with glazed green tile hip roof. Situated on a corner lot, a terrace wraps around the two principal facades, covered by a full porch with Ionic columns along the front. High end piers on the porch have friezes with Sullivanesque ornament. One of the first houses on Elizabeth Boulevard, it was built in 1912 for Dr. Ira C. Chase, a prominent surgeon, medical professor and textbook author. Chase came to Texas from Ohio in 1891, settling in Fort Worth in 1893. The house was sold to Henry C. Meacham around 1920. Meacham was the owner of the Meacham's Dept. Store, mayor of Fort Worth from 1925 to 1927, and namesake of Meacham Field. His daughter, Minnie, married Amon G. Carter. The house remained in the Meacham family until 1966.

23



23

**1101 Elizabeth Boulevard [EBHD(NR)], Ross House, c. 1911.** A large two-story wood-frame house, generally rectangular in plan, with veneer of ochre brick and gable roof. Situated on a corner lot, a gabled porte-cochere projects from the principal side facade, surmounted by a trellised balcony, now enclosed. A gabled portico projects from the front. The house was built around 1911 for Elizabeth Ross, wife of Zeno Ross, Sr., a prominent attorney. Dr. C. E. Terrell, a pharmacist, lived here in the early 1920's.

24



24

**1107 Elizabeth Boulevard [EBHD(NR)], North-Short House, 1919.** A two-story brick house with red-tiled hip roof. An end bay projects forward very slightly, containing an entry with cast-stone surround, balanced visually by a one-story conservatory at the other end of the front terrace. The house was built in 1919 for Earle M. North, president of the Webb-North Buick Co. and vice president of the A. P. Mitchell Auto Co. It was sold in 1921 to William H. Short, an attorney, who served as president of Fort Worth's draft board during World War I and as president of the school board in 1925. The Short family lived here until 1937.



## 25

**1111 Elizabeth Boulevard [EBHD(NR)], Armstrong House, c. 1913.** A large two-story gabled house, rectangular in plan, with brick walls on the ground level and half-timbered stucco above. Elevated gabled rooms project from each side, with loggia and porte-cochere at the ground level. The brick has been painted. The lot was purchased in the fall of 1912 by Zeno C. Ross, Jr., an attorney and friend of John C. Ryan. Ross is listed at this address in the 1914 city directory. The house was purchased soon after by George W. Armstrong. Armstrong, a graduate of the University of Texas, was an attorney who moved to Fort Worth in 1890. Driven by multiple ambitions, he abandoned law for cotton, oil and banking. He was president of the Texas Rolling Mills. He obtained the electric and gas franchise for Fort Worth in 1905, and established the Fort Worth Power & Light Co. A county judge in the 1890's, he was defeated for Congress in 1902, and never realized his dream of being governor of Texas. Armstrong was declared bankrupt in 1924, at the age of 58, and was forced to sell his house on Elizabeth Boulevard. Dr. Harold V. Johnson, a real estate developer, bought the property, transferring title to the First Methodist Episcopal Church in 1935. The house served as a parsonage until 1955.



25

## 26

**1112 Elizabeth Boulevard [EBHD(NR)], Fry House, 1911.** Built in 1911, this two-story brick and shingle house was the first residence built on Elizabeth Blvd. The hip roof and long horizontal porch evoke the Prairie Style. The original owner was Whitford T. Fry, a merchandise broker.



26

## 27

**1200 Elizabeth Boulevard [EBHD(NR)], Williams House, 1919.** A two-story brick house with green-tiled bracketed hip roof, full front porch and side porte-cochere. A cast-stone balustrade is set between the brick piers of the porch. The application of white paint to the brick has compromised the architectural significance of a handsomely designed residence. It was built in 1919 for Henry W. Williams, Jr., vice president of the H. W. Williams Co., a major wholesale pharmaceutical firm in the Southwest. The Williams family sold the house in 1942.



27

## 28

**1208 Elizabeth Boulevard [EBHD(NR)], Clark House, 1912.** A two-story brick house with hip roof, full porch (partially enclosed) and a side porte-cochere. This was one of the first houses built on Elizabeth Blvd. It was designed in 1912 by a little-known architect and civil engineer named Boudinot G. Leake for Hugh C. Ford, and sold soon after to E. W. Clark, a cattleman. Clark was livestock agent for the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway as well as a director of the First National Bank.



28

## 29

**1209 Elizabeth Boulevard [EBHD(NR)], Peak House, 1913.** This two-story yellow brick house, with parapeted flat roof and canopy-like eave, was designed and built in 1913 by B. G. Leake, a Fort Worth architect and civil engineer. The original owner (through the 1930's) was Howard W. Peak, owner of a safe company. Peak, a well-known amateur historian, was reputedly the first white child born in Tarrant County.



29





30



30

**1215 Elizabeth Boulevard [EBHD(NR)], Sparks House, 1911.** A two-story wood-frame house sheathed in clapboard painted white, with boxy massing and a flaring hip roof. A full hipped portico is supported by brick piers. A cantilevered stairwell bay projects from the west wall. The roof has soffited eaves, a central hipped dormer and spikey finials. The interior has extensive oak panelling and beamed ceilings. Begun in the fall of 1911, this was the second house constructed on Elizabeth Blvd. and the only one to utilize wood solely as exterior sheathing. The design has been attributed to L. B. Weinman; the contractor was E. F. Moore. The owner was John N. Sparks, a civic leader who was president of the Stockyards National Bank after 1913, a city councilman from 1927 to 1929, and president of the First National Bank after 1936. Sparks worked closely with Amon G. Carter in the planning of the Frontier Fiesta, which brought Billy Rose from Broadway to the Casa Mañana for the Texas Centennial. He was a close friend of John C. Ryan, which may explain why his house was exempted from the Ryan Place deed restrictions prescribing masonry or stucco exteriors. The house remained in the Sparks family through the early 1960's.

31



31

**1216 Elizabeth Boulevard [EBHD(NR)], Connell House, c. 1917.** A very large two-story house faced in red brick with cast-stone trim and green-tiled roof. A symmetrical composition of hipped central block flanked by recessed hipped wings. An expansive balustraded terrace extends across the front, with central roof-terraced portico. Transomed floor-length windows open onto the terrace; those flanking the portico have Palladian surrounds. The house was built around 1917 for Wilson E. Connell, president of the First National Bank of Fort Worth. Connell was a self-made man who arrived in Fort Worth in 1898. He had other business interests, including ranching. The house remained in the Connell family until 1951.

32



32

**1221 Elizabeth Boulevard [EBHD(NR)], Hoffer-Hulen House, 1922.** A large two-story L-plan residence, clad in smooth stucco, with glazed green-tiled hip and gable roofs. A covered terrace with Tuscan columns and hip roof fills the angle of the two wings. The house is a picturesquely massed eclectic design with vague references to Renaissance architecture. It was designed by Wiley G. Clarkson and built in 1922 for Temple B. Hoffer, an oilman with a variety of business interests. From 1935 until 1941, the house was owned and occupied by Maj. Gen. John A. Hulen, commander of the 36th Division, U. S. Army, during World War I, and later president of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway.

33



33

**1301 Elizabeth Boulevard [EBHD(NR)], McLean House, c. 1920.** A two-story buff brick residence capped by a green-tiled hip roof with soffited eaves and decorative brackets. A central gabled portico has an arched entry flanked by Tuscan columns. Double-hung windows are grouped in panels of three. A roof-terraced porte-cochere projects from the west wall. This eclectic design was commissioned by Dr. John H. McLean. McLean was the son of W. P. McLean, a prominent attorney and member of the Texas Legislature and U. S. House of Representatives. Built around 1920, the house remained in the McLean family until 1946.



### 34

#### 1302 Elizabeth Boulevard [EBHD(NR)], Ryan-Smith House, 1914.

This two and one-half story mansion is one of the largest houses on Elizabeth Boulevard. Constructed of hollow tile with brick veneer and glazed green tile roof, it is a symmetrical composition with flat-roofed two-story wings flanking a central hipped block. A balustraded terrace extends across the front; a wide flight of stairs leads to a roof-terraced portico with Tuscan columns. The house was designed by architects Field & Clarkson for John C. Ryan, Sr., and built in 1914 by C. M. Butcher. Ryan was the developer of Ryan Place, of which Elizabeth Boulevard was the first phase. Bert K. Smith, co-owner of the Smith Brothers Grain Co., bought the house in 1917. His wife, Maizie Bewley Smith, was prominent in the Fort Worth Woman's Club. The house remained in the Smith family until 1965.



34

### 35

#### 1306 Elizabeth Boulevard [EBHD(NR)], Harrison-Shannon House, c. 1915.

A two-story house with generally rectangular plan and low-pitched hip roof, clad in stucco and brick. Full porch supported by large square posts. Banded casement windows, with transoms. Ornamental glazed tile is inlaid at the tops of the posts and banded as a frieze at the eave level. The front door is remarkable, constructed of solid wood with thin vertical panels of stained glass. The house was built around 1915 for William H. Harrison, president of the Star Refining and Producing Co., and sold in 1923 to O. K. Shannon, vice president and general manager of the Fort Worth Gas Co. The Shannons owned the property until the 1950's. The house is one of the better examples of a Prairie Style residence in the Southside.



35

### 36

#### 1309 Elizabeth Boulevard [EBHD(NR)], Spears-Stone House, 1913.

A two-story wood-frame house with a veneer of ochre brick, in plan an L with interlocking hip roofs clad in red tile. Eaves are soffited and adorned with brackets. A walled terrace wraps around the front and east side, with full front porch and side trellis. A large gabled dormer with small-paned peaked window is set at the center of the front roof slope. Built in 1913 for Alexander Spears, a businessman and realtor, the house was sold soon after to William H. Francis, attorney with the Lone Star Gas Co. Another attorney, Ben Stone, purchased the property in 1918; it remained in the Stone family through the 1960's.



36

### 37

#### 1315 Elizabeth Boulevard [EBHD(NR)], Smith House, 1918.

A large two-story house constructed of hollow tile with white-painted stucco walls. It is rectangular in plan, with glazed green tile roof. The long front facade is elegantly composed of balanced elements: projecting end bays and a central pedimented portico surmounted by gabled wall dormer and flanked by Palladian windows. A full terrace extends across the front and penetrates the house via a loggia in the east bay. Designed by the firm of Wiley G. Clarkson, the house was built by C. D. Hart in 1918 for Jule G. Smith, co-owner with his brother, Bert K. Smith (see S34), of the Smith Brothers Grain Co. The Smith family owned the property until 1972.



37





38



38

**1316 Elizabeth Boulevard [EBHD(NR)], Steele House, 1917.** Built in 1917 for Charles H. Steele, vice president of the American National Bank and later an investment broker, who resided here for 25 years. The two-story house is of wood-frame construction with a veneer of fine polychrome red brick trimmed in white cast stone. A staggered plan incorporates a front portico, side porte-cochere and hip roofs clad in red tile. Exposed roof rafters are treated decoratively, having rounded ends.

39



39

**1400 Elizabeth Boulevard [EBHD(NR)], Fuller House, 1923.** A large and picturesque Mediterranean Style house, of wood-frame construction, with tan stucco walls and red-tiled hip roofs. A partially balustraded terrace extends along the house's front, merging with an arcaded roof-terraced loggia on the side. The arched entry has an elaborate cast-stone surround which incorporates an arched second story window with wrought-iron balcony. A wide chimney with corbelled base projects from the front wall below the second-story level, pierces the eave, and terminates in a stepped profile. It is the theatrical *tour-de-force* of a house designed very much as a stage set. The work of architect Wiley G. Clarkson, the house was built in 1923 for M. A. Fuller, who had business interests in banking and cottonseed oil. The Fullers owned the house through the 1920's.

40



40

**1405 Elizabeth Boulevard [EBHD(NR)], Todd House, 1920.** A two-story Georgian Revival house clad in red brick with tiled gable roof. A symmetrical composition consisting of a gabled rectangular block with central semi-circular portico and regularly spaced rectangular windows. A gabled bay with loggia (now enclosed) projects to the east. Designed by Wiley G. Clarkson, the house was built in 1920 for J. S. Todd, president of the Evans-Snyder-Ball Co., of the Livestock Commission Merchants Association. The Todd family retained ownership through the 1940's.

41



41

**1411 Elizabeth Boulevard [EBHD(NR)], Stewart-Capps House, 1917.** A two-story wood-frame house clad in white stucco, rectangular in plan with hip roof. A symmetrical composition consisting of recessed end bays, a central pedimented portico, diminutive in scale, and regularly spaced shuttered windows. Built in 1917 for Graham P. Stewart, assistant cashier at the Farmers & Mechanics National Bank, it was purchased in 1923 by Count Capps, a businessman and developer. The Capps family owned the house until World War II.

42

**1415 Elizabeth Boulevard [EBHD(NR)], Hart House, 1922.** This formally composed two-story residence has a rectangular plan, hip roof, regularly spaced windows and symmetrical front elevation featuring a central recessed entry with a pedimented Tuscan surround. The roof has soffited eaves, decorative brackets and a veneer of green glazed tile. Walls are clad in red brick, with cast-stone trim. Built in 1922 for Jeremiah J. Hart, president of the Hart Oil Corp., the house was sold around 1926 and has had a number of owners since.





### 43

**1416 Elizabeth Boulevard [EBHD(NR)], Jackson House, c. 1916.** A two-story gabled Georgian Revival house, symmetrically composed with regularly spaced double-hung windows and a delicate central portico, gabled and supported by clusters of slender Tuscan columns. The roof has wide eaves and eave returns. Flush chimneys project at the peak of each side elevation. Of wood-frame construction, the house is clad in brick, originally of a buff color, now painted white. A sun-room off the east wall has a second-story addition. Mrs. Eva B. Jackson, a widow, purchased the lot in October, 1915, and had the house built soon after. She resided here through the early 1930's.



43

### 44

**1418 Elizabeth Boulevard [EBHD(NR)], Gumm House, 1919.** A two-story brick-veneer house, generally rectangular in plan, with interlocking hip roofs clad in glazed green tile. Eaves are soffited and adorned with carved brackets. A full porch supported by brick piers extends across the front. The house was built in 1919 for Charles C. Gumm, a partner in the law firm of Burns, Chastain, Gumm & Gordon. Wiley G. Clarkson, in association with A. Wright Gaines, was the architect. The contractor listed on the mechanic's lien was John C. Ryan, Jr. The Gumm family retained ownership until 1952.



44

### 45

**1500 Elizabeth Boulevard [EBHD(NR)], Coffey-Gholson House, 1916.** A large wood-frame house sheathed in painted brick with red-tiled hip roofs. In composition, a rectangular block with wings projecting to the south and east which are joined by a hipped porch. Delicately mullioned casement windows are grouped in horizontal bands. A massive battered chimney adjoins the entry at the juncture of the front wing. The house is a remarkable essay in the Prairie Style, contrasting heavily scaled solids with the voids of the porch and thin tracery of the fenestration. Built in 1916 for Dr. Alden Coffey, the house was purchased around 1920 by William C. Gholson, a principal developer of the Ranger oil fields. The Gholson family sold the property in 1935.



45

### 46

**1506 Elizabeth Boulevard [EBHD(NR)], Martin House, 1919.** A two-story wood-frame house, rectangular in plan, clad in red brick with glazed green-tile roof. A full balustraded terrace extends across the front, with central roof-terraced portico. Double doors flanking the portico open onto the terrace. The house was built in 1919 for Benjamin H. Martin, vice-president of the Farmers & Mechanics National Bank. It remained in the Martin family until 1948.



46

### 47

**1505 Elizabeth Boulevard [EBHD(NR)], Teas-McKee-Duvall House, c. 1918.** A two-story Georgian Revival house clad in red brick with white cast-stone trim. Generally rectangular plan, hip roof with soffited eaves and modillions, symmetrical facade with central entry framed by Tuscan columns supporting a gabled pediment. Built around 1918 for Samuel Augustus Teas, partner in the insurance and bond firm of Head Teas & Co., the house was sold in 1936 to Edward W. McKee, a wholesale grocer. Judge J. C. Duvall purchased the property in 1950; the house remains in the Duvall family.



47





48



48

**1506 Elizabeth Boulevard [EBHD(NR)], Collett House, 1918.** This two-story brick-veneer house with hip roof and full front portico seems to have been built on speculation by the John C. Ryan Land Co., in 1918. It was sold to contractor Robert Walker in December of that year. Walker sold the house in turn to Edward K. Collett in March, 1921. Collett was an executive with several insurance companies. He was also a park commissioner in the 1920's; a city park is named for him. The Colletts lived here until 1949.

49



49

**1508 Elizabeth Boulevard [EBHD(NR)], Young House, 1919.** A two-story brick veneer house, with generally rectangular plan, hip roof and full front porch supported by brick piers (one bay of which has been enclosed). The house was built in 1919 by contractor B. G. Rhodes for William F. Young, an attorney in general practice who once served as president of the Fort Worth Bar Association. The house remained in the family until 1957.

50

**1515 Elizabeth Boulevard [EBHD(NR)], Grammer-Martin House, 1926.** Built in 1926 by Clarence Epperly for John F. Grammer, a dentist, owned since 1948 by the Martin family, this two-story brick-veneer house has a hip roof, full front terrace and an arched portico supported by Tuscan columns.

50



51

**1521 Elizabeth Boulevard [EBHD(NR)], Camp-Hickman-McDaniel House, c. 1920.** A dignified residential composition, conceived as a two-story masonry block with subtly changing planes, capped by a hip roof with soffited eaves and elegant stick brackets. The recessed central entry has an arched canopy supported by heavy carved brackets, surmounted, on the second story, by a handsome Palladian window panel. A porte-cochere projects to the west. Deed records and city directories together suggest that the house was built around 1920, either on speculation by the John C. Ryan Land Co. or on commission for Albert L. Camp. Camp was president of Camp & Camp Oil & Gas Co. and resided here until about 1925. Dr. C. A. Hickman purchased the property in 1940. Hickman was founder and director of the State Reserve Life Insurance Co., and was the first chairman of the Fort Worth Civil Service Board. He sold the house in 1962 to the McDaniel family, who still reside here.

51



52

**1600 Elizabeth Boulevard [EBHD(NR)], Young House, 1922.** Judge R. Bruce Young, of the 48th Judicial District, had this house built in 1922 and lived here through about 1930. It is a two-story brick veneer structure, severely composed as a rectangular block with overhanging hip roof and central portico. Windows are double hung and grouped in precise rectangular panels. The house has had a number of owners since the 1940's.

52





### 53

**1604 Elizabeth Boulevard [EBHD(NR)], Peacock House, c. 1928.** A two-story wood-frame house sheathed in smooth stucco painted white, rectangular in plan, capped by a red tiled hip roof with soffited eaves. Windows on the ground floor are casements set in round-arched openings, those on the second floor are double-hung and rectangular. The symmetrical front elevation features a central recessed arched entry trimmed with sandstone. According to city directories, the house was built around 1928 and seems to have been used as a rental property for many years. The Peacock family has owned and resided in the house for about 15 years.



53

### 54

**2319 Hemphill Street, [PCD], Walton House, c. 1906.** A one-story wood-frame house clad in clapboard, with hip roof and forward projecting gabled bay. A porch with Tuscan columns set at the juncture. The house was built around 1906. The earliest recorded owner was George H. Russell, a stockman. James C. Walton purchased the property around 1910. Walton owned a grocery company; the Waltons retained ownership through the 1950's.



54

### 55

**2321 Hemphill Street [PCD], Duff-Bartee House, c. 1908, c. 1920.** A one-story brick-veneered bungalow, rectangular in plan, with clipped gable roofs clad in red tile. A porte-cochere projects to the south. Although city directories indicate that Edmund Travis Duff, a salesman, was living at this address as early as 1909, the styling of the house suggests a major alteration around 1920, when the property was purchased by William Bartee. Bartee was an engineer with the Saint Louis & Southwestern Railroad.



55

### 56

**2332 Hemphill Street, Winter House, c. 1908.** This one and one-half story wood-frame house has a rectangular plan, with porch recessed beneath the slope of the gable roof. A forward-projecting bay, with steeply pitched gable roof, is flanked by a gabled dormer with rolled walls, lending an eccentric feeling to the design. The house was built around 1908 for John W. Winter. Winter managed the fertilizer department of the Armour & Co. plant at the stockyards, and ran a poultry and dairy products business in the 1920's. The house remains in the Winter family.



56

### 57

**2524 Hemphill Street [HHCD], Treadway House, 1940.** A large two-story structure, with rectangular plan, gable roof and full two-story portico supported by boxed posts. Built in 1940 by contractor J. M. Frazier, the property was owned by Mrs. Mary Treadway and used in part as a boarding house. The simple detailing and symmetry of the design are typical of the Colonial Revival style of the period.



57





58

**58**

**2800 Hemphill Street [NR\*/HHCD], Clarke House, c. 1910.** This one and one-half story wood-frame house has a combination of hip and gable roofs. A hipped porch projects forward, supported by brick piers with ornate cast-stone cartouches. The entry has superb stained-glass sidelights and transom. The house was built around 1910 for George C. Clarke, listed in city directories as a "promoter of townsites." With restoration and further documentation, it may be eligible for the National Register.

59

**59**

**2837 Hemphill Street [HHCD], Hamilton Apartments, c. 1926.** A two-story U-plan apartment building clad in red brick, with flat-topped hip roofs clad in green tile. Entries open onto the central court. Rectangular windows trimmed with cast stone are set regularly in the walls. A two-story gabled portico projects from the south wall, and small gabled dormers containing attic vents are set on each roof slope. The overall feeling of the composition is vaguely Colonial Revival. It was built around 1926 and first called the Hamilton Apartments.

60

**60**

**2928 Hemphill Street [HHCD], Bonear House, c. 1924.** This one-story rectangular brick house has stepped parapets and a full roof-terraced porch with eccentrically detailed entry windows, designed as stylized "T"s. George H. Bonear, a traveling salesman, and his wife, Jimmie, lived here from 1925 to 1933.

**61**

**2944 Hemphill Street [HHCD], James House, c. 1924.** A wood-frame and brick bungalow, built around 1924 and enlarged several times, appearing as a pile of gabled boxes. The original owners were Rutherford and Sallie James.

61

**62**

**2819 S. Jennings Avenue [HHCD], Garretson-Chandler House, c. 1910.** A one-story wood-frame house, rectangular in plan, with gable roof. A full cross-gabled front porch extends to the south. The house is distinguished by a delicacy of scale and detailing. Its design has been attributed to L. B. Weinman. Built around 1910 for C. J. Garretson, a plumbing contractor, it was purchased in 1917 by Aaron D. Chandler, a plumbing inspector for the City of Fort Worth. The house is still owned by descendants of the Chandlers.

