

# TARRANT COUNTY HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY

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



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Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, Texas

Dedicated to Sue McCafferty,  
Frances Merrill Scott, and Jeri Ballard for  
their devotion to preservation in Tarrant  
County.





Marine Park was one of the first municipal parks in Tarrant County, established by the town of North Fort Worth in 1892. In 1905, when this photograph was taken, the park was a fine place to spend a pleasant afternoon. Courtesy Genealogy and Local History Department, Fort Worth Public Library.





## BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

The Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, Texas (HPCTC) is a coalition of thirty-nine organizations whose central objective is preservation action in Tarrant County. Shortly after its formation in 1980, the Council agreed to sponsor an historic resources survey of Tarrant County. Realizing that this was an undertaking of no small order, the Council determined to conduct the survey in several phases. The first phase consisted of the Central Business District of Fort Worth and the City of Grapevine, and was carried out in 1981-82. The second phase, comprising portions of northeast and northwest Tarrant County and the Mansfield area in southeast Tarrant County, was undertaken in 1982-83. Fort Worth's South Side was surveyed in the third phase during 1983-84. Fort Worth's Upper North Side, Diamond Hill, Riverside, Como, Meadowbrook, Polytechnic, Stop Six, Handley and other East Side areas were surveyed in the fourth phase in 1984-85. The fifth phase, comprising the Near North Side, West Side, and Haltom City, was surveyed in 1985-86; the Near North Side and West Side are addressed in this document. Fort Worth's far south and southwest, far west, north and northwest, Westover Hills, and other towns and unincorporated areas in Tarrant County were surveyed in 1987-88 during the sixth and final phase of the survey.

The Council retained the firm of Page, Anderson & Turnbull, Inc. of San Francisco to conduct all six phases of the survey. Page, Anderson & Turnbull, Inc. is an architecture and planning firm which possesses considerable experience in conducting cultural resource assessments and surveys. The contractor's primary duties were to conduct the field survey — in-

cluding mapping, filling out forms and photographing resources — and to evaluate and prepare a report on the observations and findings. Historical research, carried out by the Council in the first phase, became the responsibility of the contractor in phases two through six. Members of the Council and the general public have also provided valuable information and assistance.

Historic preservation has changed in recent years from an emphasis on individual monuments to 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 the Near North Side and West Side.

The Historic Sites Inventory provided herein will provide data for comprehensive planning and public awareness. The report as a whole is presented to the preservation and development communities, both in the public and private sectors, to encourage wise decisions that will sustain and enhance the historic fabric of Fort Worth's North Side and West Side.

## METHODOLOGY: PROCEDURE AND CRITERIA

The survey was undertaken in a five-step process (orientation, field survey, historical research, review and evaluation), followed by preparation of this document. The Near North Side survey was conducted within a portion of Fort Worth north of the West Fork of the Trinity River, bounded by I-35W on the east and the city limits of Westworth Village and River Oaks on the west. The northern boundary is as follows: east of N. Main Street the boundary is NE. 28th Street; west of N. Main Street, the boundary runs east along NW. 27th Street to Refugio Avenue, thence south to NW. 23rd Street, thence west to Chestnut Avenue, south to NW. 22nd Street, west to McKinley Avenue, north to NW. 23rd Street, west on Adam Avenue, south on Henry Street, west on Mary Street to the Jacksboro Highway, thence north to Ephraim

Avenue and the city limits of River Oaks. The survey area is referred to as the Near North Side in this report.

The West Side survey was conducted in an area of the City of Fort Worth traditionally known as the West Side. It is bounded on the north by the West Fork of Trinity River and on the south and southeast by the Clear Fork. Route 183 formed the western boundary for the survey, and the city limits of Westworth are the boundary on the northwest. The survey did not include Como, which was addressed in the Phase IV survey report. The City of Westover Hills was covered in Phase VI-B; this area is treated in the third section of this volume. The general cutoff date for considering the inclusion of structures in the survey is 1945. However, exceptions were made for some



resources based on criteria of architectural significance, civic importance, ephemeral nature, and the role which the resource played in the culture of the time. The West Side possesses a large number of buildings from the immediate postwar period; care has been taken to include in the survey resources that meet any of the above criteria.

The field survey was carried out by two architectural historians during August and September of 1985, and March, 1986. Streets within the boundaries of the survey area which existed in 1945 were driven or walked. The team looked for buildings and other cultural resources which fall into two broad categories: first, those which are individually significant and which appear to meet criteria of the National Register of Historic Places or the Texas Historical Commission's guidelines for Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks, or those which contribute in some way to a complete picture of the physical development of Fort Worth; and second, those resources which do not stand out individually but which collectively or in groups contribute to the distinctive character of the survey 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 compiling its Historic Sites Inventory) were filled out, and photographs (both black and white and color) were taken. Resources in both the first and second categories were marked on maps with an estimated date of construction and a code indicating building type.

The contractor and volunteers carried out historical research on all buildings and other historic and cultural resources on which field survey cards had been filled out. County tax assessment records, mechanic's liens, building permits, city directories, old newspaper articles, city reports and other publications, interviews with present property owners and descendants of the original owners, and historical photographs all revealed vital information about such things as dates of construction, architects, builders and noteworthy members of the community. The *North Fort Worth Architectural/Historical Survey and Adaptive Reuse Studies* (c.1980), a pioneering historic resources survey of a portion of the North Side produced jointly by the North Fort Worth Historical Society, Texas Heritage, Inc., and the Fort Worth Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, was particularly helpful in its presentation of the history of the North Side.

Once the field survey, research and review steps were completed, all historic resources tentatively

identified as significant were evaluated for their potential eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register generally recognizes resources fifty years or older which possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association; that are associated with significant historic events or persons; that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction; that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values; or that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

The list of primary resources which appears in this report represents the Historic Sites Inventory compiled for the Phase V and Westover Hills portion of the Phase VIB surveys. Resources potentially eligible for the National Register and for designation as Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks, as well as potential historic districts and thematic groups, are identified as well. Since the criteria are similar, all resources judged to be eligible for the National Register also have been listed as potentially eligible for designation as Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks. It should be noted that nomination of any resource as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark does not constitute a nomination to the National Register. Final determinations of eligibility for Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks are made by the Texas Historical Commission. Nominations to the National Register are made by the Texas Historical Commission to the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

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



## HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Fort Worth's North Side, more than any other district of the city, has long been associated with the popular historical conception of Fort Worth as "Cowtown." It was here that drovers and cowboys bedded down herds of longhorns during the great cattle drives of the 1860s, 1870s and 1880s; here that the first stockyards were established in the 1880s, leading to a great meatpacking complex at the turn of the century; and here that regional stock shows and rodeos were held for many years drawing visitors from throughout the state and nation. In the 1960s and 1970s the Fort Worth Stockyards drew, and continue to draw, tourists seeking an experience of cowboy culture. In the 1970s the Stockyards became Fort Worth's first National Register Historic District. The vivid history of the North Side — most accessible and captivating of Fort Worth's many histories — has played a pioneering role in the promotional and professional uses of history in contemporary Fort Worth. And while the North Side's history certainly can be read in the succeeding chapters of the cattle industry, care must be taken to discern the broader pattern of events which constitute its historical development.

Early lithograph perspectives of Fort Worth turn their back on the North Side. D. D. Morse's 1876 view looks hopefully to the southeast, towards the approaching railroad. The frontier town spreads away from the courthouse square, houses dotting the grid. North of the Trinity River an arcadian scene is depicted: a lone farmer pushing a horse-drawn plow through a clearing in a forest. Henry Wellge produced bird's-eye views of Fort Worth in 1886 and 1891. His 1891 perspective shows a prosperous, industrialized city crossed by a number of rail lines: it is the Fort Worth of the railroad boom, the self-proclaimed "Queen of the Prairies." The view faces west, to the vast farming and ranching region Fort Worth had come to dominate. Once again the North Side is all but excluded from the picture. What little is shown, however, is revealing. Two bridges now cross the Trinity River: one a railroad viaduct, the other a substantial span on the site of today's Paddock Viaduct. What appear to be railroad yards are situated near the railroad viaduct, and a power house emitting a plume of black smoke flanks the larger bridge. Streetcar tracks cross this bridge and continue north on N. Main Street.

What is evident is that by 1891 the North Side had begun to develop as a district of Fort Worth. In the previous 40 years of the city's existence the steep-banked, bluff-topped Trinity River had formed a

natural barrier to urban development of the lands directly north of downtown. In the expansive early years of the railroad boom, around 1890, serious attempts were first made to develop outlying districts of the city. Two of these enterprises stand out for their scale and ambition: Arlington Heights, located several miles west of downtown, and North Fort Worth, directly north of the courthouse. Both developments jumped the Trinity River and both involved considerable planning and capital investment, including the construction of electric street railways. Of the two, North Fort Worth was the more sophisticated in its planning and the less successful in its initial growth. (Arlington Heights is discussed in the second section of this volume which covers the West Side.)

In 1888, a group of Fort Worth businessmen, operating under the name of Fort Worth City Co., assembled approximately 2,500 acres extending north from the confluence of the West and Clear Forks of the Trinity River to the vicinity of present-day N. 20th Street. They intended to develop an entire new district of the city, connected to downtown Fort Worth by a viaduct and an electric street railway.

A landscape architect from New York named Nathan Barrett was retained to lay out the new district. Barrett enjoyed a national reputation for his collaboration on the celebrated 1880 plan of Pullman, Illinois. (He also drew up the plan for New Birmingham, in Cherokee County, Texas, at about the same time as his Fort Worth commission; it is not known which project brought him to Texas. New Birmingham failed in the 1890s and disappeared by 1900.)

Barrett's plan for North Fort Worth was influenced by romantic town-planning theories first practiced by landscape architects Alexander Davis and Frederick Law Olmsted and others in the 1850s and 1860s. Barrett's scheme skillfully exploited the topography of the site to produce a plan both graceful and bold. Upon the site — an oak-studded slope that rose gradually from the river bottoms to a crest on the north, breaking into steep bluffs on the west — he imposed a grid pierced by grand axes and encompassed by curving avenues that followed the contours of the hillsides on the west and south. The plan was tied to Fort Worth's established grid by a long thoroughfare (N. Main Street) on axis with the courthouse and Main Street, accessible from the city via a bridge over the Trinity River. N. Main Street was flanked by several parallel streets, creating a platted corridor. The major part of the plat was situated on the rise northwest of



the corridor. Here Barrett rotated the grid about 20 degrees, allowing him to achieve the finest effect of his scheme: a grand boulevard 200 feet wide cutting through the grid, joining a circular park at the crest of the rise to an existing cemetery at its base, on axis (nearly) with the courthouse! Circle Park Boulevard, known for a time as Vernon Castle Boulevard, was a parkway comprised of landscaped islands 100 feet wide flanked by parallel lanes 50 feet in width. A secondary parkway axis (Park Street) headed west from Circle Park to Grand Avenue, where a long, bluff-top park would provide sweeping vistas. Three parallel avenues — of which only Grand Avenue is extant — curved along the bluffs to Oakwood Cemetery on the south. The plan was a brilliant response to the site, not least for its seemingly effortless incorporation of the cemetery into the overall scheme.

The planned viaduct over the Trinity River was built in 1889; that same year ten and one-half miles of track were laid by the North Side Street Railway Co., providing Fort Worth with its first electric streetcar system. Yet, in spite of its superb plan and transportation system, North Fort Worth attracted few residents in the 1890s. The working-class and middle-class families of Fort Worth continued to live near railroad yards, factories, businesses and offices of the central city and the burgeoning South Side. The rich built their mansions near downtown (on Summit Avenue and Penn Street, along the western bluffs), a few prominent families locating in the stylish new development of Arlington Heights. The North Side had little except a beautiful, empty subdivision served by streetcars, a cemetery and cattle.

The North Side was synonymous with cattle. The celebrated cattle drives of the post-Civil War period brought longhorns north, from the great open ranges of southern Texas, up the McCoy and Chisholm Trails, to railheads in Kansas, where they were shipped to slaughterhouses and meatpacking plants for the northern market. Fort Worth happened to be the last large town along the trail before the dangerous leg through Indian country to the Red River. Since the first cattle drives in the spring of 1866, cowboys had herded longhorns through the streets of Fort Worth, passing east of Samuels Avenue to a place on the West Fork of the Trinity River where the bluffs dipped to meet the water and the riverbed was firm. This was Daggett's Crossing. The herds forded the Trinity River here and were bedded down on the far side, in the vicinity of Marine Creek and today's Old Trail Drivers Park.

Cattle trading flourished during the 1880s and 1890s, supporting a small community called Marine. The Fort Worth Union Stockyards Co. was chartered on July 26, 1887, the first of a succession of concerns that struggled for profitability in the ensuing decade and a half. Wealthy Boston capitalist Greenlief W. Simpson visited Fort Worth and the Union Stockyards in October, 1892. Consequently Simpson and his partners chartered an entirely new corporation, which was called the Fort Worth Stock Yards Co., on March 23, 1893. On April 27, 1893, Simpson and his fellow investors, including fellow Bostonian Louville Veranus Niles (1839-1928), bought out the Fort Worth Union Stockyards. They also purchased a meatpacking company that had been chartered by local businessmen in 1890. In 1899 Niles formed the Fort Worth Packing and Provision Co., and from 1899 to 1901 worked to operate it on a profitable basis.

By 1900, the Fort Worth Board of Trade, with the support of L. V. Niles and other businessmen, was negotiating with large meatpacking companies to locate in Fort Worth. The success of Niles' company combined with the offer of 6,600 shares of capital stock (a 1/3 interest), 21.8 acres of land for each of the companies, and a shared \$100,000 bonus eventually persuaded Swift & Co. and Armour & Co. of Chicago to build major meatpacking plants in Fort Worth in 1902. (The establishment and activities of both plants are discussed in some detail in the Historic Sites Inventory, NN-89 and NN-90.)

By the spring of 1902, the Fort Worth Stock Yards Co. had reorganized to run the new operations. J. Ogden Armour became president, Edward Swift was named vice-president, and Greenlief W. Simpson second vice-president. The galvanizing effect of this new industry on the development of the North Side cannot be overestimated. The Fort Worth Stock Yards Co. was organized in 1902 to serve the packing plants. That same year the Fort Worth Belt Railway was established to connect with the five new railroad lines entering the North Side. Thousands of jobs were created for workers in the stockyards, meatpacking plants and associated industries. After 1902, the North Side developed explosively; there are few parallels in Fort Worth history for such instantaneous and precisely dated growth.

The Town of North Fort Worth was incorporated in 1902. Its borders encompassed the 1888 plat of North Fort Worth. The empty streets of the subdivision filled rapidly with houses after 1902, and a thriving commercial district built up on N. Main Street to serve the residential neighborhoods. A substantial brick school





was opened in 1905 to serve the new town (NN-1). The North Fort Worth Townsite Co. — perhaps the successor of the Fort Worth City Co. — took an active role during this period in the selling of parcels and construction of houses within the 1888 plat.

The stockyards continued to develop as a distinct district. A dense commercial district spread around the intersection of N. Main Street and Exchange Avenue, overshadowing the Marine commercial area. Diverse industries located in the vicinity of the stockyards and meatpacking plants, taking advantage of the excellent rail system and tax-free land.

When the City of Fort Worth annexed most of the Near North Side in 1909, including North Fort Worth, it excluded the industrial enclave around the stockyards. This enclave incorporated itself in 1911 — calling itself Niles City in honor of L.V. Niles — to forestall future annexation and taxation by Fort Worth. With a resident population of approximately 600 in 1920, and taxable property valued at \$25-30 million, Niles City's per capita worth led some to dub

it the "Richest Little Town in the World." When Fort Worth annexed the remainder of the North Side (up to Meacham Field) in 1922, Niles City fought the annexation in court; it yielded one year later.

By 1930, after three decades of furious growth, the Near North Side was largely developed. The streets of the 1888 plat were lined with the modest houses of workers and tradesmen. The stockyards area was at the zenith of its development. With the closing of Armour & Co. in 1962 and Swift & Co. in 1971, the Near North Side entered a period of economic decline. The stockyards continued to operate, but on a reduced basis. Businesses closed. Unemployment was widespread. It was in this atmosphere of defeat in the 1960s, about the time that the meatpacking plants shut down, that organized tourism was born in the North Side. Promoted initially by the North Fort Worth Business Association in its "Pioneer Day Celebrations" and in its campaign to "Westernize" storefronts in the stockyard commercial district, tourism has grown to become a prime economic force in the Near North Side today.

## OBSERVATIONS

The Near North Side is dominated visually, as it is historically, by two major resources: the 1888 plat of North Fort Worth and the Fort Worth Stockyards. The plat embodies an ideal, conscious attempt to develop the North Side in the late 19th century. The Stockyards embody the enduring tradition and economic reality of cattle in Fort Worth. Both contribute with equal force to the visual qualities of the Near North Side.

Most of the Near North Side is contained within the 1888 plat, which has survived remarkably intact to the present day. The plat is distinguished by its combination of curvilinear and axial elements, as well as by its open-space elements. These are most noticeable on the major axes of N. Main Street and Circle Park Boulevard, on the secondary axis of Park Street, and along the curving route of Grand Avenue. The power of this scheme is most evident on Circle Park Boulevard, with its wide landscape islands, open-space termini at Circle Park and Oakwood Cemetery, and vistas of downtown Fort Worth. The combination of street pattern, vistas, open spaces and numerous mature trees produce a calm and orderly effect.

A curious disparity exists between the grandeur of the plat and the simplicity of the houses that line its streets. These modest dwellings were almost ex-

clusively built after 1902, many to serve workers in the North Side's industrial plants, and bear little relation to the design intentions of the 1888 plat. Many have been remodeled in the years since World War II. Yet, seen from another perspective, these houses provide a quiet backdrop to the grandeur of the major axial streets and to the occasional monumental civic structures on them. For example, the small houses on Circle Park Boulevard enhance its impression of size, and act effectively as foils to the church structures on the boulevard and the schools on Circle Park. The former North Fort Worth High School (1918; Sanguinet & Staats: NN-193), sited at the crest of Circle Park at the center of the axis, is a superlative example of architectural responsiveness to the qualities of the plat. A portion of Grand Avenue along the western bluffs constitutes the sole exception to the modest residential streetscapes of the plat, containing as it does a handsome collection of one and two-story houses from the first two decades of the century.

Finally, the N. Main Street axis of the plat is significant for its long axial vista of the Tarrant County Courthouse, serving to tie the plat to downtown Fort Worth. The streetscape of N. Main Street is characterized by a mix of old and new commercial and industrial structures, including a concentration of commercial structures from the period c.1905 -



c.1930 in the vicinity of Central Street and N. 14th Street. N. Main Street acts as a strong unifier of the Near North Side, connecting the downtown skyline to the North Fort Worth plat, and leading to the stockyards district.

The historic industrial and commercial complex surrounding the Fort Worth Stockyards is the single most impressive concentration of historic structures in the North Side. The ensemble is highly evocative of the cattle industry and conveys, as does no other site in Fort Worth, the image of "Cowtown." The visually dominant resources are the partially abandoned Swift and Armour meatpacking plants, whose red-brick buildings loom above the district on the east. West of the meatpacking plants are the pens, barns and exposition buildings of the stockyards. The Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange of 1902-03 (NN-86) and the Coliseum of 1907-08 (NN-83) are the paramount structures here. Immediately west of the stockyards begins the tightly built-up commercial district, extending for several blocks past N. Main Street on W. Exchange Avenue, and spilling onto several cross-streets, most notably N. Main Street. It is the most extensive and intact historic commercial district in Fort Worth. The major unifier of the district is Exchange Avenue, which joins the commercial, stockyards and meatpacking complexes along a single axis. (For a comprehensive listing of all contributing resources, see the Fort Worth Stockyards National Register Historic District description in the Historic Districts section of this report.)

The other major area included in the Near North Side survey consists of lowlands bordering the West Fork of the Trinity River, west of Jacksboro Highway. This area has not been associated traditionally with the North Side. It can be characterized as riverbottom farmland, largely built over with houses from the 1930s and later.

The Near North Side, with the exception of the stockyards district, possesses few outstanding examples of individual building types. For the most part, buildings are representative examples of types that occur throughout Fort Worth. Commercial buildings erected prior to World War I are the best represented type in the Near North Side, due primarily to the rich

concentration of such resources in the stockyards area. These buildings vary from one to three stories in height and are constructed of brick, often with a veneer of higher quality brick. Ornament is provided by the imaginative patterning of brick at the frieze, cornice and parapet levels. An outstanding example is the Thannisch Block (NN-79), built in two phases in 1906-07 and 1913.

Most houses documented in the Near North Side survey are representative types common in Fort Worth. These include the L-plan house; the hipped house with projecting gabled bay; and the various types of bungalows with recessed and projecting porches. Numerous examples are listed in the Historic Sites Inventory. One exceptional example of the hip-roofed house with projecting gabled bays is the c.1901 cottage at 1309 Circle Park Boulevard (NN-35). The rarer shotgun house occurs in moderate numbers east of N. Main Street in the vicinity of E. Central Street and E. Northside Drive. (See for example NN-59, NN-60.)

A concentration of more expensive houses along the 1400, 1500, 1600 and 1700 blocks of Grand Avenue (see NN 106-116) contains several examples of a recurring type: the one and one-half story house with full recessed porch under the gable slope. (See, for example, NN-113 and NN-115; the former is completely clad in shingles, rare in Fort Worth.) In a class by itself is the two and one-half story Ross House of c.1917 (NN-197); it is a unique example of an Elizabeth Boulevard-type mansion in the North Side.

One structure pre-dating the 1888 plat of North Fort Worth may survive, although in altered form. In 1883 a frame structure, perhaps constructed as early as 1872 as a private subscription school, was moved to Tarrant County and placed on land donated by John Peter Smith and Stephen Terry where it served as Marine School, District #21. Abandoned as a school in 1893, the structure was moved two more times and finally placed at 1309 N. Commerce. It was used as a church from 1893 to 1900 and then as a residence. The structure has had major alterations. It is currently abandoned and in poor repair. The school is not listed in the Historic Sites Inventory because of the alterations, but is noted here for its historical significance.

## HISTORIC DISTRICTS, CONSERVATION DISTRICTS AND THEMATIC GROUPS

This section presents preliminary findings concerning significant concentrations of resources in the Near North Side. 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 three conservation districts and one National Register Historic District proposed for the Near North Side comprise portions of the 1888 plat of North Fort Worth. This plat, with its combination of curvilinear and axial elements, responded skillfully to topography and vistas. It is an excellent example of 19th-century planning in the tradition of Frederick Law Olmsted, and is perhaps unique in Texas. (The Historical Overview and Observations sections contain a more complete discussion of the North Fort Worth plat.)

The buildings eventually erected in the subdivision — for the most part after 1902 — rarely equaled in significance the character of the plat itself. Subsequent alterations have eroded the integrity of the many architecturally modest streets within the subdivision. Yet the vigor of the plan, with its grand axes leading to sweeping vistas of city and prairie, clearly warrants recognition and protection.

Although the entire 1888 plat could qualify as a conservation district, such an enormous area — containing over 150 blocks and over 3,000 properties — would be administratively unwieldy. Instead, areas within the plat noteworthy either for concentrations of significant buildings, or for major axial and open-space elements, or for both, have been proposed for some degree of local protection or for listing on the National Register. These smaller districts, administratively manageable, should be understood as the first phase in the conservation of the larger area. (It should be noted that Oakwood Cemetery (NN-218), an integral component of the plat and a major open-space element of the Near North Side, is eligible for listing on the National Register as an individual property, and not as an historic district.)

The four districts recommended for the Near North Side are the Marine Commercial National Register Historic District; the Circle Park Boulevard Conservation District; the Park Street Conservation District; and the Grand Avenue Conservation District. The

Marine Commercial National Register Historic District constitutes the core of the plat's commercial activity, on N. Main Street in the vicinity of the historic community of Marine. The three conservation districts are comprised of two major axes in the plat — Circle Park Boulevard and Park Street — and a concentration of significant houses on the bluffs along Grand Avenue. The four districts are addressed in more detail below.

The *Marine Commercial National Register Historic District* consists of 19 contiguous properties on the east side of the 1300 and 1400 blocks of N. Main Street. The district extends for one and one-half blocks, beginning approximately 275 feet north of E. Northside Drive and terminating at NE. 14th Street. A mid-block alley forms the eastern boundary of the proposed district. Of the 19 properties in the district, eight are primary contributors listed on the Historic Sites Inventory (NN-157,159-165); four are secondary contributors which do not stand out individually but which contribute to the historic fabric of the district; three are altered but still function as contributors; two commercial buildings from the 1950s are intrusions; and two properties are vacant.

The district is characterized by the elements of a traditional commercial area: buildings front on the sidewalk and abut along the sides. Two-story buildings were designed for commercial uses on the ground level, with residential hotels or apartments (and occasionally offices) on the second floor. Brick is the standard material within the district. The documented structures, built between c.1906 and c.1927, include a two-story building faced in rusticated concrete block (NN-163) and an early theater (NN-165). The district may be eligible for the National Register for its architectural qualities and for its associations with the historic community of Marine.

The *Circle Park Boulevard Conservation District* consists of the grand central axis of the 1888 plat, extending north from Oakwood Cemetery to, and including, a complex of schools adjoining Circle Park. The boundaries of the district are the mid-block alleys to the east and west of Circle Park Boulevard, Grand Avenue on the south, and the borders of the school grounds on the north. Of the approximately 105 properties within the district, twelve are primary contributors listed on the Historic Sites Inventory (NN 9,10,34-42,193); 39 are secondary contributors which do not stand out individually but which contribute to the historic fabric of the district; and 31 are altered but still function as contributors. Ornamental streetlights along Park Street and NW. 20th Street (NN-212), in



Circle Park, also contribute. Intrusions to the character of the district include five postwar houses; three recent commercial structures at the intersections with the major cross-streets of W. Central Avenue and W. Northside Drive; and, most unfortunately, a branch library built in 1966. The library occupies a crucial site in Circle Park at the head of the axis, disrupting the view corridor.

The character of the district is determined by the axis of Circle Park Boulevard, a divided parkway with landscaped islands which climbs gently from Oakwood Cemetery on the south to Circle Park on its hilltop site to the north. A complex of three schools (NN-9,10,193) with extensive grounds extends north from Circle Park, and contributes to the civic quality of the boulevard. The former North Fort Worth High School, a 1918 masterpiece by Sanguinet & Staats, occupies a superb site at the head of the axis; it was a fitting architectural focal point of the boulevard, now partially blocked by the recent library. Four church complexes on the boulevard itself, three of which have been included in the Historic Sites Inventory (NN 39-41), reinforce its civic quality. Modest houses built between c.1900 and c.1930 line both sides of the boulevard; six of these are primary contributors (NN 34-38, 42). These houses serve as a backdrop to the monumental scale and civic uses of Circle Park Boulevard.

The *Park Street Conservation District* is comprised of most of Park Street, an important secondary axis of the 1888 plat which extends from Circle Park on the east to Grand Avenue and the bluffs on the west. The boundaries of the district are Lincoln Avenue on the east, Highland Street on the west, and mid-block alleys and property lines to the north and south of Park Street. Two blocks of Park Street are excluded from the district: the block east of Lincoln Avenue (which is included in the Circle Park Boulevard Conservation District) and the block west of Highland Street (included in the Grand Avenue Conservation District). The boundaries have been drawn to include a unified streetscape consisting of a parkway with landscaped islands and ornamental streetlights (NN-212). The street is lined with modest houses (primarily bungalows) built between c.1910 and c.1930. Of the 79 properties in the district, three are primary contributors listed on the Historic Sites Inventory (NN 194-196); 36 are secondary contributors which do not stand out individually but which contribute to the fabric of the district; 38 are altered but still function as contributors. There are several vacant parcels and no intrusions. As with Circle Park Boulevard, the Park

Street Conservation District is significant primarily for its urban design qualities.

The *Grand Avenue Conservation District* consists of a portion of Grand Avenue, a curving street running along the western and southern edges of the 1888 plat. The district includes both sides of Grand Avenue from a point approximately 200 feet north of W. Central Street to a point approximately 200 feet north of Park Street, on the western bluffs. This stretch of Grand Avenue includes the largest concentration of significant houses in the Near North Side. Of the approximately 80 properties in the district, twelve are primary contributors listed on the Historic Sites Inventory (NN 106-116, 197); 38 are secondary contributors which do not stand out individually but which contribute to the historic fabric of the district; 17 are altered but still function as contributors. There is a scattering of vacant parcels, one postwar house, and no major intrusions.

Grand Avenue developed after 1905, when the western portion of the 1888 plat was resubdivided as "Belmont Terrace." The original plat reserved the bluff-tops west of Grand Avenue for parkland. Belmont Terrace subdivided the parkland into residential parcels. Marble curb signs (NN-223) within the district, rare in Fort Worth, probably date from the Belmont Terrace platting. The district boundaries on the north and south are roughly coterminous with the borders of Belmont Terrace.

The twelve houses documented within the district were built between c.1906 and 1919. Over half the original owners were managers or buyers with various livestock and meatpacking companies; two were doctors. The outstanding resource in the district is the c.1917 mansion of Waddy R. Ross (NN-197), occupying a pivotal site at the corner of Grand Avenue and Park Street. The house is unique in the Near North Side, both for the prominence of its original owner and for its large scale (akin to Elizabeth Boulevard houses of the period). The other primary contributors in the district are considerably more modest in both regards, and are more truly representative of the prevailing socio-economic character of the North Side. Grand Avenue, unlike the two other proposed conservation districts, derives its significance primarily from the quality of its architectural resources.

NOTE: Subsequent to submission of Page Anderson & Turnbull's report, determination was made that Grand Avenue was potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Additional architectural



and historical research was carried out and a National Register nomination was submitted. The Texas Historical Commission's state review board approved the nomination in 1988 and recommended that it be sent to the National Register office in Washington, D. C. for final approval. The significance statements in this report have been appended to identify structures listed in the *Historic Resources Survey* which are contributors to the proposed Grand Avenue National Register Historic District. The area covered by the proposed National Register District is somewhat larger than what was suggested for the Conservation District. The boundary follows the northeast property line of Central Avenue, then proceeds northwest along the rear property lines of parcels facing southwest along Grand Avenue to Park Street. It then follows the west curblineline of Highland Avenue to the rear property line of 1352 Park Street, following that property line to the east curblineline of Grand Avenue. At that point the boundary line proceeds along the north and then rear property lines of 1801 Grand Avenue to the north property line of 1725 Grand Avenue, then along the northeast curblineline of Northside Drive, then along the northeast curblineline of Jacksboro Highway to the southeast curblineline of Northside Drive, then along the centerline of Grand Avenue to the north curblineline of Central to the point of origin. In addition, a number of structures not identified as primary resources in the *Historic Resources Survey* have been designated as contributors to the proposed National Register District. The following list of buildings includes all contributors. Structures listed in the *Historic Resources Survey* are followed by a reference to the resource number used in this book.

#### **Contributing Properties — Grand Avenue National Register Historic District**

1301 Grand Avenue  
1303 Grand Avenue  
1305 Grand Avenue  
1307 Grand Avenue (house and garage)  
1309 Grand Avenue  
1311 Grand Avenue (NN-105)  
1315 Grand Avenue (house and garage)  
1323 Grand Avenue  
1400 Grand Avenue  
1406 Grand Avenue (NN-106)  
1408 Grand Avenue  
1409 Grand Avenue (house and garage)  
1412 Grand Avenue  
1413 Grand Avenue (house and garage)  
1414 Grand Avenue  
1415 Grand Avenue  
1417 Grand Avenue

1420 Grand Avenue  
1500 Grand Avenue (house and garage)  
1501 Grand Avenue (house and garage)  
1503 Grand Avenue  
1504 Grand Avenue  
1505 Grand Avenue (NN-107)  
1506 Grand Avenue  
1508 Grand Avenue (house and garage)  
1511 Grand Avenue (house and garage)  
1512 Grand Avenue  
1514 Grand Avenue (house and garage)  
1516 Grand Avenue (house and garage)  
1518 Grand Avenue  
1521 Grand Avenue (NN-108)  
1523 Grand Avenue (house and garage)  
1605 Grand Avenue (house and garage quarters)  
1607 Grand Avenue (house and garage)  
1608 Grand Avenue (house and garage)  
1611 Grand Avenue (NN-109)  
1618 Grand Avenue (NN-110)  
1619 Grand Avenue (NN-111)  
1622 Grand Avenue (NN-112)  
1626 Grand Avenue  
1701 Grand Avenue (NN-113)  
1704 Grand Avenue  
1705 Grand Avenue (house and garage)  
1707 Grand Avenue  
1710 Grand Avenue  
1711 Grand Avenue (NN-114; house and garage)  
1712 Grand Avenue (house and garage)  
1713 Grand Avenue (house and garage)  
1715 Grand Avenue  
1716 Grand Avenue  
1717 Grand Avenue (house and garage)  
1718 Grand Avenue (NN-115)  
1725 Grand Avenue (NN-116)  
1801 Grand Avenue  
1352 Park Street (NN-197)  
1206 W. Central Avenue  
Grand Avenue Apartments  
Concrete retaining wall along face of bluff

The *Bungalow Fire Stations National Register Thematic Group* consists of the surviving examples of at least ten bungalow-style fire stations built by the City of Fort Worth in the 1920s. The stations were designed as bungalows in order to blend into existing residential neighborhoods. Most were built in 1922 and 1923, the work of architect Charles F. Allen and contractor B. B. Adams. Six such fire stations have been inventoried to date in the survey: three in the South Side (Phase III), one in Meadowbrook (Phase IV), and one each in the West Side and North Side (Phase V). Fire Station No. 15 (NN-19) at 1905 Belmont Avenue was designed by Charles F. Allen and



built by B. B. Adams in 1922. The proposed thematic group appears to be eligible for the National Register as an example of sensitive civic design by a municipal government adhering to progressive design principles of the period.

The *Public Schools National Register Thematic Group* consists of Fort Worth's public schools — elementary, middle and high — built prior to World War II. Fort Worth is fortunate to possess and unusually large collection of older school buildings in relatively intact condition. Over 50 schools (or major additions to schools) from the period 1892-1940 have been inventoried to date in the five phases of the survey; many are still used for their original purpose. Nearly three-fourths of these buildings or additions were constructed in three major building campaigns: 1909-11, 1926-28, and 1935-37. (The earlier campaigns were in response to dramatic increases in population brought about by major annexations; the 1935-37 program exploited \$4 million in W.P.A. funds.) Fort Worth's prewar schools were designed by the city's leading architects, including Sanguinet & Staats, Waller & Field, Wiley G. Clarkson, Joseph R. Pelich, and Wyatt C. Hedrick. The architecture of the buildings varies from the austere classicism of Waller & Field, to the bold eclecticism of Sanguinet & Staats, to the revivalism of Clarkson and Pelich. The schools, considered as a group, are a monumental presence in the historic cityscape of Fort Worth.

Of the six public schools inventoried in the Near North Side survey, four are proposed for inclusion in the thematic group: Denver Avenue Elementary School (1910; Waller & Field: NN-68); North Fort Worth High School (1918; Sanguinet & Staats: NN-193); North Side Junior High School (1927; Wiley G. Clarkson: NN-10); and North Side Senior High School (1936-37; Wiley G. Clarkson: NN-188). The North Fort Worth Public School (1905; Marion L. Waller: NN-1), tragically destroyed by fire in January, 1986, would have been a major contributor to the thematic group.

The architectural integrity of Fort Worth public schools inventoried in previous phases of the survey should be assessed carefully for inclusion in the thematic group. A recurring alteration, resulting from lowered ceilings to accommodate air-conditioning ducts, is the removal of original mullions and the partial enclosure of original windows. This practice,

while seriously compromising the integrity of a number of otherwise intact school buildings, is reversible. Negotiations with the Fort Worth Independent School District should be undertaken to address this widespread and inappropriate modification of historic building fabric.

Nevertheless, the proposed thematic group may be eligible for the National Register as an architecturally distinguished collection of monumental civic structures embodying Fort Worth's municipal growth in the early 20th century.

The *Railroad Structures National Register Thematic Group* was first proposed in Phase III of this survey, in order to address a small but significant collection of resources associated with the railroads on Fort Worth's South Side. The railroad theme has been a central motif in the historical development of Fort Worth. The intent of this thematic group is to include all significant railroad structures in Fort Worth. One resource in the Near North Side, the Red River, Texas & Southern Railway Bridge (NN-220), is proposed for inclusion.

The complex of rail lines and junctions around the now demolished interlocker tower (NN-63), as well as the rail spurs into the former meatpacking plants, should be considered for inclusion following research into their significance. In particular, the role of W. B. King, who was retained to establish a rail system at the meatpacking plant and to coordinate the five incoming lines, should be investigated.

The *Fort Worth Stockyards National Register Historic District* was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1976. The district includes the stockyards, the former meatpacking complexes of Swift & Co. and Armour & Co., and the dense commercial area around the intersection of Exchange Avenue and N. Main Street. All contributors to the district have been listed on the Historic Sites Inventory (NN 13,61,62,74,76-100,174-177,179-186,211,216,217), including some structures which otherwise would not have been considered as primary contributors. The ensemble constitutes one of the richest concentrations of historic commercial and industrial structures in Fort Worth. It embodies the popular conception of Fort Worth as "Cowtown" and is the most renowned of the city's historic resources.





## RECOMMENDATIONS

Distribution of this survey report is intended to inform interested individuals, organizations and public bodies of significant historic and architectural resources existing in Fort Worth's Near North Side. 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 Near North Side.

1. Of the 225 resources proposed for listing in the Historic Sites Inventory for the Near North Side, seven appear to be eligible for the National Register. Another 18 may be eligible for the National Register following restoration and/or documentation, or the attainment of fifty years of age. To date, no resources in the Near North Side have been listed individually on the National Register, but 43 have been listed as contributors to the Fort Worth Stockyards National Register Historic District (NN 13,61,62,74,76-100,174-177,179-186,211,216,217). The individual properties within these categories are identified in the next 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 seven resources in the Near North Side 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, three resources in the Near North Side have been designated as Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (NN 79,86,218). (Two resources — NN-83 and NN-216

— have been designated as State Archeological Landmarks; this rarely conferred status has been recommended in the exceptional case of one resource [see NN-216].)

3. The one historic district and three 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 three 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 remodeling of these historic sites should be discouraged, perhaps through review of permit applications for an exterior modifications. Threatened demolition could be treated similarly.

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

## HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

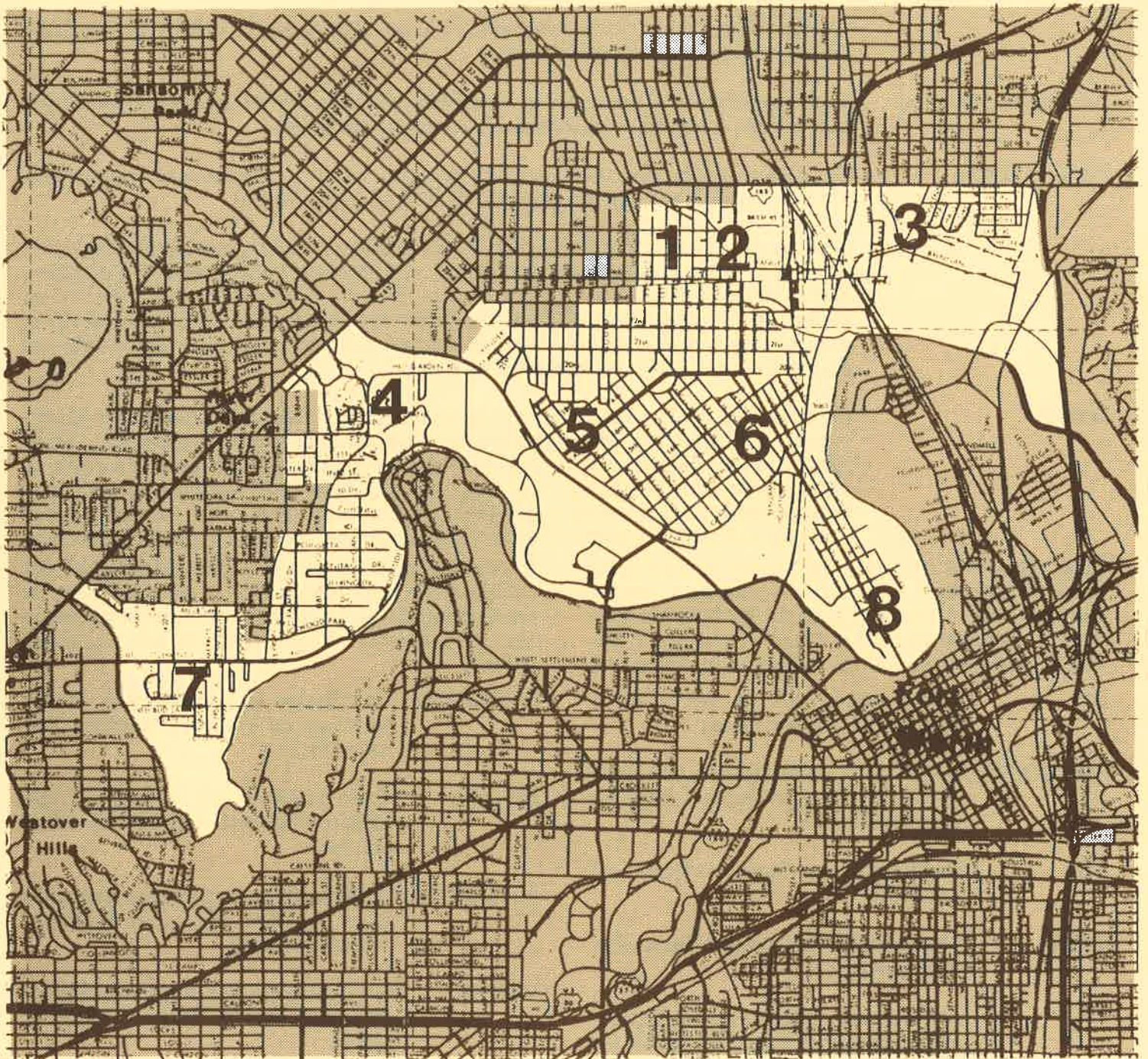
The following list of buildings, objects and places contains the primary resources identified in a portion of Phase V of the Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey and constitutes the Historic Sites Inventory for Fort Worth's Near North Side. Code letters are utilized in conjunction with resource numbers in the text

of this report as a shorthand method of referring the reader to resources. Thus, resource #1 is denoted as NN-1; resource #2 is denoted as NN-2 and so on. The column headings which appear at the head of the list are explained as follows.



<b>#</b>	The resource number; this number also indicates the resource's location on one of the accompanying resource location maps.		
<b>Address or Location</b>	The street address of a resource or, when not available, a brief description of its location; addresses appear in alphabetical and numerical order.		
<b>Name or Type</b>	<p>The historic and/or common name of a resource; when not available, or non-existent, the building type (i.e., house, commercial building, gas station).</p> <p>Residences are named for the original owner-resident or subsequent owner-resident(s) of some duration or historical significance; an hyphenated house name is a combination of the original and subsequent owners. Non-residential resources typically are named for the original occupant or use, or for significant subsequent occupant(s) or use(s); when a resource has become associated with the latter, both the historic and common names are given, separated by a slash.</p>		
<b>Date</b>	<p>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, buildings 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.</p> <p>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 beside an address entry refer to a</p>		
<b>NR</b>	Listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places	MCHD(NR)	Contributor to the proposed Marine Commercial National Register Historic District
<b>FWSHD(NR)</b>	Listed as a contributor to the Fort Worth Stockyards National Register Historic District	BrS(NR)	Contributor to the proposed Brick Streets National Register Thematic Group
<b>SAL</b>	Designated as a State Archeological Landmark	Fire(NR)	Contributor to the proposed Bungalow Fire Stations National Register Thematic Group
<b>RTHL</b>	Designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark	Rail(NR)	Contributor to the proposed Railroad Structures National Register Thematic Group
<b>NR</b>	Appears to be eligible for the National Register and also may be eligible for designation as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark	Sch(NR)	Contributor to the proposed Public Schools National Register Thematic Group
<b>NR*</b>	Potentially eligible for the National Register following restoration and/or documentation, or the attainment of 50 years of age	CPCD	Contributor to the proposed Circle Park Boulevard Conservation District
<b>SAL</b>	Recommended for designation as a State Archeological Landmark	GACD	Contributor to the proposed Grand Avenue Conservation District
		PSCD	Contributor to the proposed Park Street Conservation District



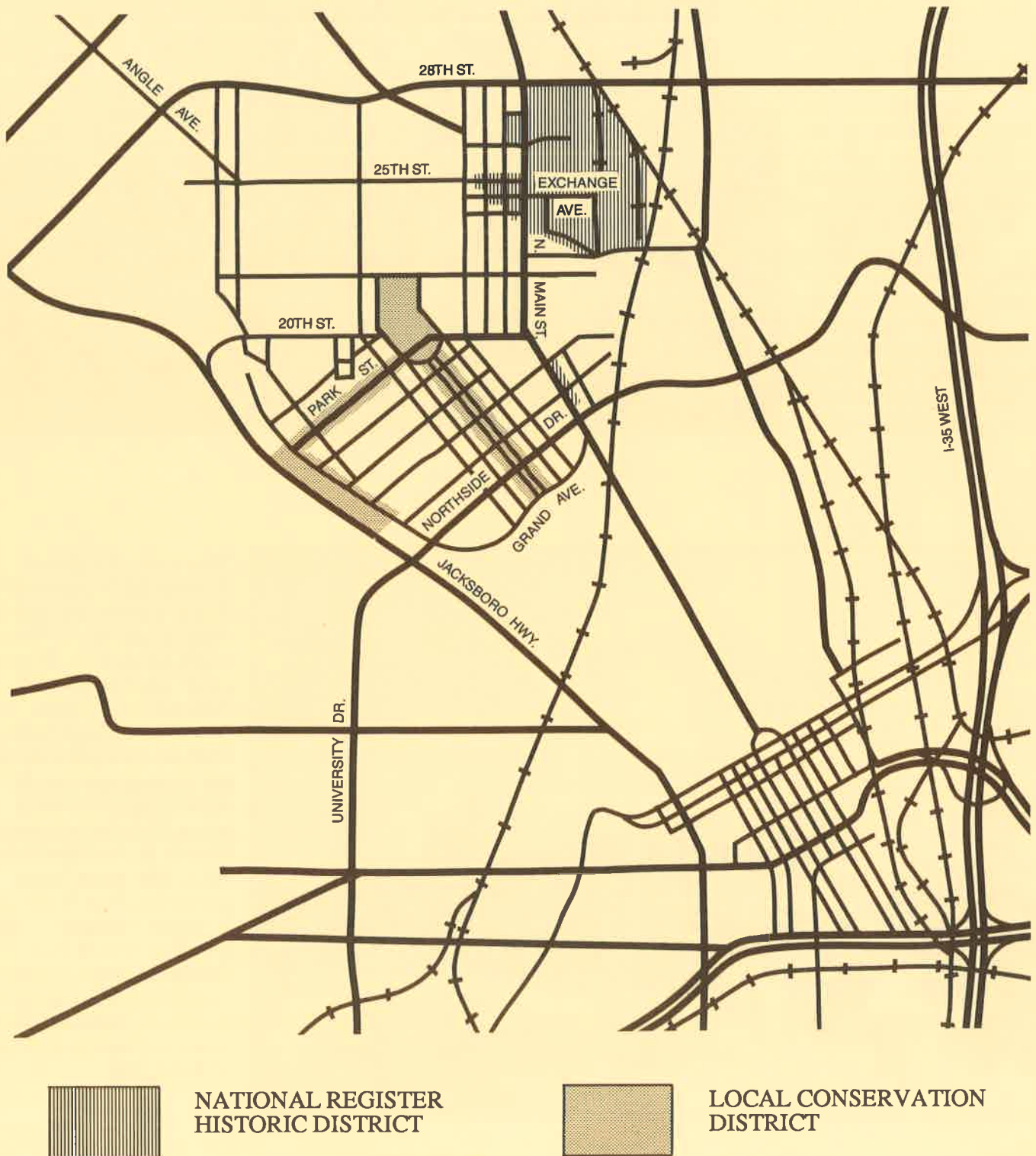


## NEAR NORTH SIDE SURVEY AREA

*The numbers on this plate refer to geographical subareas addressed by individual resource location maps provided in this report.*



# EXISTING AND POTENTIAL NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICTS AND POTENTIAL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

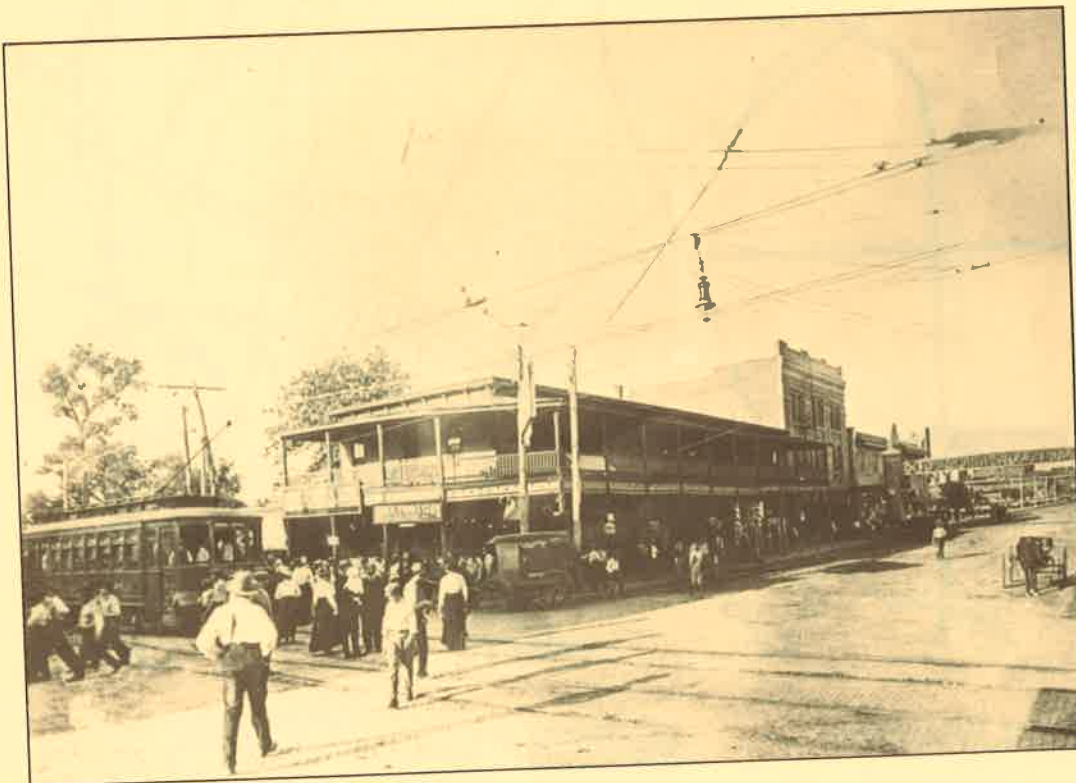


For exact boundaries, consult Historic Districts section, pages 6–10.



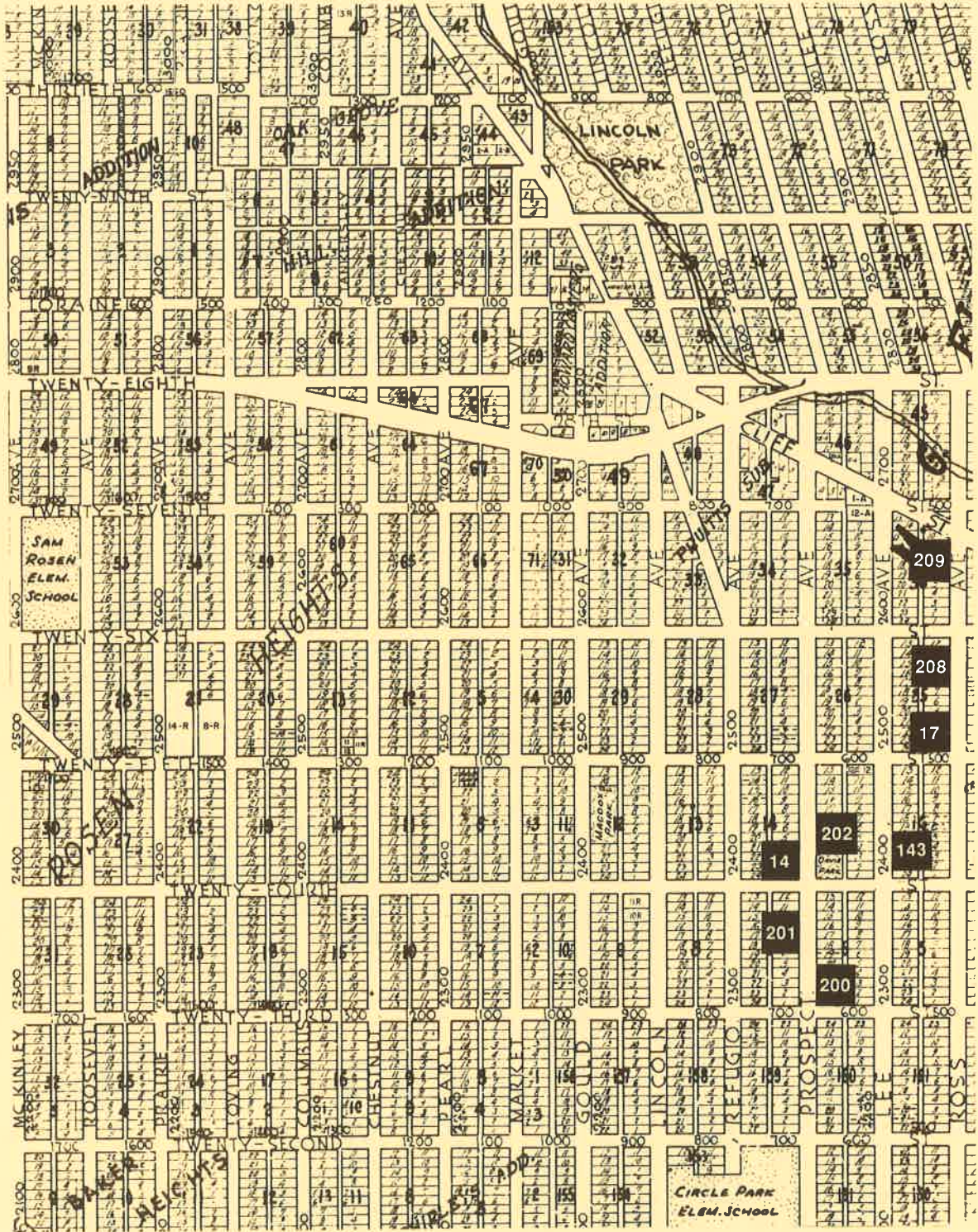
During the 1880s and 1890s the town around the Union Stock Yards and the first packing plant was called Marine, after Marine Creek which ran through the area. Although the town did not really develop until Armour and Swift located their packing plants on the Near North Side in 1902, Marine had enough students for a substantial country school.

This photograph of Marine school students was made in 1894. Courtesy North Fort Worth Historical Society.

