

TARRANT COUNTY COURT HOUSE
Restoration and Renovation

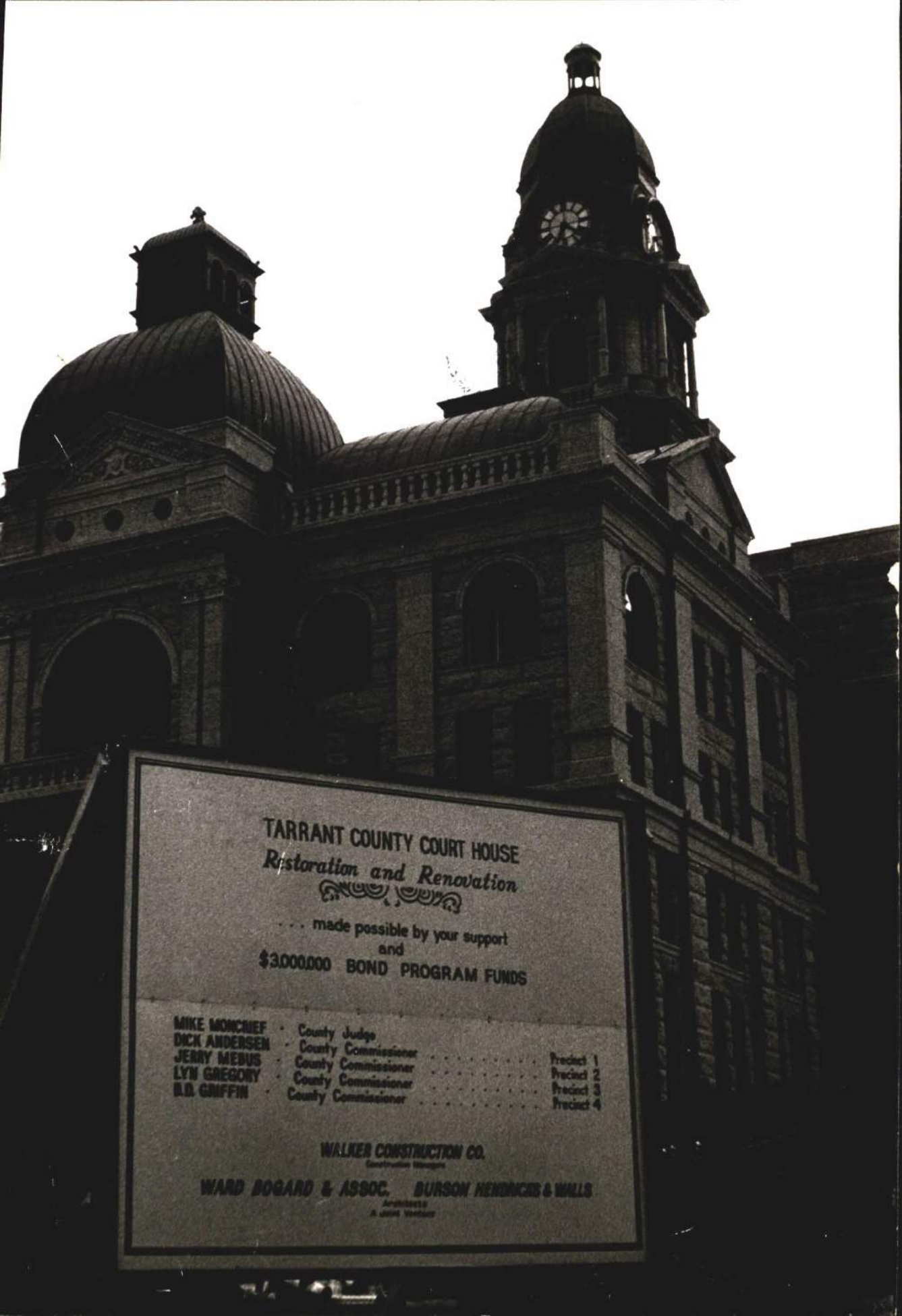
... made possible by your support
 and
\$3,000,000 BOND PROGRAM FUNDS

MIKE MONCREF	County Judge	
DICK ANDERSEN	County Commissioner	Precinct 1
JERRY MEBUS	County Commissioner	Precinct 2
LYN GREGORY	County Commissioner	Precinct 3
B.D. GRIFFIN	County Commissioner	Precinct 4

WALKER CONSTRUCTION CO.
Construction Company

WARD BOGARD & ASSOC. **BURSON HENDRICKS & WALLS**
Architects
2000 North Main Street





TARRANT COUNTY COURT HOUSE
Restoration and Renovation



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and
\$3,000,000 BOND PROGRAM FUNDS

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|------------|
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| B.D. GRIFFIN | • County Commissioner | Precinct 4 |

WALKER CONSTRUCTION CO.
Construction Managers

WARD BOGARD & ASSOC. BURSON HENDRICKS & WALLS
Architects
A Joint Venture

A

B

C

D

E

K

P



1983
 BEST PROGRAM OF WORK ENTRY
 TARRANT COUNTY
 TARRANT COUNTY



KAROLTON KLASP®
 NO. 90 9 x 12
 KAROLTON ENVELOPE
 WEST CARROLLTON, OHIO

Another Styled-by-HANSON feature — this alphabetic index for your convenience

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TARRANT COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION 1983-1984

PRECINCT ONE:

Larry Budanauro	2412 Ann Glenn Dr., Fort Worth, TX 76119	654-9539
Alta Lee Futch	121 Driskell Drive S., Crowley, TX 76036	297-1605
Gary Havard	6720 Welch, Fort Worth, TX 76133	294-5588
R. Patrick Norris	3532 Winifred Drive, Fort Worth, TX 76133	294-8832
Ann J. Smith	3800 Glenmont, Fort Worth, TX 76133	292-4774
Jon Vandagriff	3632 Wosley Drive, Fort Worth, TX 76133	346-0220

PRECINCT TWO:

Beth Canright	201 S. Waxahachie, Mansfield, Tx. 76063	473-0678
Gene Brooks	9336 Mt. Lake Circle, Fort Worth, TX 76179	236-1503
David Dunnett	4621 Byers Ave., Fort Worth, TX 76107	737-2471
Beryl Gibson	101 East Kimball, Mansfield, TX 76063	477-2223
Mrs. Jacob Rolla	4751 Ramey, Fort Worth, TX 76112	534-1349
Mildred Spratling	1970 Nottingham, Fort Worth, TX 76112	451-1775
C. George Younklin	3501 Quail Lane, Arlington, TX 76016	429-2674

PRECINCT THREE:

Mrs. Joe Box	Drawer H, Grapevine, Tx. 76051	481-3818
Mrs. Jesse H. Barker	2200 Oak Knoll Drive, Colleyville, TX 76034	283-0030
Duane Gage	1425 Karla Drive, Hurst, TX 76053	282-5740; 281-7860
Marilyn Patterson	2205 Glade Road, Colleyville, TX 76034	283-2658
Michael E. Patterson	2205 Glade Road, Colleyville, TX 76034	283-2658
Janie Reid	5941 Tourist Drive, Fort Worth, TX 76117	838-2188
Billy W. Sills	7208 Yolanda, Fort Worth, TX 76112	451-8842
John Hugh Smith	3600 Dawn Drive, Fort Worth, TX 76117	284-5894
Doyle Willis, Jr.	2011 North Riverside Dr., Fort Worth, TX 76111	838-8140

PRECINCT FOUR:

Frances M. Allen	2256 Fifth Avenue, Fort Worth, TX 76110	924-4461
Paul Campbell	1904 Hillcrest, Fort Worth, TX 76107	731-2490
B. J. Clark	1024 Gladstone, Azle, TX 76020	237-1505
Katherine Livingston	2208 Tremont Ave., Fort Worth, TX 76107	737-2029
Steve Murrin	123 East EXchange, Fort Worth, TX 76106	624-1101

COUNTY JUDGE:

Gilbert Anguiano	3800 Oscar, Fort Worth, TX 76106	332-9406
Marty Craddock	4904 Dexter, Fort Worth, TX 76107	738-8037
Gordan Kelley	769 Samuels Ave., Fort Worth, TX 76102	332-9776
Larry Landis	3616 Modlin Ave., East Apt., Ft. Worth, TX 76107	731-0625
Mrs. W. A. Schmidt	4812 Morris, Fort Worth, TX 76103	531-1547
Bennett L. Smith	2529 Stadium Drive, Fort Worth, TX 76109	924-3533

AT LARGE:

Marrienne Juran	400 North Bailey, Fort Worth, TX 76107	625-0404
Charlie McCafferty	3115 Northwest 28th Street, Ft., Worth, TX 76106	626-0580
Carol Roark	2103 Sixth Ave., Fort Worth, TX 76110	926-4212
Joseph E. Scudiero	4067 West 7th St., Fort Worth, TX 76107	738-0961

ASSOCIATES (non-voting):

William D. Swank	6828 Hightower, Fort Worth, TX 76112	457-4052
Arthur W. Weinman	4776 Trail Lake Drive, Fort Worth, TX 76133	926-9553

THE 1983
TARRANT COUNTY
HISTORICAL COMMISSION.

COMMISSION ORGANIZATION

ANNUAL MEETING

NOTICE OF JANUARY MEETING

TARRANT COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION, FORT WORTH

PLACE: Fort Worth Public Library, 300 Taylor St., Meeting Room C (upper level)

TIME: Wednesday, January 12, 1983, at 1:30 p.m.

AGENDA

1. ROLL CALL , INTRODUCTION OF VISITORS AND NEW MEMBERS, and PRESENTATIONS
2. CONSIDERATION OF MINUTES OF NOVEMBER 22, 1982 MEETING
3. ANNOUNCEMENTS and TREASURER'S REPORT
4. ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR 1983
Marrienne Juran, Nominating Committee Chairman
5. CONSIDERATION of AMENDING OF BY LAWS AND STANDING RULES
6. REPORTS OF 1982 STANDING COMMITTEES*
ARCHIVES COMMITTEE - Ruby Schmidt
AWARDS COMMITTEE - Ann J. Smith
EDUCATION COMMITTEE - John Hugh Smith
FINANCE AND BUDGET COMMITTEE - Larry Landis
HISTORICAL APPRECIATION COMMITTEE - Charlie McCafferty
HISTORICAL PRESERVATION COMMITTEE - Carol Roark
HISTORICAL MARKER AND RESEARCH COMMITTEE - Duane Gage
PUBLIC INFORMATION COMMITTEE -
7. REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES AND SPECIAL PROJECTS*
Planning for Annual Preservation Conference - Chairman
Courthouse Restoration, Horse Fountain Project, History Room - Ballard and Gage
CBD Committee - Gene Brooks
Cemetery Preservation Committee - Mike Patterson
Historical Preservation Council - Marty Craddock
Land Abstracts Project - Mildred Spratling
Tarrant County Publication Project - Mike Patterson
Northeast Tarrant County Preservation - Dee Barker
Northwest Tarrant County Preservation - B. J. Clark
Southeast Tarrant County Preservation - Canright and Gibson
Southwest Tarrant County Preservation - Alta Lee Futch
8. UNFINISHED BUSINESS and NEW BUSINESS

*Please submit reports in writing to Secretary and Chairman

TARRANT COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION
1983 Committees

ELECTED OFFICERS - Duane Gage, Chairman 281-7860; res. 282-5740
 Ruby Schmidt, Vice Chairman 531-1547
 Bennett L. Smith, Chairman Emeritus 335-5710; res. 924-3533
 Larry Landis, Secretary - 731-0625
 John Hugh Smith, Treasurer - 284-5894

ARCHIVES COMMITTEE - Ruby Schmidt, Chairman 531-1547

Paul Campbell	Janie Reid
Beth Canright	Billy Sills
Alta Lee Futch	Mildred Spratling
Kathy Livingston	Bill Swank
Patrick Norris	George Younkin

AWARDS COMMITTEE - Ann.J. Smith, Chairman 292-4774

Frances Allen
 Marilyn Patterson (Scrap Book Project)

EDUCATION COMMITTEE - John Hugh Smith, Chairman 284-5894

Cecelia Box	Alta Lee Futch
Ruby Schmidt	Billy Sills

FINANCE AND BUDGET COMMITTEE - Larry Landis, Chairman 731-0625

HISTORICAL APPRECIATION COMMITTEE - Charlie McCafferty, Chairman 626-0580

Gary Havard	Lenora Rolla
Patrick Norris	Gilbert Anguiano
Steve Murrin	

HISTORICAL MARKER AND RESEARCH COMMITTEE - Duane Gage, Chairman 281-7860

Larry Budanauro	Frances Allen
B. J. Clark	Paul Campbell
Beryl Gibson	David Dunnett
Janie Reid	Ruby Schmidt
Beth Canright	Mike Patterson

HISTORICAL PRESERVATION COMMITTEE - Carol Roark, Chairman 738-1933; res 926-4212

Gilbert Anguiano	Gordan Kelley	Arthur Weinman
Gene Brooks	Larry Landis	
Kathy Livingston	Joseph Scudiero	

PUBLIC INFORMATION COMMITTEE - Mike Patterson, Chairman 283-2658

Marilyn Patterson
 Jon Vandagriff

NORTHEAST TARRANT COUNTY LIAISON - Dee Barker, Cecelia Box

NORTHWEST TARRANT COUNTY LIAISON - B. J. Clark

SOUTHEAST TARRANT COUNTY LIAISON - Beth Canright, Beryl Gibson

SOUTHWEST TARRANT COUNTY LIAISON - Alta Lee Futch

NEWSLETTER EDITOR - Duane Gage; Associates, Mike and Marilyn Patterson

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COUNCIL - Marty Craddock, Delegate

Duane Gage, Alternate

Hist. Pres. Council Committees: Doyle Willis, Jr.
 Marianne Juran
 Carol Roark
 Kathy Livingston

CEMETERY PRESERVATION COMMITTEE - Mike Patterson

MONITORING CITY AND COUNTY ACTIVITIES - Gordan Kelley

CONSULTATION PROJECT - Gene Brooks

PATRICK NORRIS

NAME

TARRANT COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Please complete this Form and mail to Duane Gage, TCJC NE, 828 Harwood Rd.,
 Hurst, Texas 76053, by February 9.

COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP:

1. I ^{wish} serve on the: Historical Appreciation Committee & Archives Committee
 (see below)
2. I wish to continue on this committee: yes; no. (If
 you wish to change, on which committee would you like to serve:)
3. Are you willing to serve as a Committee Chairman? yes; no. (see below)
 If so, which committee?
4. What changes or suggestions do you have for improvements and better
 participation on the Commission?

1. Because my work this year involves completion of the
 exhibit in the Station No 1 - an historical interpretive center -
 I would be of immediate assistance to the Hist. Apprec. Comm.
 I also have a long term interest in local history and research
 materials, hence I would be happy to assist the Archives Committee.