62





**63**

**2840 S. Jennings Avenue [HHCD], Armstrong House, c.1911.** A recurring residential type in early 20th-century Tarrant County was the one-story gabled house with full porch recessed under the front gable end. This well-preserved bungalow is a distinguished example of the type. It was built around 1911 for Robert B. Armstrong, a post office clerk, and his wife, Grace.



63

**64**

**2308 Lipscomb Street, House, c. 1907.** This small wood-frame L-plan house was built as a rental property by T. C. Bradley, who lived next door at 2314 Lipscomb Street (See S65). It has patterned shingles and eave returns in the front gable end.



64

**65**

**2314 Lipscomb Street [NR\*], Bradley House, c. 1903.** Constructed around 1903, this large two-story wood-frame house has a hip roof with corbelled front gable supported by paired ornamental brackets and textured with herringbone panels. A full porch with Tuscan columns extends across the front. Tom C. Bradley and his family resided here for many years. With more complete documentation, the house might be eligible for the National Register.



65

**66**

**2340 Lipscomb Street, Camier House, c. 1908.** Thomas and Sarah Camier had this large wood-frame house built around 1908. Three-sided gabled bays project from a central hipped mass; a full porch with Tuscan columns extends across the front.



66

**67**

**2405 Lipscomb Street, House, c. 1910.** This two-story wood-frame house is a good example of a recurring residential type. Gabled bays project to the front and side of a hipped block, with a full porch extending across the front. The porch is supported by round columns on concrete block bases. Roof eaves flare and are soffited. The house was built around 1910 according to city directories, and first resided in by William B. Kellett, a clerk with the Fort Worth & Denver City Railway, and probably a renter. Robert E. Lee purchased the property in 1927 and resided here with his wife, Ruth, for ten years. He owned the Lee Service Station. The house has had numerous owners since the late 1930's.



67





68

**68**

**2804 Lipscomb Street [NR\*/HHCD], Fire Station No. 10., 1910.** This two-story rectangular red brick fire station was designed by the firm of Sanguinet & Staats and built by the Innis-Graham Construction Co. in 1910 at a cost of \$10,662.30. It served as Fort Worth's 10th Ward fire station, and today houses the fire department's building maintenance department. An orderly composition by a major architectural firm, it appears to be eligible for the National Register. It is virtually identical to Fire Station No. 5 on Bryan Street, by the same firm (see E15).

69

**69**

**3000 Lipscomb Street [NR\*/HHCD], Artz House, c. 1909.** A one and one-half story house constructed of concrete block on the ground level with wood-framed gabled half-story above. A full front porch extends to one side to become a porte-cochere, with concrete-block base and wooden Tuscan columns. The concrete blocks are rough-faced and of a brownish color to simulate stone. The first owner, and possibly the builder, was Frank T. Artz, a plaster contractor and geologist, who lived here with his wife, Marie, until 1932. With more complete documentation, the house may be eligible for the National Register as an early local example of concrete block construction.

70

**70**

**1800 block, S. Main Street (east of street in railroad yards) [Rail(NR)], M-K-T Railroad Roundhouse & Machine Shop, 1929.** The Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad constructed this roundhouse and machine shop in 1929, on the site of older service tracks and repair pits. The structure, located in extensive railroad yards east of Main Street, is of reinforced concrete and brick construction, with large panels of steel sash windows. In plan, it is a quarter circle. Built at a cost of \$105,000, the architect was A. G. Sparks; chief engineer was F. Ringer. The roundhouse — possibly the oldest and perhaps the last such structure in the city — is one of several important monuments in the Southside portraying an industry that has been central to the development of Fort Worth.

71

**71**

**1929 S. Main Street [NR/GEHD(NR)], Kimbell Milling Co. Building, 1934-35.** This one-story brick office building, located next to a grain elevator complex (see S89) and railroad yards, was built in 1934-35 by Byrne & Luther as the headquarters for the Kimbell Milling Co. Kay Kimbell (1886-1964) was one of Fort Worth's leading businessmen and a patron of the arts. He came to Fort Worth in 1924. By 1935, he controlled a food processing and delivery empire, owning in excess of 100 grain elevators with a capacity of eight million bushels, as well as the Buddies Food Market chain. An avid art collector, Kimbell displayed many valuable paintings in this building; these became the basis of the collection of the Kimbell Art Museum. For its historical associations, the building appears to be eligible for the National Register.



**72**

**2109 S. Main Street [GEHD(NR)/Ind(NR)], Kimbell Milling Co. Warehouse and Offices, 1935; 1946; 1948.** Built in three stages between 1935 and 1948, this office and warehouse structure is of reinforced concrete construction. The two-story office wing fronting the street — faced in brick, with glass-block banding on both floors — was designed by Wilson & Patterson and built in 1948. Built for the Kimbell Milling Co., the complex was sold in 1976.



72

**73**

**958 Page Avenue/2315 College Avenue [NR\*/RPCD], E. M. Daggett Elementary School, 1908-09; 1914; 1926.** E. M. Daggett Elementary School consists of three structures built at different times. The two adjoining north buildings, built in 1908-09 and 1914, are nearly identical; each is two stories in height with high basement, rectangular plan, flat roof, brick walls, and small end portico. Muller & Pollard were the architects for the 1914 building; it seems likely that they designed the earlier building as well. The two-story south building, on Page Avenue, has a partial H plan, with red-tiled gable and hip roofs, textured yellow brick walls and cast-stone trim. It was designed by Wiley G. Clarkson and built by K. M. Muse in 1926. The school is named for a pioneer settler of Fort Worth. With restoration, the older buildings may be eligible for the National Register.



73

**74**

**2416 Ryan Place Drive [NR\*/RPCD], Davis House, 1919.** A two-story house faced in buff brick, with red-tiled hip roof, elegantly proportioned and detailed, and formal in composition. The symmetrical facade has a delicate portico with a denticulated pediment supported by clusters of Tuscan columns and paneled posts. A one-story conservatory off the south wall, of wood construction, has Tuscan pilasters, paneled frieze and denticulated cornice. Fenestration is lackluster, compromising the quality of the total design. Built in 1919 for James D. Davis, a partner in the firm of Stonestreet & Davis, merchandisers of men's clothing and shoes. The Davis family lived here until 1946. With documentation of the house's architect, it might be eligible for the National Register.



74

**75**

**2508 Ryan Place Drive [RPCD], Durringer House, 1922.** Built in 1922 for Dr. William C. Durringer, a prominent surgeon who maintained a private practice in Fort Worth for nearly 50 years. The Durringer family lived here until 1955. A two-story structure clad in smooth stucco painted white, with red-tiled hip roof. Rectangular in plan, blocky massing, a balanced front elevation consisting of slightly projecting end bay on the north and roof-terraced conservatory on the south. Full front terrace, transomed entry with quoined and pedimented cast-stone surround. Sited on a large double lot. The house's design has been attributed to Wiley G. Clarkson.



75





76

76

**2516 Ryan Place Drive [NR/RPCD], Holmes House, 1922.** A two-story house, rectangular in plan, with polychromatic red brick walls and green-tiled hip roof. A symmetrical composition consisting of central entry with semi-circular columned portico flanked by slightly projecting, identical end bays. A columned roof-terraced loggia to the south is balanced by an identical porte-cochere to the north. The house was built in 1922 for Floyd J. Holmes, vice-president and general manager of the Planet Petroleum Co. and president of the Comet Petroleum Co. It remained in the Holmes family through the 1930's. The architect was Wiley G. Clarkson. The house appears to be eligible for the National Register for its architectural and historical qualities.



77

77

**2517 Ryan Place Drive [NR/RPCD], Clarkson House, c. 1928.** A large Tudor Revival house with red brick veneer and steeply pitched gables clad in red tile. The brick is laid partially in diaper pattern and peppered with clinkers. The entry is framed in cast stone and surmounted by a half-timbered gable. A large three-paned stairwell window, stepped at the bottom, has leaded and stained glass panes. Wiley G. Clarkson, architect of a number of houses in the Ryan Place Addition, designed this as his own residence. For its architectural quality and association with an important Fort Worth architect, the Clarkson House appears to be eligible for the National Register.



78

78

**2530 Ryan Place Drive [NR/RPCD], John C. Ryan, Sr. House, 1917.** A large two-story wood-frame house, rectangular in plan, with veneer of pale buff brick and hip roof clad in glazed green tile. The house is symmetrically composed, with central pedimented portico supported by paired Ionic columns. Shuttered windows are set regularly along the facade. Transomed double doors communicate with a full terrace. This very dignified house was built in 1917 as the residence of John C. Ryan, Jr., and his wife Lucy. Ryan was the son of developer John C. Ryan, Sr. The elder Ryan and his wife Elizabeth, for whom Elizabeth Boulevard was named, moved into this house at a later time. Both lived here until their deaths — his in 1928 at age 64, and hers in 1956 at age 86. The house appears to be eligible for the National Register for its architectural significance and for its association with the Ryan family.



79

79

**2600 Ryan Place Drive [NR\*/RPCD], Melat House, 1923.** A large and dignified house set on spacious grounds, designed by Joseph R. Pelich and built in 1923 by John C. Ryan, Jr. The original owner was H. Alonzo Melat, superintendent of the Gulf Production Co., who lived here until 1933. The house has had four other owners since that time. It is a two-story gabled structure with a veneer of red brick and a green-tiled roof. A fastidiously symmetrical composition, with identical gabled wings at each end, connected to roof-terraced loggias which project forward to flank a full front terrace. The central pedimented portico is flanked by small-paned doors opening onto the terrace. Regularly spaced double-hung windows are small-paned. Three carefully spaced vent dormers reinforce the symmetry of the front elevation. With further documentation to assess its architectural integrity, the house may be eligible for the National Register.



## 80

**2700 Travis Avenue [HHCD], Vaughan House, c. 1912.** This two-story wood-frame house has a flaring hip roof and front bay with flaring gable roof. A full front porch is supported by stone or concrete-block piers. The house was built around 1912 for Samuel H. Vaughan, a salesman with the Axtell Co., wholesale jobbers in mechanical equipment. The Vaughans lived here through the 1920's.



80

## 81

**2820 Travis Avenue [HHCD(NR)], Wright House, c. 1910.** A one and one-half story wood-frame house, rectangular in plan, with gable roof and full recessed porch. A double-gabled dormer dominates the front gable slope. Clad in narrow siding on the first story, shingled in the gables, with concrete-block base and piers supporting stout porch columns. A gabled porte-cochere projects from the south wall. The house was built around 1910 for James W. Wright, a well-known dairy farmer, and remained in the family until 1973. In its use of materials and design, the house is representative of its period.



81

## 82

**2920 Travis Avenue [HHCD], Long House, 1911.** This large two-story wood-frame house was built in 1911 by contractor John E. Rice for Reuben Long, a traveling salesman later associated with the Ellison Furniture & Carpet Co. Long took in boarders and owned the house until 1943. It is a fine example of a recurring type (see, for example, S67, probably by the same builder), with gabled bays projecting from a hipped block. An expansive porch wraps around to the south side of the house, supported by thick round columns on bases of concrete block which simulate stone. Roof eaves flare and are soffited.



82

## 83

**3041 Travis Avenue [HHCD], Travis Avenue Baptist Church, 1957-59.** Travis Avenue Baptist Church had its beginning around 1908 as a non-denominational Sunday School which met south of here. This was organized as South Side Baptist Church in January, 1911. The present site was purchased in 1913 to put the church closer to new residential developments; a small wood-frame meeting hall was re-erected on the new property, and enlarged soon after. A new brick sanctuary was begun in 1921 and completed in 1924, by which time the church had assumed its present name. Two-story brick education buildings were added in 1937 and 1952. Beginning in 1954, property was amassed on adjacent parcels for a new sanctuary. Ground was broken in the fall of 1957; the building was dedicated in the spring of 1959. Designed by Preston M. Geren and built by Child's Construction Co., it is a large and impressive example of late Georgian Revival church design, rendered in red brick with white cast-stone trim, featuring a giant order pedimented portico and steepled bell tower. The older buildings survive and house classrooms and offices.



83





84



84



85



86



87

## OBJECTS AND PLACES

### 84

**2300 Block, Sixth Avenue (at Jessamine St.) [NR/RPCD], 1913.**  
**1000 Block, Elizabeth Boulevard (at College Ave.) [EBHD(NR)], 1911.**

**1600 Block, Elizabeth Boulevard (at Eighth Ave.) [EBHD(NR)], 1911.**

#### **Ryan Place Entrance Gates**

John C. Ryan developed Ryan Place as an exclusive residential neighborhood extending south from Jessamine Street between Eighth and College Avenues. The first phase of the development was Elizabeth Blvd., laid out in 1911. In that year, elaborate entrance gates of Carthage stone and marble were erected at the east and west ends of the street. They were designed by the prominent firm of Sanguinet & Staats. Only the pylons flanking the sidewalks survive; the larger portals were demolished by the City of Fort Worth in 1955 as traffic hazards. In 1913, Ryan petitioned the City to build "ornamental stone and brick entrances at the intersections of the south boundary line of Jessamine Street with South Henderson Street, Fifth Avenue, Sixth Avenue and Ryan Avenue..." Pylons exist at Sixth Avenue only, slightly different in design from the surviving pylons on Elizabeth Blvd. It is not certain whether the other pylons were ever built. The entrance gates on Sixth Avenue, while not within the boundaries of the existing National Register district, appear to be eligible for the Register.

### 85

**2300-2900 Blocks, Fifth Avenue [RPCD], Streetlights, 1924-28.**

These ornamental light standards, produced by the Union Metal Co. of Canton, Ohio, were installed along seven blocks of Fifth Avenue (within the Ryan Place development) between 1924 and 1928. They have flaring bases, fluted metal poles and lantern-like luminaires suspended from curved arms.

### 86

**958 Page Avenue (on grounds of E. M. Daggett Elementary School [RPCD], Streetlights, c. 1926.** These three streetlights on the grounds of E.M. Daggett School probably were installed in 1926, when the school was enlarged. Approximately 20 feet high, with a tapering fluted pole and bell-top luminaire, they are similar to ornamental streetlights installed on city streets in the 1920's. They were manufactured by the Union Metal Co. of Canton, Ohio.

### 87

**3000 Block, College Avenue [BrS(NR)/HHCD], Brick Street, c. 1910.** Paving of streets in brick was widespread in American cities between about 1900 and 1930, particularly in downtown areas, fine residential neighborhoods, and on major thoroughfares. Most of College Avenue between Berry and Pennsylvania was paved in 1910 by the Texas Bitulithic Co. Property owners along each block were assessed for the work and often chose a less expensive type of paving than brick. It is not certain that this was the only block on College Avenue paved in brick; others may have been asphalted over, as has happened in many instances in Fort Worth. The remaining brick streets in the survey area are eligible as a group for inclusion on the National Register, as examples of a significant phase in American street technology.



## 88

**1800-1900 Blocks, S. Main Street [Road(NR)], South Main Street Overpass, 1936-37.**

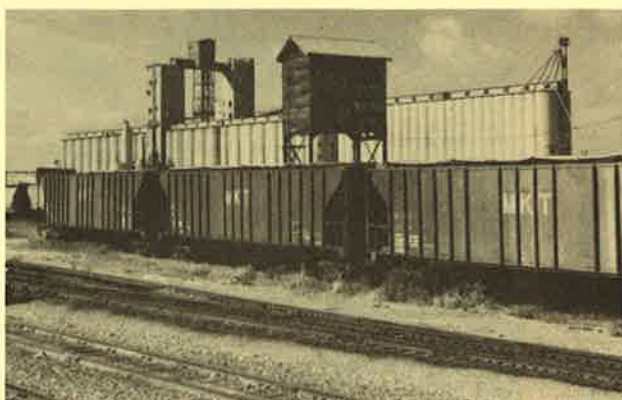
**2600 Block, S. Main Street (at Morningside Drive) [Road(NR)], South Main Street Underpass, 1931.** Two engineering projects from the 1930's intended to separate automobile and railroad rights-of-way and facilitate traffic on a major Southside artery. The reinforced concrete underpass was designed by engineers of the M-K-T Railroad and the City of Fort Worth; the cost of construction — approximately \$125,000 — was shared by the railroad and the city. Frank Parrott was the contractor. It is a handsomely detailed structure with arcaded piers, concrete guard rail and ornamental metal light fixtures. The viaduct, built in 1936-37, passes over several sets of railroad tracks between two grain elevator complexes. Reinforced concrete piers lift the roadbed a distance of 1600 feet. The approaches are paved in brick. The \$257,000 bridge was built by the Texas Highway Department (Gibb Gilchrist, engineer; Purvis & Bertrum, contractors) with funds provided by federal emergency relief appropriations administered through the U. S. Bureau of Public Works. The overpass and underpass are eligible for the National Register, along with the others in the survey area, as part of a large-scale and protracted engineering project of the pre-war period. They are included as well in a National Register Thematic District comprised of engineering and industrial resources in the Southside related to the railroads.



88



88



89

## 89

**1900-2000 Blocks, S. Main Street (east side, at S. Main St. overpass) [NR/GEHD(NR)/Ind(NR)], Kimbell Milling Co. Grain Elevators, 1924; 1926; 1930-31; 1945; 1949; 1950-52.** One of two monumental grain elevator complexes flanking S Main Street, adjacent to extensive railroad yards, conspicuous landmarks in south Fort Worth. This complex consists of five sets of elevators arranged in three parallel rows, with storage capacity exceeding 4,000,000 bushels. Each set is a cluster of contiguous cylinders, constructed of reinforced concrete. They were built in several stages between 1924 and 1952 for the Kimbell Milling Co. (see S71). The Jones-Hettelslater Construction Co. of Kansas City constructed the first sets of elevators in the period 1924-31. The complex appears to be eligible for the National Register (both individually and as a contributor to an historic district) for its association with Kimbell and as an embodiment of a major component of the regional economy.



90

## 90

**2000 S. Main Street (west side, at S. Main St. overpass) [NR/GEHD(NR)/Ind(NR)], Lone Star/ Producer's Corporation Grain Elevators, 1930; 1931; 1954; 1962.** Another complex of grain elevators and tanks, built initially in 1930 and 1931 by Lone Star Elevators Inc., and purchased by the Producer's Grain Corporation in 1945. A 2,000,000 bushel elevator with distinctive "pleated" bins was added in 1954. Chalmers & Borton of Hutchinson, Kansas, were the architects and contractors. Steel tanks were constructed in 1962. The total storage capacity of the complex is over 4,000,000 bushels. The complex is eligible for the National Register, both individually and as a contributor to an historic district.



90

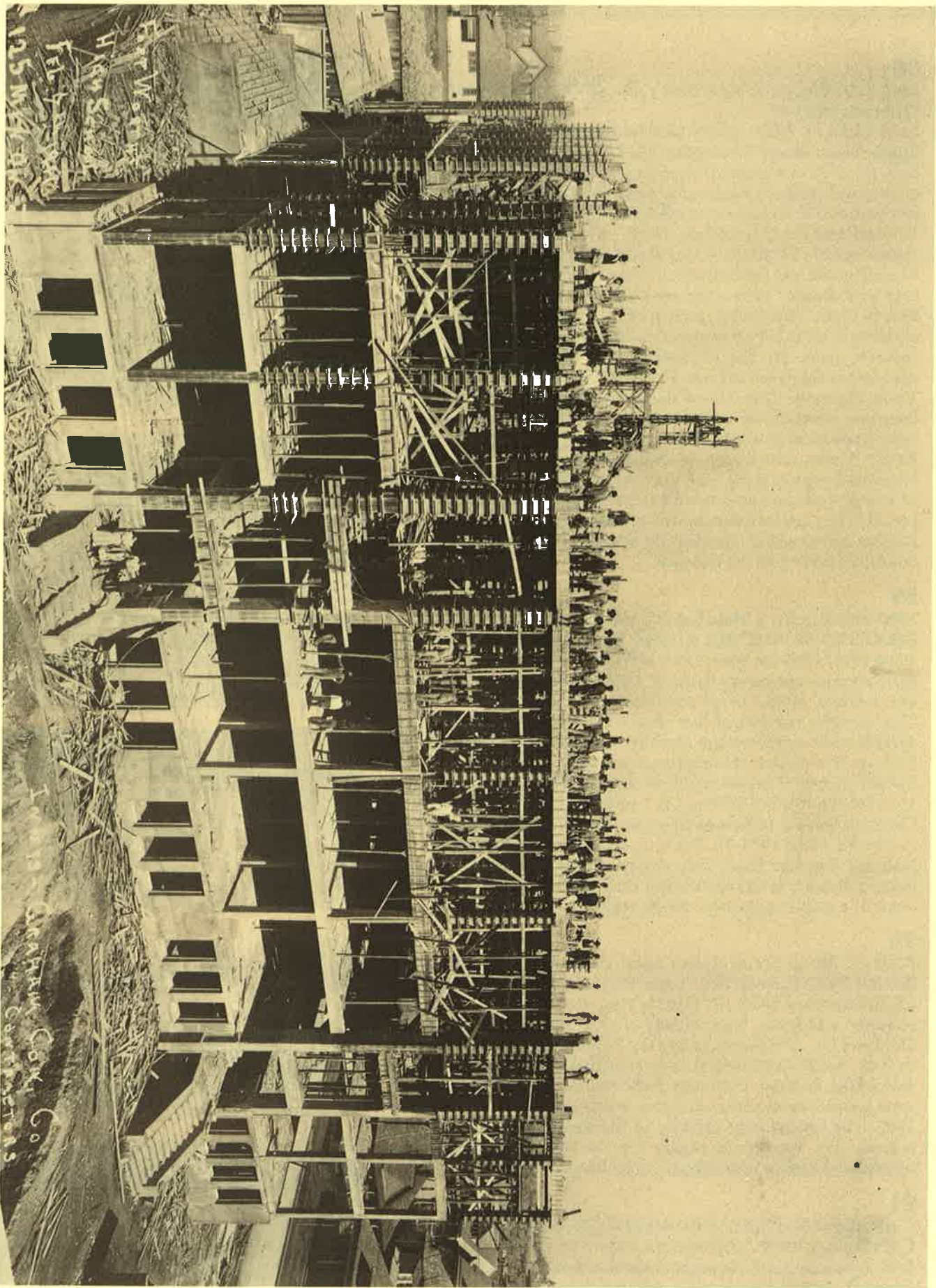
## 91

**Curbsides at Most Intersections [EBHD(NR)/HHCD/RPCD], Tiled Curb Signs, c. 1930.** Inlaid tile street signs, blue lettering on a white field, appear on curbs throughout the Southside. Though neglected, they still serve the purpose for which they were made.