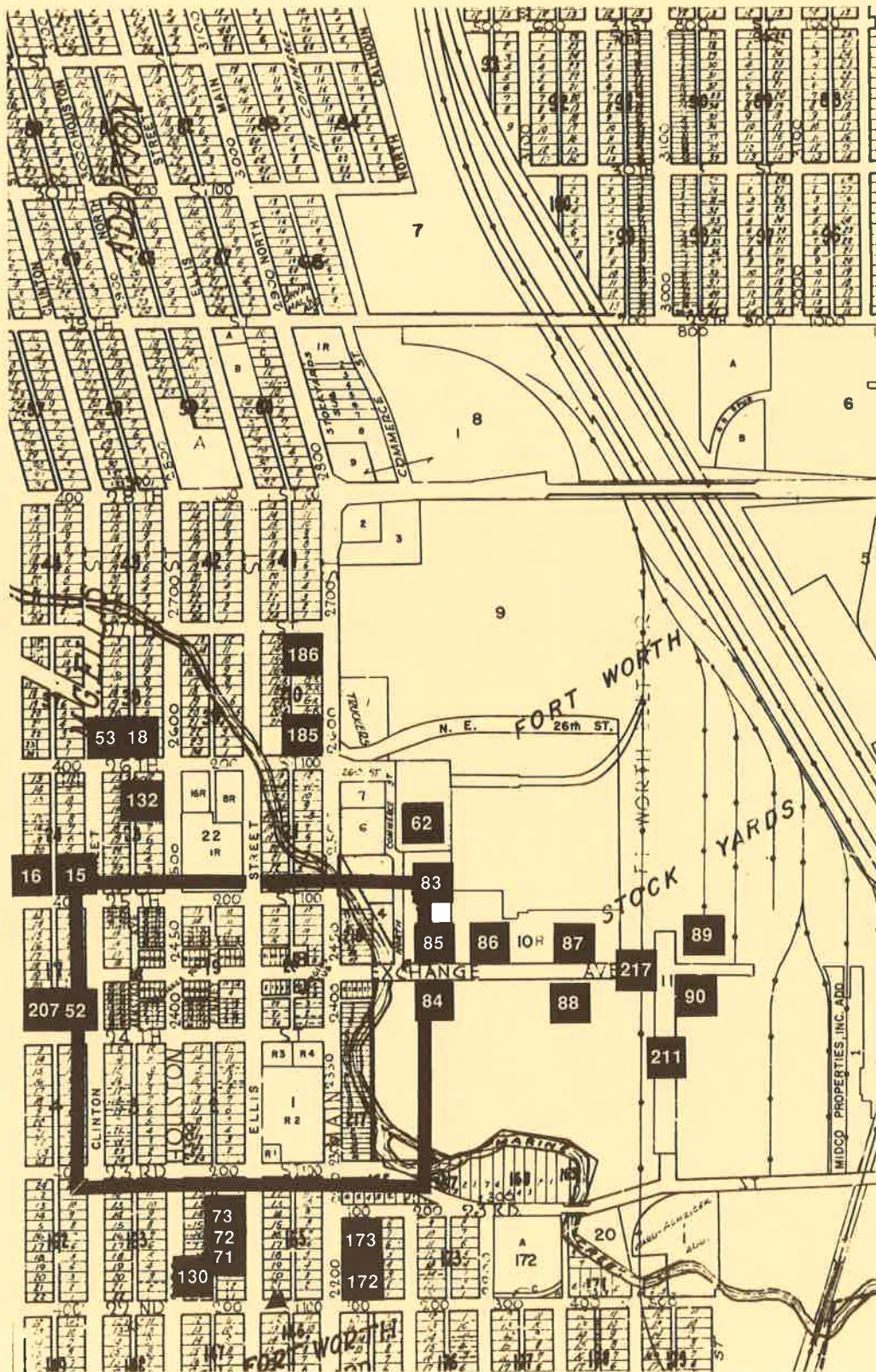


This view of Colonel Thomas M. Thannisch's Stock Yards Club and the eastern half of the Thannisch Block (NN-79) was made circa 1910-1913. Note the Fort Worth Stock Yards Sign (NN-216) on the right side of the photograph and the patterning of the brick street. Despite two major fires in the stockyards in 1911, this was a boom period for Fort Worth's livestock industry. Courtesy Fort Worth Star Telegram Photographic Collection, Photographic Archives, Special Collections, University of Texas at Arlington



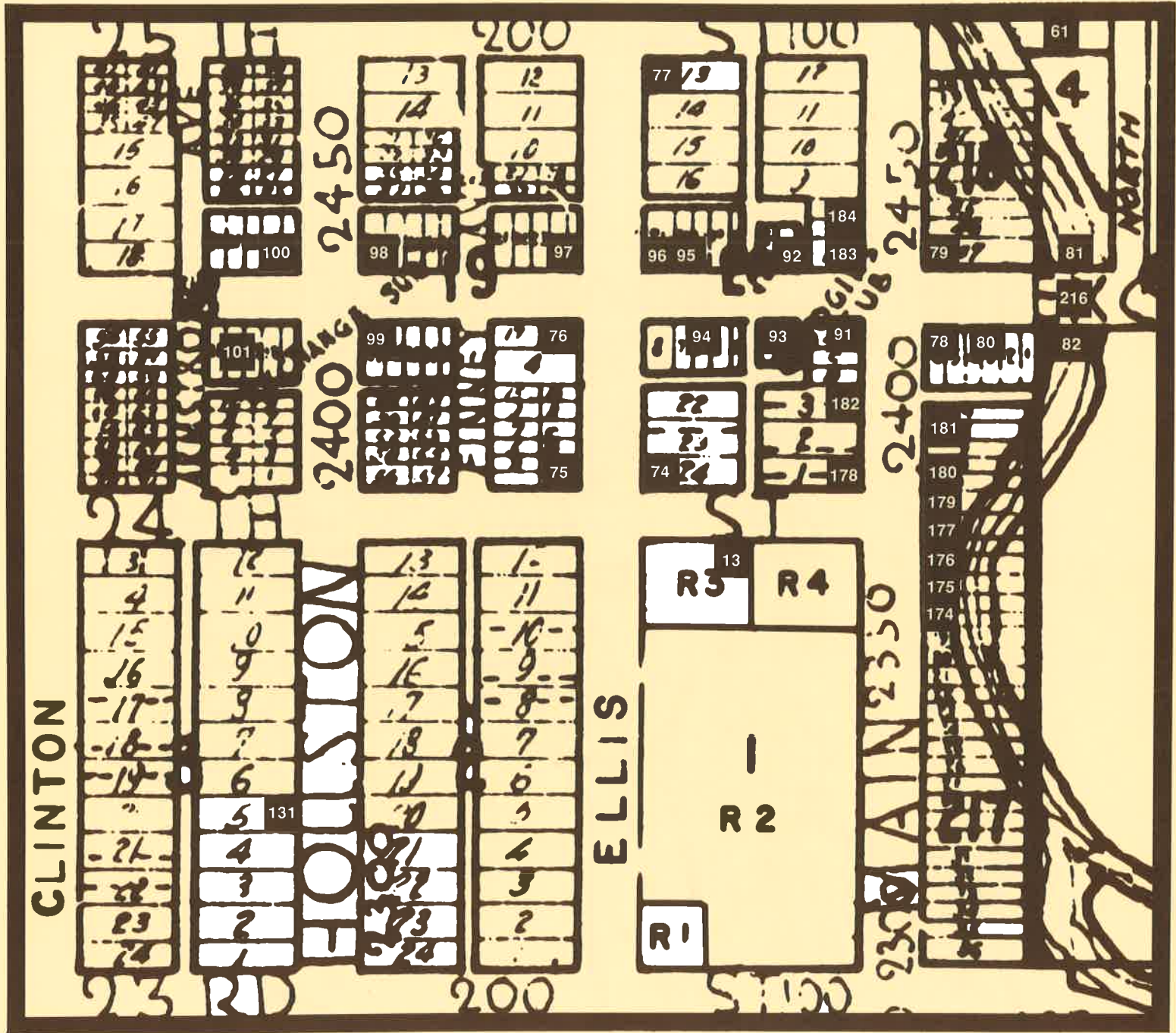




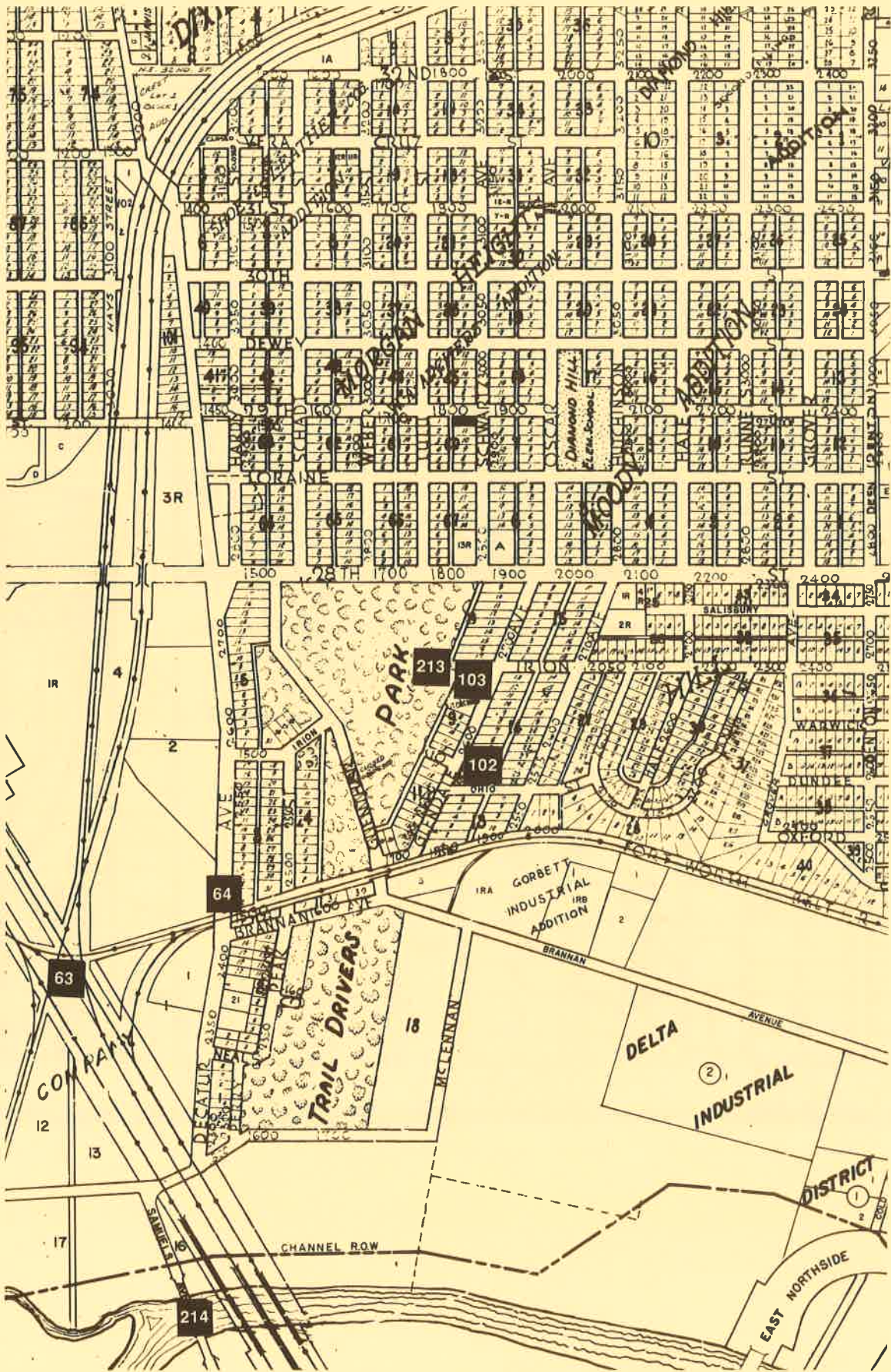


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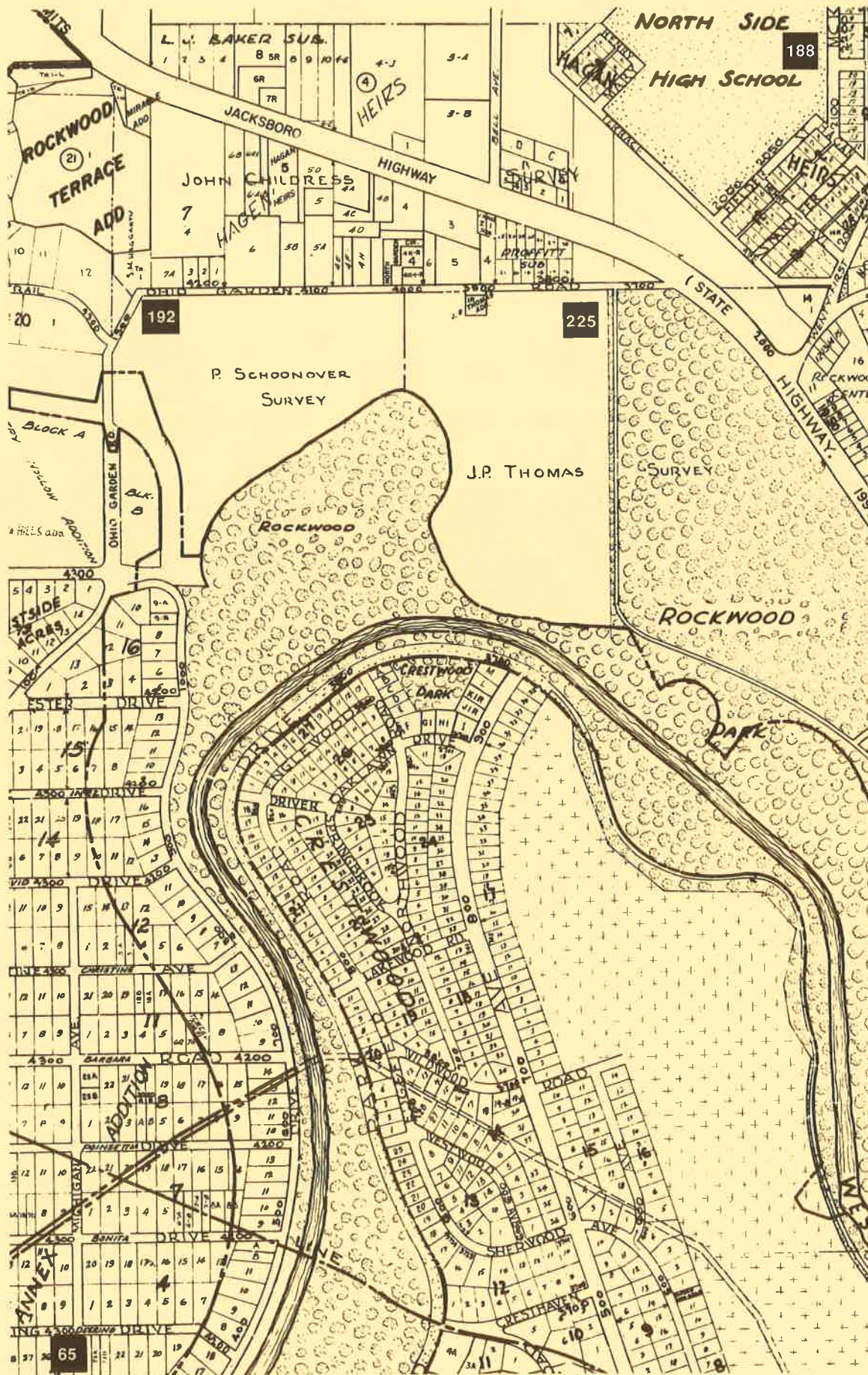






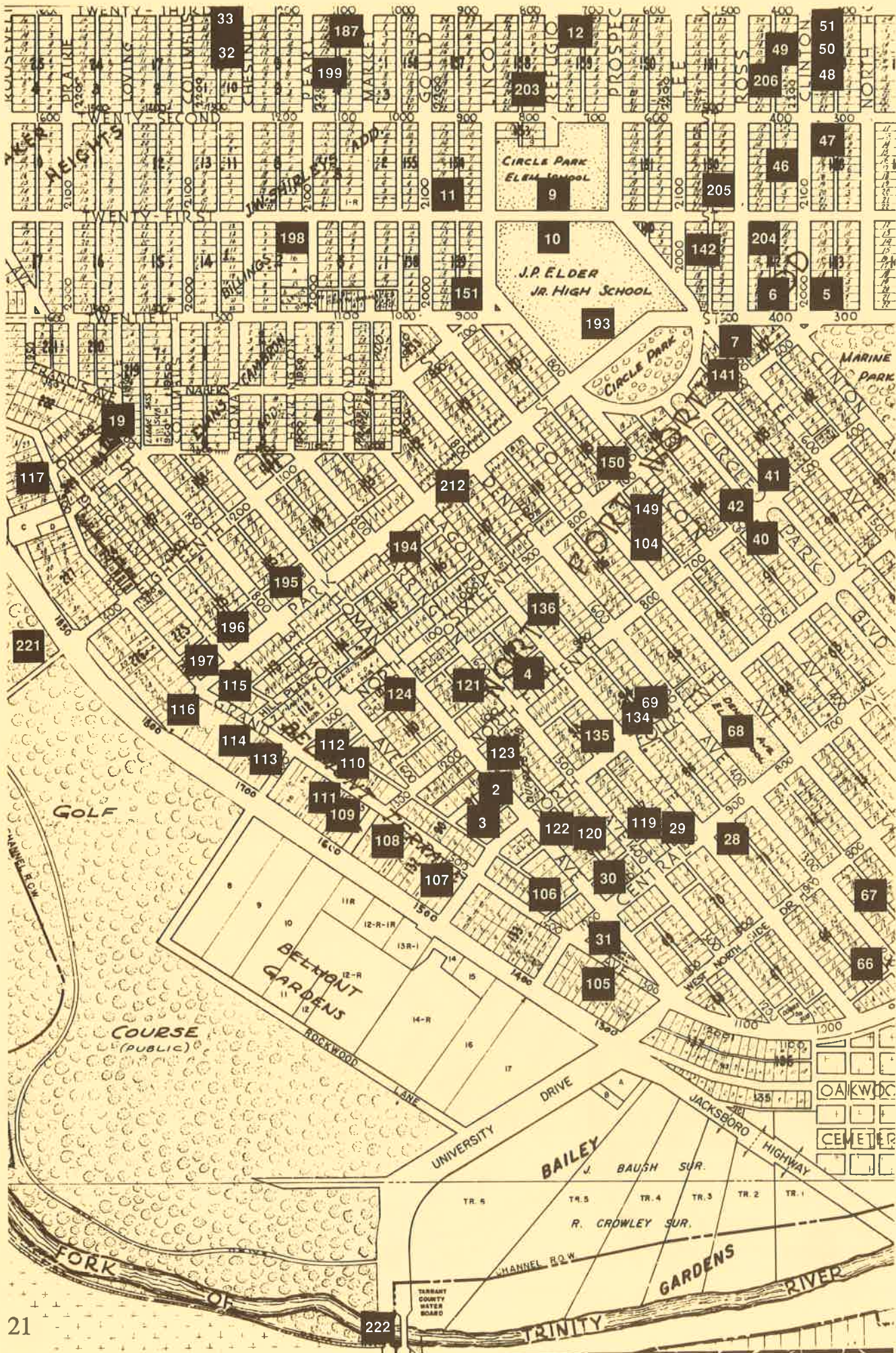
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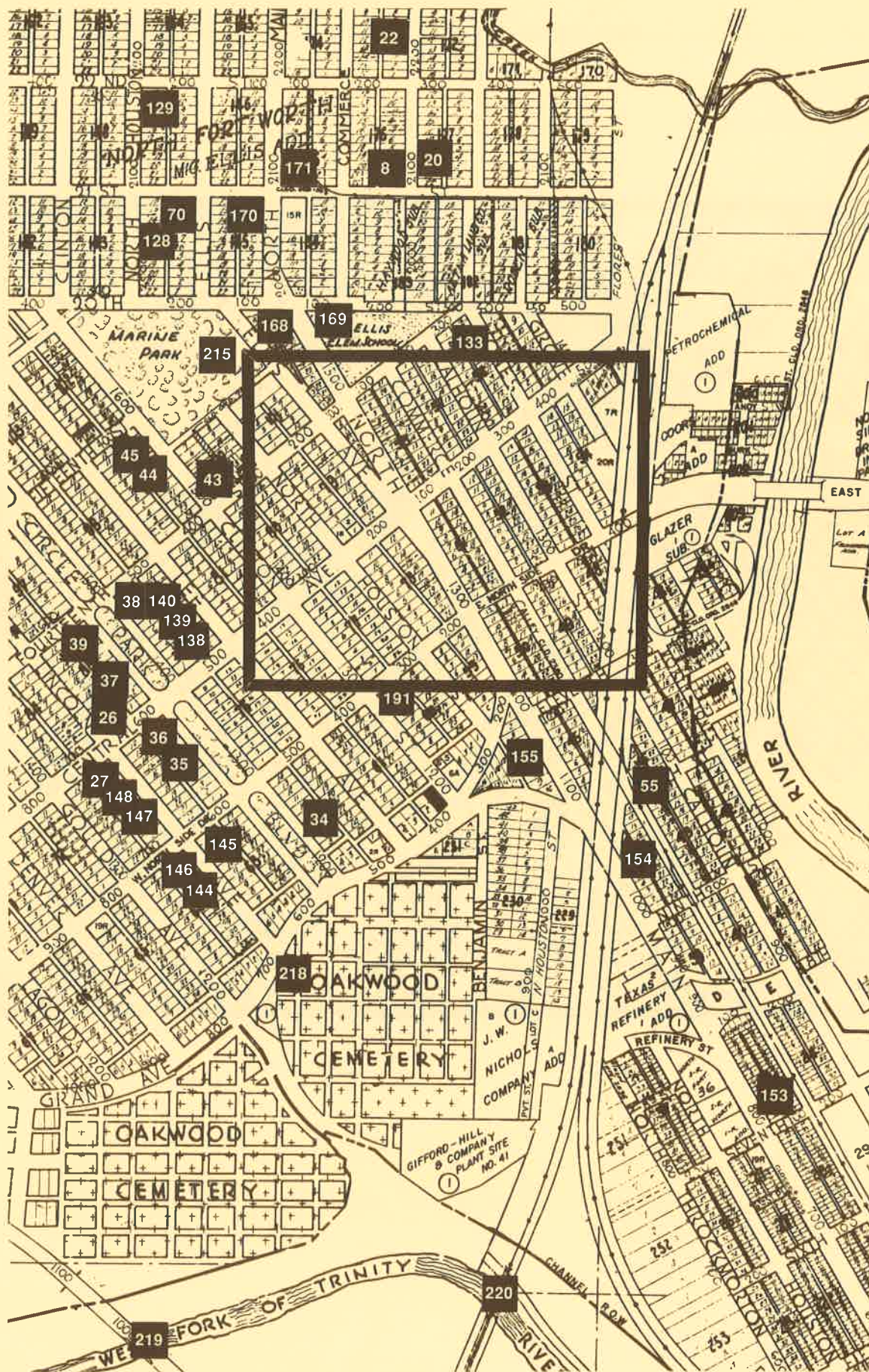


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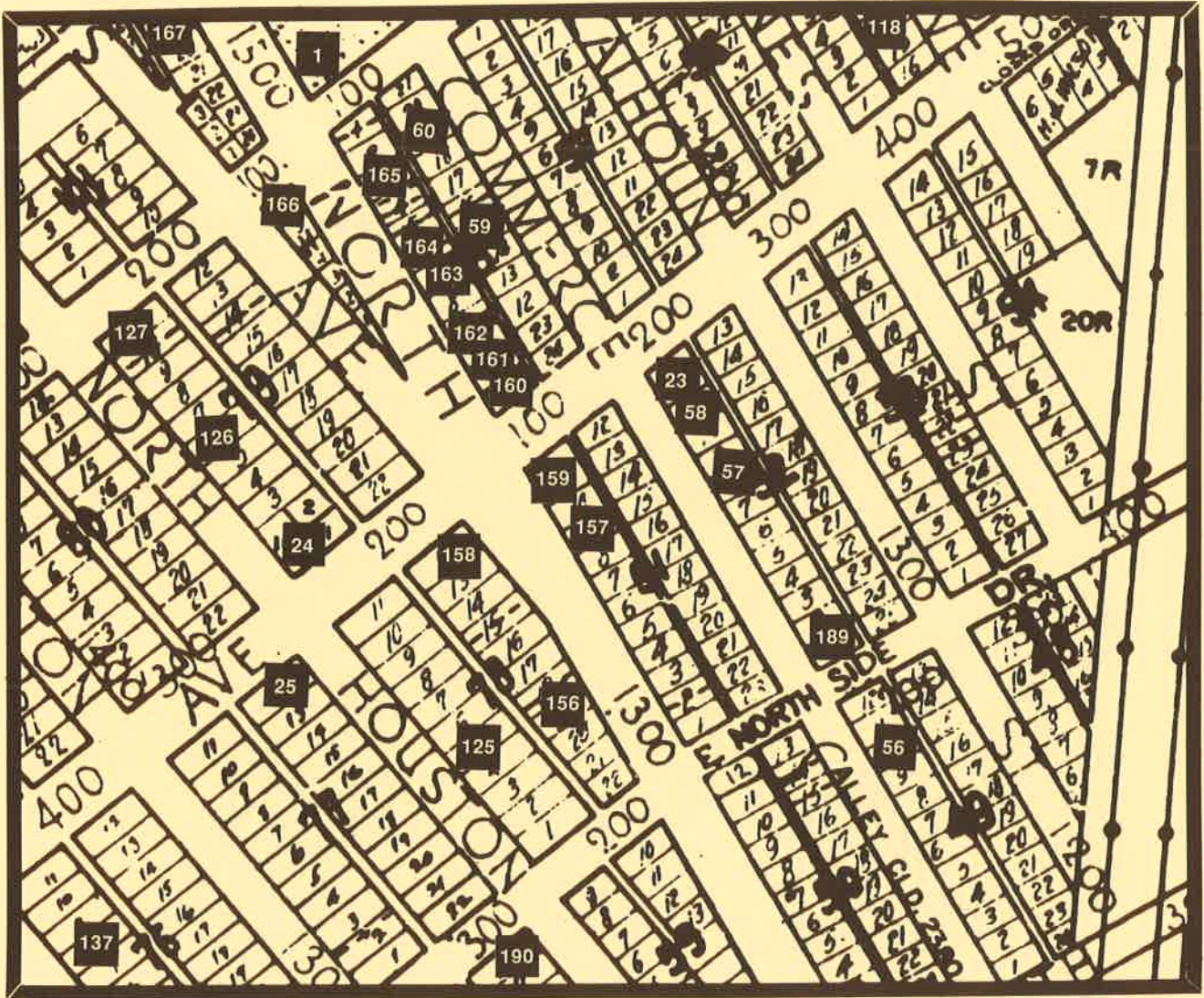






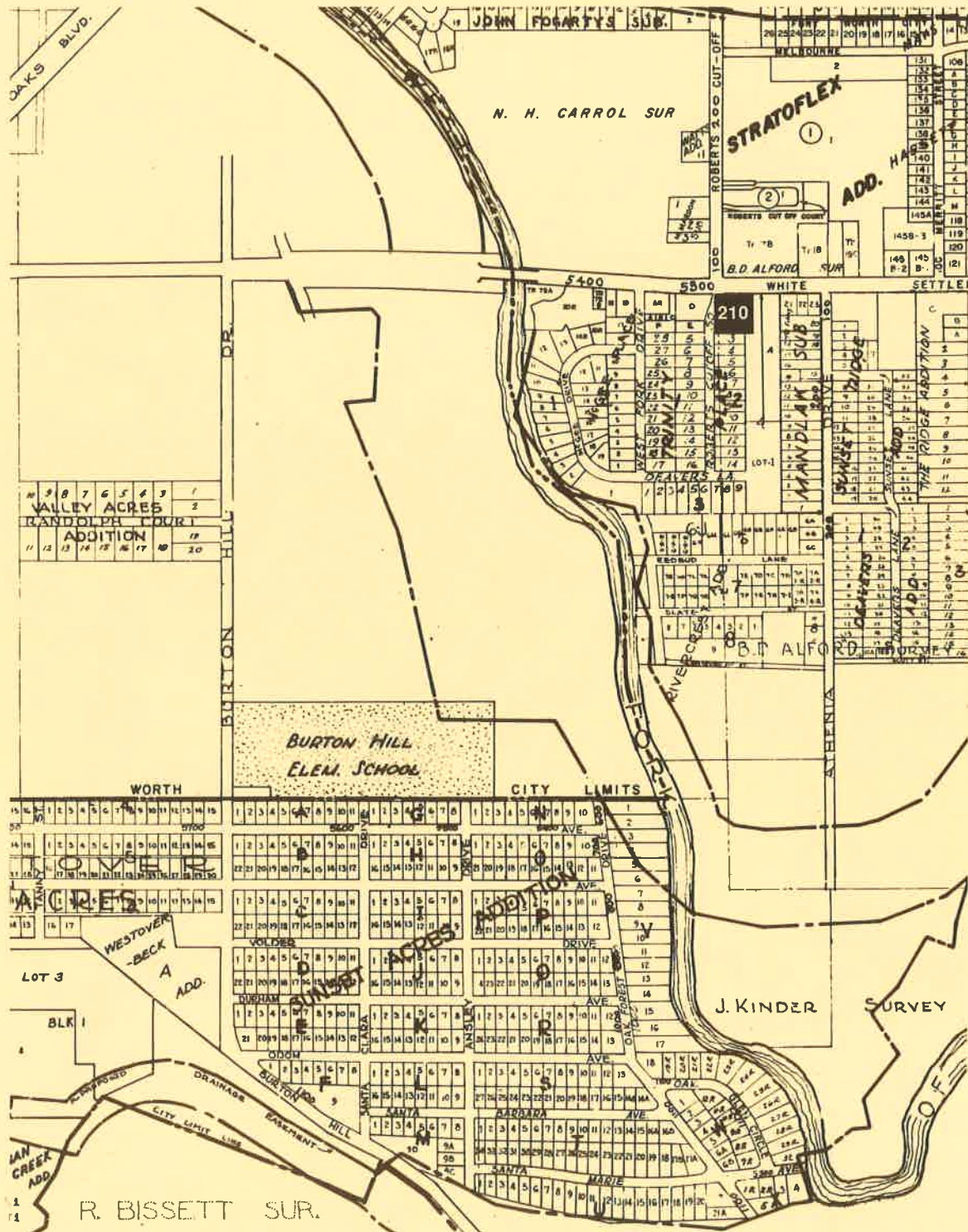






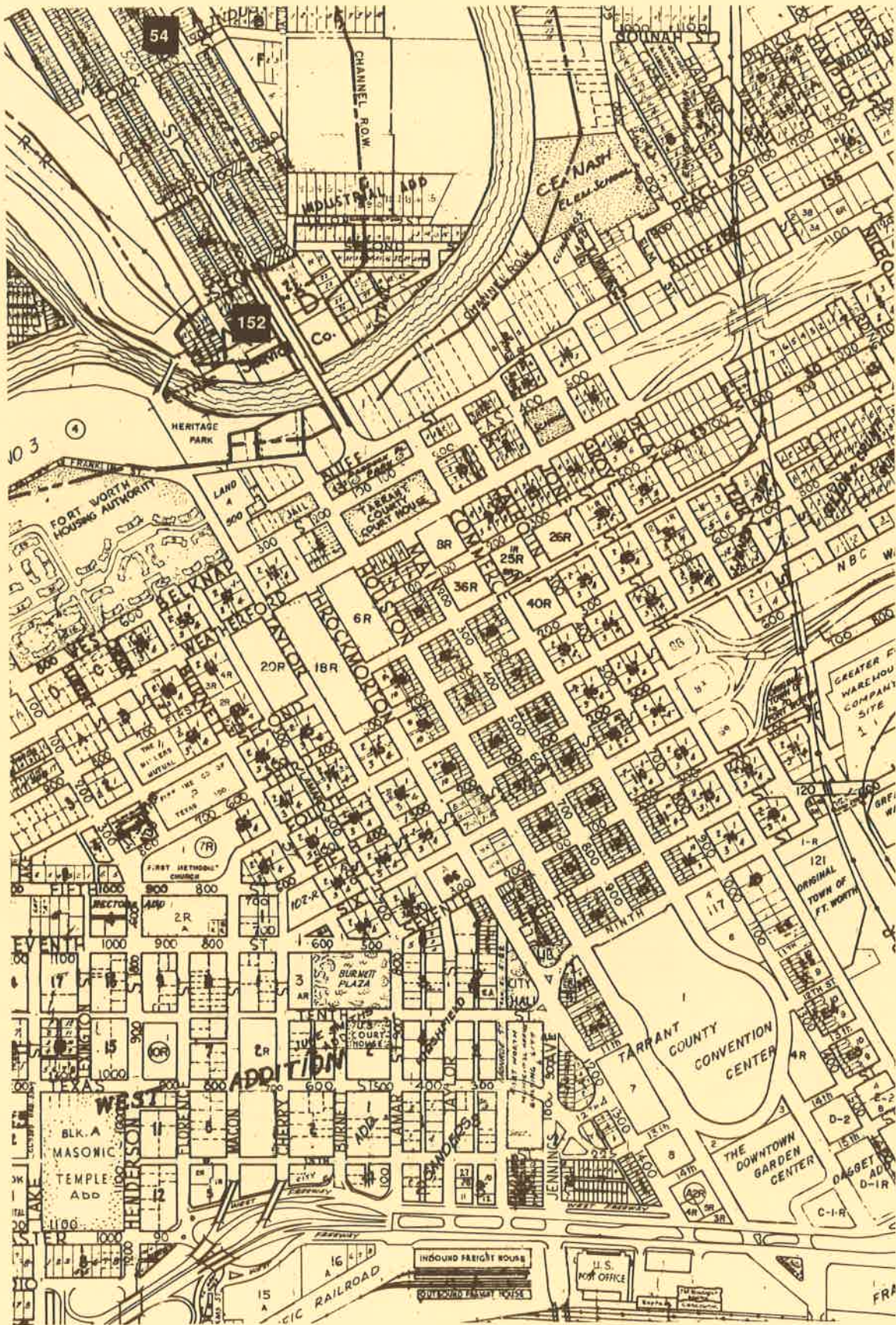
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7





8





On March 14, 1911, a disastrous fire destroyed the stockyard's horse and mule barns, killing about 500 horses. Within a few months construction began on fireproof barns (NN-85) built of brick and stucco. Completed in March, 1912, the new horse and mule barns had a capacity of 3,000 animals. This view, made on August 15, 1911, shows a portion of the perimeter wall and construction scaffolding. Courtesy Genealogy and Local History Department, Fort Worth Public Library.

By 1949, when this aerial view of the Armour and Swift packing plants was made (during the major flood which occurred that spring), development of the slaughterhouse facilities had reached their peak.

The plants were extremely busy during World War II supplying meat to the armed forces, but this intensity was difficult to sustain following the war. Fort Worth

Star Telegram Photographic Collection, Photographic Archives, Special Collections, The University of Texas at Arlington.







## HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NEAR NORTH SIDE (NN)

Resource #

Address or Location   Name or Type   Date

1

**215 NE. 14th Street, North Fort Worth Public School/Merida G. Ellis School, 1905.** Built on the site of an earlier one-room schoolhouse, Merida G. Ellis School served the rapidly expanding population of Fort Worth's North Side in the early twentieth century. Originally called the North Fort Worth Public School, it was renamed for Ellis, a large North Side property owner, when it became an elementary school. In 1968 the school was closed when a newer elementary school building to the east was completed.

Designed by Marion L. Waller, architect of several other North Side schools, the two-story building of rectangular plan is clad in fine quality red brick over a rusticated cast-stone foundation. The contractor for the project was J. W. McPherson. A projecting central bay of the five-part facade contains the arched entry which once led to a fanlit door with side lights, now boarded up. Transomed, double-hung and arched windows set in threes on limestone sills embellished the structure; small, delicate, elliptical and rectangular windows with limestone keystones grace the end bays. Brick pilasters on either side of the entry arch once supported limestone capitals, now removed. Deep enclosed eaves with modillions provide shade to the second story. Entrance on the east and west elevations are by way of overscaled arches. School records indicate that a fire occurred at the school in 1931, and it is likely that the roof was rebuilt at this time. Originally, a cupola, belltower and hipped dormers rose from the cruciform-plan flaring, hipped roof. The school grounds were landscaped, with Civil Works Administration and Works Progress Administration assistance, by Hare and Hare of Kansas City. Situated on a slight rise on the east side of N. Main Street near the North Fort Worth City Hall (NN-169), the powerful school building, now derelict, must have contributed to an impressive entrance to the heart of the North Side's business district. The school was destroyed by fire in January 1986, but has been retained in the survey report for purposes of documentation.



2

**1201 15th Place, House, c.1913.** Probably built in 1913, this house served as a rental residence for North Side workers. Mrs. Eugenia Thompson was the first known tenant in 1916. A. Bart Mynatt, a railroad clerk, resided here in 1918; his family owned the property until 1945. This wood-frame house is clad in narrow-milled wood siding with bands of decorative shingling. The common vernacular form features a cutaway corner porch below a hipped roof.



3

**1205 15th Place, Smith House, 1910.** This traditional form is in plan a square topped by a pyramidal roof. A full porch under the main hip of the roof shades the front of the house. Built in 1910, the first tenant was Harry Welsh, a clerk with the Fort Worth Belt Railway. V. B. Smith acquired the property in 1919; he owned and operated a small grocery (NN-122) serving this neighborhood. The house remained in the Smith family until 1978.



3

4

**1004 NW. 15th Street, Clark House, c.1913.** L.B. "Alonzo" and Pink Clark purchased this parcel in 1913, and resided in their house here by the following year. Alonzo Clark was co-owner of Hickman and Clark drugstore (NN-160, 162). The one-story bungalow has a generally rectangular plan under a cross gabled roof. A recessed, full front porch is supported by brick piers; walls are constructed of red brick with ornamental shingles in the gable ends above.



4

5

**304 NW. 20th Street, Carter's Grocery and Market, c.1920.** This small store is an example of the continuation of a traditional form, clad in wide-channel rustic siding. Forming a false front, a stepped and peaked parapet hides the gable roof behind. On property owned by the Hallmark family since 1904, the store is first identified in 1946 as Carter's Grocery and Market. A number of small retail firms followed.



5

6

**404-06 NW. 20th Street, Phipps and Lance Grocery, 1932.** J. B. Phipps and Lucius Lance, who operated a grocery, purchased this site in 1913. This brick two-story structure appears to have housed their grocery at the street level and apartments above since 1933. The flat-roofed building features brick frieze panels and cast-stone trim below the stepped parapet. The structure is now used entirely as apartments.



6

7

**409 NW. 20th Street, Lewis House, c.1925.** A prominent feature of this bungalow is its red-tiled roof of interlocking and transverse gables. The house is clad in polychrome brick with cast-stone trim and stuccoed half-timbering in the gable ends. Henry B. Lewis purchased the property in June, 1919; this house was most likely erected within a few years. Lewis, a captain in the Police Department, and his wife, Cora, owned the prominent corner location until 1974.



7





8



8

**211 NE. 21st Street, North Fort Worth Ice Co., 1932.** This one-story industrial building of rectangular plan was constructed in 1932 for the North Fort Worth Ice Co.; Lone Star Ice and Fuel Co. had been located at this spot since 1920. Since 1980, the present owner has continued this historic business. The structure exhibits singular appropriateness of material and colors to function: walls of rusticated concrete block are painted white to simulate blocks of ice, while the wood trim of the gable-roofed structure is painted blue.

9



9

**708 NW. 21st Street [CPCD], North Side High School/Circle Park Elementary School No. 13, 1908; 1914; 1935; 1952.** Circle Park Elementary School No. 13 was built in 1908. Initially named the North Side High School, it was the second school built by North Fort Worth to accommodate the increase in population brought by the Swift and Armour industrial plants. The school was renamed in 1914. The west facade is all that remains of architect Marion L. Waller's 1908 design, constructed by Weeks and Bushnell of Arlington, Texas. Of red brick, Tudor Revival stylistic details appear in the cast-stone quoins and blind lancet arches along the parapet and spandrels. Additions were made in 1935 and 1952 by architect Hubert Hammond Crane; these additions generally harmonize with the earlier school building in terms of style, although these are of tan brick. To accommodate air conditioning the classroom ceilings have been lowered and the windows have been partially enclosed. A stone retaining wall and stairs were constructed along the NW. 21st Street property line as part of a W.P.A. landscaping project between 1935 and 1937. The school does not possess sufficient architectural integrity to be included in the proposed Public Schools National Register Thematic Group.

9





## 10

**709 NW. 21st Street [CPCD/Sch(NR)], North Side Junior High School/J. P. Elder Middle School, 1927.** J. P. Elder Middle School, originally called North Side Junior High School, was built in 1927. Renamed for John Peyton Elder, a retired Swift & Co. executive and Board of Education member, the two and a half story structure was designed by Wiley G. Clarkson, an architect known for his school designs in period revival styles. Construction of the building was completed by Butcher and Sweeney. Polychrome brick and cast-stone trim clad the two stories over a high basement. The U-plan features a central entry bay with a cast stone Tudor arch framed by turret-like piers. A Tudor Revival parapet with battlements of cast stone caps the front elevation. Complementing the earlier North Side High School (NN-9) across the street, the school is one of a three-school complex in Circle Park. Though its ceilings have been lowered, enclosing the upper two-thirds of the windows, the building has survived otherwise intact, and is eligible for inclusion in the proposed Public Schools National Register Thematic Group.



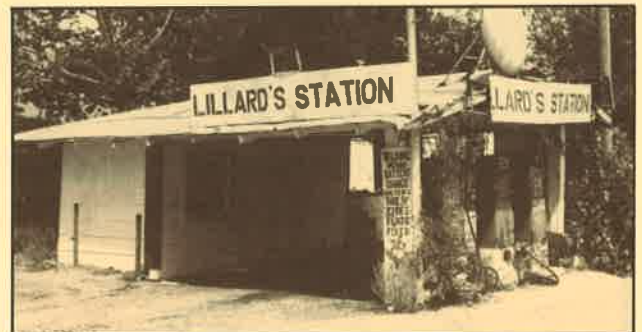
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## 11

**914, 916, 918 NW. 21st Street, Perkins Barber Shop/Grocery/Lillard's Service Station, c.1930; c.1940.** This row of two shops and a gas station, all of inexpensive frame construction with asbestos siding, is typical of the simple, ephemeral folk buildings erected to serve immediate neighborhood needs. The small structure on the east, with a stepped parapet was William Perkins' barber shop between 1932 and 1940; it was operated more recently as Jean's Place, a lunch counter. The central, larger building, with a shed-roofed porch, housed a confectionery shop and a grocery during the 1930s and 1940s. Snow J. Lillard operated an electrical repair shop here around 1970. Lillard, formerly an employee of Transcontinental Oil Co., had an independent gas station on the corner site from about 1940. The unassuming commercial structures appear abandoned, and are in poor condition.



11



11

## 12

**707 NW. 23rd Street, House, c.1910.** In this popular vernacular form, a pyramidal roof covers an L-shaped porch which wraps around the front and west sides of the house. Clad in narrow-milled wood siding, the house was built most likely for rental housing in 1910. The earliest known tenant was Alvin Groves, a yardman with Toups-Sowder Commission Co.



12





13

**111 NW. 24th Street [FWSHD(NR)], Stock Yards Station Branch Post Office, 1930.** This one-story brick structure was constructed in 1930 as a post office substation. The Dallas firm of A. J. Rife Construction Co. designed the structure, and North Texas Steel Co. erected the building. The five-bay, buff brick facade is embellished with pilasters and cast-stone trim. The storefront underwent alterations in 1975. It is a contributor to the Fort Worth Stockyards Historic District.



14

**702 NW. 24th Street [NR\*], Farmer House, c.1898.** James D. Farmer served from 1902 to 1904 as the first mayor of North Fort Worth. From rural Tarrant County, he went into the livestock commission business and organized the Fort Worth Live Stock Commission Co. Farmer also was instrumental in uniting North Fort Worth with Fort Worth. Farmer and his wife, Martha, were listed as residing at this hilltop residence as early as 1899. The house stayed in the Farmer family until 1942. The first residence in the neighborhood, the large hip-roofed structure features a number of projecting gabled bays with fish-scale shingles and Palladian windows in a vernacular interpretation of the Queen Anne style. A porch wraps around the east and south elevations; the original posts have been replaced. Following assessment of the architectural integrity of the interior and restoration, the house may be potentially eligible for the National Register.



15

**400 NW. 25th Street, Jameson's Service Station, 1932.** Taking the place of an earlier station, this independent gas station was constructed in 1932 for J. R. Jameson by M. J. McMullen and Co. at a cost of \$500. A gable roof covers the simple rectangular structure, clad in narrow-milled wood siding. Jameson's Service Station was followed in 1933 by System Service Station; the name has changed a number of times since. No longer an independent, the station continues to serve its original purpose. A new canopy at the front obscures the building.



16

**412 NW. 25th Street, House, c.1906.** Early ownership of this house is unclear. Charles F. Lane, a policeman with Armour & Co., resided here in 1907. The house was purchased in 1924 by Bohumel Kuchar, a department foreman at Armour, and remained in the family until 1967. In plan a square, the one-story house is topped by a pyramidal roof and features a full, projecting entry porch supported by simple Tuscan columns. The traditional form is clad in narrow-milled wood siding.



17

**504 NW. 25th Street, House, c.1906.** Similar to many modest houses on the North Side, the early ownership of this house is undocumented. Numbers of small rental houses were erected hastily by speculators or landowners to house the influx of workers following the startup of the Swift and Armour packing plants. Tenants changed frequently in these houses, which are simple vernacular forms adapted for use as workers' housing. Mrs. Birdie Kenney, the widow of a switchman at the Cotton Belt Railroad Yards, is the first known tenant in 1907. The extended L-plan frame house exhibits a long porch which extends along the inside corner. The porch is embellished with jigsaw ornament.



17

18

**306, 308, 310 NW. 26th Street, Houses, c.1921-26.** Alexander Bunker, a grocer, owned several parcels of land along NW. 26th Street (see NN-53). These workers' cottages were erected between 1921 and 1926, probably by a local builder as income properties for Bunker. The simple frame structures, twenty-four feet square, housed many tenants over the years who worked at the Armour and Swift plants.



18

19

**1905 Belmont Avenue [Fire(NR)], Fire Station No. 15, 1922.** Fire Station No. 15, one of at least eight neighborhood stations constructed by the City of Fort Worth in the 1920s, was designed by architect Charles F. Allen in the Bungalow style to blend with the character of the neighborhood. Contractor B. B. Adams constructed the building of ochre brick, stucco and wood frame. The one-story structure features an offset gabled portico under a half-hipped roof. Early photographs indicate that the original garage door, designed to appear as a false brick wall with windows, has since been removed. A tower with asbestos siding for drying hoses has been added over the garage, replacing or obscuring two chimneys. The stucco central column on the porch is probably an addition as well. Sold in 1968 by the City of Fort Worth to the present owners, the structure has been converted into a residence. It is eligible for inclusion in the proposed Bungalow Fire Stations National Register Thematic Group.



19

20

**2104 N. Calhoun Street, Belmont House, c.1915.** This shotgun house has a recessed porch supported by stout boxed posts under its hipped roof. The substantial house is clad in roughcast stucco. Charles J. Belmont, a watchman for Armour & Co., purchased the parcel in 1912 and is first listed as residing here in 1916. Since 1917, tenants of the house generally have been employed at the meatpacking plants of the North Side. This unusual folk building is deserving of further investigation.



20





21



21

**2110 N. Calhoun Street, House, c.1910.** This small board-and-batten house shows the use of a traditional folk form, the shotgun, for workers' housing; the shotgun form is one room wide and one or more rooms deep, usually with a gable front. One of a row of shotguns on two lots, the simple house was built c.1910; a number of laborers at North Side businesses have resided here. The house is in original condition, though poorly maintained.

22

22



**2209 N. Calhoun Street, House, c.1906.** Early ownership history for this one-story, wood-framed house is inconclusive. Since 1907, a number of workers at North Side industries have resided here. This classic folk form of a hip-roofed block with projecting gabled bays is clad in weatherboard with shingles in the gable ends. A shed-roofed half porch supported by turned posts remains; the house is in original condition but has an early addition to the rear.

23

23



**202 E. Central Avenue, House, c.1906.** A distinctive feature of this vernacular L-plan house is its eccentric, steeply-pitched gable over the half porch. The rental house was probably erected in 1906; John V. Wilson was the first identified tenant in 1907. The house has been occupied by a number of tenants employed at North Side firms.

24

24



**204 W. Central Avenue [NR\*], Outlaw House, 1914.** John Calhoun Outlaw, a native of Tennessee, moved to North Fort Worth in 1896 to work as an engineer for the Cotton Belt Railroad. In 1914, he began construction of a new house on Central Avenue. The large two and a half story wood-frame house features a two-level gallery that wraps around the front and east sides of the house, supported by Tuscan columns. Narrow-milled wood siding sheaths the structure; a sidelit door enters off the left side of the porch. Remaining in the Outlaw family until 1976, the house was divided into apartments and later condemned. The present owners purchased the property in 1983 and restored it to its present excellent condition for use as law offices. The structure may be eligible for the National Register pending further historical and architectural research.



25

**301 W. Central Avenue [NR\*], Lenox Clinic/Central Avenue Clinic, 1945-46.** Dr. Walter Riley Lenox purchased this lot on Central Avenue in 1945. Designed the same year by Charles T. Freelove, architect, and Fred E. Hess, engineer, of Consolidated Architects and Engineers of Fort Worth, the Lenox Clinic was built the following year. Of reinforced concrete covered with smooth white stucco, the structure features large glass-block windows which curve around the rounded double and single corners of the east and west ends. A square tower with a glass-block window and a flat canopy portico with curved edge form the entry porch of the asymmetrical composition. One of the best Streamline Moderne buildings in Fort Worth, the clinic may be eligible for National Register listing for its architectural design and integrity upon attainment of fifty years of age.



25

26

**604 W. Central Avenue [NR\*], Magnolia Petroleum Co. Station No. 819, 1930.** Magnolia Petroleum Co. purchased this site in 1930 and opened a station here the same year. The station has been run by several operators. The picturesque, Tudor cottage style (sometimes termed "Mother Goose") structure features a cross gable with flaring eaves. Of stucco with brick and half-timbered trim, the station is now obscured by a new metal canopy. A flying Pegasus sign of porcelain-enameled metal with neon was erected in 1957. The station is an example of an early theme design by a major oil company, and may qualify for National Register listing after restoration.



26

27

**701 W. Central Avenue, Sayer's Service Station and Grocery, c.1931.** John L. Sayers purchased this corner lot in 1903. Operating a number of North Side businesses over the years, he opened a gas station and grocery here in 1931. A simple brick structure houses the store and office at the rear; a framed gable canopy projects forward to brick piers to form the drive-through. Now used as a corner grocery, the structure is owned still by a member of the Sayers family.



27

28

**905 W. Central Avenue, Helbling House, c.1906.** This hip-roofed house features projecting gabled bays and a porch supported by Tuscan columns. The wood-frame structure sports fish-scale shingles on the gable ends. Dr. Gustavus Helbling was the first tenant in 1907, and his wife later purchased the property.



28





29



29

**1000 W. Central Avenue, Miller House, c.1915.** This pleasing Bungalow style house is clad in narrow-milled wood siding and features a porch which wraps around the south (front) and east elevations. The first residents were W.C. and Pearl Miller; he owned Miller Jones Coal Co. and Miller Jones Lubricating Co. The house remained in the Miller family until 1947.

30



30

**1108 W. Central Avenue, Butler House, c.1906.** This two-story house is unusual for its cross-gambrel roof. A full front porch under the front gambrel is supported by Tuscan columns. Charles Butler acquired the lot in 1906; he was a patternmaker for Fort Worth Machine and Foundry Co. at the time. The wood-framed house remained in Butler family hands until 1968.

31



31

**1201 W. Central Avenue, Grant House, c.1906.** John F. Grant, a hog and sheep salesman for Godair-Crowley Commission Co., was the first owner of this wood-frame house. Grant had also been a secretary for the City of North Fort Worth in 1904. The property remained in the Grant family until 1947. In a typical rendition of a vernacular form, the house is composed as a hipped block with a front projecting gabled wing and a half porch that wraps around the front and south side. Dentils and Tuscan columns ornament the porch.

32



32

**2221 Chestnut Avenue, Dallas-Jameson House, c.1910.** The first occupant and owner of this two-story house in 1911 was John T. Dallas; five years later he sold the property to J. Reese and Flora Jameson. The Jamesons, who were farmers, owned the house until 1946. First-story walls are constructed of rusticated concrete block, while the second story is clad in wood shingles. A one-story porch supported by boxed and paneled posts wraps around to the south side of the rectangular plan.

33



33

**2223 Chestnut Avenue, Jameson House, 1935.** J. Reese Jameson, who resided on an adjacent lot (NN-32), had a new house constructed in 1935 for \$2,500. The Period Revival residence features a number of intersecting steeply pitched gables and a veneer of tan polychrome brick with highlights of stone and petrified wood.

35



34

**1210 Circle Park Boulevard [CPCD], Sellers House, c.1906.** Louis B. Sellers, a driver for the North Fort Worth Ice and Cold Storage Co., resided in this wood-framed house as early as 1907; he purchased the property in 1911. The simple L-plan house has a three-sided projecting bay with decorative shingling in the gable end. A half porch with turned posts is original, although the aluminum awning is a later addition.



34

35

**1309 Circle Park Boulevard [NR\*/CPCD], House, c.1901.** This extraordinary house is composed of a central hipped block; gabled wings project to the south and east to frame a diagonal entry porch embellished with ogee arches. Apparently erected as a rental house on land still owned by North Fort Worth Townsite Co., the shingle-clad, wood-frame structure first appears in the records in 1902, when Fred J. Huntoon, a stenographer, resided there. In 1906, Terry Price, Guy Price, and G. J. Price, Jr. lived in the house; all three were clerks for Swift or Armour. G. J. Price, Jr. purchased the site in 1911. Pending further research, the house may be eligible for the National Register.



35

36

**1321 Circle Park Boulevard [CPCD], Furey House, c.1925.** A frame house was constructed at this site as early as 1903, but this brick-veneered bungalow appears to date from c.1925. A tiled, transverse gable roof covers a full entry porch and a porte-cochere, while three cross gables highlight the roof form. The property was first owned by Mary Furey.



36

37

**1407 Circle Park Boulevard [CPCD], House, c.1906.** Harry C. Sanders, a schoolteacher, purchased this parcel from North Fort Worth Townsite Co. in 1905. The first known resident of the house was Dr. Albert M. Cleveland, a physician and surgeon; later tenants included workers at various North Side firms. The classic vernacular form of a central hipped block with front-projecting gabled bay is used here. A half porch with Tuscan columns flanks the bay on the south. The wood-framed house is clad in horizontal wood siding, while ornamental shingles highlight the gabled bay.



37





38



38

**1418 Circle Park Boulevard [CPCD], House, c.1922.** Kennerley Robey, chief engineer of Fort Worth Stock Yards Co. and later civil engineer for city flood control, purchased several adjoining lots fronting on Boulevard in 1906 and 1912. The Robey family home was at 1420 Boulevard, later called Circle Park Boulevard. Apparently constructed as a rental or servant's house, this small structure was first listed in 1923 as the residence of Francis M. Woods, a painter. Of rectangular plan, the one-story structure is constructed of rusticated concrete block to simulate stone. Distinctive elements of the house include the jerkinhead front gable of the frame construction above the cutaway corner entry porch.

39



39

**1421 Circle Park Boulevard [CPCD], Boulevard Christian Church, 1923.** This church was erected in 1923 to house the Boulevard Christian Church congregation. It replaced an earlier structure, and materials from the earlier church were reused in the present building. The simple, wood-framed church has a rectangular plan and a jerkinhead gable roof over naive renditions of Gothic windows. In 1956, the congregation relocated to a new site on Jacksboro Highway; this structure has been used for the worship services of a number of church organizations since that time.

40



40

**1519 Circle Park Boulevard [CPCD], North Fort Worth Baptist Church, 1927; 1941.** Followers of the North Fort Worth Baptist Church congregated at a number of locations following the church's 1891 founding. Initial purchase of lots on Circle Park Boulevard occurred in 1903; the present structures were built in 1927 and 1941. Three structures, the Main auditorium, the Young Peoples' Building and the Elementary Building, are united by their materials of buff brick and cast stone in Classical Moderne style. The buildings are presently vacant.

41



41

**1600 Circle Park Boulevard [CPCD], Boulevard Methodist Episcopal Church South, 1927; 1947.** Formed in 1899 from the congregations of Marine and Little Fossil Methodist Churches, Boulevard Methodist Episcopal Church South was first known as North Fort Worth Methodist; the name change occurred in 1907. The present two-story church was constructed in 1927, and is faced in polychrome brick with cast-stone trim. Adjoining the Gothic Revival church are a belfry tower and a simply detailed education building of 1947.



42

**1601 Circle Park Boulevard [CPCD], Huddleston House, c.1925.** This substantial, one-story bungalow is clad in narrow-milled wood siding and features a gable roof of low pitch with a number of transverse gables. A full porch, supported by brick piers and balustrade, shades the east front and extends north to form a porte-cochere. H. H. and Lena M. Huddleston acquired the house in 1937; he was an attendant at a Magnolia Petroleum Co. station. The house has remained in the Huddleston family.



42

43

**1500 Clinton Avenue, North Fort Worth Presbyterian Church, c.1920.** North Fort Worth Presbyterian Church was organized in 1903 and acquired this site in 1905. The congregation merged with John Knox Presbyterian Church in 1951, and moved to the River Oaks area. The property was purchased in 1951 by the Board of the Church of the Nazarene; the renamed Iglesia del Nazareno serves their Spanish-speaking members on the North Side. Built c.1920, the two-story, wood-frame church is composed of a long gabled mass with a diagonally set corner tower. Containing a double door on the first floor, the tower rises to a crenelated parapet over a cornice with dentils. A parsonage adjoins the church to the rear. The church is now clad in asbestos siding.



43

44

**1513 Clinton Avenue, Case-Stripling House, 1906.** William E. Case, who operated the Case and Pittman Meat Market, purchased this lot in 1905 and appears to have resided here for a short time. A 1906 mechanic's lien indicates that this simple, wood-frame house was built, or perhaps rebuilt, for Frank Stripling, a barber. The L-plan with half porch is a common folk type.



44

45

**1517 Clinton Avenue, Skipper House, c.1906.** James M. Skipper, a carpenter, purchased this site in 1906; construction of his house very likely occurred the same year. After 1910 a number of tenants rented the house. In a common vernacular composition, an asymmetrically placed, gabled bay projects forward from the central hipped block. The house was built with an unusual degree of embellishment featuring a curving porch with fluted Ionic columns, and diamond-shaped windows in the gabled bays.



45





46

**2109 Clinton Avenue, Morelock House, 1916.** Lester M. Morelock, a clerk for the Railway Mail Service, purchased this site in 1916 and hired contractor T. D. Stubblefield to construct his residence the same year. The wood-frame bungalow is composed as a long, gabled mass parallel to the street. A full entry porch under the main roof is supported by battered brick piers surmounted by boxed and paneled posts.



47

**2124 Clinton Avenue [NR\*], Clinton Avenue Baptist Church (Slavic), c.1920.** The Baptist General Convention of Texas acquired this site in 1920. The church structure probably was erected soon after to house the Slavic congregation of Clinton Avenue Baptist Church. The name changed to Russian Polish Baptist Church during the 1940s, and more recently to the First Mexican Baptist Church of Fort Worth. The simple, wood-framed building exhibits a gabled portico on its gable end. Now a community center, the building, of unusual, possibly prefabricated, construction of vertical wall sections with weatherboard infill, may be eligible for the National Register.



48

**2214 Clinton Avenue, Surtees-Ravey House, c.1915.** The simple, pleasing house form is composed as a low hipped block; a corner porch supported by boxed posts is contained under the main hip of the roof. Henry Surtees, a foreman for Southwestern Mechanical Co., is the first recorded occupant in 1916; E. Edward Ravey, a glazier, purchased the property from Surtees in 1924 and resided here until 1964.



49

**2217 Clinton Avenue, House, c.1915.** Similar to many sites in the North Side residential neighborhoods west of N. Main Street, ownership of this parcel changed frequently in the pre-World War I period. The first identified tenant of this house was Dewitt O. Lewis, a chief engineer and fireman at Armour & Co. The wood-framed, central hipped block with front projecting gabled bay is flanked on the south by a half porch. The classic vernacular form is clad in narrow-milled siding, while variegated shingles ornament the gable end.



50

**2218 Clinton Avenue, Turley House, c.1919.** This one and one-half story, wood-framed house placed parallel to the street, features a full entry porch under the flaring gable roof. The house is first noted in 1920 as the residence of J. C. Turley, who operated a dry goods business; Minnie M. Turley owned the property. A number of tenants have lived here since 1930.



51

**2226 Clinton Avenue, Lenmark House, 1905.** H. and Ida Lenmark purchased this site in 1904 and constructed their residence in early 1905. From 1907 on, the house was rented to tenants. The simple, wood-frame house features a three-sided gabled bay projecting forward from a central hipped block; a half porch with Tuscan columns flanks the bay.



51

52

**2401 Clinton Avenue, Moody House, c.1903.** Early ownership of this unusual, wood-framed house is unclear; John M. Moody, a real estate agent, is the first recorded occupant in 1904-05. His widow, Delia Moody, lived in the house through 1920. The two-story, L-plan house features a front-projecting gabled wing with a three-sided bay on the first floor with large scroll brackets supporting the second story above. A shed-roofed entry porch adjoins the south side of the gabled wing.



52

53

**2600 Clinton Avenue [NR\*], Mandeville Grocery/Bunker Grocery Co., c.1910.** The first listed commercial use of the property was in 1911, when Edwin Mandeville operated a grocery here. Several groceries and a soft drink purveyor followed, succeeded in 1930 by Alexander Bunker, who ran the Bunker Grocery Co. The second floor was rented as apartments from 1930 on; Bunker resided in one of them. Bunker also owned several rental properties nearby (NN-18). The large, two-story frame building is of an almost square plan under a pyramidal roof. A one-story, shed-roofed porch shades the east side, while a two-story gallery shades the south elevation. Operated as a cafe and liquor store until recently, the structure is presently vacant. Pending further research and restoration, the structure may be eligible for the National Register.



53

54

**508 N. Commerce Street, Texas Rail and Joint Co., c.1920.** Located in the industrial district just north of Trinity River, Texas Rail and Joint Co. appears to have leased this site from c.1930 to 1950 from Townsend P. Womack, an automobile dealer. Tax records date the industrial structure to c.1920. The shop building is in composition a corrugated metal gable roof with a monitor ridge supported by a framework of round steel columns and steel trusses. The structure is open for the most part, although the north and west elevations are partially enclosed with corrugated metal.



54





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**1024, 1100 N. Commerce Street, Two industrial buildings, c.1930.** The black neighborhood east of N. Main Street and south of the railroad tracks was encroached by a number of industrial and manufacturing firms during the 1920s and early 1930s. The first identified owner of 1100 N. Commerce Street was Fort Worth Tank and Culvert Co. in 1932; records are unclear regarding the industrial structure at 1024 N. Commerce Street. Both brick structures feature parapeted gable ends with corbeled brick detail and metal monitor roofs.

56



56

**1224 N. Commerce Street, House, c.1906.** Directory listings for this shotgun house begin in 1907, although its early ownership is unclear. James M. Gibson, a blacksmith and carriagemaker for E. H. Keller, was the first occupant. The shotgun clad in narrow-milled wood siding with decorative shingles in the gable end, sports a hip-roofed front porch.

57



57

**1314 N. Commerce Street, Hornsby House, c.1906.** This two-story frame house features Prairiesque deep boxed eaves and walls clad in narrow-milled wood siding. A distinctive feature of the house is a one-story porch which wraps around the front and south sides, supported by thick columns on bases of rusticated concrete block. Many windows have been replaced, but the house appears for the most part intact. The large house was first occupied in 1907. Mrs. Dallas Hornsby, a widow, resided here in 1911; the property was owned by the Hornsby family for many years.

58



58

**1320 N. Commerce Street, Panama House, c.1904.** This two-story, wood frame boarding house was first operated in 1905 as Panama House by Mrs. Amanda Richardson, proprietress. The building has experienced a frequent turn-over of managers and owners throughout its history. The large, hip-roofed, rectangular block exhibits a gabled dormer over a two-story gallery.

59



59

**1411, 1411-1/2 N. Commerce Street, Two houses, c.1906.** Sharing the same lot, each of this pair of shotgun houses features a recessed corner entry porch under a shingled gable end. Both frame structures were erected about 1906. Robert L. McKinney, a driver for B. C. Reich Co., occupied number 1411 in 1907, while Mrs. Julia Bramlett, a bookkeeper for B. M. Frazier, was a tenant of the house to the north.



60

**1421 N. Commerce Street, House, c.1906.** This simple, worker's house of shotgun plan features a full, shed-roofed porch projecting from its gable front. Andrew J. Lane, a worker with Southwestern Mechanical Co., was the first recorded tenant in 1907.



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61

**2445 N. Commerce Street [FWSHD(NR)], Merchants Exhibits Building/Frank Kent Motor Co., c.1921; 1937.** Constructed about 1921 west of the Coliseum, to house exhibits related to the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, this Mission Revival style building was originally used to show poultry, rabbits, and automobiles. In 1937 it was purchased by the City of Fort Worth and renovated for use as a sheep exhibit barn. A portion of the building was originally constructed on top of a bridge crossing Marine Creek. In 1942 a major flood left that portion of the building structurally unsound and it was demolished, giving the facility its current tapering, triangular form. Frank Kent Motor Co. purchased the building in 1948. Both the N. Main Street and N. Commerce Street facades were ornamented. Of brick covered with stucco, both facades feature regularly spaced double door entries with fan lights above. Missionesque parapets rise over alternate doors. Renovated in 1986, the structure is within the boundaries of the Fort Worth Stockyards National Register Historic District.



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62

**2520 N. Commerce Street [FWSHD(NR)], Cattle Exhibit Building/Billy Bob's Texas, 1936.** Covered exhibit spaces for livestock seem to have existed since c.1910 in this location, served by two spur railroad lines from the Fort Worth Belt Railway to the northeast. In 1936, the City of Fort Worth spent \$183,500 to build the reinforced concrete, three-acre Cattle Exhibit Building for the 1936 Centennial Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show. Contractor Thomas S. Byrne was responsible. The huge structure, 571 feet long, contained a 1200-seat auction arena and 1257 animal stalls. A monitor roof provided light and ventilation for livestock inside. A prominent feature of the one-story elevation is the flat-roofed, stepped tower on the north; an inset arched panel contains an entrance below and an arched second-story window above. Apparently the south end of the structure was demolished at a later time, as photographs from c.1940 show that the existing tower was balanced by an identical one on the south. The paneled, arched entry, now closed, originally would have been the central entrance of three primary entrances. Later functioning as a horse barn and a department store sales center, the structure was renovated for use as Billy Bob's Texas nightclub in 1981. The present window treatment, gutters and billboard sign intrude on the structure, which is within the Fort Worth Stockyards National Register Historic District.