3. Until I gain more experience with the TCHC, I would not be
 willing to chair any committee.

*Please send me a copy of the Constitution and By-laws.

Thursday, February 10, 1983

MID-CITIES DAILY NEWS

Historical officers picked

Members of the Tarrant County Historical Commission re-elected Duane Gage as chairman of the group during their organizational meeting last month.

Gage has been chairman since 1980.

Other officers elected during the meeting include Mrs. Albert Schmidt, vice-chairman;

Larry Landis, secretary; and John Hugh Smith, treasurer.

The commission serves as the county's official preservation agency.

In 1983, the group's work program includes raising funds to restore the old horse fountain watering trough on the courthouse square.

Committee organizations were completed on the basis of a poll made among Commission members concerning their interests.

Tarrant County Historical Commission



TARRANT COUNTY COURT HOUSE
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

OPERATION COMMISSION PROJECT:

The Tarrant County Historical Commission has initiated a process whereby individual members may undertake specific individual projects that will support the Commission's program of work, rather than expect that all activities be channeled through standing committees. It is hoped that the Commission, through "Operation Commission Project," can become more effective and its members more involved in helping to preserve our county's heritage.

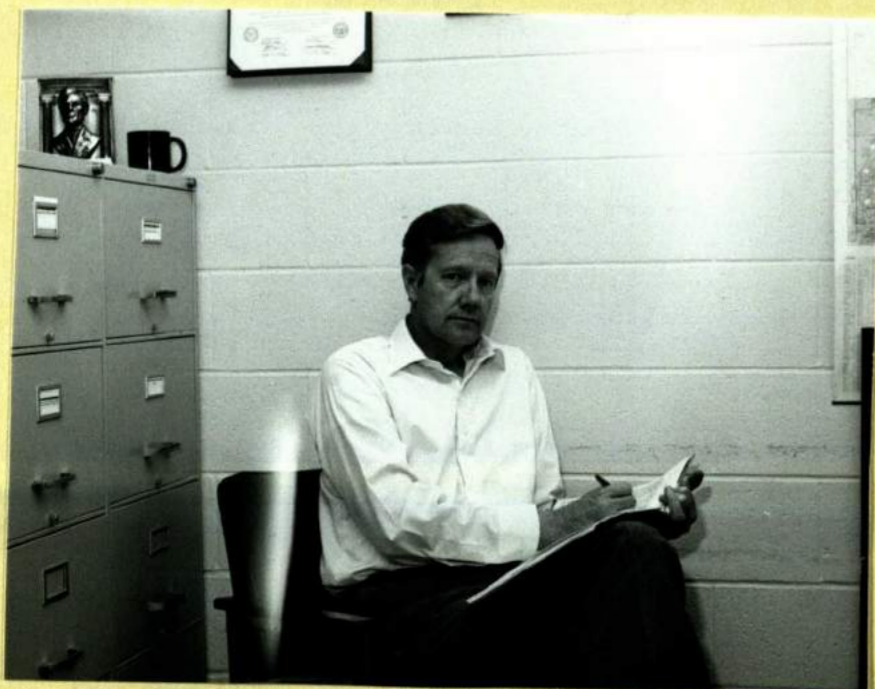
PROJECT # _____ DATE: _____

REQUEST DIRECTED TO: _____

COMMISSION PROJECT:

Proposed
Completion Date: _____

*Chairman Duane Gage devised
"OPERATION COMMISSION PROJECT"*



"OPERATION COMMISSION PROJECT"

OPERATION "COMMISSION PROJECT"

State law requires that county historical commissions submit an Annual Report to the Commissioners Court and to the Texas Historical Commission. Please report on your activities as a member or officer of the Tarrant County Historical Commission, and submit your report to the TCHC, by December 15th.

Dee Barker
Name

29 Nov 1983
(date)

Sits on the historic preservation committee of the City of Grapevine as a representative of the Commission. Committee is composed of a member of the city council, assistant city manager, executive director of the Chamber of Commerce, president of the Chamber of Commerce, editor of local newspaper, officer of the merchants association, and representative of civic organizations.

Arranged for framing and mounting of over half the photographs for the restored Tarrant County courthouse, without charge.

Wrote additional material and compiled a manual for publication of the historical resources inventory of the city of Grapevine.

Critiqued map work and preliminary and final reports of the historical resources survey of the HPCTC for the northeast sector of Tarrant County.

Speech- to Grapevine Merchants Association.

Obtained several old photographs including a photograph taken at a meeting of the convention of the West Fork Baptist Association in 1859.

Met with Vanishing Georgia project director at Georgia State Archives. Received valuable information and forms used in this well known and respected project.

AREA ACTIVITIES

The Grapevine Historical Society presented the Commission with a check for \$500 to be used for preparation of photographs and documents for the restored county courthouse.

John Price and "Off Main Street Gallery" in Grapevine framed and mounted, without charge, approximately half the photographs for the county courthouse project.

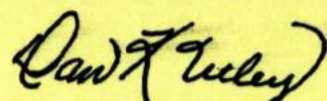
Northeast Historical Society presented a display of 32 photographs in the Heritage County Fair sponsored by the Trinity Arts Foundation and held in North Hills Mall August 20 and 21. Held an Oral History Workshop November 12 featuring Gerald Saxon from Dallas Public Library as speaker.

Forward to Tarrant County Historical Commission, Box 18331, Fort Worth, Tx
Zip 76118

BURKE CEMETERY

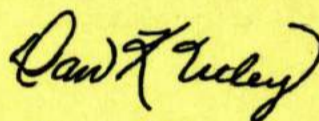
The Research Department staff has completed their review of the above marker application and forwarded their findings on to the State Marker Committee. You will be notified of the Committee's decision within the next few weeks. After that, the application will be placed with others waiting to be written.

Sincerely,


I. D. PARKER PUBLIC CEMETERY
AND HOMESTEAD

The Research Department staff has completed their review of the above marker application and forwarded their findings on to the State Marker Committee. You will be notified of the Committee's decision within the next few weeks. After that, the application will be placed with others waiting to be written.

Sincerely,

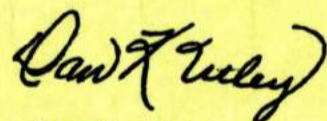


Dan K. Utley
Director of Research

GRACE LUTHERAN CHURCH

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Sincerely,

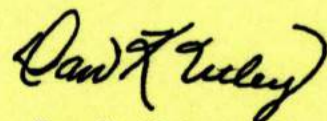


Dan K. Utley
Director of Research

Thannisch Block Bldg.

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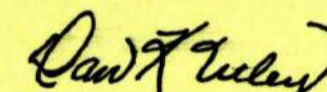


Dan K. Utley
Director of Research

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF GRAPEVINE

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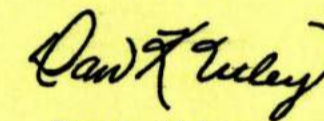
Sincerely,



WILLIAM M. RICE

The Research Department staff has completed their review of the above marker application and forwarded their findings on to the State Marker Committee. You will be notified of the Committee's decision within the next few weeks. After that, the application will be placed with others waiting to be written.

Sincerely,

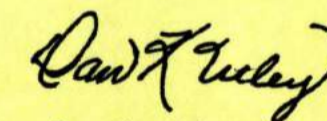


Dan K. Utley
Director of Research

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS CHURCH

The Research Department staff has completed their review of the above marker application and forwarded their findings on to the State Marker Committee. You will be notified of the Committee's decision within the next few weeks. After that, the application will be placed with others waiting to be written.

Sincerely,

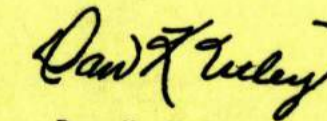


Dan K. Utley
Director of Research

ELI SMITH

The Research Department staff has completed their review of the above marker application and forwarded their findings on to the State Marker Committee. You will be notified of the Committee's decision within the next few weeks. After that, the application will be placed with others waiting to be written.

Sincerely,



Dan K. Utley
Director of Research

Texas Historical Commission Staff (MHM), 3/23/83

18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Tarrant County (Order #6967)
Location: near NE corner of Ash and Park Streets, Azle

SMITH-FRAZIER CEMETERY*

FORT WORTH BUSINESSMAN AND
PHILANTHROPIST J.J.JARVIS BOUGHT
LAND HERE IN 1871 AND BUILT A
HOME ON THE PROPERTY IN THE
EARLY 1880s. A BENEFACTOR TO THE
AREA'S BLACK INSTITUTIONS, HE
DEEDED THIS SITE TO CHARLES YOUNG
AND ALLEN PRINCE IN 1886 AS A
BURIAL GROUND FOR AZLE'S BLACK
COMMUNITY. SEVERAL GRAVES WERE
ALREADY LOCATED HERE WHEN THE
LAND WAS CONVEYED. THE SITE WAS
LATER INHERITED BY DESCENDANTS
OF THE PIONEER SMITH AND FRAZIER
FAMILIES. STILL IN USE, THE SMITH-
FRAZIER CEMETERY SERVES AS A
REMINDER OF THE AREA'S EARLY
SETTLERS.**

(1983)***

Texas Historical Commission Staff (FR), 11/1/83

18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Tarrant County (Order #7492)
Location: 2400 Cummings Road, Bedford

SPRING GARDEN SCHOOL*

THE CONCERN OF AREA SETTLERS TO
PROVIDE A SCHOOL FOR THEIR CHILDREN
RESULTED IN THE OPENING OF THE
SPRING GARDEN SCHOOL IN THE FALL
OF 1865. SAMUEL WITTEN, LEVIN
MOODY, WILTON MOORE, AND CALEB
SMITH JOINED FORCES TO BUILD A
SCHOOLHOUSE ON LAND (1/2 MI. N) DONATED
BY WITTEN. NAMED SPRING GARDEN
AFTER WITTEN'S HOME IN MISSOURI,
THE SCHOOL WAS NOTED FOR ITS
EXCELLENT TEACHERS. THE GROWTH
OF BEDFORD AND AN 1872 FIRE
THAT DESTROYED THE SCHOOLHOUSE
CONTRIBUTED TO THE CLOSING OF
SPRING GARDEN SCHOOL ABOUT 1878. ITS
HISTORY IS A REMINDER OF THE IMPOR-
TANCE OF TEXAS' PIONEER SCHOOLS.**

1983
MARKER
INSCRIPTIONS.

Texas Historical Commission Staff (MHM), 5/16/83, revised 6/24/83

18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Tarrant County (Order #7205)
Location: 2000 Beach, Fort Worth

AYRES CEMETERY*

IN 1861 BENJAMIN PATTON AYRES
(ca. 1801-62) AND HIS WIFE, EMILY
(COZART) (ca. 1811-63) BOUGHT A 320-ACRE
FARM AND SET ASIDE TWO ACRES
ON THIS HILLSIDE AS A FAMILY
CEMETERY. AYRES, WHO HAD SERVED
AS THE SECOND TARRANT COUNTY
CLERK AND WHO HELPED ORGANIZE
THE FORT WORTH FIRST CHRISTIAN
CHURCH, WAS THE FIRST BURIED HERE.
AN UNKNOWN NUMBER OF GRAVES,
WHICH LIE OUTSIDE THE FENCED
FAMILY PLOT, INCLUDE VICTIMS
OF SPRING FEVERS AND TRINITY RIVER
FLOODS. NONE OF THEIR FIELDSTONES
HAVE SURVIVED, BUT THE AYRES
CEMETERY REMAINS AS A SYMBOL
OF THE AREA'S EARLY SETTLERS.**

Texas Historical Commission Staff (FR), 10/21/83

18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Tarrant County (Order #7465)
Location: 1/2 block SW of NE 28th St. and Decatur Ave., Fort Worth

MITCHELL CEMETERY*

ALTHOUGH NEARLY EVERY TRACE OF
THIS PIONEER CEMETERY HAS BEEN
ERASED, ABOUT TWELVE BURIALS HAVE
BEEN IDENTIFIED THROUGH WRITTEN
RECORDS. FIRST USED IN THE SUMMER
OF 1848 FOR THE BURIAL OF THE
18-MONTH-OLD SON OF PETERS COLO-
NIST JOHN B. YORK, THE CEMETERY WAS
NAMED FOR A LATER OWNER OF THE
PROPERTY, ELI MITCHELL. AMONG THE
TARRANT COUNTY PIONEERS BURIED
HERE ARE JOHN YORK, WHO BECAME A
COUNTY SHERIFF, AND SEABORNE
GILMORE, A MEXICAN WAR VETERAN
WHO WAS TARRANT COUNTY'S FIRST
ELECTED COUNTY JUDGE. THE HISTORIC
CEMETERY IS A SIGNIFICANT PART
OF THE AREA'S HERITAGE.**

Texas Historical Commission Staff (MHM), 4/8/83

18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker
attachment to brick
Tarrant County (Order #6435)
Location: 206 East 8th St., Fort Worth

WINFIELD GARAGE*

BY 1919 FORT WORTH HAD BECOME
A BOOMING COMMERCIAL CENTER
BECAUSE OF THE OIL AND CATTLE
MARKETS. TO ACCOMMODATE THE
GROWTH, THE WINFIELD HOTEL (LATER
RENAMED THE HOTEL TEXAS) WAS
CONSTRUCTED ONE BLOCK FROM HERE.
THIS STRUCTURE, DESIGNED BY THE
ARCHITECTURAL FIRM OF SANGUINET
& STAATS, WAS BUILT AT THE SAME
TIME AND NAMED FOR THE NEW
HOTEL. CALLED THE MOST MODERN IN
THE STATE, THE GARAGE HOSTED THE
CITY'S FIRST ANNUAL AUTO SHOW,
WHICH ATTRACTED ABOUT 50,000
VISITORS. LATER THE FACILITY HOUSED
OTHER BUSINESSES RELATED TO THE
AUTO INDUSTRY.**

Texas Historical Commission Staff (HHF), 9/7/83

18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker without post for
attachment to brick
Tarrant County (Job #7327)
Location: 530 Elm St., Hurst

ISHAM CHAPEL METHODIST CHURCH*

NAMED FOR ITS FOUNDING MINISTER,
THE REV. MARION ISHAM (1831-1904),
THIS CONGREGATION WAS ORGANIZED
IN THE 1870s WITH ELEVEN CHARTER
MEMBERS. IN 1876 B.H. ROSS DONATED
LAND (2 MI. S) FOR A CHURCH AND
SCHOOL, AND A SMALL FRAME CHURCH
BUILDING SOON WAS ERECTED. A
COMMUNITY SCHOOL MET IN ISHAM
CHAPEL UNTIL 1891. OVER THE YEARS
THE CHURCH MEMBERSHIP INCREASED
STEADILY, AND IN 1952 THE CONGRE-
GATION RELOCATED TO THE RAPIDLY
GROWING COMMUNITY OF HURST.
NOW KNOWN AS FIRST UNITED
METHODIST CHURCH OF HURST, THE
FELLOWSHIP HAS WORSHIPED AT THIS
SITE SINCE 1964.**

(1983)***

APPROVED

David J. ...
10-18-83

Texas Historical Commission Staff (HHF), 9/7/83

18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker without post attachment to brick
Tarrant County (Job #7327)

Location: 530 Elm St., Hurst

ISHAM CHAPEL METHODIST CHURCH*
NAMED FOR ITS FOUNDING MINISTER,
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SITE SINCE 1964. **

... MORE
1983
MARKER
INSCRIPTIONS...