91

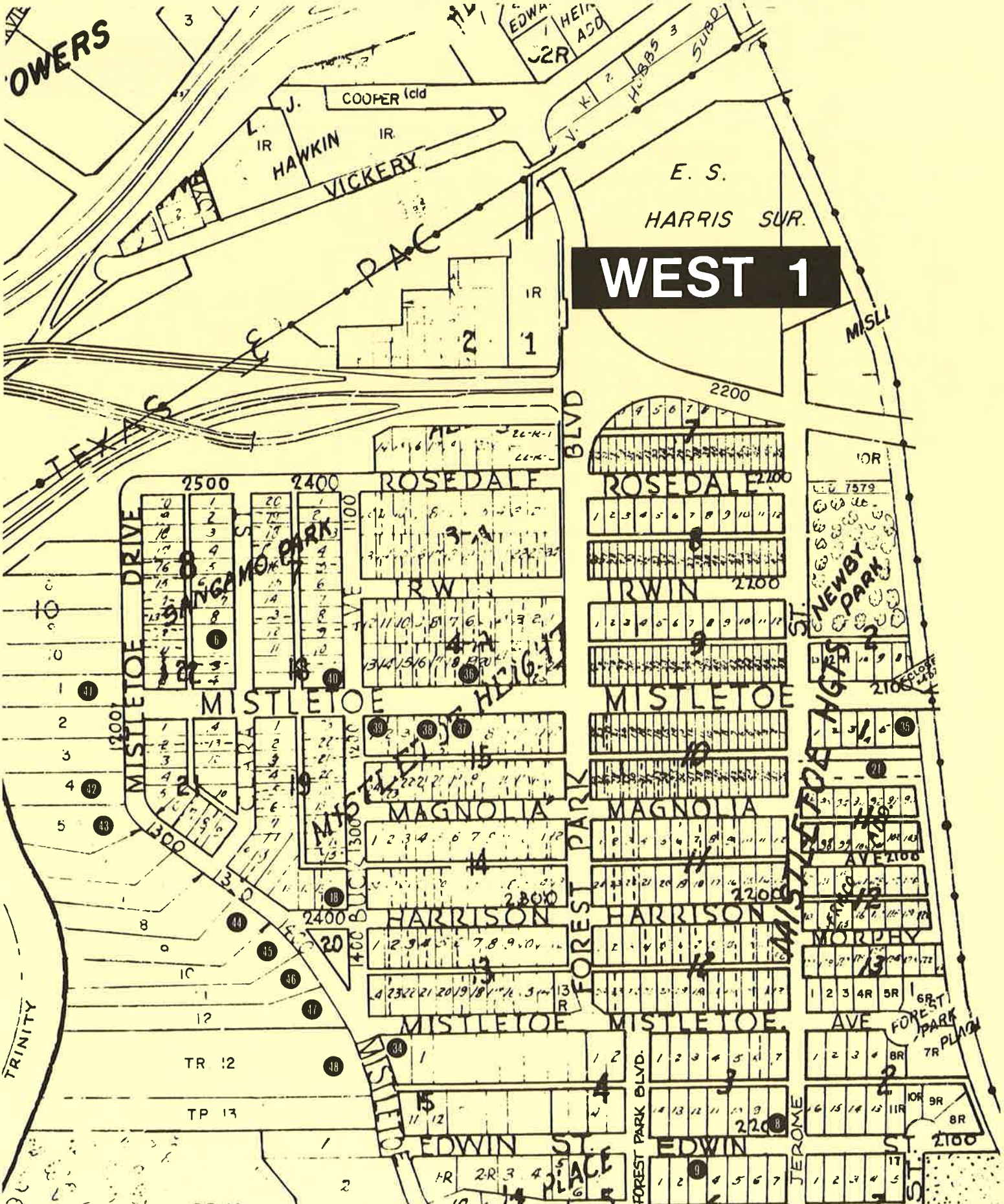




*One hundred and twenty-five construction workers pose atop the concrete framework for the Fort Worth High School (N55) on South Jennings Avenue in February of 1911. Courtesy Ammon Carter Museum.*



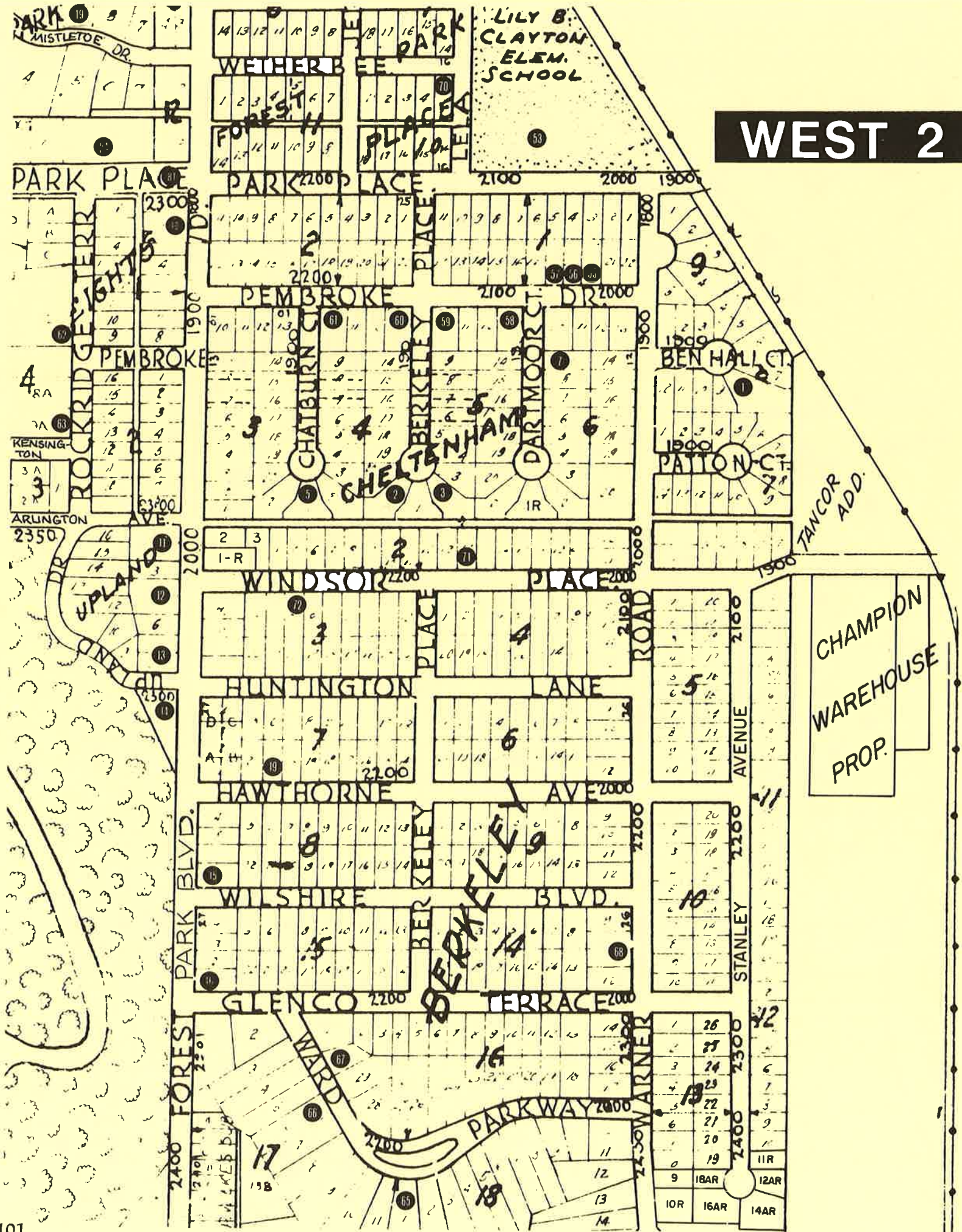
OWERS



WEST 1



# WEST 2

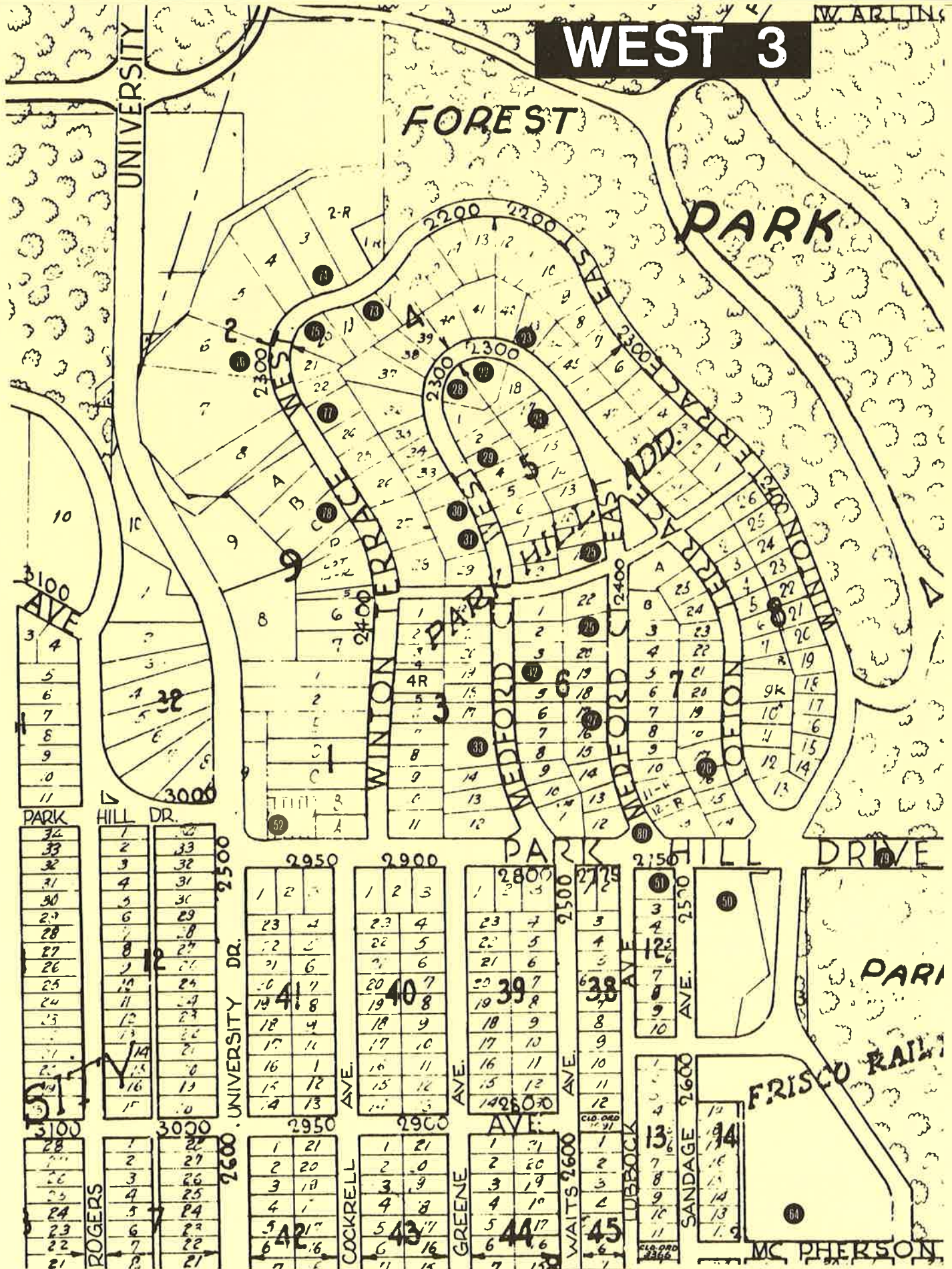




# WEST 3

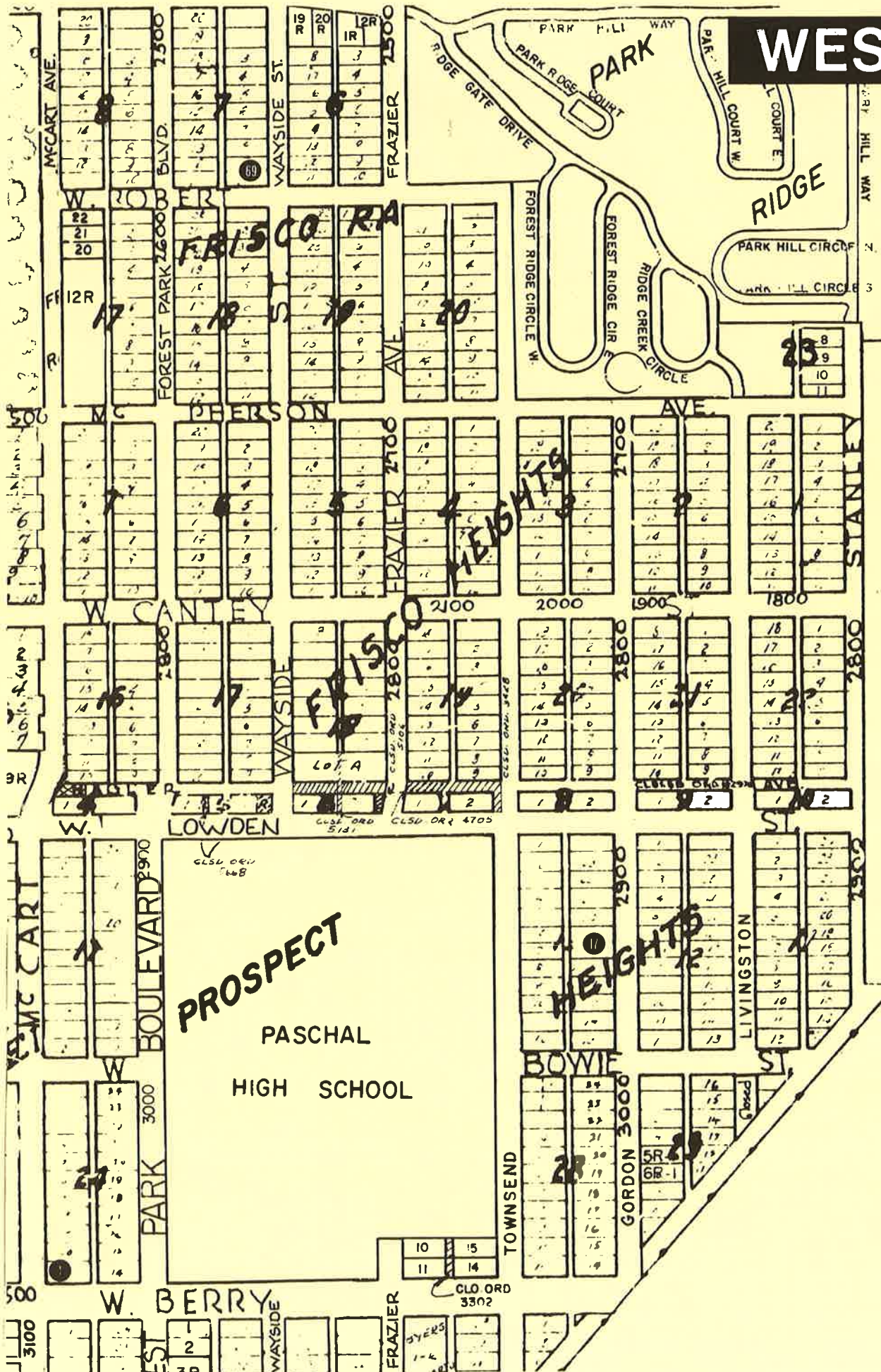
FOREST

PARK





## WEST 4





# HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

## SOUTHSIDE — WEST

#

Address or Location

Name or Type

Date

### BUILDINGS

1

**1901 Ben Hall Court [FPCD], Llewellyn House, c. 1922.** This gabled bungalow was built for John T. Llewellyn, a property manager and realtor, around 1922. The Llewellyns resided here until 1949. One of the few bungalows in a neighborhood of later houses, it has a brick veneer over wood frame.



1

2

**1940 Berkeley Place [FPCD], Albertina Monnig House, c. 1923.** This two-story house was built around 1923 for the widow of Otto E. Monnig, co-founder of a well-known Fort Worth department store. The builder was W. C. Mobley. It is a typical builder's version of a vaguely Prairie Style residence.



2

3

**1941 Berkeley Place [FPCD], Keith House, c. 1922.** Built around 1922 by W. C. Mobley, for 30 years, the residence of Ben E. Keith (1882-1959), civic leader and president of a major wholesale produce company and beer distributorship. John Alderman, a Fort Worth police and fire commissioner, was the earliest recorded owner. The house has white stucco walls, vaguely Mission Style parapets, and red-tiled canopies which wrap around the walls like visors.



3

4

**2416 W. Berry Street, Matthews Memorial Methodist Church/University United Methodist Church, 1936-38; 1948-49; 1954-55.** The Hemphill Heights Mission was organized in 1912 by the Rev. H. M. Ratliff, with about 20 charter members, an outgrowth of a Sunday School founded by the Rev. Alonzo Monk earlier that year. A meeting hall was erected on Hemphill Street soon after, and was replaced by a masonry structure in 1923. Structural failures in this building prompted the congregation to purchase the present site in 1935. Construction of a building began in 1936 and was completed in 1938. The name was changed to Matthews Memorial Methodist Church in appreciation of the aid given by the family of the Rev. W. H. Matthews. The congregation grew rapidly during the war years. Ground was broken for a new sanctuary in the summer of 1948, which was dedicated the following April. Designed by architect Preston M. Geren, the gabled brick structure is clad in stucco, with red tile roof. An elaborate entry surround and bell tower have Spanish Renaissance/Baroque styling. The interior is unaltered. The older building was remodeled at the time to match the new sanctuary. An education wing was added to the rear in 1954-55. The ensemble is a late but impressive example of its style, and is a visual anchor in a cluttered commercial strip.



4

5

**1945 Chatburn Court [NR/FPCD], Anderson House, c. 1923.** Sited at the end of a cul-de-sac in the Cheltenham neighborhood, this two-story brick residence is noteworthy for its sumptuous use of materials, particularly the cast-stone portico and green glazed tile roof. It was built around 1923 for Marvin G. Anderson, owner of the Anderson Drug Company. His wife, Blanche, was an artist, and the house's design was based on a painting by her of a similar house in San Francisco. The house appears to be eligible for the National Register.



5





6

6

**1138 Clara Street [NR\*/FPCD], Boyd House, 1919.** Constructed in 1919, the design of this two-story stucco-clad residence was inspired by the Prairie Style houses of Frank Lloyd Wright, which incorporated shallow-pitched hip roofs with wide overhangs. Reputedly, it was built by its first owner, Ellis H. Boyd, part owner of a motor company and oil well manufacturing company in the 1920's. With further documentation, the house may be eligible for the National Register.



7

7

**1915 Dartmoor Court [FPCD], Patterson House, 1928.** Joseph J. Patterson, a draftsman in the architectural firm of Wyatt C. Hedrick, had this house built in 1928, presumably based on his own design. It is a carefully detailed picturesque composition of interlocking gabled masses. The white stucco walls are half-timbered on the second story. Rough-cut random stone surrounds the entry and climbs up the large central chimney. The house is well maintained and appears unaltered. The Pattersons sold the property in 1935.



8

8

**2200 Edwin Avenue [FPCD], Millican House, c. 1918.** This two-story brick Prairie Style house was built c. 1918 for J. P. Millican, president of the J. P. Millican Printing & Advertising Co. The overhanging hip roof is characteristic of the style. It is unaltered on the exterior except for a partially enclosed sleeping porch.



9

9

**2221 Edwin Avenue, Neighbors House, 1933.** This two-story residence was built in 1933 by contractor Odell Moore for Dr. Dewitt Neighbors. The whitewashed brick walls and combination hip and gable roofs evoke medieval architecture of Norman France. Dr. Neighbors, a general practitioner, resided here until about 1960.



10

10

**1808 Forest Park Blvd. [FPCD], Moore-Abbott House, c. 1927.** The steeply pitched gable and jerkinhead roofs and red brick walls of this house recall residential architecture of Tudor England. The impression is reinforced by the pointed arched entry and dominant chimney with corbelled top. The delicately scaled, sinuous half timbering is unusual. Built around 1927, the first recorded owner was Joseph W. Moore. The Abbott family occupied the house from the mid 1930's until 1976.



## 11

**2000-04 Forest Park Blvd. [FPCD], Granada Gables Apartments, c. 1929.** This apartment complex consists of two rectangular brick buildings flanking a central grassy courtyard with an unused fountain at the rear. Entries are framed by engaged Tuscan columns with pediments. The site plan — mirror-image buildings facing a central court — was a recurring type in apartment construction in Fort Worth in the 1920's.



11

## 12

**2100-06 Forest Park Blvd. [FPCD], Barclay Apartments, 1929.** A well-maintained example of a recurring building type in the Southside, built in 1929 by the Worth Building & Investment Co. It consists of mirror-image two-story Tudor Revival apartment buildings facing a central landscaped court.



12

## 13

**2112 Forest Park Blvd. [FPCD], Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 1948-49.** The Second Church of Christ, Scientist, was organized in Fort Worth in April, 1922. It met in a building on Pennsylvania Avenue until 1949, when the present complex was completed. The sanctuary and education/office wing are rendered in red brick in a simplified version of American Colonial architecture, designed by Edward L. Wilson, and built by the Thomas S. Byrne Construction Co.



13

## 14

**2200-08 Forest Park Blvd. [FPCD], Alma Turner Building, 1929.** A one-story commercial building clad in yellow brick, with red-tiled shed roof facade. The arched breezeway is the result of a recent alteration. The building has always housed commercial and professional tenants. Tillery's Market was located here for many years. Ida Loving Turner had the property built in 1929. She was one of the founders of the Fort Worth Children's Hospital and postmistress in Fort Worth during the administrations of Cleveland and McKinley. The building was named for her daughter.



14

## 15

**2215 Forest Park Blvd. [FPCD], Hardisty House, c. 1926.** Built for Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Hardisty by C. M. Butcher, a prominent Fort Worth contractor. The gabled brick house occupies a conspicuous corner lot with stone retaining wall, and serves as a gateway house to the Berkeley subdivision.