62





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63

**West of 2400 block, Decatur Avenue, North Fort Worth Interlocker Tower, c.1902.** At a major intersection of the five railroads leading to the Live Stock Exchange, pens, and meatpacking plants stands the North Fort Worth Interlocker Tower. It was undoubtedly part of the 1902 plan of William B. King, who was appointed general manager in charge of organizing rail transportation to the site. At the intersection of the Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf; the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe; the Fort Worth & Denver City; the St. Louis & Southwestern; and the Fort Worth Belt Railway lines, the tower controlled the rail traffic of incoming livestock and outgoing meat products. Constructed of red brick, the first floor of the tower contains batteries to generate power for the interlocking equipment which is housed on the second floor. A hipped roof with deep eaves supported by curved brackets gives shade to a band of double-hung windows encircling the second floor. An exterior wooden stairway provides access to the second floor, while segmentally arched windows and one door afford light and access to the first floor. The tower still contains its original switching machinery. The Interlocker Tower was demolished in 1988, but has been retained in the inventory for purposes of documentation.

64



64



64

**2500 Decatur Avenue, Fort Worth Cotton Oil Co., c.1900; c.1920.** Fort Worth Cotton Oil Co. purchased a twelve-acre site to the west of the Stockyards area in 1899. The firm's Fort Worth operations were conveniently located to take advantage of the industrial growth and railroad transportation which Swift and Armour would bring to the area in 1902 and the complex was within the city limits of Niles City when it incorporated in 1911. This site contained a least nine major structures. Purchased by Consumers Cotton Oil Co. in 1938, Swift & Co. acquired the site in 1946. The mill presumably produced cattlefeed as a by-product which could be used at the livestock operations nearby.

64



A small, two-story office block on Decatur Avenue has a square plan. The structure is now painted and the segmentally-arched windows are boarded up. A long brick structure, identified as the Main Mill of the Fort Worth Cotton Oil Co., is situated just north of the Fort Worth Belt Railway tracks. It was probably constructed soon after the line was put through in 1902. Two brick buildings erected at different times compose the structure, which varies in height from two to three stories. Segmentally-arched and rectangular windows in the structure are now boarded up.

The huge, rectangular Seed House, c.1920, consists of a gabled monitor roof over side walls clad in corrugated metal. The eastern section exhibits brick end walls, and a later extension to the west is clad entirely in metal. A warehouse appears to have flanked this structure to the east. South of this building, the Hull House is a simple gabled form sheathed in



metal siding. At least seventeen fire sheds were located around the Fort Worth Cotton Oil Co. plant, as indicated by a 1927 Sanborn Insurance map of the complex. One small, square shed remains, of vertical matchstick boarding once painted red. It contains shelves, hose and a new hydrant. Topped by a pressed metal bulbous roof with ball finial, it features a cornice with dentils. The structures, which were in poor condition, have been demolished, but are retained in the survey report for purposes of documentation.

65

**4301 Deering Drive, House, c.1910; 1952.** This wood-frame house with a central hipped mass features a gabled wing and a corner porch supported by Tuscan columns. Owner Fred Harvey moved the house to its present suburban site in 1952.



65

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**1209 Denver Avenue, House, c.1910.** This one-story, wood-frame house is a variation of a common folk plan, a pyramidally-roofed block with a gabled bay flanked by a recessed corner porch. Listed as the residence of Dr. Benjamin C. Morgan in 1912-13, the property was purchased in 1924 by Robert M. Polk, a furnace charger with Texas Steel Co. The property remains in the Polk family.



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67

**1224 Denver Avenue, Joseph D. Sayers House, c.1926.** This frame house of simple rectangular plan is clad in narrow-milled wood siding and sports a gable roof of corrugated metal. Two entries on the gable end are sheltered by a hip-roofed porch. John T. Sayers, Sr., recalls that his father, Joseph D. Sayers, had the upper portion of a barn moved to this location and made into the present house.



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**1412 Denver Avenue [Sch(NR)], Denver Avenue Elementary School No. 15, 1910; 1926; 1935-36.** Denver Avenue Elementary School was built to meet the educational needs of a growing North Fort Worth in the years following the establishment of the Swift and Armour companies in 1902. The school was designed by the architectural firm of Waller and Field and erected in 1910 by Texas Building Co. Of an eclectic style, the school was originally built as a rectangular block. The two-story building over a high concrete basement features a projecting central arched bay under a stepped parapet. Additions in 1926 and 1935-36 brought the school to its present U-plan with projecting blind end bays. The polychrome brick with cast stone trim matches earlier construction well; the diaper pattern brick frieze also harmonizes with the earlier building. Recently the ceilings have been lowered and windows partially enclosed; however, the structure remains fairly intact and is eligible for inclusion in the proposed Public Schools National Register Thematic Group.



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**1501 Denver Avenue, Shirley House, c.1910.** James P. Shirley, of Berry and Shirley and vice-president of Citizens Hardware Co., owned and resided in this unusual house from 1912 through 1918. On a corner site, the hip-roofed house features two gabled bays flanking a diagonal gabled portico. The frame house retains the original narrow-milled wood siding and variegated shingles in the gable ends.

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**2025 Ellis Avenue, Martin House, c.1906.** Mrs. M. Clementine Martin purchased this corner site in 1905 and resided here in 1907. The widowed Mrs. Martin offered furnished rooms for a time, and owned the house until 1956. The one and one-half story, wood-frame house presents a varied roof outline in Queen Anne style: a central hipped block slopes down to form a one-story porch which curves around the northeast corner.

71



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**2209-1/2 Ellis Avenue, House, c.1919.** Originally one of a pair of shotguns sharing the same lot, this wood-frame house has a full, recessed entry porch under the gable end. Andrew D. Green, a trainman with Northern Texas Traction Co., was the first tenant in 1920.

72

**2213A, 2213B Ellis Avenue, Two houses, c.1930; 1941.** Two wood-frame shotgun houses share this lot. On the south, the gabled house features a full entry porch with a hipped roof. William C. Childers, a clerk, was the first tenant in 1931. The shotgun to the north sports an offset gabled portico; this structure was moved to the site in 1941 by property owner Gabrielle M. Hardwick.

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**2215 Ellis Avenue, Stangel House, c.1915.** William J. Stangel, who operated a saloon, purchased this parcel in 1915 and is first listed as residing here the following year. The one-story frame house is composed of a central hipped block with projecting gabled bays to the east and south. A half porch exhibits boxed columns, while boxed eaves are embellished with paired brackets.



74

**2400 Ellis Avenue [FWSHD(NR)], Llano Hotel, c.1924.**

This brick hotel structure on a sloping site consists of two structures built at slightly different times. To the east, a four-story block contains five window bays. The western section is composed of one bay three stories in height and a two-story section six bays long, which fronts on Ellis Avenue. City directories indicate that the Llano Hotel occupied the four-story block from 1925 through 1940. Teague Printing Co. was an early commercial tenant of the Ellis Avenue front. The Frontier Hotel occupied the entire property beginning in 1945. The building was rehabilitated for office use in 1985. It is within Fort Worth Stockyards National Register Historic District.



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**2401 Ellis Avenue, Myrtle Robbins Boarding House, 1936; 1939.** Boarding houses and hotels were once a feature of the North Side, serving the needs of single men who worked at the many livestock-related businesses. A building permit documents that this fourteen-room boarding house was erected in 1936 for \$5,000. Operated by Mrs. Myrtle Robbins, the structure was designed and constructed by A. C. Bolden. The building is distinguished by its veneer of polychrome sandstone from Palo Pinto County. The jerkin-head gable roof is repeated in the central jerkinhead gabled portico. A sandstone retaining wall surrounds the property. In 1939, a multiple garage with apartments above was erected to the rear of the boarding house; clad in identical sandstone veneer, it was constructed by the same builder. The buildings were owned by Mrs. Robbins until 1980, and are operated as rooming houses today.



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**2415 Ellis Avenue [FWSHD(NR)], Exchange Hotel, 1939.**

Built in 1939, the Exchange Hotel was run by Leo H. Koestler. This Moderne style structure is of yellow hollow-tile construction with yellow brick trim. The front elevation features a deeply recessed central entry with a decorative aluminum grille. In fine original condition, the hotel remains in the Koestler family. It is within the Fort Worth Stockyards National Register Historic District.



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**2458 Ellis Avenue [FWSHD(NR)], Maudie's Cafe, c.1930.**

This wood-frame diner, apparently converted from a prewar streetcar, first appears in the 1952 City Directory. The structure is in the Fort Worth Stockyards National Register Historic District.



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**100-02 E. Exchange Avenue [FWSHD(NR)], Maverick Hotel, c.1906; 1931.** Built about 1906 on property owned by Z. Boaz, this three-story structure housed the Maverick Hotel; a number of restaurants and saloons occupied the commercial store fronts. Other tenants of the commercial street level during the 1920s through the 1940s included a barber, shoemaker, a liquor store and bar. Attesting to the continuing vitality of the stockyards district, architect Herman G. Cox and builder Thomas Williams put a new, buff brick veneer with cast-stone trim on the north facade in 1931. Windows on the front elevation were probably replaced at this time as well, although original segmentally arched windows remain on the red brick west side elevation. The ground floor was given a "Western" storefront of rustic wood siding in 1959. A large pressed metal portico facing E. Exchange Avenue is a later addition, as are the window awnings. The structure lies within the Fort Worth Stockyards National Register Historic District.

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**101-09 E. Exchange Avenue [RTHL/FWSHD(NR)], Thannisch Block, 1906-07; 1913.** This three-story commercial building and hotel, located at the major intersection of E. Exchange Avenue and N. Main Street, was financed by an early investor and real estate developer of North Fort Worth, Colonel Thomas M. Thannisch. Moving to the area in 1894, he was a city alderman, vice-president of the Exchange National Bank and part-owner of the North Fort Worth Ice & Cold Storage Co. After purchasing the property at the northeast corner of the intersection in 1904, he built a wood-frame, two story hotel, the Stock Yards Club.

In 1906-07, Thannisch employed contractor C. E. Brown to construct a three-story brick hotel and commercial building on the east side of the existing frame structure. Six years later, the earlier frame structure was demolished to make room for an addition to his brick hotel. Hiring the Fort Worth architectural firm of E. Stanley Field and Wiley G. Clarkson to design the addition, the completed hotel contained eighty-six rooms and a variety of retail spaces for lease. The block features ochre brick with a diaper patterned and corbeled brick cornice below the high, stepped parapet and cast-stone detail. Operated as the Hotel Chandler from 1913-23 under the proprietorship of Robert L. Chandler, as the Planters Hotel in 1924, the Stock Yards Hotel from 1924-49, and the Right Hotel from 1950-82, the structure passed out of the hands of the Thannisch heirs in 1982. The present owners completed a careful restoration of the Thannisch block in 1984; it now houses the Stockyards Hotel. The structure was made a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1984, and is within the boundaries of the Fort Worth Stockyards National Register Historic District.



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**104-06 E. Exchange Avenue [FWSHD(NR)], Woodhouse Building, 1931.** A 1931 building permit indicates that property owner L. Woodhouse commissioned architect L. B. Weinman and contractors Quisle and Andrews to erect this two-story commercial structure. Of buff brick with yellow brick corbeling, the Art Deco facade is further embellished with cast-stone trim and black structural glass. Rustic wooden shutters and a "Western" storefront, added in 1958, detract from the original style of the building, which is in the Fort Worth Stockyards National Register Historic District.



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**115-19 E. Exchange Avenue [FWSHD(NR)], Fort Worth Stock Yards Co. Commercial Building/Stock Yards National Bank, 1910.** The Fort Worth Stock Yards Co. contracted with the Topeka Bridge and Land Co. in 1910 to construct two buildings on the recently completed Marine Creek Bridge (NN-216). This two-story commercial building features a diagonal corner entrance topped by a semicircular transom window; four similar arched windows continue along the E. Exchange Avenue elevation. Missionesque parapets alternate with Mission-tiled shed roofs. The Stock Yards National Bank was located in the east half of the building until 1933, while the west half housed the Palace Drug Co., a billiard hall, and a shoe store. By 1920 the west half of the building housed a men's clothing store; since that time, a number of clothing and dry goods stores have occupied the premises. Many of these have been named "White Front Store," referring to the white stucco exterior. Today, many of the ground floor windows are boarded up and a rustic "Western" canopy shades the building, changes which were effected in the 1950s. This structure and its companion building across the street (NN-82) presented a unified image at the gateway to the stockyards. The structure lies within the Fort Worth Stockyards Historic District.



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**118-20 E. Exchange Avenue [FWSHD(NR)], Fort Worth Stock Yards Co. Commercial Building/Saddle and Sirloin Club, 1910.** Facing its companion building, this two-story commercial structure was erected for the Fort Worth Stock Yards Co. by the Topeka Bridge and Land Co. following completion of the Marine Creek Bridge (NN-216). An early tenant of the second floor was the Saddle and Sirloin Club, an exclusive private club. A number of saloons and cafes have carried on business on the street level. Theo Yordanoff purchased the site from the Fort Worth Stock Yards Co. in 1946 and operated a restaurant there through the mid-1980s. The plastered brick building features shaped Missionesque parapets centered over the E. Exchange Avenue elevation and above the diagonal corner entry. A rustic "Western" porch detracts from the structure. The building lies within the Fort Worth Stockyards Historic District.



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### 83

**123 E. Exchange Avenue [SAL/FWSHD(NR)], Coliseum, 1907-08.** The National Feeders' and Breeders' Show, now called the Southwestern Exposition and Livestock Show, was held before 1908 at various outdoor sites on the North Side. The Fort Worth Stock Yards Co. planned a permanent home for the show in 1907. The construction of the exposition building was financed by the Stock Yards Co., which owned the site, and the Swift and Armour meatpacking companies, as each of these had an interest in the Stock Yards Co. and in promoting the livestock industry. In addition, the public raised \$50,000 to insure the permanence of the show. May, 1907 saw the excavation of the foundation. The cornerstone was laid in a ceremony on October 3, 1907. Architect Berkley Brandt and contractors, Texas Building Co. of Fort Worth and Moravian Construction Co. of Chicago (steelwork), completed the structure on February 16, 1908, with the official opening on May 11, 1908.

From 1908 to 1917, the Coliseum served as home to the National Feeders' and Breeders' Show, and from 1918 to 1942 to the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show. Serving as a major gathering place for the North Side, the Coliseum was the site of the first indoor rodeo in 1917. It has hosted Enrico Caruso, the Fort Worth Opera, former President Theodore Roosevelt, Paul Whiteman, religious revivals, political gatherings, public school sports competitions and commencements, popular music shows, and wrestling matches during its long history. In preparation for the 1936 Texas Centennial, the City of Fort Worth purchased the Coliseum for \$100,000. Following the relocation of the Fat Stock Show to the Will Rogers Memorial Coliseum in 1944, the City has leased the structure.

The Coliseum, of rectangular plan placed gable end to the street, is constructed of red brick sheathed in natural grey cement over a concrete foundation. The huge structure in Mission Revival style features a one-story arcade across the front, forming the lobby. Two-story, hip-roofed office blocks over a raised basement flank each end of the arcade. Over the arcade on the primary mass of the Coliseum are a row of seven segmentally arched windows and the name and date of the building set in stucco relief in a stucco frame. Crowning the facade is the enormous main window, segmentally arched and fourteen bays across, matched by an identical window on the north elevation. Paired stucco brackets support the shallow gable eaves which are terminated by tiled, gabled parapets containing small arches. Side elevations of the Coliseum exhibit bays of rectangular first-story windows and large segmentally arched windows above; these are separated by buttresses which terminate above the eave line in stepped, pyramidal finials. Steel trusses hinged at the top form the roof structure, covering 14,000 square feet of interior space. No supporting columns obscure the interior view. A glazed monitor roof extending the length of the structure



provides light to the dirt floored arena and the wood and concrete stands below. This structure is within the Fort Worth Stockyards Historic District, was awarded a Historical Marker in 1984, and is a State Archeological Landmark. A major restoration of the Coliseum was completed by the City of Fort Worth in 1986.

## 84

**123 E. Exchange Avenue [FWSHD(NR)], Coliseum Ticket Office, 1941.** Replacing an earlier entrance to the Coliseum (NN-83), the present ticket office was constructed in 1941 by contractor Harry B. Friedman. In a harmonious Mission Revival style, the two-story small building of rectangular plan features stucco Missionesque parapets over a one-story brick arcade. Early photographs indicate that the roofs of the two-story block, the arcade, and the turnstyles were originally sheathed in red tile; asphalt shingles have replaced these at some later date. The structure lies within the Fort Worth Stockyards Historic District.



84

## 85

**122-24 E. Exchange Avenue (south side) [FWSHD(NR)], Horse and Mule Barns, 1911.** Built by the Fort Worth Stock Yards Co. to complement the Live Stock Exchange building in style, the horse and mule barns were designed by the architectural firm of Klipstein and Rathmann and built by James Stewart and Co., contractors. The barns are constructed of brick, with the E. Exchange Avenue facade sheathed in roughcast tan stucco. The long walls along E. Exchange Avenue are capped by a scalloped, red-tiled cornice over small, regularly spaced windows. Two identical, two-story towers with red tile pyramidal roofs form an imposing entrance to Mule Alley. Along either side of Mule Alley, brick barns with Missionesque parapets extend south approximately 500 feet. Of fireproof construction, the barns were used as horse and mule markets from 1911 on; their capacity was for 3000 animals. A number of horse and mule trading companies occupied offices here from the 1920s through the 1940s. They supplied draft animals during the first and second world wars. The buildings served as exposition barns for the annual Fat Stock Show before it moved to the Will Rogers Memorial Center in 1944. Now used as stables during rodeo events at the Coliseum, they also function as warehouses and retail space. The barns are within the Fort Worth Stockyards Historic District boundaries.



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**131 E. Exchange Avenue [FWSHD(NR)/RTHL], Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange, 1902-03.** The Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange was constructed in 1902-03 to replace an 1885 exchange building east of the Swift plant. With the stock market for the trading of livestock, the barns and pens for holding the livestock, and the meatpacking plant aligned on E. Exchange Avenue, the new location produced an orderly, centralized arrangement of functions in the stockyards district. Details regarding construction are vague. The Fort Worth Stock Yards Co. was responsible for having the building erected to house their offices as well as those of a number of livestock commission companies. Though the architect remains unknown, William Bryce's contracting firm is thought to have constructed the building. The Mission Revival style building contains two stories in its U-plan. Construction is of brick with a roughcast stucco exterior below a Mission-tiled roof. A gable-roofed, one-story arcade screens the central hipped mass between two hipped wings to create two inner courtyards. Octagonal cupolas and Missionesque parapets give variation to the roofline. An early example of the Mission Revival style, this important structure was made a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1968. Renovated in 1977-78, the Exchange lies within the Fort Worth Stockyards Historic District.

87

**200 block, E. Exchange Avenue (north side) [FWSHD(NR)], Livestock pens, 1911; 1960.** Stockpens, of wood with concrete posts, originally covered over 100 acres of land around the Live Stock Exchange building (NN-86). Probably built as early as 1902 when the Armour and Swift companies located their packing plants on the North Side, these pens were completely rebuilt after a 1911 fire. The pen area north of E. Exchange Avenue also includes a stucco yard office, several small wood-frame sheds, brick-paved walkways, and a 1960 auction barn. Two long, parallel hay barns of brick stand on either side of an auxiliary rail track at the north end of this site. Now surmounted by a wooden overhead walkway built in the 1970s for viewing cattle, many of these pens are still in use. This area is part of the Fort Worth Stockyards National Register Historic District.

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**200 block, E. Exchange Avenue (south side) [FWSHD(NR)], Hog and Sheep pens, 1911.** These covered hog and sheep pens stretch south from E. Exchange Avenue to Marine Creek, and were used to hold livestock during auction and prior to being slaughtered at the packinghouses just to the east. In 1911 they were modernized and rebuilt at a cost of \$150,000. Concrete posts, roof, firewall, and roof and brick paving were used in order to fireproof the structure and in the interest of hygiene. Underground tunnels and ramps to the packinghouses and extensive sewers were installed



before construction of the pens. Now vacant and closed off from the public walkway with chain link fence, the pens remain a tangible vestige of the vast scale of the stockyards operation. They are within the boundaries of the Fort Worth Stockyards National Register Historic District.

89

**400-700 blocks, E. Exchange Avenue (north side) [FWSHD(NR)], Armour & Co. Packing and Provision Plant, 1902-c.1958.** In 1901, after several unsuccessful attempts to locate meatpacking firms in the area north of Fort Worth, the City of Fort Worth offered a \$100,000 bonus to any meat packing concern that would set up business in the area. Two such firms, Swift & Co. and Armour & Co., both based in Chicago, answered the call. The following year the rival firms determined to merge their holdings under one control with one set of directors, yet operate as separate plants. Located at the east end of E. Exchange Avenue, the main office buildings were only 150 feet apart, with Armour on the north and Swift on the South. Groundbreaking for the Armour plant began in February; the plant opened for business in November, 1902, and the formal opening took place March 5, 1903. Armour & Co. engineers were, in all probability, responsible for the design of the structures; a number of construction personnel worked from temporary offices on the site. R. C. Clark was superintendent of construction. Local firms were awarded contracts for supplying building materials; these included Acme Brick Company of Milsap and William Barr Stone Quarries of Dublin, Texas. William Bryce's construction firm is credited with work here as well. Extensive planning brought five railroad lines to the packing district; streetcar service for the employees was provided also.

The Armour plant was constructed originally as eight connected brick structures arranged on both sides of a central avenue with rail lines. A ramp led up to the top floor of the slaughtering building from the stockyard pens. Power was centrally located and refrigeration machinery was close by. Other meat by-products such as blood serum, oleo and lard were also made at the plant. By the mid-twentieth century, continuing growth made a complex of overwhelming size visible for miles around; relatively few of these structures remain. The sides of the five- and six-story structures were painted as huge signs of the company name, serving as advertisement as well as a continual reminder of the wealth that the packing concerns brought to the city.

The volume of trade at the plants constantly increased: in 1932, the Armour plant had a daily processing capacity of 1200 cattle, 1400 calves, 2800 sheep and 1850 hogs. Additional surges of prosperity took place during both world wars. Construction of additional buildings took place until 1951; a number of later contracts were awarded to architect Wyatt C. Hedrick and contractor Thomas S. Byrne. During



Armour & Co. Plant



Lard Refinery/Tank Room/Oil Hardening Plant



Industrial Building

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Industrial Building



Ice Plant/Storage/Canned Meat/Peanut Butter Factory



Crude Cotton Seed Oil Tank House



Hay Barn

the 1950s, the growing trend toward decentralization of meatpacking operations made the plants obsolete. The Armour plant closed its meatpacking division in 1962, although its cooking oil refineries continued in business for a number of years. Now used by various firms which have made additions to the structures, the original buildings are unified by their utilitarian brick cornice details. The red brick paving of the grounds, though weed-covered now, harmonizes with the red brick structures. The Armour & Co. structures are within the boundaries of the Fort Worth Stockyards National Register Historic District.

**Lard Refinery/Tank Room/Oil Hardening Plant.** Probably one of the primary structures of the initial 1902 building phase, this Armour & Co. three-story red brick building features a flat parapeted roof with a corbeled cornice. A four-story section is raised over the southeast corner, and a one-story section extends to the south. A 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance map indicates that this building contained a lard refinery, tank room and oil hardening plant. Now owned by the Bunge Edible Oil Corporation, the structure has been altered by additions from the 1960s.

**Industrial building.** This two-story brick structure features a stepped parapet and corbeled cornice over a row of small, paired, double-hung windows on the second story. It very likely dates from c.1902. A bricked-in arcade on the west side, now covered with a later canopy, opens onto a later loading dock. Part of the main processing complex of Armour & Co., the function of this structure is not identified on fire insurance maps. Still in use by Bunge Edible Oil Corporation, the structure is surrounded by later additions.

**Industrial building.** This tall, one-story brick structure of rectangular plan has a three-story tower on the south. Regularly spaced buttresses rise from the ground level and match a corbeled cornice. Probably one of the original structures built in 1902 as part of the meat processing plant, it is still in use by Bunge Edible Oil Corporation. Several of the segmentally arched windows have been bricked in and the north garage door has been altered. Further research may indicate the original use of this structure.

**Ice Plant/Storage/Canned Meats/Peanut Butter Factory.** Probably built around 1902 during the initial phase of construction, this huge structure of four and five stories was apparently built in two phases. Both portions of the structure have identical brick cornices and corbeling; the west cornice of the southern section has a stepped parapet. A 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance map indicates that this building contained an ice plant, storage, and a canned meats and peanut butter factory.

**Crude Cotton Seed Oil Tank House.** Presumably one of the original eight brick structures built by Armour & Co. in



1902, this two-story brick structure of generally rectangular plan has its southwest and southeast corners angled to accommodate railroad tracks. A corbeled brick cornice and stepped parapet cap the high walls, and a small, segmentally arched doorway on the west facade is one of the few openings. A 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance map identifies this building as the Crude Cotton Seed Oil Tank House.

**Hay Barn/Stables.** This structure of heavy post-and-beam construction features a monitor roof over a second-story space used for hay storage, and horse stables on the first floor. Now covered with asbestos siding and corrugated metal sheathing, it most likely dates from the first decade of the Armour building campaign, and may have been used to house the delivery carriages and horses for Armour & Co.

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**600-700 blocks, E. Exchange Avenue (south side) [FWSHD(NR)], Swift & Co. Meatpacking Plant, 1902-c.1955.** Responding in 1901 to an offer of \$100,000 from the citizens of Fort Worth, Swift & Co. of Chicago sent its legal representatives, J. B. Googins and Alexander Cobden, into the Fort Worth area to arrange for the purchase of land and building materials. Merging with its competitor, Armour & Co., for the purpose of organization, the two firms purchased property at the east end of E. Exchange Avenue. Swift & Co. occupied the area south of E. Exchange Avenue and Armour's plant was to the north. W. B. King was appointed general manager of the transportation setup; five railroad lines were brought to the industrial sites and a streetcar line was extended from Fort Worth to bring employees in. Auxiliary rail lines were constructed into each plant. Similar to the Armour & Co. structure, the Swift buildings were almost certainly designed by company architects. A temporary office was built on the site before construction began. Among those who worked here were C. L. Walters, superintendent of building; Jack Heath, general foreman of masonry; and John Newsom, contractor. Ground was broken in February, 1902, the cornerstone of the office building was laid in March, and at least some of the structures were completed in time for business opening on November 1, 1902. As a boost to the local economy, local firms supplied the building materials and construction crews. Acme Brick Co. of Mil-sap, Texas, provided 8,000,000 bricks to both firms' construction sites; William Barr Stone Quarries of Dublin, Texas, was awarded the stone and limestone contract; Storrie, Bavousett and Co. won the grading contract for both plants.

Facilities to produce dressed meat and meat by-products at the Swift site included a slaughterhouse, smokehouse, power plant, cooling rooms, sweet and salt pickling equipment, a lard and oleo refinery, fertilizer plant, and a cooperage and box factory, as well as an office building from which Swift executives directed the operations. Fifty cottages were



Swift & Co. Plant

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Swift &amp; Co. General Offices

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BL-SM

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Auto Garage

erected on the east side of the property to provide temporary workers' housing. Underground tunnels and ramps were constructed leading from the yard pens to the slaughterhouses.

A 1908-09 enlargement of the Swift operation almost doubled the plant's capacity; in 1909 it was capable of processing 5,000 hogs daily, in addition to cattle, sheep and poultry. Early photographs of the site indicate the vast scale of the complex: the two-story office building at the northwest corner of the property is nearly dwarfed by the five-, six-, seven-, and eight-story structures behind it. As at the Armour plant, the sides of a few of these large buildings were painted as signage advertising the firm. The sight and smell of the packinghouse district must have dominated the North Side.

The few remaining structures from the 1902 phase of construction are united by their relatively plain industrial facades; details of the brick structures include brick buttressing and corbeled brick cornices on some structures, and doors and windows capped with segmental arches. A brick and concrete wall on the south and east boundaries still exists, although in poor condition. Brick paving within the Swift compound was probably laid in the early phases of plant construction; its vibrant red color still resonates with the red brick industrial structures. Additions are known to have been made to the complex in 1908-09. Many buildings from the 1940s and 1950s still stand; constant rebuilding seems to have been a feature of the Swift operation. The great mass of the Swift plant is no longer extant; certainly some structures were demolished as the plant was continually upgraded. Other structures were demolished as late as 1975. Much of the Swift property was sold during the early 1950s, when centralized meatpacking operations became obsolete. Now largely abandoned on its overgrown site, the few remaining structures provide only a hint of the huge scale of this important chapter in Fort Worth's history. The Swift & Co. grounds are part of the Fort Worth Stockyards National Register Historic District.

**General Offices.** This two and a half story brick building was the Swift & Co. office building; its cornerstone was laid in March, 1902. Located on a hill at the east end of E. Exchange Avenue opposite the Armour & Co. office building, it presented an ordered image to workers and visitors, although once dwarfed by the massive industrial complex of Swift buildings behind it. It was certainly the design of Swift company engineers. A deep, wood-framed gallery supported by simple Tuscan columns wraps around the south, north and west sides of the first and second stories. Regularly spaced segmentally-arched windows on each floor provide light and ventilation to the offices within. Large tripartite dormer windows surmount the hip roof. Despite later additions to the rear, and signage and windows added by a restaurant which has leased the property since 1976, the structure remains the most complete and important Swift building extant.



**BL-SM.** This two-story brick industrial structure appears to have been built in several phases. The earliest portion very likely dates from the initial construction of the Swift plant. A 1950s structure has been added to the rear. A 1927 Sanborn's Fire Insurance map cryptically identifies this building as "BL-SM", perhaps for blood serum, one of the many by-products of the meatpacking plants. Situated next to the railroad tracks, the abandoned structure is in fair condition.

**Auto Garage.** This automobile garage was constructed just south of the Swift & Co. office building to house cars belonging to Swift executives. Containing twenty narrow car stalls which step down the sloping site, the structure has brick end walls and infill. The parapeted facade is constructed of paneled concrete supported by fluted columns.

**Fertilizer House.** This windowless three-story structure is located at the southern edge of the Swift Industrial plant. Its style and construction appear to date it to the initial phase of construction; a Sanborn's Fire Insurance map indicates that it was used for the manufacture of fertilizer. Regularly spaced buttresses support the parapeted brick walls. A later one-story concrete and brick loading dock was added about 1925 on the southern edge, fronting NW. 23rd Street.

**Killing Tank/Beef Cooler.** One of the many industrial structures built after 1902 in the continual process of rebuilding and improving the Swift & Co plant, this partially demolished structure reveals mushroom columns, dating it to c.1930. Double-thickness brick exterior walls and reinforced concrete slab floors indicate that the structure may have been used for cooling of meat carcasses. The building is identified ambiguously on a 1927 Sanborn's Fire Insurance map as either the Killing Tank or Beef Cooler.

**Lard Making/Warehouse.** One of the many Swift & Co. structures added to the meatpacking complex over the years, this five-story building, with a penthouse or elevator shaft above, appears to date from c.1940. Of reinforced concrete with brick infill, it has rectangular, steel-framed windows on the second floor and penthouse section. A Sanborn Fire Insurance map updated through 1966, seems to indicate that the structure was used for the manufacture of lard and as a warehouse.

**Wall and Stairway Entrance.** Extensive portions remain of the Swift & Co. wall, which once encircled the west, south and east sides of the property. The fifteen-foot high wall was probably built during the initial phase of construction of the Swift plant, in 1902. Cast concrete piers and lintels make a frame for paneled polychrome brick infill. The entrance to the industrial complex is made by way of a curved double stairway on the NE. 23rd Street side. Like the wall, the stairway exhibits a mixture of textures and colors: roughcast,



Fertilizer House



Killing Tank/Beef Cooler



Lard Making/Warehouse



Wall and Stairway Entrance

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buff-colored concrete is framed by smooth concrete members, and a red, white and blue "S" medallion is set in the wall of the landing. The condition of this striking southern boundary of the meatpacking district is very poor.

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**101-17 W. Exchange Avenue [FWSHD(NR)], O'Keefe-Long Commercial Building, c.1906.** C.A. O'Keefe, vice-president of Binyon-O'Keefe Fireproof Storage and Transfer Co., and A. J. Long erected two nearly identical commercial structures between 1906 and 1910 at the major intersection in the stockyards district (NN-183). Long was listed in City Directories as a stockman, and later as vice-president of American National Bank. This structure on the southwest corner contains six bays along the W. Exchange Avenue elevation and four bays along the N. Main Street front. Finely laid brick window lintels and a sheet metal cornice embellish the corner elevations; a stepped parapet with coping further adorns the north facade. First tenants of the two-story, red brick building in 1907-08 included a dry goods store, a grocery and Fort Worth Drug Co.; the latter carried on business at the site through 1920. A number of clothing and dry goods stores and cafes have located in the building over the years. The commercial building received a "Western" storefront of rustic wood siding in 1958. The structure lies within the Fort Worth Stockyards National Register Historic District.

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**108-12 W. Exchange Avenue [FWSHD(NR)], Bober Building, 1931.** Commercial structures are recorded on this site as early as 1909. William Bober, a jeweler, purchased the property in 1931. Two 1931 building permits indicate that the westernmost storefront was constructed first by contractor C. M. Ingram. Later that year, two storefronts, numbers 108 and 110, were completed for Bober by builder Frank Firmin. Exchange Cleaners and Dyers and Bober's own jewelry shop, Stockyards Jewelers, located in the one-story structure; other spaces were rented to a barber and an optometrist. At present, the parapeted brick storefronts have been remodeled and sport a rustic wooden canopy. The structure contributes to the Fort Worth Stockyards National Register Historic District.



93

**109-11 W. Exchange Avenue [FWSHD(NR)], Commercial building, c.1910.** Early ownership has not been documented clearly for this structure, which was erected c.1910. Located on W. Exchange Avenue near its major intersection with N. Main Street, the two-story brick building has housed a number of establishments. During the 1920s, King's Cafe and Jimmie's Place occupied the street level with hotel rooms above. More recently, the Star Hotel and later, the Manor Hotel carried on business on the second floor, with Speedy's Liquor Store and the Black-Eyed Pea downstairs. Faced in ochre brick, the flat-roofed structure features a parapet embellished with a simple corbeled cornice and frieze cornice. The building had a "Western" storefront of rustic boarding added in 1958. It is included in the Fort Worth Stockyards Historic District.



93

94

**115-25 W. Exchange Avenue [FWSHD(NR)], Commercial storefronts, c.1910.** Covering five lots on W. Exchange Avenue, this one-story commercial structure contains six storefronts in three bays which step up the sloping site. The red-orange parapeted brick facade shows geometrically patterned frieze sections and corbeled buttresses terminating each bay. The storefront windows have been extensively altered and clad in rustic "Western" wood siding, although a few terra cotta transom window surrounds are visible. Early ownership history is not well documented; from 1914 through the 1920s, a number of dry goods and grocery stores, furniture dealers and saloons occupied the premises. The Edelbrock Harness Co., later called Edelbrock Saddlery Co., was a tenant from 1925 to 1945. A cafe, beauty shop and hardware store were located here during the 1930s and 1940s. The commercial block lies within the boundaries of the Fort Worth Stockyards Historic District.



94

95

**120 W. Exchange Avenue [FWSHD(NR)], Gray's Cafe and Bar, 1944-45.** This commercial building is constructed of hollow tile with a yellow brick front. Designed in the Moderne style, the structure features a curving glass block entry and an elliptical fenestration band of glass block. H. F. Gray purchased the site in 1944; J. L. Rizer, contractor, erected this building in 1945-46 for the operation of Gray's Cafe and Bar. The structure remains a saloon today. It has suffered from the addition of a rustic "Western" wooden canopy and recent renovation which included removal of the glass block windows. The saloon is located in the Fort Worth Stockyards National Register Historic District.



95





96



97



98



96

**124 W. Exchange Avenue [FWSHD(NR)], Edelbrock Commercial Building/Stock Yards Lodge No. 1244, c.1908; 1935.** This three-story, ochre-orange brick structure features a pressed metal cornice topped by a cast-stone carouche; below, elaborate brick corbeling embellishes the piers and frieze level. A suspended canopy has been removed, and the transom and shop windows have been altered. F. Edelbrock is the first known owner of the building. Early tenants included Magnolia Furniture Co., Mrs. Idalia Brown's Boarding House, and a dry goods store; during the 1930s, the Stockman's Hotel occupied the upper floors. The Stock Yards Lodge No. 1224, relocating their Masonic Hall from a structure on N. Main Street (NN-181), purchased the building in 1935 and altered the third floor for their use. Kimmons Furniture Co. occupied the lower levels during this time. The Masons moved their lodge to a new location in 1956. The structure is included in the Fort Worth Stockyards National Register Historic District.

97

**200 W. Exchange Avenue [FWSHD(NR)], James F. Dill Grocery, c.1908.** The front elevation of this two-story brick structure presents a cutaway corner entrance and storefront windows with transoms above. On the second floor, four arched windows are surmounted by a corbeled frieze; corner piers project above the parapet. Early ownership is unclear. James F. Dill, grocer, is the first known tenant. William T. Stanford housed his furniture business here from 1912 to 1914; the painted frieze level sign from this period still remains. W. W. Seibel ran a boarding house in the structure from 1918 to 1920. From the mid-twenties to the mid-thirties, Hotel Brown, operated by Mr. Louis C. Brown, occupied the upper floors. During the following decade, the structure housed the offices of Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen O.N.A. Union No. 288. It lies within the Fort Worth Stockyards Historic District.

98

**222 W. Exchange Avenue [FWSHD(NR)/NR], Ashby and Dill Grocery/Alps Hotel, 1910.** The first commercial tenant of this building was the Ashby and Dill Grocery. By the twenties the ground floor had changed hands, and a variety of businesses located here for the next sixty years. Originally the second-floor residential space was occupied by Mrs. Sally E. Smith's Boarding House, and during the 1920s by a boarding house run by Mrs. L. C. Brown. The Alps Hotel located here in the late 1930s. The two-story ochre brick building features a cast-stone cornice and window casings. Carefully restored in 1983, the building is part of the Fort Worth Stockyards Historic District; it is potentially eligible for individual listing on the National Register.



99

**221-25 W. Exchange Avenue [FWSHD(NR)], Cody House/Hereford Hotel, c.1910.** This three-story hotel structure with first-floor commercial spaces appears in the 1911 City Directory as Cody House, William Cody, proprietor. During the 1920s, Mrs. L. C. Brown ran her Hotel Brown No. 2 here; Hereford Hotel located here in 1936. A variety of commercial establishments have carried on business in the street-level shops. The upper floors of the parapeted brick structure exhibit segmentally arched windows over cast-stone sill courses. The structure was renovated for office use in 1986. Cody House lies within the Fort Worth Stockyards National Register Historic District.



99

100

**300 W. Exchange Avenue [FWSHD(NR)], Stock Yards Branch, Fort Worth Post Office/Boarding house, c.1909.** This handsomely detailed, two-story brick structure is first listed in the 1909-10 City Directory. The first floor housed the Stock Yards Branch of the Fort Worth Post Office and the upper level was a boarding house. E. F. Melton Grocery later shared the street level premises. Later occupants of the second story included the Exchange Hotel during the 1920s and Pearl's Hotel during the 1930s. An elaborately corbeled cornice and stepped parapet distinguish the building, which was sensitively renovated in 1981. The structure lies within the Fort Worth Stockyards Historic District.



100

101

**305 W. Exchange Avenue, Evangelistic Tabernacle, North Side Assembly of God, 1950.** Organized in 1937, the Washington Heights Assembly of God congregation moved to this site in 1938; at this time the name was changed to North Side Assembly of God. A frame structure was demolished when the present Evangelistic Tabernacle was erected in 1950. Operated more recently as Fort Worth Gospel Opry with a bookstore and coffee shop, the complex included a Sunday School and workshop. The long rectangular building is faced in yellow brick. A rounded parapet rises over the offset door to hide the gable roof behind. Below a metal canopy, the door reveals curve inward in Moderne styling. Painted and neon lettering once proclaimed the name and purpose of the structure, while neon stars and crosses on the canopy underside lit the entry.



101

102

**2606 Glendale Avenue, House, c.1905.** Tax records and the style of this wood-frame, L-plan house indicate a date of c.1905. J. Elmer Fitzgerald, a cooper, was the first recorded occupant in 1927.



102





103



103

**2615 Glendale Avenue, Price's Variety Store, 1934.** Located in an older neighborhood just east of the packing plants and railroad lines, this neighborhood store is of simple rectangular plan. Walls of rusticated concrete block support a high stepped parapet with a coping of dark red brick. The building was erected in 1934 by William C. Price, and his wife ran the variety store located there.

104



104

**1608 Gould Avenue, Fridge House, c.1907.** James F. Fridge, a deputy sheriff and later a night watchman for Fort Worth Stock Yards Co., purchased two lots here in 1906. Fridge's house is composed as a pyramidally-roofed block and a forward projecting gable bay with flaring eaves. A curved corner porch supported by Tuscan columns distinguishes the structure.

105



105

**1311 Grand Avenue, Butler House, c.1913.** C. Allen Butler, a machinist, purchased two bluff-top lots on Grand Avenue in 1912 and resided there by 1914. The house remains in the Butler family. The one and one-half story, wood-frame Craftsman style house features a deep, full front porch of clinker brick under the sloping gable roof. This house contributes to the proposed Grand Avenue National Register Historic District.

106



106

**1406 Grand Avenue [GACD], Vinson House, 1907.** Winfield S. Vinson, a cattle salesman with Cassidy Southwestern Commission Co., purchased this site in 1907 from North Fort Worth Townsite Co. J. B. Kirby was hired to construct this large one and one-half story house in 1907. A recurring Fort Worth house type, a gable roof slopes toward the street over a full porch supported by boxed and paneled posts. A prominent feature is the large central dormer window with a railed balcony. The frame house is sheathed in asbestos siding. It contributes to the proposed Grand Avenue National Register Historic District.

107



107

**1505 Grand Avenue [NR\*/GACD], Whalen-Jary House, 1914.** This substantial Grand Avenue house is composed of a hip-roofed, two-story block flanked by a one-story wing to the south. First-floor walls and Missionesque portico are clad in roughcast stucco, while the second floor is clad in red brick. A 1914 building permit indicates that contractor E. C. Walsh erected the house for Joseph L. Whalen, a restaurateur, who owned the property from 1913-19. City directories indicate that he resided at the house in 1916. William E. Jary, a manager for the George W. Saunders Commission Co., purchased the house in 1919 and resided there until 1948. A cast-stone star, set into the portico parapet, may refer either to the



State of Texas or to Armour & Co. Pending further research, the house may be eligible for the National Register; it contributes to the proposed Grand Avenue National Register Historic District.

### 108

**1521 Grand Avenue [GACD], Rumph House, 1919.** Dr. Demetrius Rumph, a physician and surgeon, acquired this Belmont Terrace parcel in 1918. His residence was constructed the following year on the bluff-top site, commanding a view toward the west. The one and one-half story bungalow, faced in variegated yellow brick, features a number of intersecting jerkinhead gables. The gable ends are embellished with stucco and half-timbering. The house contributes to the proposed Grand Avenue National Register Historic District.



108

### 109

**1611 Grand Avenue [GACD], Spurlock House, c.1919.** Claude Spurlock, a buyer for Swift & Co., purchased this Grand Avenue bluff-top property in 1919. Spurlock and his wife, Madge, resided in the house until 1951. Distinguishing features of the low, Craftsman style, wood-frame house are the rubble stone chimney and porch posts. It is a contributor to the proposed Grand Avenue National Register Historic District.



109

### 110

**1618 Grand Avenue [GACD], House, c.1906.** This one and one-half story frame house exhibits a gable roof which slopes down to cover a full, one-story entry porch. A pair of flaring, hipped dormers embellish the large roof expanse. J. Paul Henderson, a purchasing agent for Armour & Co., and his family were the first recorded tenants of the house in 1907. The house contributes to the proposed Grand Avenue National Register Historic District.



110

### 111

**1619 Grand Avenue [GACD], House, c.1906.** This one and one-half story, rectangular plan house is set parallel to the street and takes advantage of the prospect to the west; a sloping gable roof covers the full entry porch. Aloysius G. Donovan, a manager for Southwestern Mechanical Co., was the first tenant of the wood-frame rental house in 1907. It is a contributor to the proposed Grand Avenue National Register Historic District.



111





112

**112**

**1622 Grand Avenue [GACD], House, c.1906.** This one-story house is composed of a hip-roofed block; a full recessed porch supported by Tuscan columns extends across the west front and south side. Hipped dormers with star-patterned mullions complete the composition of the frame house. Norman S. Wood, a clerk with Armour & Co., was the first tenant of the rental property in 1907. Largely intact, the house is in need of maintenance. It is a contributor to the proposed Grand Avenue National Register Historic District.

113

**113**

**1701 Grand Avenue [GACD], House, c.1910.** This fine Shingle style house of one and one-half stories features a roof line which slopes down to form a one-story entry porch supported by square posts clad in shingles. A dormer window with a round balcony porch and conical roof rises out of the sloping front roof, flanked by a shingled, hipped dormer on each side. A house of extraordinary style on its spacious site at the top of the bluffs, it is intact but for a few aluminum-frame window replacements. City Directories indicate that the first occupant was Dr. Gause W. Covington; since 1914 a number of families have resided in the house. More research is needed to document the builder or architect of this important design. The house contributes to the proposed Grand Avenue National Register Historic District.

114

**114**

**1711 Grand Avenue [GACD], Thomas House, c.1906.** Allen C. Thomas, a cattle salesman for the North Texas Live-stock Commission Co., purchased in 1911 the house he had rented since 1907. An unusually stylish rendition of a type common along Grand Avenue, the rectangular plan, wood-frame house has a full front porch supported by squat Tuscan columns. A hipped roof with boxed eaves and decorative modillions is topped by a large, central hipped dormer window. This Belmont Terrace property has a commanding view toward the west and the Trinity River. It is a contributor to the proposed Grand Avenue National Register Historic District.

115

**115**

**1718 Grand Avenue [GACD], House, c.1910.** The history of this house is problematic. It is one of the best preserved of several stylistically similar frame houses built on Grand Avenue between 1905 and 1910, yet the residence does not appear in directories until 1929. The large, one and one-half story house features a gabled roof which slopes down to cover a full front porch supported by thick columns. It is a contributor to the proposed Grand Avenue National Register Historic District.



**116**

**1725 Grand Avenue [GACD], Armstrong House, c.1906.** William L. Armstrong, a bookkeeper, and his son first resided in this house in 1907; the house remained in the Armstrong family until 1953. The large, two-story frame house has a one-story porch which curves around the east and south elevations to take advantage of the perspective from the Grand Avenue bluffs. The house is in good condition, although the windows have been replaced, and the shutters are recent additions. It is a contributor to the proposed Grand Avenue National Register Historic District.



116

**117**

**1909 Grand Avenue, Townsen House, c.1925.** E. Morgan Townsen and his wife, Hazel, purchased this bluff-top site on Grand Avenue in 1922 and resided here by 1926. Townsen was a department manager for Armour & Co. and later worked in insurance and real estate. The one-story bungalow, clad in red brick veneer, features an offset, gabled portico and an adjoining porte-cochere. Distinctive decorative features of the framing are the finely detailed porch piers, brackets and rafter ends.



117

**118**

**1401 N. Grove Street, Anderson House, c.1898.** A. Malcolm Anderson, a laborer at the North Side packinghouses, lived in this vicinity as early as 1894, and in this house by 1899. In 1907 he opened a grocery at 421 E. Central Avenue, around the corner from this residence. Early ownership records are unclear, but the property is still owned by Anderson's estate. In this typical vernacular form, the one-story, wood-framed house has gabled wings projecting to the front, side and rear from a central hipped block. Embellishments include decorative shingling in the gable ends and original turned posts on the hip-roofed entry porch. The house has been demolished, but is retained in the survey report for purposes of documentation.



118

**119**

**1404 Harrington Avenue [NR\*], House, c.1910.** Christopher C. Rhea, a policeman, was the first tenant listed for this extraordinary dwelling in 1914. A frequent turnover of tenants was typical of the house for a number of years. The Reverend John A. Sport and his wife purchased the property in 1940; the residence remained in the Sport family until 1972. Of rectangular plan, the house presents a classical temple front below a Bungalow style gable roof. Four composite order columns contain a second story gallery with a turned balustrade. The wood-framed house was clad with asbestos siding in 1957; a side stairway is an addition of 1971. The house has been subdivided into a triplex since 1940. With restoration, this unusual house might be eligible for the National Register.



119





120

**120**

**1409 Harrington Avenue, Rominger House, c.1906.** Oliver H. and Agnes Rominger are the first identified residents of this property in 1907; he was employed at W. O. Rominger & Co., wholesale horse and mule dealers. The property remained in the family until 1943. The two-story, T-plan house, clad in horizontal boarding, features a three-sided front bay. A single-story porch spans the southeast corner.

121

**121**

**1609 Harrington Avenue, Hayes House, c.1908.** Charles O. Rominger, of W. O. Rominger & Co., wholesale horse and mule dealers, was the first resident of this large house in 1909. Dr. Charles F. Hayes, a physician, owned and resided in the house from 1910 to 1965. Clad in narrow-milled wood siding, the two-story house exhibits Prairie style enclosed eaves below the hip roof. Single-story porches on boxed columns project from the south and east elevations.

122

**122**

**1424 Homan Avenue, Homan Avenue Grocery, 1915.** Built by L. M. Morelock in 1915, this early neighborhood store first appears in the 1920 directory as the Homan Avenue Grocery operated by V. B. Smith, who resided a few blocks away at 1205 15th Place (NN-3). The store was later operated by his widow, Mrs. Beulah Smith, and called V. B. Smith Grocery. The structure remained in the Smith family until 1978. Clad in narrow-milled wood siding, the small, gable-roofed structure is distinguished by a tall false front above a full, shed-roofed porch. The porch may be a later addition, although it is within the character of the structure; this fine example of an early corner grocery is in good condition.

123

**123**

**1516 Homan Avenue, Haddaway House, c.1911.** A gabled bay projects from the hip-roofed, rectangular mass in this example of a common vernacular form. Clad in narrow-milled wood siding, the house features a deep corner porch on tapering paneled posts that shades the west and south elevations. Rochester Haddaway purchased three lots on Homan Street from North Fort Worth Townsite Co. in December, 1910, and had his house built soon after. Haddaway was president of the Southwestern Land Corporation and later worked in investments; the house is occupied still by a member of the Haddaway family. Now hidden from the road by dense foliage, the residence remains in excellent, unaltered condition.



**124**

**1615 Homan Avenue, House, c.1911.** This house was constructed about 1911 on a three-lot site owned by Herman Weiss and William Schneider. Apparently constructed as rental housing, the first known tenants in 1912-13 were Wilbur C. Trammell, a salesman, and Clinton T. Trammell, a bookkeeper. Clad in narrow-milled wood siding, the house exhibits a corner entry porch under the main slope of the hipped roof. A central hip-roofed dormer and boxed eaves with decorative brackets distinguish the simple house.



124

**125**

**1310 N. Houston Street, Armory Hall, Texas National Guard, c.1910.** Directory listings of 1912 indicate that this concrete structure was Armory Hall, used by the Third Battalion, Fourth Infantry, Company K. The local guard was sent to the Mexican border in 1916 and was remobilized the following year at Camp Bowie for service in France. The building was purchased in 1918 by Greines Furniture Co. (NN-157) and used as a furniture warehouse until the 1950s. The one-story concrete structure, rectangular in plan, has a segmentally arched entry with double doors clad in sheet metal; pairs of double-hung windows topped by segmental arches flank the door. This structure should be the focus of further research to clarify its early history as the home of a local unit of the Texas National Guard.



125

**126**

**1410 N. Houston Street, House, c.1910.** This wood-framed, L-plan house features a semicircular entry porch between the wings. Original turned posts and jigsawn brackets remain on this fine example of the vernacular house type. The first tenant was Mrs. Mary E. Wells in 1911; the house served for many years as a rental dwelling.



126

**127**

**1422 N. Houston Street, North Side Church of Christ, c.1910.** This frame structure, clad in narrow-milled wood siding, has a gable roof. Simply framed windows on all sides of the plain, one and one-half story structure have been boarded up with identical narrow siding. The distinctive features of the structure are the exaggerated Missionesque parapets on the east and west elevations. When constructed, the church had seating capacity for 125 persons. City Directories list a Church of Christ at this location after 1911, but the site was not purchased by the church until 1914. The congregation relocated to a new site (NN-151) in 1949. Acquired in 1949 by several members of the Hoover family, this unusual building is immaculately maintained although it appears vacant.



127





**128**  
**2006 N. Houston Street [NR\*], Mt. Carmel Academy/All Saints Parochial School, 1913.** The Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word opened their second North Side school in 1913 at this site. Mt. Carmel Academy was renamed All Saints Parochial School when the high school division was closed in 1957. The school presently serves elementary school children. Designed by an unidentified architect, the two-story brick building on a high basement features a projecting entry bay topped by a Missionesque parapet. Early photographs indicate that similar parapets once symmetrically flanked the central bay. Brick corbeling and cast-stone sill courses and coping highlight this fine building, which may be eligible for the National Register upon further research and documentation.

**129**  
**2118 N. Houston Street, House, c.1910.** The first recorded tenants of this simple rental dwelling were Robert J. James, a meat inspector for the U.S. Bureau of Animal Industry, and Jesse J. Phillips, an employee of the city waterworks. The L-plan, wood-frame house exhibits a projecting three-sided bay under a gable roof; a half porch shades the entry.

**130**  
**2204, 2204 1/2 N. Houston Street, Two houses, c.1922.** This pair of simple houses has housed North Side workers since 1923. Of shotgun plan, each is clad in narrow-milled wood siding, and features a full recessed porch under the gable roof.

**131**  
**2309 N. Houston Street, House, c.1910.** Mrs. H .C. Strohl purchased this property in 1907. Always operated as a rental dwelling, the wood-frame house remained in the Strohl family until 1966. The simple, almost square plan house has a pyramidal roof; a projecting, hip-roofed entry porch is supported by Tuscan columns.

**132**  
**2515-23 N. Houston Street, 301-03 NW. 26th Street, Duplex houses, 1949; 1952.** This group of fifteen wood-frame duplexes covering five lots was constructed around two interior streets in 1949 and 1952. Builder J. J. Autrey was contracted by owner Barney Willmon to erect most of the structures. Willmon, who was a manager for Collier Dryer, acquired the property in 1949. Each of the one-story duplexes has a central double entry sheltered by a shed-roofed porch; a pyramidal roof surmounts the square plan. The houses are clad in asbestos siding, which may be original. Located near the stockyards district, the complex is unusual because it appears to be privately financed workers' housing, and warrants further research.



**133**

**1415, 1417 N. Jones Street, Hollander Houses, c.1906.** Sharing one lot, each of this pair of shotgun houses has a shed-roofed full porch. Mrs. Minnie Hollander, a seamstress at Armour & Co., acquired the rental properties in 1907, and resided in one house for several years.



133

**134**

**1500 Lagonda Avenue, House, c.1909.** In a plan suited to its corner site, this wood-framed, L-plan house features a semicircular porch between the wings. Boxed and paneled posts support the entry porch. Christopher W. Allen, a retired farmer, was the first tenant of the rental dwelling.



134

**135**

**1501 Lagonda Avenue, House, c.1910.** Robert C. Brauer, a salesman with Barge Commission Co., was the first recorded tenant of this house in 1911. Owned from 1918 to 1960 by Corah Goodley, the house has witnessed a frequent turnover of tenants. Dominant features of the house include the gabled bays and dormer on the east and south elevations; a corner porch is recessed under the hip roof.



135

**136**

**1612 Lagonda Avenue, Goodley House, c.1909.** William R. Goodley, a grocer, purchased this two-lot parcel between 1907 and 1909, and resided in this house by 1909. Of rectangular plan, the wood-framed house exhibits an irregular, eccentric composition. The hip-roofed mass contains a central recessed entry porch; flanking this are a front projecting gabled bay of one story, and a two-story gabled section which is slightly cantilevered over the south elevation. This unusual house has been subdivided into apartments since 1920.



136

**137**

**1314, 1316 Lee Avenue, Two houses, c.1908; c.1906.** Each of this pair of almost identical frame houses of rambling plan features several eccentric gables projecting from the hipped roof. Hugh S. Wakefield, a foreman for Swift & Co., was the first resident of 1316 Lee Avenue in 1907, while carpenter, contractor and builder Thomas D. Stubblefield resided in the house to the south by 1909.



137





138

**138**

**1407 Lee Avenue, Sharpe House, c.1902.** This house was the residence of Lawrence C. Sharpe, a foreman carpenter for the North Fort Worth Townsite Co., from 1902 to 1910. Two gabled bays project from the hip-roofed mass; between these, an eccentric gabled portico sports decorative bargeboards. The house has replacement windows and possible additions.

139

**139**

**1409 Lee Avenue, House, c.1903.** One of a pair (see NN-140), this wood-framed house has a classic vernacular form: a gabled bay projects forward from the pyramidally roofed box, while a half-porch is recessed under the main roof. In excellent condition, the house retains its original decorative shingles, turned porch posts and jigsawed tracery. Cary R. Daniels, a traveling salesman, was the first recorded resident of the house in 1904-05.

140

**140**

**1411 Lee Avenue, House, c.1902.** One of a pair of well-preserved Victorian cottages (see NN-139), this house is in composition a hip-roofed block with a front projecting bay; a flat-roofed half porch flanks the bay. Fine decorative shingles and brackets adorn the gable end, while the porch retains its original turned columns and jigsawed tracery. Hiram T. Proctor, a salesman, and later City Secretary of North Fort Worth, resided here from 1902 to 1919.

**141**

**1701 Lee Avenue, Chestnut House, c.1910.** Real estate agent Frank Chestnut was the first resident of this house in 1911, which he purchased by 1917. In spite of its modest size, this house possesses visual prominence by virtue of its composition and ornament. On a corner lot, the wood-framed house has a recessed corner porch with Tuscan columns. The hip-roofed block is surmounted by large dormers arranged in a cruciform plan. A low garden wall topped by a wrought iron fence and terminated by heavy stuccoed brick piers with urns further distinguishes the dwelling.

141

**142**

**2014A-B, 2016A-B Lee Avenue, Two duplex houses, c.1928.** This pair of duplex houses was first listed in the 1929 City Directory. Of similar massing and wood-frame construction, each duplex features two gabled porticos.

142





143

**2404 Lee Avenue, House, c.1928.** Cattlebuyer Robert E. Vermillion and his wife, Winifred, were the first recorded residents of this unusual house. Of irregularly coursed rubble construction, the steeply pitched intersecting gables and segmentally arched windows with thick cement surrounds give the house a period revival feeling. A Tudoresque portico of polychrome stone may be a slightly later addition.



143

144

**1233 Lincoln Avenue, House, c.1900.** City Directories indicate that Rufus O. Phillips, a grocery clerk who later became superintendent of Oakwood and Mount Olivet Cemeteries, resided in this wood-framed house from 1900 to 1907. A centered gabled wing projects forward from the transverse gabled mass; original porch posts and decorative shingles remain.



144

145

**1236 Lincoln Avenue, Bird House, c.1906.** William H. Bird, a farmer, was the first resident of this wood-framed house, which was owned by M. J. Bird. A variation of several vernacular plans, the house is a staggered L-plan under a hip roof of complex form; a corner porch is supported by Tuscan columns.



145

146

**1237 Lincoln Avenue, House, 1910.** This pure, vernacular house form is an almost square block topped by a pyramidal roof. A full front porch, recessed under the roof slope, is supported by four evenly spaced Tuscan columns. The house was constructed in 1910 on property owned by W. W. and Elizabeth Gross; a mechanic's lien records that William Cameron and Co. furnished building materials at a cost of \$550. The property was sold the following year to John T. Sayers, who assumed payment of the lien. The rental property remained in the Sayers family until 1955; recently it has been acquired once again by a Sayers family member.



146

147

**1313 Lincoln Avenue, House, c.1906.** La Vallon B. Barry, a cashier with the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway, was the first recorded resident of this wood-framed Victorian cottage in 1907. In this typical vernacular composition, the house has a staggered L-plan under a hip roof. A corner porch is supported by Tuscan columns.



147





148

**148**

**1323 Lincoln Avenue, John T. Sayers House, 1906.** A mechanic's lien indicates that John T. and Rosie Sayers had a house constructed on this site in 1906. Sayers operated a number of North Side businesses over the years. The simple wood-frame house is an L-plan with a forward-projecting gabled bay adjoined by a half porch. The house remains in the Sayers family.

149

**149**

**1615 Lincoln Avenue, House, c.1906.** Mrs. Rebecca A. Boswell resided in this large, wood-frame house from 1907 through 1918. The unusual, one and one-half story dwelling is in composition a T-plan. A gallery with segmentally arched fascia wraps around the front projecting gabled wing; the porch posts are most likely replacements.

150

**150**

**1701 Lincoln Avenue, Pugh's Grocery and Market, 1939.** Taking the place of a previous grocery on the site, this wood-frame corner store was erected in 1939 by contractor Irby Crane for owners John J. and Ida G. Pugh. The simple, gable-roofed structure has a hipped canopy below the front parapet, which contains the sign.