Texas Historical Commission Staff (FR), 9/22/83

18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Tarrant County (Order #7350)

Location: Oakwood Cemetery, Grand and Gould Sts., Fort Worth

GENERAL THOMAS N. WAUL, C.S.A.*

A NATIVE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
THOMAS NEVILLE WAUL (1813?-1903)
PRACTICED LAW IN MISSISSIPPI
BEFORE MOVING TO TEXAS IN 1850.
AFTER SERVING IN THE PROVISIONAL
CONFEDERATE CONGRESS AND SIGNING
THE 1861 CONFEDERATE CONSTITUTION,
WAUL ORGANIZED A CIVIL WAR LEGION
OF INFANTRY, CAVALRY, AND ARTILLERY
UNITS. WAUL'S TEXAS LEGION SERVED
IN MISSISSIPPI DURING 1862 AND 1863
AND PARTICIPATED IN THE DEFENSE
OF VICKSBURG. AFTER THE END OF
THE CIVIL WAR, WAUL REMAINED
ACTIVE IN TEXAS POLITICS AND
OPENED A LAW OFFICE IN GALVESTON.
HE DIED NEAR GREENVILLE AND
WAS BURIED AT THIS SITE. **

(1983)***

Texas Historical Commission Staff (FR), 7/22/83

18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Tarrant County (Order #7273)

Location: 3301 Yucca Ave., Fort Worth

AMON CARTER-RIVERSIDE HIGH SCHOOL*
AND RIVERSIDE I.S.D.*

A COMMUNITY SCHOOL SYSTEM
KNOWN AS TRINITY BEND EXISTED AS
EARLY AS 1876 IN WHAT IS NOW THE
RIVERSIDE NEIGHBORHOOD OF FORT
WORTH. CLASSES WERE HELD IN A
ONE-ROOM SCHOOLHOUSE BUILT BY
DR. EAGLE, A RETIRED PHYSICIAN. THE
PENDLETON DISTRICT WAS CREATED
FOR THIS AREA IN 1884, AND THE
NAME RIVERSIDE WAS ADOPTED
FIFTEEN YEARS LATER. AFTER THE CITY
OF FORT WORTH ANNEXED THE RIVER-
SIDE COMMUNITY IN 1922, THE SCHOOL
BECAME PART OF THE FORT WORTH
EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM. IN 1941 THE
SCHOOL AT THIS SITE WAS NAMED
FOR FORT WORTH BUSINESSMAN AND
PHILANTHROPIST AMON G. CARTER. **

(1983)***

Texas Historical Commission Staff (FR), 6/23/83, revised 8/8/83

18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Tarrant County (Order #7166)

Location: FM 1220 right-of-way, 1.7 mi. S of the FM 1220-FM718
intersection, west side of road

THE 1865 INDIAN CREEK RAID*
DURING THE LATE 1850s INDIANS ON
THE NORTH TEXAS FRONTIER BECAME
INCREASINGLY RESTIVE ABOUT CON-
TINUED WHITE SETTLEMENT ON
THEIR LANDS. AS A RESULT, NUMEROUS
ATTACKS ON ANGLOS OCCURRED DURING
THE YEARS FROM 1859 TO 1875. ONE
SUCH INCIDENT TOOK PLACE IN SEPT.
1865 NEAR THIS SITE WHEN 15
MOUNTED INDIANS ATTACKED TWO
DENTON COUNTY RESIDENTS BY THE
NAMES OF SMITH AND WRIGHT.
WRIGHT WAS KILLED, AND SMITH,
WOUNDED BY AN ARROW, RODE TO
DENTON FOR HELP. WITHIN A SHORT
TIME, SMITH DIED FROM BLOOD
POISONING CAUSED BY HIS WOUND. **

(1983)***

Texas Historical Commission Staff (MHH), 7/25/83

Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Tarrant County (Order #7237)

Location: 5310 Pleasant Run Road, Colleyville

DR. LILBURN HOWARD COLLEY*

A VETERAN OF THE UNION ARMY
DURING THE CIVIL WAR, DR. L. H. COLLEY
(1843-1924) AND HIS WIFE, MARTHA
SABRINA (FOWKS) (1860-1914), MIGRATED
FROM MISSOURI TO TEXAS IN 1880.
THEY SETTLED IN BRANSFORD COM-
MUNITY IN 1885, WHERE DR. COLLEY
BECAME A RESPECTED PHYSICIAN
AND AN ELECTION OFFICIAL FOR THE
PLEASANT RUN SCHOOL DISTRICT. IN
1914, WHEN WALTER G. COUCH OPENED
A GROCERY STORE IN A TWO-ROOM
BUILDING NEAR THE COLLEY'S HOME,
DR. COLLEY SUGGESTED NAMING THE
AREA COLLEYVILLE. THE COMMUNITY
HAS GROWN TO INCLUDE BRANSFORD,
OLD UNION, PLEASANT GLADE, PLEASANT
RUN, AND SPRING GARDEN. **

to contrast with text

(1983)***

Texas Historical Commission Staff (MHH), 5/3/83

Official Texas Historical Building Marker with post
Tarrant County (Order #7227)

Location: 312 Waxahachie St., Mansfield

NUGENT-HART HOUSE*

IN THE EARLY 1890s JOSEPH NUGENT
(1829-1903) AND HIS WIFE CHRISTINA,
BUILT THIS HOUSE, WHICH FEATURES
LATE 19TH-CENTURY VICTORIAN AND
EASTLAKE DETAILS IN THE PORCH.
NUGENT, A NATIVE OF CANADA, CAME
TO TEXAS IN 1851. HE OPERATED A
PRIVATE SCHOOL IN MANSFIELD IN
THE 1850s, TAUGHT AT THE MANSFIELD
MALE AND FEMALE COLLEGE, AND WAS
ELECTED THE FIRST MAYOR IN 1891.
LOCAL FARMER J. H. HART BOUGHT THE
HOME IN 1920, AND IT WAS LATER
INHERITED BY FAMILY MEMBERS. **

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK - 1983***

APPROVED

David J. ...
9-12-83

Texas Historical Commission Staff (HHF), 4/11/83, revised 6/1/83

18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Tarrant County (Order #7143)
Location: 6600 Block, Smithfield Rd., North Richland Hills

SMITHFIELD CEMETERY*

ELI SMITH (1848-79), FOR WHOSE
FAMILY THE TOWN OF SMITHFIELD IS
NAMED, CAME FROM MISSOURI TO
TEXAS ABOUT 1859. IN THE EARLY 1870s
HE DONATED PART OF HIS FARM FOR
THIS CEMETERY. THE OLDEST MARKED
GRAVE IS THAT OF AN INFANT,
MATTIE J. BROWNFIELD, WHO DIED
ON OCT. 13, 1872. MORE THAN SEVENTY-
FIVE GRAVES, INCLUDING THAT OF ELI
SMITH, DATE FROM THE 1870s.
PIONEER PHYSICIAN LILBURN HOWARD
COLLEY (b. 1843), FOR WHOM NEARBY
COLLEYVILLE IS NAMED, WAS
INTERRED HERE IN 1924. NUMEROUS
CIVIL WAR VETERANS, INCLUDING MEN
FROM BOTH THE UNION AND CONFED-
ERATE ARMIES, ARE ALSO BURIED HERE.**

(1983)***

APPROVED
David F. Buckley
7-27-83

Texas Historical Commission Staff (FR), 6/27/83

Official Texas Historical Building Marker without post
Tarrant County (Order #7298)
Location: 116 Elm St., Fort Worth

ALLEN CHAPEL A.M.E. CHURCH*

THIS TUDOR GOTHIC REVIVAL SANCTUARY
WAS CONSTRUCTED BETWEEN 1912 AND
1914, DURING THE PASTORATE OF THE
REV. R. S. JENKINS, FOR THE CONGREGATION
OF ALLEN CHAPEL A.M.E. CHURCH. DE-
SIGNER BY BLACK ARCHITECT WILLIAM
SIDNEY PITTMAN, WHO WAS A SON-IN-
LAW OF BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, THE
CHURCH BUILDING IS REPRESENTATIVE OF
THOSE ERECTED BY LARGE BLACK CON-
GREGATIONS IN SOUTHERN URBAN AREAS.
ELEMENTS OF THE MODIFIED GOTHIC
STYLE ARE PARTICULARLY VISIBLE IN ITS
TOWER AND STAINED GLASS WINDOWS.**

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK - 1983***

14
Texas Historical Commission Staff (DKU), 5/5/83, revised 6/1/83

Official Texas Historical Building Marker without post
for attachment to granite
Tarrant County (Order #7167)
Location: 200 W. Belknap, Fort Worth

TARRANT COUNTY*
CRIMINAL COURTS BUILDING*

BUILT IN 1917-18, THIS STRUCTURE
IS LOCATED ON LAND UPON WHICH OLD
CAMP WORTH WAS CONSTRUCTED IN
1849. THE NOTED FORT WORTH
ARCHITECTURAL FIRM OF SANGUINET
AND STAATS DESIGNED THE BUILDING,
INCORPORATING ELEMENTS OF THE
BEAUX ARTS AND CLASSICAL REVIVAL
STYLES. IN ADDITION TO A CRIMINAL
COURTROOM, IT ORIGINALLY HOUSED THE
JAIL AND GALLOWES, A JAIL HOSPITAL,
MENTAL WARDS, AND OFFICES FOR
THE SHERIFF, DISTRICT ATTORNEY, AND
DISTRICT CLERK.**

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK - 1983***

... MORE 1983 MARKER INSCRIPTIONS!

Texas Historical Commission Staff (FR), 8/4/83

Official Texas Historical Building Marker without post
to brick. Tarrant County (Order #7393)
Location: 909 Throckmorton, Fort Worth

BRYCE BUILDING*

LEADING FORT WORTH BUSINESSMAN
AND CIVIC LEADER MAYOR WILLIAM
J. BRYCE BUILT THIS STRUCTURE
IN 1910 TO HOUSE THE OFFICES
OF HIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.
BRYCE ERECTED MANY OF THE CITY'S
COMMERCIAL STRUCTURES AND SERVED
AS MAYOR OF FORT WORTH FROM 1927
TO 1933. THE BRYCE BUILDING,
WITH ITS IRREGULAR FIVE-SIDED
PLAN, IS A FINE EXAMPLE OF THE
ADAPTATION OF THE CLASSICAL
REVIVAL STYLE TO A COMMERCIAL
STRUCTURE.**

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK - 1983***

Texas Historical Commission Staff (HHF), 5/30/83, revised 7/18/83

Official Texas Historical Building Marker without post
Tarrant County (Order #7095)
Location: 4900 Bryce, Fort Worth

FAIRVIEW*
THE WILLIAM J. BRYCE HOUSE*

A NATIVE OF SCOTLAND, WILLIAM J.
BRYCE (1861-1944) MOVED TO FORT
WORTH IN 1883 AND DEVELOPED A
SUCCESSFUL BRICK CONTRACTING
BUSINESS. IN 1893 HE CONSTRUCTED
THIS HOUSE, WHICH WAS DESIGNED BY
THE PROMINENT ARCHITECTURAL FIRM
OF SANGUINET & MESSER. THE MAYOR
OF FORT WORTH FROM 1927 TO 1933,
BRYCE LIVED HERE UNTIL HIS DEATH.
ONE OF THE RARE EXAMPLES OF A
CHATEAUESQUE DWELLING IN TEXAS,
FAIRVIEW FEATURES RICHARDSONIAN
ARCHES AND GABLED DORMERS.**

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK - 1983***

APPROVED
David F. Buckley
7-25-83

Texas Historical Commission Staff (FR), 7/26/83

Official Texas Historical Building Marker with post
Tarrant County (Order #7299)
Location: #3 Chase Court, Fort Worth

DR. CLAY JOHNSON HOUSE*

COMPLETED IN 1912 FOR DR. CLAY
JOHNSON, THIS HOUSE WAS DESIGNED
BY THE FORT WORTH ARCHITECTURAL
FIRM OF WALLER AND FIELD. THE
PRAIRIE SCHOOL INFLUENCE IS VISIBLE
IN THE HOME'S HORIZONTAL ROOFLINE
AND BROAD CORNICES, WHILE MORE
CLASSICAL DETAILING APPEARS IN THE
SEMI-CIRCULAR WINDOWS AND THE
BALUSTRADE AROUND THE ROOF. DR.
JOHNSON, CHIEF SURGEON FOR THE
FORT WORTH AND DENVER CITY RAIL-
ROAD'S WICHITA VALLEY LINE, LIVED
HERE UNTIL HIS DEATH IN 1948.**

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK - 1983***

Tarrant County Historical Commission



TARRANT COUNTY COURT HOUSE
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

*Recorded Texas Historic Landmark
on National Register

DESIGNATED HISTORIC PROPERTIES IN FORT WORTH, TEXAS May, 1982

Administration Building, Texas Wesleyan College Campus (1967)*
Ann Waggoner Hall, Texas Wesleyan College Campus (1967)*
Florence Shuman Hall, 1300 Pennsylvania Ave. (1967)*
Ida Saunders Hall, 1300 block Pennsylvania Ave. (1966)*
Margaret Meacham Hall, 1326 Pennsylvania Ave. (1967)*
Wm G. Newby Memorial Building, 1316 Pennsylvania Avenue (1967)*
Flatiron Building, 1000 Houston (1968)*#
Tarrant County Court House, 100 Weatherford (1969)*#
Knights of Pythias Castle Hall, 315 Main St. (1970)*#
St. Ignatius Academy Bldg., 1212 Throckmorton (1970)*
St. Patrick's Cathedral, 1206 Throckmorton (1970)*
Santa Fe Depot, 1601 Jones Street (1970)*#
Land Title Office Building, NW corner Commerce and 4th ST. (1971)*
M. A. Benton House, 1730 Sixth Avenue (1977)*#
Thistle Hill, 1509 Pennsylvania Ave. (1977)*#
Neil P. Anderson Building, 7th ST. and Lamar (1978)*#
The Baldrige House, 5100 Crestline (1978)*
Gunhild Weber House, 1404 S. Adams (1978)*
Pollock-Capps House, 1120 Penn Street (1978)*#
St. Mary of the Assumption Catholic Church, 509 W. Magnolia (1979)*
Mitchell-Schoonover Home, 600 Eighth Avenue (1979)*#
W. T. Waggoner Building, 810 Houston Street #

DESIGNATED HISTORIC PROPERTIES IN FORT WORTH, TEXAS May, 1982

Burk Burnett Building, 500 Main Street#
Paddock Viaduct, Main Street Bridge (1979)#
Eddleman-McFarland House, 1100 Penn Street (1979)*#
Texas and Pacific Merchants Terminal Building, 200 West Lancaster (1980)*#
(includes freight houses and Warehouse)
Fort Worth Main Post Office Building, 300 West Lancaster (1980)*
Fort Worth Public Market Building, 1400 Henderson (1980)*#
Atelier Building, 209 West 8th Street (1980)*
Elizabeth Boulevard, 1001 thru 1616 Elizabeth Blvd. (1980)# - see attachment
Marshall R. Sanguinett House, 4729 Collinwood (1981)*#
Former TSTA Building, 410 E. Weatherford (1981)*
Hotel Texas, 815 Main Street (1981)*#
Laneri House, 902 S. Jennings (1982)*
Henry W. Williams Home, 4936 Crestline Road (1982)* -
Smith-Burnett House, 4910 Crestline (1982)* - pending
Fort Worth Stockyards Historic District -
The boundaries of this district encompass the original location of the Armour & Swift packing plants, the Livestock Exchange Building, the Fort Worth Coliseum, the Horse and Mule Barns, the area of the stockyards pens, the commercial district that developed along the west end of Exchange Ave. and N. Main in the early 20th century and the location of an early competing packing plant.