15





16

**16**

**2239 Forest Park Blvd. [FPCD], Copeland House, c. 1926.** An H-plan bungalow with brick walls and interlocking glazed green tile gable roofs, sited on a raised corner lot. A walled terrace with urn planters wraps around two sides of the house. It was built around 1926 for Rudy Copeland, president of the Textile Securities Corporation. Reputedly, the house was designed as a Fort Worth "House Beautiful" the year it was built.

17

**17**

**2934 Gordon Avenue [NR\*], Fowler House, c. 1918.** This wood-frame house is one of the oldest in the area east of T.C. U. The rectangular plan and gable roof with full projecting porch — a recurring type in the towns and countryside of Tarrant County — is rare in Fort Worth. It was built by L. C. Fowler, Sr., around 1918. Fowler, a railroad employee, incorporated railroad ties and bridge timbers in the house's construction. With more complete documentation, the house may be eligible for the National Register.

18

**18**

**2400 Harrison Avenue [NR/FPCD], Hicks House, c. 1920.** A sophisticated Prairie Style house with high central block and low symmetrical dependencies that project forward like small pavilions. Windows are grouped into over-scaled, abstract grids. The brick walls have been painted and the columns of the porte-cochere replaced. The first recorded owner was Harry Hicks, president of the King Midas Oil and Gas Association, Ltd. The house appears to be eligible for the National Register in spite of its alterations.

19

**19**

**2228 Hawthorne Avenue [FPCD], McCauley House, 1931.** A two-story house with clipped gable roof and a forward projecting entry wing whose gable roof extends eccentrically almost to ground level. The red brick walls are pimpled with rocks and large clinkers. Built in 1931 by contractor J. D. Pope as a speculative property for B. K. Webb, the house was sold in 1933 to John W. McCauley, president of two grain companies. The McCauleys owned the house until 1976.

20

**20**

**2440 Lofton Terrace [FPCD], Hiner-Courtney-Whitbeck House, 1928.** A large two-story Tudor Revival house clad in polychrome brick, in composition, a hipped block with half-timbered gabled bays. A massive chimney flanks a gabled portico on the front wall, both of which are partially veneered in sandstone. Bargeboards adorn the gables. The house, set in landscaped grounds on a double lot, was built in 1928 for John J. Hiner, an attorney who practiced law with William Pannill (see C74). The firm of Hiner & Pannill represented several oil companies and had its offices in the W. T. Waggoner Building. Hiner died in 1936 and his widow sold the house to Quintard P. Courtney, manager of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. Since 1954, it has been owned by the Whitbeck family. While not a particularly sophisticated example of its style, the house and grounds are strong contributors to the character of the street.



## 21

### **2100-10 W. Magnolia Avenue [NR], Row of Seven Houses, c. 1925.**

A row of seven simple gabled wood-frame houses next to the railroad tracks, six of which have shotgun plans. They first appear in city directories after 1926, and were probably the residences of laborers or domestics in nearby Mistletoe Heights. The group appears to be eligible for the National Register as an intact example of folk housing.



21

## 22

**2300 Medford Court E. [NR/FPCD], Lackey House, 1933.** The plan of this Tudor Revival house angles in response to its pie-shaped lot on a curving street. It is superbly constructed of ashlar limestone, with cast-stone trim and steeply pitched roofs. The house is prominent by virtue of its conspicuous site and solidity of materials. It was built in 1933 for Dr. William C. Lackey, a physician with offices in the Medical Arts Building, and appears to be eligible for the National Register.



22

## 23

**2317 Medford Court E. [FPCD], Simpson-Cox House, 1928.** This brick house was built in 1928 for Marvin B. Simpson, an attorney, in the newly opened Park Hill subdivision. Partial half-timbering on the second story and a crenelated balcony over the entry are evocative of Tudor architecture. The house was purchased by Roscoe E. Cox in the later 1930's and lived in by the Cox family until 1967. Cox was president of R. E. Cox Drygoods, Co., precursor of Cox's Department Stores and the current Stripling and Cox chain.



23

## 24

**2330 Medford Court E. [NR/FPCD], Maxwell-Kimbell-Carter House, c. 1927.** This rambling Mediterranean-style house is clad in white stucco with red tile roofs. It was built around 1927 for Joe Maxwell, who traded the house to C. O. Collins for an oil lease following the Stock Market crash of October, 1929. Both were prominent oil men. Kay Kimbell, grain magnate and arts patron, purchased the property in 1932 and lived here until 1946. Mrs. Nenetta Burton Carter, wife of Amon G. Carter, resided here from 1946 to 1953. Since that time, a parish of the Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Fort Worth has used it as a rectory. For its association with persons significant in the development of Fort Worth, the house appears to be eligible for the National Register.



24

## 25

**2350 Medford Court E. [NR\*/FPCD], Fleming House, 1927.** A large two-story brick residence situated on a prominent corner site in the center of the Park Hill subdivision. Designed by Joseph R. Pelich and built in 1927, it is quite similar to Pelich's earlier Melat House in Ryan Place (see S79). It is a two-story gabled structure, symmetrically composed with identical gabled wings at each end. Loggias project forward from these wings, flanking a full front terrace. The central entry has a pedimented cast-stone surround. The house was built for J. P. Johnston and sold in 1932 to William Fleming. William Fleming (1881-1963) was a prominent entrepreneur in the oil industry who owned and managed several major companies. He was also a leader in the Baptist Church, and gave generously to Baptist institutions. The Fleming family retained ownership of the property until 1982. For its association with William Fleming, the house may be eligible for the National Register, following an assessment of its architectural integrity.



25





26

**26**

**2404 Medford Court E. [NR\*/FPCD], Shaw House, 1927.** Oilman T. G. Shaw had this house built in 1927. Dr. J. J. Richardson, a prominent Fort Worth physician, owned the house during the 1940's and 1950's. The stucco walls, arched windows and red tile roof are typical of traditional Spanish architecture popular in the 1920's in Texas. The projecting second-story porch is characteristic of colonial buildings in early 19th-century Monterey, California, basis of an architectural revival in the 1920's, now called the Monterey Colonial Revival. With further documentation to assess its architectural integrity, the house may be eligible for the National Register.

27

**27**

**2420 Medford Court E. [FPCD], Friedson House, 1931.** A two-story Tudor Revival house veneered in brick and sandstone on the ground floor and stuccoed with half-timbering above. The gable roofs are clad in slate. A large chimney flanks the front entry. The house was designed by Joseph R. Pelich and built by contractor B. B. Adams in 1931. The original owners were Ernest and Anna Friedson, who lived here until 1954. Friedson was the manager of the Installment Finance Co. The house exhibits the confidence of Pelich's residential work of the period.

28

**28**

**2301 Medford Court W. [FPCD], Shotts House, c. 1929.** A two-story Spanish Colonial Revival house with stucco walls and red tile roof. Arched and rectangular windows are set in alternating groups on the front facade. The house was built around 1929 for Edward A. Shotts, manager of Shotts Electric Co. It has recently undergone extensive rehabilitation.

29

**29**

**2323 Medford Court W. [FPCD], Meeker House, 1932.** A two-story brick house with a careful use of materials and pictorial composition. The mottled beige brick walls have rustic stone trim and are partially half-timbered on the second story. The moderately pitched gable roofs are clad in slate. The house was built in 1932 and first owned by Julian and Edna Meeker. Meeker was an oilman.

30

**30**

**2328 Medford Court W. [FPCD], Lupton-Goldthwaite House, 1927.** This two-story sandstone veneer residence was one of a number of speculative houses built by Dr. M. J. Bisco in the Southside in the 1920's. It was built and sold in 1927. The purchaser was C. A. Lupton, owner of the Coca-Cola Bottling Co. plant in Fort Worth. The Goldthwaite family has occupied the house since 1943.



### 31

#### **2336 Medford Court W. [FPCD], McCamey-Cowan House, 1928.**

This two-story brick house has boxy massing, with red tile hip roof. An off-set chimney flanked by pairs of arched and rectangular windows is balanced by a projecting porch with roof balcony. Built in 1928 for James W. McCamey, an oil operator, it was purchased in the mid-1930's by Robert E. Cowan, manager of the Ralston Purina Co. feed mill east of downtown. The Cowans lived here until 1952. The house is virtually identical to the Bevan House at 2900 Sixth Avenue (see S7), and is probably the work of Dr. M. J. Bisco.



31

### 32

#### **2417 Medford Court W. [FPCD], Bisco-Letwin-Rosen House, c. 1929.**

Dr. M. J. Bisco built this house around 1929 from a design by his wife, one of several residences built and sold by the Biscoes in the area. In 1934, Sam Letwin purchased the house, and sold it in 1945 to Joel Rosen, Fort Worth entrepreneur and cartoonist, who owned it through the 1960's. The two-story gabled brick structure has a Tudor-arched porch arcade with crenelated roof terrace.



32

### 33

#### **2424 Medford Court W. [NR\*/FPCD], Bristol House, 1930.**

This substantial two-story residence was designed by Fort Worth architect Joseph Pelich and constructed by H. A. Mangham in 1930 for oilman R. A. Bristol. The house is picturesquely massed of interlocking hipped and gabled forms, with multi-colored brick walls and slate roof. Partial half-timbering on the second story, a Tudor-arched entry and a massive chimney allude to early English architecture. The house remains in the Bristol family, and may be eligible for the National Register, following documentation of R. A. Bristol's role in the oil industry.



33

### 34

#### **2345 Mistletoe Avenue [FPCD], Dorsey House, 1918.**

A two-story brick house with rectangular plan. The low-slung hip roof with wide overhang and equally low-slung porch allude to the Prairie Style developed by Frank Lloyd Wright in the early years of the century. The house was built in 1918, possibly by Elwood N. Dorsey, a contractor who first owned the property and resided here through the 1920's.



34

### 35

#### **2101-09 Mistletoe Blvd., Six Duplex Houses, 1940; 1942.**

Six gabled wood-frame duplexes grouped around a central driveway, built in 1940 and 1942 by Finis L. Colley. Located next to the railroad tracks, they were occupied by laborers and domestics who worked in nearby Mistletoe Heights.



35





36

**36**

**2320 Mistletoe Blvd. [FPCD], Lyons House, c. 1920.** The first listing of this house in the city directories occurs in 1925, for R. Edward Lyons, a salesman. Its composition — a two-story hipped block with full roof-terraced porch — suggests an earlier date of construction. It forms part of a group of substantial houses along this stretch of the street.

37

**37**

**2321 Mistletoe Blvd. [FPCD], Holbrook-McGee House, c. 1920.** This two-story brick veneer house first occurs in city directories in 1925 as the residence of Herman L. Holbrook, an oil operator. Mark McGee, an attorney who later became a judge, resided here from 1927 through the 1950's. The house is similar to 2320.

38

**38**

**2341 Mistletoe Blvd. [FPCD], Garrett House, c. 1918.** A two-story red brick house with overhanging hip roof and full front porch supported by pierced brick piers. The porch extends to become a porte-cochere to the east. The house was built around 1918 for Percy C. Garrett, owner of a downtown automobile agency.

39

**39**

**2345 Mistletoe Blvd. [FPCD], Wright House, c. 1920.** The first owners of this two-story L-plan brick house were Mr. and Mrs. C. Arthur Wright. Wright was a native of Virginia who came to Texas in 1901, establishing a prominent legal practice in Amarillo and later in Fort Worth. The house has been altered by subsequent owners.

40

**40**

**2400 Mistletoe Blvd. [NR\*/FPCD], Klar House, 1927.** This one-story house has red brick walls trimmed with carefully detailed white cast stone and interlocking hip roofs of glazed green tile. Sited conspicuously on a corner lot, a porch and a porte-cochere project from the two street facades. Built in 1927 by Stein & Carb for Jacob Klar, partner in the jewelry firm of Wolf & Klar, the house is an excellent, late example of an embellished bungalow. It may be eligible for the National Register following further documentation.



**41**

**1200 Mistletoe Drive [NR\*/FPCD], Agee-Renfro-Vandervoort, c. 1915.** Most of the prominent residences of Mistletoe Heights are located on Mistletoe Drive, a road which meanders along bluffs overlooking the Trinity River. This large two-story brick house, with red tile hip roof and full porch with paired Tuscan columns, has a central entry and symmetrically placed windows. Built around 1915, the earliest recorded owner was Howard L. Agee, president and general manager of the Agee Screen Co. The Renfro family, owners of a drug store chain, resided here in the 1920's and 1930's. In 1940, they traded the house to the Vandervoort family, owners of the Vandervoort Dairy, in exchange for the provision of ice cream to Renfro Drug Stores. The Vandervoorts sold the house in 1954. Following more complete documentation and restoration, it may be eligible for the National Register.



41

**42**

**1206 Mistletoe Drive [FPCD], Reich House, 1924.** This two-story brick house has offset wings with steeply pitched gable roofs projecting forward from a hip-roofed central mass. The interior gabled wing is stuccoed with vertical half-timbering on the second story. Designed by Joseph Pelich, construction began in 1924 and was completed the following spring. The original owner was B. C. Reich, Jr. (1887-1964), the first chairman of the Fort Worth Housing Authority and an amateur historian. Reich's grandfather came to Fort Worth from Germany, and the house's design may allude to medieval German architecture. Mrs. B. C. Reich, Jr., still resides in the house.



42

**43**

**1208 Mistletoe Drive [FPCD], Ponton House, c. 1921.** A picturesquely massed Mediterranean style house with white stuccoed walls and flat roofs trimmed in red tile. The chimney is treated as an arcaded belvedere. Designed by Joseph R. Pelich, the house was built around 1921 for Dr. A. R. Ponton, a well-known Fort Worth physician, who established a clinic on Pennsylvania Avenue in the 1930's.



43

**44**

**1326 Mistletoe Drive [NR/FPCD], Church-Beggs House, 1923.** One of the most imposing structures on a street containing a number of large residences, this two and one-half story Tudor Revival house was built in 1923 by Mrs. Anna Church for herself and her son and his family. The house was planned with separate entries and living units. The massive gabled central wing is clad in ashlar limestone, with asymmetrical forward projecting gabled wings, half-timbered with white stucco infill. The entry, with cast-stone pilastered surround, is flanked by an enormous stairwell window containing leaded and stained-glass panes depicting a fleur-de-lis, sailing vessel and other motifs. The house is set back from the street and is approached by a circular drive. George Beggs, Jr., prominent in real estate and insurance, purchased the house in 1929. It served as the Broadway Baptist Church parsonage from 1936 to 1971. The house appears to be eligible for the National Register for its architectural significance.



44





45

**45**

**1408 Mistletoe Drive [NR/FPCD], Ingram-Allen-Smith House, c. 1918.** Built around 1918 for John C. Ingram, president of the Southern Investment Co., this is one of the most convincing examples of a Prairie Style house in Fort Worth. The elements of the style are exploited to good effect: horizontal massing, overhanging hip roofs, banded casement windows, front terrace with urn-topped wall. A loggia and porte-cochere project from the south and north sides, respectively, and are well integrated with the house. Subsequent owners included John O. Allen, a stockman, and J. Paul Smith, owner of a feed and grain company. The Smith family resided here from 1936 to 1982. For its architectural qualities, the house appears to be eligible for the National Register.

46

**46**

**1410 Mistletoe Drive [NR\*/FPCD], Team House, c. 1920.** A two-story Mission Revival house, of hollow tile construction, with rectangular plan, white stucco veneer, and red tile hip roof. A portico with arched openings and Mission parapet projects forward; this is surmounted by a parapet at the roof level which originally may have had a Mission profile, but which now has a plain curving top. The house was built about 1920 for Charles Bailey Team and owned by the family until 1958. C. B. Team (1862-1939) was a native of South Carolina, who moved to Fort Worth in 1905. A well-known businessman, who bought and sold mules, he maintained offices and stores at the Fort Worth stockyards. The Livestock Exchange Building may have been an inspiration for the design of his own house. With documentation of the structure's architect and integrity, it may be eligible for the National Register.

47

**47**

**1412 Mistletoe Drive [NR\*/FPCD], Harrison-Crumley House, c. 1925.** A two-story Tudor Revival house, handsomely rendered in red brick and partially half-timbered with white stucco infill on the second story. It was built around 1925 by A. H. Smith for James Harrison, co-owner of the Fort Worth distributorship of Peerless Motor Cars. The Crumley family has owned the property since 1942. With more complete documentation, the house may be eligible for the National Register.

48

**48**

**1414 Mistletoe Drive [NR/FPCD], Anne Halsell Waggoner House, c. 1919.** A two-story house constructed of brick on the ground level and stuccoed on the second story, with glazed green tile hip roofs. A powerful symmetrical composition consisting of one-story off-set wings projecting forward from the central two-story block, flanking an entry court. Symmetrical chimneys, scaled and constructed with crisp precision, rise free of the walls at the junctures of the wings, tied to the house where they partially pierce the eave. The house was built about 1919 and first occupied by Anne Halsell Waggoner, second wife of Dan Waggoner (1828-1905), pioneer Texas cattleman. His son by his first wife was W. T. Waggoner, who accumulated a ranching and banking empire in northwest Texas and built the Waggoner Building in downtown Fort Worth. The house appears to be eligible for the National Register on the basis of its architectural quality and its associations with a family prominent in Fort Worth's history.



## 49

**2324 Mistletoe Drive [FPCD], Hobbs House, 1946.** A late example of a Moderne Style house, built in 1946. Essentially, a hard-edged stuccoed box which makes remarkably few concessions to ornament and none to tradition. Its first owner was William T. Hobbs, a dealer in used trucks and trailers.



49

## 50

**2711 Park Hill Drive [FPCD], Hill House, 1935.** Situated on large wooded grounds, this rambling two-story brick house makes allusions to Mediterranean villa architecture in its massing, arched openings, grillwork and red tiled roofs. It was designed by W. Theese and built by J. A. Gibbon in late 1935 and early 1936. The original owner was Edward S. Hill, member of a socially prominent Fort Worth family. The house has had several owners since being sold by the Hills in 1954.



50

## 51

**2751 Park Hill Drive [NR\*/FPCD], Gas Station/"The Brass Station", 1930.** A small gas station, clad in lustrous white terra cotta, with green glazed tile hip roof. Pilasters are grouped at the corners and frame the entry, which is crowned with a rounded parapet for the original oil company logo (no longer visible). Designed by J. E. Jones, it was built by G. L. Fleming in 1930. An antique shop has occupied the building since 1981. Following documentation of the building's integrity, it may be eligible for the National Register.



51

## 52

**2962-78 Park Hill Drive [NR\*/FPCD], Commercial Row, c. 1927; 1956.** A commercial development designed as a row of Tudor Revival cottages stepping up a sloping site. It was built around 1927 as an income property for Dr. W. C. Durringer. The store on the west end was added slightly later; it burned and was rebuilt in 1956. The brick walls and half-timbering of the row have been painted; were the paint removed and the row sensitively restored, it might be eligible for the National Register.



52

## 53

**2100 Park Place Avenue [NR\*/FPCD], Lily B. Clayton School, 1921-22; 1936-38.** Lily B. Clayton School was constructed in two phases in the 1920's and 1930's. Set on large landscaped grounds, it is a U-plan structure with one-story and two-story wings clad in yellow, brown and ochre brick, with tiled roofs. The one-story west wing, designed by Wiley G. Clarkson, opened in 1922 as Mistletoe Heights Elementary School. (The name was changed soon after in honor of Lily B. Clayton, who had taught Latin at Fort Worth High School since 1885. It was the first school in the city named for a woman.) The two-story front and east wings were added as a W. P. A. project in 1936-38, providing a library, auditorium, classrooms and offices. The addition was designed by Preston M. Geren and built by Harry B. Friedman (who was also the contractor for the original school). The auditorium-entry wing is a formal composition, consisting of heavy end bays flanking an arcade of two-story arched windows. A wide flight of stairs leads to the entry in one of the end bays, with pilastered and pedimented cast-stone surround. The two-story east wing recedes to the rear. A delightful cast-stone panel depicting Mother Goose adorns one of the walls. The school may be eligible for the National Register, following the attainment of 50 years of age.



53





54

**54**

**2306 Park Place Avenue [NR\*/FPCD], Forest Park Apartments, 1927-28.** The unique example of a high-rise apartment building in pre-war Fort Worth, the 12-story Forest Park Apartments was financed by St. Louis capital and constructed in 1927-28 by the Churchill-Humphrey Co. of Dallas, at a cost of about \$250,000. It is of steel-frame construction, clad in brown brick, with cast-stone trim and twin octagonal belvederes on the roof. Situated on a bluff above the Trinity River near the entrance to Forest Park, the tower forms a distinctive silhouette on the skyline of south Fort Worth. It may be eligible for the National Register, following documentation of its integrity.

**55**

**2008 Pembroke Drive [FPCD], Greer House, 1924.** This two-story house has a rectangular plan, ochre brick veneer, glazed green tile hip roof, and full front terrace, which is partially covered by a portico supported by brick piers. Cast-stone Tuscan columns frame the entry. The house was built in 1924 for John H. Greer, president and treasurer of the Mitchell-Greer Co., dealers in jewelry and related items. The Greer family resided here until 1951.

**56**

**2012 Pembroke Drive [FPCD], Martin House, 1923.** This two-story symmetrical house, with rectangular plan and red tile hip roof, is finished in natural unpainted stucco. It was built in 1923 for Mrs. Julia Martin, widow of Sidney Martin (1828-1903), a prominent Fort Worth merchant, who had been president of the Martin-Brown Mercantile Co. Descendants of the original owners occupied the house until the 1970's.

**57**

**2016 Pembroke Drive [NR\*/FPCD], Stinson House, 1924.** Built in 1924 for John H. Stinson, superintendent of the Fort Worth Gas Co. (later Lone Star), this stuccoed house is an exercise in studied quaintness, with varied roof forms and meticulous detailing. With further documentation, particularly the identity of the architect, it may be eligible for the National Register.

**58**

**2101 Pembroke Drive [FPCD], Sinex-Rumph House, 1922.** A low-slung bungalow, set on a conspicuous corner site, noteworthy for a recessed arcaded porch and eccentric attic dormer. It was built in 1922 for Charles H. Sinex, general manager of the Tarrant County Building & Loan Association. Dr. Thomas Rumph, a physician, purchased the house in 1925; it remained in the family through 1963.