151

**151**

**2001 Lincoln Avenue, North Side Church of Christ, 1949.** The North Side Church of Christ congregation formed in 1899. Meeting at a number of locations (see NN-127) over the years, the congregation purchased two lots at the intersection of Lincoln Avenue and NW. 20th Street in January, 1944. The present church sanctuary and classrooms were completed in 1949. The buff brick sanctuary in Mediterranean style is distinguished by its tripartite entrance of cast stone flanked by hipped square towers. Later structures on the site harmonize with the style. Consolidated Architects is credited with the church design; contractor Theodore Nicholas was responsible for construction.

**152**

**100-300 blocks, N. Main Street (west side) [NR], Fort Worth Power and Light Co./TU Electric Power Plant, 1912; 1952.** The Fort Worth Power and Light Co., now TU Electric, was formed in 1911 when J. R. Nutt of Cleveland, Ohio purchased and consolidated three smaller companies. A year later, a power plant was constructed on the north bank of the Trinity River on the site of an earlier power station. According to an article in the *Fort Worth Record*, the plant was designed and constructed by the Cleveland Construction Company of Cleveland, Ohio.



Ochre brick veneer faces the main industrial structure which was eleven bays long as initially built in 1912. A concrete first story is surmounted by a high second story featuring tall arched windows with surrounds of limestone. The third story is composed of pairs of small rectangular windows centered over the arched windows below. A steam generating plant was constructed outdoors in 1922 but it was disassembled in 1978. An additional six bays to the east and a 320-foot concrete stack were added in 1952. A high one-story block on the east, of harmonious construction, is a later addition, as are a host of small shed-roofed docks that surround the building. The plant appears to qualify for listing on the National Register.



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### 153

**812-18 N. Main Street, Abner Davis Building, c.1921.** City Directories indicate that Abner Davis, trustee of the Abner Davis System and president of First National Refineries, first located his business here in 1922. Since that time, the building has served a number of retail operations, primarily those of automobile sales. The one-story building consists of a high, stepped parapet concealing a long sheet-iron shed to the rear; the parapet and front porch supports of yellow brick are embellished with red brick trim.



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### 154

**1012 N. Main Street [NR], Ku Klux Klan Klavern No. 101 Auditorium/Ellis Pecan Co., 1924.** Prominent local businessmen, civic leaders and other Fort Worth Citizens took part in Ku Klux Klan activities during the 1920s. The group met at various churches, schools and at their "stockade" on the South Side. May, 1924 saw the ceremonial laying of a cornerstone by Klavern No. 101 of the Realm of Texas for an auditorium at this N. Main St. site. The Klan Hall was financed by the American Building Corporation, a stock company entirely subscribed to locally; the cost was estimated to be \$50,000. Architect of the structure was Earl Glasgow; contracting work was completed by B. B. Adams.



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On November 5, 1924, the auditorium was bombed and burned at a loss of \$70,000. A Klan spokesman announced soon after that plans were under way to build a greater and costlier building. The new auditorium presumably was constructed in the same design; covering an area of 100 by 200 feet, it seated 4,000. Of red brick, hollow tile and steel construction, the hall is faced in variegated buff-yellow brick. Below the high peaked parapet, a central arched niche with formal base is flanked by tall arched windows. On the ground floor, a central tripartite entry is surrounded by large rectangular windows with cast-stone trim; these originally were concession stands. Buttress piers and tall arched windows rhythmically alternate down the sides of the structure; at the east end a raised, flat-roofed area once contained a stage. Leonard Brothers Department Store purchased the structure in 1931 for use as a warehouse, and by the mid-1930s, the





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building was used as Fox and Fox Boxing Arena. Since 1946 the Ellis Pecan Co. has used the structure for its pecan processing operations. The imposing structure on the N. Main Street streetscape has undergone considerable interior alterations. On the exterior, the only changes appear to be a small addition on the north side and a metal awning on the west front. The auditorium seems to qualify for National Register listing.

155

**1109 N. Main Street, Auto Top & Tire Co., 1929.** This small commercial structure was built in 1929 to house the Auto Top and Tire Co. J. B. Davis was architect and L. C. Maples was contractor. Several retail firms have located here since that time. The one-story brick building features a shaped Spanish parapet flanked by a red-tiled parapet and an ornamental door lintel incorporating the somewhat misleading initials of the company, A.T. & T. The structure is in good condition, although the brick surface has been painted and the entry door replaced.

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**1307 N. Main Street, Fort Worth Laundry Co., c.1927.** This large one-story commercial building is adjoined on the north by two smaller brick structures. Marine Garage and Machine Shop was among several industrial firms that located at this address prior to 1926. The larger structure appears to have been built in 1927 for N. E. Gambrell, who purchased the site in 1922 and operated the Fort Worth Laundry Co. beginning in 1928.

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**1332 N. Main Street [MCHD(NR)], Greines Furniture Co., c.1912; 1935.** Meyer and Moses Greines began to operate their furniture store here in 1912. Previous to this, a dry goods store had carried on business at this site. According to community residents, this building housed the Rosen Inn Hotel, although documentation has not shown this conclusively. The structure was rebuilt or given a Moderne style facade in 1935. The buff brick storefront is highlighted by horizontal bands of ochre brick.

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**1335 N. Main Street, Thurman Service Station, 1933.** A 1933 building permit was taken out by Ollie Thurman for construction of a gas station at this site. A number of automobile garages had carried on business here prior to that date. The stucco structure exhibits Spanish stylistic details.



**159**

**1342-44 N. Main Street [MCHD(NR)], Piggly-Wiggly Stores, Inc. No. 821, c.1927.** Constructed on the site of earlier retail businesses, this building had Piggly-Wiggly Store No. 821 as its principal tenant in 1927. The buff brick, one-story structure contains several wood-framed storefronts. A shed-roofed eave with modillions is interrupted by a high, shaped parapet topped with cast-stone urns and coping. The corner building exhibits original transom windows.



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**160**

**1400 N. Main Street [MCHD(NR)], Hickman and Clark Drugs, 1918.** This two-story building was constructed in 1918 as Hickman and Clark Drugs on corner property owned by L. B. "Alonzo" Clark. Frank J. Singleton was the architect and R. M. Thompson is listed as the builder in the mechanics lien. A number of drugstores have carried on business at the site since 1930, and during the 1930s and 1940s a post office substation also was located here. The brick structure of rectangular plan features corbeled sill and cornice bands topped by a stepped parapet with cast-stone trim. The first-floor storefronts have been altered extensively.



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**161**

**1404-06 N. Main Street [MCHD(NR)], Pritchard Commercial Building, c.1906.** L. Green Pritchard purchased this N. Main Street site in 1904 and offered furnished rooms for rent on the second floor of his building by 1914. The two-story commercial structure housed a restaurant, bakery and barbershop in its ground level storefronts as early as 1907. A number of retail firms have carried on business since then. The street level shopfronts have suffered remodelings, although the high parapet still distinguishes the building with its corbeled brick cornice.



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**162**

**1408-10 N. Main [MCHD(NR)], Commercial building, c.1906.** Initial ownership of this commercial structure is unclear. The first tenants in 1907 included Moore Drug Store, Mutual Life Insurance Association of Tarrant County, M. G. Ellis's real estate office, a jeweler and a confectionery store. Hickman and Clark located their drugstore here from 1908 to 1918, when they relocated nearby (NN-160). A number of physicians had offices on the second floor. The structure now houses retail businesses. The red brick building exhibits a corbeled cornice below the flat, parapeted roof. The storefronts have been remodeled completely.



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**163**

**1422 N. Main Street [MCHD(NR)], Nash Furniture Co./Marine Hotel, c.1906.** Probably constructed in 1906 on property owned by William Bryce, this two-story commercial structure housed the Nash Furniture Co. in 1907. Marine Hotel located in the upper story. The front elevation is faced is rusticated concrete block and features cast-stone cornice and brackets under a shaped parapet. The storefronts, now boarded up, have been altered.

**164**

**1424-26 N. Main Street [MCHD(NR)], S. T. Percy Building, 1909.** S. T. Percy acquired this site between 1904 and 1909, and the present structure was erected in 1909, replacing earlier retail businesses. First tenants of the building were a saloon and a lunch counter. Furniture, grocery, shoe and drug stores have occupied the building since 1914. The small, brick, two-story structure is in poor condition; the storefronts have been altered, brick surfaces painted and structural settling is evident.

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**165**

**1438-40 N. Main Street [NR\*/MCHD(NR)], Roseland Theater/Marine Theater, c.1918; c.1920.** Early occupants of this site were listed in the 1918 directory as a clothes cleaners and a hardware company. The structure was rebuilt, most likely by 1920, at which time the Roseland Theater located here under the management of John N. Sparks, Jr. By 1929, L. C. Tidball ran the renamed Rose Theater. The theater name changed once again by 1945 to the Marine Theater, managed by Lee A. Burkhalter. The theater building is of rectangular plan with a flat roof. The dark red brick facade consists of a central peaked parapet flanked by end bays, which feature cast-stone and glazed green tile arched bands enclosing intricate brick work and additional cast-stone ornament. A recessed entry under a rectangular canopy appears much altered. Notes on the work of architect Ludwig B. Weinman by his grandson suggest that this structure may have been designed by him; further research may confirm the authorship of this structure. Pending further research and documentation, the theater may qualify for listing on the National Register.

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**166**

**1445 N. Main Street, Cities Service Oil Co. Station No. 11, c.1923.** Cities Service Oil Co. operated eleven service stations around Fort Worth in 1923, including one at this site. By 1940, the station was leased by Joseph D. Smith, and Northside Radio Service located here in 1945. The small brick building consists of an office block with a drive-through porch which has been filled in. Above the tiled visor roof, the distinctive feature of the structure is the parapet which incorporates circular panels that once held the oil company logos.



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**1521 N. Main Street, Blair and Saddleson Auto Repairs, 1918; c.1926.** This structure was erected by contractor J. M. Utley to house the automobile repair business of B. R. Blair and C. T. Saddleson. Several firms have located in the building since 1926; Liberty Feed Mills moved in in 1945.. The small, one-story brick structure of rectangular plan features corbeled brick brackets below a cast-stone cornice. The wood-framed storefront with transoms appears to have been rebuilt, probably in 1926 when the building's use was converted from a garage to retail functions.



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**1539-45 N. Main Street, 101 NW. 20th Street, Googins Commercial Block, c.1911.** Joseph B. Googins, vice-president of North Fort Worth Townsite Co. and a prominent North Side developer and businessman, acquired the entire block at the southwest corner of the intersection of N. Main and NW. 20th Streets in 1906; the property remained in his wife's estate until 1980. The first tenants, in 1912-13, included an electrician, barber, tailor, milliner and sewing machine shop and doctors' offices and apartments upstairs. A wide variety of trade and service firms have occupied the street-level spaces since that time. Apparently constructed at different times, the prominent building presents two principal facades on its corner site. A tall, parapeted second story rises over shopfronts below. The fine quality brickwork exhibits decorative frieze panels and a cornice containing a blind arcade below the stepped parapet. Cast-stone coping and window sills highlight the structure. The street level storefronts have been altered extensively and the second-story windows boarded up. Future research may identify the architect of this important building.



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**1540 N. Main Street [NR], North Fort Worth Police Department/North Fort Worth Waterworks Substation, c.1913.** This handsome, two-story structure is of rectangular plan and diminutive scale, and features fine quality orange brickwork under red-tiled pyramidal roof. Rusticated limestone voussoirs form arches over the first floor windows and the central entry, which is further embellished with garlands and a bas-relief shield. A limestone belt course and brick dentils are set below the five symmetrically arranged, double-hung windows of the second story. Listings in the city directory are inconclusive regarding this structure; it may have been built as early as 1910, but more likely around 1913, to house the North Fort Worth Police Department Station and the North Fort Worth Waterworks Substation. (Curiously, directories from 1916 to 1930 list the North Fort Worth City Hall at this address, even though North Fort Worth had been annexed in 1909 by the City of Fort Worth.) A Carnegie Library, North Fort Worth Public Library, and the State Department of Public Safety occupied the structure



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during the 1920s through the 1940s. The North Side Lions Club owned the property from 1952 to 1970; retail businesses have occupied the building since that time. Future research may uncover the architect of this important building. A number of windows have been partially or entirely bricked in. The property appears to be eligible for the National Register.

**170**

**2027 N. Main Street, Cobden Commercial Structure, 1909.** Fine ornamental brickwork distinguishes this two-story commercial structure. The windows have been altered and the brick surface has been painted. A mechanic's lien indicates that the structure was erected by William Bryce in 1909 for Alexander and Jessie Cobden (see NN-90). The property was owned by Jessie Cobden and later, by her trustees until 1976. Early commercial tenants included J. W. Alton, grocer from 1912 to 1925, and on the second floor, Southwestern Telephone and Telegraph Co., Prospect Exchange from 1914 to 1931. The upper floor served as the I.O.O.F. Hall for North Fort Worth Lodge No. 103 from 1935 to c.1950. The second floor of this building was destroyed by fire in 1988, and the structure has been extensively rebuilt.

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**171**

**2100 N. Main Street, Thomas Vinnedge Co., 1927.** Thomas Vinnedge, a wholesale grocer and coffee distributor, purchased two lots on N. Main Street in 1932. Built to architectural designs dated 1927 by Wiley G. Clarkson, the two-story brick structure incorporates the Vinnedge Co. initials in frieze medallions. The industrial building was purchased by Morton Foods in 1953, and was used for the production of snack foods. A 1987 rehabilitation project renovated the structure for use as office space.

**172**

**2204-10 N. Main Street, Reeder Motor Co./Harris Motor Car Co., c.1921.** This parapeted brick automobile showroom contains a garage entry at each end of the structure, with three large display windows between. Cast-stone inlay and parapet coping highlight the structure. Presumably built in 1921, the building's first tenant was Reeder Motor Co. Harris Motor Car Co. ran its business here from 1923 to 1932. A number of other dealers of new and used automobiles located in the vicinity. At present, all the window openings have been filled in.



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**2224-28 N. Main Street, McCarthy Building/Cliff Majors Chevrolet Dealership, c.1927; 1931.** Tax records and a builder's permit suggest that this structure, built about 1927, received a new facade in 1931 by builder M. H. Southwell. Owned by Mrs. J. E. McCarthy at the time, the building housed Cliff Majors Chevrolet Dealership. Bill H. Day located his furniture business and salvage operation here in 1948. The large, one-story corner structure features primary elevations of ochre brick; a corbeled, blind arcade cornice is topped with red tile and terminated by end piers. The shop windows have been altered and a metal awning added.



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**2350 N. Main Street [FWSHD(NR)], Commercial building/A.F.L.-C.I.O. Union Hall, c.1908.** Thomas Vinnedge Co., a coffee roasting and spice distributor, located their operations in this structure in 1920, before their factory was built at 2100 N. Main Street (NN-171). Since the 1930s the first floor has housed a trucking company, a rubber welding firm and several garages. From 1949 to 1974, the upper level served as the A.F.L.-C.I.O. Union Hall; this labor organization owned the building for a number of years. The structure is within the Fort Worth Stockyards National Register Historic District.



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**2356 N. Main Street [FWSHD(NR)], Motor Supply and Brake Service, c.1945.** This one-story commercial garage has a central garage entry flanked by fixed-pane windows on either side. The structure is faced in gleaming white, glazed brick. Tax records indicate that the structure was most likely built around 1945 on the former site of a garage. William H. Baker and Olin S. Hughes operated the Motor Supply and Brake Service here soon after they purchased the site in 1945. Still in use as a garage, the structure lies within the Fort Worth Stockyards National Register Historic District. When the structure reaches fifty years of age, it should be considered as a contributor to the district.



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**2358 N. Main Street [FWSHD(NR)], Alderson Millinery Shop, 1924.** A 1924 mechanic's lien indicates that this store was constructed for Mrs. Virginia E. Alderson, a widow. A similar shop apparently was erected for owner Paul Mih-niewicz at the same time on the adjoining lot to the north, although this is no longer extant. The one-story, parapeted brick structure has corbeled and glazed brickwork in the frieze. The storefront has been extensively altered. Mrs. Alderson ran a millinery shop, later a ladies' ready to wear clothing store, at this address through 1930. A number of retail operations have occupied the premises since then. The structure contributes to the Fort Worth Stockyards National Register Historic District.



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**2400 N. Main Street [FWSHD(NR)], Mitchell's Store/Jacobson's Bargain House, 1946.** This yellow brick, one-story commercial building of rectangular plan was constructed in 1946. Initially the site of Mitchell's Store, it has been the location of Jacobson's Bargain House, a clothing store, since 1951. When the structure reaches fifty years of age, it should be considered as a contributor to the Fort Worth Stockyards Historic District.

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**2401-03 N. Main Street [FWSHD(NR)], New Isis Theater, 1935.** A building permit documents that the New Isis Theater was erected in 1935 to replace the 1914 Isis Theater. Constructed by contractor B. B. Adams at a cost of \$29,800, the theater seated 920 moviegoers. The theater was managed by J. C. Tidball. The stuccoed, reinforced concrete building with stepped parapet is distinguished by blue and orange porcelain enameled metal coping, a vertical neon sign, and a canopy. Bands of green and yellow tile embellish the base, which has been sheathed in 1950s rustic wood siding. The street facade contains commercial spaces on either side of the lobby entrance, which were occupied by a barber and a jeweler soon after the building was completed. The structure is within the Fort Worth Stockyards National Register Historic District.

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**2402 N. Main Street [FWSHD(NR)], Stock Yards Tire Shop, c.1928.** This simple, parapeted brick structure first opened as Stock Yards Tire Shop. Now converted to other retail uses, the building is a contributor to the Fort Worth Stockyards National Register Historic District. One transom window has been sheathed and the brick surface painted, but the structure is in good condition otherwise.

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**2404-06 N. Main Street [FWSHD(NR)], Hardwick Commercial Building, c.1921.** Probably taking the place of an earlier structure, this small commercial building containing two storefronts was most likely constructed in 1921, the year that G. M. Hardwick purchased the site. Directory listings of 1922 show that the North Fort Worth Fish Market and the North Main Street Market occupied the premises. A variety of retail firms have carried on business since that time. The one-story brick structure is embellished with brick dentils and cornice and cast-stone trim. The storefronts have been altered. The small commercial building lies within the Fort Worth Stockyards National Register Historic District.



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**2408-14 N. Main Street [FWSHD(NR)], Stockyards Lodge No. 1244/New Worth Hotel, c.1910; c.1927.** First listed in the 1911 directory, this structure housed a feed warehouse, dry goods store, and a Wells Fargo Express Co. branch. Other tenants through the years included shoemakers, doctors, a disinfectant company, a saloon and a rooming house. Stockyards Lodge No. 1244 was chartered December 8, 1927; their first Masonic hall was located in this structure. The facade may have been rebuilt at that time to incorporate three cast-stone medallions of the Masonic symbol below the parapet. The Masons moved to a new location at 124 W. Exchange Street (NN-96) in 1935. A garage and a grocery occupied the street floor during the Masons' tenancy; after 1935 the New Worth Hotel located in the upper level. The structure housed a cab company during the 1940s, and served as a meeting place for United Packing House Workers of America, Nos. 54 and 175, C.I.O. and Live Stock Handlers Local, No. 59, U.P.W.A.-C.I.O. The garage entries on the first floor have been enclosed. The structure lies within the bounds of the Fort Worth Stockyards Historic District.



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**2411-13 N. Main Street [FWSHD(NR)], Commercial building, c.1920.** Faced in brown brick, this two-story structure features a corbeled frieze course, ornate window surrounds, and a pressed metal cornice below a cast-stone cartouche on its second-story facade. The street level retains its diamond-paned transom windows, although the storefronts have been altered. Original ownership and history of this structure has not been documented clearly. According to city directories, the Piggly Wiggly No. 2 store operated at this location from 1920 to 1933, with a number of bakers and other grocers sharing the ground-floor space during those years. Palestine Hotel located in the upper floor, to be succeeded in 1936 by the Oasis Hotel. The structure lies in the Fort Worth Stockyards National Register Historic District.



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**183**

**2453-55 N. Main Street [FWSHD(NR)], O'Keefe-Long Commercial Building/Leddy Boots and Saddles, c.1910.** C. A. O'Keefe and A. J. Long erected this commercial structure in 1910 on the northwest corner of N. Main Street and W. Exchange Avenue. It is almost identical to their earlier two-story brick building directly across W. Exchange Avenue (see NN-91). It remained in the O'Keefe estate until 1943. Early occupants included the Exchange Hotel (1911-13) on the second floor and Louis Lehman's clothing store (1911-20) at the street level. Other hotels and dry goods stores followed, including Leddy Boots and Saddles. The Leddy family acquired the building in 1943. The south facade is six bays long and topped by a stepped parapet; on the east elevation, two bays were joined to the original four in an early addition. A substantial, pressed metal cornice surrounds the corner elevations, and finely laid brick keystone lintels top the paired, double-hung second-story windows. Two neon signs, one in the shape of a cowboy boot, advertise the goods offered within. A "Western" storefront and canopy of rough wood siding were added in 1958. The property is in the Fort Worth Stockyards Historic District.

**184**

**2457 N. Main Street [FWSHD(NR)], Lehman Dry Goods Co., 1919.** This narrow, two-story commercial structure with a stepped parapet features a cast-stone coping and geometric facade ornament above its much-altered storefront. Clad in dark red brick, the building was erected in 1919 by Muse and Gurley for Louis Lehman's Dry Goods Co. Later occupants included an auto tires firm and a cafe. Furnished rooms for rent and a number of small hotels have occupied the upper level. At present, the second-story windows are boarded up; the storefront acquired permastone veneer and new shop windows in 1951 and a rustic "Western" canopy later in the 1950s. The building contributes to the Fort Worth Stockyards Historic District.

**185**

**2601 N. Main Street [FWSHD(NR)], D. Hart and Sons Livestock Co./Fort Worth Stock Yards Co. Carpenter Shop/Ryon's Saddle and Ranch Supply, c.1915.** All but one lot of this block was purchased in 1915 by D. Hart and Sons, a livestock firm (see NN-186). By 1925 the structure housed the Stock Yards Co. Carpenter Shop, which remained there until the 1950s. The two-story, industrial structure has a stuccoed concrete first floor elevation below a brick second floor. A rustic "Western" storefront and canopy were added to the structure in 1959 after Ryon's Saddle and Ranch Supply located here; the windows may have been closed at this time. Further research may bring more information to light on the history of D. Hart and Sons' operations. The structure is included in the Fort Worth Stockyards National Register Historic District.



**186**

**2629 N. Main Street [FWSHD(NR)], D. Hart and Sons Livestock Co./Fort Worth Stock Yards Co. Warehouse, c.1915.** Dominick Hart purchased most of this block bounded by N. Main, NW. 27th, NW. 26th Streets and Ellis Avenue in 1915 (see NN-185). His livestock firm D. Hart and Sons, seems to have operated as an independent competitor to the large Stock Yards Co. This two-story, L-plan building, set on a sloping site, is constructed of brick over a concrete foundation. The structure was built as a slaughterhouse, but may have originally been used as a barn as Hart was never able to begin packinghouse operations. After 1926, the Fort Worth Stock Yards Co. leased the structure as a barn and warehouse. A later tenant of the structure was the Braziel Refrigeration Co. The structure, now abandoned, lies within the Fort Worth Stockyards National Register Historic District.



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**187**

**2221 Market Avenue, House, c.1906.** This typical, wood-framed vernacular house is a hipped mass with gabled wings projecting to the front and south. A shed-roofed half porch is supported by Tuscan columns. Aluminum awnings are recent additions to the dwelling. The first tenant in 1907 was Thomas A. Depew, a butcher for Armour & Co.



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**188**

**2211 McKinley Avenue [Sch(NR)], North Side Senior High School, 1936-37.** The Fort Worth Independent School District undertook a major building campaign of public schools during the Depression years, with several projects throughout the city financed by the Works Progress Administration to provide local relief work. Wiley G. Clarkson, a major Fort Worth architect known for his successful adaptations of period designs for school and other public and private structures, was chosen to design the North Side High School. Unlike his usual compositions, here Clarkson did not use a historic style but he chose to design the three-story edifice in the Moderne style. Of smooth, pale yellow brick with dark brown brick banding and cast-stone decorative trim, the symmetrical facade is broken into five parts: a central projecting entry bay surmounted by a low, pyramidal roof is flanked by two long wings with projecting bays at each end. The interior features glazed tilework and an auditorium with original ornament and fixtures. The school faces southwest from its bluff-top site, overlooking spacious park-like grounds planned by Hare & Hare and executed by the Civil Works Administration. Construction was by the firm of Harry B. Friedman. The school is eligible for inclusion in the proposed Public Schools National Register Thematic Group.



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**201 E. Northside Drive [NR\*], House, c.1900.** Early ownership history of this fine Victorian house is not well documented. An unusually elaborate house for the North Side, the two-story, hip-roofed, T-plan house has gabled wings projecting at right angles to the south and west. A recessed, two-story gallery is placed between the southwest angle of the wings. Decorative shingles, turned porch posts and spindlework remain on this large dwelling. Upon further research and documentation, the house would appear to qualify for the National Register.

190

**303 W. Northside Drive, Wooten Grocery, c.1922.** This grocery of simple, rectangular plan was first listed in the 1923 Directory, operated by Robert S. and Lola Wooten. A frequent turnover of proprietors and shop names has characterized the commercial site's history. The wood-frame structure features a tall false front parapet which hides the gable roof behind.

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**309 W. Northside Drive, Webb House, 1906; 1909.** Mechanic's liens of 1906 and 1909 indicate that Cuthbert B. Webb, a contractor, prepared the plans for his house and probably was responsible for construction. Waples-Painter Co. completed interior finish work. The house remained in the Webb family until 1971. The large two-story residence features a two-story gallery under the flaring hip roof. Two giant rusticated concrete block piers support the gallery of the frame house, which has been covered in asbestos siding. The large residence has been subdivided into four apartments since 1970.

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**4141 Ohio Garden Road, House, c.1910.** This wood-frame, T-plan house has a hipped entry porch with Tuscan columns projecting from the gabled wing. A house type popular about 1910, the house is not listed in City Directories until 1951. Sarah Cope acquired the property in 1899 as an heir of the Henry Hagan estate; Mrs. Helen Anderson acquired the property in 1918. The rural farmhouse apparently has always been rented.

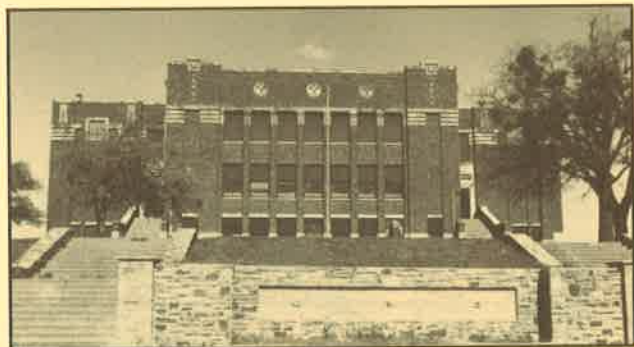
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**193**

**600 Park Street [CPCD/Sch(NR)], North Fort Worth High School/Technical High School/J. P. Elder Middle School Annex, 1918; 1935-37.** North Fort Worth High School was the second school built by the Fort Worth Independent School District after the North Side was partially annexed in 1909. The school accommodated the influx of students whose parents had come to work in the Swift and Armour plants in the North Side. From 1937 to 1955, the structure served as Technical High School; in 1955 it became an annex to the J. P. Elder Middle School (NN-10). Architects Sanguinet and Staats were influenced by Frank Lloyd Wright and Louis Sullivan in their striking design for the school. Contractor J. C. Buchanan was responsible for construction of the two and a half story, polychrome brick school.



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The generally rectangular plan with blocky, modernistic elevation features a projecting central mass with entrances in both recessed side wings. The central mass contains seven window bays separated by a stylized colonnade. Ornament is provided by three bas-relief eagles in frieze medallions, stylized floral capitals on the colonnade and bas-relief open books above the end piers. The school has been altered by the lowering of interior ceilings and partial enclosing of windows, but is otherwise intact. A stone retaining wall and stairs were added by the Works Progress Administration between 1935 and 1937.

**194**

**1009 Park Street [PSCD], Little House, 1933.** J. D. Little, a manager of North Fort Worth Ice Co., had a new house constructed in 1933 to replace an earlier residence at the site. W. I. Craig was the contractor for the project. The dark brick and stone veneer house has a number of steeply pitched intersecting gables and dormers to provide a Tudor Revival feeling. Overall, the house is a handsome, picturesque composition.



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**195**

**1204 Park Street [PSCD], Condon-Lundy House, 1910.** An interesting bungalow composition is created by the juxtaposition of an offset, gabled entry porch, a gable-roofed first story, and a setback, gabled second story. William Cameron and Co. furnished lumber and building materials to J. W. and Frances Condon in 1910. Samuel Lundy, a city physician for Niles City, purchased the house in 1912 and owned it until 1926.





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**196**

**1312 Park Street [PSCD], Erskine House, 1909.** Mrs. Mary D. Erskine and Miss Mazie D. Erskine, a school-teacher, purchased this lot in 1909, and contracted with William Cameron and Co. to provide lumber and building materials the same year. Apparently used for a time as rental property, Mazie Erskine Belew resided in the house with her husband David O. Belew, an attorney, from 1920 to 1922. The one-story house is composed of a hipped block; an offset, gable-roofed entry porch is supported by Tuscan columns. Decorative shingles highlight the gabled bay while narrow-milled wood siding sheaths the rest of the house.

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**197**

**1352 Park Street [NR/GACD], Ross House, c.1917.** Called at one time the world's leading horse and mule dealer, Waddy R. Ross was a self-made millionaire who made his fortune by supplying horses and mules during both world wars. Arriving in Fort Worth in 1905, he and his brothers established the Ross Brothers Horse and Mule Co. Purchasing three lots in 1917 at the intersection of Grand Avenue and Park Avenue, Ross is said to have hired a local architect to design his house. A monumental, two and a half story house overlooking the West Fork of Trinity River, it is of generally rectangular plan flanked by offset gabled wings, a portecochere and a conservatory bay. A blocky, projecting portico forms the entry for the house, which is faced in dark purple-brown brick. Gable ends and one dormer window are clad in stucco, half-timbered trim, and decorative brackets. Although the house has gone through a series of owners and tenants, the exterior remains untouched. Unique among North Side houses, it is more typical of the elaborate, large-scale dwellings constructed on Elizabeth Boulevard on the South Side for cattle barons and other prominent figures. The Ross House appears to be eligible for National Register listing and also contributes to the proposed Grand Avenue National Register Historic District.

198

**198**

**2025 Pearl Avenue [NR\*], Billings House, c.1904.** Charles M. Billings, a ranchman, stockman, and livestock dealer, purchased approximately six and one-half acres here in 1904 and 1905. The property remains in the family. A typical Victorian vernacular structure, the house is a hipped block with an offset, front projecting gabled bay and a half porch to the left of the bay. A barn remains at the rear of the property. Though the parcel has diminished in size, the structures are a remarkable survival of rural forms which were sited before the area was platted in 1943. Pending further research and assessment of the structure's integrity, the complex may be eligible for the National Register.



199

**2208 Pearl Avenue, Hensley House, c.1919.** Joseph M. Hensley, a carpenter, was the first recorded occupant of this house in 1920. The property was held by members of the large Hensley family until 1940. Under a hip roof, the wood-frame house has an irregular T-plan. A five-sided, hip-roofed porch on Tuscan columns surrounds the front projecting gable.



199

200

**2300 Prospect Avenue, Smith House, c.1925.** Walter H. Smith, vice-president and manager of Nortex Hide and Produce Co., purchased two prominent hilltop lots in 1925 and resided here with his family the same year. The two-story, red brick house, in composition a rectangular block, has a hip roof clad in glazed green tiles and supported by shaped brackets. A one-story sunroom and porch symmetrically flank the block on the east and west; a central portico faces south. The porch has been enclosed.



200

201

**2317, 2319 Prospect Avenue, Two houses, c.1923.** This pair of small, wood-frame residences first appears in the 1924 City Directory. Laborers in various North Side industries and businesses have been tenants over the years. In a variation of the typical shotgun plan, a gabled rear section is fronted by a transverse gabled section containing a full porch.



201

202

**2410 Prospect Avenue [NR\*], Fire Station No. 12, 1910.** Acquisition of this North Side site for use as a fire station occurred in 1909. Sanguinet and Staats were responsible for the plans and specifications. This architectural firm worked with Innis-Graham Construction Co. on several fire stations during 1909 and 1910 and the station is virtually identical to two others from the same period in the South Side. Erected in 1910 to house horse-drawn equipment, the two-story, red brick building contains two garage entries alternating with a segmentally arched doorway and segmentally arched windows. The main elevation features cast-stone window sills and parapet panels and corbeled brick frieze bands. At present the garage doors and windows have been boarded up; the building is in use as a day care center. Pending restoration, the station may qualify for National Register listing.



202





203



203

**2205 Refugio Avenue, House, c.1908.** This pleasing wood-frame house is in composition a pyramidally roofed box with a central, projecting porch under a hipped and gabled roof. James D. Farmer (see NN-14) purchased several lots here between 1907 and 1911; several identical cottages are nearby. Roy A. Hammond, a clerk for Swift & Co., was the first listed tenant in 1909-10.

204



204

**2022 Ross Avenue [NR], St. Demetrios Greek Orthodox Church, 1917.** Reputed to be the first Greek Orthodox congregation in Texas, St. Demetrios Church was founded in 1910. Parishioners raised \$750 in 1916 to purchase land and construct a church. The cornerstone indicates that the structure was constructed in 1917; Weinman family reminiscences and period newspaper articles indicate that Ludwig B. Weinman was the architect of the church. The dark ochre brick church has a square plan. In Byzantine style, a cross-gabled roof covers two intersecting false vaults in the interior; these are concealed by high semicircular parapets on the west, north and south elevations. The front elevation parapet is recessed to form a large arch encircling the rectangular portico, where a semicircular cast stone panel in the arch is inscribed in gilt Greek letters. The church appears to be eligible for the National Register.

205



205

**2103 Ross Avenue, Heatherly-McElreath House, 1905.** A 1905 mechanic's lien indicates that J. B. Kirby and M. John McElreath constructed this frame house for carpenter George M. Heatherly. Heatherly and his wife first resided in the house in 1907; several members of the McElreath family also resided there in early years. A typical vernacular form, the cottage is a hipped mass with L-plan, projecting gabled bays and a half porch.

206



206

**2212 Ross Avenue, House, c.1908.** This wood-frame house exhibits a combination of a steeply pitched hipped mass with projecting L-plan wings. Widow Mary S. Denson was the first occupant in 1909-10.

207



207

**2400, 2402, 2404, 2406 Ross Avenue, 406 NW. 24th Street, Five houses, c.1906.** This group of five workers' cottages came under one ownership in 1970; previously, two landlords owned the properties. Sharing three lots, each wood-framed cottage is a typical vernacular plan: three houses are L-plans with half porches, and two are hipped blocks with forward projecting gabled bays and half porches.



208

**2517 Ross Avenue, Cooper House, c.1901.** William T. Cooper, a bartender for Stewart and Thannisch's Saloon and later owner of two saloons, was first recorded as residing here in 1902. The rambling house remained in the Cooper family until 1945. Apparently constructed in two phases to form a T-plan, a hipped block on the south has a front projecting gabled bay and half porch; a hip-roofed wing to the north features a full, shed-roofed porch.



208

209

**2613 Ross Avenue, Miller House, c.1923.** Monroe Miller, employed at Swift & Co., purchased this lot in 1923; construction of his family residence occurred soon after. Although the appearance of the Bungalow style house suggests a duplex, directory listings seem to indicate that it has always been a single family residence. A H-plan in composition, bracketed and gabled porticos highlight each end of the front transverse gabled mass.



209

210

**5209 White Settlement Road, Hawkins Gulf Service Station, c.1950.** Earl L. Hawkins first operated this service station in 1951. The Moderne style building with projecting canopy is sheathed in gleaming white enameled metal siding with blue streamlining. The site was acquired by Zion Temple Assembly of God in 1970.



210

## OBJECTS AND PLACES

211

**000 block, NW. 14th Street, 0-500 blocks, NE. 21st Street, East Exchange Avenue, Packers Avenue [FWSHD(NR)/BrS(NR)], Brick streets, c.1912; 1927.** Brick streets along E. Exchange Avenue and Packers Avenue were laid about 1912 following a 1911 fire in the stockyards area. The streets in and around the industrial compounds were most likely paved during the early phases of plant construction. After the annexation of the North Side, the Thurber Construction Co., under contract to the City of Fort Worth, paved a section of NW. 14th Street in 1927. Unfortunately, the North Side's brick streets survive in only a few spots. The remaining brick streets and the newly repaved section of E. Exchange Avenue harmonize with the many red brick structures along N. Main Street, Exchange Avenue and in the packinghouse district. The brick paving along Exchange Avenue and Packers Avenue is within the boundaries of the Fort Worth Stockyards National Register Historic District, and was restored in 1976. The resource contributes to the proposed Brick Streets National Register Thematic Group.



211





212

**212**

**400-500 blocks, NW. 20th Street, 600-1300 blocks, Park Street [CPCD/PSCD], Streetlights, c.1923.** Streetlights were probably installed at the same time that the City of Fort Worth put a "White Way System" along N. Main Street in 1923. Still serving their purpose well, most of the lights along Park Street have ovoid glass globes above faceted marbelite shafts; a few have metal poles.

**213**

**1400 block, NE. 28th Street, Old Trail Drivers' Park Shelter, 1935-37.** Old Trail Drivers' Park was named in 1928 to honor the cowboys who drove cattle north along the Chisholm Trail through Fort Worth. Between 1935 and 1937, a Works Progress Administration project provided employment to local masons, carpenters and other tradesmen in the construction of the park shelter. The U-plan shelter of dark brick features arcaded walls supporting an open, heavy timber-framed hipped roof. Situated on top of a hill, the shelter offers visitors a view looking southwest over the Trinity River. In fair condition despite the unkempt nature of the park, the shelter has suffered from paint and graffiti on its brick walls.

213

**214**

**2000 block, Decatur Avenue (crossing Trinity River), Samuels Avenue Bridge/Decatur Avenue Bridge, c.1915(?); c.1930(?).** A reinforced concrete bridge at Samuels Avenue, now Decatur Avenue, was completed in February, 1914; the June flood of 1915 damaged it. The present two-lane highway bridge over the Trinity River is supported by wide concrete piers and features concrete arcaded guard railings. It is a style more common during the 1920s and 1930s. Further research in city records may indicate the exact date of construction.

214



215

**215**

**1500 block, Ellis Avenue, Marine Park Shelter, 1935-37.** Marine Park grounds were designated by North Fort Worth for park use in 1892; the land was acquired by Fort Worth when annexation occurred in 1909. The park served as the meeting place for workers during the packing house strike of 1904. Grounds were improved during the 1935-37 Works Progress Administration program carried out at a number of city parks. This stuccoed concrete structure is of rectangular plan; solid end blocks containing public restrooms flank a central open breezeway under a hip roof.



216

**100 block, East Exchange Avenue [SAL/FWSHD(NR)/RTHL/SAL], Fort Worth Stock Yards Sign and Marine Creek Bridge, 1910.** A major improvement to the street, the Topeka Bridge & Land Co. constructed the Exchange Avenue bridge across Marine Creek and the Fort Worth Stock Yards sign for the Fort Worth Stock Yards Co., the property owners. Built for the grand opening on March 14, 1910 of the Feeders' and Breeders' Show, the construction of the bridge and sign cost \$16,000. Two low arches support the bridge over the creek; commercial structures (NN-81, NN-82) were constructed on top of the bridge soon after. Two thick, round concrete columns with ball finials support the metal framework of the sign which spans E. Exchange Avenue. The sign possesses State Archeological Landmark status conferred by the Texas Antiquities Commission in 1984; the bridge should be given the same status. The sign is also a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. Both structures lie within the limits of the Fort Worth Stockyards National Register Historic District.



216



216

217

**500-600 blocks, East Exchange Avenue [SAL/FWSHD(NR)], Exchange Avenue Stairs/Armour and Swift Plaza, c.1902; c.1912.** Anticipating transportation needs to the new meatpacking plants, in January 1902, the Northern Texas Traction Co. extended and widened the streetcar tracks from downtown Fort Worth to the intersection of E. Exchange Avenue and Packers Avenue. The Exchange Avenue Stairs, rising up from the trolley tracks to the level of the Swift and Armour packing concerns, were no doubt constructed at the same time by the Fort Worth Stock Yards Co. or by the Swift and Armour companies. The stairs flare outwards in a graceful curve as they descend the embankment; most likely constructed of the same buff-colored concrete seen throughout the packing district, they are now painted white. The Swift and Armour company names are implanted on the grass embankment on either side of the stairway, "Armour" on the north side and "Swift" with its "S" medallion, on the south. Early photographs of the area do not show these signs, but they were probably installed about 1912 when the streets were bricked. Photographs from c.1936 show the letters set flush into the grass; at some later date the letters were framed with a colored concrete surround. The stairs provide a focus point visible from W. Exchange Avenue, spanning the rise from the street of livestock operations to the slaughterhouses above. The stairway is part of the Fort Worth Stockyards National Register Historic District and was designated a State Archeological Landmark in 1987.



217





218



218



219

**218**

**800 block, Grand Avenue at Gould Avenue [NR/RTHL], Oakwood Cemetery, 1879; 1912.** Grand Avenue, curving gracefully past its impressive bluff-top houses, leads to Oakwood Cemetery, which is set on axis with Circle Park Boulevard. A semi-rural oasis in the urbanized North Side, the cemetery is situated on a broad, sloping expanse punctuated with mature oaks, stretching down to the banks of the West Fork of the Trinity River. John Peter Smith, a civic leader and later, mayor of Fort Worth, donated twenty acres in 1879 for the formation of a cemetery. This early City Cemetery contained special grounds for blacks and, by 1880, for Catholics. Later in the nineteenth-century other grants of land, made by the City toward the east and west, eventually increased the grounds to over 100 acres, called as a whole Oakwood Cemetery. A group of Fort Worth women raised funds in 1911-12 for the construction of Oakwood Cemetery Chapel. Architects Marion L. Waller and E. Stanley Field were responsible for the design, a diminutive yellow brick, Gothic Revival structure of cruciform plan with stained glass windows. J. W. McPherson was the builder and Joe Cauker was the brick contractor. The cemetery contains a number of specialized sites, including Soldiers' Row, established in 1903 for the burial of Confederate veterans, as well as plots used by a bricklayers' union, bartenders, a black lodge, and separate sections for white and black paupers. Several important mausolea and monuments denote the graves of Fort Worth notables such as Samuel Burk Burnett, John B. Slaughter, W. T. Waggoner, Major K. M. Van Zandt, Luke Short and Jim Courtwright; the graves of Euday Bowman, Governor Charles A. Culberson, William M. McDonald, John Peter Smith and General Thomas N. Waul, C.S.A., have been awarded Texas Historical Markers. The site was awarded a Texas Historical Marker in 1966, and should be eligible for the National Register.

**219**

**1100 block, Jacksboro Highway (crossing West Fork of Trinity River), West Fork of Trinity River Bridge, 1931.** The 1927 Bartholomew and Associates street plan recommended the construction of a dignified parkway leading from the city to Lake Worth. Improvements to Jacksboro Highway, leading north from Henderson Street past the new Rockwood Park, were completed in 1931. The 486 foot long bridge was designed by highway department engineers Gib Gilchrist (highway engineer) and G. G. Wickline (bridge engineer). Frank Parrott was the contractor. Of reinforced concrete, the four-lane highway bridge is supported by five graceful, triple-arched piers and two solid piers on the riverbed. Concrete arcaded railings once supported street-lamps; these have been replaced with modern light standards.



220

**East of Jacksboro Highway, (crossing West Fork of Trinity River) [Rail(NR)], Red River, Texas & Southern Railway Bridge, 1902.** The Red River, Texas and Southern Railroad was chartered by the Frisco line to build a line from Denison to Carrollton and into Fort Worth. Completed in 1902, the bridge bears a plaque giving credit for the design and construction to A. J. Tullock, Civil Engineer and Contractor, Leavenworth, Kansas. Long timber trestles span the low banks; the steel or iron through-truss span is supported by concrete piers at each side of the river. One of the oldest surviving railroad bridges in Tarrant County, it is eligible for inclusion in the proposed Railroad Structures National Register Thematic Group.



220

221

**1851 Jacksboro Highway, Rockwood Park Clubhouse and Park Shelters, 1935-37.** The Recreation Board, Park Board, Works Progress Administration, National Youth Administration, Fort Worth City Council and the North Fort Worth Kiwanis Club assisted in the improvements of Rockwood Park, which was dedicated in 1939. The 1935-37 park clubhouse was constructed as a split-level structure, facing the new Jacksboro Highway to the northeast and overlooking the park to the southeast. Built in a vaguely Colonial Revival style, the Jacksboro Highway facade features a gabled portico of limestone ashlar masonry flanked by wings of rustic wood siding set with double-hung windows. A roofed terrace on the rear is set over an ashlar masonry first story. Now abandoned as a park structure, the rapidly deteriorating building is a relic of what was planned as a scenic entrance from the parkway. This structure has been demolished since the survey was compiled, but is retained in the report for purposes of documentation.



221



221



221

A second shelter of polychrome stone, of generally rectangular plan with three-sided ends, has an open, heavy beamed ceiling and two great fireplaces. With its doors and windows bricked up, it is in poor condition, hidden behind foliage and fences and used by the park maintenance crews for storage of golf carts. Several covered park benches, constructed of two limestone ashlar masonry piers supporting a shingled, gabled roof and bench, were probably constructed at the same time as the clubhouse.





**222**

**500 block, N. University Drive (crossing West Fork of Trinity River), University Drive Bridge, 1936; 1959.** Burleson Street, now University Drive, was improved from Park Hill Drive north to Jacksboro Highway under a joint city and county improvement program set up in 1936. The bridge was constructed presumably under the direction of Fort Worth City Engineer D. L. Lewis and County Engineer Stevens. Of reinforced concrete supported by wide piers, the bridge features an arcaded concrete guard rail with decorative end piers. The bridge was extended sensitively by the City of Fort Worth Public Works Department in 1959 when Rockwood Park Drive was constructed underneath; a parallel span is a later addition.



**223**

**North Side [GACD], Marble curb signs, c.1905.** These marble curb markers, inscribed with the street name, exist on only a few older, prime residential streets in Fort Worth. They may have been installed as early as 1905, the year North Fort Worth Townsite Co. opened Belmont Terrace Addition for development; further research is needed to document them.



**224**

**North Side, Tiled curb signs, c.1938-39.** On streets in the North Side blue and white tiled mosaic signs, indicating block numbers and street names, appear on curb corners. They are probably part of a 1938-39 street improvement program funded by the Works Progress Administration.

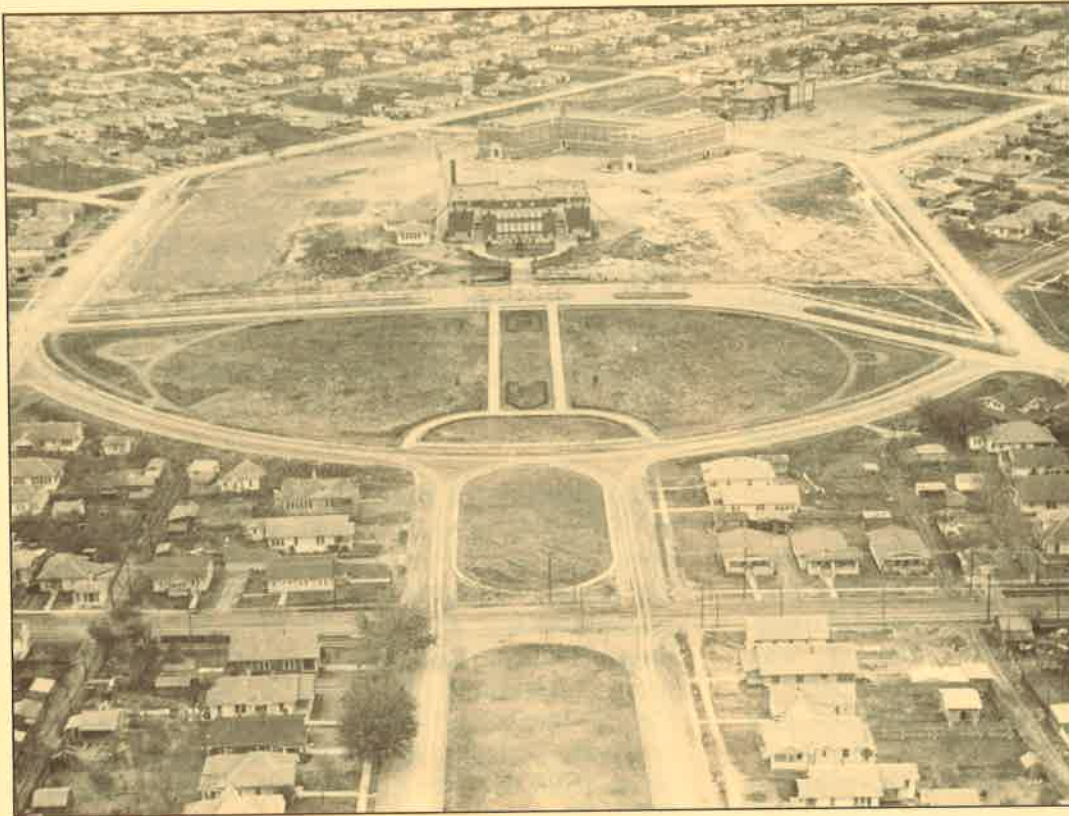
Note: The following primary resource was added to the Near North Side list subsequent to the final compilation and numbering, and therefore, is out of sequence.

**225**

**3705 Ohio Garden Road, House, c.1880.** This one and one-half story Victorian vernacular wood frame house with jig-sawn porch ornament appears to date from about 1880. The unusual U-plan may contain additions made within a few years of the original construction. Although the early history of the house has not been confirmed, it is thought to have been built by a family that moved to Tarrant County from Ohio and established a large truck garden on the adjacent land. In 1904 the house was purchased by John Thomas Sayers; it remains in the Sayers family.

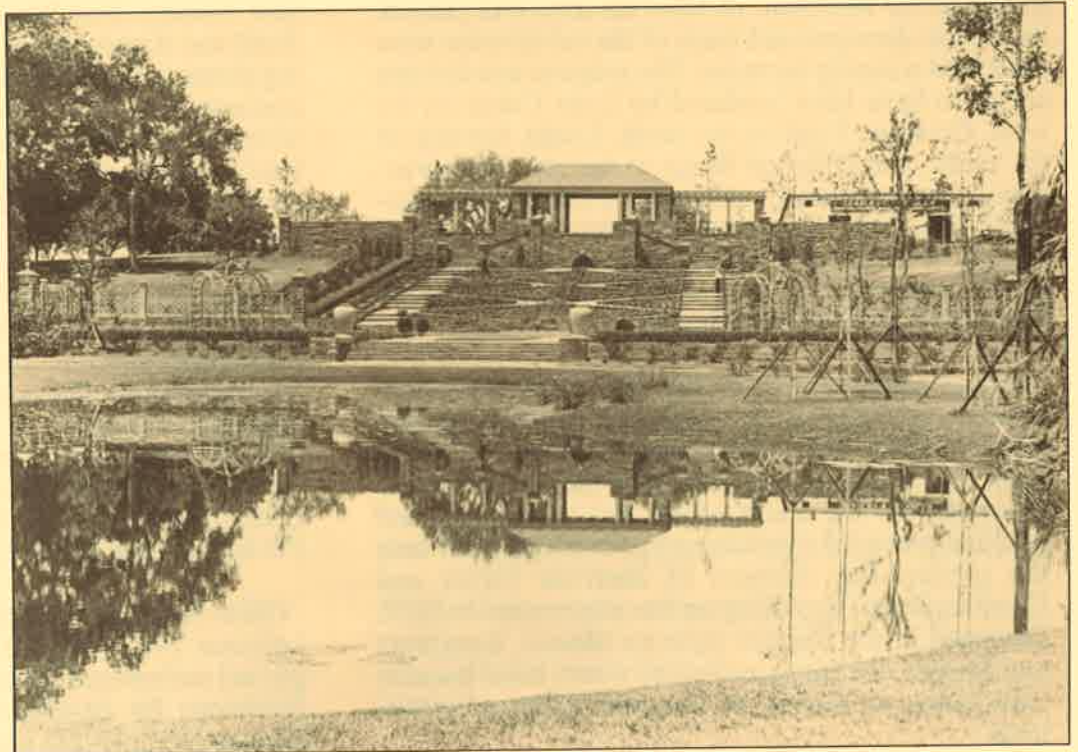
225. No photograph available.





Landscape architect Nathan Barrett drew plans for a development north of the Trinity River in 1888. His design called for a grand boulevard, Circle Park Boulevard, running from Circle Park on the north to Oakwood Cemetery on the south. This photograph, made during the 1930s, shows Circle Park Elementary School (NN-9) and J. P. Elder Middle School (NN-10) located in Circle Park. Circle Park Boulevard is at the bottom center. Few homes were built in the development until Armour and Swift located on the north side in 1902. Courtesy Fort Worth Parks Department.

Stone masons and laborers hired with federal relief funds built the Municipal Rose Garden, now called the Fort Worth Botanic Garden (W-172), in 1933-34. It was the first Depression relief project in Fort Worth, and paid the workers an average of \$2.00 per day. This photograph, one of a series made to document federal relief projects, shows the garden shortly after it was completed. Small trees are staked, and the job site headquarters building still stands behind the main shelter. Courtesy Fort Worth Parks Department.







## HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

A century ago, Fort Worth's West Side was open prairie. Several families had holdings of ranch and farm land in the area. Probably a number of modest farmhouses were located there; today only the Van Zandt Cottage (W-64) remains as an example of the West Side's rural roots.

During the railroad boom of the 1880s, Fort Worth's prominence grew considerably as a major center for supplying West Texas and for shipping livestock. Growth of residential areas adjacent to the city seemed imminent. Investment in and development of the West Side took place in several phases, not all of which were successful.

Initial investment occurred between 1887-89, when Robert S. McCart, Sr., a Fort Worth attorney purchased 1,000 acres of West Side land in several transactions. Tom Hurley, a Chicago financier, was another early speculator. Their investments paid off when the Denver real estate developers Alfred W. and H. B. Chamberlin purchased 2,000 acres. H. B. Chamberlin, who had made his fortune developing Denver's suburbs, named the high prairie "Chamberlin Arlington Heights." The Chamberlins formulated grandiose plans for development of the area, and hired Marshall R. Sanguinet, Fort Worth's finest architect, to help carry them out. In 1890 the area was platted, i.e., it was surveyed and maps of the subdivision were filed with a county recorder. The original subdivision seems to have been bordered by Lake Como on the west, Crestline Road on the north, Locke Avenue on the south, and Hillcrest Street to the east. Construction of twenty houses is said to have begun almost immediately; these were completed by 1892. Many, if not all, of these early houses were designed by Sanguinet, apparently working with British architects Arthur Albert and Howard Messer.

Further improvement of the area came with construction of a dam at the southwest corner of the addition to form Lake Como, named for the resort in Italy. A powerhouse was erected at the lake to furnish electricity for the streetcar line, and a boathouse and pavilion provided entertainment. On a high bluff near the present-day corners of Merrick Street and Crestline Road, Ye Arlington Inn was erected in 1892. Designed in the Shingle style by Messer, Sanguinet and Messer, the large, two-story resort hotel became well known as the site of elaborate balls and receptions.

Like other nineteenth-century residential developments, an essential element of the Chamberlins' plan

was the provision of a streetcar line leading to the area from the city. Arlington Heights Boulevard consisted of a single trolley line, flanked by two vehicular lanes, and went southwest for three miles, and then turned to go directly south to Lake Como. Ye Arlington Inn and Lake Como were popular outings for Fort Worth residents. However, the anticipated development beyond the initial twenty houses apparently never took place. The Chamberlins' American Investment and Land Co. failed during the financial panic of 1893, and Ye Arlington Inn burned the following year.

Compared to the boom of the eighties, the nineties in Fort Worth were characterized by slow growth; the same was true for Arlington Heights. The homes of the twenty "Heights Pioneers" including the Sanguinets (W-61), Messers (W-112), C. S. Mattison, Stuart Harrison, Robert McCart, M. F. Wortham, Lillie B. Hovenkamp (W-28), H. A. Judd, A. T. Byers, Carl G. Staats, and William Bryce (W-27) remained relatively isolated. A small public school was built about 1896 to serve the children of the subdivision (W-124).

The second phase of development in Arlington Heights, as the area was now called, came early in the new century. Fort Worth's economy boomed as the Swift and Armour firms located their huge meatpacking plants in the North Side in 1902. The employment opportunities lured workers from all over the Midwest; the attendant population growth meant that the land speculators once again could hope to profit from the influx of homeseekers. A group of Arkansas and Louisiana investors in business under the name of Inter-State Investment Co. acquired Arlington Heights Addition in 1905. They actively promoted the 8,000 lots available in "Fort Worth's most fashionable suburb," and urged the public, "Do not let this opportunity slip to get at least one lot at beautiful Arlington Heights." A number were sold for \$300 with ten dollars down payment, but very few buyers indeed had houses constructed. Examples of houses from this period are the Williams-Colvin-Estes House (W-62) and the Scaling House (W-63).

Other developers subdivided areas nearer to the city between 1900 and 1915. The Hi Mount Land Co. platted and opened Bunting, Mattison's and Rose Hill Additions for development in 1906; the Grammer House (1912; W-56) and Tipton House (c. 1913; W-57) were built in Rose Hill. Portions of the Hill Crest Addition were platted in 1912 by William Bryce and Duff Purvis, and also by Alfred Crebbins. William



Bailey, a state senator, promoted the Bailey Addition; he was also founder of Greenwood Cemetery, which opened in 1909 (W-188). A second school building (W-81), erected in 1909, attested to the gradual growth of the area.

A related West Side development was the River Crest Addition. In 1911, John W. Broad, David T. Bomar and several associates organized the River Crest Co. to purchase 640 acres north of Arlington Heights on which they planned a golf course, country club and exclusive residential subdivision. Early River Crest houses include the Williams House (W-71), Baldrige House (W-73), Bomar-Carter House (W-25), Smith House (W-69), and the W. C. Stripling House (W-16). A number of Fort Worth families who had made their fortunes in livestock and in West Side real estate resided here.

Though the River Crest venture was a success, development in Arlington Heights stagnated in the period before World War I. Fort Worth's growing population, instead of moving to the West Side, located in the South Side. A more extensive street railway system attracted home buyers, and large portions of the South Side were annexed to the city between 1890 and 1909, meaning that the city would provide water service, as well as fire and police protection. One disillusioned Arlington Heights speculator is said to have traded his Arlington Heights lot for a typewriter; another, for a set of tires.

One advantage of locating outside of the city limits was that city taxes would not be levied. Two industrial firms took advantage of this situation, as well as of the flat flood plain on the near West Side around W. 7th Street, and of the Saint Louis and San Francisco railroad line nearby: E. G. Rall Co. located its grain elevators here in 1914 (W-169), and Fort Worth Chevrolet Assembly Plant constructed its huge factory south of W. 7th Street about 1915 (W-5).

The heretofore sporadic growth of the West Side drastically changed after the United States entered World War I. Upon learning that an army training camp was to be located in Texas, enterprising businessmen and Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce president Benjamin E. Keith promoted the location of Arlington Heights. The Fort Worth area boasted fine railroad facilities, a good food supply and a substantial population; Arlington Heights in particular was able to offer open, unforested, and sparsely settled terrain, good drainage for the practice of trench warfare, and a streetcar line to provide transportation into town. Several Chamber of Commerce members (D.

O. Modin, William Monning, John P. King and Benjamin O. Smith) were major West Side property owners; they worked with other area landowners to secure the property for the Army. The committee was able to offer the use of over 2,000 acres, rent free, to the Army; General Charles G. Morton approved the deal and Camp Bowie was begun immediately.

Construction of military structures began in July, 1917, under the direction of J. S. Thompson, a Dallas contractor. Over 300 carpenters and other construction personnel from all over Texas worked to erect the buildings, and to lay telephone, electric and sewer lines. Construction was not complete until December, although the first troops arrived in August. Initially, a "tent city" was erected to house soldiers; wood-frame barracks were erected later. The base contained at least seventy buildings, including fifteen mess halls and a number of warehouses. One hundred thousand soldiers of the 36th Division trained at Camp Bowie before fighting in France. The rifle range was located near Vickery Boulevard at the southern border of the camp, while the base hospital was near Lake Como. Photographs of the period indicate that the houses of the early Arlington Heights "pioneers" were in the midst of the camp. Division headquarters was located near River Crest Country Club, where many officers were entertained. At the close of war, the camp was dismantled. The army buildings apparently were sold and moved elsewhere.

The end of World War I initiated a phenomenal period of growth for the West Side. Two factors were responsible. When Camp Bowie was dismantled, the Army left behind the water, sewer, power and telephone lines it had used. Homeowners then flocked to the West Side to take advantage of the amenities. Subdivisions such as Hill Crest, Bunting and Mattison's, platted years earlier, were finally developed. A second factor which spurred the growth of the West Side was the discovery of oil fields in 1917 and 1918 in northwest Texas. For a nation rapidly becoming attached to the automobile, this resource was a boon to Fort Worth's economy. By 1919, the city was not only a distribution center for incoming products to Texas, but also the region's market for oil field supplies and the shipping point for oil from Texas. Oil meant the influx of hundreds of well-paid oil workers, and also that local fortunes were to be made; both changed the appearance of Fort Worth. Middle-class homeowners in Arlington Heights and Hill Crest tended to be workers for oil companies or in commercial businesses attracted by the region's booming economy. Professionals settled in areas north of Camp Bowie Boulevard (as Arlington





Heights Boulevard was renamed in 1919), in Hi Mount, River Crest, or, by 1928, in the planned subdivision of Monticello.