- Prepared by Duane Gage, Chairman
Tarrant County Historical
Commission

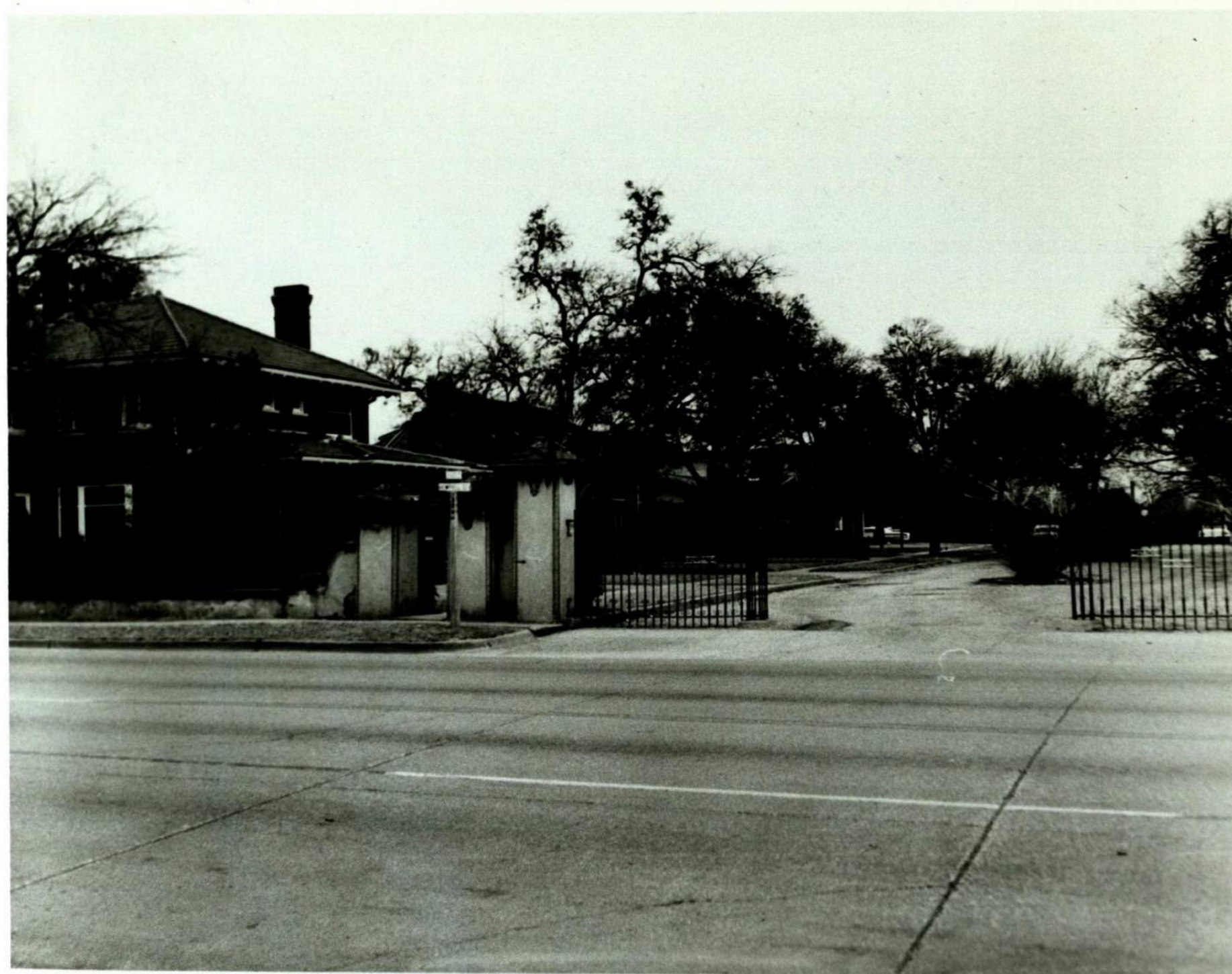
UPDATED MAY 30, 1983

Allen Chapel A. M. E. Church Building, 116 Elm Street*
William A. Bryce House, 4900 Bryce *
Tarrant County Criminal Courts Building, 100 W. Belknap*
Dr. Clay Johnson House, #3 Chase Court .#

DESIGNATED HISTORIC PROPERTIES IN FORT WORTH, TEXAS Updated Dec. 31, 1983

Bryce Building, 909 Throckmorton*
The Coliseum, 123 East Exchange*
Thannisch Block Building, 109 East Exchange*
Sanctuary-Gustavus Adolphus Church, 400 Hemphill*
Tom Yarbrough House, 820 River Crest Road*
Hemphill Presbyterian Church, 1701 Hemphill*
Masonic Temple of Fort Worth, 1100 Henderson*

DESIGNATED FORT WORTH
LANDMARKS



CHASE COURT

ONE OF TWENTY-ONE 1983 SUBJECT MARKER TOPICS

Texas Historical Commission Staff (FR), 12/7/83

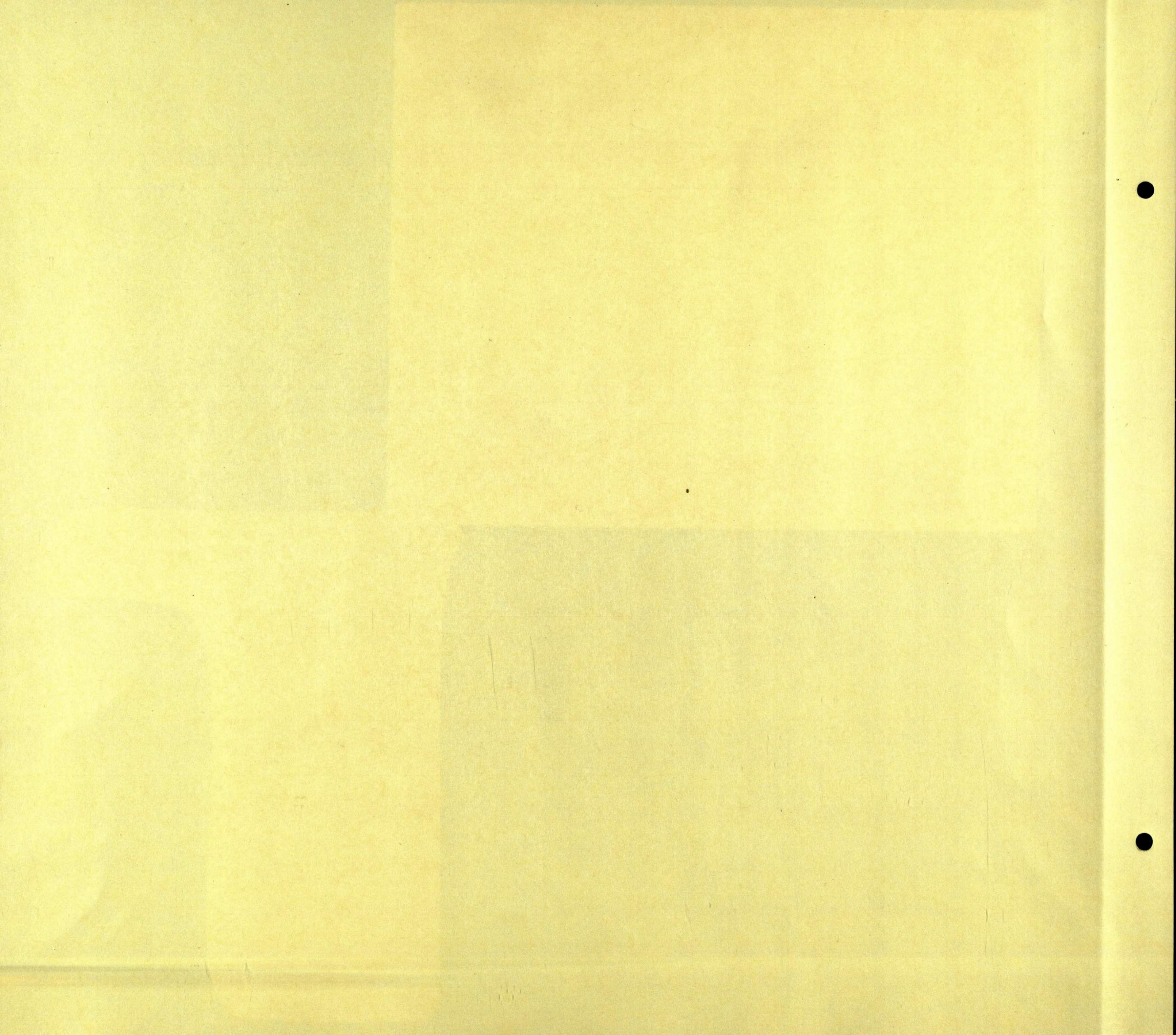
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker without post for attachment to concrete

Tarrant County (Order #7394)

Location: East entrance to Chase Court, off 1700 blk. of Hemphill, Fort Worth

CHASE COURT*

WHEN E.E.CHASE PURCHASED THE PROPERTY THAT IS NOW KNOWN AS CHASE COURT, THE AREA WAS SOME DISTANCE FROM THE CITY OF FORT WORTH. CHASE, A BUSINESSMAN AND INVESTOR, BUILT A HOUSE IN THE CENTER OF THE COURT AND RAISED HORSES ON HIS LAND. IN 1900 HIS HOME WAS MOVED TO WHAT BECAME LOT NO. 4 IN 1906, WHEN THE PROPERTY WAS BOUGHT AND SUB-DIVIDED BY THE CONSOLIDATED IMPROVEMENT AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY OF FORT WORTH. THROUGHOUT ITS HISTORY, THE NEIGHBORHOOD HAS BEEN THE HOME OF MANY DISTINGUISHED FORT WORTH BUSINESSMEN AND PROFESSIONALS.**





DR. CLAY JOHNSON HOUSE

DETAIL

ONE OF NINE 1983

BUILDING MARKER TOPICS



By the authority vested in it by the Legislature of the
State of Texas, the Texas Historical Commission
hereby designates

DR. CLAY JOHNSON HOUSE

of the city of **Fort Worth** county of **Tarrant**
as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark and duly
certifies that said structure is worthy of preservation
because of its outstanding contribution to the
heritage of Texas.

Mark White

Governor of Texas

George Christian

Chairman, Texas Historical Commission

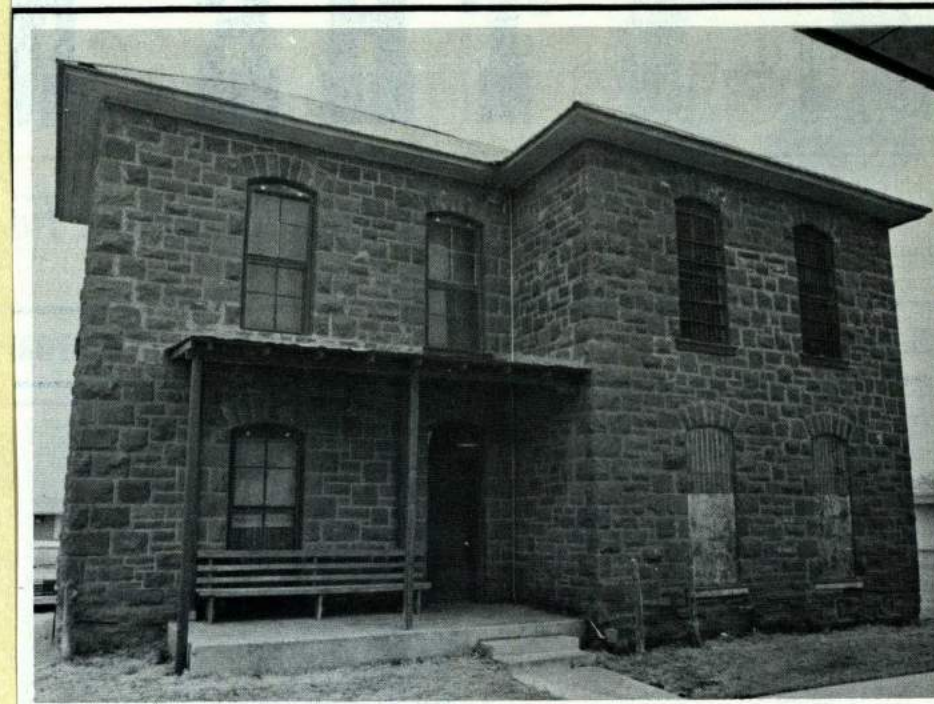
December 07, 1983

Date

OUT OF COUNTY VISITORS ATTENDED TCHC
MARKER DEDICATIONS AS A RESULT OF
MEDALLION PUBLICITY.

THE MEDALLION

JANUARY 1983



OLD MARTIN COUNTY JAIL, Stanton, Martin County, designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. The cells of this rock building date to 1885, when they were part of an early Martin County Courthouse. They now form the nucleus of this 1908 structure, which has served as living quarters for the sheriff and as a library and museum.