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59

**2115 Pembroke Drive [FPCD], Turman-Harbison House, c. 1924.** Luther C. Turman, an oil operator, was the first owner of this one-story residence. Built around 1924, the house had a number of occupants after 1930 until purchased by Dixon T. Harbison in 1948. Harbison was co-owner of the Harbison-Fischer Mfg. Co., makers of oil well and related equipment (see E62). The house remains in the Harbison family. It is reminiscent of 18th-century Georgian architecture, with a segmental entry pediment supported by engaged Tuscan columns, segmentally arched small-paned windows, and a color scheme of red brick walls and white trim. The treatment of details is delicate.



59

60

**2127 Pembroke Drive [FPCD], Garrett House, c. 1927.** John H. Garrett, general superintendent of the Hutt Contracting Co., suppliers of food and other commodities to railroad companies and other clients, had this house built around 1927. The Garretts lived here through the 1950's. Located on a prominent corner lot, the two-story house has red brick walls highlighted by grey and black brick, with interlocking gable roofs of green glazed tile. A roof-terraced loggia projects from the east wall. The house's design has been attributed to Frank J. Singleton.



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61

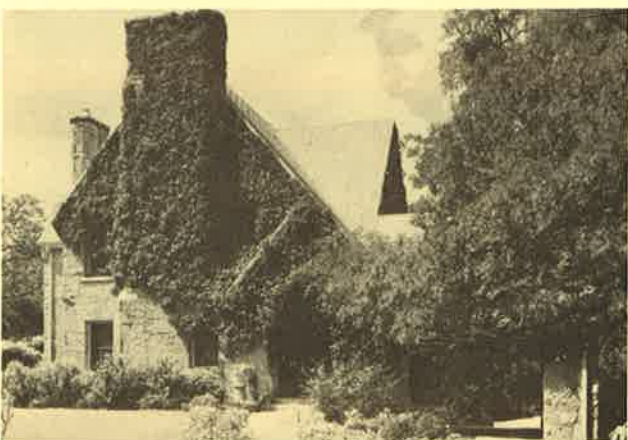
**2141 Pembroke Drive [FPCD], Birchfield House, c. 1923.** A one-story brick veneer Tudor Revival house on a conspicuous corner site. Various scaled gabled bays project from two cross-gabled wings; some have half-timbering in the gable ends. Brickwork and detailing is meticulous. The house was built around 1923 for George W. Birchfield.



61

62

**1904 Rockridge Terrace [NR/FPCD], Trammell House, 1928.** A superbly sited and crafted stone house on a sloping site above Forest Park and the Trinity River. Constructed of roughly squared and uncoursed shellstone, in plan a staggered cross with cross-gabled wings of differing heights. Massive chimneys are set in the end walls. A porte-cochere crosses a drive leading to a stone garage at the rear. Terraced gardens extend to the rear and north. The house was built in 1928 for J. Davis Trammell, a nationally known hydraulic engineer, who was chiefly responsible for the location of Lake Worth and the design of the dam in 1911. He designed the water supply systems of Abilene, Texas, and Tulsa, Oklahoma. A native of Alabama, Trammell surveyed and supervised the construction of numerous railroad lines between 1883 and 1906 and devoted the remainder of his career to hydraulic projects. The house may have been designed by Trammell. It is eligible for the National Register as an exceptional work of stone construction and as the residence of an individual important in the development of Fort Worth.



62

63

**1930 Rockridge Terrace [FPCD], Owens-Ross House, c. 1923.** This large two-story house has a rectangular plan, painted brick walls and red tile hip roof. Horizontality is emphasized by over-scaled oblong windows on the first and second stories. Reputedly the first house constructed in the neighborhood, it was built around 1923 for Bryant Wesley Owens, a prominent lumberman. Zeno C. Ross, an attorney, bought the house in the mid 1930's. It remained in the Ross family until 1960.



63

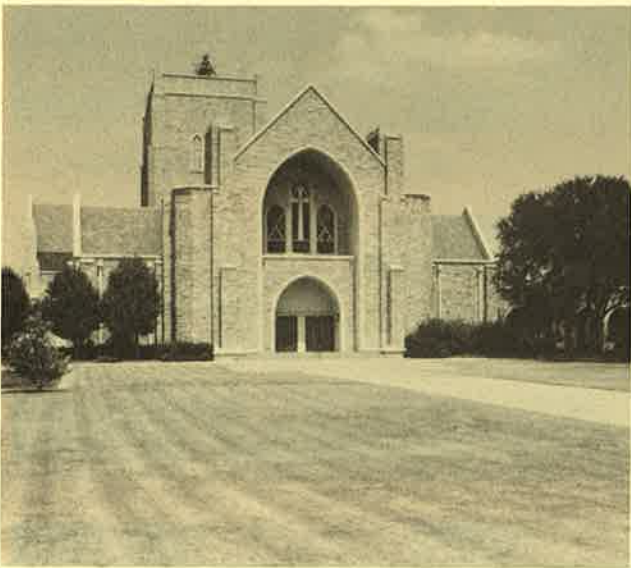




64



64



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66

**64**

**2600 Sandage Street [FPCD], St. Stephen Presbyterian Church, 1948-50; 1951-53; 1959-69.** This church complex on a commanding hilltop site visible from downtown Fort Worth took over 20 years to complete. It consists of a chapel, adjoining education building and a separate large church building. The complex is built of stone in the Gothic Revival style. The history of the congregation extends back to 1884, when Broadway Presbyterian Church was organized with 22 charter members. A small building was erected that year on the corner of Broadway and St. Louis Avenue, replaced in 1890 by a larger wood-frame church. A brick church was built on the site in 1900 and was destroyed by the disastrous fire which swept the area on April 3, 1909. Another brick church was erected in 1910. The congregation purchased a new 25-acre hilltop site in south Fort Worth in 1944, and the following year engaged the services of Fort Worth architect C. O. Chromaster to plan and design a new complex. Chromaster devised an orderly scheme with a sanctuary on the northern prow of the hill, set off by a large exposure of level lawn, flanked to the east by a long education and office wing with adjoining chapel. The Gothic Revival buildings were to be constructed of sandstone with shell-stone trim. Work on the chapel commenced in 1948. By 1950, Reimers Memorial Chapel and the fellowship hall were completed. The congregation moved into its new quarters and changed its name to St. Stephen Presbyterian Church. The education wing was completed in 1953. A Sanctuary Building Fund Campaign was organized in 1955 to effect the construction of the main church building. Chromaster had produced schematic drawings for a large Gothic Revival church with cruciform plan and massive central square belfry. By 1955, however, Chromaster had died. The successor firm of Wilson, Patterson & Associates prepared final plans and specifications which differed somewhat from the original scheme. Large Gothic windows were added and considerably more trim and ornament applied. The new scheme was approved by the congregation in late 1955. Excavation for the sub-basement and undercroft did not begin until 1959. By 1965, above-ground work had not begun and nearly \$500,000 had been spent. The congregation procured the services of a new architectural firm, Albert Komatsu & Associates, who retained the floor plan and overall scheme, but scaled down the nave and tower and stripped the design of ornament. Artificial sandstone with concrete trim was required to keep the building within a \$1,250,000 budget. The first service was held in the new sanctuary on September 1, 1969.

**65**

**2055 Ward Parkway [FPCD], Davis House, 1937.** One of the few examples of a Streamline Moderne house in Fort Worth, built in 1937 by engineer Charles M. Davis, based on his own design. Davis specialized in bridge design; the interior features a cantilevered staircase.

**66**

**2221 Ward Parkway [FPCD], Carroll House, 1928.** A picturesquely massed house, in composition, interlocking one and two-story gabled wings, clad in polychrome brick, with half-timbered bay on the front wall. Reputedly the first house on the street, it was built in 1928 by the firm of Mobley & Delaney from the plans of W. C. Meador. The original owner was Ralph R. Carroll, a salesman for Mobley & Delaney. The firm was the developer of the Berkeley Addition.



67

**2228 Ward Parkway [FPCD], Hill House, 1930.** This two-story L-plan brick house was built in 1930 and purchased in 1934 by J. H. Hill, oilman. His nephew, J. Christopher Hill, became the owner in 1940. The house remains in the family.



67

68

**2230 Warner Road [NR/FPCD], O'Daniel House, c. 1901; c. 1926.** A two-story brick-veneered house with tiled hip roof. Although it is undistinguished architecturally, the house has a fascinating history. Its present appearance dates from a major remodeling in the 1920's by W. Lee "Pappy" O'Daniel, then manager of the Burris Flour Mill, late governor of Texas (1939-41) and U. S. Senator (1941-49). O'Daniel owned the house from 1925 to 1945. Prior to its remodeling, it was a two and one-half story wood-frame turreted Queen Anne mansion, the residence of W. J. Rogers, whose 106-acre farm was subdivided in 1924 as the Berkeley Addition. Deed restrictions for the new subdivision forbade wood exteriors. Some original features survive in the interior. It appears to be eligible for the National Register as the residence of an individual prominent in the political history of Texas, and as an architectural link with the early development of the Berkeley area.



68

69

**2532-38 Wayside Street, Bungalow Court, c. 1937.** A late example of a bungalow court consisting of four identical gabled cottages clad in clapboard, with vaguely Colonial Revival detailing, set loosely along a grassy common. The houses were built in 1937 according to the tax assessor's records.



69

70

**2111 Weatherbee Avenue [NR\*/FPCD], Humphreys House, c. 1918.** A one-story brick and stucco bungalow remarkable for its roof—an undulating series of gables and hips clad in red tile—punctuated by numerous chimneys with little tiled gables of their own. The house was built around 1918 and first resided in by David and Pattie Humphreys. With more documentation on the architect and/or builder, it may be eligible for the National Register.



70

71

**2036 Windsor Place [FPCD], Smith House, 1937.** This two-story gabled brick house with full two-story portico was built for Mr. & Mrs. C. Binkley Smith in 1937. The design was based on Mrs. Smith's ancestral home, an ante-bellum mansion in Columbus, Mississippi, now demolished.



71





72



72

**2225 Windsor Place [FPCD], Bockstein House, 1929.** This two-story brick house, with projecting front porch, prominent chimney and symmetrical loggia and porte-cochere to each side, is virtually identical to the slightly earlier Bevan House at 2900 Sixth Avenue (S7), designed and built by Dr. M. J. Bisco. It was built in 1929 for Harry Bockstein, president of a company dealing in wholesale fruit and produce.

73



73

**2229 Winton Terrace W. [FPCD], Wharton-Tibbetts House, 1927.** One of a number of houses designed and built by Dr. M. J. Bisco in Park Hill, this stone-veneered residence was built in 1927. First owned by businessman A. B. Wharton, Jr., the property was purchased in 1934 by Paul W. Tibbetts, general manager of Greyhound Bus Lines in Fort Worth.

74



74

**2232 Winton Terrace W. [NR/FPCD], Westbrook House, 1928.** This large and impressive Tudor Revival house, built in 1928, was designed by Fort Worth architect Joseph Pelich for R. A. Westbrook, founder of the Westbrook Oil Co. The house is two and one-half stories in height with brick walls and gable roof clad in slate. Gabled bays, half-timbered with stucco infill, project forward and flank an arcaded entry porch with roof terrace. A crenelated balcony adjoins one of the bays. The house is situated on a large landscaped lot on a bluff; its silhouette is a visual landmark. The Clark family has owned the property since 1946. As one of the best examples in the survey area of a residential style popular in Fort Worth in the 1920's, and as the residence of an individual prominent in the oil industry, the house appears to be eligible for the National Register.

75



75

**2237 Winton Terrace W. [NR\*/FPCD], Stewart House, 1934.** A two-story Tudor Revival house, generally rectangular in plan, clad in brick on the first floor and half-timbered stucco above. Gabled and hipped bays project from the main gable roof. A segmented, arched entry with cast-stone surround is flanked by a massive chimney. The house was designed by Joseph R. Pelich and built in 1934 for W. L. Stewart, president of the Westbrook Oil Co. The house is located across the street from Westbrook's residence. It may be eligible for the National Register following further documentation of the role of Stewart in the Texas oil industry.

76



76

**2308 Winton Terrace W. [NR/FPCD], Hanger House, c. 1928.** This large hilltop house, extremely romantic in feeling, consists of interlocking two-story gabled wings with a third-story central belvedere. The southern facade is opened by arcaded loggias and terraces. A one-story wing extends to the north, terminated by a garage addition. Walls are rendered in textured pale buff brick, roofs are clad in Spanish tile. Detailing — such as the repeated use of arches and the drop frieze on the front gable — is Romanesque Revival. Built around 1928, this was the residence of William A. Hanger (1869-1944), one of Fort Worth's most prominent attorneys of the pre-war period. Joining the law firm of William Capps and S. B. Cantey, Sr. soon after the turn of the century, Hanger proved instrumental in the formation of the Northern Texas Traction Co. From 1898 to 1906, he was state senator from Tarrant County, attaining the position of president pro tem of the Senate. Following his death in 1944, his widow continued to reside in the house. For its architectural and historical significance, the property appears to be eligible for the National Register.



77

**2317 Winton Terrace W. [FPCD], Mitchell-Casler House, 1928.** A large red brick house with rectangular plan and cross-gabled roof. A gabled portico with heavy half-timbering projects forward. A roof-terraced porte-cochere adjoins to one side. The house was built in 1928 for Ansel P. Mitchell, owner of a Cadillac and LaSalle automobile dealership. The Casler family has owned the property since 1955.



77

78

**2332 Winton Terrace W. [FPCD], Armstrong House, 1956.** This post-war house was designed and built in character with the traditional architecture of the neighborhood. The massing, clipped gable roofs, diaper-patterned brick walls and Tudor-arched entry all give the appearance of an earlier house. It was built in 1956 by Robert Petrie and Edward Baker for Mr. and Mrs. Otho C. Armstrong. At the time, Armstrong was president of Harris Hospital (see N19).



78

## OBJECTS AND PLACES

79

**2500-2600 Blocks, Park Hill Drive (between Merida Ave. & McCart St.), Highway Bridge, 1910.** An early example of reinforced concrete bridge construction, spanning a gully that forms part of Forest Park. It was built in 1910 by John T. Hughes under the auspices of the Tarrant County Commissioners Court. Within city limits since the 1920's, the bridge is maintained by the Fort Worth Public Works Department. Additional steel and concrete reinforcement was applied in 1953.



79

80

**2700-2900 Blocks, Park Hill Drive (north side, between Winton Terrace E. and Winton Terrace W.) [FPCD], Park Hill Fence and Gates, c. 1925.** The Park Hill Subdivision was developed by William Bryce's Fairmount Land Co. in 1925-26. The site plan, by landscape architects Hare & Hare of Kansas City, consisted of concentric curving streets which followed the contours of a promontory. The streets end at Park Hill Drive, a straight street which abuts the subdivision on the south. A wall, constructed of dark polychrome brick, extends along the border of the subdivision, set back from the street by a strip of lawn. Stepped sections follow the slope, separated by piers with cast-stone slab tops. Each of the four streets entering the subdivision is flanked by clusters of brick pylons, the tallest of which are inscribed with "Park Hill" in the cast-stone capitals and surmounted with metal lanterns.



79



80

81

**2300 Block, Park Place Avenue (at Forest Park Blvd.) [NR/FPCD], Forest Park Gates, 1917-18.** A pair of identical stone towers, erected by the City of Fort Worth to flank the entrance to Forest Park. They were designed by Fort Worth architect John Pollard, and constructed by the Bryce Building Co. in 1917-18. Each is of rubble limestone construction, square in plan, with slightly tapering walls and a red tile hip roof with wide overhang. Arched openings are on each level, with ornamental balconies of sandstone beneath the openings at the second story. The towers were restored in 1980, largely through the efforts of the Berkeley Place Association. For their architectural quality and their embodiment of city beautification efforts in early 20th-century Fort Worth, they appear to be eligible for the National Register.







82

**82****2500-2600 Blocks, Cockrell Avenue****2500-2600 Blocks, Greene Avenue****2500-2600 Blocks, Waits Avenue****Streetlights, [FPCD], 1927-28.**

Ornamental streetlights, common in American cities prior to World War II, are increasingly rare. New lighting technology and cheaper fixtures continue to replace older standards. Fort Worth retains a variety of ornamental streetlights in some of its historic residential neighborhoods. These were installed in the University Place subdivision by the Eugene Ashe Electric Co. between December 1927 and August 1928. The 18' tapering octagonal shafts, constructed of concrete with steel reinforcement, have an aggregate finish that simulates granite. A single bell-top luminaire is attached to the shaft by an elongated metal casting. Westinghouse marketed this version of its Hollowspun streetlighting standards — called the "Sheridan" — at a list price of \$82.50.

**83****2300-2400 Blocks, Medford Court E.****2300-2400 Blocks, Medford Court W.****2200-2400 Blocks, Winton Terrace E.****2200-2400 Blocks, Winton Terrace W.****Streetlights, [FPCD], c. 1926-27.**

These ornamental streetlights were installed in the Park Hill subdivision beginning in 1926. The tapering fluted metal poles with "lantern" luminaires resemble closely the "Metropolitan" standard of the Union Metal Co. of Canton, Ohio, first developed for installation in Hollywood, California.

**84****2000-2200 Blocks, Glenco Terrace****2000-2200 Blocks, Hawthorne Avenue****2000-2200 Blocks, Huntington Lane****2000-2200 Blocks, Stanley Avenue****2000-2200 Blocks, Ward Parkway****2000-2200 Blocks, Warner Road****2000-2200 Blocks, Wilshire Boulevard****2000-2200 Blocks, Windsor Place****Streetlights [FPCD], 1927-28.**

A shorter version of the Westinghouse Hollowspun "Sheridan" standard described above (see W82), these streetlights were installed in the Berkeley Addition at about the same time.

83



84





## 85

1900 Block, Ben Hall Court  
1900 Block, Berkeley Place  
1900 Block, Chatburn Court  
1900 Block, Dartmoor Court  
2000-2200 Blocks, Park Place Avenue  
1900 Block, Patton Court  
2000-2200 Blocks, Pembroke Drive  
1800-1900 Blocks, Warner Road  
Streetlights [FPCD], c. 1926-28.

These ornamental streetlights were installed in the Cheltenham subdivision between about 1926 and 1928. The slender metal poles, tapering and fluted, are composite designs assembled from the components of different standards, according to city staff. They are similar to the "National" model marketed by the Union Metal Co. of Canton, Ohio.



85

## 86

1100 Block, Buck Avenue  
1100 Block, Clara Avenue  
2100-2300 Blocks, Edwin Avenue  
2200-2300 Blocks, Harrison Avenue  
2200-2300 Blocks, Irwin Avenue  
2200-2300 Blocks, W. Magnolia Avenue  
2100-2300 Blocks, Mistletoe Avenue  
2200-2400 Blocks, Mistletoe Boulevard  
1100-1200 Blocks, Mistletoe Drive  
2200-2300 Blocks, W. Rosedale Street  
2100-2200 Blocks, Weatherbee Avenue  
Streetlights [FPCD], c. 1926-28

The ornamental streetlights in Mistletoe Heights closely resemble the "National" standard produced by the Union Metal Co. of Canton, Ohio (see W85), with pedestal base, tapering fluted metal pole, and bell-top luminaire.



86

## 87

Curbsides at Most Intersections [FPCD], Tiled Curb Signs, c. 1930.  
Inlaid tile street signs, blue lettering on a white field, appear on curbs throughout the Southside. Though neglected, they still serve the purpose for which they were made.