Further civic improvements came with the annexation of Arlington Heights in 1922. A pumping station was erected the following year to provide city water service to West Side residents (W-38). A fire station (W-54) was also built in 1923. Four schools were built during the 1920s indicating the tremendous surge in population (W-58,81,105,155). Storm sewers were part of an ongoing program of street improvements, and in 1927-28, Camp Bowie Boulevard was paved in brick. The boulevard functioned as the streetcar line, as the automobile route for commuters, and as the major transportation route leading out of Fort Worth to the West Texas oil fields. Commercial establishments located along it, concentrated at streetcar stops.

Development of the 1920s was not only of a residential nature. Montgomery Ward & Co. (W-4) was attracted in 1928 to the growing industrial and manufacturing belt on the West Side of the Trinity River near downtown, for a number of the same reasons that the Rall Grain Elevators and the Chevrolet Assembly Plant had located there earlier. An additional reason was the company's location on a major thoroughfare between the city and a bustling suburb. A major reconstruction of grade separations of Texas and Pacific rail lines and roadways, between Fort Worth's central business district and the congested South Side, took place in 1928. The roundhouse, train yards and shops were relocated away from the depot in the upper South Side to a site south of Stove Foundry Road, now Vickery Boulevard. The huge Lancaster Railroad Yards (W-157) spurred the growth of industries dependent on proximity to rail transportation. The residential subdivisions of Factory Place, first platted in 1907, Brooklyn Heights, platted in 1889, and Queensborough, platted in 1907, which bordered the Texas and Pacific Railroad yards, developed into a community of railroad and industrial workers during the late 1920s and 1930s (W-109,111).

The Depression slowed, but did not stop, the furious pace of growth on the West Side. Private dwellings continued to be built, increasing in number toward the end of the decade as the nation's economy recovered. Fort Worth's first Depression relief was the Municipal Rose Gardens near Trinity Park (W-172), completed in 1934; improvements were undertaken the following year on Trinity Park to the north (W-170). Other federally funded work projects which gave work to

the local unemployed were three schools. North Hi Mount Elementary School (W-9), South Hi Mount School (W-21) and Arlington Heights Senior High School (W-136) eased overcrowding at West Side schools; their locations are indications that West Side suburbs had expanded beyond the original Arlington Heights plat.

Promoted by Amon Carter, Sr., himself a resident of River Crest (W-25), Fort Worth's cultural center located in an open, undeveloped area of the near West Side. The Will Rogers Memorial Coliseum, Auditorium and Pioneer Tower (W-107) were erected in 1935-36 to house Fort Worth's centennial celebration. A combination of municipal and Public Works Administration funds employed local workers. Additional exhibit buildings and livestock barns were constructed in ensuing years; the site has served as the home of the Southwestern Exposition and Livestock Show since 1944. The original Casa Manana (now demolished) and Farrington Field of 1938-39 (W-156) added to this cultural district, which serves all of Fort Worth.

Private developments in the later 1930s included Ridglea, platted in 1928 but not substantially developed until a decade later. Exclusive, planned Ridglea was the product of West Side real estate developers Morris Berney and Bernie L. Anderson, who formed the Anderson Berney Realty Co. and Anderson Berney Building Co. Single family houses on a smaller scale were built in West Fort Worth Land Company's Addition south of the original Arlington Heights plat. Additional late 1930s and early wartime development appeared in Linwood and as infill in the older neighborhoods of Queensborough.

As the United States entered World War II, several developments affected the West Side. Consolidated Aircraft Corporation opened its doors in April, 1941, offering a huge employment boon near the West Side. This spurred the construction of apartments to house the bomber plant's workers. Several scaled of apartments were erected, from the small, individual project of Duplex Apartment House at 3004-06 W. 6th Street (W-2), to the large Crestwood Place Apartments (W-168).

During the postwar years, Fort Worth's economy continued to grow with the aircraft and oil industries. Further westward expansion past the original Arlington Heights plat continued in large scale residential and commercial developments, such as A. C. Luther's Ridglea Village (W-52), Ridglea Hills and Ridglea West. The 1941 development of Crestwood,



to the north, was for the most part built up during the late 1940s and 1950s. These communities were annexed in 1944 and 1946. Postwar suburban growth was characterized by its dispersion and dependence on the automobile for transportation. As growth of residential and commercial areas had been contingent on streetcar transportation a quarter century earlier, the automobile age depended on a new type of

transportation facility, the freeway. Streetcar service along Camp Bowie Boulevard was terminated on 1939; immediately following the war, construction was begun on the east-west freeway, formerly called Convair Access Road. Infill in older areas and the process of suburbanization have continued until almost all of the West Side's open space has been built upon.

## OBSERVATIONS

Fort Worth's West Side is a predominantly residential area, bounded by an industrial belt on its south and east borders. Although the area saw its first development from 1890 to 1892, the few "pioneer" houses that remain are scattered among neighborhoods dating primarily from the 1920s on its eastern half, and the 1940s toward the western portion. The city's leading merchants and oil men built homes on the high bluffs overlooking the West Fork of the Trinity River, beginning in 1911 with the development of River Crest, and continuing with the prestigious development of Westover Hills in the 1920s and 30s.

Arlington Heights had an extremely sophisticated architectural beginning, with the Shingle style Sanguinet House (W-61) and Romanesque Revival Bryce House (W-27). Other high style relics of the first period of construction are the Tudor Revival Messer House (W-112) and the Allison House (W-126). All probably were designed by Fort Worth's premier architects, Marshall R. Sanguinet and Howard and Arthur Messer. Further research is needed to define the nature of these architects' relationship to the first developers of Arlington Heights, Alfred and H. B. Chamberlin, and to identify any other existing structures from this period.

Modest houses constructed by builders, sometimes working from architectural pattern books, are more characteristic of the next phase of Arlington Heights development. Some, like the Grammer House (W-56) and the Taggart House (W-18) are solid, respectable versions of traditional, vernacular plans. Others, like the Chandler House (W-23) and the Tipton House (W-57), are slightly more pretentious renditions of common period forms.

Of a different class altogether are the River Crest, bluff-top residences of Fort Worth's elite from the pre-World War I period. Examples include houses designed by important architectural firms, such as the Classical Revival Baldrige House (W-73) by San-

guinet and Staats and the Mediterranean Berney House by Chicago architects Adler and Dangler (W-24). Regionally significant styles are represented by the Craftsman style Bomar-Carter House (W-25) and the Prairie style Stripling House (W-16).

The classic bungalow form represents the West Side's golden age of the 1920s. A relatively inexpensive house ideally suited to the needs of the middle class, it is characterized by a rectangular plan, gable roof and a gable porch. Usually of frame construction clad in weatherboard or enhanced with a brick veneer, hundreds of bungalows were constructed in the West Side neighborhoods of Hill Crest, Arlington Heights, Hi Mount, Mattison's, McCart's and Bunting Additions, and Country Club Heights. They range in size and sophistication from the simple Sergi House (W-3), to the eccentric frame bungalows at 2113 and 2121 Hillcrest Street (W-101,102), to the more stylish Friedman House (W-29).

One-story, brick commercial structures erected at streetcar stops along Camp Bowie Boulevard also typify the period. Erected to serve the residents of the streetcar suburbs, these parapeted store fronts are scaled to the pedestrian. Examples include the Zeloski commercial buildings (W-39,40), Elliott Commercial Row (W-51) and Steve's Restaurant (W-49).

Two larger scale subdivisions for the area's professional class were begun in the late 1920s and more fully developed in the following decades: Monticello and Ridglea. Both feature curving, landscaped streetscapes designed by landscape architects Hare and Hare of Kansas City. A number of fine Period Revival Houses, combining a variety of cladding materials to evoke historic styles, were erected in these subdivisions. Examples would be the eclectic Rife House (W-116) and the Tudor Revival Allen House (W-119) in Monticello, and the Spanish Mediterranean stucco So Rella House (W-76) in Ridglea.





Period Revival styles were favored during the 1920s and the 1930s in the more prestigious development of River Crest. The imposing Georgian Revival style, an evocation of America's colonial period, was favored for the large mansions such as the Waggoner-Herbert House (W-133) and the slightly more modest Morgan House (W-132). Tudor Revival styles, and styles generally recollecting the European medieval past, continued to be popular throughout the prewar period; Fort Worth architects Joseph R. Pelich and Joseph J. Patterson favored eclectic versions of these for their own residences bordering the River Crest area (W-165,164).

The Tudor Period and Colonial Revival styles typically were used for Works Progress Administration park structures. A wide variety of park structures erected as public works projects exist throughout Fort Worth, of which one of the finest is the West Side's Municipal Rose Gardens (W-172). Further research and assessment of the collection of park structures is needed in order to determine if their quality and quantity are unique to Fort Worth among Texas cities.

The West Side is fortunate in possessing a number of fine school buildings designed by the city's best architects. They vary from the eclectic, brick West Side High School (W-155) by Clarkson and Gaines (now demolished), to the Mediterranean North Hi Mount Elementary School (W-9) designed by Wyatt C. Hedrick, to the monumental, Georgian Revival Arlington Heights Senior High School of 1936 (W-136) by Preston Geren.

Art Deco, a modern style popular during the Depression decade, was used at Farrington Field (W-156), and in an unusual combination with the Colonial Revival at South Hi Mount School (W-21). The premier West Side monument in this style is the Will Rogers Memorial Coliseum, Auditorium and Pioneer Tower, (W-107). designed by Hedrick.

Postwar residential building continued the emphasis on the recreation of historic styles in the newer subdivisions to the west, in addition to the newer ranch style house. A few commercial structures were inspired by the designs of Frank Lloyd Wright: Continental Standard Building (W-53) by Houston architects Mackie and Kamrath is an example, as are a few residences in the Crestwood subdivision. Ephemeral "pop modernism" structures designed to attract the motorist appeared along Camp Bowie Boulevard and other state highways of the far West Side during the 1950s and 1960s.

More recently, the Amon Carter Museum (W-37) and the Kimbell Art Museum (W-36) have enlarged the cultural district which has evolved around the Will Rogers Memorial Center. The renovation of Camp Bowie Boulevard's brick paving surface, as well as the retention and subsequent restoration of its lighting fixtures, are major contributions to the conservation of one of Fort Worth's most important civic resources. Future new construction and rehabilitation activity will need to observe and respect established styles, materials and development patterns if Camp Bowie Boulevard and adjoining residential neighborhoods are to maintain their historic character and sense of place.

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## HISTORIC DISTRICTS, CONSERVATION DISTRICTS AND THEMATIC GROUPS

This section presents preliminary findings concerning significant concentrations of resources in the West Side. Two types 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 *Camp Bowie Neighborhood Commercial Conservation District* consists of a 1920s commercial district along the north side of the 4600 block of Camp Bowie Boulevard and both sides of the 4700 block. The district also includes commercial structures at 4600 Dexter Avenue and at 4736 Bryce Avenue. Camp Bowie Boulevard, which originally contained a streetcar line on its island median, angles southwest to diagonally intersect rectangular, east-west oriented blocks, and results in a number of gore, or triangular, lots. Several commercial and church structures take advantage of this sitting. Primarily constructed of tan brick, the one-story retail shops, three churches, masonic lodge and stucco gas station served the bungalow neighborhoods which developed around the streetcar line. These two blocks comprise the best



remaining collection of Camp Bowie Boulevard's original streetscape.

Of the twenty-three buildings, objects or places in the district, eleven are listed in the Historic Sites Inventory (W-27,45-49,77,173,174). Two additional resources are secondary contributors which do not stand out individually, but which contribute to the district's historic fabric. Another three structures have been altered, but if restored, would possess sufficient architectural integrity to function as contributors. One church is of relatively recent construction, but contributes to the district. The remaining buildings do not contribute to the character of the district.

The *Hill Crest Conservation District* is a cohesive residential neighborhood of one-story, single family dwellings built primarily during the 1920s and 1930s. It consists of approximately fifteen blocks bounded by Camp Bowie Boulevard and Clover Lane on the north and east; the west and south boundaries are formed by the mid-block alleys to the west of Western Street and south of El Campo Avenue. The district contains most of the original Hill Crest subdivision of 1912, except for the seven blocks north of Camp Bowie Boulevard. The blocks north of the thoroughfare have been eroded in recent years by substantial alterations designed to emulate the houses near River Crest Country Club. Seven blocks along the south side of El Campo Avenue are part of an earlier subdivision, but relate to Hill Crest in terms of their orientation, scale and style. Hill Crest stands out from the surrounding Arlington Heights subdivision because its long blocks have a north-south orientation and feature larger lots.

Sharing uniformities of setback, scale and lot size, most houses are Bungalows or Period Revival cottages. Non-residential contributors include two schools, a gas station and a bungalow fire station, all of which complement the district.

Of the approximately four hundred fifty properties in Hill Crest, thirteen are primary resources listed in the Historic Sites Inventory (W-42,54,55,58,99-102,105,141-144). Two hundred fifty-eight additional structures are secondary contributors which do not stand out individually, but which contribute to the district. One hundred eighteen are altered, but if restored, would retain sufficient architectural integrity to function as contributors. The remaining parcels are of postwar date or vacant, and do not contribute to the district. Appearing to have experienced little ownership turnover, the district is the best preserved 1920s neighborhood on the West Side.

The *River Crest East Conservation District* consists of an extended residential streetscape facing west to the golf greens of River Crest Country Club. From information documented in the Historic Sites Inventory, Fort Worth's professional class of bankers, doctors, lawyers and insurance principals located in the exclusive area during in 1920s. Across the golf course to the west are the large properties of the city's elite. River Crest East houses, generally architect-designed, share a uniform setback and two-story scale. Most are constructed of brick in Classical or Colonial Revival styles; a few structures exhibit the Tudor Revival. Only three streets cut through these deep blocks from the more modest neighborhoods on the east. The district is bounded by Crestline Road on the south and by Hillcrest Street and Rivercrest Drive along the golf course on the west. The eastern boundary is formed by the alley to the east of Hillcrest Street, jogging at the mid-block property line south of W. 7th Street to include the Coffey House (W-10), and continues along Westview Avenue to the northern boundary, Monticello Drive.

Of the fifty properties in the district, eighteen are primary resources listed in the Historic Sites Inventory (W-10,89-98,120,129-132,165). Another twenty-two are secondary contributors which do not stand out individually, but which contribute to the district's historic fabric. The remainder have been substantially altered or are of newer construction, and do not contribute to the district; the southern boundary is especially eroded in this respect. River Crest East Conservation District is a good example of an enclave of substantial houses built by Fort Worth's professional class during the prosperous 1920s.

The proposed *River Crest West National Register Historic District* consists of nine substantial houses situated on a number of huge, adjacent parcels on the bluffs overlooking the Clear Fork of the Trinity River. River Crest Addition was subdivided in 1911 to form an exclusive residential area surrounding River Crest Country Club; this district lies to the west of the club. Fort Worth's elite, with fortunes from oil, cattle, banking, real estate and mercantile interests, erected residences here primarily in the 1920s and 1930s. All structures are, or appear to be, the work of major architects, including Chicagoans David Adler and Henry Dangler, Houston architect John F. Staub, and Joseph R. Pelich. The two-story masonry houses are constructed in a variety of period styles, such as Mediterranean, Tudor Revival, Classical and Georgian Revival.





In general, the area is bounded on the east by the River Crest Country Club golf course and Alta Drive. Access to the area, restricted by configuration of the streets, is only by the way of Alta Drive on the south and W. 7th Street on the north. Broad and Western Avenues and River Crest Road each end in a cul-de-sac; properties at the ends of these roads are contiguous to each other and to additional bluff-top parcels which front on Alta Drive. The boundary follows the property lines of the Berney House (W-24) on the south and extends northwest along the property lines of the Bewley (W-162), Landreth (W-135), Yarbrough (W-134) and Waggoner-Herbert (W-133) houses which front on Western Avenue and Rivercrest Road. These five properties contain all of blocks thirty-seven, and forty to forty-eight of River Crest Addition. Contiguous on the northwest are four residences which front on Alta Drive (W-11-14). The proposed district comprises nine primary resources (W-11-14,24,133-35,162); there are no secondary contributors and no intrusions. Three properties have been determined eligible for the National Register and another four may be eligible following documentation. The proposed district boundaries exclude several substantial residences to the south because they are not contiguous, bluff-top parcels, or have been subdivided, resulting in intrusions to the historic fabric of the area. As a remarkable collection of houses erected for a number of Fort Worth's prominent families, the district appears eligible for the National Register.

The *Tulsa Way Conservation District* is a small residential area, consisting of both sides of Tulsa Way between Watonga Street and Crestline Road, excluding a commercial property at the southwest corner. The district is bounded on the north by mid-block property line and extends south on Owasso Street to include the Egan House (W-121). Situated southwest of the busy intersection of Montgomery Street and Camp Bowie Boulevard, Tulsa Way is part of a gently curving star street pattern, in contrast to the surrounding rigid blocks. The eastern portion of Tulsa Way has postwar intrusions.

Tulsa Way stands out as a remarkably wide street with spacious lots. Clover Land Company's deed restrictions include a twenty-five foot setback and a requirement that houses be constructed of brick, stone or stucco. Single-family houses, erected generally during the 1920s, are two stories in height and feature a variety of period revival styles. Successful merchants tended to be the primary residents of the area. Of the approximately twenty properties in the district, nine are listed in the Historic Sites Inventory (W-121,145-152). Another eight resources are secondary

contributors, which do not stand out individually, but which contribute to the district's historic fabric. The remainder have been substantially altered, are of postwar construction, or are vacant parcels. Tulsa Way is a good example of the solid houses built by Fort Worth's prosperous merchants during the 1920s.

The *Virginia-Clover Conservation District* is a 1920s residential neighborhood, consisting of both sides of Virginia Place and Belle Place between Camp Bowie Boulevard and Clarke Avenue. It is an endangered district; surrounding streets have experienced drastic erosion of their historic fabric. The district is typical of the neighborhoods which developed in the 1920s on the north and south sides of the streetcar line on Camp Bowie Boulevard. The single family houses are predominantly bungalows of frame or brick construction. Of the seventy-seven properties in the district, one is a primary resource included in the Historic Sites Inventory (W-160). Another sixty-two are secondary resources which do not stand out individually, but which contribute to the district's historic fabric. The remaining properties have been substantially altered, and at present do not contribute to the district. Virginia-Clover is the least eroded middle-class bungalow neighborhood remaining north of Camp Bowie Boulevard.

The *Brick Streets National Register Thematic Group* consists of 3000 to 5100 blocks of Camp Bowie Boulevard (W-174), first paved in 1927-28. The paving of streets with brick was widespread in American cities prior to World War II. Fort Worth retains a sizable, but endangered, element; most have been completely or partially asphalted over. It is an example of a widespread street technology which has all but disappeared from American cities, and is a visually distinct aspect of Fort Worth's urban historic fabric. The ongoing restoration of Camp Bowie's brick surface is a remarkable endeavor to preserve the character of the streetscape. Camp Bowie Boulevard brick streets, in conjunction with Fort Worth's brick streets documented in other phases of the survey, appear to be eligible for the National Register as a thematic group.

The *Bungalow Fire Stations National Register Thematic Group* consists of the surviving examples of at least ten Bungalow-style fire stations built by the City of Fort Worth in the 1920s. The stations were designed as bungalows in order to blend into existing residential neighborhoods. Most were built in 1922 and 1923, the work of architect Charles F. Allen and contractor B. B. Adams. Six such fire stations have been inventoried to date in the survey: three in the



South Side (Phase III), one in Meadowbrook (Phase IV), and one each in the West Side and North Side (Phase V). Arlington Heights Firehall No. 18 (W-54) was designed by Allen and built by Adams in 1923. The proposed thematic group appears to be eligible for the National Register as an example of sensitive civic designed by a municipal government adhering to progressive design principles of the period.

The *Industrial Structures National Register Thematic Group* was first proposed in Phase III of this survey to address a significant collection of warehouses, factories, and related structures usually located near rail facilities. One West Side resource is proposed for inclusion: the E. G. Rall Grain Co. Elevators (W-169), located next to the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railroad lines. As a cross section of industrial architecture exemplifying Fort Worth's growing stature as a processing, manufacturing and distribution center in the early twentieth century, the group appears to be eligible for the National Register.

The *Public Schools National Register Thematic Group* consists of Fort Worth's public schools—elementary, middle and high—built prior to World War II. Fort Worth is fortunate to possess an unusually large collection of older school buildings in relatively intact condition. Over 50 schools (or major additions to schools) from the period 1892-1940 have been inventoried to date in the five phases of the survey; many are still used for their original purpose. Nearly three-fourths of these buildings or additions were constructed on three major building campaigns: 1909-11, 1926-28 and 1935-37. The earlier campaigns were in response to dramatic increases in population brought about by major annexations; the 1935-37 program made use of four million dollars in W.P.A. funds. Fort Worth's prewar schools were designed by the city's leading architects, including Sanguinet & Staats, Waller & Field, Wiley G. Clarkson, Joseph R. Pelich and Wyatt C. Hedrick. The architecture of the buildings varies from the austere classicism of Waller & Field, to the bold eclecticism of Sanguinet & Staats, to the revivalism of Clarkson and Pelich. The schools, considered as a group, are a

monumental presence in the historic cityscape of Fort Worth.

Of the eight public schools inventoried in the West Side survey, six are proposed for inclusion in the thematic group: Arlington Heights School No. 28 and Arlington Heights High School No. 46 (W-81: 1909, 1922); Hi Mount School (W-105: 1921-22); W. C. Stripling High School No. 56 (W-58: 1927); North Hi Mount Elementary School (W-9: 1934-35); South Hi Mount School No. 29 (W-21: 1936); and Arlington Heights Senior High School (W-136: 1936-37).

The architectural integrity of Fort Worth public schools inventoried in previous phases of the survey should be assessed carefully for inclusion in the thematic group. A recurring alteration, resulting from lowered ceilings to accommodate air-conditioning ducts, is the removal of original mullions and the partial enclosure of original windows. This practice, while seriously compromising the integrity of a number of otherwise intact school buildings, is reversible. Negotiations with the Fort Worth Independent School District should be undertaken to address this widespread and inappropriate modification of historic building fabric.

Nevertheless, the proposed thematic group may be eligible for the National Register as an architecturally distinguished collection of monumental civic structures embodying Fort Worth's municipal growth in the early 20th century.

The *Railroad Structures National Register Thematic Group* is comprised of a significant collection of resources associated with railroads; most of this collection was documented in the Phase III survey report on the South Side. The West Side's contribution to this group is the Texas and Pacific Lancaster Railroad Yards (W-157), relocated from the South Side in 1928. The group appears to be eligible for the National Register both for its architectural quality and its embodiment of a major theme in Fort Worth's historic development.





## RECOMMENDATIONS

Distribution of this survey report is intended to inform interested individuals, organizations and public bodies of significant historic and architectural resources existing in Fort Worth's West Side. 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 West Side.

1.

Of the 191 resources proposed for listing in the Historic Sites Inventory, fifteen appear to be eligible for the National Register. Another twenty-four may be eligible for the National Register following restoration and/or documentation, or the attainment of fifty years of age. To date, two resources on the West Side have been listed individually on the National Register (W-27, 61). 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 also should encourage the documentation and restoration of those resources which do not appear to be eligible for the National Register because of incomplete documentation or alterations.

2.

Of the fifteen resources 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, seven resources in the West Side have been designated as Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (W-27,45,61,64,-71,73,134). The Texas Historical Commission also awards subject markers which, although they do not designate the buildings or site as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, do commemorate historically sig-

nificant structures or events. Both types of designations are typically referred to as Texas Historical Markers.

3.

The one historic district and five 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.





Productions at the 1936 Casa Manana were lavish affairs featuring elaborately costumed singers and dancers. A water-filled moat curved in front of the immense revolving stage, reflecting the glitz and glitter of the productions. Courtesy Genealogy and Local History Department, Fort Worth Public Library.

On November 22, 1937, Casa Manana, the Frontier Centennial Grounds, and the Will Rogers Coliseum, Auditorium, and Pioneer Tower (W-107) were covered by a blanket of snow. Casa Manana is in the foreground, with the Pioneer Palace and "Jumbo," the round structure shaped like a circus tent, in the middle of the photograph. This aerial view clearly shows how built up Arlington Heights had become. Courtesy Fort Worth Star Telegram Photographic Collection, Photographic Archives, Special Collections, The University of Texas at Arlington.







## HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

The following list of buildings, objects and places contains the primary resources identified in Phase V of the Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey, and

constitutes the Historic Sites Inventory for Fort Worth's West Side. The column headings which appear at the head of the list are explained as follows:

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

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

**Name or Type** The historic and/or common name of a resource; when not available, or non-existent, the building type (i.e., house, commercial building, gas station).

Residences are named for the original owner-resident or subsequent owner-resident(s) of some duration or historical significance; an hyphenated house name is a combination of the original and subsequent owners. Non-residential resources typically are named for the original occupant or use, or for significant subsequent occupant(s) or use(s); when a resource has become associated with the latter, both the historic and common names are given, separated by a slash.

**Date** Single or hyphenated dates refer to initial construction; additional dates refer to subsequent modifications which significantly changed a structure's appearance. When exact dates of construction or modifications were not obtained from cornerstones, buildings 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 beside an address entry refer to a

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

NR Listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places

CBCD Contributor to the proposed Camp Bowie Neighborhood Commercial Conservation District

RTHL Designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark

HCCD Contributor to the proposed Hill Crest Conservation District

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

RCECD Contributor to the proposed River Crest East Conservation District

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

RCWHD(NR) Contributor to the proposed River Crest West National Register Historic District

TWCD Contributor to the proposed Tulsa Way Conservation District

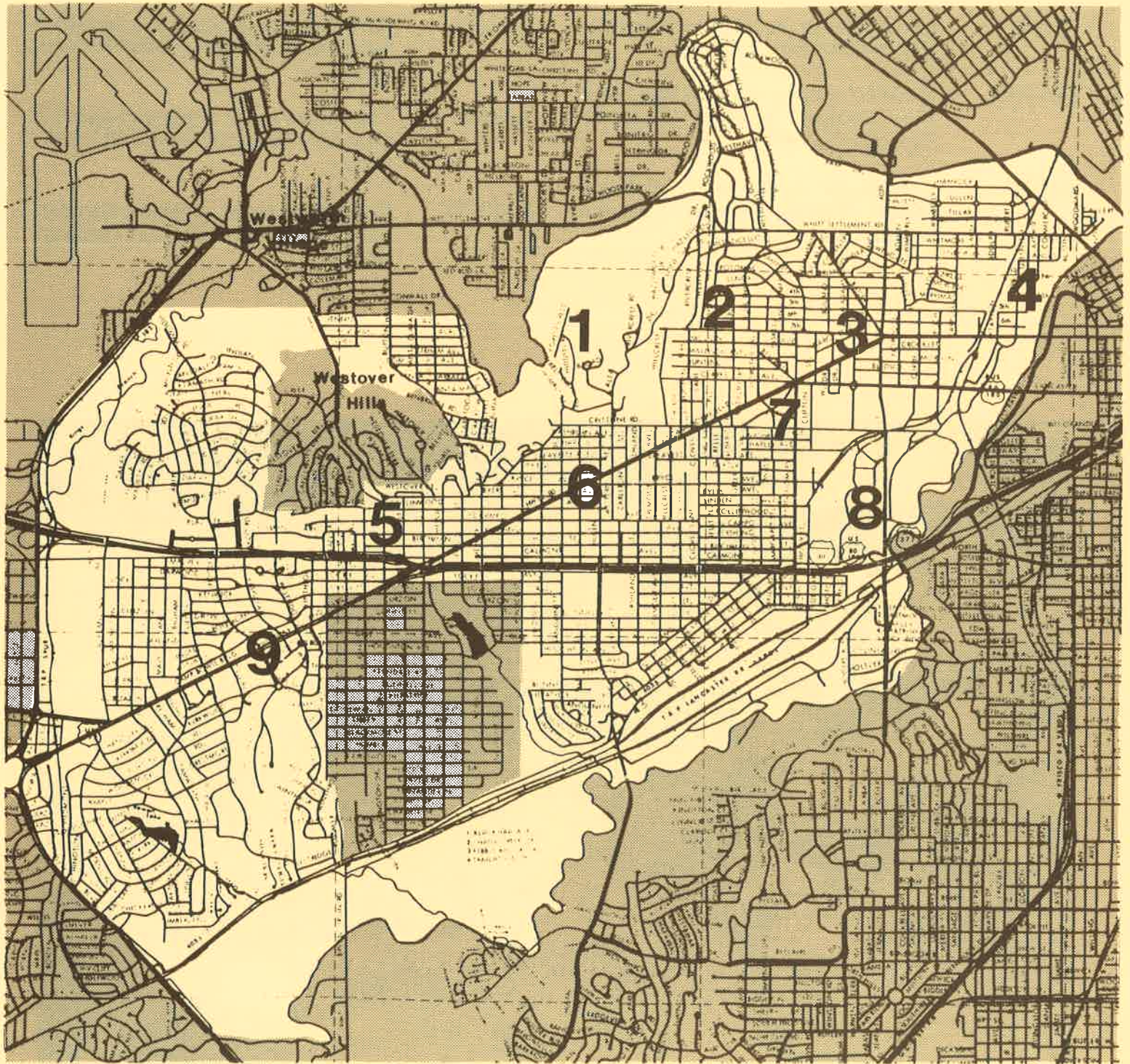


VCCD	Contributor to the proposed Virginia-Clover Conservation District	Ind(NR)	Contributor to the proposed Industrial Structures National Register Thematic Group
Fire(NR)	Contributor to the proposed Bungalow Fire Stations National Register Thematic Group	Sch(NR)	Contributor to the proposed Industrial Structures National Register Thematic Group
BrS(NR)	Contributor to the proposed Brick Streets National Register Thematic Group	Rail(NR)	Contributor to the proposed Railroad Structures National Register Thematic Group



After heavy winter snows, the Trinity River was unable to handle the added runoff from a torrential May 1949 rainstorm. Overflowing its banks, the river turned Farrington Field stadium (W-156), at the lower left, into a lake with grandstand seating, and almost covered the first floors of Montgomery Ward (W-4) and the Fort Worth Chevrolet Assembly Plant (W-5) at mid-right. Cars headed west on the Lancaster Street Bridge were unable to ford the swollen river to reach University Drive. Courtesy Fort Worth Star Telegram Photographic Collection, Photographic Archives, Special Collections, The University of Texas at Arlington.



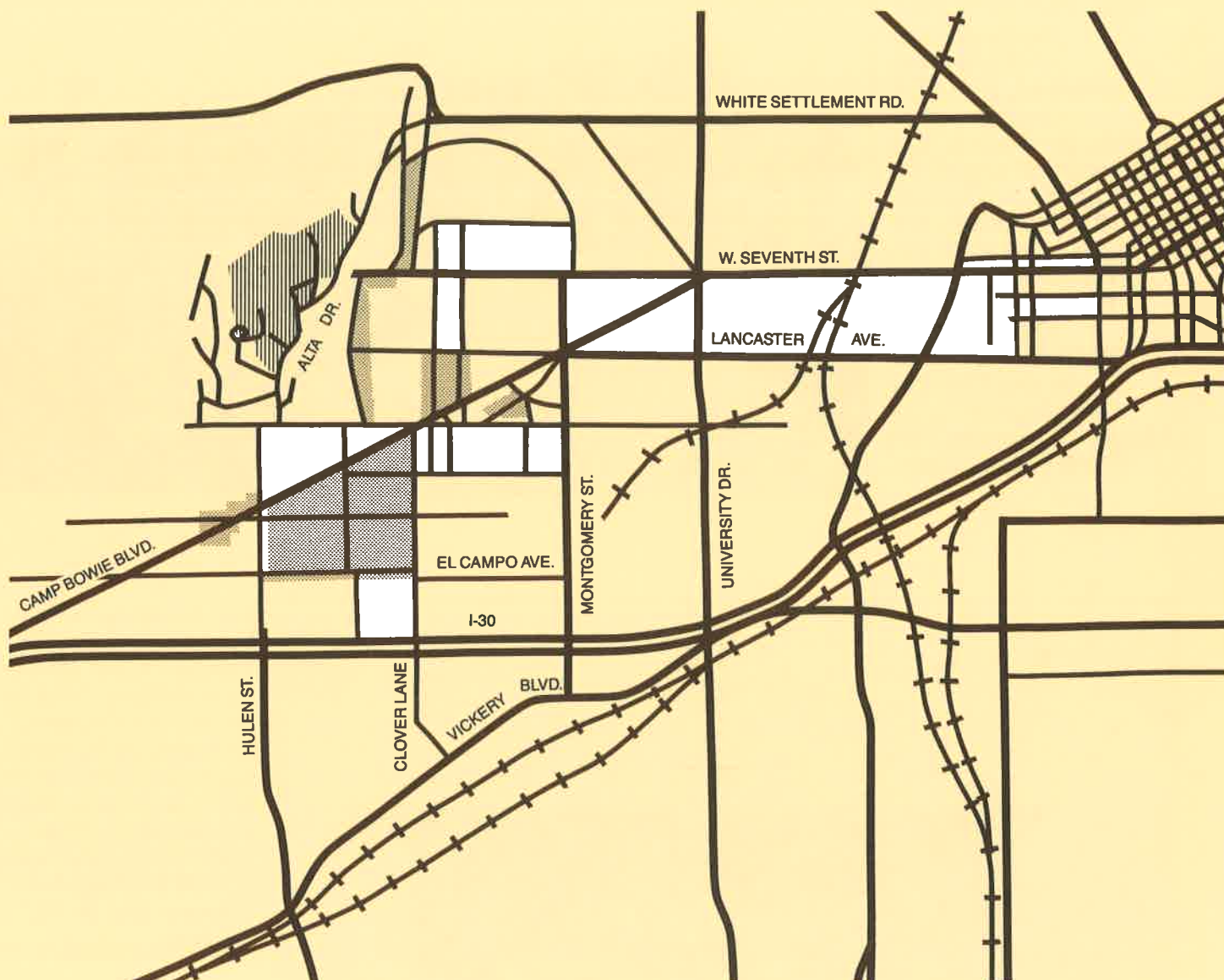


## WESTSIDE SURVEY AREA

*The numbers on this plate refer to geographical subareas addressed by individual resource location maps provided in this report.*



## POTENTIAL NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICTS AND LOCAL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS



NATIONAL REGISTER  
HISTORIC DISTRICT



LOCAL CONSERVATION  
DISTRICT

For exact boundaries, consult Historic Districts section, pages 99–102.





Prominent local architects Sanguinet and Staats designed the first clubhouse for the River Crest Country Club. This view, made about 1911 shortly after the clubhouse was completed, shows the Craftsman-style architecture that was later covered over to give the building a Colonial Revival facade. The original clubhouse was similar in style to the Bomar-Carter House (W-25) and the Taylor-Roeser House (W-66). Courtesy Genealogy and Local History Department, Fort Worth Public Library.



The Arlington Heights Public School (W-124) was built about 1896 to serve children living in the new development. Although the building has been enlarged several times, and was converted to a residence about 1909, it still stands today at 5300 Pershing Ave. Courtesy Mrs. R. M. Hackney.

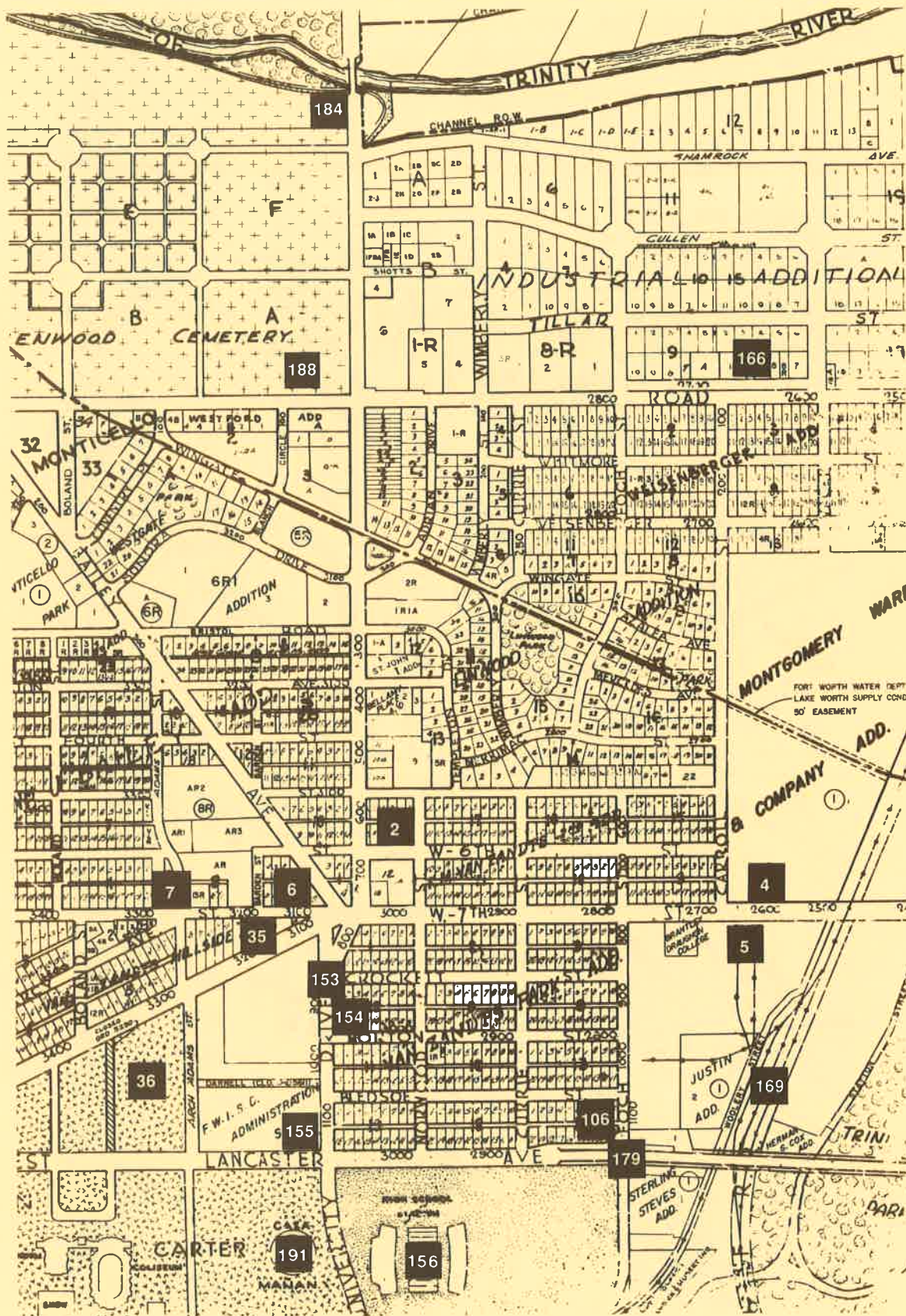






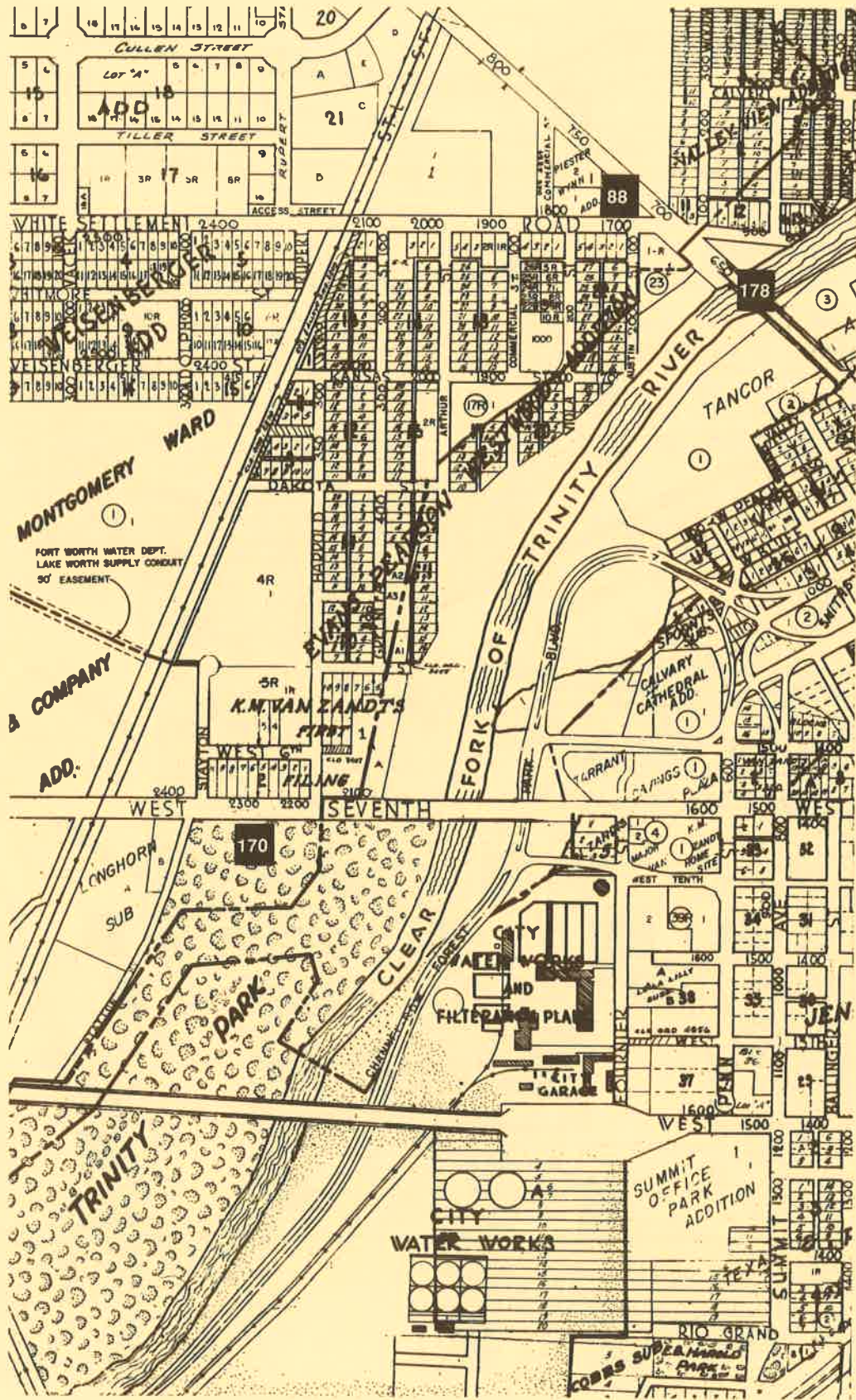




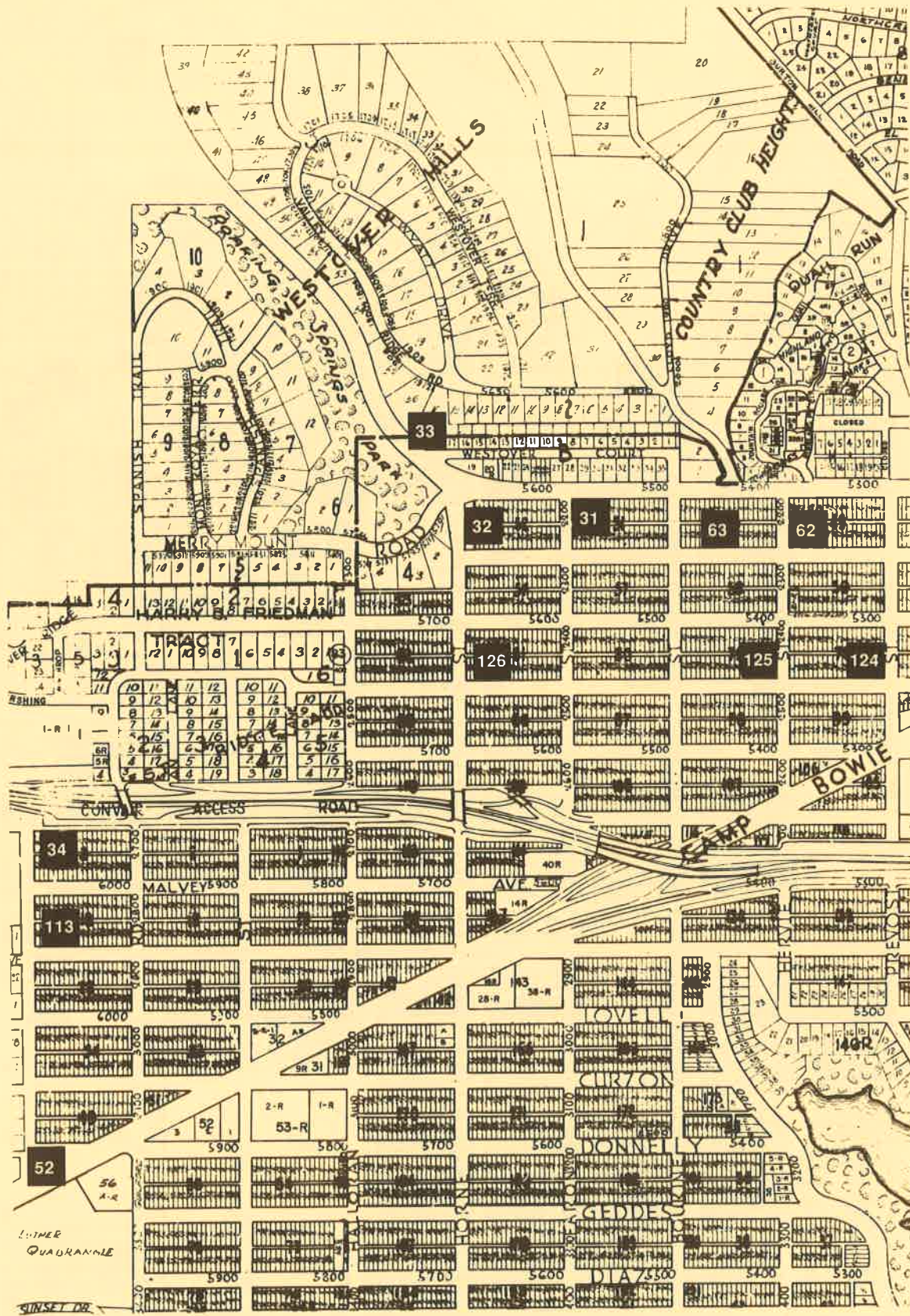


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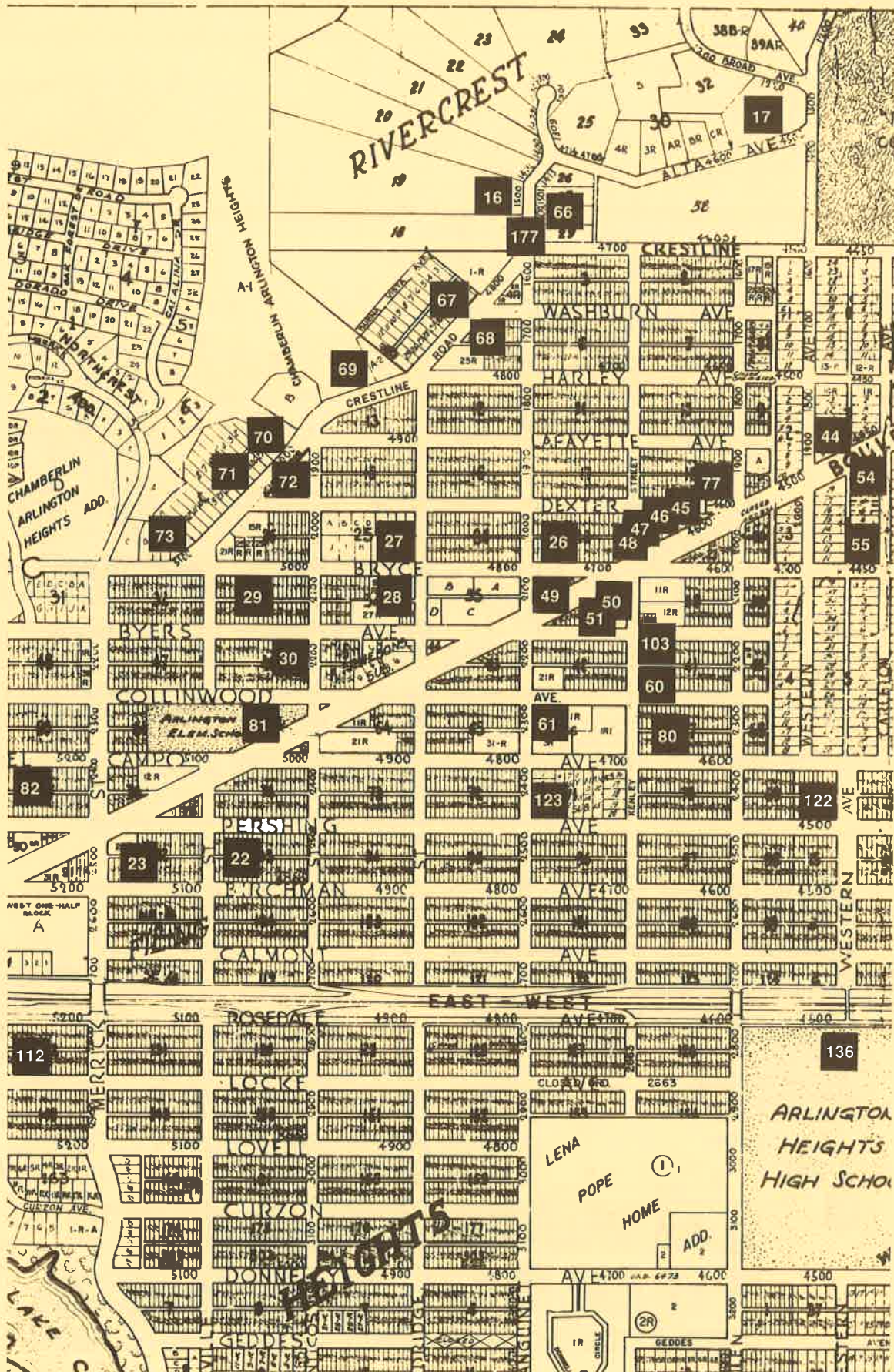




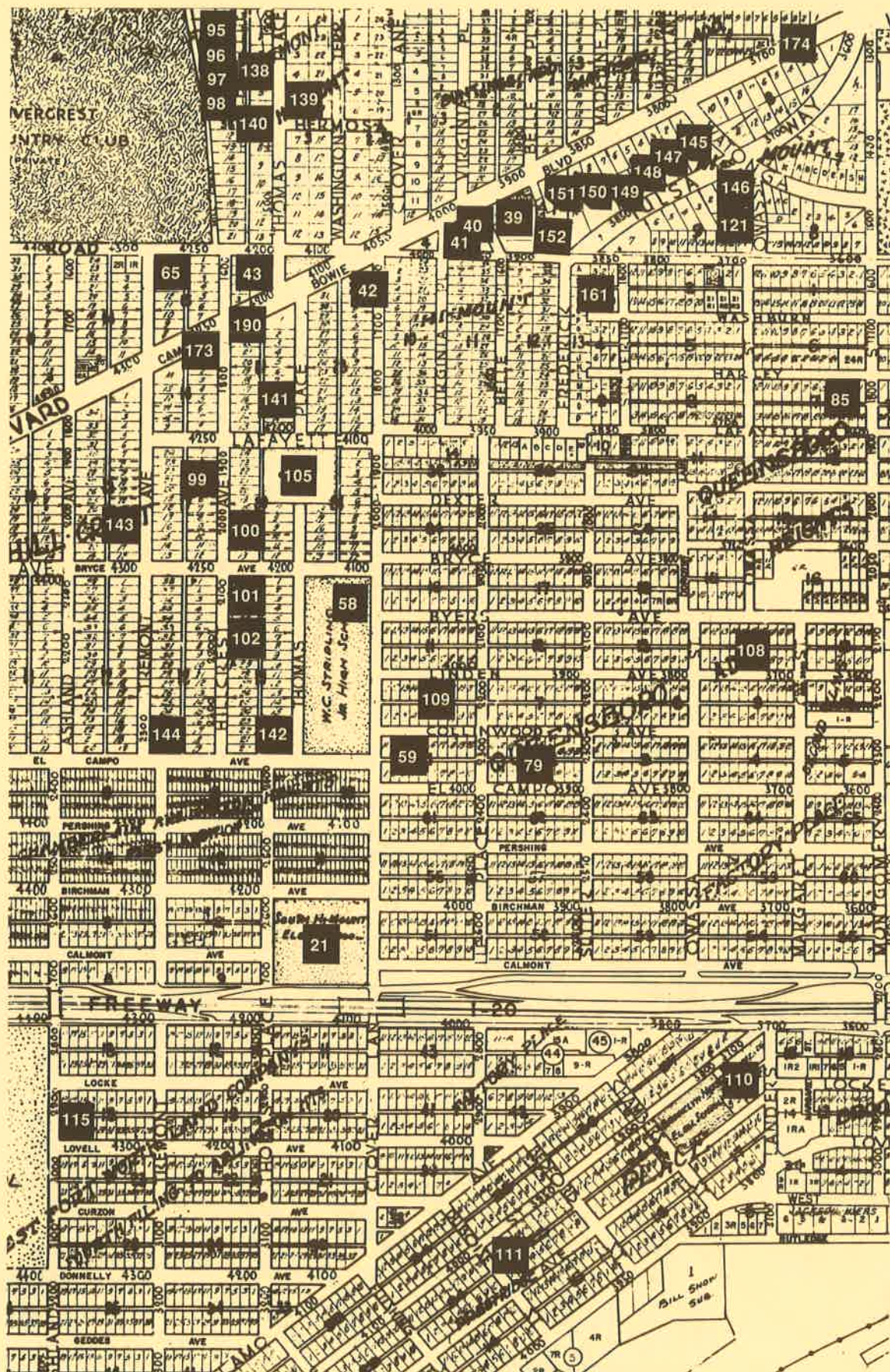


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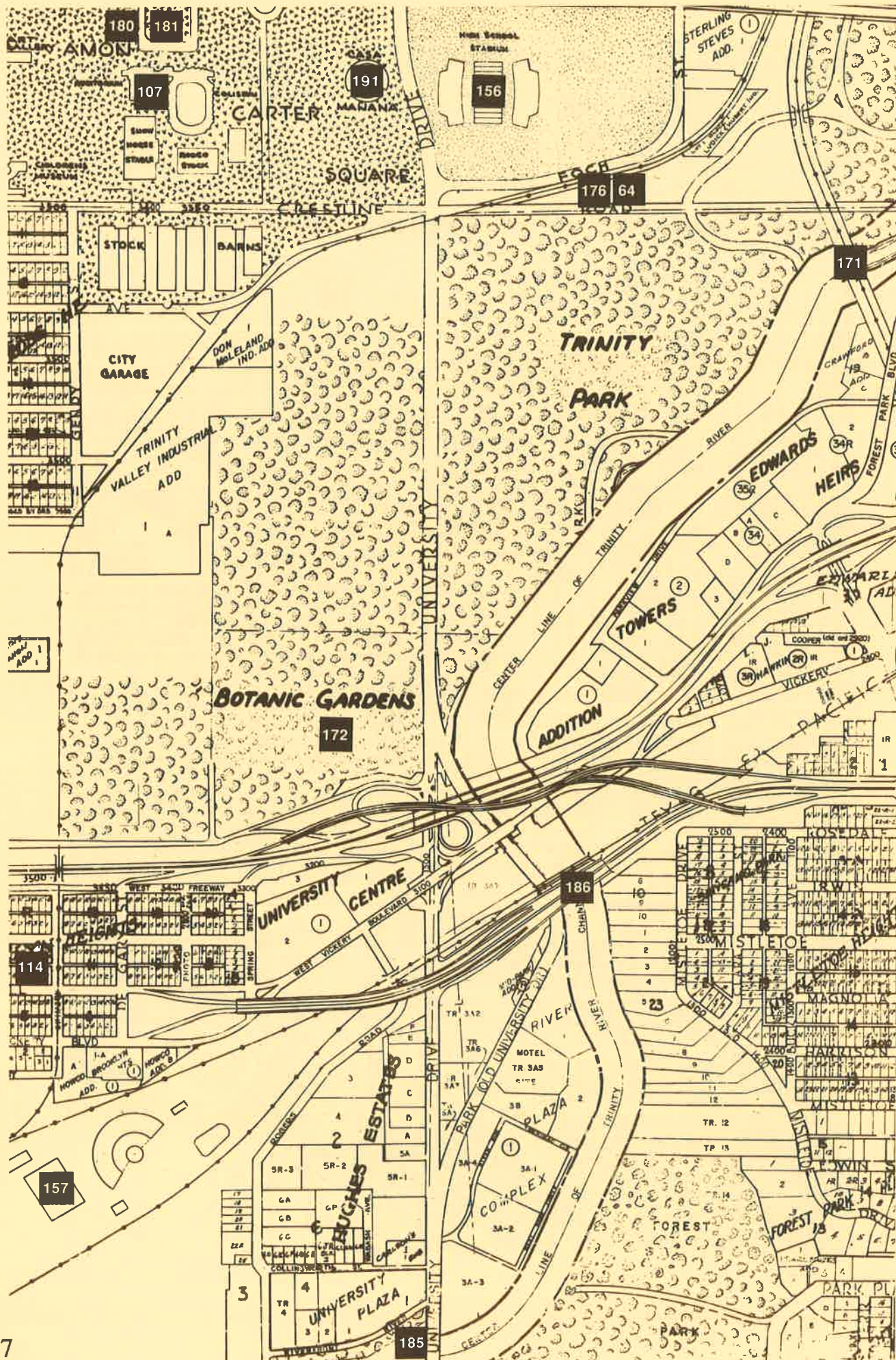




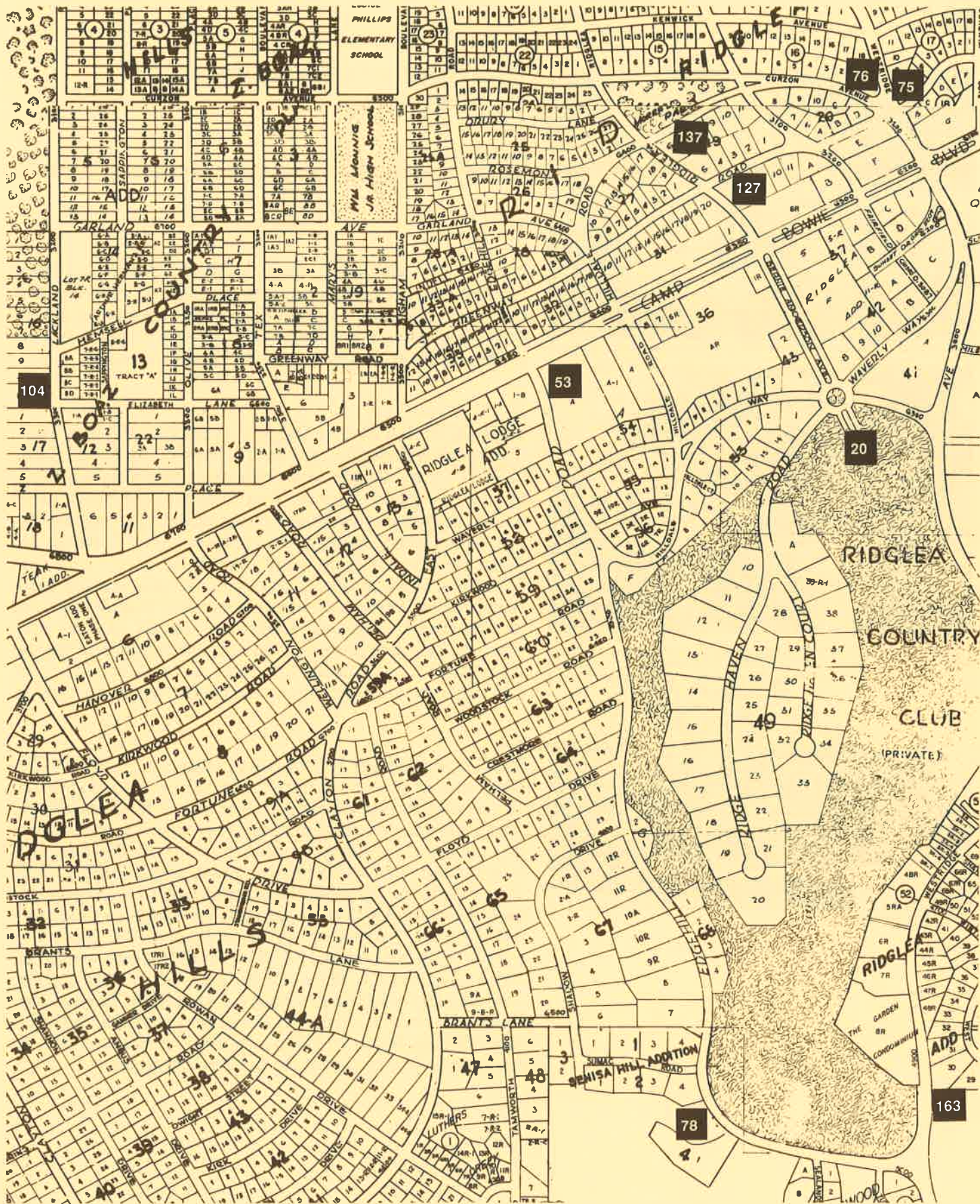


7













1



## HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY WEST SIDE (W)

### Resource #

Address or Location   Name or Type   Date

1

**3423-25 W. 4th Street, Duplex, 1928.** Charles and Mary Clayton purchased this property in 1928. Contractor J. P. Spearman erected the duplex cottage the same year, and the house had tenants in 1929. Finely shaped brackets support gabled porticos at each end of the transverse gable.