New Historical Markers

The following state markers were recently shipped for placement:

COUNTY	MARKER
ANGELINA	The Hoo Hoo Band
BELL	First National Bank of Killeen
BOWIE	Pleasant Hill Missionary Baptist Church
CHILDRESS	Morgan Hospital
COLLIN	Taylor House
DALLAS	Hill-Robberson House
ERATH	D.L. Harris House
FANNIN	Burns Cemetery
FREESTONE	Indian Creek Baptist Church and Cemetery
GAINES	The Fridolin (Fred) Fischer Home
HALE	Dan Cobb
HAYS	Montgomery Ward Building
HOUSTON	San Marcos Masonic Lodge 342 AF & AM
KERR	Frank Mulder Gossett
LaSALLE	Nichols Cemetery
LUBBOCK	Cotulla City Park
MARTIN	Texas Tech Judging Pavilion
NAVARRO	Old Martin County Jail
NUECES	Emhouse Baptist Church
ORANGE	Calallen
<u>TARRANT</u>	Jackson-Hustmyre House
TITUS	Hotel Texas
WICHITA	The Laneri House
WILLIAMSON	The Florey Home
	First Baptist Church of Wichita Falls
	Saul Cemetery

THE MEDALLION

FEBRUARY 1983



DR. I.B. NOFSINGER HOUSE, Elgin, Bastrop County, designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. This Queen Anne style residence was built by Dr. I.B. Nofsinger and his wife, Mary, in 1906. Mrs. Nofsinger designed the house and floor plan, and bricks from the Elgin Press Brick Company were used for construction.

New Historical Markers

The following state markers were recently shipped for placement:

COUNTY	MARKER
BASTROP	Dr. I.B. Nofsinger House
	Sayers-Walton Ranch House
DEAF SMITH	Prisoner of War Camp Chapel
DEWITT	Clinton
EL PASO	Site of the First Church Building of El Paso
GALVESTON	Nicholas J. Clayton
GILLESPIE	Luckenbach School
GUADALUPE	Campbell Cabin
HOUSTON	Spinks-Mayes Building
	W.V. McConnell Building
KENDALL	August Faltin Building
LUBBOCK	James House
NOLAN	Bacon Home
	First Baptist Church of Sweetwater
	Sweetwater Municipal Auditorium
NUECES	The Corpus Christi Caller-Times
RED RIVER	Clarksville Cemetery
<u>TARRANT</u>	Broadway Baptist Church of Fort Worth
	Hutcheson-Smith Home
TRAVIS	Palm School
	Simpson United Methodist Church
	Wesley United Methodist Church
VAL VERDE	Taylor-Rivers House
WILLIAMSON	John McQueen Taylor



CLAIBORNE KYLE LOG HOUSE, Kyle, Hays County, designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. Constructed of hand-hewn cedar logs, this four-pen dog trot home dates to the mid-19th century. Col. John Claiborne Kyle and his wife, Lucy, built the vernacular structure. A prominent pioneer family, the Kyles had five sons serve in the Confederate army, including Capt. Ferg Kyle, for whom the town of Kyle was named.

New Historical Markers

The following state markers were recently shipped for placement:

COUNTY	MARKER
BROWN	J.A. Walker House
	R.B. Rogers House
	Wolf-Valley Cemetery
	Prisoner of War Camp Chapel
CASTRO	Cove
CHAMBERS	Texas State Railroad
CHEROKEE	Melissa School
COLLIN	Daniel Cemetery
DALLAS	S.W. Lowe House
DONLEY	Phillips Cemetery
FALLS	Hagemann-Cobb House
GALVESTON	Northcutt House
GREGG	Claiborne Kyle Log House
HAYS	Rudd Crawford Spinks
HILL	Catholic Cemetery
HOUSTON	St. John United Church of Christ
LIBERTY	First Baptist Church of Rice
McLENNAN	Captain George M. Levingston
NAVARRO	Dennis Cemetery
ORANGE	Mial Scurlock
SABINE	Welder Family*
SAN PATRICIO	Bedford Church of Christ
<u>TARRANT</u>	Eastern Cattle Trail*
	Henry W. Williams Home
	Thomas Easter Cemetery
WALLER	Field's Store Community
	and School

You are invited to the
Dedication of the
Texas Historical Marker
for
The Black Cemetery
of Azle, Texas

Nineteen Hundred and Eighty Three
at 2:00 P.M.
November 20th

Location:
Park Drive and S. Asb Avenue

*You are invited to the
Dedication of the
Texas Historical Marker
for
The Black Cemetery
of Azle, Texas*

*Nineteen Hundred and Eighty Three
at 2:00 P.M.
November 20th*

*Location:
Park Drive and S. Ash Avenue*

President
B.J. Clark

Vice Presidents
J'Nell Pate
Clare Harple

Secretary-Treasurer
Gertie Ansley

BOARD MEMBERS

Byra Stribling	Ford Hearrell
Lucille Young	Naomi Hearrell
Linda Mishio	Richard Harple
Sue Dewveal	Carl Conwell
Herman Younger	Betty Baughman
Beatrice Carter	

Presiding Mr. B.J. Clark
President, Azle Hist. Museum

Invocation J'Nell Pate

Presentation Mr Larry Rimmer
Of Colors Scoutmaster
Boy Scout Troop 147

National Anthem Mr. Roger Glenn

Greetings and Recognition
of Visitors B.J. Clark

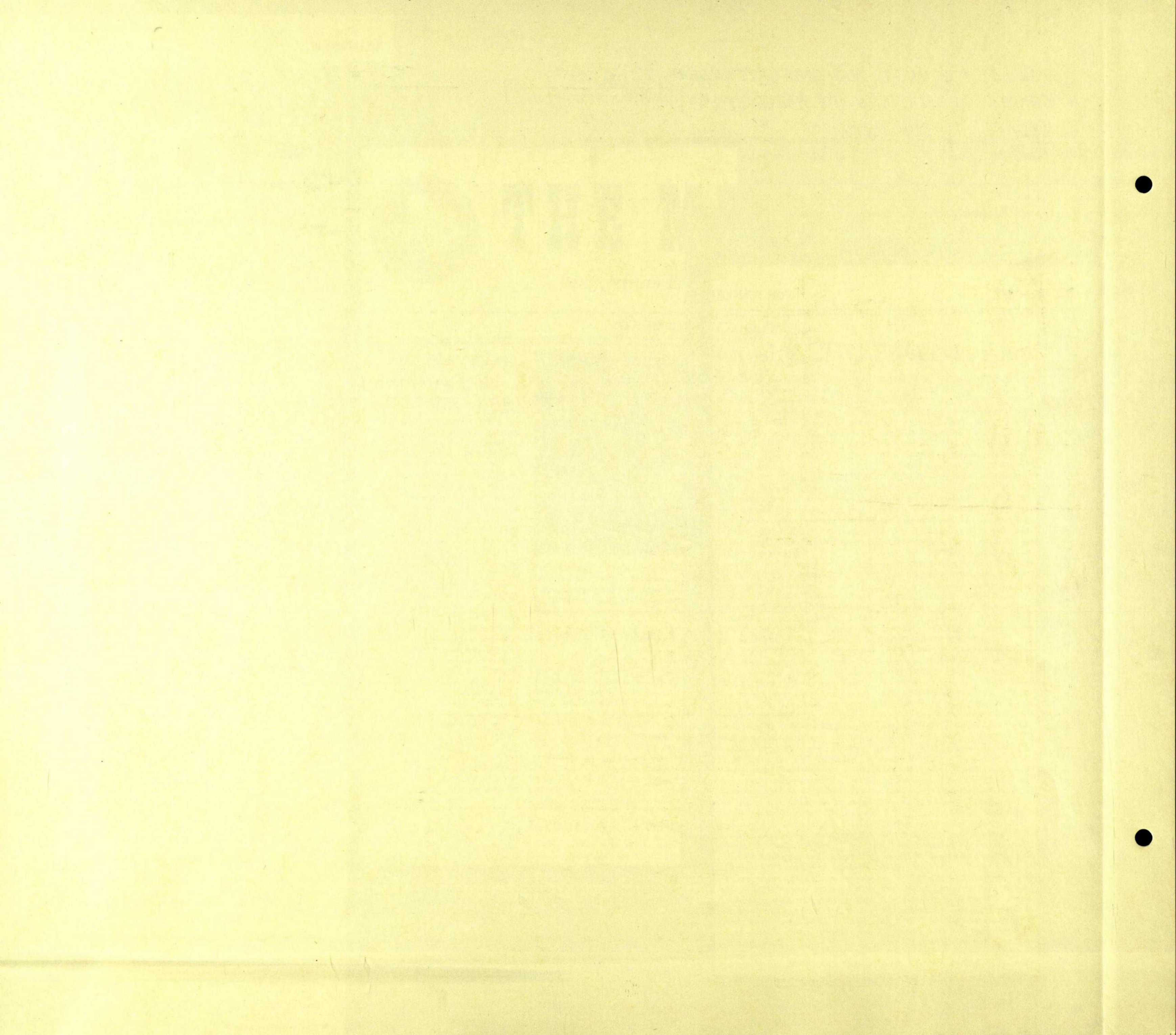
History of
Black Cemetery Mr. Sammy Smith

The Black
Historical Society Ms. Lenora Rolla

Dedication of Marker Mr. Duane Gage
President, Tarrant
Historical Comm.

Unveiling of Marker Beatrice Carter

Benediction Song God Bless America
(over)





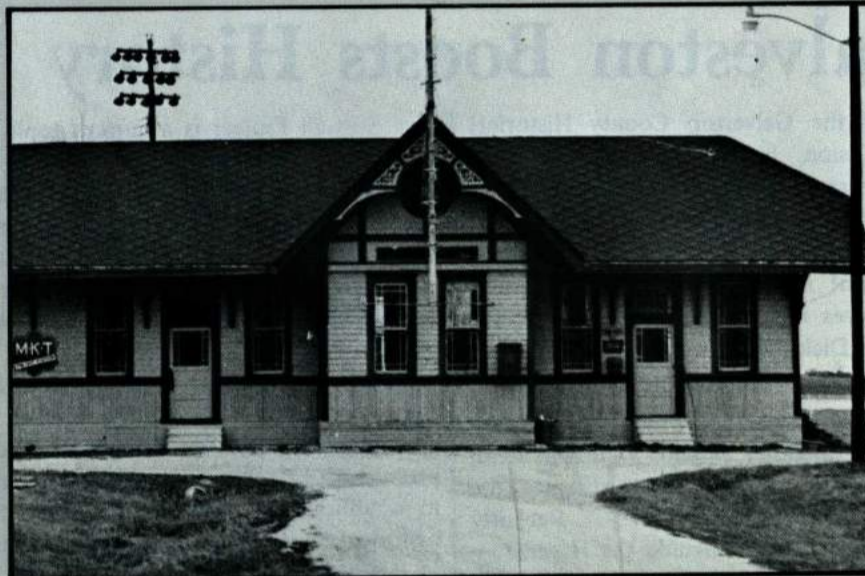
The TAYLOR LIME KILN NO. 1, Travis County, was part of an industrial complex that played a major role in Austin's early economy. The site, built in 1871 by Scottish immigrant Peter C. Taylor, has received a state historical marker.

New Historical Markers

The following state markers were recently shipped for placement:

COUNTY	MARKER
BELL	St. John Lutheran Church
BRISCOE	Site of Celtic Post Office
BROWN	Welcome William Chandler
FANNIN	First United Presbyterian Church of Leonard
HARRISON	R.W. Loughery, Civil War Editor
McLENNAN	Alico Building
PALO PINTO	Morris Sheppard Dam and Possum Kingdom Lake
PARKER	First Baptist Church of Aledo
POTTER	St. Francis Catholic Church Community
SABINE	Meador Cemetery
TARRANT	Gibson Cemetery
TRAVIS	Taylor Lime Kiln No. 1
VAN ZANDT	First Baptist Church of Wills Point
WALKER	Bethea Creek

STATEWIDE COVERAGE SPURRED INTEREST IN TCHC'S PROGRAMS.



ITASCA RAILROAD DEPOT, Hill County, designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. Built in 1895, this Victorian structure provided passenger and freight service for the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad. It was closed in the 1960s and moved to this site in 1972, where it now serves as a museum and recreation center.

New Historical Markers

The following state markers were recently shipped for placement:

COUNTY	MARKER
CLAY	Joy United Methodist Church
DALLAS	The Aldredge House
HILL	Itasca Railroad Depot
JEFFERSON	Caroline Gilbert Hincee House
LUBBOCK	Carlisle Cemetery
ROBERTSON	Howard House
TARRANT	Cumberland Presbyterian Church
WALKER	Ebenezer Baptist Church
YOUNG	Harmonson Rancho

Medallion April, 1983

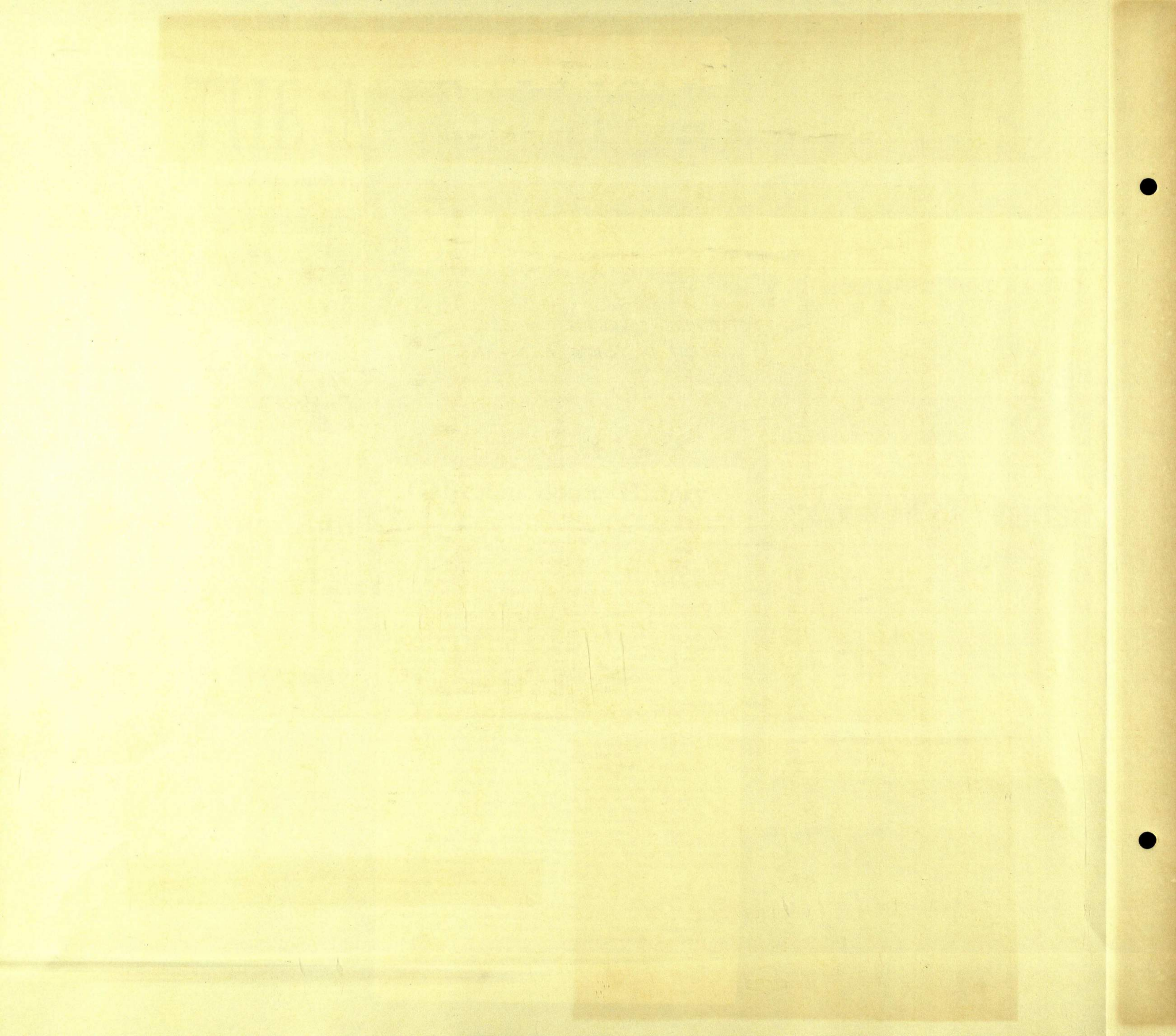


The JOHN WESLEY LOVE HOME, Cherokee County, is a Victorian style structure built for Love, his wife, and their 12 children in 1902. The Jacksonville home has been designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark.