87





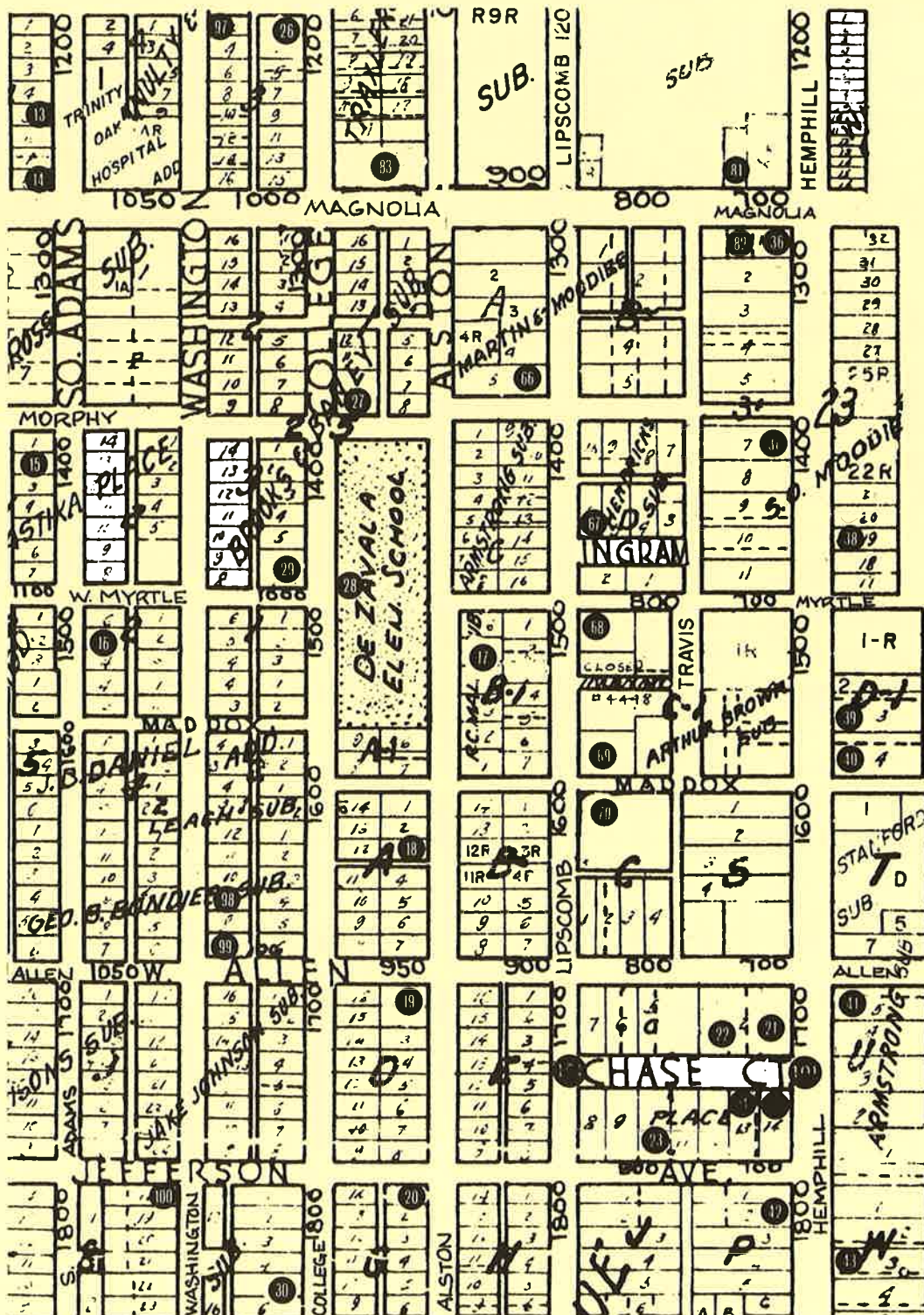
*Neighborhood groceries were a common sight during the early years of development on the southside. The Graham Brothers Grocery was located in a converted garage behind the Graham home (N64) on West Leuda. Located close to the Fort Worth High School, the store offered school supplies in addition to an array of more conventional grocery items.  
All images courtesy  
Amon Carter Museum.*





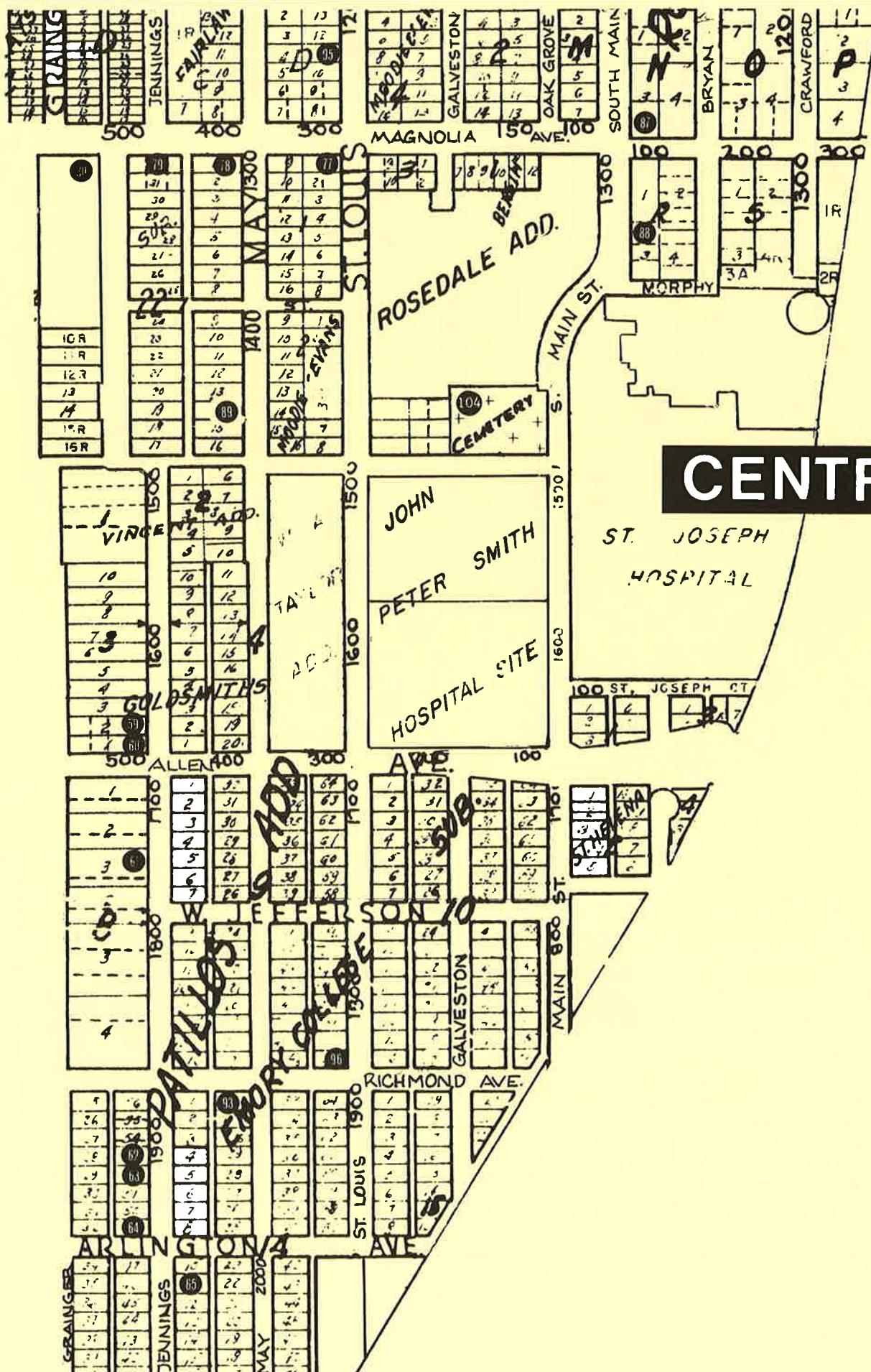






# CENTRAL 2



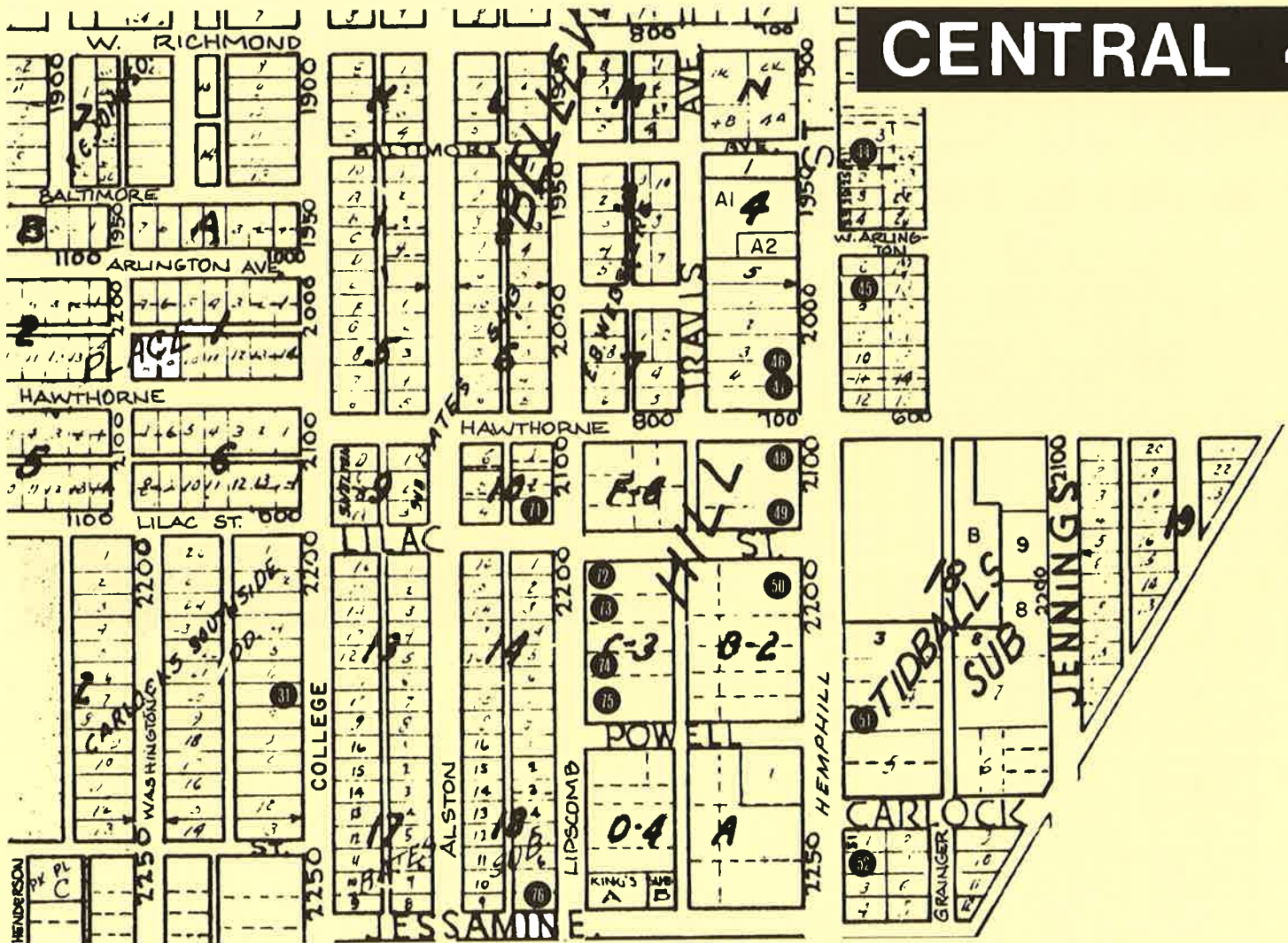


CENTRAL 3





# CENTRAL 4



CADET HALL

SCIENCE HALL GYMNASIUM

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

FORT WORTH UNIVERSITY - 1910

Fort Worth University moved to its southside location, where Trimble Technical High School (N19) is now located, in 1884. Citizens of Fort Worth purchased forty acres of land south of the city, reserved land for the campus, and sold the rest as lots in the College Hill subdivision. College Avenue was named for its proximity to the school and the subdivision. Fort Worth University offered studies in law and medicine as well as business and liberal arts. In 1892-1893, there were 696 students enrolled at the university. The Fort Worth campus closed in 1911 after merging with a school in Oklahoma. Courtesy Mrs. Edward R. Hudson.



## HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY SOUTHSIDE — CENTRAL

#

Address or Location

Name or Type

Date

### BUILDINGS

1

**1615 Fifth Avenue [SHD(NR)], Green's Nursery, c. 1913; c. 1918, c. 1945; 1983.** A complex consisting of a brick commercial building and nine greenhouses. The two-story brick building, with a commercial space on the ground floor and a residential flat above, was built around 1913 as the shop and residence of Wesley B. Green, a retail florist. The business was very successful; greenhouses were added around 1918 and 1945. Many Fort Worth florists learned their trade working for Green. Now a wholesale nursery, the business has had several owners since 1968. Several new greenhouses were built in 1983.



1



1

2

**1908 Fifth Avenue [SHD(NR)], Darnall House, 1909.** A one-story wood-frame house with rectangular plan and gable roof, clad in narrow clapboard siding. A full shingled porch, recessed beneath the gable slope, consists of a single wide arch springing from boxed posts. Slender Tuscan columns flank the entry stairs. The house was built in 1909 as a speculative property for Elmer J. Billick, co-owner of the Worth Realty Co. Mrs. Emma Darnall, a widow, bought the house in early 1910 and lived there until 1935. The contractor was J. E. Rice.



2

3

**1909 Fifth Avenue [SHD(NR)], Axtell House, 1910.** A one-story wood-frame house with rectangular plan and gable roof, clad in narrow clapboard siding. A full porch, recessed beneath the shingled gable end, has paired posts with unusual corbelled capitals. Large ornamental brackets are set beneath the wide roof overhang. The cottage was built in 1910 by contractor R. W. McDonald for Adam & Susan Vera, who sold the house less than a year later to Jay M. Axtell. Axtell was co-owner of the Axtell Co., manufacturers of windmills, well drilling equipment and related mechanical items. Axtell, active in civic affairs as well, lived here through the mid 1920's. The house is an excellent example of a wooden bungalow of its period.



3

4

**1330 Sixth Avenue [SHD(NR)], Lusher House, c. 1895.** A small wood-frame house with unusual symmetrical composition consisting of three-sided end bays with peaked roofs projecting forward from a rectangular main wing with truncated hip roof. The front porch has slender turned posts with delicate jig-sawn brackets and spindled frieze. A two-story flat-roofed wing was added around 1920, marring the original composition. The earliest recorded owner was Henry W. Lusher.



4





5



5

**1730 Sixth Avenue [NR/RTHL/SHD(NR)], Benton House, c. 1898.**

Meredith A. Benton, a native of Vermont, was an executive with the Lorillard Tobacco Co. who traveled extensively in North Texas and the Oklahoma Territory. He moved to Fort Worth with his wife, Ella Belle, around 1898 and took possession of this house, built under the supervision of his father, William A. Benton, a contractor from Kansas City. It is a fine example of a Victorian residence, with wrap-around porch supported by lathed posts and ornamental brackets, decorative shingles and intricate gable braces. It is situated on a large corner lot with mature trees and white picket fence. Still owned by descendants of Meredith and Ella Belle Benton, the house received a Texas Historic Building Medallion in 1971, and has been listed on the National Register.

6



6

**1829 Sixth Avenue [SHD(NR)], House, c. 1908.** A one-story wood-frame house with rectangular plan, hip roof and clapboard siding. A full recessed porch is treated as a shingled arcade, with shallow arches springing from brick pedestals. A gabled portico, one bay wide, with similar detailing, extends from one side. The house was built around 1908 and used for many years as a rental property.

7



7

**1830 Sixth Avenue [NR\*/SHD(NR)], Reeves Apartments, c. 1917.** A two-story apartment building clad in dark ochre brick, compactly planned with recessed porches on the second story. The brackets beneath the flat roof overhang are visually reinforced by vertical cast-stone bands on the walls. The structure was built for Mrs. Georgia F. Reeves around 1917. Its design has been attributed to L. B. Weinman. It may be eligible for the National Register as one of a group of early, well-designed apartment buildings in the Southside.

8



8

**1900 Sixth Avenue [SHD(NR)], Moore House, c. 1908.** A large two-story house, rectangular in plan, with buff brick walls and hip roof clad in metal simulating Spanish tile. The elaborate front portico has a gabled two-story central section flanked by one-story hipped wings. The house was built around 1908 for Alexander M. Moore, co-owner of a grocery company. Since 1913, it has had a number of owners and has served as a rental property.

9



9

**2108 Sixth Avenue [SHD(NR)], Martin-Campbell House, c. 1915.** A cross-gabled bungalow, constructed entirely of rubblestone and clinker brick. The gable of the portico has exposed timber trusses. The house was built around 1915 for Mrs. Julia Martin, widow of Sidney Martin (1828-1903), a prominent Fort Worth merchant who had been president of the Martin-Brown Mercantile Co. She sold the house to Mrs. Belle Campbell in 1922 and moved to a newly constructed residence in the Cheltenham Addition the following year (see W56). Mrs. Campbell's son and daughter-in-law resided here through the 1940's. August M. Campbell was vice president of the General Construction Co., recipient of many Fort Worth street-paving contracts. The bungalow is highly unusual in its use of materials.



## 10

**1417 Eighth Avenue, Bishop-Newkirk House, c. 1910.** A large two-story wood-frame house, generally rectangular in plan, clad in narrow clapboard, with hip roof. The flaring eaves of the roof produce a wide overhang undergirded with decorative brackets. An expansive porch wraps around the front to the south side, supported by short Tuscan columns on a rusticated concrete block base. The house was built around 1910 for Robert B. Bishop, a financier and realtor, and sold in 1917 to William B. Newkirk, president of the Newkirk-Offutt Shoe Co. The house remained in the Newkirk Family until 1966, since which time it has had several owners and uses. It is now a restaurant.



10

## 11

**1604 Eighth Avenue [NR\*], Nash House/Ronald McDonald House, c. 1915.** A large two and one-half story house, rectangular in plan, faced in partially glazed dark red and blue brick. A bracketed hip roof with accentuated eave caps the house, broken by flush gabled wall dormers on the front and sides. A full porch with cast-stone Tuscan columns extends across the front. A gabled porte-cochere projects to the north. Attributed to architect L. B. Weinman, the house was built around 1915 for John G. Nash, general manager of the Talbot Mfg. Co. It was sold by his widow in 1934 and occupied by the Harrison Clinic for over 30 years. The building was recently renovated as a Ronald McDonald House to board out-of-town families whose children are being treated for cancer and heart disease in Fort Worth hospitals. The interior and exterior have been altered. The house is potentially eligible for the National Register following restoration.



11

## 12

**1810-14 Eighth Avenue, Brentmore Apartments, 1928.** An apartment court consisting of two mirror-image buildings flanking a central walkway. Each structure is rectangular, two stories in height and clad in brick. Gabled half-timbered bays project from the hip roof. Charles and Virtle Pruden commissioned the Worth Building & Investment Co. to build the apartments at a cost of \$30,000 in 1928. The Prudens managed the complex, which was listed in city directories as the Brentmore Apartments. In design and planning, they are very similar to a number of other apartment complexes built in the Southside in the 1920's.



12

## 13

**1216 S. Adams Street [SHD(NR)], Odum House, c. 1910.** A one-story wood-frame house, rectangular in plan, with hip roof and full recessed porch supported by paired posts. A gable projects forward over the entry, with applied half-timbering and decorative barge-board. The house was built around 1910 and first occupied by Richard A. Spiecker, chief dispatcher for the Chicago Rock Island & Gulf Railway. The property went through a succession of owners until about 1929, when the Odum family purchased it and lived here through the 1960's. The cottage is a good example of its type and period.



13





14

**14**

**1228 S. Adams Street [NR/SHD(NR)], Dunn Haven Apartments, c.1915.** A large three-story apartment building, rectangular in plan with hip roof. Of hollow tile construction, faced in fine dark ochre-red brick with cast-stone trim. A remarkable three-story portico, three bays wide and recessed at the center, has handsomely proportioned brick arcades on each level. Constructed around 1915, the building was known originally as the Dunn Haven Apartments. As an early, well-designed apartment building in south Fort Worth, it may be eligible for the National Register.



15

**15**

**1404 S. Adams Street [RTHL/NR/SHD(NR)], Berry-Weber House, 1907.** This was the first residence built in a subdivision named Swastika Place, opened in 1907 by D. T. Bomar and John W. Broad. In its accentuated brackets and other wood detailing, it shows the influence of Craftsman Style houses on the West Coast, where Broad lived from 1896 to 1906. The first owner was George S. Berry, a retired banker from West Texas. Charles K. Lee, later a state bar president, bought the house in 1914. Since 1944, it has been owned by Mrs. Gunhild Weber, a native of Norway and Fort Worth business executive. The house was designated a Recorded Texas Historical Landmark in 1978, and appears to be eligible for the National Register.



16

**16**

**1505 S. Adams Street [SHD(NR)], Carnrike House, 1914.** A two story wood-frame house, generally rectangular in plan, with hip roof and central hipped dormer. A full hipped porch extends along the front and south side, supported by brick piers with ornamental wood brackets. All eaves have exposed roof rafters. Walls are clad in narrow wood siding which has been covered with asbestos shingles above the porch. The house was built 1914 by contractor Richard Dalby for Roscoe L. Carnrike, based on a design by Carnrike's wife. At the time of the house's construction, Carnrike was a commercial agent for the Mallory Steamship Co. In 1918, he went to work for the Binyon-O'Keefe Fireproof Storage Co., eventually becoming president of the firm. He held managerial positions in several other companies. Carnrike served as the mayor of Fort Worth in 1945-47. His widow sold the house shortly after his death in 1968.



17

**17**

**1507 Alston Avenue [NR\*/SHD(NR)], Bomar Apartments, 1907.** A three-story apartment building, rectangular in plan, wood-frame with veneer of ochre brick. A two-story brick portico extends across the front, with a third story of wood construction. Built around 1920, the apartments were listed in city directories variously as the Bomar, Bonner and Banner Apartments. The correct name was probably "Bomar," for David T. Bomar (1861-1917), a prominent Fort Worth attorney, banker and realtor who developed the nearby Swastika Place subdivision (see C15). The building may be eligible for the National Register as part of a group of early, well designed apartment buildings in the Southside.



18

**18**

**1610 Alston Avenue [SHD(NR)], Baird House, c. 1908.** A wood-frame L-plan house, extremely simple in its design. The porch appears to be a slightly later addition. Built around 1908, the earliest recorded owner was Harte C. Baird, a mechanic, who lived here through the early 1920's. The house has had a number of owners since.



## 19

**1700 Alston Avenue [SHD(NR)], Gas Station, c. 1920.** A small gas station with pressed-metal simulated brick walls and simulated Spanish tile hip roof. Rectangular in plan with small office and recessed drive-through. Built around 1920, the station has had many owners and names through the years.



19

## 20

**1800 Alston Avenue [SHD(NR)], Hammond-Brown House, c. 1910.** A one-story wood-frame house with rectangular plan and gable roof, sheathed in clapboard with shingles in the gable ends. A full porch wraps around front to the north side, supported by Tuscan columns on a concrete block base. Built around 1910, the earliest recorded owner was Lee Hammond, a superintendent of public instruction for Tarrant County, followed by Arthur Brown, a physician. The house has had many owners.



20

## 21

**1 Chase Court [CCHD(NR)], Parsons House, 1921.** A two-story gabled buff brick house with gabled portico and walled terrace. Built in 1921 for Edward V. Parsons, president of Anaonian Petroleum Co., the house was owned from 1947 to 1955 by Leo Potishman, a well-known Fort Worth businessman and philanthropist.



21

## 22

**3 Chase Court [NR/RTHL/CCHD(NR)], Johnson House, 1910.** Dr. Clay Johnson was a noted Fort Worth physician and civic leader. He served on the Fort Worth Board of Education during the 1910's. The architects he chose for his house on Chase Court were Marion L. Waller and E. Stanley Field, who designed several schools in the city, including the old Fort Worth High School (N55). The house, with its blocky massing and roof-terraced portico, was reputedly modeled after houses Dr. Johnson saw during a visit to Naples, Italy. It was designated a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1984, and has been placed on the National Register.



22

## 23

**9 Chase Court [CCHD(NR)], La Beaune Carriage House/Garage, c. 1920.** This two-story carriage house is constructed of stone on the ground floor and half-timbered above. The roof has rolled eaves to simulate thatch. It was built by Dr. Gilbert E. La Beaune, using stone from the original E. E. Chase barn. A large house built at the same time at the front of the property was demolished in 1973.



23





24

**24**

**13 Chase Court [CCHD(NR)], Calhoun House, 1926.** A compactly scaled and carefully detailed gambreled brick house, symmetrically planned with central arched portico, French doors and chimneys on the end walls. Designed by architects Glasgow and Longley, it was built for Hugh and Estelle Calhoun in 1926.

**25**

**14 Chase Court [CCHD(NR)], Rogers House, c. 1920.** A two-story ochre brick house with staggered plan, red tile hip roof, full front porch and side porte-cochere. It was built around 1920 for E. M. Rogers, president of the E. M. Co., Inc., a grain company headquartered in the Neil P. Anderson Building in downtown Fort Worth.