2



2

**3004-06 W. 6th Street, Duplex Apartment House, 1941.** This apartment duplex was built by contractor Ralph Bauer in 1941 for owner Fred Irby Moore. A two-story combination of two garages on the first floor and dwelling spaces above, the duplex exhibits features of the Moderne and International styles. Flanking the central window on the second floor are two six-light windows of fixed and casement horizontal arrangement, framed by horizontal applied strips to accentuate the banded effect. The same treatment is used on the corner windows, which are framed also by cantilevered canopies and sills. An unusual example of the use of this style for a domestic structure, the apartment block has survived intact. Ownership has remained within the family.

3



3

**3705 W. 6th Street [NR\*], Sergi House, c. 1925.** Eugene Sergi was an Italian immigrant who set up a stonework and cement contracting business in Fort Worth following World War I. He was involved in many Fort Worth area construction projects, including a number of Works Progress Administration jobs and the Holmes and Rappich houses (W-74, 79). This stone bungalow was constructed by Sergi as his own residence. Of rectangular plan, the bungalow features a wood-framed jerkinhead gable and an offset, projecting porch. Walls are constructed of solid rubblestone with highlights of fossil rock. A stone retaining wall and freestanding arch also showcase Sergi's stoneworking skills. In good condition, the home is owned by Sergi's descendants. With further documentation of Sergi's work as a stonemason, the house may be eligible for the National Register.



4

**2600 W. 7th Street [NR\*], Montgomery Ward & Co., 1928; 1937; 1963.** Montgomery Ward, founded in Chicago in 1872, located their regional retail and mail order house in Fort Worth in 1928, after an extensive promotional campaign by the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce. Constructed in the record time of seven months, the huge eight-story masonry block contained 300,000 square feet of floor space. Thomas S. Byrne was the local contractor for the job which cost \$1.3 million. Further construction in 1937 by Quisle and Andrews, contractors, added 230,000 square feet to the structure.

Of reinforced concrete, the main building is of rectangular plan; elevations of grid arrangement contain vertical bands of steel-framed windows. Four solid masonry stairwells separate the bays; these rise over the flat roof in shaped Missionesque parapets. An arcade is formed by the arched windows with iron balconies on the eighth story, while seventh-floor windows are topped with segmental arches. Early photographs indicate that the first-story windows originally formed an arcade which repeated the segmental arches of the seventh story and that the entry was formed by a one-story projecting portico surmounted by a two-story Missionesque parapet. With its concrete painted cream color, the parapet and flat coping painted brick red (portions of this remain), and the iron balconies painted black, the building was a surprisingly successful adaptation of the Mission Revival style to a multi-storied, industrial function. In 1963, modernistic blue tile blocks sheathed the first-floor arcade, and the Missionesque portico was apparently destroyed. Ornate lighting fixtures which once flanked the store's main entrance are now installed on the southern University Drive gateposts of the Fort Worth Botanic Garden. A red neon sign was erected on the roof of the structure at this time. Complementing the larger structure, a 1936 automobile service station in Mission Revival style is located west of the main structure. A remainder of the importance that mail-order firms had in midwestern rural life before the age of the superhighway, Montgomery Ward remains a landmark on the West Side. Upon restoration the structure may be eligible for the National Register.







## 5

**2617 W. 7th Street, Fort Worth Chevrolet Assembly Plant, c. 1915; 1920.** The Chevrolet Assembly Plant was one of three automobile plants built in Fort Worth prior to World War I. Constructed about 1915, it was enlarged in 1920 by Butcher, Sweeney and Friedman, General Contractors and Engineers. At that time a third story was added, without interrupting the business of the production line in the floors below. Chevrolet had been lured to this site by the promise of exemption from city taxes; when county taxes were levied in 1924 for flood control purposes, Chevrolet closed the Fort Worth plant. Montgomery Ward leased the structure before its 1928 building (W-4) across the street was completed. Beginning in 1940, Container Corporation of America used the site for the manufacture of cardboard cartons. More recently, Tandy Corporation and its subsidiary companies purchased the property, using it as a headquarters for their Radio Shack operations. The property was subsequently sold to the Ryan Companies.

The huge industrial building, of reinforced concrete grid construction with brick infill, is of a U-plan with interior courtyards. The front facade is terminated by end bays with decorative cornices. Eleven bays of steel framed, pivoting windows separate the end bays, while the side bays extend south twenty-five bays. Large electrified signs once topped the east and north sides of the structure, reading "General Motors Company of Texas" and "Chevrolet Motor Company of Texas;" only the framework of the east sign remains. Recent partial abandonment and the varied uses over the years left the structure in poor condition. The building was demolished in January, 1986; it has been retained in this report for purposes of documentation.

## 6

**3128 W. 7th Street, 7th Street Theater, 1948-49.** One of the few single screen movie theaters remaining in Fort Worth, the 7th Street Theater was constructed in 1948-49 for owner Boyd Milligan. The primary significance of the simple, stucco box is its marquee in late Moderne styling.

## 7

**3236-40 W. 7th Street, Devitt Commercial Block, 1928.** This small commercial structure containing three storefronts was constructed by C. O. Kingston, contractor, in 1928 for owner Ruth Devitt, who ran the Metal Arts Company. A number of retail firms have occupied the premises since the 1930s. The rectangular structure of hollow tile construction has a textured buff-yellow brick facade topped by three peaked parapets. Doors with arched transoms and shop windows have been altered.



8

**3510 W. 7th Street, Charlynne Apartments, c. 1928.** The Charlynne Apartments were first listed in the 1929 City Directory and were probably constructed shortly before. Marvin B. Simpson was the first listed owner of the site in 1936; a rapid succession of owners has occurred since 1940. The yellow brick structure is distinguished by three projecting stairwell bays; topped by Missionesque parapets, the bays are embellished with paired, arched windows. Aluminum awnings have been added and the Mission tile and parapet coping have been painted.



8

9

**3801 W. 7th Street [Sch(NR)], North Hi Mount Elementary School, 1934-35; 1935-36.** Replacing earlier temporary school buildings on the site, North Hi Mount Elementary School was constructed 1934-35 by Works Progress Administration labor. Architect Wyatt C. Hedrick was responsible for the Spanish-Mediterranean Revival design; James T. Taylor was contractor for the Fort Worth bond project. One-story auditorium and cafeteria wings project forward from the two-story main block to form an entry courtyard. A Renaissance portico, Missionesque parapet, and window surrounds of cast stone embellish the buff brick surface; hipped and gabled roofs are clad in red Mission tile. The school grounds and a stone terrace were constructed 1935-36 with additional Works Progress Administration funding under the direction of Hare and Hare of Kansas City, Missouri. Still in use, the school remains in excellent condition, and retains its original small-paned windows. North Hi Mount is a contributor to the proposed Public Schools National Register Thematic Group.



9

10

**4117 W. 7th Street [NR/RCECD], Coffey House, 1929.** Dr. Alden Coffey, who ran the Coffey Clinic, purchased three lots in 1928. Constructed in 1929 by contractor A. J. Howard, this large house was designed by architect Ben B. Milam. The Tudor Revival structure is faced in polychrome clinker brick, with half-timbering, sandstone and cast-stone trim detailing. Cross gables, gabled dormer windows and a porte-cochere with crenelated parapet give the house an asymmetrical roofline. It appears to be eligible for the National Register as a work of architecture.



9



10





**11**  
**500 Alta Drive [NR/RCWHD(NR)], Thompson House, 1931.** Stanley A. and Clara L. Thompson purchased this site in 1931; he was secretary of Westbrook Oil Co. Their River Crest House was designed by Joseph Pelich; construction work was carried out by J. H. Bradshaw. The large Tudor Revival house is in composition a two-story, hip-roofed main section flanked by angled wings. Offset gabled bays project forward to contain the arched portal. Most of the house is clad in randomly coursed, dressed limestone, while the second floor of the south bay is clad in stucco with half-timbering. The house may be eligible for the National Register.



**12**  
**504 Alta Drive [NR/RCWHD(NR)], Davidson-Haltom House, 1937-38.** C. J. and Edythe Davidson purchased this large River Crest property on the bluffs overlooking the West Fork of the Trinity River in 1935. "Red" Davidson was president of Davidson Drilling Co. and Cascade Petroleum Co.. Plans dated September 8, 1936 were drawn by Joseph R. Pelich; the residence was constructed by contractor Herschel D. Terrell from 1937 to 1938. The house was purchased by Chester A. Haltom in 1950, and remains in the Haltom family. Well known for his Period Revival houses, Pelich's design is a rambling, electric fusion of Chateausque, Norman and Gothic Revival elements. Gabled wings project forward on both sides of a central bay to form an irregular U-plan. Prominent features of the house include a semi-detached turret and a Gothic arched loggia and porte-cochere. Photographic records of Pelich's work indicate that the painted brick surfaces may be original, and as such are an exception to many River Crest houses. The house appears qualify for National Register listing for its architectural design and its associations with prominent local families.



**13**  
**600 Alta Drive [NR/RCWHD(NR)], Leonard House, 1936.** J. Marvin Leonard, president of Leonard Brothers Department Store, purchased several lots facing River Crest Country Club in 1935. The large house, constructed in 1936, is faced in warm orange brick with a hipped roof of polychrome slate. Important features of the Tudor Revival structure are the arched entry flanked by a two-story cross-gabled bay with brick diaper patterning on the south, and a single-story, bowed bay on the north. The house bears a strong resemblance to the Bewley House (W-162) by John Staub; further research may positively identify the architect of the Leonard House. The house appears to qualify for inclusion on the National Register.



14

**612 Alta Drive [RCWHD(NR)], Tripplehorn House, 1941.** This Georgian Revival house faced in red brick veneer was constructed in 1941 by Clarence Epperley to plans by architect Hubert Hammond Crane for D. R. and Eva Tripplehorn; their descendants still occupy the house. A prominent feature of the two-story house is the monumental semicircular portico supported by Corinthian columns.



14

15

**912 Alta Drive, Mastin House, c. 1927.** Thomas F. Mastin, owner of a Pierce Arrow Dealership, and his wife, Mary M. Mastin, acquired property in the River Crest addition in 1927. Probably constructed the same year, the residence remains in the Mastin family. The two-story house, faced in buff brick, has a hip roof clad in glazed green tile. A one-story, semicircular portico supported by fluted Corinthian columns is flanked by full-length arched windows. A receding loggia with fanlights has been altered, and a porch on the south has been bricked in.



15

16

**1500 Alta Drive [NR\*], W. C. Stripling House, c. 1913.** Wesley C. Stripling, president of Stripling's Department Store, purchased this parcel on the bluffs overlooking the West Fork of the Trinity River in 1911. Construction of his house began soon afterwards, and it remained in the family until 1954. An eclectic, vaguely Prairie style house, the substantial brick structure contains two stories in a generally rectangular plan. A central hipped block is flanked by a north wing of two stories containing a porte-cochere and a south wing of with a balustraded porch. A blocky, one-story portico exhibits an elaborate doorway. Roofed in green glazed shingle tile, the house's brick surface has been painted and the north opening of the porte-cochere has been enclosed. Following further documentation and restoration, the house may be eligible for the National Register.



16

17

**4600 Alta Drive, Polk House, c. 1919.** This large Tudor Revival house on a prominent lot facing River Crest Country Club was constructed about 1919 for George W. Polk, an attorney at law and vice-president of Texas Anchor Fence Co. The two and one-half story house, attributed to architect Wiley G. Clarkson, is in composition a cross-gabled T-plan. The first floor is clad in dark brick veneer; upper stories sport exterior walls of half-timbering with stucco infill. The house has recently been altered.



17





**18**

**1300 Belle Place, Taggart House, c. 1920.** George W. Taggart, secretary-treasurer of Taggart-Linz, Inc., a men's store, and his wife, Nada, purchased this lot in 1920. Construction of this classic vernacular house probably occurred soon after. A hipped roof with deep eaves shades the rectangular-plan house of frame construction; the full front porch is supported by Tuscan columns.



**19**

**1316 Belle Place, Peden House, c. 1917.** Robert F. Peden, a lawyer for Peden, Stuart and Pressley, is the first identified owner and resident of this one and one-half story house in 1918. Juxtaposed gables and a central pergola make this an unusual bungalow composition.



**20**

**3700 Bernie Anderson Avenue, Ridglea Country Club, 1954.** Ridglea Country Club, originally known as Western Hills Country Club of Ridglea, was constructed in 1954 on a 140 acre site that formerly had been a municipal golf course. The club was built by the Ridglea-Western Hills Group which consisted of A. C. Luther, Luther Wilson, Hank S. Green, William T. Green, E. M. Moore, A. R. Clark, and A. B. Canning. A. C. Luther was the first president of the club, which was one of his many Ridglea area developments (see W-52). The rambling, one-story clubhouse was designed by architect Burton A. Schutt of Los Angeles, known for his club and resort plans, and Charles E. Armstrong and Jack Schutts of Fort Worth. Luther's own contracting firm is credited with construction. The modern structure incorporates natural materials into the landscaped setting. Faced in rough stone veneer, the structure features a port-cochere entry originally enhanced by tropical plantings. The spacious, rolling expanse of property was enclosed by the construction of a fence in 1984.



## 21

**4101 Birchman Avenue [Sch(NR)], South Hi Mount School No. 29, 1936.** Funding for the construction of South Hi Mount School was provided by a 1933 bond issue. Hubert Hammond Crane was architect for the elementary school; Quisle and Andrews were named general contractors. The Works Progress Administration project, which included landscaping, was completed in 1936. The tile structure with a red brick veneer features a four-bay, cast-stone colonnade terminated by pediments in a severe, Moderne rendering of the Colonial Revival style. Two-story classroom wings flank the central block, which is crowned by a Colonial Revival lantern. A small addition to the west was completed in 1949, and the windows have been partially enclosed; otherwise, the school retains its original appearance. South Hi Mount contributes to the proposed Public Schools National Register Thematic Group.



21

## 22

**5006-5016, 5020-5030 Birchman Avenue/5001-5003, 5005-5015, 5019-5025 Pershing Avenue, Meadowmere Apartments, 1947-48.** The Meadowmere Apartments were constructed by Meadowmere Realty Co. as a seven-building apartment complex containing fifty-six units on the site of the old Meadowmere Country Club. The two-story brick buildings, some of which are set in L-formations, are irregularly arranged along three sides of the spacious wooded block. Carports and service entries are located in the center of the complex, shielded from the street. Architect Charles Dilbeck of Dallas was responsible for the pleasingly eccentric design; Moore Construction Co. erected the apartments. Unusual decorative features include brick corbeling, round brick porch columns, and the natural log timbers which support the second floor balconies. The soft orange-reds of the brick, ceramic roof tiles, and dark rust-colored woodwork lend the complex the character of a rustic village.



22

## 23

**5128 Birchman Avenue, Chandler House, c. 1917.** J. Marion Chandler, a chief clerk at the Frisco Lines, owned this Arlington Heights property from 1917 to 1919. In 1917, Chandler contracted with builder C. B. Dorchester for construction at this site, presumably this house. A positive identification of early owners and occupants cannot be made for this site because Arlington Heights street names and numbering sequences changed about 1925. The two-story, wood-framed house has a hip roof with deep, boxed eaves supported by brackets. A one story entry porch is pedimented and carried by Tuscan columns; a side porch has been enclosed. The house is used presently for offices.



23





24



25

**24**

**1101 Broad Avenue [NR\*/RCWHD(NR)], Berney House, 1915-16.** Morris E. Berney purchased all of block thirty-seven from River Crest Co. in 1911. Berney was involved in the oil industry and was vice-president and secretary of the Alta Vista Creamery Co. He later developed portions of the Ridglea area (W-137). The Berney house was constructed in 1916, and remained in the family until 1949. This fine Mediterranean villa is the 1915 design of Chicago architects David Adler and Henry C. Dangler. In composition the house is a hipped central block flanked by projecting hipped wings. The two-story central block contains an arcade supported by cast-stone columns which open to a vaulted entry porch. Cast-stone trim is evident in the dated cartouche, sill course and architraves surrounding the double-hung windows. Flanking the wings are secondary dependencies; these one-story sunrooms may be of later construction. The condition of the Berney House is excellent, although louvered shutters on the main house facade, probably a later addition, do not contribute to the Mediterranean style. The house might qualify for the National Register following additional documentation to assess its integrity.

**25**

**1220 Broad Avenue [NR], Bomar-Carter House, c. 1911.** River Crest Addition and River Crest Country Club were developed by the River Crest Company, led by David T. Bomar, John W. Broad, and a number of other community leaders. Platted in June 1911, construction on the first buildings in River Crest began later that same year. David T. Bomar and his brother William, the secretary for Bewley Mills, purchased this large lot on a wooded knoll just west of the River Crest Country Club in July 1911 and by 1912 the brothers were residing there with David Bomar's wife Anna. The house is believed to be the work of Sanguinet and Staats, who also designed the first River Crest Clubhouse. Amon G. Carter, Sr. acquired the property from David Bomar's widow in 1919, shortly before the birth of his son, Amon G. Carter, Jr.; it remains in the Carter family.

Similar to the spreading California bungalows designed by Greene and Greene, the complex plan features a number of intersecting, low-pitched gables of one and two stories. Portions of the upper story are clad in wood shingles, while the first floor is covered in wide wood siding. A 1915 photograph of the house shows a gabled portico on the north elevation, and a porte-cochere to the west, both supported by piers of irregular rubble construction. The piers were similar in style to the walls and shelters that still exist around River Crest Country Club (W-187). The house piers were replaced in the late 1930s by Tuscan columns. Several rooms were added over the years; architect Joseph R. Pelich and contractor Thomas S. Byrne were responsible for a number of repairs and additions made in 1947. Originally the house featured dark shingles and siding, but they were painted white some-



time before 1939. In addition, the roof, which was originally clad in wood shingles, is now covered with green asbestos sheathing. A number of the first story windows have been replaced. Although the structure has undergone alterations, it may be eligible for the National Register for its association with a prominent Fort Worth figure.

## 26

**4736 Bryce Avenue [CBCD], Connell Baptist Church, 1949-51.** Arlington Heights Baptist Church members formed a congregation on January 4, 1925. Construction of a building now used for education began the same year and was completed in 1929. It was extensively altered in the 1960s. Renamed in 1929 G. H. Connell Memorial Baptist Church after an influential charter member, the church name was changed again to Connell Baptist Church in 1944. Ground was broken for a new church sanctuary in 1949, and was dedicated on January 3, 1951. Veneered in pale Austin stone, the Gothic Revival church features a central square tower copped by a metal steeple. Design for the 1951 church was by Consolidated Architects and Engineers Co.; contracting work was carried out by the Steel Engineering Co. and McKinney Construction Co. Also assisting in the design and construction were C. T. Freelove, architect, and Southland Building Co., contractors.



26

## 27

**4900 Bryce Avenue [RTHL/NR], Bryce House/"Fairview", 1893.** William J. Bryce, the son of a masonry contractor, arrived in Fort Worth in 1883, where he worked as a journeyman bricklayer before setting up his own brick contracting business in 1907. Bryce's successful career as a builder included contracts with Armour & Co. for the firm's North Side meatpacking plant and the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange in 1902. Mayor of Fort Worth from 1927 to 1933, Bryce was an active member of many of Fort Worth's clubs and lodges.

Bryce purchased four lots in 1892 in the newly planned subdivision of Arlington Heights; his house was probably built the following year. The Bryce House was designed by the Fort Worth architectural firm of Messer, Sanguinet and Messer. "Fairview" is a two and one-half story brick structure in Chateausque style with Richardsonian Romanesque details. Generally rectangular in plan, the house combines a variety of elements in a pleasing composition. A pair of heavy Romanesque arches at the southwest corner form an impressive entrance to the house; this is complemented by arched porches at the front and rear of the house. Window and door lintels of rusticated cast stone and a carved floral spandrel panel provide color and texture to the smooth brick surface.

Since Bryce's death in 1944, the house has passed through several owners and has seen physical alterations as well. Changes include the glazing of the second-story front porch



27





and both rear porches. An additional porch was constructed on the west side in 1946, and the carriage house to the north has been converted into living quarters. Iron decorative railings have been added to the second-floor porch windows, and the original slate roof has been recovered in shingles. A coat of white paint added to the house is now slowly wearing off to show the original red brick. "Fairview" was made a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1983, and has been listed on the National Register.

## 28

**4911 Bryce Avenue [NR\*], Lillie Burgess Smith Hovenkamp House, c. 1893.** Although it was probably constructed during the first period of development in Arlington Heights, the first recorded occupant of this house was Lillie Burgess Smith, widow of William H. Smith. Smith, who was involved in real estate and ran the Senate Saloon with James H. Thrasher, died about 1904. Lillie B. Smith moved to Arlington Heights with her three young children shortly thereafter. She is listed in several newspaper articles from the 1930s as one of the "first families" of Arlington Heights, a distinction accorded those who moved to the development before World War I. Mrs. Smith married Mark Hovenkamp about 1913, and did not occupy the house again until about 1919, when she is listed at this address in city directories as Mrs. Lillie B. Hovenkamp. It is likely that the house was constructed by either the Chamberlin Investment Company or the Fort Worth and Arlington Heights Land and Investment Company, the firms responsible for developing the area in the early 1890s, but additional information is needed.

Of an irregular L-plan, the brick house has a receding wing on the west elevation. Across the front of the house and around the angle formed by the west wing, a full two-story gallery beneath the main roof is supported by tall boxed piers on brick bases. The piers and gallery balustrade are replacements; a 1904 photograph shows the roof and gallery supported by sets of slender paired piers and a much simpler balustrade. Other known alterations to the house include a 1956 asbestos-sided rear addition of two stories, and a new front door and shutters. The brick surface has been painted. The lot of the large house has been drastically reduced by the recent construction of condominiums to the west. Several features of the house, such as the rusticated window sills and lintels, the finely set segmental arches, and the quaintly hipped dormer relate to the 1893 Bryce House (W-27) directly across the street. Further research may bring to light more information about this important house. It may qualify for the National Register listing following additional documentation.



29

**5021 Bryce Avenue [NR\*], Friedman House, c. 1923.** Harry B. Friedman, an important general contractor involved in many Fort Worth building projects, was the first owner and resident of this one-story eclectic bungalow. Composed as a stucco H-plan, the cross-gabled end bays enclose a recessed portico supported by delicate Tuscan columns. The brick trim has been painted and several windows have been replaced; otherwise the house is in good condition. Pending restoration, the house might qualify for listing on the National Register for its association with a major figure in Fort Worth history.



29

30

**5001 Byers Avenue, Wurtsbaugh House, c. 1908.** J. Thomas Wurtsbaugh, of Hooper-Wurtsbaugh Lumber Co., purchased four adjoining lots here in 1908, and was noted in the 1909-10 City Directory as residing in Arlington Heights, although at an unspecified address. A one-story rectangular block, the house features a deep, continuous porch which projects from the north, east and west elevations. Large gabled dormers project from the north and east sides of the hip roof. The frame house is clad in narrow-milled wood siding and exhibits diamond-patterned window mullions. The porch posts appear to have been replaced and a new door and roof deck have been added, probably when the house was remodeled for use as an office in 1976.



30

31

**5537 Byers Avenue, Ross House, 1925.** Mrs. Ara Pember-ton Ross purchased several adjoining lots on Byers Avenue between 1922 and 1923. She and her husband, Malcolm S. Ross, had a house constructed at the site in 1925, and resided there until 1928. The architect or builder is unknown. The one-story house, of irregular cruciform plan, is of solid limestone rubble construction. Gable ends are half-timbered with stucco infill, while the cross-gabled roof is clad in flat red tiles. The Period Revival cottage is in good condition.



31





32



32



33



### 32

**5631 Byers Avenue/5630 Collinwood Avenue, Byrne House, Luther House, 1933, c. 1933.** A. C. Luther came to Fort Worth from Florida in 1930 to build homes in the exclusive residential project at Westover Hills. He formed a partnership with John E. Byrne as the construction firm of Byrne & Luther, Inc.. In 1933, the partners constructed houses on prominent, adjoining hilltop sites overlooking the entrance to Westover Hills; both residences share similarities of siting, scale and style.

A mechanic's lien identifies the builder and architect of the seven-room Byrne House on the north as Byrne & Luther, Inc. Victor Marr Curtis, the architect who worked for Byrne & Luther, Inc. and who designed several Westover Hills residences in the early 1930s, was probably responsible for the design of both of these structures. This one-story, painted brick-veneer house has a gable roof and a full, shed-roofed front porch which creates a scaled down version of Mount Vernon. Heavy timber window lintels and an entry with classical surrounds complete the Colonial Revival composition. Gabled wings extend to the rear. Ethel and John E. Byrne resided here until 1937. The house is in good condition, although the south elevation shows a later addition.

The one-story, painted brick-veneer Luther House, on the south, incorporates a full, shed-roofed porch supported by paired boxed columns to create a parallel image of Mount Vernon. The house has seen a number of alterations since Luther sold the property in 1936, including the addition of picture windows on the front elevation, changes in door surrounds, and an addition to the south.

### 33

**5700 Byers Avenue at Westover Court [NR\*], Burns House, c. 1933.** Commanding a dramatic hilltop site near the south entrance to Westover Hills, this large house is clad in warm red brick veneer with picturesque highlights of polychrome sandstone. The staggered L-plan features steeply pitched, two-story cross gables roofed in flat red ceramic tiles. The lots on which this house was built straddle the boundary line between Westover Hills and the City of Fort Worth, but tax records indicate that the house is in Fort Worth. It was constructed by Byrne & Luther, Inc. a firm responsible for many other residences in Westover Hills. The architect of this structure is unknown. John C. and Mattie Burns purchased the residence in 1933; he was secretary-manager of Texas Livestock Marketing Association in that year. The property remained in the Burns family until 1968. Pending documentation of the architect and further research on the owner, the house may qualify for the National Register.



34

**6037 Calmont Avenue, Ridglea Baptist Church, 1948-50; 1957.** Ridglea Baptist congregation was organized in 1943. The two-story education building on the east was constructed in 1948-50 by the contracting firm of Voss and Arnold to architectural plans by R. S. Smith. The brick church was designed by architects Wilson and Patterson and erected by contractor J. R. Parker in 1957. In Georgian Revival style, the church is embellished by a Classical pediment supported by Tuscan columns; the lighted steeple is a landmark at night from the east-west freeway.



34

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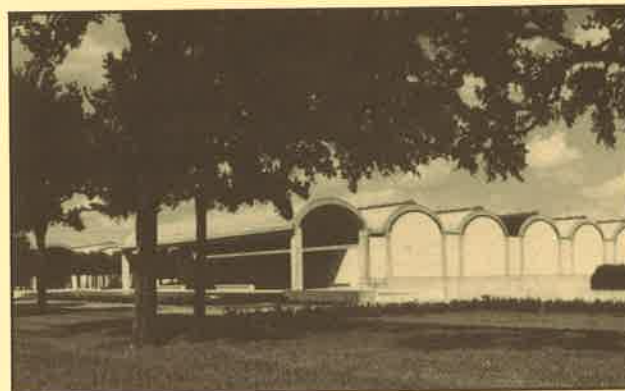
**3204 Camp Bowie Boulevard, Renfro Drug Co. No. 13/Alexander-Bales Store No. 1, c. 1928.** Texas Pacific Coal and Oil Co. purchased this triangular lot flanked by Camp Bowie Boulevard and W. 7th Street in 1928. Construction of their commercial building occurred soon after. First tenants in 1929 of the site were Renfro Drug Co. Store No. 13 and Alexander-Bales Stores of Texas No. 1. Used by a number of retail firms over the years, the structure has been subdivided into five storefronts. The one-story brick building features a Spanish Gothic cast-stone frieze. The Mission style porch appears to be a later addition.



35

36

**3333 Camp Bowie Boulevard [NR], Kimbell Art Museum, 1969-72.** Kay Kimbell, a successful industrialist who moved to Fort Worth in 1924, amassed great wealth from wheat and grain milling, wholesale and retail food production, petroleum, insurance and real estate. An avid art collector since the 1930s, Mr. Kimbell and his wife, Velma Fuller Kimbell, established the Kimbell Art Foundation. Before his death in 1964, Kimbell charged the Foundation to build an art museum of the highest rank.



36

The last project by Louis I. Kahn before his death in 1974, Kahn's innovative design is considered by many to be a masterwork. The design received the 1975 Honor Award from the American Institute of Architects. Thomas S. Byrne Construction Co. in conjunction with Geren Associates/CRS were responsible for the contracting work. The museum consists of a modular arrangement of sixteen cycloidal vaults. Of post-tensioned concrete, the vaults span 100 feet supported only at their corners. Two wings project west to form a U-plan on both sides of an entry courtyard paved in gravel and shaded by small trees. A vault on the west front of each wing is open, providing shaded porch-like space. Next to the porches and spanning the courtyard, a pool brings the sight and sound of water to the space, though there is no formal fountain. North and south elevations exhibit six lead-roofed vaults in a graceful repeating arched movement. Non-supporting walls are clad in Italian travertine marble, an unusual but pleasing contrast to the natural concrete finish. Skylights





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extending the length of each vault gently diffuse natural light to the works of art within. Several inner courtyards interrupt the sequence of the vaults, providing garden areas and focal points for sculpture. The excavated site provides a below-grade area for museum offices which opens to a parking area at the rear. The serene relationship to the landscape and light, and restrained, graceful proportions are distinctive qualities of the Kimbell Art Museum. Given the contributions of the Kimbell family to Fort Worth, the building's significance in terms of the architect's work and twentieth-century American architecture, and the major role of this museum in the cultural life of the community, this resource is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

### 37

**3501 Camp Bowie Boulevard, Amon Carter Museum, 1961; 1964; 1977.** Amon G. Carter, Sr., a major owner and publisher of the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* and promoter of Fort Worth, began collecting the art of western America in 1935. Following his death in 1955, Carter's will directed the Amon Carter Foundation to construct a museum to house his collection of painting and sculpture by western artists Charles M. Russell and Frederic Remington. Since its founding, the museum has broadened the scope of the collection with outstanding works of nineteenth and early twentieth century American Art. It now houses a premier collection of American paintings, sculpture, prints, and photographs. A triangular site was acquired in several stages bordering the cultural district north of Will Rogers Memorial Center (W-107). Facing east across a terraced landscape, Philip Johnson's design for the Amon Carter Museum of Western Art was completed in 1961. Henry Moore's totemic sculpture *Upright Motives* is permanently installed on the east end of the plaza. Thomas S. Byrne Construction Co. of Fort Worth was responsible for the contracting work. The east elevation of the rectangular great hall features five segmental arches on tapered columns. Set behind the shellstone arcade, a glass curtain wall screens the galleries from the outside. In 1964 and 1977, Johnson returned to designed further additions for storage, office and library functions to the west on a lower level than the gallery block, keeping the 1961 elevation intact. In 1985 the museum changed its name to the Amon Carter Museum.



38

**3731 Camp Bowie Boulevard, 3716 Watonga Avenue, Arlington Heights Pump Station, 1923.** Shortly after Arlington Heights was annexed by Fort Worth in 1922, this site was purchased by the city for use as a booster station for the West Side water system. The one-story structure was constructed by West and Womack, general contractors. Faced in buff brick, the parapeted gable end contains three arched openings under a tiled roof. A pumproom was housed in the front room, while living quarters for the resident engineer were located at the rear. Alterations to update and automate the station were undertaken in 1948-49 by Freese and Nichols, and further changes were made in 1954.



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**3901-23 Camp Bowie Boulevard, Zeloski Commercial Row, c. 1924; 1930.** Frank Zeloski, an owner and developer of property on the West Side, platted Zeloski Heights in 1921. Construction of this one-story commercial row property began in 1924. The shop's first tenants in 1925 included a bakery, grocery, drugstore, cleaners and service station. The brick-veneer center storefronts feature stepped parapets above altered shop windows. Martha Zeloski, his widow, enlarged the block in 1930. A building permit indicates that the westernmost store was an addition of 1930; architect Wiley G. Clarkson and contractor W. C. Harms were responsible. A 1929-30 mechanic's lien shows that Clarkson also designed the store on the east side of the block; Harry B. Friedman was contractor. These polychrome brick-veneer shops feature high parapeted gable ends flanking tiled roofs.



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**4001-11 Camp Bowie Boulevard, Zeloski Commercial Building, 1927.** This one-story commercial building was constructed in 1927 by Harry B. Friedman, contractor, for widow Martha Zeloski. A number of small retail firms have occupied the premises here over the years. Built in a similar style to Zeloski's other commercial row (W-39), this structure features polychrome brick end gables flanking a tiled gable roof. The storefronts have been altered.



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**4015 Camp Bowie Boulevard, Rockefeller Hamburger System No. 22, 1937.** The Rockefeller Hamburger chain was founded by Robert M. Chesney of Fort Worth who owned and operated the restaurants until the early 1970s. This prefabricated metal diner was constructed in 1937 by a contractor named Wilk of Tuba, Oklahoma. It may have been altered somewhat during the 1950s. One of four Rockefeller hamburger stands originally in Fort Worth, the chain was known for its nickel hamburgers during the Depression era. The building, one of two remaining Rockefeller diner structures, was moved from its original location in 1987 with plans to reconstruct it at another site.



42

**4101 Camp Bowie Boulevard [HCCD], Hill Crest Service Station, c. 1924.** Hill Crest Service Station, operated by Ben Eastman, Sr. was the first tenant at this site in 1925. He ran the station until 1961. The stucco brick gas station features stepped parapets and inset tiles above the double bay drive-through. Owner of the site from 1922-55 was James T. Taylor, a contractor.



43

**4200 Camp Bowie Boulevard, Arlington Heights Methodist Church, 1928-29; 1951.** Arlington Heights Methodist Church was formally organized in 1923. Continuing growth of the congregation led to the 1928-29 construction of the Religious Education Building which housed church services until 1951. Of buff brick with cast-stone trim, the Tudor Revival structure stands two stories over a high basement. Steeply pitched cross gables and gabled wall dormers add variation to the roofline. In 1951, a new church sanctuary and bell tower were completed by architect Birch D. Easterwood and contractor James T. Taylor and Sons, Inc. The large, Gothic Revival-Moderne style structures are constructed of reinforced concrete with yellow brick veneer and cast-stone trim. The complex is an impressive contributor to the Camp Bowie Boulevard streetscape.



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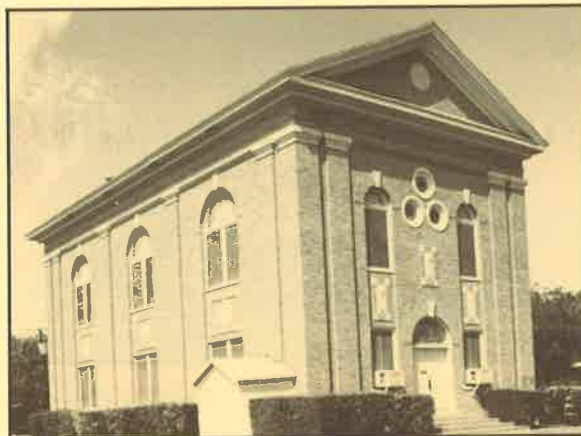
**4462-66 Camp Bowie Boulevard, Valentine Garage Apartments, 1937.** This wood-framed, one-story apartment structure contains three small, two-room dwellings which alternate with recessed carports. Henry F. Valentine, Jr., purchased the site in 1937 and hired E. R. Goddard, contractor, to construct the apartments the same year. The structure essentially is a traditional shotgun plan multiplied to form an apartment block and adapted to incorporate garages.





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**4600 Camp Bowie Boulevard [RTHL/NR/CBCD], Arlington Heights Masonic Lodge No. 1184, 1922.** This masonic temple, constructed by Arlington Heights Lodge No. 1184, is set on angle on its triangular corner lot. The lodge received its charter on December 9, 1921, and the cornerstone was laid May 23, 1922 in the fast-developing Arlington Heights district. Architect Jack C. Davies and contractor Walter L. Cox were responsible for the east-facing temple form of light brown brick. A gable roof over a deep eave forms a pediment supported by paired brick pilasters with cast-stone capitals. But for a small tool shed on the south elevation, this fine structure is in excellent, original condition. The lodge appears to qualify for National Register listing.



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**4620 Camp Bowie Boulevard [CBCD], Sinclair Gas Station, 1937.** Manvel Ervin, an architect and engineer for the Sinclair Refining Co., designed nearly 2,000 gas stations throughout the southwest. Constructed in 1937 as a gas station with an office and garage behind, this station operated until 1967. It was used as a radio store from 1967 to 1988, when the structure was renovated and returned to auto service use as a garage. The parapeted stucco structure has walls embellished with diagonally set tiles, and a parapet roof clad in green glazed Mission tile. Stucco brackets ornament the canopy and garage openings.



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**4624 Camp Bowie Boulevard [CBCD], Helpy-Selfy Store No. 12, 1927.** This one-story commercial building first housed Helpy-Selfy Store No. 12 in 1928. A warranty deed indicates that Thurber Construction Co. was responsible for erecting the parapeted brick store. The building is largely intact, though its brick surface has been painted and shop windows have been replaced with plate glass.



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**4630-38 Camp Bowie Boulevard [CBCD], Martin Commercial Building, 1926.** Traveling salesman Henry S. Martin purchased this property in 1923. R. C. Maxwell, contractor, erected the commercial structure in 1926; groceries, drugstores and small retail shops have occupied the premises since then. The one-story, flat-roofed building has a dentil patterned brick frieze. Windows have been altered and the brick surface painted.



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**4700-04 Camp Bowie Boulevard [CBCD], Steve's Restaurant/Finley's Cafeteria, c. 1926.** Stephen Murrin, Sr. purchased this triangular lot in 1926 and operated a restaurant at this site by the following year. The popular West Side restaurant was succeeded during the 1940s by Duncan's Cafeteria, and was later renamed Finley's Cafeteria. The one-story structure of flatiron plan is clad in textured yellow brick; a green glazed tile roof is supported by a bracketed wooden cornice. The numerous window bays have survived mostly intact.

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**4705 Camp Bowie Boulevard [CBCD], Arlington Heights Presbyterian Church, 1922; 1955.** A cornerstone and tax records indicate that this church was initially constructed in 1922 as Arlington Heights Presbyterian Church. A reading room was added in 1955. Ownership of the site passed to Partners in Prayer, Inc. in 1965; the First Church of Christ Scientist relocated in 1976 to this site. The polychrome brick-veneer church is in the Gothic Revival style. The gable end facing Camp Bowie Boulevard features a single large stained-glass window with cast-stone surrounds. Some alterations have occurred, such as the bricking in of several windows and new construction to the rear.

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**4709-23 Camp Bowie Boulevard [CBCD], Elliott Commercial Row, c. 1926.** This small, one-story commercial row contains six storefronts roofed in Mission tile and separated by parapeted brick piers. James P. Elliott, a contractor and first owner of the site, may have constructed the row about 1926. Early tenants included a cafe, barbershop, beauty shop and cleaners; similar concerns have located in the building since that time. Several storefronts have been altered.

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**6008-38, 6021-25, 6100-50 Camp Bowie Boulevard, 6101-19, 6123-39 Curzon Avenue, Ridglea Village, Ridglea Theater, and Luther Apartments, 1940; 1942; 1947; 1950; 1949.** Arlie Clayton Luther, who had constructed a number of houses in Westover Hills during the 1930s (see W-32), in 1940 turned to the Ridglea area of the West Side. Luther, vice-president of the building firm of Byrne & Luther, Inc., began his extended project to develop a commercial shopping center along both sides of Camp Bowie Boulevard and a planned residential community immediately adjacent to the north.

An early example of a commercial strip designed to accommodate the automobile, Ridglea Village No. 1 is a complex of structures housing retail shops on the north side of Camp Bowie Boulevard, erected in stages in 1940, 1942 and 1947. Ridglea Village No. 2, to the south, was Luther's next project.



Constructed in 1947, the primary tenant here was Ridglea State Bank for many years. Both complexes of commercial structures are united by their Mediterranean style, featuring red tile roofs, two-story brick walls with denticulated sill courses, and cantilevered balconies of heavy timber. The contracting firms of Byrne & Luther, Inc. and Loffland and Luther are cited in building records as responsible for construction; Vowell was the architect of the structures to the north. Adjoining Ridglea Village No.2, Ridglea Theater opened December 1, 1950; it again repeats the Mediterranean imagery, clad in tan stone veneer. The prominent tower acts as a sign for the entire development. Inside the lobby features terrazzo floors and a mural depicting the arrival of Spanish explorers in America.



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In 1949, Luther continued his large project with the construction of a planned community of ten luxury apartments fronting on Curzon Avenue and backing up to Ridglea Village No. 1. The two apartment structures, of one and two stories, are arranged along the curving landscaped block. The Mediterranean style of the shopping village is again carried out by the use of brick walls painted pink, Mission tile roofs, and balconies of wrought iron and heavy timber. Luther enlisted the following consulting architects for the design: Carlos B. Schoeppl, J. H. Jamison, Victor Marr Curtis, A. C. Webb and Patterson and Teague; planners were Hare and Hare and Bartholomew and Sons. The Luther Apartments, the only Ridglea Village property still owned by a Luther family member, have been occupied by a number of prominent Fort Worth citizens, including A. C. and Nelle Luther and Wyatt C. Hedrick. The retail shops, bank, theater, nearby churches and country club inspired the promotional slogan "Ridglea Has Everything." A number of other apartment projects and a hotel were planned by Luther and his Ridglea Housing Corporation; Luther was later honored by the community and given the title "Mr. Ridglea." Further research is needed to assess his impact on the development of the West Side.



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**6421 Camp Bowie Boulevard, Commercial Standard Building, c. 1957.** The Commercial Standard Insurance Co. erected this structure to house their fire, marine, life and title insurance divisions. The striking design is from the office of Mackie and Kamrath, important modernist architects from Houston. Thomas S. Byrne was the contractor for the project. Inspired by the work of Frank Lloyd Wright, the office building is a large L-plan: a one-story wing projects perpendicularly toward Camp Bowie Boulevard, while a two story wing extends west along the sloping, landscaped site. A prominent feature is the dramatic, cantilevered aluminum canopy projecting at the front of the building.



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**1908 Carleton Avenue [HCCD/Fire(NR)], Arlington Heights Firehall No. 18, 1923.** One of approximately ten Bungalow style fire stations constructed by the City of Fort Worth in 1922-23, the Arlington Heights Firehall No. 18 opened October 16, 1923. Its style fits in well with the neighborhood in which it occupies a prominent corner site. Charles F. Allen, the architect of several of the other bungalow fire stations, was responsible for the design; general contractor B. B. Adams and brick contractor Joe Cauker constructed the building. The two-story, hipped-roof block features a projecting garage wing to the east and an offset projecting portico to the south. Tan brick and cast-stone trim compose the veneer, topped with a red tile roof. The offset entry porch has been closed in to function as an office, and the garage door, originally a false wall of imitation brick and two windows, has been replaced with a steel frame door. The structure is a contributor to the proposed Bungalow Fire Stations National Register Thematic Group.

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**2020 Carleton Avenue [HCCD], Long House, c. 1924.** This one-story, wood-frame bungalow features spreading gable roofs supported by slender tied posts on brick bases. First residents of the houses were Marion L. and Margaret Long; he was co-owner of Yates and Long Insurance Co.

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**3736 Clarke Avenue, Grammer House, 1912; c. 1929.** This wood-frame house was constructed by builder O. L. Estes for Robert M. Grammer, a druggist employed by the W. C. Stripling Co. for many years. The simple vernacular form of a hip-roofed block features a central gable porch. The house has survived relatively unaltered, and remains in the Grammer family.

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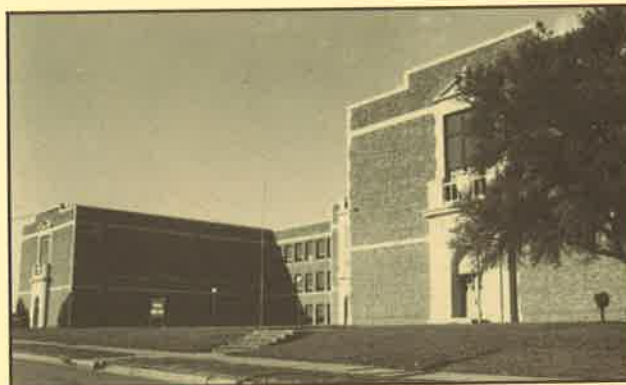
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**3800 Clarke Avenue, Tipton House, c. 1913.** Eugene and Emily Tipton, early landowners in the Hi Mount area, are first listed as residing in this house in 1914. Tipton was a clerk for the Railway Mail Service. The two-story, wood-framed Prairie-style house is a square, hipped block in plan; a one-story full porch supported by piers of rusticated concrete block shades the front elevation.



58

**2100 Clover Lane [HCCD/Sch(NR)], W. C. Stripling High School No.56/Stripling Middle School No. 156, 1927.** W. C. Stripling High School was named for the important local merchant who contributed funds for the landscaping of the school grounds. The architectural firm of Wiley G. Clarkson and Co. was responsible for the school's design in eclectic Georgian Revival style. K. H. Muse was general contractor. The name was changed to Stripling Junior High School in 1937, and later to Stripling Middle School. In composition an H-plan, the two and one-half story structure is clad in polychrome brick. The eastern facade exhibits a tripartite cast-stone entry arcade centered between the forward projecting wings. The windows have been partially enclosed. The structure contribute to the public Schools National Register Thematic Group.



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**4029 Collinwood Avenue, Clark House, 1937.** Contractor W. E. Brown built this one-story residence for Dr. William C. Clark, a dentist, and his wife, Flossie Elizabeth, in 1937. Compositional elements of an arcaded entry porch and asymmetrical cross gables combine with rough polychrome sandstone veneer to successfully revive the image of a period European cottage.



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**4630 Collinwood Avenue, Jenkins House, c. 1917; 1934.** Peter Jenkins, a successful clothing manufacturer and vice-president of Stripling-Jenkins Co., purchased four adjoining lots in the new Arlington Heights subdivision in 1912. Jenkins had moved to the west side location by 1918. The property remained in the family until 1947.

The Jenkins house was constructed as a Mediterranean style, two-story house with stucco cladding. Building permits show that the house acquired its brick veneer in 1934. A hip roof covers the two-story block; full two-story porches are incorporated under the main roofline at the front and rear of the house. The front porch, which retains its original stucco cladding, features three segmental arches on the first floor ornamented with shaped stucco brackets. The segmental arches of the second floor of the porch have been enclosed with small-paned casement and transom windows; the glazing may be original to the house or of very early date. A hipped dormer window is centered over the hip roof with its deep, spreading eaves. For the most part, the house is intact but in need of maintenance.



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**4729 Collinwood Avenue [RTHL/NR], Sanguinet House, c. 1894; 1906.** Prominent Fort Worth architect Marshall R. Sanguinet studied architecture at Washington University in St. Louis, moving to Fort Worth in 1883. Forming several partnerships over the years, from 1892 to 1896 he was in business with Arthur and Howard Messer. In 1903 Sanguinet began his long practice with Carl G. Staats; the firm was responsible for many major commissions in Texas.

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One of the first to develop property in the new subdivision of Arlington Heights, Sanguinet built a house for his family in 1890. The Shingle style residence burned three years later. The house, when rebuilt in 1894, took the same plan and massing of the exterior. One change made at this time was the sheathing of the first story with a veneer of pressed red brick. The house is now an accretion of changes made over the years by Sanguinet and later owners. The asymmetrical facade features a one and one-half story brick tower, with chamfered corners and hip roof, to the west of a recessed porch entry. Projecting above the porch roof to the east of the entry is a five-sided, hip-roofed dormer. Additions of 1906 include the porch, supported by square brick piers, joined to the porte-cochere on the east, and the dining room. Although the house is now roofed with asbestos shingles, the wood shingling of the dormer window at one time must have blended with the varied outline of the roof. Remaining in the Sanguinet family until 1948, the interior of the house has been renovated by the present owners. The Sanguinet House was designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1981, and has been listed on the National Register.

62

**5336 Collinwood Avenue [NR\*], Williams-Colvin-Estes House, 1907.** This important Arlington Heights house was constructed by Meritt Stevens, building contractor, for Leonard O. and Edna Williams in 1907 for \$3,030. In 1910 the dwelling was sold to Orlitz V. Colvin, a prominent meat and grocery merchant; he resided here with his wife, Adelaide, until 1925. Jesse G. Estes, in real estate, and Nora Estes owned the property from 1925 to 1975. The wood-frame house is composed as a one and one-half story, almost square plan surmounted by large cross gables. A deep porch carried on Tuscan columns wraps around the south front and east elevation. The house is clad in weatherboard siding with fish-scale shingles on the gable ends; bay windows, ornamental window mullions, and a fine, original entry further distinguish the structure. A carriage house remains at the rear of the property. The house shows careful maintenance by the present owners. Pending assessment of the structure's integrity, the dwelling may be eligible for the National Register.



63

**5424 Collinwood Avenue [NR\*], Scaling House, c. 1908.**

George W. Scaling, head cattlebuyer for Armour & Co., purchased seven adjoining lots here in 1908, and with his wife Ada, owned and occupied this house until 1936. A similar home, built a few years later for Scaling's sister, once stood on the corner lot. The one and one-half story house, of rectangular plan, has a hip roof with a large cross gable which projects forward. A one-story porch wraps around the south and east elevations, supported by paired and clustered Ionic columns on brick bases. Distinguishing details of the house include the leaded and beveled glass entry surrounds and the windows with diamond-pattern mullions. The house is in excellent condition, though the brick porch piers have been painted. The dwelling may be eligible for the National Register, pending further documentation.



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**2900 Crestline Road [RTHL/NR\*], Van Zandt Cottage, c. 1870; 1936.** Major Khleber Miller Van Zandt, a Captain in Company D, Texas Seventh Regiment in the Confederate army, settled in Fort Worth following the Civil War. A member of the Texas Legislature, a banker, merchant and cattleman, he acquired 600 acres on the West Side of Fort Worth between 1871 and 1873. Still owned by the Van Zandt Land Co. in the 1930s, the cottage site was acquired in 1936 for the Texas Centennial. The restoration was sponsored by the Julia Jackson Chapter No. 141, United Daughters of the Confederacy.



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The historical record of this house is difficult to interpret. Van Zandt did not build the cabin, but apparently acquired it when the structure was used as collateral on a loan. The house may have been occupied by tenant farmers during some periods. The cottage is the only cabin in Fort Worth still standing in its original location, and the kitchen foundation is still visible behind the cottage.

Architect Joseph R. Pelich, who often designed in the Colonial Revival style, was hired for the restoration. Descriptions and photographs made at the time of the reconstruction indicate that the house was probably a dogtrot plan with its central breezeway later enclosed to form a central hall. Log sills, joists and studding on a rough stone foundation were clad in feather-edged sawn board siding. During restoration, the arrangement of windows and the front and rear porches was substantially altered. The rough, unpainted board siding was replaced with wide, uniform siding, painted grey, and non-functional shutters were added to the windows. Further additions were made to the rear elevation to permit its use as a house museum. Though altered, the Van Zandt Cottage remains important as a monument to an important figure in Fort Worth's history, as well as an example of the early twentieth-century vision of colonial heritage. The structure is a Recorded Texas Historic





65



Landmark. As a significant early historical restoration in Fort Worth, the Van Zandt Cottage may be eligible for the National Register.

65

**4259 Crestline Road, Ruhlin House, 1925.** Oriented toward River Crest Country Club, this house was constructed in 1925 by H. G. Engell, contractor, for Edward B. Ruhlin, a contractor and bricklayer. The hollow tile house with stuccoed exterior is of a generally rectangular plan with receding bays to the east. Two stories in height, the house features an arched porte-cochere on the north facade and a similar arched portico on the west. A stucco coping and projecting stucco course highlight the playful stepped parapet in an eclectic Norman Period Revival style.

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**4736 Crestline Road [NR\*], Taylor-Roeser House, c. 1916; c. 1930.** James Thomas Taylor, a native of England, was president of the James T. Taylor Co., a sash and door manufacturer, a founder of the Portland Cement Factory in Dallas, and a contractor of public roads. Between 1915 and 1917 Taylor purchased four adjoining lots from the River Crest Land Co. Construction of the house began about 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Roeser owned the property from 1927-1939. Later owners included Bertrand N. and Mary Lou Thompson Honea; he was vice president and general manager of Carter Publications, Inc. which published the *Fort Worth Star Telegram*.

Early photographs depict a house of imposing proportions of irregularly coursed rubble solid wall construction. The flat-roofed house featured a battlemented parapet above a visor roof clad in Mission tile. The square plan was interrupted on the west elevation by a one-story heavy stone arched portico. Changes to the house since initial construction include the removal of the tiled visor roof and the addition of a coat of stucco and white paint to the exterior. Further alterations comprise a pair of dependencies on the east and west facades; these were probably constructed in 1930 when the Roesers carried out a number of improvements to the house. The Classical Revival loggias appear to have replaced the one-story stone portico on the west facade; apparently at this time the north elevation became the primary, formal facade. The house retains its door and window surrounds and Craftsman style hardware of high quality. Ivy has grown over the central portion of the house in a romantic fashion. The later changes to the house alter its character but do not diminish its dignity.

The grounds were landscaped by Hare and Hare of Kansas City, again probably in the 1930s during the Roesers' ownership. Enclosed by a low rubble stone wall identical to the wall and shelters in River Crest Country Club (W-187) and the entrance gates on Alta Drive at Crestline (W-177), the ar-



chitect or builder responsible for this important stone house remains unknown. The structure may be eligible for the National Register following further documentation.

**67**

**4824 Crestline Road, Griffin House, 1941.** C. C. Griffin, owner of Trinity Valley Iron and Steel, Standard Battery, and Hawk and Buck Brand Clothes, constructed this large residence in 1941. Architect Robert Woltz and contractor Clarence Epperley were responsible for the Colonial Revival design. The red brick-veneer house features a two-story giant order of Corinthian columns on its main, south facade, flanked by smaller wings. A large addition was made to the rear of the house in 1974.



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**4829 Crestline Road, Rigg House, 1929.** William Rigg, director of Citizens' Savings and Loan Association and secretary-treasurer of Armored Motor Services, Inc., purchased several lots at the corner of Crestline and Washburn between 1927 and 1938. His house was designed and constructed by Herbert G. Walker, contractor, in 1929, and Rigg was listed as occupying the house in 1930. The two-story gabled house has a rectangular plan with a one-story shed-roofed loggia to the east and a one-story gabled wing to the west. The distinctive feature of the house was its veneer of polychrome clinker brick and stone, but the brick has recently been painted. A low garden wall surrounds the property.



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**69**

**4910 Crestline Road, Smith-Burnett House, c. 1911-12.** This large house was built for Benjamin O. Smith, president of Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, who moved to Fort Worth in 1884. Smith began construction of his house on a site overlooking the West Fork of the Trinity River immediately following the 1910-11 development of the River Crest Country Club and adjacent area. In 1916 he sold the house to Tom Burnett, son of Samuel Burk Burnett. Mrs. Ollie Burnett resided in the house until 1948.



69

Constructed in an eclectic Period Revival style, the tan brick house features a central projecting portico of two stories with a high, gabled parapet. The first floor of the entry bay features a tripartite opening framed by cast-stone Ionic columns; a Palladian window with a cast-stone cartouche above embellishes the second floor. To the east, a two-story projecting bay has full-length windows framed in paired Ionic pilasters. The house underwent extensive alterations in 1948, and again around 1961.





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**4926 Crestline Road [NR\*], King House, 1928.** John P. King served several terms as county clerk, was director of Fort Worth National Bank and Fort Worth Power and Light Co., in 1898 organized Southern Ice and Cold Storage Co., and founded King Candy Co. in 1906. In 1927, King purchased a lot on the west side of River Crest Country Club and commissioned architect John F. Staub to design his residence. Staub's two-story house design features a symmetrically composed five-bay facade in his version of the Federal style. On the east front, four tall Ionic pilasters alternate with full-length fanlit windows and a central fanlit double door below a broken-bed pediment. A scalloped fillet molding embellishes the cornice, which encircles the east and south elevations; to the south, a tall porte-cochere supported by Ionic columns crosses the drive. Unlike many River Crest houses, the King House, as designed by Staub, originally had a painted brick surface. Though the paint has been allowed to wear revealing the brick, the house is in excellent condition. Following documentation of the building's integrity, it may be eligible for the National Register. The house served as the 1982 Designers Showhouse sponsored by the Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County.

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**4936 Crestline Road [RTHL/NR\*], Williams-Penn House, 1907-09.** Henry W. Williams, founder of a wholesale drug company and a prominent banker, arrived in Fort Worth in 1884. Purchasing a parcel of 28 acres on the ridge overlooking the West Fork of the Trinity River in 1907, Williams and his family were first listed at this address in 1909. John Roby Penn purchased the house in 1926; he lived there until 1958. Penn was the president of Texas Pacific Coal and Oil Co. A flamboyant interpretation of the Colonial Revival two-story central portico of grouped Corinthian columns supporting a heavy entablature. A one-story porch with Tuscan columns and balustrade above encircles the front of the house and intersects the massive order. Cast-stone quoins articulate the corners, and cast-stone lintels with elaborate swag motifs adorn the second-story windows. A hip roof clad in slate is punctuated by three arch-topped dormer windows and several tall chimneys. Leaded glass and ornate cornices embellish the house. The integrity of the Williams-Penn House has been compromised in recent years by the painting of the brick. Although the house is very similar to other residential designs of the period by the firm of Sanguinet and Staats, its architect has not been documented. The Williams-Penn House was made a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1982 and may be eligible for the National Register.



72

**5001 Crestline Road, All Saints' Episcopal Church, 1949; 1951-54.** Organized from a mission begun in 1946, All Saints' Episcopal Church acquired this triangular lot in 1947. Construction of the present church took place in two phases. In June, 1949, construction began on the parish hall, a long gabled structure of dressed Lueders limestone with a half-timbered, gabled portico in the Tudor Revival style. The main church building in Gothic arched entry bay below a rose window. Architect for the church was Herman Cox; contracting work was carried out by Roden Construction Co.



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**5100 Crestline Road [RTHL/NR\*], Baldrige House, 1910-13.** Earl E. Baldrige, a prominent Fort Worth financier and head of Fort Worth Savings Bank and Trust Co., purchased, in 1913, ten lots along Crestline Road, containing 120 acres. The Baldrige House has been attributed to the prominent architectural firm of Sanguinet and Staats. Passing out of Baldrige ownership in 1915, the property has changed hands several times since then and has suffered a drastic reduction in its acreage. A central hipped block forms the mass of the imposing Colonial Revival, two-story structure. A two-story limestone portico with six monumental Tuscan columns supports a bracketed cornice and balustrade. Two angled receding wings flank the main block of the house. The house was made a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1978. The Baldrige House has experienced extensive modifications of an insensitive nature, both interior and exterior. In the event of a major restoration effort, including removal of exterior paint, the house may qualify for the National Register.



73

74

**308 Crestwood Drive, Holmes House, 1939-40.** This eclectic house successfully combines a number of materials in an asymmetrical composition to project an image of a historic period. Architect Charles Armstrong is responsible for the design. Contractor Morris L. Swartzberg and mason Eugene Sergi constructed the house, built in 1939-40 for Woodrow "Woody" Holmes, an independent oilman. The gabled one-story house is faced in mottled red brick; sandstone highlights the window openings and forms the portico. It is one of the oldest houses in the Crestwood development.



74





75



75

**6128 Curzon Avenue, Diehl House, 1932.** Etna Nadine Diehl purchased this lot in the new Ridglea addition in 1932; construction of the house probably occurred quickly, as she was listed as residing here with her husband, Arthur A. Diehl, the same year. The one-story house features steeply pitched cross gables clad in slate; polychrome sandstone veneer and half-timbered stucco cladding give the effect of a Tudor period cottage.

76



76

**6200 Curzon Avenue [NR\*], So Relle House, c. 1929.** This Spanish Mediterranean style stucco house has a V-plan, well suited to its prominent corner site. The two-story house sports a roof of red Mission tile and a one-story entry portico with finely detailed stuccowork. Bernice S. and Marion So Relle were the first owners and resident in 1930. Pending further research, the house may qualify for listing on the National Register for its architectural quality.

77



77

**4600 Dexter Avenue [CBCD], Crystal Ice Co., 1931; 1956.** This brick structure served as an ice factory for commercial and local domestic use in the days before refrigerators. Leased by the Arlington Heights Ice Co., the Crystal Ice Co. was operated for over fifty years by the Maddox family. During the 1940s the building also was the first of the Iceteria Food Store chain. The one-story red brick structure features an arcade of segmental arches along the south elevation and rounded Missionesque parapets on the south and east facades. Three arched openings are beneath the east parapet; these may be the office addition constructed by architect W. C. Hedrick and contractor H. B. Friedman Construction Co. in 1956. Until recently painted the appropriate colors of blue and white, the structure has undergone extensive renovation, including partial removal of stucco cladding, for use as a restaurant.