New Historical Markers

The following state markers were recently shipped for placement:

COUNTY	MARKER
CHEROKEE	John Wesley Love Home
ELLIS	Telico Cemetery
EL PASO	The Camino Real (five markers)
GALVESTON	Santa Fe Union Station
GRIMES	The Foster Home
HALE	Blasingame House
HOUSTON	W.E. Mayes Property
JEFFERSON	Sanders Home
	Spanish-American War Fortifications
JOHNSON	Greenbrier Baptist Church
KENDALL	Dr. Ferdinand Ludwig Von Herff
	The Engel Store
	Kuhlmann-King House
McLENNAN	The Waco Tornado
MITCHELL	Coleman Ranch Field Discovery Well
RED RIVER	Red River County Jail
RUSK	Tatum Cemetery
TARRANT	Morgan Hood Survey Pioneer Cemetery
TRAVIS	The Shipe House
VAN ZANDT	Colfax Cemetery
WILLIAMSON	New Hope First Baptist Church and Cemetery
	St. John's United Methodist Church



FORT
WORTH'S
BRYCE
BUILDING...

Building awaiting stay of execution

2-26-83

By KIM BREWER
Star-Telegram Writer

In an odd-shaped little niche of downtown Fort Worth stands a two-story, rose-colored brick building that in 73 years has housed everything from the office of an early mayor to the headquarters of Tarrant County Democrats.

Next month it may be a pile of rubble.

The landmark Bryce Building at 909 Throckmorton is scheduled for demolition March 31 unless a new owner who is interested in restoration steps forward.

"The word we have received is that if no firm or individual purchased it for restoration it would be razed," said Duane Gage, chairman of the Tarrant County Historical Commission. "It is in the most historic part of the city of Fort Worth; it's one of the earliest buildings remaining, and it's like a little heirloom around all those major modern towers."

Commercial real estate investor David Strong, who has been trying to sell the building on behalf of its current owners, Thursday confirmed the demolition plans.

Strong said the building's current owners, Beverly Shanafelt and Carroll Grafa of Midland, have given him until March 31 to find a new owner before going ahead with razing plans.

The owners could not be reached for comment Thursday. Mrs. Shanafelt's daughter, Sherry, who lives in Fort Worth, said when reached by telephone Thursday that she was not familiar with her mother's plans for the Bryce Building.

Strong said he was willing to be a partner in the purchase of the building because he would also like to see it restored.

"The owners are simply permitting me to do what I'm doing. They don't want any more bother with the building."

—David Strong,
real estate investor

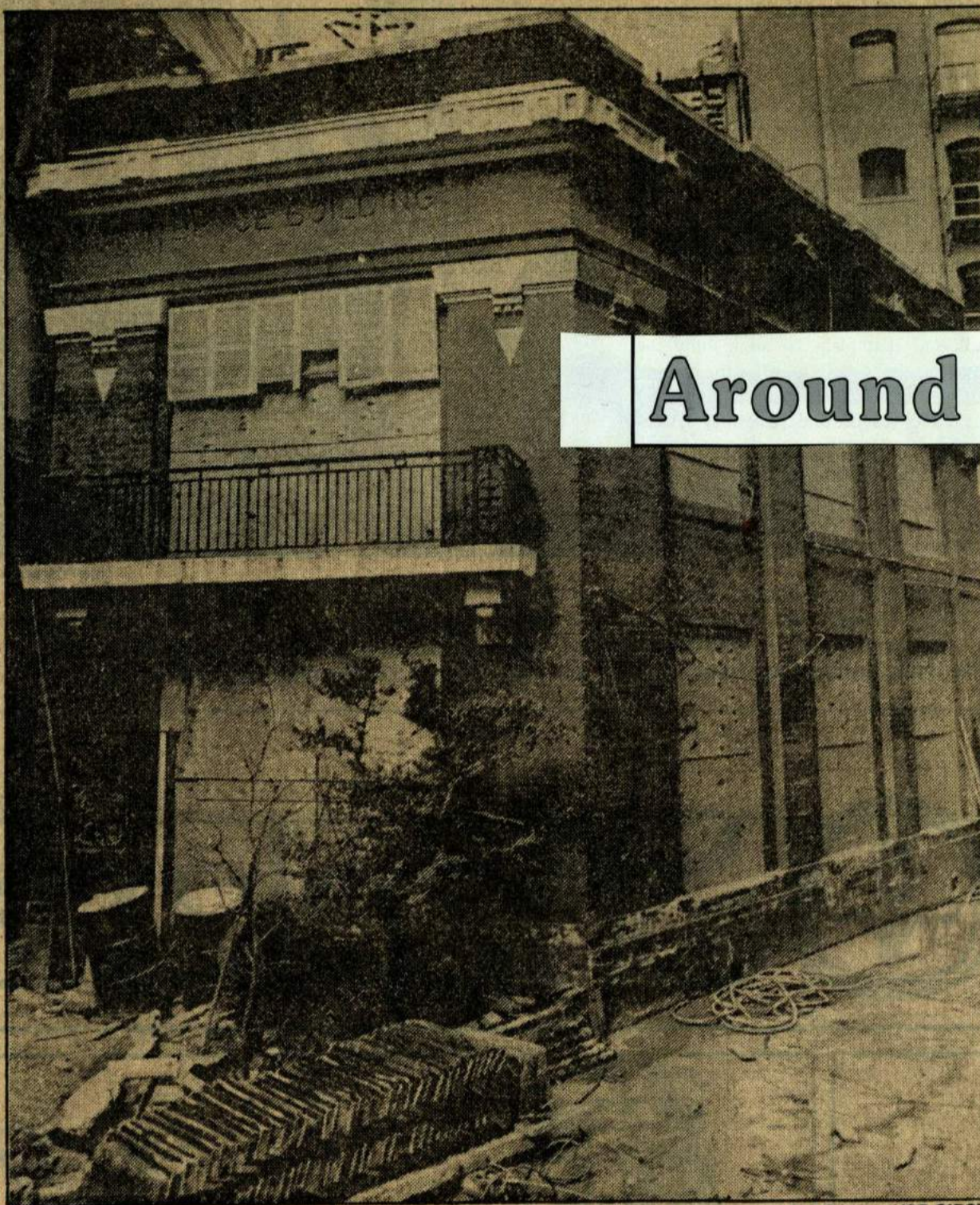
"My sole purpose in this was not to make a commission. I've just become aware that it is bad when we lose a building of historic value. There are not many left that are as unique as this one," Strong said.

Gage said the building probably would qualify for the National Register of Historic Places if an application was made by an owner.

William Bryce, former Fort Worth mayor and civic leader, constructed the building in 1910 for office use. Bryce, an entrepreneur who started a bricklaying business in a shack on Main Street, also built the Livestock Exchange Building, the original Armour & Swift Building, and much of the Park Hill residential area.

Through the years, the Bryce Building has been the home of various companies as well as the Tarrant County Democratic Executive Committee. Most recently, however, it operated as the Hamburg House restaurant, a favorite lunch spot for downtown workers.

A fire gutted the restaurant in September, and since then the building has stood boarded and vacant.



Around the State

The Bryce Building in FORT WORTH, which was scheduled for demolition in March, has been purchased by Joseph and Betty Ambrose, who plan to restore the structure and use it for office space. They are currently applying for a state historical marker for the site.

Medallion, June 1983

Star-Telegram/JOE GIRON
DOWNTOWN "HEIRLOOM" ... is scheduled for demolition March 31

Wrecking ball's swing halted

By KIM BREWER
Star-Telegram Writer

A historic downtown landmark scheduled for demolition Thursday was rescued at the last hour this week by a Fort Worth oil family that plans to restore the 73-year-old Bryce Building to its original condition for office space.

The two-story, rose brick building built by a former Fort Worth mayor at 909 Throckmorton was purchased for an undisclosed amount late Tuesday by Fort Worth oil investors Joseph and Betty Ambrose, said realtor David Strong, who handled the transaction.

The building, which most recently housed the Hamburg House restaurant, was gutted by fire last fall and subsequently condemned by city officials. Demolition had been scheduled the last day of March if a new owner could not be located.

Strong said the Ambroses and their son, Joe, an attorney, plan to conduct an architectural and historical study of the Bryce Building and begin restoration later this year. Members of the family, who could not be reached for comment, plan to move their offices into the building, Strong said.

Although he refused to disclose the purchase amount, Strong said he had told potential owners that purchase and full restoration of the property would range from \$250,000 to \$300,000.

"There were many, many details and problems in purchasing and restoring the building," Strong said. "It could not have been purchased by someone who could have just scraped up the money for the building — it was under condemnation and something has to be done with it rather quickly."

Historical officials, who have been involved in efforts to preserve the building for several years, said they were delighted.

"To see that building saved is just really a major achievement for historical preservation in the county," said Duane Gage, chairman of the Tarrant County Historical Commission. "This building has been one of our greatest concerns for a long time."

"We're just delighted," Gage said. William Bryce, former Fort Worth mayor and civic leader, constructed the building in 1910 for office use. Bryce, an entrepreneur who started a bricklaying business in a shack on Main Street, also built the Livestock Exchange Building, the original Armour & Swift Building at the Fort Worth Stockyards and much of the Park Hill residential area.

... NOW RESTORED, BECAME A RECORDED
TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK IN 1983.



Allen Chapel A.M.E. Church - Ft. Worth, Texas

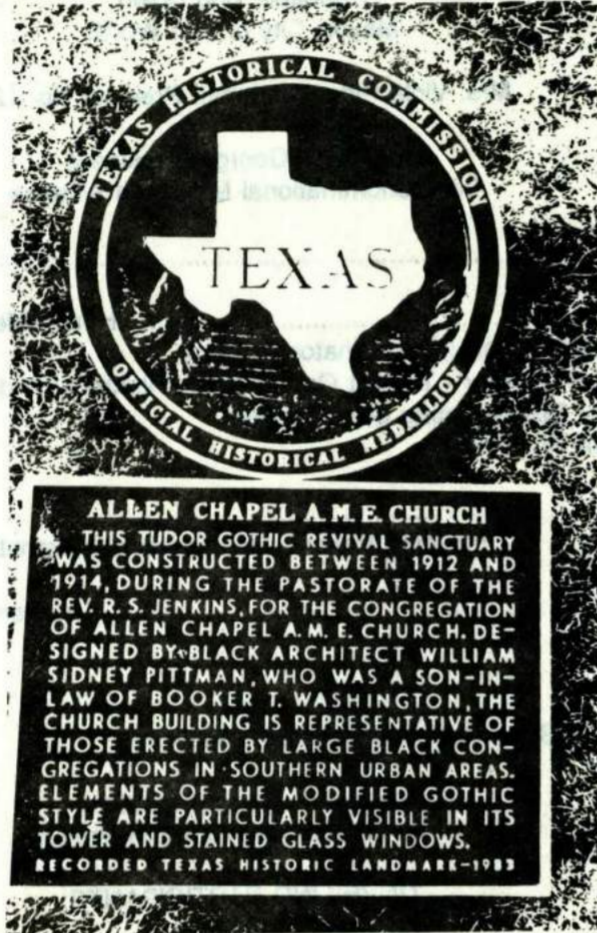
Allen Chapel A.M.E. Church

116 Elm Street - Fort Worth, Texas

113th Church Anniversary

Unveiling Services

Texas Historical Building Medallion



**HOME COMING SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1983
4:00 P.M.**

REV. DAVID F. HARRIS.....PASTOR
 MRS. MARY STANDIFER.....CHAIRPERSON
 MRS. JESSYL THOMAS.....CO-CHAIRPERSON

ALLEN CHAPEL
 FORT WORTH

Church honors 113th year

Allen Chapel A.M.E. Church, 116 Elm St., is the oldest black church in the Fort Worth area and will observe its 113th anniversary with three events Sept. 16-18.

A banquet at the Hilton Hotel at 7 p.m. Friday, Sept. 16, will feature the Rev. Dr. Robert Henry Reid as guest speaker. Reid is general officer and editor of the A.M.E. Christian Recorder, the oldest black periodical in the United States.

All church congregations in the Fort Worth area that are at least 100 years old will be honored by Fort Worth Mayor Bob Bolen, the Chamber of Commerce and other community representatives.

Youth Emphasis and History and Heritage night starts at 7:30 p.m. Saturday, Sept. 17. A

special musical and narrative will be presented at the church sanctuary.

Sunday, Sept. 18, is homecoming day. The Rev. Dr. Norman Handy, president of Paul Quinn College, will be the morning worship speaker at 10:50 a.m. A complimentary dinner will follow the service.

At 4 p.m., the state of Texas will present to the church an historical building medallion depicting the unique physical structure and maintenance of the historic sanctuary.

"This is an added honor for this congregation because the church was awarded a historical marker in 1982 verifying the age of the congregation after extensive research by the Tarrant County Historical Commission and the State Historical Research Commission," said the Rev. David F. Harris, pastor of Allen Chapel. The public is welcome at all the events.