**26**

**1200 College Avenue [SHD(NR)], Webb House, c. 1906.** A two-story wood-frame house, rectangular in plan, with hip roof and clapboard siding. Very similar in composition to the house at 1900 Sixth Avenue (C8), it is notable for its two-story portico with giant Tuscan columns flanked by single story sections with short columns. The house was first listed in the 1907-08 city directory as the residence of Percy M. Webb, vice president of the French-Webb Live Stock Commission Co. Webb lived here until around 1915. Since the 1930's, the house has been used as apartments.

**27**

**1333 College Avenue [SHD(NR)], College Avenue Baptist Church Sunday School Building, 1924-25.** Organized in 1905, College Avenue Baptist Church initially met in a tent on a lot at College Avenue and Leuda Street. A sanctuary was erected in 1906. The church moved to the site at 1333 College Avenue in 1916 and erected a new sanctuary, now demolished. The existing three-story brick education building, designed by architect Clyde H. Woodruff, was built in 1924-25. The church subsequently built new facilities nearby. The education building was sold in 1979, and is now used for offices and a dance studio.

**28**

**1419 College Avenue [NR\*/SHD(NR)], De Zavala Elementary School, 1914; 1957-58.** A two-story with raised basement school building, rectangular in plan, with flat roof. A masonry block with yellow brick walls and cast-stone trim. An extremely handsome classical design whose main element is a central engaged colonnade consisting of paired giant order Tuscan columns rising from the first floor level to the projecting cornice. Small pedimented entrances are set in the high base beneath the columns. The structure was built in 1914 as an enlargement to the original school erected in 1905. The latter was razed and replaced by the existing north wing in 1957-58. The ceilings in the classrooms of the old building have been lowered and the exterior fenestration changed accordingly. The school was named for Lorenzo de Zavala, the first vice president of the Republic of Texas. With further documentation, particularly the identity of the architect, and with restoration, the building would be eligible for the National Register.

25



26



27



28





## 29

### **1420-26 College Avenue [SHD(NR)], La Salle Apartments, c. 1927.**

An apartment complex of mirror-image buildings flanking a central court. Each building is two and one-half stories in height, rectangular in plan, with cross-gabled roofs and brick veneer walls. Half-timbering occurs in gable ends and dormers. Built around 1927, it is very similar in planning and design to several other apartment complexes in the Southside (for examples, see W12 and N31).



29

## 30

### **1816 College Avenue [NR/SHD(NR)], Eitelman House, c. 1909.**

M. A. Eitelman, proprietor of Eitelman & Son Blacksmiths, had this two-story residence built around 1909. It is constructed of rough-faced concrete blocks which simulate stone. Porch columns punch through the roof where they are integrated into a roof terrace balustrade. The house is significant as an early and impressive local example of concrete block construction, and appears to be eligible for the National Register.



30

## 31

**2256 College Avenue [SHD(NR)], Leach House, c. 1908.** A one and one-half story wood-frame house, gabled, with full shed-roofed porch supported by Tuscan columns. Three hipped dormers communicate with a roof terrace over the porch. According to city directories, the house was built around 1908 for Alonzo R. Leach, relative of a prominent landholder in the area.



31

## 32

**1624 Enderly Place [NR\*], Worthington House, c. 1923.** T. Worthington, an Englishman who immigrated to this country in the early 1900's, patterned this cruciform house after a house in England. The dense texture of its brick walls and delicacy of its detailing enhance a small-scale "storybook" effect. The windows, which include very fine arched transoms with leaded panes, were made by Worthington at his planing mill. With more complete documentation, the house might be eligible for the National Register.



32

## 33

### **1700 Fairmount Avenue [NR\*/SHD(NR)], Davies House, c. 1907.**

An early example of brick construction for a small house, built around 1907 by Arthur Davies as his own residence. Davies was a brickmason. With further documentation, in particular Davies' importance as a builder, the house may be eligible for the National Register.



33





34

**34**

**1803 Fairmount Avenue [SHD(NR)], Tillery House, c. 1909.** This large two-story wood-frame house, on a prominent corner site, has gabled bays protruding from a hipped block. A hipped gallery-like porch with Tuscan columns wraps around the two principal facades. It was built around 1909 for Robert Lee Tillery, an assessor and notary public with an office in the county courthouse, and remained in the Tillery family until 1959.

35

**35**

**1808 Fairmount Avenue [SHD(NR)], Parker House, c. 1909.** A central gabled wing projects forward from the hipped main wing of this two-story wood-frame house. The front porch has been partially enclosed. It was built around 1909 for Frank R. Parker, a trainmaster with the Frisco Lines.

**36**

**1300 Hemphill Street, LaCava Clothes Cleaners/Modern Drugs, 1927.** This two-story brick commercial building is prominently sited at the important intersection of Hemphill and Magnolia. Built in 1927, it first housed the W. B. LaCava Clothes Cleaning business. In 1939, Frank Hamra opened Modern Drugs on the premises, which remains an institution in the area.

**37**

**1400 Hemphill Street [NR\*], Laneri School, 1921.** John B. Laneri, a native of Italy, was a prominent Fort Worth businessman (see N51). He built this school for boys in 1921 in memory of his first wife. Originally for grades 5-9, it served as Fort Worth's first Catholic high school from 1928 to 1962, with classes taught by Benedictine priests until 1952. Since 1975, the Cassata Learning Center, offering GED and computer classes, has occupied the building. Extensive modifications include the painting of the brick walls and cast-stone trim, the enclosure of some windows, and a complete alteration of the interior. With restoration, the building could be eligible for the National Register.

**38**

**1423 Hemphill Street, Bound House, c. 1925.** A gabled brick bungalow handsomely trimmed in cast stone, with red tiled roofs. The original owner was George Bound, owner of the Bound Electric Fan Co., the offices of which were located in the house.

36



37



38





### 39

**1517 Hemphill Street, Suggs-Brown House, c. 1908.** This two-story wood-frame house with forward-facing gables and second-story balcony was built around 1908 for Dr. Suggs, a popular Fort Worth physician, who maintained an office here. Frank and Fanny Brown owned the property from 1941 to 1976, and operated a cookie store and art studio on the premises.



39

### 40

**1527 Hemphill Street, Healy House, c. 1911.** A one and one-half story gabled wood-frame house with full porch, notable for an elegantly detailed Palladian window in the front gable end. Built around 1911, it was a rental property until purchased in 1918 by Dennis F. Healy, president of the Healy Construction Co. The house, which remained in the family until 1983, is one of several handsome residences on this stretch of Hemphill Street.



40

### 41

**1701 Hemphill Street [RTHL/NR/PCD], Hemphill Presbyterian Church, 1911; 1922, 1925-26; 1951; 1960.** Hemphill Presbyterian Church began in 1889 as a Sunday School held in private homes. Two years later, Tabernacle Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized. In 1909, the present site was purchased, and a brick structure erected in 1911. Expansion of the facilities occurred in 1922, 1925-26, 1951 and 1960, of which the sanctuary of 1925-26 is the most significant architecturally. Designed by the firm of Sanguinet and Staats, it is a classical composition with pedimented portico, clad in red brick with cast-stone trim. The interior is largely intact. The 1925-26 sanctuary appears to be eligible for the National Register on the basis of its architectural quality.



41

### 42

**1800 Hemphill Street [NR\*], Victorian Apartments, c. 1922.** This large two-story brick apartment building, built around 1922, has hefty two-story porches along the front. It is one of about ten apartment complexes in south Fort Worth of the 1920's run by the Management Co. of Texas, most of which employ a scheme involving similar or identical buildings flanking a central courtyard. It may be eligible for the National Register as part of a group of well-designed early apartment buildings in the Southside.



42

### 43

**1809 Hemphill Street [PCD], Johnson House, c. 1919.** A two and one-half story brick house with hip roof, full hipped porch and large hipped dormers. Built around 1919, it was the residence of contractor Ernest V. Johnson. Johnson converted the house to apartments in the early 1920's and continued to live there until 1934. Still used for apartments, the house is one of the few large residences to survive on Hemphill Street.



43





44

**44**

**1921 Hemphill Street [PCD], Sikes-Lewis House, c. 1909.** A two-story wood-frame house with hip roof and projecting gabled bay. A full porch with hip roof extends across the front. Jeptha B. Sikes, president of the George T. Smith Flour Purifying Co. and vice president of the Crystal Ice Co., lived here from 1911 to 1914. Rowland Lewis, owner of a furniture company, purchased the house in 1923, and it remained in the Lewis family until 1978.



45

**45**

**2005 Hemphill Street [PCD], Vera House, c. 1917.** A one-story brick bungalow, rectangular in plan, with full porch recessed beneath the slope of the gable. It was built around 1917 and first occupied by Adam and Susan Vera. Adam Vera was an insurance agent who had his own company in the 1920's. The Veras owned the house until 1943.



46

**46**

**2008-12 Hemphill Street [SHD(NR)], Mary Elizabeth Court Apartments, c. 1929.** An apartment complex consisting of two mirror-image yellow brick buildings flanking a central courtyard, each two stories in height with hip roofs. A mission parapeted wall joins the buildings and screens the courtyard. This is one of several apartment complexes in south Fort Worth with a courtyard plan owned by the Management Co. of Texas in the 1920's (for examples, see N31 and C48). It is excellently maintained.



47

**47**

**2014 Hemphill Street [SHD(NR)], Parker-Weaver House, 1908.** A two-story wood-frame house with a veneer of brick, generally rectangular plan, and cross-gable roof. A walled terrace extends across the front, where it is covered by a shed-roofed porch with Tuscan columns, and south side, where it is equipped with a Tuscan trellis. The front gable-end, clad in stucco, appears to have altered fenestration. John M. Parker, owner of a drugstore and secretary-treasurer of the Parker-Browne Co. (see E34), commissioned architect Marion L. Waller to design the house and contractor B. F. Sargeant to build it in 1908. He sold it the following year to Clarence Thompson, a stockman, who, in turn, sold to Logan Weaver in 1920. Weaver, an oil well contractor, retained possession until 1954. The house is one of two known residential works (see C22) in the Southside by Waller, an architect who worked on several important schools.



48

**48**

**2100-04 Hemphill Street [SHD(NR)], Carnes Court Apartments, c. 1918.** An apartment complex consisting of two mirror-image buildings flanking a central lawned court. Each building has an elongated L-plan, with polychrome brick walls and interlocking hip roofs. Garage stalls are at the rear. The complex was built around 1918. Alva R. Carnes, a traveling salesman, who occupied one of the units, may have been the developer, though the Management Co. of Texas is listed as an early owner on the tax records. This firm developed or managed several such apartment complexes in the Southside in the late 1910's and 1920's. The Edna Gladney Home purchased the apartments in 1960 and renamed them the Thomas and Wynn Houses (see C49).



## 49

**2110 Hemphill Street [SHD(NR)], Tanner House/The Edna Gladney Home, c. 1925.** A one-story brick house with partial second story, rambling plan and combination gable and hip roofs. Built around 1925 for J. F. Tanner and owned by the Tanner family until 1960, when it was purchased by the Edna Gladney Home. Mrs. Edna Gladney (1889-1961) became a director of the Texas Children's Home & Aid Society in 1910, an organization founded in Fort Worth in 1904 for the care of unwed mothers, orphans and abandoned children. She joined the staff as superintendent in 1927. By her efforts, permanent housing was acquired and services enlarged. Her influence extended beyond her own office into securing legislation and social reform. Her work received wide public notice; it was dramatized (1941) in the motion picture "Blossoms In The Dust." The house was renamed in her honor in 1950. The property received an Official Texas Historical Marker in 1974.



49

## 50

**2200 Hemphill Street [NR/SHD(NR)], Reeves-Walker House, c. 1908.** A very large two and one-half story house, generally rectangular in plan, in composition, a hipped block with gabled bays projecting to the front and sides. Walls are faced in yellow-buff brick. Cast stone or sandstone quoins and window surrounds are painted dark red. The heavily corniced eaves are supported by ornate brackets. A terrace wraps around the front to the south. Front and side porches are supported by clusters of columns with floral capitals, with a circular portico projecting forward at the main entrance. A porte-cochere projects off the south wall. Tall chimneys accentuate the house's silhouette. A gabled brick carriage house is at the rear of the lot. The mansion was built around 1908 for William Reeves, a prominent stockbroker, and purchased in 1917 by John L. Walker, realtor and president of the Walker Grain Co. The Walker family owned the property until 1967. Since that time, it has been used as a funeral home. The house appears to be eligible for the National Register for its architectural quality.



50



50

## 51

**2233 Hemphill Street [NR\*/PCD], Hall House, c. 1924.** This two-story brick house with low-slung hip roof shows influences of the Prairie Style, particularly the deep-set porch supported by massive brick columns with slab capitals. Dr. Edwin P. Hall, a surgeon and obstetrician, had the house built in 1924. The Halls lived here until 1970. With further documentation to discover the identity of the architect or builder, and to assess the building's integrity, it may be eligible for the National Register.



51

## 52

**2257 Hemphill Street [NR\*/PCD], Guertler-Harris House, c. 1905.** A two-story gabled house constructed of stone on the ground level and wood-framed above. Differing bays and roof shapes give the structure a varied profile. It was built by Arnold Guertler, a realtor and developer, around 1905. The Guertlers lived here until 1943. Since then, it has been owned by the Harris family. The design has been attributed to L. B. Weinman. With further documentation, the house may be eligible for the National Register.



52





53

**53**

**1228 S. Henderson Street/1204 W. Magnolia Avenue [NR/SHD(NR)], Mehler Building, 1916.** A three-story apartment building with commercial spaces on the ground floor, clad in ochre brick with cast-stone trim. Hooded bays project from the upper stories; those on the east side originally were open porches, and now are enclosed with windows. Storefronts on the east wall have been stuccoed over. An early design by Wiley G. Clarkson — a prominent Fort Worth architect in the 1920's and 1930's — the building was constructed in 1916 for B. Max Mehler, a world renowned numismatist whose clients included Winston Churchill and Adolph Menjou. His business — the Numismatic Co. of Texas — was located in this building on W. Magnolia Avenue. An elegant cast-stone storefront added in the early 1930's is intact. It has Romanesque styling with plaques depicting early American coins. For its architectural significance and association with an individual important in numismatics, the Mehler Building appears to be eligible for the National Register.

54

**54**

**1704 S. Henderson Street [SHD(NR)], Phenix House, c. 1911.** This recently restored house is an excellent example of a recurring residential type in early 20th-century Fort Worth and Tarrant County, a one-story wood-frame structure with hip roof and full recessed front porch. It was built around 1911 for Herbert C. Phenix, a buyer for the Monnig Dry Goods Co. The Phenix family owned the house through the 1970's.

55

**55**

**1714 S. Henderson Street [SHD(NR)], Robinson House, c. 1910.** A large two-story wood-frame house with rectangular plan and hip roof. Situated on a corner lot, the house has full porches on each of its principal facades, joined by a wrap-around terrace. It was built around 1910 for William M. Robinson, proprietor of a downtown saloon. The house has had several owners and numerous tenants since 1920.

**56**

**1329 Hurley Avenue [SHD(NR)], Harding House, c. 1910.** Built for W. F. Harding around 1910, this small wood-frame house is unusual for its interlocking gambrel roofs; the accentuated eaves create a "bonnet" effect. It is located in a neighborhood of similarly aged residences.

**57**

**1717 Hurley Avenue [SHD(NR)], Naylor-Moses House, c. 1911.** A two-story gabled house, stucco on a wood frame, with applied half-timbering. A two-story gabled portico has squat columns with exaggerated Ionic capitals. Both upper and lower porches have been enclosed and asbestos siding applied to the ground floor. The house was built around 1911 for John Naylor, a ranchman. Wolff Moses, a shoemaker, purchased the property in 1919. It remained in the Moses family until 1948.

56



57





## 58

**1725 Hurley Avenue [SHD(NR)], McCormack House, c. 1912.** This small gabled wood-frame house is symmetrically planned with gabled side bays and full hipped porch supported by boxed paneled posts. The gable ends are recessed and clad with ornamental shingles. The house was built around 1912 and first resided in by R. Otis McCormack, then secretary of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, and secretary and traffic manager of the Fort Worth Freight Bureau.



58

## 59

**1634 S. Jennings Avenue [NR], DeVitt House, c. 1909.** Vigorously composed of jagged elements and completely sheathed in a skin of decorative shingles, this two-story residence was built around 1909 for Phillip M. DeVitt, president of Petrolia Land Co., vice president of Trinity Heights Land Co., managing agent of the South Side Land Co., and president of Simmons Auto Co. The house is a remarkable composition; unfortunately, the architect's identity has not been discovered. It appears to be eligible for the National Register for its architectural qualities.



59

## 60

**1638 S. Jennings Avenue, DeVitt-Evatt House, c. 1910.** A one-story wood-frame house, rectangular in plan, with hip roof and full recessed porch supported by piers of concrete block which simulate quarry-faced stone. An attic dormer over the porch has a Missionesque parapet. The windows are unusual, grouped in deep-set panels which incorporate transoms. The house was built around 1910 for Phillip M. DeVitt, a real estate developer (see C59). DeVitt moved here from the house next door and stayed several years. After going through several owners, the house was purchased in 1918 by C. C. Evatt, a restaurant owner. The house remained in the Evatt family until 1977. It is a fine example of a recurring house type of the period.



60

## 61

**1716 S. Jennings Avenue [NR\*/PCD], Ropke-Bates-Rimmer House, c. 1908.** A one and one-half story wood-frame house, with rectangular plan and gable roof, clad in clapboard below and shingled above. Built around 1908, the house appears to be the work of a talented builder, with a full porch grafted onto the front gable slope, surmounted by a gabled dormer balcony. A small semi-circular bay projects from the north wall. The house probably was built as a speculative property, for it appears in the 1909-10 city directories as "vacant." Fred Ropke lived here from about 1910 to 1919, followed by the Bates family in the 1920's and 1930's, and the Rimmer family through the 1970's. The house may be eligible for the National Register with more precise documentation.



61

## 62

**1912 S. Jennings Avenue [PCD], Willis W. Hovey House, c. 1904.** This small gabled residence is distinguished by compact massing and careful detailing, particularly the shingled gable end with recessed arch. It was built around 1904 for Willis W. Hovey, a railroad warehouse foreman.



62





63



63

**1916 S. Jennings Avenue [NR/PCD], Smith B. Hovey House, c. 1912.** A one-story house, with partial second story, rectangular in plan, constructed of brick on the ground level, half-timbered stucco on a wood frame above. A long gable slope extends forward over a recessed porch, flanked by a cross-gabled two-story section. The house was built around 1912 for Smith B. Hovey, vice president and general superintendent of the Chicago Rock Island & Gulf Railway from 1892 to 1906. He was known as "the man who built the Rock Island into Fort Worth." He also bred cattle. The house is still owned by descendants, and appears to be eligible for the National Register as a fine work of residential architecture with significant historical associations.

64



64

**1928 S. Jennings Avenue [PCD], House, c. 1906.** A one-story wood-frame house with hip roof and projecting gabled bays connected by a curving porch with lathed posts. Built around 1906, the house has had numerous owners and occupants. The present owner has embellished the property with quaint additions and alterations.

65



65

**2003 S. Jennings Avenue [PCD], Sargent House, c. 1908.** Constructed around 1908, this house had two owners before being purchased by William L. Sargent around 1911. Sargent was an immigration agent with the Texas & Pacific Railroad. The house remained in the family until 1945. It is noteworthy for its front porch; shingled elliptical arches spring from boxed paneled posts, adorned with exaggerated keystones.

66



66

**1330 Lipscomb Street [SHD(NR)], Craddock House, c. 1907.** A one and one-half story wood-frame house, rectangular in plan with gable roof. A portico with boxed and paneled posts supports a flat-roofed room with banded double-hung windows. Built around 1907 by Everett H. Carter for his daughter, Donna Lee, who had married John B. Craddock in 1904, the house remained in the Craddock family until 1954. J. B. Craddock was secretary of the Carter Grocery Co.

67



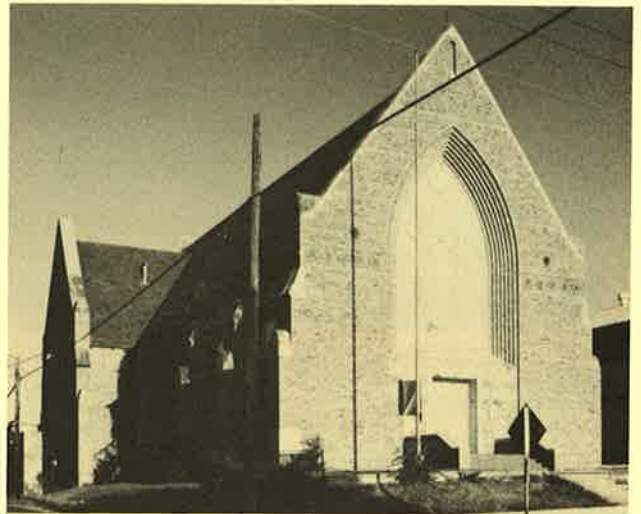
67

**1419 Lipscomb Street [SHD(NR)], Stearns House, c. 1909.** The slope of the gable roof of this two-story wood-frame house extends forward to become a porch supported by Tuscan columns. A dormer-like bay, gabled with eave returns, extends above the porch. The house was built around 1909 for Frank L. Stearns, a plumber, and has remained in the Stearns family.



## 68

**1501 Lipscomb Street [SHD(NR)], Trinity Episcopal Church, 1924-25.** Organized in 1893 as a mission by the Brotherhood of St. Andrews of the St. Andrew's Parish, Trinity Episcopal Church originally worshipped in a structure located at Hemphill Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. A lot on Lipscomb and Myrtle Streets was purchased in 1915, and the existing building erected in 1924. The architect was Wiley G. Clarkson; the contractor was Harry B. Friedman Construction Co. The church has a cruciform plan, red brick walls with cast stone trim, and steeply pitched gable roofs clad in slate. A large gothic window with layered reveal on the west wall is particularly fine. The Amon G. Carter Foundation purchased the property in 1948, and in 1974, donated it to the Panther Boys' Club, which uses it as a gymnasium.