78

**4132 Edgehill Road, Brants House, 1935; c. 1955.** Harry E. and Elizabeth M. Brants owned a large farmstead tract in the West side; the area was later broken up to form Ridglea Country Club. Brants, of the Brants Co., a real estate and insurance firm, commissioned architect Hubert Hammond Crane to design a ten-room, wood-frame family residence in 1937. Earl North Parker, secretary-treasurer of Fort Worth Sash and Door Co., and his wife, Emily Roeser Parker, owned the two-story dwelling from 1956 to 1971. The Parkers undertook modernization of the residence, including a new front elevation in the Colonial Revival style designed by Tom E. Stanley. Prominent features of the newer elevation include the giant pedimented portico supported by boxed columns above a terraced, double semicircular staircase. The home served as the 1985 Designers Showhouse sponsored by the Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County.



78

79

**3924 El Campo Avenue, Rappich House, 1947.** Eugene Sergi, a contractor and stonemason (see W-1), purchased several West Side lots in 1928 and 1935. Sergi sold this Queensborough Addition parcel to Maggie and Dominic P. Rappich, a carrier for the Post Office, in 1947. A builder's permit issued later the same year indicates that Sergi erected his house for the Rappichs. The small bungalow, almost square in plan, is distinguished by its cladding materials of high quality, dressed limestone with quoined corners and window surrounds. The low-pitched gable roof is complemented by a gabled central portico; over the arched entrance is a stone panel illustrating the Lone Star.



79

80

**4624 El Campo Avenue, House, c. 1910.** This two-story frame house, clad in narrow-milled wood siding, features a hip roof and an offset, front projecting gabled bay; these are elements typical of turn of the century vernacular house design. A firm history cannot be established for the house until the 1920s. The original porch columns on the full front porch have been replaced with inappropriate brick piers.



80





## 81

**5100 El Campo Avenue [NR\*/Sch(NR)], Arlington Heights School No. 28, Arlington Heights School No. 46, 1909; 1922; 1954; 1966.** This educational complex is a product of two school districts and three major building campaigns. Arlington Heights Independent School District commissioned the first structure, a two-story brick schoolhouse, in 1909. It initially served all grades; since the 1920s it has served elementary grades. The T-plan composition of the 1909 school is a five-bay central block facing Camp Bowie Boulevard, flanked on each side by stepped, recessed stair towers and two-story classroom blocks. Walls are clad in yellow brick, while fine quality dark maroon patterned brickwork highlights the stairtowers, cornice level, and grouped window bays. Once complemented by a sloping hipped roof whose deep eaves were supported by gracefully curving brackets, this fine building may be the work of architects Sanguinet and Staats.

To the west of the 1909 schoolhouse, Arlington Heights High School was constructed in 1922 by the architectural firm of Clarkson and Gaines. Harry B. Friedman was contractor for the 1922 construction. In plan, a rectangular block two and one-half stories in height, the high school facade is composed as a five-part composition framed by pilasters. Limestone details and a green glazed tile visor roof ornament the parapet roofed structure. The high school, later used as a junior high and an elementary school, was remodeled in 1966 when a number of windows were bricked in or replaced.

Architect Wyatt C. Hedrick and contractor Charles H. Haws constructed a link between the school house and the high school in 1954; this link drastically alters the site orientation and formal facade composition of the 1909 schoolhouse. Since 1976, the complex has housed school district offices, but remains an indicator of the extremely high quality typically used for public school buildings before World War II. If unaltered, the 1909 and 1922 schools would be eligible for the National Register. The structures contribute to the Public Schools National Register Thematic Group.

## 82

**5221-23, 5225-27, 5229-31 El Campo Avenue, Gaynor Duplex Apartments, c. 1924.** This row of three duplex apartments is first listed in the 1925 City Directory. Hazel Call Gaynor purchased all six adjoining lots in 1923 from Robert McCart, a large West Side landowner. Gaynor's husband, Carlton S. Gaynor, was a partner of the contracting firm Veazie and Gaynor. The two-story duplex boxes are of wood-frame construction with stucco cladding. Prairiesque boxed eaves and stuccoed balconies which form porticos are features of each duplex, although number 5229-31 sports an unusual mansard roof.



Alterations have been most significant on the central structure, including replacement of the portico supports and of the front doors. An early occupant of number 5221 was Charles O. Chromaster who was then employed as a draftsman in the architectural office of Wiley G. Clarkson; Chromaster later became a well-known Fort Worth architect in his own right.

**83**

**3625 Hamilton Avenue, Saunders House, 1936.** This fine house, designed in Spanish Colonial Revival style by architect Earl T. Glasgow, is an irregular U-plan incorporating a garden courtyard and garage to the rear. The stuccoed, hollow tile house is roofed in red Mission tile; the front elevation features a shed-roofed porch of massive timber construction and an asymmetrically placed battered chimney. The house was constructed by contractor Joe Driskell for Tom B. Saunders, III and his wife, Virginia. Saunders was a livestock dealer and later headed T. B. Saunders & Co. The residence remains in excellent original condition.



83

**84**

**3804 Hamilton Avenue, Bachman House, 1931.** Grover C. and Mary Bachman purchased this property in the new Monticello subdivision in 1931; he was involved in a number of oil and banking enterprises. Contractor Joe Driskell was named in the mechanic's lien issued the same year. While not named in the building records, Charles E. Armstrong is thought to be the architect. Carl Zane-Cetti a clerk with the Tarrant Construction Co. and son of pioneer Jesse Zane-Cetti purchased the house in 1938. A one and one-half story structure of staggered T-plan, the house is clad in extremely high quality red sandstone veneer. Excellent decorative features include red brick corbeling under the eaves and finely detailed porch and window trim. Recent alterations include the addition of an overscaled dormer window and the use of an inharmonious paint color on the wood trim.



84

**85**

**3609 Harley Avenue, House, c. 1915; 1952.** This wood-framed cottage is composed of a hip-roofed block with a front projecting, gabled bay. The house exhibits a full front porch supported by four Tuscan columns. The structure was moved to the site in 1952.



85





**86**

**104 Hazelwood Drive, Buckler-Landreth House, 1938-39.** This spacious, bluff-top site overlooking the West Fork of the Trinity River was acquired by Jack M. Buckler, an oil operator, in 1938. Jack and JoAlice Buckler commissioned prominent Fort Worth architect Joseph R. Pelich to design their residence. Adele Landreth acquired the house in 1943, and William A. and Virginia Landreth owned and resided at the house from 1950 to 1972. The property recently has been reacquired by members of the Buckler family, and served as the 1984 Designers Showhouse sponsored by the Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County.



Pelich's Colonial Revival design for the large, two-story gabled house features an angled V-plan set on the landscaped site to take advantage of the view. A gabled portico bay, set between the north and south wings, contains a first-floor entry with leaded glass sidelights and a second-story Palladian window. A rounded porch, embellished with wrought iron and set on a fieldstone base, projects from the north wing. A number of windows have been replaced and the brick surface has been painted.



**87**

**116 Hazelwood Drive, Freedman House, 1940.** In 1938, Louis H. Freedman, a geologist and engineer, purchased a Riverview Estates lot overlooking the West Fork of the Trinity River. Contractor Tom Hill built the Period Revival residence for the Freedmans, which was completed in 1940. The house has been attributed to architect Charles O. Chromaster. Clinker brick set in wavy surface patterns enlivens the facade. The cross-gabled, two-story house features a large projecting gabled bay containing a massive stepped chimney.

**88**

**701 N. Henderson Street, AAA Package Store, c. 1946.** The first documented business to occupy this one-story brick structure was AAA Package Store, owned and operated by Max Ellis. Probably constructed in 1946, the Streamline Moderne building has housed a number of retail establishments.



89

**901 Hillcrest Street [RCECD], Bryan House, c. 1924.**

Morgan Bryan was a partner in the law firm of Bryan, Stone Wade and Agerton in the 1920s. Construction of his house probably occurred soon after the purchase of one and one-half lots on Hillcrest Street in 1923. The house remained in the Bryan family until 1959. Bryan commissioned Joseph R. Pelich to design his house. Pelich was a prominent Fort Worth architect known for his renditions of the Colonial Revival style; he was responsible for a number of residences in the River Crest Addition. The Bryan House, clad in red-brown face brick, is composed as a two-story gabled mass flanked by irregularly massed end wings. The symmetrical main elevation features a sidelit entry within a rounded portico supported by Tuscan columns. A Palladian window embellishes the second floor above the portico. Despite the irregular massing of the wings, Pelich's design successfully projects the image of a Georgian period house.



89

90

**913 Hillcrest Street [RCECD], Forbess House, c. 1923;**

**1944.** This two-story Tudor Revival style house was constructed for William Carroll and Jennie Forbess; he was assistant manager of Northern Texas Traction Co. Designed by Joseph R. Pelich, the L-plan residence exhibits a brick-veneer first floor and textured stucco with wavy half-timbering above. An asymmetrical, sloping front gable incorporates an arched portico, while varied dormer window shapes and carved bargeboards accent the roofline. At present the distinctive decorative elements of the house are obscured by a monochrome paint scheme.



90

91

**921 Hillcrest Street [RCECD], Barwise House, c. 1927.**

Tax records are inconclusive regarding the date of initial purchase of this property from River Crest Land Co., but family reminiscences indicate that Joseph B. Hogsett, who purchased his property at 925 Hillcrest Street in 1926 (W-92), had this house constructed for his sister, Mrs. Joseph H. Barwise. Joseph and Lucy Barwise are first listed as residing at this property in 1928. The property remained in the family until 1949. The two-story house of rectangular plan is clad in weatherboard siding; its design is based loosely on colonial sources. Prominent features of the residence include a sidelit and fanlit entry, a three-sided bay two stories in height, and a single-story, shed-roofed porch on Tuscan columns extending the full length of the front elevation. A porte-cochere adjoins the house to the south; this was enclosed in 1932.



91





92



92

**925 Hillcrest Street [RCECD], Hogsett House, c. 1927.** Joseph B. Hogsett, president of Ballard Ice and Fuel Co., purchased in 1926 two and one-quarter lots fronting on Hillcrest Street, formerly called Country Club Road. Construction of his house probably occurred soon after, as he resided here by 1928. The house remained in the Hogsett family until 1981. Hogsett's residence is a careful reproduction of a Colonial Georgian period house, though of larger proportions. Clad in wide weatherboard siding, the two-story gabled house features a central pedimented portico supported by massive Tuscan columns. The strictly symmetrical composition is balanced on each side by single-story loggias on Tuscan columns.

93



93

**929 Hillcrest Street [RCECD], Harrison House, 1914.** John Ward Harrison, of Harrison, Kennedy and Co., an investment and insurance firm, purchased two lots on the east side of River Crest Country Club in 1911 for \$2,400. Three years later, he drew up contracts with Müller and Pollard, Fort Worth architects, and W. R. Knox, general contractor, for the construction of his new house. The Tudor Revival style house features a red brick first story and a half-timbered and stuccoed second story. Basically rectangular in plan, the house is set parallel to the street; a gabled cross bay projects forward. Solid brick piers along the front support a shed-roofed porch which contains the entry. A porte-cochere is on the south side. Although the original banded shingle roof has been replaced with asbestos shingles and striped awnings have been added to the windows, the house has survived without major changes.

94



94

**935 Hillcrest Street [NR/RCECD], Gartner House, 1929-30.** This extraordinary house was designed in 1929 by Houston architect John Staub for Herman Gartner, a principal of the insurance firm Mitchell, Gartner and Walton, and his wife, Elizabeth. Contractor B. B. Adams completed construction of the residence in 1930. Faced in warm red brick, the two-story house of irregular plan features a flamboyant Flemish gabled portico. Centered on the projecting portico is an oversized stone segmentally arched entry, surmounted by an oval window with an exquisite wrought-iron grille. The gable roof, clad in ceramic tile, is punctuated by two massive paneled chimneys, while a one-story porte-cochere repeats the segmental arch form. The Gartner House is eligible for the National Register.



95

**1201 Hillcrest Street [RCECD], Overstreet House, c. 1927.** John R. and Bettie Overstreet resided in this house when it was first listed in the 1928 City Directory. Overstreet owned an automobile dealership on W. 7th Street. A vague rendition of the Classical Revival style, this brick veneer house is a two-story block topped by a hip roof clad in green tiles. A central portico of three bays is supported by paired Tuscan columns. A porte-cochere, also supported by paired Tuscan columns, projects to the north; it is balanced by a one-story wing to the south. The brick surface has been painted and the porte-cochere enclosed, but the house is in good condition otherwise.



95

96

**1207 Hillcrest Street [RCECD], Willis House, c. 1913.** Joe E. Willis, president of Fidelity Trust Co. and cashier of Continental Bank and Trust Co., purchased property fronting on River Crest Country Club in 1911. Records are unclear regarding the construction date of the house; the 1914 directory listing of Willis's residence as Arlington Heights indicates that the house probably was constructed prior to that date. The two-story Period Revival house is composed as a major gabled mass, placed gable end to the street, with subsidiary cross-gabled wings projecting to the north and south. Clad in stucco, the main mass features half-timbering in the gable end. A large hipped wing at the rear appears to be of later construction. An early photograph of the house shows that the roof was originally clad in shingles and the half-timbering painted a dark color, making the Tudor Revival style of the house readily apparent. A later owner covered the roof in glazed green shingle tile. The roofing material and white exterior paint alter the house's character.



96

97

**1215 Hillcrest Street [RCECD], Beyette-Ballard House, 1912-13.** Construction of this house for C. K. Beyette began in 1912 by C. R., W. C., and J. M. Payne, contractors. In 1913, J. J. Ballard, a leader in the ice manufacturing industry, purchased the house and completed it. The two-story Prairie style house is clad in polychrome brick veneer. A one-story porch wraps around the central block of the house and is supported by square brick piers. The porch roof extends south to cover a glazed sunroom and north to form a porte-cochere. Overhanging boxed eaves above the porch and second floor cast deep shadows on the house. Centered above the porch are a balcony with french doors and a dormer window surmounting the slate-clad hipped roof. Remaining in the Ballard family, the house appears little changed since its construction.



97





**98**  
**1315 Hillcrest Street [RCECD], W. K. Stripling House, c. 1927.** William K. and Elsie Stripling first resided in this two-story house in 1928. Stripling was vice-president of the family department store, and W. C. Stripling Co. In composition, the house is a hip-roofed block flanked by a terraced loggia on the north and a recessed, two-story wing on the south. Distinctive features of the residence include the classical portico and the semicircular bas-relief panels above the first floor windows. The original tile roof remains, although the brick wall surfaces have been painted.



**99**  
**1916 Hillcrest Street [HCCD], Walton House, c. 1924.** C. Harry Walton, a partner in the insurance firm of Mitchell, Gartner & Walton, purchased this Hillcrest property in late 1924, and resided here with his wife, Lotta P., the following year. The one-story bungalow, of generally rectangular plan, has a stucco exterior. The jerkinhead gabled roof is complemented by an offset, jerkinhead portico; the fine details of the brackets and portico posts distinguish the house. Currently, an aluminum awning obscures the front elevation, and the front door has been replaced.



**100**  
**2009 Hillcrest Street [HCCD], Hoera House, c. 1922.** Carl L. Hoera, of Hoera-Rosenthal Safe Co., and his wife, Jennie, purchased this Hillcrest property in 1922 and resided here the following year. The Carb Building Co. was most likely responsible for the construction of the residence. The charming, one-story brick veneer house has a whimsical front elevation and finely detailed wood trim. The Period Revival style of the house successfully recalls a European cottage; the house remains in excellent original condition.



**101**  
**2113 Hillcrest Street [HCCD], Hammer House, c. 1923.** This one-story, wood-frame bungalow of rectangular plan has a gable roof set parallel to the street and a full recessed porch. A pleasingly symmetrical facade arrangement is created by the central peaked and arched portico set on slender Tuscan columns flanked by small, eccentric gablets carried on clustered boxed posts. The house is first listed in 1924 as the residence of Robert C. Hammer, a salesman with Ellison Furniture and Carpet Co. The architect or builder of this design remains unknown, but the design is similar to the house at 2121 Hillcrest Street (W-102).



102

**2121 Hillcrest Street [HCCD], Weissenborn House, c. 1924.** Katherine and William C. Weaver, superintendent of merchandise for Montgomery Ward & Co. (W-4), were the first tenants of this house in 1925. A. L. Weissenborn was residing in the house by 1927 and purchased it in 1934. According to family sources, Meredith R. Carb was the builder. The frame bungalow of substantial proportions and eccentric detail is in composition a gabled, one-story structure of rectangular plan set parallel to the street. An overscale, jerkin-head portico projects forward from the full recessed porch. Distinctive features include thick, octagonal porch columns, bargeboards and roof beams with bulbous ends, and the half-timbering with shingle infill in the portico gable end.



102

103

**2201-03, 2205 Kenley Street, Jenkins Family Houses, c. 1923.** Peter Jenkins, a highly successful clothing manufacturer who arrived in Fort Worth in 1910, purchased this property in the new Arlington Heights subdivision in 1922 (see W-60). Neighborhood reminiscences indicate that this pair of houses was built for Jenkins's children; city tax records seem to bear this out, showing that Clotilda Biccchi Jenkins owned the properties until 1946.



103

Both houses are built in the Bungalow style, as one-story blocks with projecting entry porches. The solid wall construction of dressed sandstone is extremely unusual for a simple bungalow; the stone is thought to have been reused from a demolished church. Number 2201-03 to the north, features a central parapeted arch trimmed with brick, and a second parapeted bay facing north on the corner site. This structure recently has been converted into a duplex. Number 2205 exhibits a stone porch with its entry highlighted by a stucco segmental arch between twin stone piers which project above the clipped gable roofline. The porch of this structure has been enclosed. Each house retains a pair of urns flanking the entry. The builder of these eccentric bungalows is unknown.



103





104



104

**3290 Lackland Road, Christ the King Episcopal Church, 1907; 1975.** The congregation of Christ the King Episcopal Church was established as a mission from All Saints Episcopal Church (W-72) in 1953. Needing larger quarters by 1975, the congregation acquired a 1907 Methodist church from Parker County. The church structure, used at the time as a hay barn, was moved to the present site on Lackland Road and restored. The gabled, wood-frame structure has a cruciform plan and a steepled belltower between the south and east wings. The Gothic Revival style structure exhibits lancet-arched windows and door. During restoration, the angle of the steeple roof was altered and church offices were constructed to the south, with a covered walkway leading to the church. The early church stands out amid the mid-twentieth century development of the far West Side.

105



105

**4237 Lafayette Avenue [HCCD/Sch(NR)], Hi Mount School/Thomas Place School No. 45, 1921-22.** Named for the subdivision, Hi Mount School was built by Arlington Heights Independent School District, and annexed by Fort Worth Independent School District in 1922. Architects of the small elementary school were Clarkson and Gaines; Harry B. Friedman was contractor. The school was informally renamed Thomas Place School after North and South Hi Mount Schools (see W-9 and W-21) were constructed. At various times since the 1940s the structure housed overflow classrooms from other elementary schools, a nursery, storage, and a teachers' center; it is now a city recreation center. The rectangular block is faced in dark red brick, and originally sported a hipped Mission tile roof. The central entry is topped by a peaked parapet and cast-stone trim; the windows have been bricked in. The structure contributes to the proposed Public Schools National Register Thematic Group.

106



106

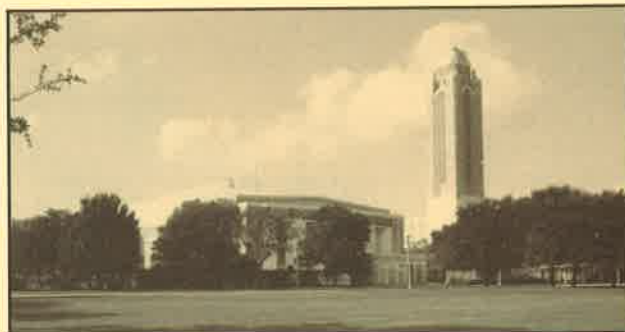
**2800 W. Lancaster Avenue, Crown Machine and Tool Co., 1944.** William Harrison, president of Crown Machine and Tool Co., purchased this site in 1943 for \$3,000 and had the building erected in 1944. Architects Fooshee and Cheek of Dallas were responsible for the design. Harrison's firm manufactured machinery and produced shells for the war effort; with peacetime, the company produced small molded plastic items until 1964. The two-story structure is faced in yellow-buff brick with cast-stone Moderne details. But for a window replacement on the central bay, the building is in good condition.



107

**3301 W. Lancaster Avenue [NR], Will Rogers Coliseum, Auditorium and Pioneer Tower/Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show Livestock and Exhibit Buildings, 1936; 1935-55.** Dominating the low skyline of the West Side, the Will Rogers Auditorium, Coliseum and Pioneer Tower symbolize Fort Worth's civic pride in the midst of the Depression. Hurriedly promoted by Amon Carter, Sr. in 1935 for the upcoming 1936 Texas Centennial celebration, the structures and grounds were built with federal city relief funds at a projected cost of \$975,000. Following Will Rogers' death in 1935, the structures were designated as a memorial to the beloved figure. The memorial structures have served as the home of the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show since 1944.

The architectural firm of Wyatt C. Hedrick was responsible for the design of the three structures in a mixture of Classical Revival and Moderne styles. Engineer Herbert M. Hinckley staked his reputation on his structural plans for the Coliseum; designed without visually obstructing interior supports, the massive dome is supported by arched trusses joining at a monitor ridge. The buff-yellow brick-veneer Coliseum and Auditorium exhibit almost identical facades. Both structures feature a curving portico of six massive fluted limestone piers, surmounted by an entablature frieze depicting the history and products of Texas. The frieze of polychrome tile was designed by Kenneth Gale and executed by the Zanesville Tile Co. of Ohio. Recessed between the monumental piers of the Coliseum and Auditorium facades are aluminum-framed double doors with surrounds of grey granite; these are surmounted by tall windows of glass brick. The Auditorium lobby is sheathed in simulated shellstone, while the Coliseum lobby is highlighted by Art Deco stenciling on the ceiling and bronze plaques illustrating cowboy themes. Between the Coliseum and Auditorium rises the 208 foot tower from a high limestone base to a brick, stepped silhouette with articulated corner piers. A shiny aluminum and glass lantern caps the tower, and glass lanterns perch atop each of the corner piers. Vertical glass brick panels projecting upward on each side of the tower now are covered in corrugated metal siding. Early photographs of the site at night show that the corner lanterns and brick panels were illuminated from within and the upper portion of the tower outlined in lights, making the tower a beacon visible for miles around. On the grounds, decorative fencing and two ticket offices harmonize with the style of the primary structures (see W-181). Changes to the structure include a covered walkway leading to the tower, which harmonizes with the style of the buildings but obstructs the view of the tower, a lowering of the ceiling inside the Auditorium, and most regrettably, the sheathing of the glass brick panels of the tower.



107



107



107



107





Constructed for the 1936 Texas Centennial Celebration and to house the southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, the livestock exhibit halls replaced the outdoor facilities of 1902-10 on the North Side. Built between 1935-55, Works Progress Administration funding covered the costs in the first years and employed local workers as part of the relief effort. Wyatt C. Hedrick, architect, and Thomas S. Byrne Construction Co. were responsible for the structures; Hedrick designed the livestock exhibit buildings in a style harmonious with the Will Rogers complex. The north elevations of the eight joined structures are of buff-yellow brick veneer with cast-stone trim, steel frame windows, and central projecting porticos balanced by projecting end bays. Each blocky portico features a polychrome tile frieze panel illustrating the livestock exhibited within; metal letters applied above the portico indicate this as well. Above the portico, a parapet hides the monitor roof behind. Barrel-shaped corrugated metal roofs are supported by bow-string trusses. The exhibit buildings were constructed of cast concrete and steel to reduce the risk of fire and for hygienic purposes. Complemented by the 1984 Amon Carter Exhibit Hall and the 1987-88 Equestrian Center nearby, the massive complex remains a vital part of Fort Worth's heritage, and appears eligible for listing on the National Register.

### 108

**3720 Linden Avenue, Withers House, 1941.** This house was constructed for \$3,000 by contractor O. M. Sloan for owners George A. and Flo Perkins Withers. Mr. Withers operated the Cut Rate Radio Exchange. Set perpendicular to the street, the two-story, rectangular-plan house is covered by an unusual combination of gable and gambrel roof forms. The structure is faced with fine polychrome sandstone veneer and trimmed with red brick. The eccentric Period Revival style house is in good condition.

### 109

**4017 Linden Avenue, Mathis House, 1933.** George L. Mathis, a brakeman for the Texas & Pacific Railroad, and his wife, Louise, acquired this lot in the Queensborough Addition in 1933 and hired John W. Padgett to construct their house the same year. The residence remained in the Mathis family until 1982. The one-story house of generally rectangular plan is clad in textured yellow brick. Under a hipped mansard roof, a recessed entry porch has Tudor arches trimmed with sandstone. A tall, double chimney stack and quaint hipped dormers enliven the Period Revival composition. The house is in original condition, except for a recent addition behind the roof ridge.





## 110

**3712 Lisbon Avenue, House/Apartments, c. 1910; 1953.**

Although early ownership records are inconclusive, decorative details date this structure to about 1910. Probably constructed as a substantial, two-story, wood-frame dwelling, the structure has been subdivided into apartments since at least 1951. A mechanic's lien indicates that the front elevation underwent alteration in 1953; the structure at present is poorly maintained.



110

## 111

**3930-32 Lisbon Avenue, Deats Duplex House, 1929.** This simple, wood-frame bungalow duplex has served as a rental and owner-occupied residence primarily for workers in the Texas and Pacific Lancaster Railroad Yards. George W. Deats, who had been a master mechanic for Texas & Pacific Railroad, purchased the site in 1928, the year that the Lancaster Railroad Yards (W-157) were relocated to this area. His widow, Mary, retained the rental property until 1933.



111

## 112

**5220 Locke Avenue [NR\*], Messer House, c. 1893.** Arthur Albert Messer (1863-1934), later a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, practiced architecture in Texas from about 1888 through 1898. He was first a partner with Fort Worth architect A. J. Armstrong; the firm of Armstrong and Messer was responsible for a number of commercial structures, as well as the Texas Spring Palace of 1888-89. Messer was joined by his younger brother Howard, also an architect, about 1892. In that year the brothers formed a partnership with Marshall R. Sanguinet, which lasted through at least 1896. The firm was instrumental in the development of Arlington Heights for the Chamberlin Investment Co., and designed Ye Arlington Inn at Lake Como, and many of the early large houses in the area, including the Bryce House (W-27), the Sanguinet House (W-61), and probably the Allison House (W-126). Arthur Messer later worked in Galveston and returned to England in 1898; Howard left Fort Worth about 1905, also for England. Sanguinet later went on to form his celebrated partnership with Carl G. Staats.



112

The Messer brothers owned this hilltop property comprising eight lots from 1892 to 1903. This important house presumably was the design of Arthur Messer for his own house. Robert W. Flournoy, who purchased the property from the Messers, was an attorney, an instructor of law at Fort Worth University, and later of the firm Flournoy, Smith & Storer. The house remained in the Flournoy family until 1925.





The two and one-half story house of generally rectangular plan has a front-facing cross gable on the east end and a rounded west end. Two large segmental arches on the south front permit access to a recessed entry porch, while the second floor of the rounded west end contains a sleeping porch supported by Tuscan columns. First-story walls are constructed of dark ochre-brown brick inset with a diaper pattern of red brick; red brick quoined surrounds embellish window and porch openings. Half-timbering with stucco infill clads the second-story elevations. Fine details include the diamond-paned windows in the cross gables; tax records indicate that some interior walls and floors are sheathed in Italian marble.

Changes to the structure are indicated by comparison to an early photograph of the "Messer Residence," in an 1896 monograph published by Sanguinet and Staats which includes the works of their predecessor firm. Originally, three peaked and turreted dormers on the west end of the roof balanced the cross gables. The west end porch, originally of wood-frame construction, has had its first-floor elevation encased in brick, and the recessed entry porch initially featured Tudor arches. Stucco sheathing on the second floor of the cross gable, below the gable end, is a later addition as well. One of the great houses of Arlington Heights, the Messer House at present is in poor, deteriorating condition. Following restoration, the dwelling would be eligible for the National Register.

### 113

**6036 Locke Avenue, Ridglea United Methodist Church, 1943; 1947; 1951; 1964-65.** Typical of many growing church congregations, Ridglea United Methodist church underwent a series of building campaigns between 1943 and 1965. The church site, however, retains a remarkable visual history of all of its sanctuary structures. Although moved across Locke Avenue, the original 1943 church remains, a simple gabled structure of wood-frame construction. The 1947 Austin stone sanctuary, now used as administrative offices, the 1951 education building designed by architect Charles O. Chromaster, and the 1964-65 limestone church erected by Paschal and Sanders to architectural plans by Preston M. Geren form a stylistically harmonious Gothic Revival complex.

### 114

**3504 Lovell Avenue, Graham-Merchant House, c. 1901.** This simple, wood-framed dwelling has a traditional L-plan. Howard B. Graham, a carpenter and later, owner of a Brooklyn Heights grocery, owned this and adjoining parcels from 1902 to 1913, and apparently resided in the area. A later occupant was Calvin C. Merchant, a laborer; his widow owned and occupied the house from 1924 to 1939.



**115**

**4336 Lovell Avenue, Moore House, 1938.** This two-story frame house was erected by contractor Roy D. Martin for Earl M. Moore, who was vice-president of the Double Seal Ring Co., and who later operated the Moore Construction Co. Moore may have designed the house. The Colonial Revival style residence features steeply pitched cross gables, a one-story entry porch, and shingle and wavy clapboard cladding.



115

**116**

**3812 Monticello Drive, Rife House, 1931.** Dr. M. J. Bisco, a dentist and builder, purchased this Monticello property and constructed a one-family house on it in 1931. Bisco and his wife speculatively built a number of West Side and South Side houses during this period, particularly in Park Hill on the South Side. The designs of Bisco's houses are thought to have been inspired by sketches made by his wife on their travels. This house did not find a buyer until 1937, when Mervin O. Rife, a production superintendent for Gulf Oil Co., purchased it. The property stayed in the Rife family until 1964.



116

This Period Revival house combines Mediterranean and Monterey features in an eclectic, successful design. Surmounted by a Mission tiled hipped roof, the block is clad in textured yellow-buff brick. The offset entry in a segmental arch is embellished with curved brick buttresses and wrought-iron lanterns, and is surmounted on the second floor by a cantilevered wood-framed balcony of Monterey style with a shed roof clad in tile. The house is in excellent condition, showing sensitive maintenance by the present owners.

**117**

**3912 Monticello Drive, Linn House, 1929.** Arthur W. Linn, vice-president and manager of Greenwood Cemetery (W-188), purchased this lot from Monticello Land Co. in February, 1929. Constructed by contractor G. O. Gregory, the restrained Mediterranean-Classical Revival style house of rectangular plan is faced in textured yellow-buff brick. A cast-stone central arcade of three openings forms a protected entrance to the house. Slightly projecting end bays flank the arcaded central portico. Shutters have been added to the second-story windows, but the house shows few other changes.



117





118



118

**3921 Monticello Drive, Johnson House, c. 1929.** Fred Scharf purchased this lot in the Monticello subdivision in 1929. It seems likely that the house speculatively built the same year by Scharf, who was a contractor. The first owner was Floyd Johnson, vice-president of L. G. Bradstreet Co., a petroleum producing firm. The steeply pitched gable roof of this one and one-half story house is placed parallel to the street. Faced in textured ochre brick, the house is dominated by an overscaled, glazed turret with a conical roof which projects from the center of the front facade. A number of windows in the turret and west bay appear to be replacements.

119



119

**3925 Monticello Drive, Allen House, 1939.** Lee Allen purchased this corner lot in 1938; construction of his house began the next year. A builder's permit indicates that it was designed by Charles Armstrong, and constructed by C. D. Morton. The one and one-half story house is clad in polychrome brick veneer and Palo Pinto County sandstone of high quality; these were popular materials at the time for recreating images of European medieval cottages. Distinguishing features of the house are the central entry, embellished with a sandstone segmental arch with deep reveals, and an elliptical window with a delicate wrought-iron grille.

120



120

**4105 Monticello Drive [RCECD], Robert C. Bowen House, 1929.** Dentist and speculative builder Dr. M. J. Bisco and his wife Pearl designed and built a number of South Side and West Side houses at this period. Bisco often employed E. C. Arnett to carry out his designs, and a 1929 mechanic's lien indicates that this house was the product of their collaboration. Robert C. Bowen, president of Bowen Motor Coaches Co., Lone Star Stage Line, and later Bowen Airways, purchased the house with his wife, Ramah, in December, 1929. The house remained in the Bowen family until 1970. The Tudor Revival house consists of a one and one-half story gabled mass flanked by a gabled wing and a cross-gabled bay. Dark brown brick, polychrome sandstone details, and half-timbering with brick infill embellish the surface.

121



121

**1522 Owasso Street [TWCD], Egan House, c. 1924.** Marie Egan purchased this Hi Mount Addition parcel in 1924; she was the daughter of contractor Matthew Egan, who may have built the house. The house was first subdivided into apartments in 1935. The two-story house is clad in stucco and has a red-tiled, gable roof. A one-story arcade extends across the front of the house to form a porte-cochere on the south; the arched openings of the porch are trimmed in red brick.



122

**4500 Pershing Avenue, Neal-Gorman House, 1922.** W. P. Neal recorded a mechanic's lien for a dwelling house on this property in 1922, the day after Mrs. Maude Neal, widow of Edgar Neal, had purchased the property. Jessie J. and Maude Neal Gorman resided in the house from about 1923; Gorman was employed by the Southwestern Land Co. The large, two-story frame house has Prairiesque enclosed eaves under its hip roof. A full porch extends across the front elevation supported by brick piers. The residence has undergone a number of alterations, including the application of asbestos siding, the painting of the brick surfaces, and the enclosing of one porch bay.



122

123

**4730 Pershing Avenue, House, c. 1916.** It has been suggested that this structure is one of the few existing military buildings from Camp Bowie, yet this remains unconfirmed. The simple, rectangular plan under a long gable roof features a shed-roofed full front porch supported by boxed posts. Clad in narrow-milled wood siding, the building has an early addition enclosing the east end of the porch. The first listed occupant of the structure was H. H. Stone in 1925; he later gave his occupation as a carpenter. Further research is needed to document this unusual building.



123

124

**5300 Pershing Avenue, Arlington Heights Public School, c. 1896-97; 1906-08; 1929; 1939; 1950.** Probably constructed in 1896 or 1897 on rented property, this was the first school house in the Arlington Heights subdivision. The one-room schoolhouse was enlarged to three rooms probably soon after initial construction; William Cameron's building company is listed in school records as responsible for a number of alterations. The red brick structure, composed as a hipped block, formed a T-plan with later additions. When Arlington Heights School on Camp Bowie Boulevard was completed in 1909, this schoolhouse was sold to a private owner as a rental residence. The structure has seen a number of later alterations, including additions on the south (1929), west (1939), and north (1950). Original double door entrances have been converted into bay windows. The school does not possess sufficient architectural integrity to be included in the Public Schools National Register Thematic Group.



124





125

**125**

**5400 Pershing Avenue, Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. Office and Exchange No. 7, 1930; 1952; c. 1970.** This telephone exchange was originally constructed in 1930 as a one-story building clad in light yellow brick with Moderne terra cotta spandrel panels and portico. The general contracting firm of William Southwell, Inc., is named in telephone company records as responsible for construction and design. Two fairly sympathetic additions to the rectangular block have occurred since 1930; a second floor was added in 1952 by contractor B. B. Adams, and a new building of similar scale was constructed to the west during the 1970s.

126

**126**

**5628 Pershing Avenue [NR\*], Allison House, c. 1891.** Michael C. Allison, in real estate and loans, purchased nine adjoining lots fronting on Pershing Avenue from Francis L. White in 1906, although city directories indicate that he resided in Arlington Heights as early as 1896-97. In 1902 Allison was the agent for Inter-State Investment Co., the firm that attempted to continue the development of Arlington Heights several years after the failure of the Chamberlin Investment Co. The house appears to be illustrated in an 1896 monograph issued by the architectural firm of Sanguinet and Staats as a work completed before March 1, 1892 by their predecessor firm, Messer, Sanguinet and Messer. It is unknown as yet if the house was initially designed for Allison. The house was sold in 1938 to Mrs. Carrie Bowden Witherspoon; the property remains in the Witherspoon family. The large, two-story house has a generally rectangular plan under a gable roof with deep, boxed eaves. An offset, gables portico supported by massive boxed posts and an oriel bay further embellish this unusual house. Pending assessment of the structure's integrity and documentation of its architect, it may be eligible for the National Register.

127

**127**

**3301 Ridglea Avenue at 6325 Greenway Road [NR\*], Mason-Stegall House, c. 1939.** Well suited to its corner site, this irregular V-plan house has receding wings which enclose a garden to the rear. The dwelling is a successful combination of Colonial Revival and Ranch styles. A one and one-half story saltbox, clad in shingles, the house features a framed overhang with pendants to form a cutaway entry porch. Spreading out from the main entry block are low, one-story wings clad in stone and stucco which incorporate servants' quarters and garage. E. Gilbert Mason, a decorator, owned and resided at the property prior to 1944, and may be responsible for the architectural design. Marion A. and Eugene T. Stegall, a dentist, occupied the house from 1944 to 1955. The dwelling may be eligible for the National Register for its design upon attainment of fifty years of age.



128

**325 Rivercrest Drive [RCECD], Chizum House, 1928.**

The two-story brick house was built in 1928 by contractor Everett Burton for Gaylord H. and Louise S. Chizum. In Georgian Revival style, the rectangular plan features a central portico supported by Tuscan columns and an entry with fanlight and sidelights. Double-hung windows complete the symmetrical arrangement.

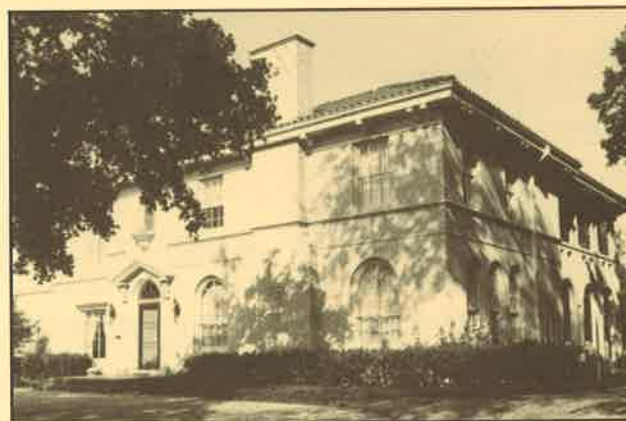


128

129

**417 Rivercrest Drive [RCECD], Stone House, 1928-29.**

A building permit indicates that the contracting firm of West and Womack constructed this two-story house for Gaylord J. and Hattie Stone. Stone was president and general manager of Universal Mills, Inc. The large buff brick house of staggered rectangular plan sports vaguely Classical decorative elements below a hipped roof clad in Mission tile.

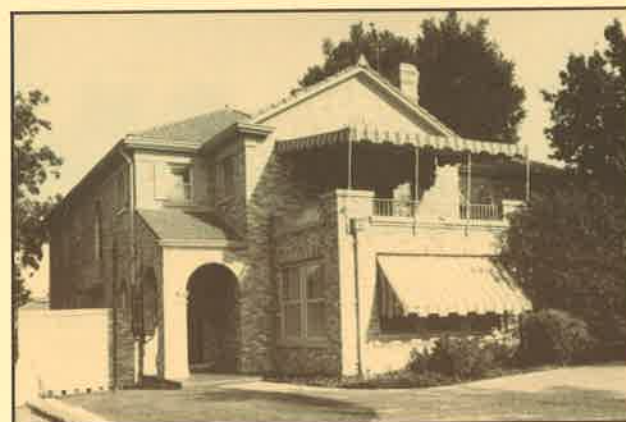


129

130

**501 Rivercrest Drive [RCECD], Thomas House, 1927.**

Architect Joseph R. Pelich was responsible for the design of this house, which was constructed in 1927 by Cash and Mangham, contractors, for J. Elmer Thomas, a petroleum analyst, and his wife, Mary S. Thomas. The eclectic Period Revival house is composed of a central hipped mass with projecting one- and two-story bays. Cast-stone coping and bas-relief plaques embellish the house, which is clad in a variegated buff-yellow brick veneer.



130

131

**511 Rivercrest Drive [RCECD], Greene House, 1926-27.**

This eclectic Period Revival house was designed by Joseph R. Pelich and constructed by W. E. McDonald for Louis A. and Nona Greene in 1926-27. Clad in ochre brick, the central two-story hipped block is flanked by a gabled entrance wing and a projecting gabled bay. Quoins, architrave and a bas-relief medallion embellish the house, and make it similar to other River Crest houses, especially the Thomas House (W-130). The house is in original condition, except for a one-story, stone-veneered addition to the south.



131





132



132



133



### 132

#### **619 Rivercrest Drive [RCECD], Morgan House, 1926-27.**

Charles L. Morgan, an attorney, purchased this site in several parcels between 1925 and 1926. Morgan commissioned architect Joseph R. Pelich to design his residence; plans were drawn in 1926 and the house was completed by contractor A. R. Meriwether the following year. The property remained in the Morgan family until 1962. Situated on a long east-west lot, Pelich's design humorously reverses the arrangement typical of most houses on the block: the formal facade does not face the golf course, but Westview Avenue. Set back behind a wide expanse of lawn, the red brick Georgian Revival house makes its symmetrical presentation. The two-story house features a main gabled block flanked by smaller receding wings and loggias on each side. The central entry is embellished with a triangular pediment supported by Tuscan columns; a cornice with dentils encircles the house below the green tiled roof. On the Rivercrest Drive elevation, the formal symmetry is broken by a door and large arched stairwell window placed off center.

### 133

#### **800 Rivercrest Road [NR\*/RCWHD(NR)], Waggoner-Herbert House, c. 1925; 1936.**

The first owners of this River Crest property were W. Thomas and Ella Waggoner, a prominent Fort Worth family with livestock, land and oil interests. The directory indicates that the Waggoners resided in River Crest Addition by 1926, presumably in this extremely large, two-story house. Mr. and Mrs. John W. Herbert III purchased the house in 1936; Herbert was vice-president of Herbert Oil Co. and owner of John W. Herbert Investment Co. Houston architect John F. Staub was commissioned by the Herberts to undertake alterations to the house. The classically symmetrical H-plan house is composed of a central hipped block with forward projecting end wings containing arcaded loggia and sunroom on the first floor. Giant cast-stone Corinthian columns support a monumental gabled portico. The brick surface has been painted and the arcaded loggia on the south enclosed, but the house appears relatively intact. Following documentation of the house's architectural design, the dwelling may be eligible for the National Register.



134

**820 Rivercrest Road [RTHL/RCWCD(NR)], Yarbrough House, 1921.** Thomas B. Yarbrough, a businessman and vice-president of the First National Bank of Fort Worth, and his wife Glenn Halsell Yarbrough moved to the area in 1907. They purchased in 1921 three adjoining lots on the bluff overlooking the West Fork of the Trinity River. The Fort Worth architectural firm of Clarkson and Gaines and contractor Harry B. Friedman were commissioned to construct the Yarbrough house. Mrs. Yarbrough occupied the house until her death in 1975. Of light buff brick with a red-tiled hip roof, the Yarbrough house is in the Mediterranean style. The H-plan, two-story house features a central entry flanked by two projecting end bays with french doors. The central entry limestone surrounds support a classical corbeled entablature under a ledge for the second-story balcony. Ornate wrought-iron gates are a prominent original feature of the central and wing entries; however, the wrought-iron balcony is a later addition. Changes to the house include the enclosing of the rear arcaded porch and the addition of louvered, non-functional shutters to the first and second-story windows. The Yarbrough House was awarded a Texas Historical Marker in 1983.



134



135

135

**900 Rivercrest Road [NR/RCWHD(NR)], Landreth House, c. 1929.** Edward A. and Adele Landreth purchased in 1928 several large parcels west of River Crest Country Club, overlooking Trinity River to the west. Landreth, an oil producer who was president of Landreth Production Company and vice-president of Landreth Oil Corporation, resided there by 1930. Fooshee and Cheek of Dallas were the architects for the project. They are, perhaps, best known as the architects of Dallas' Highland Park Village. Rather than a historically accurate evocation of a Tudor Revival house, the architects of this huge two and one-half story structure combined Tudor stylistic motifs in a balanced, almost classical arrangement. A wealth of materials clads the gables mass: polychrome sandstone, half-timbering with stucco or patterned brick infill and cast-stone door surrounds. A number of gabled dormers and a central cross-gabled bay add variation to the roof, covered in polychrome slate. The house appears to qualify for the National Register.





136



137



138

**136**

**4501 W. Rosedale Street [NR\*/Sch(NR)], Arlington Heights Senior High School, 1936-1937; 1949; 1958.** This large school opened for the 1937 fall term. Funded by the W.P.A. at a cost of \$333,000, the school was designed by the local architect Preston M. Geren; contracting work was completed by Butcher and Sweeney. The red brick Georgian Revival structure is a symmetrical composition of a central three-story gable roofed block flanked by two-story wings. A centered, gabled portico projects forward to create a formal entrance with cast-stone classical details, surmounted by a lantern of frame construction. Additional wings to the east and west were constructed in 1949 and 1958. The school has survived relatively unaltered over the years, although the widening of the east-west freeway will encroach on the spacious school grounds. In addition, the original double-hung wood sash windows have been replaced. The school may be eligible for the National Register with restoration of the original window configuration.

**137**

**6319 Rosemont Avenue, Gertrude and Margaret Berney House, c. 1933.** This two-story house was constructed for Morris Berney's sisters, Misses E. Gertrude and Margaret L. Berney, presumably by Berney's own firm, Anderson-Berney Building Co. Berney (W-24) was a developer of Ridglea, which was laid out to the landscape designs of Hare and Hare of Kansas City. The eclectic house is a staggered L-plan, featuring a two-story gable which projects forward from a hipped block. Distinctive details of the Tudor Period Revival house include fine brick corbeling, ornate chimney, muisetanden and half-timbered portico. The brick surfaces of the house have been painted, and the porte-cochere has been enclosed.

**138**

**1300 Thomas Place, Miller House, c. 1923.** Thomas A. Miller acquired this Crestmount Addition property in 1920, and resided at this address from 1924 to about 1939. Miller was vice-president of American National Petroleum Co. and later went into real estate investments. The two-story house is veneered in red brick and has a hip roof clad in red tile. The symmetrical, Colonial Revival elevation sports a gabled portico with Tuscan columns and pilasters; a loggia on the south is supported by Tuscan columns as well. The Miller house is in fine, original condition.



139

**1317 Thomas Place, Temple Bowen House, c. 1929.** Temple Bowen, vice-president and general manager of Bowen Motor Coaches, purchased one and one-half lots in the Crestmount subdivision in 1929. Construction of his house is said to have taken place in time for Thanksgiving, 1929. The large cross-gabled, T-plan house has a veneer of polychrome sandstone with red brick trim; steeply pitched roofs are clad in red tile. The Period Revival house features an arched entry and a series of corbeled arches opening onto a corner terrace. Significant alterations include a second-story rear addition sheathed in asbestos siding and the enclosing of an arched entry on the terrace.



139

140

**1324 Thomas Place, Hyer House, c. 1928.** Fred Hyer, an oil operator, and his wife, Hattie, were the first occupants of this house in 1929. The Tudor Revival house is clad in variegated buff brick and features a major two-story sloping cross gable containing a smaller arched portico and a porte-cochere. The roof is clad in green glazed flat tiles of high quality. An addition to the structure was made in 1948 by a later property owner.



140

141

**1816 Thomas Place [HCCD], Valentine House, 1922.** Distinctive elements of this weatherboarded bungalow include the cross-gabled roof with deep eaves and the rubblestone construction of the porch piers and chimney. Builder R. H. Thompson constructed the Craftsman style home for Ira T. Valentine, an attorney with Slay, Simon, Smith and Morris, and his wife, Ella, for \$5,295.



141

142

**2318 Thomas Place [HCCD], Hamilton House, 1929.** This dark red brick-veneer house has an irregular U-plan composed of interlocking gabled and hipped bays. Rough clinker bricks vary the surface texture of the wall, making the house resemble a rustic European cottage. The dwelling was erected by contractor C. E. Lewis for James W. Hamilton, president of Hamilton Cotton Co., and his wife, Virginia. The property remained in the Hamilton family until 1977.



142





143

**143**

**2006 Tremont Avenue [HCCD], Meadows House, 1931.** Andrew L. Meadows, a display manager for Washer Brothers Store, and his wife, Emma, hired contractor J. L. Howell to construct their residence; Meadows is thought to have designed the house. The one and one-half story house of generally rectangular plan is clad in textured buff brick. A lively, Period Revival composition is formed by the juxtaposition of several steeply pitched gables, a recessed, arched loggia, and an arched entry.

144

**144**

**2321 Tremont Avenue [HCCD], Davis House, 1931.** Albert A. and Nature Davis hired contractor W. H. Lucas to construct their large dwelling and a servants' house and garage in 1931. Davis was a carpenter in the 1920s, but by 1940 he described himself as a broker. This classic, Bungalow style house incorporates a spreading, cross-gabled roof which forms deep porches along the corner elevations. Broad, stuccoed gable ends are supported by tapered piers; the walls and piers of polychrome brick are embellished with cast-stone trim and harmonize with the red tiled roof.

145

**145**

**3800 Tulsa Way [TWCD], Steen House, 1931.** Grover C. Steen, who operated a grocery and wholesale meat business, purchased this site in the Tulsa Way development in 1931, and contracted with Daniel D. Jones to erect his dwelling. The brick-veneer house is composed as a hip-roofed block two stories in height. A curving, front projecting gable with half-timbering provides a reference to a period European cottage.

146

**146**

**3801 Tulsa Way [TWCD], Jackson House, 1925.** Stonewall Jackson, proprietor of the Stonewall Jackson Lumber Co., and his wife, Florence, contracted with J. H. Walker to construct their Tulsa Way house in 1925. Well suited to its spacious corner site, the bungalow features a number of spreading cross gables which form a deep porch along both street elevations. Walls and battered porch piers are constructed of fine quality polychrome pressed brick with cast-stone trim, while the roof is clad in red tile and embellished with delicate rafter ends.



147

**3812 Tulsa Way [TWCD], Bennett House, 1929.** Octavia Hendricks Bennett, daughter of pioneer attorney Harrison G. Hendricks, purchased this Tulsa Way property in 1929 and resided here the following year. She was the widow of George E. Bennett, who was a principal in the founding of Acme Pressed Brick Co. among his other business ventures. The house remained in the Bennett family until 1961. The two-story, L-plan house is veneered in dark polychrome brick. The red-tiled gambrel roof is a distinctive feature of this Colonial Revival house.



147

148

**3816 Tulsa Way [TWCD], DeVitt House, c. 1928.** This unusual house is constructed on a generally rectangular plan and sports a veneer of yellow brick and a gable roof clad in red Mission tile. Prominent features of the front elevation include a fanciful Missionesque parapet with cast-stone coping over an equally flamboyant Missionesque cast-stone lintel. The Tulsa Way site was purchased in 1928 by Philip M. Devitt, who was active in real estate and president of Fort Worth Auto Supply Co.; he and his wife, Oma, resided here until 1944. The house appears intact.



148

149

**3824 Tulsa Way [TWCD], Hadley House, 1927.** Llewellyn M. Hadley, a cattle buyer, and his wife, Mabel, purchased this Tulsa Way parcel in 1927 and hired contractor W. C. Harms to construct their residence the same year. The two-story house of rectangular plan sports a veneer of ochre brick; the hip roof is clad in red tile. Window and door surrounds are embellished in cast stone in vaguely Classical style.



149

150

**3830 Tulsa Way [TWCD], House, c. 1924.** This two-story red brick house was constructed about 1924, apparently built on a speculative basis. Zeno C. Ross, an attorney with Ross, Ross and Alexander, was the first occupant. He leased the home while a new family residence was constructed in the River Crest area. An investor, Samuel A. Hoskins, purchased the house in 1932 and leased it to a number of tenants. Hoskins' widow sold the property to Berenice Butz in 1937. Mrs. Butz lived here with her husband Harry, and the home remained in the Butz family until 1984. Basically rectangular in plan, the house features a Colonial Revival pedimented portico and a hip roof with boxed eaves.



150





**151**

**3840 Tulsa Way [TWCD], Tompkins-Brown House, 1926.** This Tulsa Way dwelling presumably was constructed as a speculative investment by W. Henry and Lizzie Bell Tompkins, who contracted with builder Homer H. Tompkins and Sloan Lumber Co. in 1926. Andrew J. and Clara Brown purchased the house in 1927 and resided here the same year. Brown was an oil operator, president and general manager of A. J. Brown Developing Corporation, and later, president of Red Rose Oil Co. The two-story house has a generally rectangular plan; an asymmetrical, jerkinhead gable projects forward to give the appearance of an L-plan. Clad in variegated yellow and brown brick the house revives the image of a period European cottage.



**152**

**3854 Tulsa Way [TWCD], Crowley House, 1929.** This rambling house is composed of a series of one, one and one-half, and two-story interlocking gabled, hipped and shed-roofed bays. Walls are veneered in textured yellow brick and the roof is clad in red Spanish tile; high quality cast-stone decorative details ornament the Mediterranean style house. Contractor L. W. Womack erected the nine-room house for Karl A. Crowley, an attorney with Crowley and Tarlton, and his wife, Annie Lee Crowley.



**153**

**901 N. University Drive, Whitehead's Landscape Architects, c. 1939.** Whitehead's Landscape Architects and Contractors first occupied this structure; Mrs. Nell Whitehead, the head of the landscape firm, resided upstairs. The property was purchased in 1944 by Dr. Curtis S. Durham, a dentist. The French period eclectic structure features a steeply pitched hip roof clad in tile over walls veneered in Coronado shellstone. Arched windows and fine stone surfaces embellish the structure. Originally an office set in a small enclosed garden, later construction to the south seriously detracts from the site.



**154**

**929 N. University Drive, Topsy's Cafe, 1947.** Constructed in 1947 by Jack Corn, contractor, Topsy's Cafe was operated by Jack and Vivian Allen for over 25 years. The diner's smooth aluminum sides feature horizontal and vertical banding around the doors and windows. Vertical reeded metal covers the curbed front corner of the clean, streamlined building. A stucco-walled structure has been added to the rear, but the metal diner remains essentially intact.



155

**1112 N. University Drive, West Side High School/Van Zandt School No. 30, 1922.** Built as West Side High School in 1922, shifting area population changed the name and use of this structure to Van Zandt School No. 30, serving the elementary grades, in 1923. The cornerstone was laid in a ceremony March 31, 1922, and the school opened for classes the following fall. Containing thirteen classrooms, a cafeteria, auditorium and gym, the school was closed in 1964; since that time the structure has housed Fort Worth Independent School District offices. The local architectural firm of Clarkson and Gaines is credited with the design. Over a high basement story, the blocky structure is faced in red brick with blue-black brick banding and cast-stone trim. Arched portico projects from each end of the symmetrical front elevation. A brick cornice with dentils surmounts the second-story windows; above this a cast-stone plaque bears the original school name. The front elevation features a stepped parapet with coping of dark brick and cast stone; the central parapet is adorned further by a projecting cartouche. Architecturally intact at the time of its demolition in 1986, this structure has been retained in the survey for purposes of documentation.



155

156

**1501 N. University Drive [NR], Farrington Field, 1938-39.** Farrington Field, the public high school stadium, was constructed in 1938-1939 on a 38-acre site near Van Zandt School (W-155). A Depression relief project which was expected to employ 400-500 workers, the stadium was funded by the Fort Worth Independent School District and the Works Progress Administration at a cost of \$244,000. The stadium was named in memory of E. S. Farrington, a longtime superintendent of school system athletics.

Preston M. Geren was the consulting architect in conjunction with the school district staff; General Construction Co. of Fort Worth was the contracting firm. Seating 20,000, two grandstands of reinforced concrete in open pier construction flank a football field and track. The west grandstand facade, fronting on University Drive (then called Burleson Street), features a monumental central bay of fluted piers, star capitals and bas-relief panels of athletic figures by Fort Worth artist Evaline Sellors flanking the central inscription, "Farrington Field, Fort Worth Public School Stadium." Press boxes are centered atop each grandstand; the eastern press box has been remodeled. A lighting system for night games was installed at the time of construction. The Classical-Modern styling of the west facade is carried out in the fluted piers encircling the fenced grounds and the ticket booths facing W. Lancaster Avenue. Farrington Field appears eligible for the National Register.



156



156





157



157



## 157

**South of 3900 block, Vickery Boulevard (Centennial Yards) [Rail(NR)], Texas and Pacific Lancaster Railroad Yards, 1928.** Texas and Pacific Railroad entered Fort Worth on July 19, 1876 and thereafter played a major role in the growth of the city. The year 1928 saw the commencement of plans to reconstruct and improve the downtown rail system, promoted by John L. Lancaster, the firm's president. Relocation of the roundhouse, train yards and shops from the Texas and Pacific depot south of downtown to a site three miles southwest of the central business district occurred the same year. Named to honor Lancaster, the new railroad yard contained sixty miles of tracks, a roundhouse and shops, and represented an investment of \$5,000,000. The relocation of rail facilities gave birth to a community of railroad workers who lived nearby and industries lured by the proximity of rail transportation. Construction of the yards involved major excavation and earthmoving to form a ridge or "hump" which took advantage of gravity to help switch train cars.

Robert C. Farrington of the Austin Co. was named Chief Mechanical Engineer in construction of the buildings. Located at the east end of the yards, the most impressive original structure consists of a huge repair facility composed of three long rectangular sections joined on their long sides, which step down from west to east. Trains enter from the east for repairs; smokestacks over the gabled monitor roof expel exhaust. Framed in brick on a reinforced concrete base, the side and front elevations are now sheathed in metal siding, but originally contained multi-paned casement windows. A projecting cornice and parapet along the front elevations are cased in riveted sheet metal. Early descriptions of the yards indicate that this large structure housed the locomotive shop and a 250-ton crane used to lift the massive steam engines. The Pacific Ice Co. plant, which supplied ice to refrigerator and passenger dining cars, was once located at the west end of the yard with the tower and yard offices. To the north of the main structure are office and machine shops of one- and two-story reinforced concrete grid construction with brick infill. The demise of steam trains during the 1950s and the growth of the trucking industry have caused a reduction in the workforce employed at the yards. Renamed the Centennial Yards in 1971 to celebrate the centennial of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, the facility is now the property of Union Pacific. The yards qualify for listing in the proposed Railroad Structures National Register Thematic Group.



158

**304 Virginia Place, Walker House, 1929.** Herbert G. Walker, in real estate and investment, purchased several lots in Monticello in 1929. His Tudor Period Revival house was erected the same year by F. N. Heflin and Chickasaw Lumber Co. A T-plan in composition, the house sports a brick veneer clad in this stucco. Period revival details include half timbering with herringbone brick infill, casement windows and an oriel window.



158

159

**320 Virginia Place, O. B. King House, 1941.** This unusual, one and one-half story house is faced in textured yellow brick and has a generally rectangular plan under a gable roof. The structure is distinguished by the eccentric treatment of the Tudor-arched entry below a gabled portico with flamboyant rounded sides. Oscar B. King, a schoolteacher, purchased this lot from Herbert G. Walker (W-158) in 1940.



159

160

**1320 Virginia Place [VCCD], Wren House, c. 1920.** Tax records are unclear about the date of this bungalow. The Bungalow style is one which was popular in the 1920s, and it is possible that the house underwent extensive remodeling soon after Frank J. Wren purchased the property in 1922. Wren, a prominent Fort Worth lawyer, and his family occupied the house until 1947. The wood-framed one-story bungalow is clad in brick veneer with cast-stone trim. A gabled porch projects forward to form a recessed entry. Though the building has several later additions to the rear, it remains a good example of the bungalow type.



160

161

**3862 Washburn Avenue, House, c. 1932.** The distinctive feature of this small, rectangular plan dwelling is its rubblestone veneer with highlights of petrified wood and sandstone. The one-story bungalow exhibits an offset stone chimney and entry; an attached stone arch leads to the side entry. James Earl, who worked for the W. C. Striping Co., is thought to have built the house, apparently as a rental property.



161





162



162

**1200 Western Avenue [NR/RCWHD(NR)], Bewley House, 1927.** The River Crest Addition saw much of its development in the 1920s. One of the finest houses in the district was that built for Edwin E. and Martha Jennings Bewley. Mr. Bewley was vice president and manager of the Bewley Mills and Elevator Co., a firm founded by his father, as well as Chairman of the Board of both the Fort Worth National Bank and the Texas Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Bewley enlisted the services of John Staub, a prominent architect known for his house designs for Houston's fashionable society. The house remained in the Bewley family until 1972.

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Staub's design is a dignified yet understated composition of English medieval vernacular elements. The extremely large, two-story house features several cross gables asymmetricaly arranged which give the house an informal air. Veneered in red brick with stone details, the major cross gable on the east elevation is accented with diaper-patterned brick. Dark shingle tile sheathes the irregular roof which steps down to the east to cover a loggia and angles west to cover servants' quarters. The Bewley House remains unaltered but for the addition of window awnings. The dwelling appears to qualify for the National Register.