REID

PROGRAMME

REV. DAVID F. HARRIS, PRESIDING

- Opening Selection ("A Mighty Fortress" No. 71).....Audience
 - Invocation.....Minister
 - Selection.....Allen Chapel Combined Choirs
 - Presentation of Special Guests.....Mrs. Mary Standifer
 - The Occasion.....Mrs. Jessyl Thomas
 - Selection.....Allen Chapel Combined Choirs
 - Welcome Comments.....Mrs. Linda Turner
 - Greetings.....Honorable Maryellen W. Hicks, Presenter
Presiding Judge 231st Judicial District
- Honorable Bob Bolen
Mayor: City of Fort Worth
- Mrs. Viola Pitts, Chairman Precinct No. 120
- Rev. L. B. George, President
Interdenominational Minister's Alliance
- Selection.....Allen Chapel Combined Choirs
 - Greetings.....Honorable Maryellen W. Hicks, Presenter
Mr. Dan Roberts (Representing Senator Parmer)
Mrs. Rolla, Exec. Director - Tarrant County Black Historical and Geneological Society
Mr. Lon Burnam (Representing Sen. Doggett)
Judge Maryellen W. Hicks
 - Remarks/Comments.....Bishop Henry W. Murph
(Presiding Prelate: 10th Episcopal District)
 - Public Offering.....Mr. Derek Brown and Mr. Harold Smith
 - Prayer of Thanksgiving:
 - Presentation/Dedication of State Historical Building Medallion

Mr. Duane Gage, President
Tarrant County Historical Commission

UNVEILING PARTICIPANTS:

- Mr. Calvin Littlejohn
- Mrs. Mary Standifer
- Mr. L. R. Parker
- Mr. Virgil Guess
- Rev. David F. Harris
- Mrs. Lula Johnson
- Mr. Charles Young, Sr.
- Mrs. Jessyl Thomas
- Mrs. Mattie M. Prestidge

Closing Selection "God Be With You".....Audience

PROGRAMME

REV. DAVID F. HARRIS, PRESIDING

Opening Selection ("A Mighty Fortress" No. 71).....Audience
 Invocation.....Minister
 Selection.....Allen Chapel Combined Choirs
 Presentation of Special Guests.....Mrs. Mary Standifer
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 Presiding Judge 231st Judicial District

Honoable Bob Bolen
 Mayor: City of Fort Worth

Mrs. Viola Pitts, Chairman Precinct No. 120

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Remarks/Comments.....Bishop Henry W. Murph
 (Presiding Prelate: 10th Episcopal District)

Public Offering.....Mr. Derek Brown and Mr. Harold Smith

Prayer of Thanksgiving:

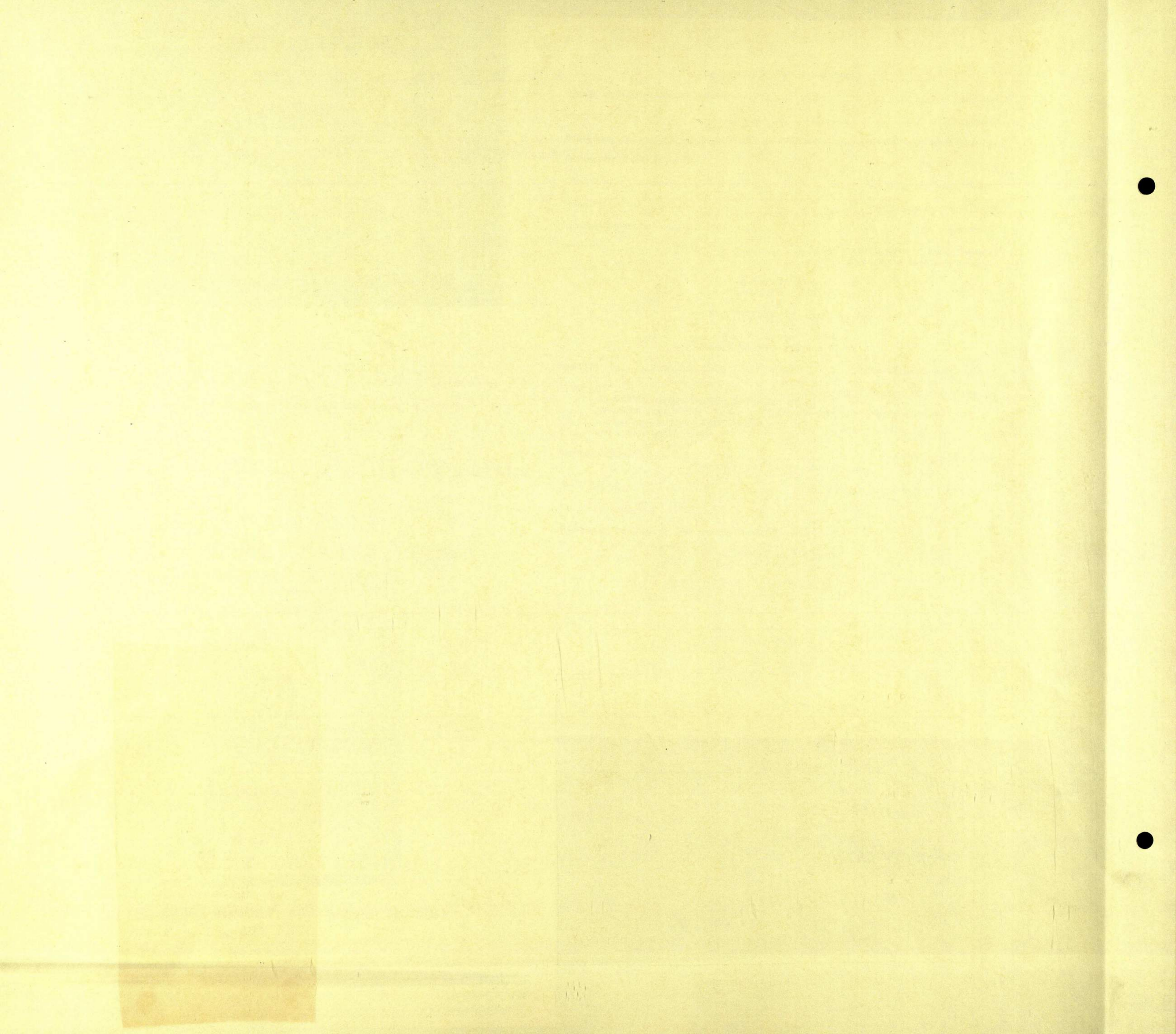
Presentation/Dedication of State Historical Building Medallion

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 Mrs. Lula Johnson
 Mr. Charles Young, Sr.
 Mrs. Jessyl Thomas
 Mrs. Mattie M. Prestidge

Closing Selection "God Be With You".....Audience



Dedication

Texas State Historical
Marker
for

GIBSON CEMETERY

Sunday, May 29, 1983
2:00 P.M.

Dedication

Texas State Historical
Marker
for

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN
CEMETERY

Sunday, May 29, 1983
3:00 P.M.



... MARKERS IN
MANSFIELD
COMMUNITY

Ed Brice ST 12-15-83

How to clean tarnish
off a bronze marker

BRONZE MARKER: "Could you tell me how to clean a bronze grave marker? It has tarnished and is now green and gray." — Mrs. G.B.W.

BRICE: The easiest solution would be to clean the marker using sandblasting equipment. Then, if the background was black originally, spray black lacquer on the surface, allow to dry and use a belt sander to remove the paint from the raised portions of the marker, thus allowing the bronze lettering and trim to show. The final step would be to spray a coat of clear lacquer over the entire marker. Let dry and apply several more coverings until a good protective barrier covers it. Lacquer is highly volatile, so anyone using it should be careful around possible sources of ignition. If the above instructions seem too difficult or complicated, you might try using lacquer thinner and remove as much surface foreign matter as possible and then spray on black paint. Use a sanding block instead of an electric sander and then apply the clear coats. Another suggestion we received but can offer no assurances on is to use a bit of penetrating oil on the oxidized area of the marker. Allow to stand and then wipe off. This at least should give a better appearance. Be careful when testing and don't allow any of the oil to get on the stone portion of the marker. WD-40 is one of the penetrating oils that might work.

Dedication

Texas State Historical
Marker
for

GIBSON CEMETERY

Sunday, May 29, 1983
2:00 P.M.



GIBSON CEMETERY

IN 1853 GARRETT AND JAMES GIBSON, ALONG WITH OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS, CAME TO TARRANT COUNTY AND ESTABLISHED 160-ACRE HOMESTEADS IN A SETTLEMENT THAT CAME TO BE KNOWN AS THE GIBSON COMMUNITY. EACH BROTHER DONATED LAND AT THIS SITE FOR USE AS A CEMETERY. THE EARLIEST MARKED GRAVE IS THAT OF GARRETT GIBSON'S INFANT GRANDSON, JAMES TRUITT (d. 1866). ALL BUT TWO OF THE SEVENTY-THREE MARKED GRAVES, MANY OF WHICH HAVE ONLY FIELDSTONES, ARE FOR RELATIVES OF THE GIBSON FAMILY. THE CEMETERY NOW SERVES AS A REMINDER OF ONE OF TARRANT COUNTY'S EARLIEST SETTLEMENTS.

(1983)

PROGRAM

MASTER OF CEREMONIES

Grace Nichols

INVOCATION

Charles Rice, Pastor
First United Methodist
Church of Mansfield

HISTORY OF
GIBSON CEMETERY

Beryl Steele Gibson

DEDICATION
AND
UNVEILING

Duane Gage, Chairman
Tarrant County
Historical Commission

BENEDICTION

Charles Rice, Pastor
First United Methodist
Church of Mansfield



Dedication

Texas State Historical
Marker
for

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN
CEMETERY

Sunday, May 29, 1983
3:00 P.M.



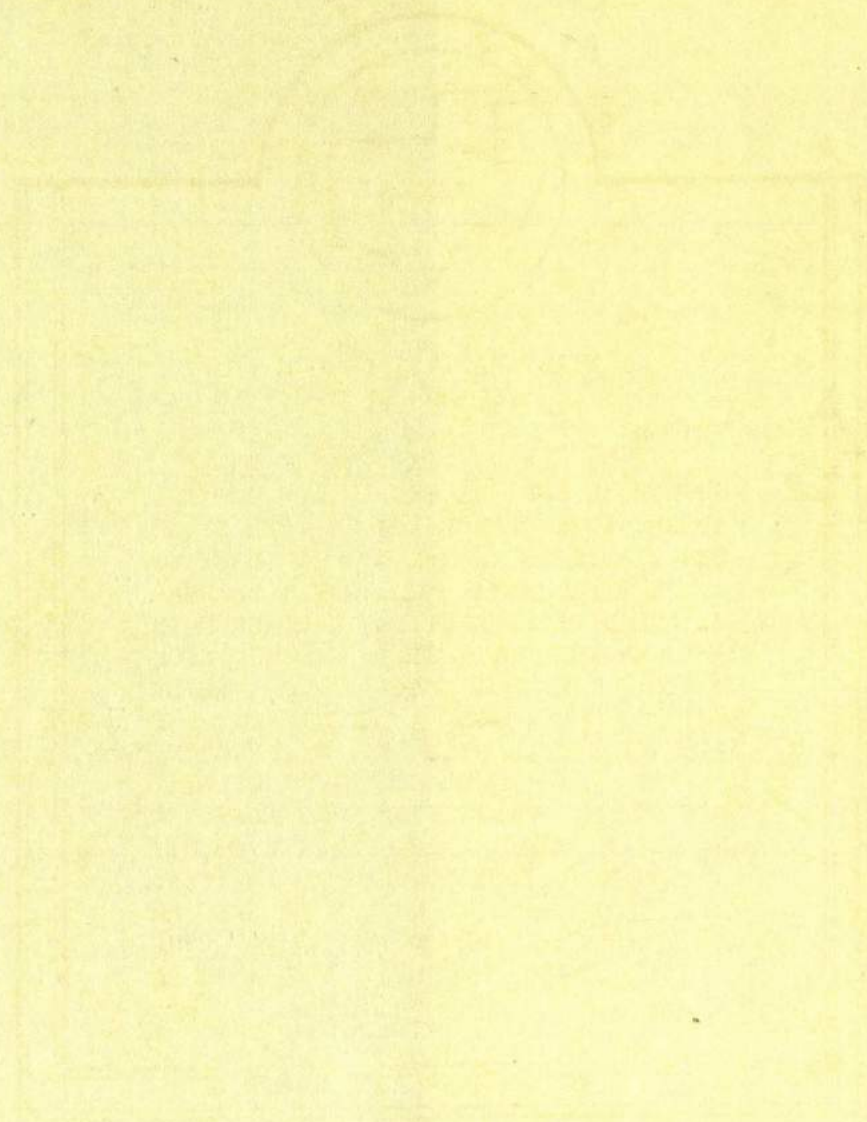
CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CEMETERY

THIS SITE WAS FIRST USED AS A BURIAL GROUND SHORTLY AFTER THE CIVIL WAR. THE EARLIEST LEGIBLE GRAVESTONE IS THAT OF JULIA ALICE (BOISSEAU) MAN (1843-68). HER HUSBAND RALPH S. MAN AND BROTHER-IN-LAW JULIAN FEILD FOUNDED MANSFIELD. (ORIGINALLY SPELLED MANSFEILD). THE BURIAL SITE WAS DEEDED TO THE MANSFEILD CONGREGATION OF THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN 1874. GRAVES INCLUDE THOSE OF CIVIL WAR VETERANS AND VICTIMS OF THE 1918-19 INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC. THE OLDEST SECTION IN MANSFIELD CEMETERY, THE BURIAL GROUND SERVES AS A REMINDER OF THE AREA'S EARLIEST SETTLERS.

(1983)

PROGRAM

MASTER OF CEREMONIES	Grace Nichols
INVOCATION	Charles Rice, Pastor First United Methodist Church of Mansfield
HISTORY OF CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CEMETERY	Beth Harrison Canright
DEDICATION AND UNVEILING	Duane Gage, Chairman Tarrant County Historical Commission
BENEDICTION	Charles Rice, Pastor First United Methodist Church of Mansfield




Faint, illegible text located in the upper right quadrant of the page, possibly representing a date or a short title.



The First Baptist Church
 of Keller, Texas
 requests the honor of your presence
 at the dedication
 of a Texas State Historical Marker
 Three hundred fifty Lorine Street
 Sunday, April seventeenth
 at twelve thirty in the afternoon.

FIRST
 BAPTIST
 CHURCH
 OF
 KELLER



DEDICATION

TEXAS STATE HISTORICAL MARKER

FOR

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF KELLER

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL SEVENTEENTH

1983

12:30 P. M.





DEDICATION

TEXAS STATE HISTORICAL MARKER

FOR

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF KELLER

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL SEVENTEENTH

1983

12:30 P. M.