68

## 69

**1519 Lipscomb Street [NR\*/SHD(NR)], Central Methodist Church 1909-10; 1922; 1923; 1954.** The Central Methodist Church was organized in 1905 with 117 charter members. Construction began on the Tudor Gothic sanctuary in 1909. Designed by architect W. C. Meador, the contractor was Butcher & Sweeney. It is a gabled rectangular structure with massive crenellated tower on the west facade, faced in warm red brick. A gymnasium was added in 1922 and a three-story high-basement education building in 1923. The latter mimics the sanctuary in detailing and materials. A chapel and administration building, designed by C. O. Chromaster, were added in 1954. The complex was purchased by the Panther Boys' Club in 1972. The sanctuary may be eligible for the National Register following assessment of its integrity.



69

## 70

**1601 Lipscomb Street [NR\*/SHD(NR)], Fire Station No. 8, 1923.** A one and one-half story stucco-clad fire station with shallow-pitched hip roof and hipped porch. One of about ten bungalow-style fire stations built in Fort Worth in 1922 and 1923, designed to enhance residential neighborhoods (see C92 and N32). All seem to have been the work of architect Charles F. Allen and contractor B. B. Adams. Allen was a versatile bungalow designer who published *Allen's Southern Bungalows* in 1922. This station has been used by the Fort Worth Parks & Recreation Department as a recreation center since 1979, and has been altered by the enclosure of the porch and several windows. With restoration, it could be eligible for the National Register as an example of sensitive civic design in the tradition of the City Beautiful movement. As the remaining bungalow fire stations in Fort Worth are documented in future phases of the survey, they will be included in a National Register Thematic Group.



70

## 71

**2112 Lipscomb Street [SHD(NR)], Moore House, c. 1907.** A two-story wood-frame house, clad in clapboard on the ground floor and shingled above, with rectangular plan, hip roof and full porch. The bulbous porch columns, set on rusticated concrete block bases, are unusual. The house was built around 1907 and owned by the Moore family from 1914 through the 1960's. Reputedly, the house was built by a Mr. Alvis, developer of the Bellevue subdivision (which he named for his wife, Belle). This has not been substantiated.



71





72

**72**

**2201 Lipscomb Street [SHD(NR)], Wimberly House, 1925.** A two-story brick-veneer house with irregular plan, slate hip roof and gabled bays. Windows are arched on the ground floor. A hipped porch supported by brick piers and Tuscan columns is set in the angle of the front bay with the main house. Fred W. Wimberly commissioned contractor W. C. Mobley to build this vaguely Georgian Revival residence in 1925. Wimberly was the owner of automobile and advertising agencies in Fort Worth. It is one of several large houses along this stretch of Lipscomb.



73

**73**

**2205 Lipscomb Street [SHD(NR)], Gilchrist House, 1937.** This two-story gabled L-plan house with veneer of polychrome brick was built in 1937 for the Gilchrist family. The builder was J. L. Miller. The house is part of a small district of substantial residences on several blocks of Lipscomb Street.



74

**74**

**2221 Lipscomb Street [NR/SHD(NR)], Huffman-Pannill House, 1914.** J. B. Huffman, master stonemason, designed and built this house in 1914. He lived here until 1919, when he began construction on another residence next door (see C75). The house was rented out until 1929, then sold to attorney William Pannill, whose family lived here until 1974. Pannill was a partner with John Hiner in the firm of Hiner & Pannill, attorneys for several oil companies. The walls are of ashlar construction, with dressed blocks of Pecos red sandstone laid in regular courses. A full porch with Tuscan columns extends across the front. As an excellent example of stone construction by a master craftsman, the house appears to be eligible for the National Register.



75

**75**

**2223 Lipscomb Street [NR/SHD(NR)], Huffman House, 1919-20.** A masterpiece of residential stone construction, built by stonemason J. B. Huffman in 1919-20 at a cost of about \$80,000. Huffman owned a stoneyard near Pioneers' Rest Cemetery and participated in the construction of a number of important public buildings in Texas. These included the Graham County Courthouse, as well as the old federal building and post office in Fort Worth, now demolished. His house is constructed of grey Indiana limestone blocks, quarry-faced and laid in regular horizontal courses. A full front porch and side-pergola utilize stone Tuscan columns. The house has a staggered plan with interlocking hip roofs of green tile. The family lived here another 30 years after the death of J. B. Huffman in 1925. The house appears to be eligible for the National Register.

**76**

**2264 Lipscomb Street [NR/SHD(NR)], Matson-Berry House, 1903.** B. S. Matson commissioned the William Bryce Construction Co. to build this brick residence in 1903. The Matsons retained ownership until 1916. The house had a number of owners until purchased by the Berry family in 1937, who retained ownership until 1974. The one-story house has a rectangular plan and hip roof. The hipped front porch has decorative brackets, an ornamental gable over the central stairs, and clusters of slender Tuscan columns on brick bases. Altogether, the house is an early and excellent example of residential brick construction on a small scale. It appears to be eligible for the National Register.



76



77

**301-05 W. Magnolia Avenue, Two Houses/"Loden's Cover & Trim Shop", c. 1895.** Two small wood-frame houses, both dating from about 1895, which have been incorporated into an automobile accessory shop. The west house is an unadorned gabled L-plan structure, owned for many years by the Wear family. The east house is hipped, with a projecting gabled bay ornamented with shingles and gingerbread in the gable end. A concrete block commercial structure was added to the latter in 1946.



77

78

**407 W. Magnolia Avenue, W. F. Lawrence Fine Flowers, c. 1925.** A small brick commercial building, rectangular in plan, with red-tiled gable roof. End walls extend upward to become gabled parapets, with cast-stone coping. A central entry with arched transom and gabled parapet is flanked by transomed display windows. The W. F. Lawrence flower shop initially occupied the building, which has been vacant for a number of years.



78

79

**417-19 W. Magnolia Avenue, Weinstein's South Side Hardware Co., c. 1932.** Weinstein and Sons, established in Fort Worth in 1897, moved to this location in 1932. A commercial building already may have existed on the site, but the fine storefront of patterned white and green glazed brick dates from 1932. Weinstein's still occupies the building.



79

80

**509 W. Magnolia Avenue [NR/RTHL], St. Mary of the Assumption Catholic Church, 1924; 1946; 1951.** St. Mary's was established in 1908 as the fourth Catholic parish in Fort Worth. A small wood-frame church opened on this site in 1909. It was destroyed by fire in August, 1922. The present Romanesque Revival structure was erected in 1924. Designed by the firm of Sanguinet, Staats & Hedrick, it was constructed of red brick with cast-stone trim, with arcaded entry and tall corner belfry. The interior ceiling is barrel vaulted. A brick building for St. Mary's Parochial School was completed behind the church in 1946. A two-story brick rectory adjacent to the church was added in 1951. The church building has been listed on the National Register. It was designated a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1979.



80

81

**700 W. Magnolia Avenue, Commercial Building/Paris Coffee Shop, c. 1927; 1941.** An institution in South Fort Worth since 1930, the Paris Coffee Shop has been at this location since 1975. The building was erected around 1927 and originally housed a beauty shop. The concrete Moderne storefront dates from a 1941 remodeling as a Safeway store, and is very similar to a 1940 Safeway storefront at 104 S. Main (N72).



81

82

**715-17 W. Magnolia Avenue, Commercial Building/"The Little Diner," 1927.** A diminutively scaled brick commercial building with central half-round parapet containing a cast-stone medallion inscribed with the date "1927." The original occupant, a water-heating company, stayed only several years. Since then, the building has had a succession of tenants, mostly cafes. "The Little Diner" has been here since 1981. The storefront has been altered slightly.



82





83



83

**950 W. Magnolia Avenue [NR/SHD(NR)], Magnolia Avenue Christian Church, 1909; c. 1935.** Founded in 1897 as an off-shoot of the First Christian Church downtown, the congregation moved to the Magnolia Avenue site in 1909. That year the Mission Revival sanctuary was erected. The gabled brick structure has a large Mission Style parapet on the front facade, flanked by a square belfry with domed roof. Windows and entries are round-arched. A large three-story brick education building was built to the rear of the church around 1935. It has a slate-covered gable roof and cast-stone trim. The dwindling congregation disbanded in 1983, and the buildings have been sold to a developer. The 1909 church appears to be eligible for the National Register as a rare local example of Mission Revival church design.

83



84

**1200 Block, Magnolia Avenue (SE corner Fifth Ave.) [NR/SHD(NR)], South Side Masonic Lodge No. 1114, 1923-25.** A three-story fraternal hall with blocky massing, clad in yellow and buff brick with cast-stone trim. Second and third story windows are grouped into arcaded rows separated by wide fluted pilasters. The building was erected in 1923-25 to serve Masonic Lodge No. 1114, chartered in 1915. In 1976, the building was sold to Lodge No. 251 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1983, it was purchased by an architectural firm which is in the process of converting the building to office and related uses. For its architectural quality and association with a major fraternal association, the building appears to be eligible for the National Register.

84



85

**1401 W. Magnolia Avenue [NR/SHD(NR)], Gas Station, 1932.** A brick stucco-clad gas station with two garage bays and a drive-through. The Missionesque parapets have recessed panels and rondels. The station was designed by Roy Young for T. S. Cyrus in 1932, and was first listed in city directories as Dave Henry's GoCo Service Station. It appears to be eligible for the National Register as a fine example of an independent gas station of its period.

86

**1610 W. Magnolia Avenue [NR], Tripplehorn House, c. 1910.** A two-story L-plan house, wood-framed with a veneer of shingles. A porch is set in the angle of the wings. A loggia wing extends forward, flanked by a driveway leading to a porte-cochere. All roofs are low-pitched hips. Built around 1910 for Frank V. Lanham, the house was owned for several years by Robert L. Fowler, a prominent oilman, before being sold to the Tripplehorn family, also prominent in the oil industry. The family still owns the house. It is an excellent example of a Prairie Style residence and would appear to be eligible for the National Register. It is the last remaining house on a large block that has been cleared for the expansion of a nearby hospital.

84



85



86





87

**1223-31 S. Main Street [NR\*], Newkirk-Wallerick Building, 1926.**

This corner commercial building was built in 1926 and has housed a variety of businesses, including restaurants, barbershops and clothes cleaners. It has a rectangular plan and red-tiled hip roof. Each of the five storefronts is articulated by a gabled parapet with cast-stone coping. The building is notable as an intact example of a 1920's commercial block, designed with a quaintness popular in that era. With further documentation to identify the building's developer and its connection with the development of the area, it may be eligible for the National Register.



87

88

**1305 S. Main Street, House, c. 1895.** A one-story wood-frame gabled house, in plan a T, with receding rear wing and projecting central portico. The recessed entry has curving walls sheathed in ornamental shingles. A porch flanking the rear wing has turned posts and a spindle frieze. The house has been altered by the application of asbestos shingles. It does not appear at this address until the 1909-10 city directory, as the residence of Mrs. Delphia Davison, a widow who lived here until about 1920. The house may have been moved to this location, since it appears to have been built much earlier.



88

89

**1420 May Street, Key House, c. 1908.** A one and one-half story wood-frame house, rectangular in plan, with hip roof and full recessed porch supported by boxed posts on brick bases. Identical hipped dormers, each with a recessed balcony framed by boxed posts, project to the front and sides. The house is a good example of a widespread residential type of its period. It was built around 1908, perhaps by William and Sebastian Schafer, the earliest recorded residents, listed as builder and carpenter in city directories. The house was purchased in 1923 by Arthur W. Key, a clerk with the Chicago Rock Island & Gulf Railway, and remains in the family.



89

90

**1301-05 Park Place Avenue [SHD(NR)], Duplex House, c. 1906; c. 1935.** A one-story gabled duplex, with cross-gabled end bays flanking a common terrace. The building has a veneer of sandstone, with stone chimneys on each end wall. Although the earliest listing of a house at this location was in the 1907 city directory, the stone veneer was probably applied in the 1930's, when the practice was widespread in Tarrant County.



90

91

**1608-12 Park Place Avenue [NR\*], Commercial Building, 1927.**

C. M. Butcher of the Butcher & Sweeney Construction Co. built this commercial building as a single-tenant rental property in 1927. It has housed a cleaners, a window shade company and a grocery; it is now occupied by a cocktail lounge. The ornate facade of the building has polychrome brick walls, red-tiled roof, and cast-stone columns supporting a cornice surmounted by urn finials. The large window openings have been filled in with aggregate panels. With restoration and documentation of the architect, the building might be eligible for the National Register.



91





92



92

**1616 Park Place Avenue [NR], Fire Station No. 16, 1922.** A one-story brick fire station, rectangular in plan, with offset hipped porch. Roofs are clad in red tile. Porch piers and balustrade have cast-stone trim of an abstract design. This was one of about ten bungalow-style fire stations built in Fort Worth in 1922 and 1923, designed to enhance residential districts (see C70 and N32). All seem to have been the work of architect Charles F. Allen and contractor B. B. Adams. Allen was a versatile designer who published *Allen's Southern Bungalows* in 1922. Built as Station No. 16 in 1922, the building has been in private ownership since 1965 and is now used as a business office. It appears to be eligible for the National Register as an intact example of sensitive civic design by a municipal government in the tradition of the City Beautiful movement. As the remaining bungalow fire stations in Fort Worth are documented in future phases of the survey, they will be included in a National Register Thematic Group.

93



93

**407 W. Richmond Avenue [PCD], Livesay Grocery, 1926.** A small neighborhood commercial building, built around 1926, first housing the grocery of Mark R. Livesay, a well-known Southside establishment in the pre-World War II years. It is constructed of brick, with rectangular plan, flat roof and stepped parapet. A central entry and flanking display windows are sheltered by a red-tiled canopy. The Robert L. Adams & Sons Grocery and Market was here from 1946 to 1965. Since that time, a food-store fixtures and refrigeration equipment plant has occupied the premises.

94



94

**1207 W. Richmond Avenue [SHD(NR)], Stephens House, c. 1919.** A one and one-half story wood-frame house clad in narrow clapboard, with rectangular plan. Symmetrical composition consisting of a central projecting bay flanked by identical trellised entry porches. The gable roofs have flaring eaves and eave returns. Delicate arched and Palladian windows are set in the upper story. Built around 1919, the earliest recorded owner was William H. Stephens, a car inspector with the M-K-T Railroad.

95



95

**1214 St. Louis Avenue, Brittain House, c. 1905.** An intact example of a recurring residential type in early 20th-century Tarrant County, a rectangular wood-frame house with gable roof and full porch recessed beneath the front gable end. It was built around 1905 and occupied for over 50 years by the Brittain family.

96



96

**1828 St. Louis Avenue [NR\*/PCD], Chapman House, c. 1906.** A one and one-half story wood-frame house, gabled, with full porch that curves and partially extends along one side, supported by Tuscan columns. A large gabled dormer with recessed balcony surmounts the porch. The house is clad in narrow clapboard below and shingled above. Ornament includes a dentil course on the porch and some decorative shingling. One bay of the porch has been enclosed. Built around 1906, the earliest recorded owner was Samuel H. Chapman, Jr., a clerk in the auditor's office of the Chicago Rock Island & Gulf Railway. The Chapman family resided here until about 1920. The house is a good example of a transitional type between the late Victorian cottage and the bungalow. With more complete documentation, it may be eligible for the National Register.



97

**1201 Washington Avenue [NR\*/SHD(NR)], Littler House, c. 1908.** A one and one-half story house, rectangular in plan with cross-gabled roof, constructed of concrete block on the ground level and half-timbered stucco on a wood frame above. A full recessed porch is supported by concrete block posts. The concrete blocks are atypical, smooth-faced with depressed bands. The house was built around 1908 and had a succession of occupants until about 1920, when it was purchased by Dr. William D. Littler, who operated a clinic on Pennsylvania Avenue. The Littler family lived here until 1936. As an early, well-designed example of concrete block residential construction, the house may be eligible for the National Register, though more documentation is needed.



97

98

**1627 Washington Avenue, [SHD(NR)], Kenning House, c. 1911.** A one-story wood-frame cottage with rectangular plan and gable roof. A full porch is recessed beneath the gable end, supported by paired posts with unusual corbelled capitals. Large ornamental brackets are set beneath the wide roof overhang. This bungalow was built around 1911 and had a succession of tenants until purchased by T. R. Kenning, a contractor, around 1925. The Kennings owned the house until 1973. It is virtually identical to a 1910 house built by contractor R. W. McDonald at 1909 Fifth Avenue (C3).



98

99

**1639 Washington Avenue [SHD(NR)], House, c. 1908.** A one-story wood-frame house, rectangular in plan, with hip roof and full hipped porch supported by corbelled brick piers. A gabled portico projects over the entry. The house is clad in white clapboard, with a band of green-painted shingles beneath the eaves. Built around 1908, it has had a number of owners and tenants.



99

100

**1800 Washington Avenue [NR\*/SHD(NR)], Cowan-Kuhlman House, c. 1901.** This one-story wood-frame house has a steeply pitched main wing with gabled bays projecting from the front and side. A shed-roofed porch is supported by tapering Tuscan columns on stone bases. The house is notable for its well-preserved detailing, which includes bargeboard, gable brace, ornamental shingles and quaint five-sided dormer. Built around 1901 for Andrew Cowan, a stonemason and brickmason, it was occupied for many years by the Kuhlman family. Fred M. Kuhlman was a contractor who specialized in road paving, fireproofing and reinforced concrete construction. The firm of Kuhlman & Blue had its offices downtown in the Flatiron Building. With more precise documentation to confirm the identity of the builder and the date of construction, the house may be eligible for the National Register.



100





101

## OBJECTS AND PLACES

### 101

**Chase Court [CCHD(NR)], Entrance Pylons, Gates, Fence and Esplanade, 1906-08.** Chase Court is a planned residential development comprising one block bound by Hemphill, Lipscomb, Jefferson and Allen streets. The block is bisected from east to west by an esplanade drive with landscaped islands. Clusters of ornate concrete pylons flank the entries to the drive, equipped with wrought-iron gates. A brass ball finial originally capped each of the twelve pylons; none survive. Low concrete walls extend partially around the perimeter of the block, and originally may have enclosed the development.

### 102

**1200 Block, S. Main Street [BrS(NR)], Brick Street, c. 1920.** Between about 1900 and 1930, paving of streets in brick was common in American cities, particularly in downtown areas, wealthy residential neighborhoods and on major thoroughfares. A portion of South Main Street was paved with brick around 1920, of which this one-block stretch is the only remnant, the rest having been covered with asphalt. The remaining brick streets in the survey area are eligible as a group for the National Register, as examples of a significant phase in American street technology.



101

### 103

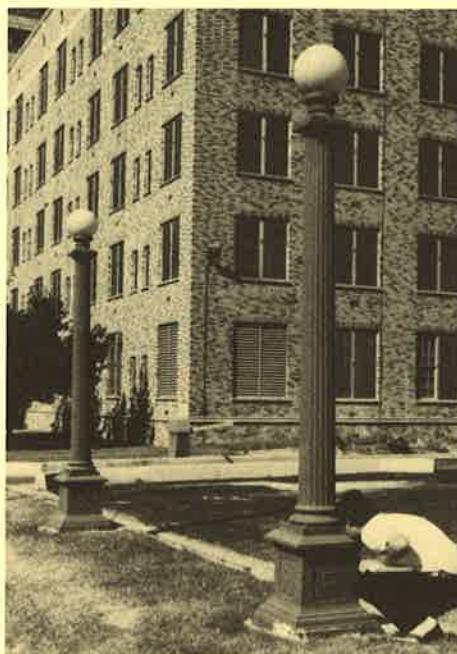
**1401 S. Main Street (on grounds of St. Joseph Hospital), Two Lampposts, c. 1910.** Two metal lampposts, each about 12 feet high, designed as a fluted classical column on a pedestal base, with a single globe luminaire. Manufactured by the Union Metal Co. of Canton, Ohio, these may have been installed on the grounds of St. Joseph Hospital early in the century, or moved here later.



101



102



103



## 104

**1414 S. Main Street (NW Corner Myrtle St.), Emanuel Hebrew Rest Cemetery, 1879-present.** Emanuel Hebrew Rest Cemetery is Fort Worth's historic Jewish burial ground. In 1879, civic leader John Peter Smith donated one acre "to the Israelites of the city...to be used as a burying ground." The Emanuel Hebrew Association was organized soon after to maintain and administer the cemetery; the association received the deed in 1882, and gave the cemetery its present name. Among the approximately 330 graves are those of many pioneer Jewish families and individuals, including Philip W. Greenwall (1841-1917), the dean of legitimate theater in Texas, and Felix P. Bath (1855-1917), at one time Texas' foremost cotton buyer and exporter. An ornamental rock and iron fence surrounds the grounds, which are landscaped with mature trees and a profusion of native shrubs. The cemetery, owned and maintained by Congregation Beth-El since 1962 (see N9), is in the midst of an expanding hospital complex. Emanuel Hebrew Rest Cemetery received an Official Texas Historical Marker in 1982.



104

## 105

**Curbsides at Most Intersections [SHD(NR)/PCD], Tiled Curb Signs, c. 1930.** Inlaid tile street signs, blue lettering on a white field, appear on curbs throughout the Southside. Though neglected, they still serve the purpose for which they were made.



105



*On April 3, 1909, a massive fire swept through Fort Worth's southside, destroying nearly 300 residences and businesses, the Texas and Pacific Railroad roundhouse and shops, 20 engines, and 50 box cars. Fire fighters from North Fort Worth and Dallas came to fight the blaze which spread quickly in winds that gusted up to 40 miles per hour. Shown here are the charred remains of the M-K-T Railroad freight office. Courtesy Eddleman-McFarland Museum, Junior League of Fort Worth.*

150





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Arthur Wallace Weinman, grandson of Ludwig Bernhart Weinman, and son of Arthur Ostertag Weinman, in an effort to document significant contributions of his grandfather and father to Fort Worth architecture, drove his father in 1984 throughout the Southside and Central Business District of Fort Worth. Arthur O. Weinman pointed out buildings designed by L. B. Weinman. In cases where the HPCFTC research team was unable to locate primary resource material to substantiate the information for all buildings documented during this drive, those buildings for which no primary material was located have been noted as "attributable" to L. B. Weinman. The HPCFTC is grateful for the significant contribution of Arthur W. Weinman and Arthur O. Weinman for the time and effort in documenting the buildings and for taking additional photographs for the survey files.

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**Consultant:**

PAGE, ANDERSON & TURNBULL, INC.  
Architecture and Urban Planning, San Francisco, California

Robert Bruce Anderson, Principal in Charge  
Michael Corbett, Resource Evaluation  
Woodruff Minor, Field Survey and Text of Report  
Jack Schafer, Field Survey and Photography

Carol Lyn Davis  
Fort Worth  
Subcontractor, Research

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