163

**5001 Westridge Avenue [NR\*], Griffith House, 1942.** Russell R. Griffith of the Litho Plate Graining Co. of Texas commissioned Dallas architect Charles Dilbeck to design his house on a slight rise above the spreading river bottom land near Ridglea. The basically rectangular plan of one and one-half stories features a hexagonal, peaked stairtower and a staggered hip roof with hipped and shed-roofed dormers. A one-story loggia of heavy timber framing projects out at an angle; this loggia recently has been glassed in. High quality surface detail includes heavy timber braces at the entries, half-timbering with patterned brick infill, brick corbeling, and a shake roof. Dilbeck's design is a fine evocation of a French Norman farmhouse. Following determination of the structure's integrity and attainment of fifty years of age, the house may qualify for the National Register.



## 164

**112 Westview Avenue [NR\*], Patterson House, 1939.** This eclectic Period Revival house was designed by the architect Joseph J. Patterson as his own residence. Constructed in 1939, the house has an irregular plan. A gabled wing projects forward to the street from the mass of the one and one-half story gabled house; the front elevation and massive front chimney are clad in decoratively troweled plaster. Further surface articulation appears on the south wing clad in exposed brick; here a steep pyramidal roof is topped by a copper chimney cap, while the rest of the roof is sheathed in red shingle tiles. It is also an early example of a house built on a concrete slab foundation. The quaint asymmetrical composition successfully suggests an English medieval cottage. The structure should be eligible for the National Register upon attainment of fifty years of age.



164

## 165

**716 Westview Avenue [NR\*/RCECD], Pelich House, 1930-31.** Noted local architect Joseph R. Pelich, Sr., who was responsible for several major River Crest Addition houses as well as a number of public and private commissions in the Fort Worth area, designed this Norman Farmhouse style residence for himself and his wife Kathleen, in 1930. A mechanic's lien indicates that contractor D. D. Jones was retained to construct the building later the same year. The H-plan structure consists of a two-story main hipped block flanked by one and one-half story gabled wings projecting south to form a courtyard. The house remained in the Pelich family until 1979, and is in good condition. Upon assessment of the structure's integrity, it may be eligible for the National Register.



165

## 166

**2632 White Settlement Road, Roy White Paint Co., 1946-47; 1956.** This commercial structure was constructed by contractor A. W. Flynt for Roy White to house the Roy White Paint Co. The second floor contains one apartment. Of brick and hollow tile construction, the building sports a veneer of smooth cast-stone with Moderne details. A 1956 one-story addition faced in stone veneer adjoins the structure to the east.



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**167**

**3817 White Settlement Road, Robin House, 1941; 1952.** This house was built by contractor Martin E. Robin and his partner Joe R. Condon as a residence for the Robin family. Architect Fred W. Murphee designed the house. Erected in 1941, it remains in the Robin family. This extraordinary one-story house features a smoothly stuccoed surface under a flat roof. The asymmetrical plan exhibits a doorway with curved canopy flanked by a projecting blocky wing to the east and a turret on the west. The unusual combination of Pueblo Revival and Moderne styles is visible in fine details such as grilles, fluted bands and receding parapet. An addition to the rear was constructed in 1952.



**168**

**3900 White Settlement Road [NR\*], Crestwood Place Apartments, 1940; 1980; 1985.** Crestwood Place Apartments opened June 30, 1940. The complex featured nine apartment blocks grouped in a U-pattern around a landscaped courtyard off White Settlement Road. Architects Joseph J. Patterson and J. E. Teague designed the project; Loffland and Luther Construction Co. were the contractors. According to J. T. Luther, the project was one of the first construction projects to be built using Title 6 funds. These funds provided support for developments that contributed to the housing supply needed for the rapidly expanding defense industry just prior to World War II. The arrangement and Georgian Revival style of the red brick apartment structures successfully recreate the sense of colonial houses or collegiate buildings clustered around a central green or commons. Additional construction, mostly on the perimeter of the property and sensitive to the original, occurred in 1980 and 1985. The complex may be eligible for the National Register upon attainment of fifty years of age.



**169**

**1011 Woolery Street [Ind(NR)], E. G. Rall Co. Grain Elevators, 1914-15; 1924; 1930.** Elbert G. Rall, a prominent figure in the wholesale grain industry of Fort Worth, first constructed a grain elevator on this site next to the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railroad lines in 1914-15. Records indicate that in 1924 and 1930 the structure underwent alterations; by 1935 the capacity had almost doubled, to one million bushels. Of reinforced concrete construction, the building has ten double silos to the north of the central elevator and nine to the south. A prominent landmark on the West Side, the structure appears abandoned. The complex appears to be eligible for inclusion in the proposed Industrial Structures National Register Thematic Group.





## OBJECTS AND PLACES

170

**2200 block, W. 7th Street (south side, in Trinity Park), Trinity Park Shelter, 1935-37.** The river bank land on which Trinity Park now lies was used in the late nineteenth century by the public as unofficial picnic grounds by permission of the owner, Major K. M. Van Zandt. The city purchased a total of 217 acres here in eight parcels between 1892 and 1928 to form Fort Worth's first public park. Works Progress Administration Project No. 5771 of improvements to Trinity Park included the construction of a theater, music court, and shelter house as well as lagoons, a fountain, trails and public areas. The red-orange brick park shelter facing W. 7th Street was constructed in 1935-37. The shelter features a central hipped pavilion flanked by lower solid masonry dependencies housing public bathrooms and storage. Twin gabled porticos with segmental archways are set at each end of the central breezeway, which exhibits an open, heavy-trussed ceiling. Shingles set in coursed bands sheath the hipped roof. Restored in the late 1970s, the structure is very well maintained.



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**2200 block, W. 7th Street (in Trinity Park, crossing Trinity River) [Rail(NR)], Saint Louis and San Francisco Railroad Bridge, c. 1931.** The Saint Louis and San Francisco Railroad purchased the right-of-way crossing Trinity Park and Trinity River in April, 1931. Railroad tracks in the vicinity served the Chevrolet Assembly Plant (W-5), Montgomery Ward (W-4), the E. G. Rall Grain Co. (W-169) and other industries in the Bailey industrial triangle. A steel through-truss supported by two concrete piers spans the river, while a long timber trestle extends west across Trinity Park. The structure is a contributor to the proposed Railroad Structures National Thematic Group.



171



172

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**3220 Botanic Garden Drive (in Botanic Gardens) [NR], Municipal Rose Gardens/Fort Worth Botanic Garden, 1933-34.** Following the recommendations of the 1907 Kessler plan for public park development, the City of Fort Worth purchased in 1912-13 the swampy area south of Trinity Park now covered by the Botanic Garden. Improvements were delayed until well after the issuance of a \$300,000 bond in 1925 to develop a plan for parks; Hare and Hare, consulting landscape architects of Kansas City, Missouri, were retained by the City to create the plans. Several phases of evolution took place at the site, then called Rock Creek Springs Park. One phase of Hare and Hare's plans included a municipal rose garden as the centerpiece of an arboretum. Cooperation between city, county and federal officials brought the first Depression relief project to Fort Worth. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation loaned

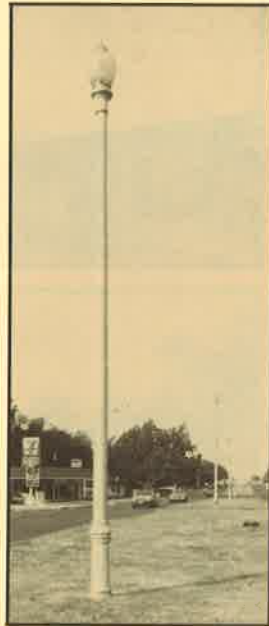




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173



\$340,000 in 1933 to finance the project, which was completed by the Civil Works Administration the following year. Construction of the rose gardens employed 750 stonemasons, carpenters and unskilled workers.

In a design inspired by the axuality of Renaissance garden design, the formal garden was constructed as a main shelter on a hill with terraces and waterworks cascading down to a smaller shelter far to the east, on the bank of Trinity River. The geometric layout also features a north-south secondary axis of a long pergola with trellises. Shelters, walkways and water courses are of Palo Pinto County sandstone; details are of cast stone. Fifteen thousand rose bushes have been planted under the sponsorship of the Tarrant County Rose Society; a number of plants were donated by the relief workers themselves. The Municipal Rose Garden was dedicated October 15, 1933; in 1935 the park name was changed to Fort Worth Botanic Garden. The long east-west axis between the park shelters is now bisected by University Drive. When Hare and Hare drew their plan for the garden in 1930 the current road did not exist. Constructed in 1936-38 as Burleson Street, the name of the roadway was later changed to University Drive. The rose gardens and park shelter remain in excellent condition, and continue to be enjoyed by the people of Fort Worth. The complex appears to qualify for National Register listing.

### 173

**3300-4700 blocks, Camp Bowie Boulevard (Boland Street to Sanguinet Street) [CBCD], Streetlights, 1927-28.** Camp Bowie Boulevard was improved in 1927, when traffic lanes were paved in brick on either side of a central parkway containing streetcar tracks. The City of Fort Worth purchased lighting equipment from several electric companies, and installed streetlights from 1927 to 1928. These lights were rehabilitated by the City of Fort Worth as part of a project begun in 1984 to repair the city's ornamental streetlights. Retrofitted with mercury vapor light sources for increased energy efficiency, the historic character of the lights was sensitively maintained.



174

**3600-5400 blocks, Camp Bowie Boulevard (Montgomery Street to I-30) [CBCD/BrS(NR)], Camp Bowie Boulevard brick street, 1927-28.** Arlington Heights Boulevard, now called Camp Bowie Boulevard, led west from the city to the resort area of Lake Como. The thoroughfare was renamed in 1919 by the Federation of Women's Clubs to commemorate Camp Bowie, the huge World War I army training camp which occupied an area extending north to River Crest Country Club and south to Vickery Boulevard. The road consisted of double streetcar tracks flanked on each side by a narrow paved strip. The street was not paved again until 1927, when durable Thurber bricks were used. Islands for the streetcar line, which was removed prior to World War II, were narrowed in 1953 to increase the width of automobile traffic lanes. A commercial strip backing onto residential districts, the most intensive development of the thoroughfare occurred in the decades between the wars. The predominantly yellow and red brick commercial and residential structures from this period which line the red brick road provide a distinctive streetscape. Camp Bowie Boulevard was awarded a Texas Historical Marker in 1978; restoration of its brick surface continues. The street is a contributor to the proposed Brick Streets National Register Thematic Group.



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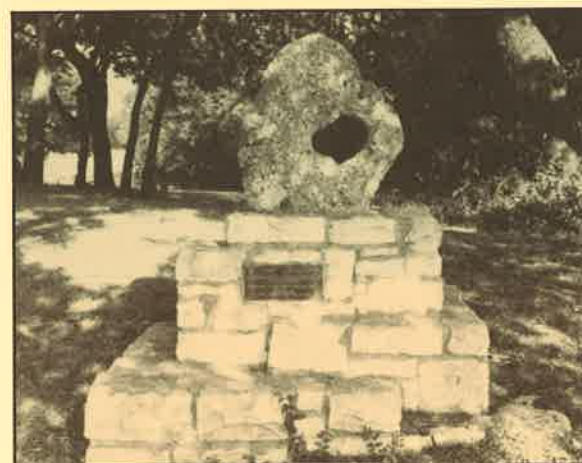
**3704, 3825 Clarke Avenue, 1222 Virginia Place, 4729 Collinwood Avenue, Hitching posts, c. 1906.** Tapered concrete hitching posts on several West Side streets possibly were installed when the Hi Mount Land Co. opened the area to residential development in 1906; further documentation is needed.



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176

**2900 Crestline Road (on grounds of Van Zandt Cottage), D.A.R. Monument, 1924; c. 1960.** The D.A.R. Monument consists of a road building tool used by Fort Worth pioneer Louis Wetmore. Wetmore was a veteran of the Mexican War and served under Major Ripley Arnold. Also a Confederate soldier, Wetmore was killed in the Civil War.



176

A disc-shaped chunk of aggregate rock with a hole near the center, the tool was dragged by oxen to smooth the roads near Wetmore's farm south of Fort Worth. Members of the Fort Worth chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution dedicated the monument in 1924. Originally located downtown in Hyde Park, the stone was set on a new stone base in front of the Van Zandt Cottage (W-64) in the 1960s.





177



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179

**177**

**4700-4800 block, Crestline Road (at Alta Drive), River Crest Addition Entrance Gates, c. 1911.** These rustic gateposts of irregularly coursed rubble construction flank the southwestern entrance to River Crest Addition. Approximately one story in height, each tapering pedestal has a window opening with cast-stone coping beneath a wood-framed gable roof clad in Mission tile. The gateposts connect to a low rubble stone wall which extends east along Crestline Road and north on Alta Drive. The gates were most likely constructed by the River Crest Co. in 1911 when the subdivision of the residential area began. Identical rubble construction forms the Taylor-Roeser House (W-66), which one had a similar Mission-tiled visor roof, as well as the shelters and stone walls encircling River Crest Country Club (W-187). In fair condition, the stone shows evidence of having been painted.

**178**

**500 block, N. Henderson Street (crossing Clear Fork of Trinity River), Henderson Street Bridge, 1930.** Built in 1930 as part of the original Jacksboro Highway project, the Henderson Street Bridge provided important access to North Fort Worth and northwestern Tarrant County. The four-lane reinforced concrete bridge was built by the City of Fort Worth for \$241,000. Credit for the design and construction go to Ira C. Hedrick, Consulting Engineer; D. L. Lewis, City Engineer; C. M. Thelin, Designer; and Frank Parrott, Contractor. A single 124-foot arch gracefully spans the river with concrete piers supporting the long approaches. Concrete sidewalks and an arcaded balustrade railing enhance the bridge, although the original light standards have been removed.

**179**

**2800 block, W. Lancaster Avenue, Foch Street Underpass under W. Lancaster Bridge, 1938.** The W. Lancaster Bridge, opened June 14, 1939, was planned to overpass three railroad tracks, Trinity River and Trinity Park, to connect W. Lancaster with E. Lancaster Avenue, and to reduce congestion on W. 7th Street. Originally left out of the bridge plan, Foch Street Underpass was added to provide access to Farlington Field Stadium (W-156) which was also under construction nearby. The bridge was constructed by Southwest Highway Construction Co. under the direction of Julian Montgomery, Highway Engineer, and R. B. Alexander, Engineer in Charge of Bridge Construction. C. M. Thelin designed the bridge. In a bermed approach to the bridge, the underpass incorporates a retaining wall and pedestrian stairway to the bridge level on the north side. Underneath the bridge are two narrow lanes and a pedestrian walkway. The reinforced concrete bridge, Federal Aid Project No. 956-A, features a Moderne style concrete and metal railing. Original streetlamps have been removed.



180

**3200-3400 blocks, W. Lancaster Avenue, 1200-1300 blocks, Will Rogers Road, Streetlights, 1936.** The City of Fort Worth appropriated \$6,431 in 1936 to provide a "great white way" leading to the Frontier Centennial Grounds from nearby streets. Ornamental streetlight standards consist of a pinkish concrete octagonal shaft above a flaring base. Bronze casing, base and finial embellish the bulbous glass globe. Forty-six streetlamps remain in the area; a few retain their original globes, but most have been restored with replica globes under a City of Fort Worth rehabilitation program.



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181

**3301 W. Lancaster Avenue (on Will Rogers Memorial Center grounds), "Will Rogers Riding Into The Sunset", 1941-42.** Commissioned by Amon Carter, Sr., the statue of Will Rogers on his horse, Soapsuds, was completed in 1941-42 by Electra Waggoner (Mrs. John Biggs). Facing west, the equestrian statue was unveiled by General Dwight D. Eisenhower on November 4, 1947. On a low stone base, the statue graces the square in front of the Will Rogers Auditorium, Tower and Coliseum, and is on axis with the tower (W-107). An early photograph indicates that the statue was once set in an appropriate cactus garden setting.



181

182

**700 block, Monticello Drive, Monticello Entrance Gates, c. 1928.** These pedestals guard one of the main entrances to the Monticello subdivision, which was planned in 1928 by landscape designers Hare and Hare of Kansas City, Missouri, and developed by W. C. Guthrie for the Monticello Land Co. Flanking Monticello Drive, the pedestals of ochre brick with cast-stone quoins support lanterns; a low wall curves from each to a smaller pedestal topped by a finial.



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183

**700 block, Monticello Drive, W. 4th Street, Dorothy Lane, Hamilton Avenue, Lenox Avenue, Potomac Avenue, Virginia Place (in Monticello subdivision), Streetlights, c. 1928.** Monticello Land Co. developed Monticello subdivision in 1928. The City of Fort Worth most likely installed the streetlamps soon after. These ornamental steel streetlights, with a flaring base and fluted columns supporting a bulbous glass globe, still serve their purpose.



183





184

**184**

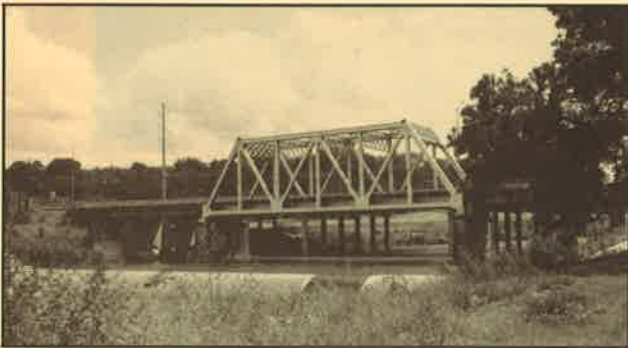
**300 block, N. University Drive, Ahavath Sholom Hebrew Cemetery, 1909.** Ahavath Sholom, Fort Worth's first Jewish Orthodox congregation, was formed in 1892. Emanuel Hebrew Rest, the first Jewish burial ground, was established in the South Side in 1879. Six acres for a second burial ground were acquired on the West Side in 1909. An entrance is formed by two rusticated limestone pedestals supporting a metal-screened arch; this is embellished with Stars of David and the cemetery name. Densely packed gravestones cover the grounds to the north of the central drive, while the southern section exhibits no markers.

185

**185**

**1800 block S. University Drive (crossing Clear Fork of Trinity River), Burleson Street/University Drive Bridges, 1937-38; 1949.** A road bridge across Clear Fork of Trinity River at Burleson Street (now University Drive) opened January 3, 1938. W. L. Kelly, County Engineer, was responsible for the design, which features a Pratt through-truss of steel construction over concrete piers. A second bridge of pony truss construction was completed to the east of the first bridge in 1949. Both bridges feature concrete railings with Moderne scoring. The north ends of both spans have been reconstructed and lengthened.

186

**186**

**South of 2000 block, Vickery Boulevard, E. of Park Drive (crossing Clear Fork of Trinity River) [Rail(NR)], Texas & Pacific Railroad Bridge, 1927.** This bridge for the Texas and Pacific Railroad was constructed in 1927 by Virginia Bridge and Iron Co. of Roanoke, Virginia. The steel through-truss span is supported by reinforced concrete piers and approaches. The bridge appears to qualify for listing in the proposed Railroad Structures National Register Thematic Group.



## 187

**1501 Western Avenue (on River Crest Country Club golf course), River Crest Country Club Bench Shelters and Walls, c. 1911.** River Crest Co. was formed in 1911 to purchase 625 acres east of Trinity River's West Fork for a new country club site. Reserving 100 acres for club use, the company proceeded to sell the remaining property in estate-sized parcels. A clubhouse, no longer extant, was built in 1911. Club member John W. Broad laid out the eighteen-hole golf course and the roads and utilities the same year. A rustic low stone wall encircling the property and stone bench shelters were probably constructed at this time. The shelters are constructed of rubble limestone in two battered piers supporting a wooden open rafter gable roof. The rubble construction is similar to other structures in the area, such as the River Crest Addition Entrance Gates (W-177) and the Taylor-Roeser House (W-66).



187

## 188

**3100 White Settlement Road, Greenwood Cemetery, 1909; 1961; 1971.** Dedicated March 30, 1909, Greenwood Cemetery contains a wide variety of twentieth-century markers and substantial mausolea. The oak-shaded, 196-acre grounds contain the burial sites of a number of notable Fort Worth figures including the mausoleum of Amon G. Carter, Sr. There is also a monument erected to honor the Canadian flyers killed while training at Tarrant County airfields during World War I. An important structure in the cemetery is Greenwood Mausoleum, designed by Harwell Hamilton Harris; the first section was completed in 1961 with an addition in 1971. A monolithic one-story box faced in shellstone, each of its blank walls is relieved only by a central low arch and asymmetrically placed vertical fenestration band. Reminiscent of decorative treatments by Louis Sullivan, Harris's design won an award of honor from the Texas Society of Architects in 1961.



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## 189

**West Side, Marble curb signs, c. 1906.** These marble curb markers, inscribed with the street name, exist on only a few older, prime residential streets in Fort Worth, such as Clarke Avenue and Dorothy Lane. They may have been installed as early as 1906, the year Hi Mount Land Co. opened the Bunting, Rose Hill and Mattison Additions for development; further research is needed to confirm this.



189





190

**190**

**West Side, Tiled curb signs, c. 1938-39.** Funded by the Works Progress Administration, a \$1,000,000 street improvement program took place in 1938-39 to update signposts, curbs, gutters, road surfaces and other structures. Mosaic blue and white tiled curb signs indicating block numbers and street names probably were constructed at that time.

191



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

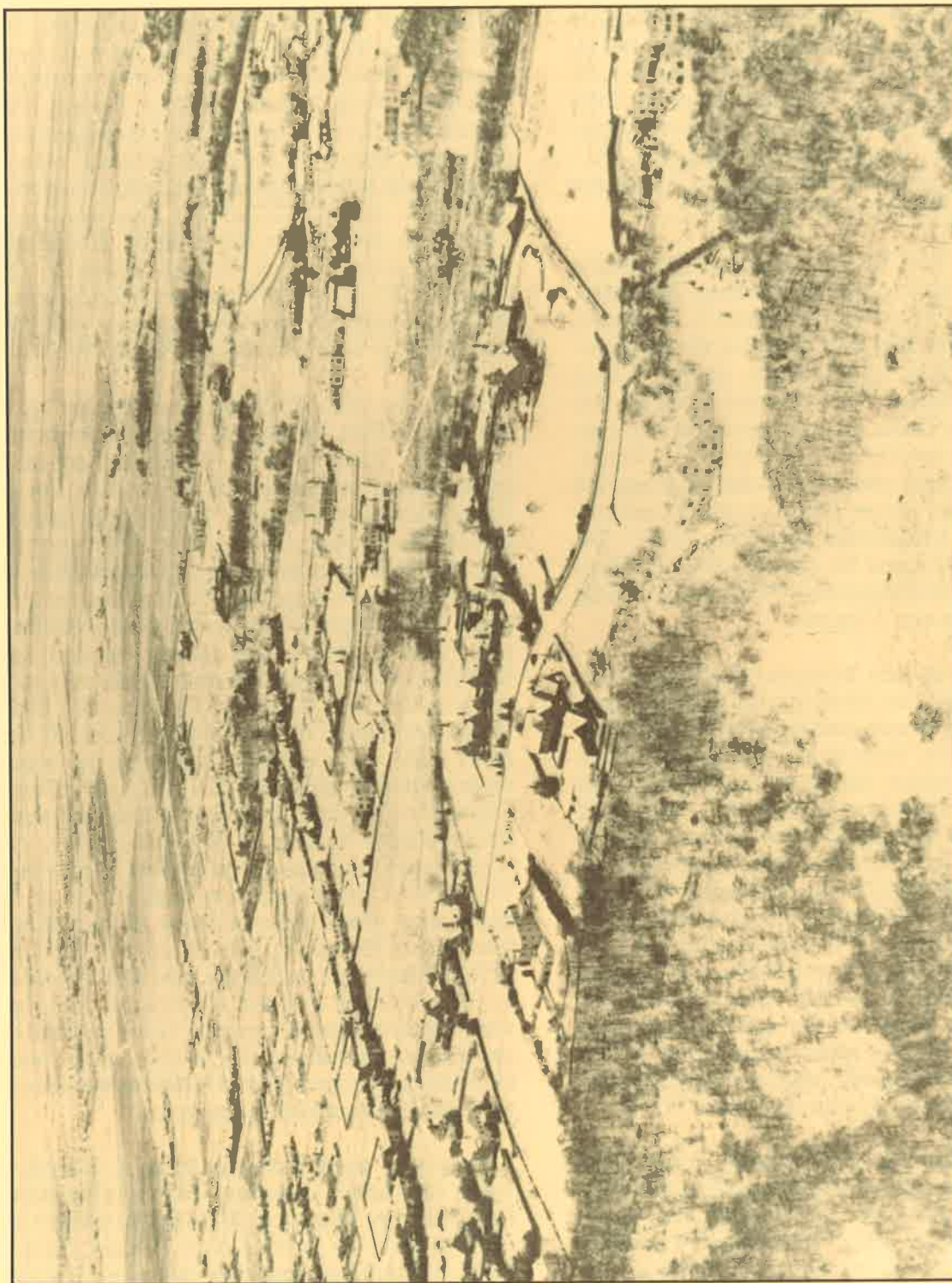
**191**

**3101 W. Lancaster Avenue, Casa Manana, 1958.** The first Casa Manana, an outdoor theater with a massive revolving stage, was built for the Texas Centennial celebration in 1936. By the time the Casa Manana concept was revived in the late 1950s and construction on a new facility began, only the stage mechanism of the first building remained. The current Casa Manana theater building, located adjacent to the site of the original structure, was designed by A. George King and Associates utilizing the "Kaiser Aluminum Geodesic Dome." Henry Kaiser, founder of Kaiser Aluminum, designed the system based on geodesic principles developed by Richard Buckminster Fuller. Construction contracts for Casa Manana were let on April 25, 1958 to Butcher and Sweeney Construction Co. of Fort Worth. Originally designed as two geodesic domes connected by a passage way, Casa Manana was the second building in the country to be constructed with a Kaiser dome. The single aluminum dome was completed in 114 days; sections were pieced together at the center, then lifted by a large central crane as additional sections were added. The unobstructed view inside the geodesic dome allowed the theater to stage its plays as "theater in the round," and both the building and the staging technique were thought to be ultra-modern approaches to theatrical production.



**Ye Arlington Inn, an Arlington Heights landmark during the early 1890s, was a luxury resort hotel designed by Fort Worth architects Messer, Sanguinet and Messer. It burned in 1894, shortly after the developers went bankrupt. Courtesy Amon Carter Museum.**





The town of Westover Hills was officially only a few months old when this photograph was taken to record a November, 1937, snowstorm. Although development began in the late 1920s, Westover Hills incorporated in May, 1937, to avoid being annexed by Fort Worth. Never a large community, Westover Hills had only 35 occupied homes when this photograph was taken. Courtesy Fort Worth Star Telegram Photographic Collection, Photographic Archives, Special Collections, The University of Texas at Arlington.





## HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Westover Hills, an exclusive residential enclave located approximately 4-1/2 miles west of Fort Worth's central business district, is completely surrounded by the City of Fort Worth. The original developers, the Fort Worth Extension Co., envisioned Westover Hills as a rival to its neighbor to the east, the prestigious River Crest Addition. River Crest was begun in 1911 and was well built up by the time plans for Westover Hills were being realized in the early 1930s.

Principals of the Fort Worth Extension Co., established in 1923, were Lloyd H. McKee, President, Wyatt C. Hedrick, Vice President, and T. O. Baker, Secretary-Treasurer. The first plats for the development, drawn in 1928, show streets called "Lloyd Drive" and "Wyatt Drive," which were named for two of the company's officers. In order to ensure the construction of quality residences, the Fort Worth Extension Co. enforced deed restrictions which allowed the company to approve house plans, required masonry construction, and established minimum costs. The company probably named the area for William Byrd II's Georgian Colonial mansion "Westover" located in Charles City County, Virginia.

Few homes were built in Westover Hills during the early years, and it was no small source of amusement that the rough, hilly terrain quickly acquired the nickname "Leftover Hills" from those who presumed that Fort Worth's wealthy oil men, cattlemen, and businessmen would continue to prefer the established area of River Crest as a site for their homes. Officers of the Fort Worth Extension Co. were, quite naturally, among the first to build in the development. Lloyd H. McKee, president of Waples-Platter Grocery Co., constructed his residence on a bluff-top site on Lloyd Drive (now called Westover Road) between 1924 and 1927. Wyatt C. Hedrick, a noted local architect and engineer, built his home on the same street about 1927. Few other houses were constructed before 1930, and the area remained largely a planned subdivision just outside the city limits of Fort Worth.

This situation changed dramatically about 1930 when Arlie Clayton Luther, a farm implements salesman for the J. I. Case Co. and Florida real estate developer, met John E. "Jack" Byrne and Victor Marr Curtis while building luxury homes in Florida. The men came to Fort Worth, probably at the invitation of the Fort Worth Extension Co., and set up Byrne & Luther, Inc., a contracting firm. The company purchased Westover Hills lots from the Fort Worth Extension Co. and built houses for clients, frequently selling a house and lot package. Victor Marr Curtis

was the firm's architect; he designed most of the homes built by Byrne & Luther between 1930 and 1932. When Curtis left the firm, he was replaced by Joseph J. Patterson who sometimes worked in collaboration with architect James Teague. Patterson worked for Byrne & Luther, Inc. through about 1940. Although Byrne & Luther constructed many of the homes built in Westover Hills during this period (WH 3;9-12;14-16;20;22-23;26-28), they were not the exclusive developers for the addition. Local architects Joseph Pelich (WH-6,18) and Wiley G. Clarkson (WH-13,29) designed Westover Hills houses, as did the San Antonio firm of Ayres and Ayres (WH-24), and Houston architect John F. Staub (WH-4).

During the mid-1930s the development lay outside the City of Fort Worth and, hence, outside its taxing authority. Although Fort Worth had not annexed a great deal of land during the Depression, the substantial properties in Westover Hills would have been an asset to the local tax base. As Fort Worth city officials began to talk about annexing Westover Hills, opposition to such action quickly formed among local residents. They began to look for ways to avoid becoming part of Fort Worth, and finally decided that they needed to incorporate Westover Hills as a township. An election was scheduled for May 31, 1937. Fort Worth responded by threatening to cut off the Westover Hills water supply. Although the water lines were owned by and had been laid by the Fort Worth Extension Co., the City of Fort Worth sold water from its municipal system to Westover Hills, charging higher rates than those paid by Fort Worth residents. The vote to incorporate was unanimous; all 35 residents who voted were in favor of establishing the township of Westover Hills. By June 8, 1937, the City of Fort Worth had cut off the new town's water supply. This sparked a round of lawsuits, and the water was turned off and on several times as the two sides negotiated. Continued discussions about water service and rates characterized relations between the two town governments for many years.

The newly elected mayor, John E. Farrell, underwrote the town's operating expenses for part of the first year, but Westover Hills began to levy taxes in 1938 in order to provide city services. Furd Halsell and J. M. Loffland served as the town's first commissioners alongside Mayor Farrell. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mitchell donated the site for a town hall and, using laborers paid with Works Progress Administration funds, the Georgian Colonial structure was completed in 1940 and the surrounding park land was landscaped. Street paving for two of the three hills of



Westover Hills was also begun under the terms of a federal relief project in 1941, but work was suspended when World War II broke out. The paving project was completed by assessment following the war's end.

Although most of the original Westover Hills lots had been sold by the early 1940s, construction con-

tinued at a slow but regular pace. During the 1950s and 60s, Westover Hills expanded westward, and a number of modern, architect-designed structures were constructed. Westover Hills continues to be home to many influential and wealthy businessmen, and numerous long-established Tarrant County families.

## OBSERVATIONS

Westover Hills exemplifies the tradition of exclusive residential developments on the bluffs west, north, and south of Fort Worth's central business district. It follows developments on Samuels Avenue (c. 1875-1905), Quality Hill (c. 1890-1900), Grand Avenue (c. 1905-1920), Crestline Road (1907-1940), and Mistletoe Heights (c. 1915-1925), and is roughly contemporary with those on Park Hill (c. 1925-1940) and Avondale Avenue (1925-1940). Westover Hills continues the more or less steady progression of Fort Worth's wealthy residents westward to large architect-designed homes in restricted developments.

The plan for Westover Hills takes advantage of the topography with curving streets that wind around the hillsides. When possible, houses are sited on bluffs overlooking north and west Fort Worth. This is especially true along Westover Road. Blufftop locations were favored before the age of air conditioning because the homes could catch the prevailing breezes.

Westover Hills is, with the exception of the town hall, exclusively residential. Many of the homes were built during the Depression, when few other homes were being constructed in Tarrant County. People were still able to build in Westover Hills, but the scale of construction is similar to houses erected in other upper class professional neighborhoods such as Colonial Hills or the east side of River Crest during the 1920s. In contrast, homes constructed in Westover Hills before the Depression, such as the McKee-Roeser-Kimbell House (WH-23), Loffland House (WH-22), and Farrell House (WH-20), are substantially larger. They reflect a scale, use of materials, and picturesque massing similar to the more substantial homes in River Crest West.

Eclectic revival styles that recall historic buildings were favored for many Westover Hills homes. Tudor

Revival styles, suggestive of English country gentry, were used for the Friedman House (WH-29) designed by Wiley G. Clarkson, the Stafford House (WH-18) by Joseph Pelich, and the Rhodes House (WH-16) by J. J. Patterson. The Georgian-Colonial Revival style, popular for both its patriotic connotations and its association with Colonial gentry, was also favored. Used for the Westover Hills Town Hall (WH-2) by Patterson & Teague and the Settle (WH-23) and Fillingim Houses (WH-14) by J. J. Patterson, it was also selected by Victor Marr Curtis for the S. A. Teas House (WH-8). Mediterranean-Spanish Colonial Revival styles, favored by some in a state which had felt a great degree of Spanish influence, was chosen for Atlee Ayres' design for Robert D. Goodrich (WH-24), for Wyatt C. Hedrick's House (WH-19), and for A. C. Luther's own residence (WH-15), a Spanish style "hacienda" similar to the design used for his Ridglea Village developments (W-52). Examples of the Chateausque style include the Trentman House (WH-13) by Wiley G. Clarkson, the Scaling House (WH-27) by Joseph J. Patterson, and the Hardwicke House (WH-12) by Victor Marr Curtis.

Overall, the quality of residential design in Westover Hills reflects the owners' desires for homes that evoke a spirit of tradition and substance. Although this quality has been maintained to a large degree, inappropriate alterations have occurred. These include the painting of the brick on styles not originally painted, replacement of original windows, enclosure of porches, and construction of additions which are not sympathetic to the original structure. In certain cases, the re-subdivision of parcels to permit new construction has led to intrusions in the historic fabric. Great care should be taken to ensure that future alterations to this remarkable group of structures maintain the qualities which define their historic character.





## RECOMMENDATIONS

Distribution of this survey report is intended to inform interested individuals, organizations and public bodies of significant historic and architectural resources existing in Westover Hills. 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 Westover Hills.

1. Of the thirty-one resources proposed for listing in the Historic Sites Inventory, four appear to be eligible for the National Register. Another six may be eligible for the National Register following restoration and/or documentation, or the attainment of fifty years of age. 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 also encourage the documentation and restoration of those resources which do not appear to be eligible for the National Register because of incomplete documentation or alterations.

2. Of the four resources 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.

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

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

## HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

The following list of buildings, objects and places contains the primary resources identified in Westover Hills in Phase VIB of the Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey. Terms for the column headings which appear at the head of the list are the same as those for the West Side portion of the survey. Definitions can be found on page 105. 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.) Symbols appear-

ing beside an address refer to a resource's landmark status or evaluated level of significance. These symbols are explained below.

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





WESTOVER HILLS





## HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY WESTOVER HILLS (WH)

### Resource #

Address or Location Name or Type Date

1

**5800 Merrymount Road, Waggoner-Johnson House, c. 1935.** This prominently sited house was built about 1935; Guy L. Waggoner, president of Waggoner-Daniel & Co. and W. T. Waggoner & Sons was the first resident, although he evidently lived here only a short time. William T. Waggoner, Jr., and wife Elise resided in the house until 1942, when oil operator F. Kirk Johnson purchased the house. Johnson, president of Ambassador Oil Corporation and Leck Royalty & Oil Company, resided here with his wife Elizabeth M. Johnson until 1971. The two-story, Colonial Revival style dwelling, of brick construction pointed white, has a staggered rectangular plan under a low-pitched gable roof. A full, shed-roofed porch extends across the front, supported by slender boxed posts. The symmetrical composition features a fanlit central entry flanked by double-hung, small paned windows.

2

**5824 Merrymount Road [NR\*], Westover Hills Town Hall, 1940.** Set in the midst of one of the most exclusive residential developments in Texas, Westover Hills Town Hall was designed in a revival of the Georgian Colonial style adopted by the eighteenth-century Virginia gentry. The \$108,847.39 Works Progress Administration project was completed in 1940; at the formal opening and dedication ceremony on 7 November 1940, Congressman Fritz Lanham proclaimed the building a tribute "to the ideals of American citizenship and to that great American doctrine of work for all."

Designed by the Fort Worth architectural team of Patterson & Teague, who were responsible for a number of residences in Westover Hills, the high one-story building, faced in soft orange-red brick with white painted wood trim, has an eclectic composition. A central section, with five paired French doors below transoms, is recessed behind six composite columns, and flanked by cross-gabled end bays with classically pedimented and fanlit double doors. A central cupola with octagonal top rises from the gable roof, clad in clay shingle tile. Containing the police and fire departments as well as all city functions, the structure is intact. The structure is set in Roaring Park, which was landscaped by E. H. Carter in 1940 (see WH-31). Upon the attainment of fifty years of age, the structure will qualify for the National Register.





3

**5835 Merrymount Road, Rabinowitz House, c. 1939.** This two-story house, of generally rectangular plan, has a picturesque composition of intersecting hipped and gabled roofs clad in red clay shingle tile. A veneer of dark red variegated brick is highlighted by quoins and an offset, projecting portico containing an arched entry faced in random ashlar limestone. Contractor A. C. Luther is recalled to have constructed the residence, probably to the plans of Joseph J. Patterson, architect. The first owner was Maurice Rabinowitz, vice-president and manager of United Auto Supply Company; the house remained in the family until 1973.



3

4

**1900 Spanish Trail, Hall-Windfohr House, 1938; c. 1952; c. 1954.** Secluded by trees and a wall on its private parcel, this house was erected in 1938 for Anne Burnett Hall, Samuel Burk Burnett's granddaughter, and her husband, James G. Hall, president of Gypsy Oil Co. Mrs. Hall later married Robert F. Windfohr. Prominent Houston architect John F. Staub designed the large, two-story residence of irregular, L-plan. An eclectic style, the house is faced in pointed brick, and features delicate ornamental cast iron on the balcony, glazed breezeway, Monterey-style cantilevered porch and interior. A large guesthouse and caretaker's house are also located on the grounds. Additions of a large wing, lanai, and pavilion are remembered to have occurred during the 1950s; a second-floor balcony appears to have been recently enclosed.



4

5

**1901 Spanish Trail, Scurlock-Broderick-Carter House, c. 1929; c. 1947-49.** At the end of a secluded, wooded drive, this house features a large, two-story classical pedimented portico supported by Doric columns. The first owner was Dexter W. Scurlock, a lawyer, who resided here from about 1930 to 1936. A. J. Broderick, an oil man, owned the residence until about 1945. The house evidently underwent a remodeling between 1947 and 1949 for Dr. Coleman Carter by the acclaimed San Antonio architectural firm of Ayres and Ayres. Substantial alterations were undertaken in the 1960s.



5

6

**2000 Spanish Trail, House, c. 1930.** This large, two-story Period Revival style house has an asymmetrical, picturesque composition with a prominent front turret. The house is faced in variegated brick and the hip roof is clad in rounded slate shingles; the design is the work of architect Joseph R. Pelich. From 1930 to 1937, the house had several short-term owners; it was owned by Clarence E. Hyde, a geologist, from 1937 to 1946. The house appears in good condition, although unspecified additions were made about 1970.



6





7



7

**22 Valley Ridge Road, Tyler House, c. 1934.** William H. and Pauline Tyler purchased this house about 1936. Tyler was president of Tyler & Simpson, a wholesale groceries firm based at the T & P Warehouse. Constructed by Byrne & Luther, Inc., developers who built many homes in Westover Hills, the house is an eclectic, two-story Period Revival style design faced in dark red brick. Composed as a series of intersecting, hipped masses, the structure has fine window and door surrounds and quoins of stone. The house appears unaltered.

8



8

**27 Valley Ridge Road, Teas House, c. 1930.** This prominent, two and one-half story house, faced in brick painted white, is designed in a Colonial Revival style suggestive of Mount Vernon. The design was the work of architect Victor Marr Curtis for Byrne & Luther, Inc.. A full, two-story, shed-roofed portico stretches across the front elevation, supported by six monumental boxed columns; above is an ornamental wood balustrade. The symmetrical composition is complemented by three gabled dormers on the gable roof, flanked by chimneys on each gable end. A projecting wing on the west leads to a garage wing, set perpendicular to the main house. The rear elevation of the house features a finely executed Palladian window on the second floor, affording a vista over the extensive parcel. A substantial, one-story addition has been constructed recently on the grounds at the rear of the house. The dwelling was constructed as a family residence for Samuel Augustus Teas, Proprietor of Head, Teas & Company, a Fort Worth insurance firm founded in 1910.

9



9

**28 Valley Ridge Road, Gambill House, c. 1934.** Lawton L. Gambill, an attorney with the law firm Allen & Gambill, moved into this Westover Hills residence with his wife Myrtle in 1935. The one and one-half story residence was constructed by contractor A. C. Luther for Byrne & Luther, Inc., developers active in Westover Hills; the architectural design is by Joseph J. Patterson, head designer for Byrne & Luther, Inc.. Clad in variegated brick, the front elevation features a number of intersecting and stepped gables, including a large, half-timbered gable flanking the arched entry which is notable for its stonework. The house appears unaltered, and remained in the family until 1987.



10

**29 Valley Ridge Road, Brown-Carter House, c. 1935.** This Monterey style house was constructed about 1935; Hubert L. and Elizabeth M. Brown were the first residents in 1936. Mr. Brown was president of Brown & Wheeler, Inc., an oil firm. In 1961, Mr. and Mrs. Amon G. Carter, Jr., purchased the residence; it remains in the Carter family. James Teague, an architect in practice with Joseph J. Patterson during the mid-thirties, designed the house; Patterson & Teague were responsible for a number of residential designs in Westover Hills. Of generally rectangular plan, the painted brick house is composed with a two-story recessed central section below a cantilevered balcony featuring ornamental ironwork. A two-story wing flanks the central portion on the right, and on the left is a one and one-half story wing. Quoins, segmental arches, and porthole windows are among the decorative elements of the house. Additions to the house were made in 1961-62, including a new, sidelit entry.



10

11

**30 Valley Ridge Road, Barrier House, c. 1934.** This one and one-half story brick house is a picturesque composition with a high, hipped section flanked by a large, front-facing half-timbered gable containing an arched portico of stone. Stone quoins, intersecting gable and hip roofs clad in shingle tile, and an ornate chimney enhance the design. Architect Joseph J. Patterson was responsible for the design of the Period Revival style house; A. C. Luther of Byrne & Luther, Inc. was the contractor. Dr. Charles W. Barrier, a physician, and his wife Leonora were first owners from 1934 to 1950.



11

12

**32 Valley Ridge Road, Hardwicke House, c. 1930.** This Period Revival style house was the design of Victor Marr Curtis, an architect who accompanied A. C. Luther to Fort Worth from Florida and whose plans were used for early houses in Westover Hills for the firm of Byrne & Luther, Inc. Generally rectangular in plan, the one and one-half story brick house has a steep gable roof clad in clay shingle tile and a central turret with conical roof. Door surrounds and arched window voussoirs are of stone. First owner of the dwelling was Robert E. Hardwicke, an attorney with the law firm of Hardwicke, Brelsford and Cheek. Fort Worth architect-engineer Preston Geren purchased the house in 1953. The exterior brick has been painted, and the house underwent alterations in 1965 and 1987.



12





13



13

**34 Valley Ridge Road, Trentman House, 1931.** Harry C. and Emily P. Trentman first resided in this large house in 1932. Mr. Trentman was part owner of The Trentman Co., realtors specializing in sales and building, and later owned Trentman Oil Co. Wiley G. Clarkson, Trentman's brother-in-law, was the architect of the Chateausque house. Composed as an H-plan with a garage wing set on angle, the main block of the house is two stories in height below a steeply pitched hipped and gabled roof clad in variegated clay shingle tile. The exterior is set with patterned brick and stone quoins; window and door surrounds have been painted recently in a monochrome color scheme. A large arch in the breezeway was filled during a later alteration.

14



14

**45 Valley Ridge Road, Fillingim House, c. 1936.** Frank M. and Alta L. Fillingim resided in this house from 1937 to 1946; Mr. Fillingim was president of Fillingim Motor Co., and later was manager of Greenwood Cemetery. The Georgian Revival style house is two stories in height, faced in warm red brick set in Flemish bond with a gable roof clad in red clay shingle tile. The symmetrical front elevation has a pedimented entry flanked by small paned, double-hung windows. A brick, one-story wing recedes on the west, and a wood-framed wing is located on the east. A. C. Luther is remembered as responsible for erecting the house; presumably architect Joseph J. Patterson designed the structure for the developers Byrne & Luther, Inc.

15



15

**52 Valley Ridge Road [NR\*], Luther House, c. 1936.** A. C. Luther, president of Byrne & Luther, Inc., developers responsible for building many of the homes in Westover Hills, had a "Spanish Hacienda" constructed in the new development about 1936. The one-story, U-plan house is set back behind a walled, brick-paved courtyard. Wood sash casement windows and a heavy timber, shaped rafter ends complement the composition. Red Spanish tile clads the low gable roof. The house appears to be constructed of brick, now painted. The house has had a number of additions. Pending further documentation and assessment of the integrity, the house may qualify for the National Register for its important associations.



## 16

**1 Westover Road, Rhodes House, 1936.** This distinctive house, at the gateway to the older section of Westover Hills, was constructed in 1936 by A. C. Luther's contracting firm. Edward L. Wilson and Joseph J. Patterson were the architects of the house. City Directories show that A. C. Luther resided in the house a short time before selling the property in 1938 to Bernard G. Rhodes, a builder. The one and one-half story house, faced in soft-toned brick, has a long rectangular plan under a steeply pitched gable roof clad in clay shingle tiles. A picturesque composition is formed by the central stairwell turret with conical roof. Fine details include brick corbeling on the turret and stone trim on the arched entry. Except for an enclosed archway, the house appears in excellent, unaltered condition, and has remained in the family.



16

## 17

**3 Westover Road [NR\*], Bratten-Brittingham House, c. 1930.** Philip M. and Ruth Bratten purchased this property in 1930; Mr. Bratten was president and treasurer of P. M. Bratten Co., distributors of Frigidaire refrigerators, and later district manager for the Frigidaire Corporation. Mrs. Lucille Matthews Brittingham, a member of the prominent Matthews family known for their substantial cattle ranches in West Texas, purchased the house in 1943. The large two-story house, of brick painted white, has a full gabled portico supported by four fluted Corinthian columns. A central entry is side- and fanlit, and is flanked by double-hung windows with shutters. The Colonial Revival style house, pending further documentation of architect and determination of integrity, may be eligible for the National Register based upon its associations with a family important in Texas history.



17

## 18

**4 Westover Road, Stafford House, c. 1931.** John A. Stafford came to Fort Worth in 1910 as an executive with the Fort Worth Stock Yards Co. and the Fort Worth Belt Railway. In 1919, he organized and became president of Stafford-Lowdon Co., a printing and engraving firm still prominent in Fort Worth. The residence was constructed about 1931; Stafford purchased the house the following year. Joseph R. Pelich is remembered as the architect. The one and one-half story house, faced in orange brick, is a Period Revival style composition with gabled roofs clad in clay shingle tile. A cross gable projects forward from the irregular plan, embellished with half timbering, decorative brickwork, and leaded, diamond pane windows with finely molded limestone surrounds. A tall corbeled chimney flanks the central wing on the north, and a Tudor arched doorway with limestone surrounds is located in the angle of the wings on the south, shielded by a curbed porch with stout, bracketed posts. The residence is in excellent, unaltered condition.



18





19



19

**5 Westover Road [NR\*], Hedrick House, c. 1927.** Wyatt C. Hedrick, an engineer, worked with the important Fort Worth architectural firm of Sanguinet & Staats prior to organizing his own architecture and engineering firm, which was responsible for a number of substantial commissions in Fort Worth. From 1923 to 1929, he was vice-president of the Fort Worth Extension Company, the original developer of Westover Hills. His residence, in the Spanish Colonial style, is constructed of hollow tile faced in stucco with a rough, brushed texture. The shallow gable roof is clad in red Spanish tile. The design features a projecting, arched portico of shellstone with pilasters and bracketed balcony above, and arched windows on the first story below small-paned windows and ornamental plasterwork above. Elliott Roosevelt, son of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and his wife, Ruth Googins Roosevelt, are remembered to have resided in the house during the mid-1940s. Pending additional documentation and assessment of integrity, the structure may qualify for listing on the National Register for its associations with a prominent figure in Fort Worth history.

20



20

**8 Westover Road [NR], Farrell House/"Westover Manor", 1930; 1936; 1969.** Built to be the Fort Worth Star-Telegram's "Home Beautiful" of 1930, the Farrell House served as the flagship of the Westover Hills development. The house was designed by architect Victor Marr Curtis, who accompanied A. C. Luther to Fort Worth in 1929 to build houses in the Fort Worth Extension Company's Westover Hills development. Byrne & Luther, Inc. was the contracting firm responsible for the job. Mrs. C. B. Whitehead's landscaping firm designed the grounds. The formal opening of the model house was August 3, 1930; John E. Farrell purchased the property one month later. Farrell, one of the discoverers of the huge East Texas Oil Field in 1930-1931, was president of Farrell & Co., oil operators and dealers in oil lands and leases, Farrell & Co. of Louisiana, and Farrell Drilling Co. Mr. Farrell also was the first mayor of Westover Hills when the town incorporated in 1937. The Farrell family resided in the house until 1946.

The extremely large house, in the Norman-Tudor Period Revival style, has a complex linear plan parallel to Westover Road. The picturesque composition consists of a central, two and one-half story hipped block flanked by a hipped one and one-half story section on the north and a gabled section to the south of the same height. A square entry tower with flaring pyramidal roof dominated the front elevation. Clad in dark red pressed brick, the house exhibits limestone quoins and window and door surrounds and half timbering on the gable ends.



Major alterations to the front of the house since 1930 include the addition of a south wing with an arched porte-cochere and of a dressed stone front portico in 1936; part of the south wing was demolished in 1969. Otherwise, the house is in excellent condition. Despite the alterations, the house appears eligible for the National Register for its significance as an architectural design, as a flagship house for the development, as well as for its associations with a figure in Fort Worth and Texas history.

## 21

**9 Westover Road, Collier House, c. 1932.** John B. Collier, Jr. purchased this Westover Hills property in 1932; his family residence was evidently erected shortly thereafter. Collier was president and manager of Fort Worth Poultry & Egg Co., founded in 1921. The firm, at the time among the largest institutions of its kind in the Southwest, processed eggs and buttermilk in dry form for commercial uses. Mr. Collier was one of the first three commissioners of the town of Westover Hills when it incorporated in 1937; he established Collier Diamond C Oils in 1949. The two-story, Spanish Colonial Revival style house is constructed of hollow tile faced in stucco; the hip roofs are clad in red Spanish tile. Of an irregular plan, the house is distinguished by arched windows and portico entry and a two-story, round stairwell tower with conical roof. The dwelling appears to be in excellent condition.



21



22

## 22

**10 Westover Road [NR], Loffland House/"Trail's End", c. 1934.** John M. and Florence Loffland had a palatial residence constructed about 1934 on property they had acquired in 1931. A successful oil operator and partner of Loffland Bros. Co. (later J. M. Loffland & Sons), at the time one of the largest drilling contractors in the United States, Loffland was also a Westover Hills commissioner when the town was incorporated. Set well back on a parcel obscured by shrubbery and a stone wall, the eclectic Period Revival style residence is remembered as the design of James Teague, who worked with Joseph J. Patterson during the 1930s. A. C. Luther is recorded as the contractor. The irregular, picturesque composition has one-, two-, and three-story sections with intersecting hip and gable roofs, crenelated turrets, and enormous chimneys. The house is clad in random course, quarry-faced "crab orchard stone" from Tennessee in warm earth tones, and at the time of construction was thought to be the only structure built with this material in the Southwest. Window and door surrounds are of finely dressed limestone. The residence remained in the Loffland family until 1970. Though difficult to see, the house appears to be in excellent condition, and appears eligible for the National Register as an architectural design as well as for its associations with a figure in Fort Worth and Southwest history.





## 23

**19 Westover Road, Settle House, 1936.** This large, one and one-half story house is set back on an expansive bluff-top site overlooking the West Fork of the Trinity River and Fort Worth to the east. Of irregular rectangular plan, the house is a design by architect Joseph J. Patterson, who designed a number of Westover Hills houses for Byrne & Luther, Inc.; construction was done by the latter firm. In an eclectic Colonial Georgian Revival style, the dwelling is clad in painted brick veneer and is composed of two offset, steeply pitched gables containing the entry. The central section is flanked by an arcaded wing and servants' quarters on the south and a one-story open porch on the north. The cast stone portico supported by Ionic columns is surmounted by a large Palladian window with wrought iron balcony. The house was the residence of Peveril O. Settle, Sr. and his wife Helen, until 1981; Mr. Settle was a lawyer for Gulf Oil Corporation.

## 24

**21 Westover Road [NR\*], Goodrich-Kimbell-Carter House, 1937.** Set on a prominent bluff-top site, this large, two-story residence in the Spanish Colonial Revival-Monterey style was the design of San Antonio architect Atlee Ayres of Ayres & Ayres. Faced in stucco under a low-pitched gable roof clad in red clay Spanish tile, the house has an irregular H-plan around a rear terrace. A prominent design element of the front elevation is the cantilevered, Monterey style balcony with ornamental ironwork over the central entry; ironwork also ornaments the double-hung windows. The house appears to have acquired a new landscaping, and may have been re-stuccoed. At the rear of the sloping lot, a semi-circular terrace overlooks northeast Fort Worth. The residence was built for Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Goodrich. Mr. Goodrich arrived in Fort Worth in 1928, and was an oil geologist and independent oilman and president of Rio Oil Corporation. From 1946 to 1951, the structure was home to Kay and Velma Kimbell before they moved to an adjacent residence (WH-25); in 1951, the house was acquired by Nenetta Burton Carter. The house remains in the Carter family. For the associations with significant Fort Worth families and as a design by an important Texas architect, the house appears eligible for the National Register, pending documentation of its integrity.



25

**23 Westover Road [NR], McKee-Roeser-Kimbell House, 1924-27.** One of the first houses in Westover Hills, this prominent house was built for Lloyd H. and Helen McKee. The residence is located on a bluff-top site at the end of Westover Road, initially named Lloyd Drive for its owner, who was president of the Fort Worth Extension Company, the original developer of Westover Hills. McKee was president of Waples-Platter Grocery Co., a large food processing firm; he is credited with the introduction of the popular "Ranch Style Beans" product in 1934. Charles F. Roeser owned the house from 1935 to 1950; he was head of the Independent Board of Continental National Bank and president of Roeser and Pendleton Inc., national gasoline manufacturers. Roeser was one of the first three commissioners of Westover Hills when the town incorporated in 1937. From 1950 to 1984, the residence was the home of Fort Worth grain magnate and patron of the arts, Kay Kimbell and his wife, Velma.



25

The Tudor Revival style residence was designed by architects Jamieson & Spearl of Kansas City, Missouri; Fort Worth architect Wyatt C. Hedrick supervised construction by the Thomas S. Byrne contracting firm. The extremely large, two-story house has an irregular, picturesque composition, formed by the juxtaposition of a number of slate-roofed, gabled bays and wings. The red brick structure features bands of arched and rectangular windows with dressed limestone trim and applied half-timbering in the gable ends. A large garage and servants' quarters, of identical materials and style, is located to the east end of the house. The house is eligible for the National Register on the basis of its associations with several leading Fort Worth families and as an architectural design.



26

26

**52 Westover Terrace, Waggoner-Penrose House, c. 1936.** This Chateaufesque style house was constructed about 1936; Ella Waggoner, widow of W. T. Waggoner, the Fort Worth oil baron and cattle king, purchased the property in 1937. The house was constructed by A. C. Luther to the design of Patterson & Teague. The large, two-story house has a steeply pitched hip roof clad in wood shingles, flanked by one-story receding hipped wings at each end. A central, two-story projecting bay with stone gabled parapet contains the arched entry with stone surrounds; stone quoins highlight exterior corners of the house. The house appears to be in good condition, except that the brick has been painted a monochrome white. Doris Smith Penrose and her husband, Neville G. Penrose, president of Neville G. Penrose, Inc., an oil producer, owned the house from 1945 until 1977.





27



27

**56 Westover Terrace [NR\*], Scaling House, c. 1935.** About 1935, George W. and Ada Scaling moved from their Arlington Heights residence to their new house in Westover Hills. Scaling had arrived in Fort Worth by 1904, and worked his way up from weigher and stockman for Armour & Co. to head cattle buyer. This large, French Chateau style house has a symmetrical, double-H plan with a two-story central block with tall chimneys flanked by one-story pavilions linked by hyphens. Steeply pitched hip roofs are clad in orange clay shingle tile. The main block has a central arched entry with broken pediment of limestone, flanked by segmental arched first- and second-story windows. The window surrounds, string courses, and diaper patterning are warm orange brick, while the brick surface of the house is selectively painted antique white. The residence is remembered to be the design of architects Patterson & Teague for developer-contractors Byrne & Luther, Inc. The house appears largely intact, but in need of maintenance. Pending additional research, the house may qualify for the National Register for its design qualities and association with an important figure in the cattle industry in Fort Worth.

28



28

**60 Westover Terrace, Taggart-Bailey House, c. 1930; 1947.** This rectangular-plan house, designed in the Tudor Revival style, is faced in dark red variegated brick under a hip roof clad in slate. The current owners recall that the structure was featured as the "House Beautiful" of 1936. The structure features a half-timbered, flush gable and a projecting gable flanking the one-story, crenelated portico containing a Tudor-arched doorway. One-story wing additions to the north and south have flat roofs with crenelated parapets and cast stone coping, constructed in 1947. The first owner of the house was George K. Taggart, president of Amtex Petroleum Corporation. In 1950 it became the home of Frank A. and Eugenia Hubbard Bailey, and has been retained by Bailey family descendants.

29



29

**66 Westover Terrace [NR], Friedman House, c. 1928.** Harry B. Friedman, a general contractor whose firm constructed a number of Fort Worth landmarks, moved with his wife and family from his Arlington Heights residence to Westover Hills about 1929. Designed by Wiley G. Clarkson, the eclectic Period Revival style house has an irregular, picturesque plan on the extensive, wooded parcel. Constructed of hollow tile with a sandstone and tan stucco veneer, the design features half-timbered gable ends and steel-sash casement windows under a complex, hipped and gabled roof clad in multicolored clay shingle tile. In excellent condition, the house remains in the family, and appears to qualify for the National Register on the basis of its design and associations with an important Fort Worth figure.



## OBJECTS AND PLACES

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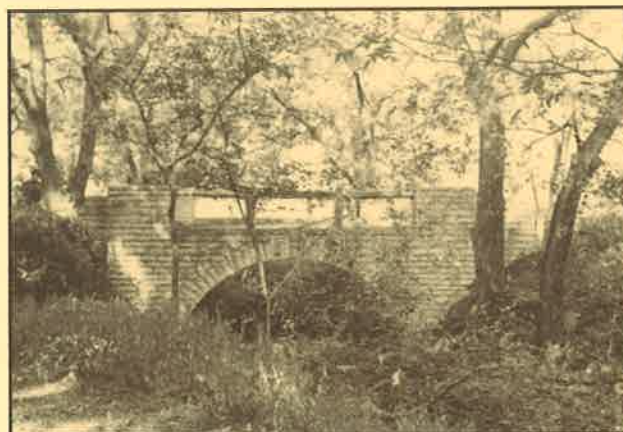
**Halloran Road at Westover Road, and curbsides in Westover Hills, Entrance pylons and curbs, c. 1940.** Of limestone rubble construction, these simple pylons are located at the entrance to the older section of Westover Hills; high curbs and gutters of identical construction line older streets in the district. They may have been constructed as part of a program of paving and landscape improvements, partially financed with federal relief money, after the City of Westover Hills was incorporated.



30

31

**Springs Road (crossing creek in Roaring Park), Two road bridges, c. 1938-40.** Two identical bridges span the creek as it meanders through Roaring Park (also sometimes called Roaring Springs Park) adjacent to Westover Hills Town Hall. Of concrete construction and one lane wide, each bridge sports quarry-faced limestone with rustic log railings. The park was landscaped and bridges installed to the plans of E. H. Carter, Landscape Architect, as part of the Works Progress Administration project which built the town hall (WH-2).



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A West Side landmark since it was constructed in 1940, the Bowie Theater was renovated for use as Camp Bowie National Bank in 1984-85. This photograph was taken in 1982. Courtesy Rynda White Lemke.