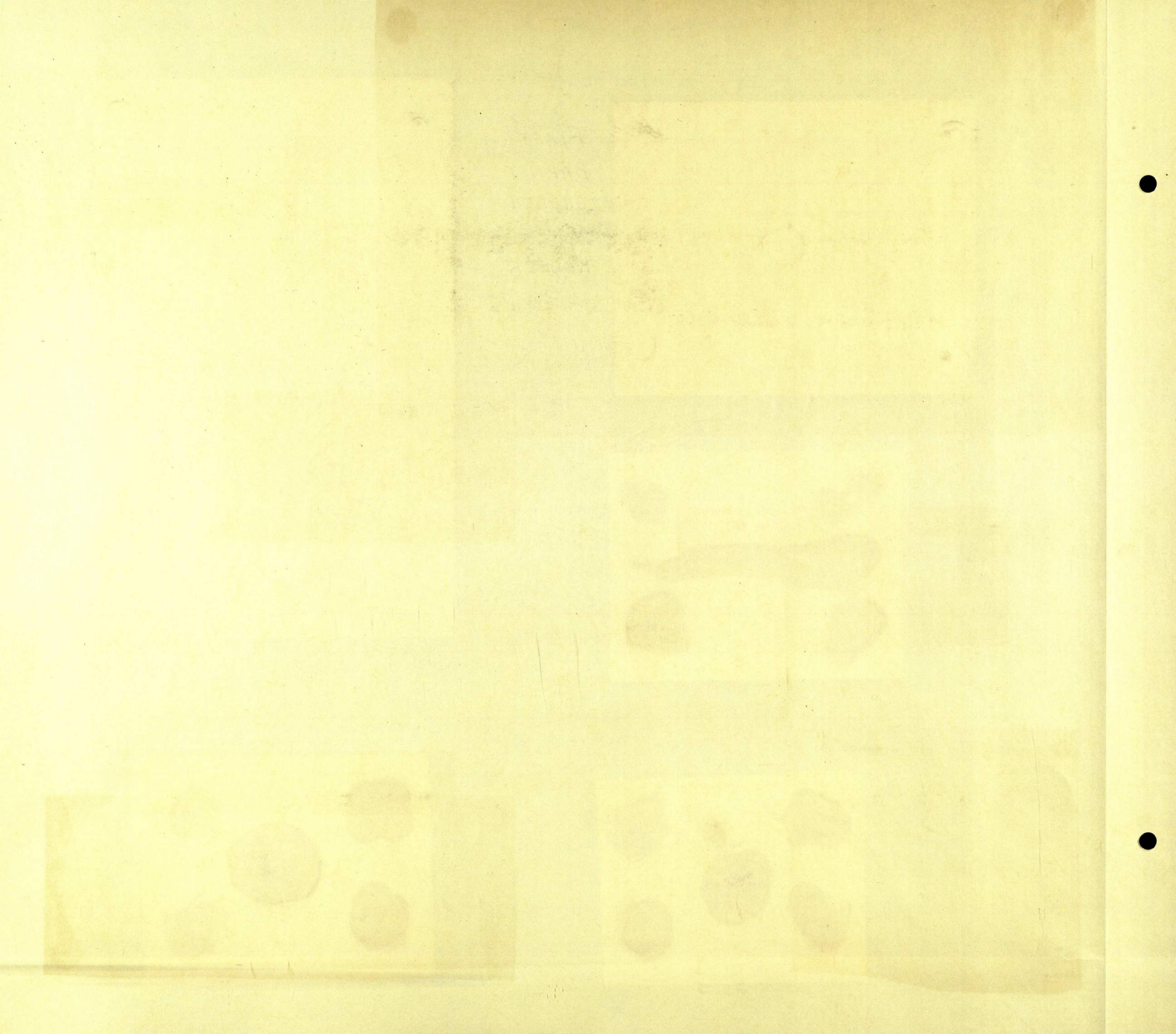
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
OF KELLER

FOUNDED IN 1882 AS THE KELLER BAPTIST CHURCH, THIS CHURCH WAS STARTED BY 20 FORMER MEMBERS OF MT. GILEAD BAPTIST CHURCH SOON AFTER RAIL LINES REACHED THE AREA. EARLY MEETINGS WERE HELD IN A SCHOOLHOUSE AND THEN IN THE UNION CHURCH BUILDING. THE REV. ELIHU NEWTON (1845-1925) SERVED AS THE FIRST PASTOR, WITH R. I. MCCAIN, WILLIAM J. PREWETT AND WILLIAM CRAWFORD AS THE FIRST DEACONS. A CHARTER MEMBER OF THE TARRANT COUNTY BAPTIST ASSOCIATION, FOUNDED IN 1886, THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF KELLER HAS BEEN INSTRUMENTAL IN THE COMMUNITY'S DEVELOPMENT FOR OVER A CENTURY.

(1983)

PROGRAM

- Welcome and Introduction of Guests.....Thomas E. Merritt,
Pastor
- Recognition of Descendents of Pioneer Members
- History of Church.....Redge Priest,
Chairman, Deacons
- Dedication of Marker.....Duane Gage,
Chairman, Tarrant County Historical Commission
- Unveiling of Marker.....Thomas E. Merritt,
Pastor
- Benediction.....Dr. Jack Terry,
Min. of Education



Mid-Cities history not lost to development

By JEFF YEATS
Daily News Staff Writer

In a booming, rapidly developing community with great numbers of people moving in each day, history can easily be trampled underfoot and forgotten.

But Tarrant County natives need never worry about their heritage. The Tarrant County Historical Commission continues to document historic sites and secure markers to preserve their memory.

"There are about 130-140 markers in Tarrant County, probably most of them in this (northeast) quarter of the county," said Mike Patterson, vice-president of the county historical commission.

"In the past, the most interest, the most people willing to work on it and the financial backing were out here."

The markers themselves weave a sketchy tale of frontier life in North Texas beginning during the days when Texas was still a republic and not part of the United States.

Bird's Fort, the earliest historic site in Tarrant County cur-

rently marked, was an outpost for Texas Rangers or militia, Patterson said.

The fort was one-half mile south of Calloway Cemetery Road and South Main in Euless. It was established by Jonathon Bird in 1841 and served as a link on the military road from the Red River to Austin.

A marker commemorating the fort and containing a short history of its operation is on Highway 157, about one mile north of the Trinity River.

A treaty with local Indians was signed near the fort at one time, but Indian problems were almost nonexistent in northeast Tarrant County.

Patterson said most Indian activity in the county occurred west of the Mid-Cities.

This does not mean Indians never inhabited the area, however. Before the white man began settling this neck of the woods, Indian tribes camped often in the wild, hilly country that was northeast Tarrant County.

"We've got lots and lots and lots of places in the Mid-Cities you and I could visit this afternoon and I could show you evidence of Indians like arrowheads

and burned rocks," Patterson said.

He said there are no bona fide Indian experts on the commission at this time, and that absence has contributed to the shortage of markers for historic Indian sites. This may change soon, as the commission is working with archaeologists who are interested in "pre-white man" Indian artifacts.

Perhaps because of a lack of Indian problems, northeast Tarrant County has been continuously settled since 1850 when Peters Colony was established in the Hurst-Euless-Bedford area.

Many of the early Peters Colony residents are buried in local cemeteries, such as the Birdville Cemetery in Haltom City. The oldest grave in this historic resting place is dated 1852.

In the days of the colony, the average landowner had a "section," or 640 acres. Patterson said this was enough land to easily support a man and his family.

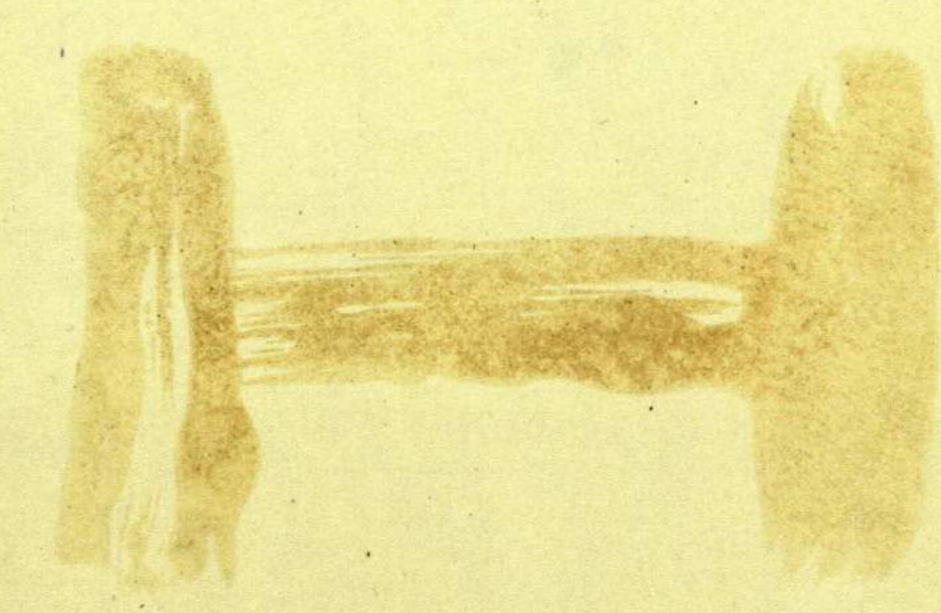
Most of the settlers were farmers and cleared only as much land as they could successfully cultivate with their limited means, Patterson said.

The uncleared land served as a sanctuary for many types of game which might surprise the modern Mid-Cities resident.

See MARKERS, P. 2



Daily News photo by TALONA PHELPS
HISTORY REVISITED— The Hurst-Euless-Bedford school board voted to name its newest elementary school for the Spring Garden community, which existed in the area that is now north Bedford. Spring Garden was originally settled by Samuel Witten of Missouri in the 1850s. The community flourished for about two decades but declined as the nearby village of Bedford progressed.



TCHC MEMBER MIKE PATTERSON

Markers are clues to past

Continued from P. 1

A century ago, buffalo, white-tail deer, prairie chickens and wild turkey were plentiful in this area. Black bear were no strangers to early Tarrant County residents, either — Patterson said the last black bear killed in the county met his match in the 1870s.

They may all be gone, now, but history does sometimes repeat itself. The HEB school board recently voted to name the district's newest elementary school after the Spring Garden community located in north Bedford, where residents maintained a school and church in the 19th century.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 25, 1983 ©1983 FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM

Restored building opening

Cause for celebration: invitations to a private opening this week of the restored Land Title Block Building — one of the oldest buildings in downtown Fort Worth.

The building at 111 E. Fourth St. now is the site of Soaps Restaurant and Bar.



TCHC 'ers PATTERSON AND CHAIRMAN DUANE GAGE.

MARKER
MISCELLANY

MID-CITIES DAILY NEWS

Tuesday, April 26, 1983

Police seeking clues to relocate headstone

Bedford police are asking for information concerning a grave headstone they recovered recently.

Police Sgt. David Eudy said efforts to find where the marker belongs have thus far been unsuccessful.

"We checked all the cemeteries in our city and weren't able to come up with anything," Eudy said. "If anyone knows where it came from, we'd like to hear from them."

The stone reads: Captain Hiram Crowley, Company "A", 34th Texas Cavalry CSA, May 18, 1864.

Anyone with knowledge of where the headstone belongs should contact Bedford Police Department,

283-5531.

IN OTHER police news, Bedford officers arrested a 37-year-old Bedford man and reported they found more than an ounce of cocaine in his possession, as well as six tablets of methaqualone and a pistol.

Eudy said the man was arrested near a Bedford convenience store, and when officers searched him, they discovered the contraband.

Police plan to charge the man today with possession of a controlled substance and unlawfully carrying a weapon.

Sunday, May 1, 1983

MID-CITIES DAILY NEWS

Lost headstone claimed

A researcher from the Tarrant County Historical Commission has claimed the grave headstone recovered earlier this week by Bedford police.

Michael Patterson said the stone — inscribed with the name "Captain Hiram Crowley, Company 'A', 34th Texas Cavalry CSA, May, 18, 1864" — belongs in Bear Creek Cemetery on Minter's Chapel Road. The cemetery

is surrounded on three sides by Bear Creek Golf Course.

Crowley is not actually buried at the site, although his parents are, Patterson said.

The stone is a memorial to Crowley who was killed in Louisiana during the Civil War. His body is buried in a common grave in Louisiana, Patterson said.

Crowley lived in this area be-

fore he went away to fight. In 1850, he owned an interest in the original Randol Mill.

Bear Creek Cemetery, where Crowley's parents are buried, is located on the site of what was once his father's farm.

The Crowley family was prominent in the area, Patterson said. The historical commission bought the stone about 10 years ago, he said.

MCDN 5-1-83

HOME / LIVING

Star-Telegram

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1983



Woodworker Mike Reznikoff in house's restored interior.

Mike Reznikoff didn't grow up with a hammer or saw or lathe in his hand. Indeed, "I never took shop in school," the soft-spoken Fort Worth native said in an interview. "I was always playing my clarinet while everybody else was in shop."

Today, however, he finds himself in the custom woodworking business. Reznikoff Custom Furniture, which got its start eight years ago as a one-man refinishing business, now keeps the owner and three employees busy full time. The company turns out custom furniture, cabinetry and wall systems, repairs antiques and restores interiors of old houses. Meticulous craftsmanship marks their work.

Reznikoff arrived at this occupation by a rather circuitous route. With a background in community organizing and drug counseling, he experienced "burn-out" after several years of work in those fields. After a month spent traveling in

ment builder.

The organ builder, who constructed his own consoles, "got me interested in a craft," Reznikoff said. Working on apartments taught him, among other things, that he didn't like doing a hurry-up job just to get it done.

"I really learned the basics at Novikoff," a custom office furniture company, Reznikoff said. Then he struck out on his own.

At first, working in the garage of his home, he refinished furniture. "Every once in a while I could talk somebody into having me build a piece for them." A meeting seven years ago with architect Ray Boothe proved fortuitous; Reznikoff subsequently has done a number of custom designs for the architect's projects.

One of the most recent was restoring the interior of the historic 1903-4 Laneri House at 902 S. Jennings, which Boothe purchased to convert into offices for his

it wasn't elegantly maintained all along.

Reznikoff was responsible for creating and installing an antique-looking bar and a curved credenza in the office of Brad Barnes, refinishing and restoring the house's six mantels, replacing missing parts of such intricate features as ball-and-dowel fans in the room dividers and building a print cabinet in the basement art gallery.

There's something special about everything he makes, it seems. The bar (which Reznikoff hastened to point out was built by his employee and brother-in-law, Allen Brink), comes complete with a built-in wine rack and refrigerator, roll-out shelves for bottles and a special bin for the maps Barnes uses in his business dealings.

The credenza was built to fit the curve of the windows; drawer fronts are likewise curved. Elsewhere in the house, Please see Craftsmanship on Page 3C

THE LANERI HOUSE

received a landmark medallion in 1983.

Update look with graphics
Brass headboards and floor lamps make the age cubes — can be used in a number of ways.
transition from youth to adulthood.

Barbecue experts (cooks, that!) might want to get geared up for a competition scheduled March 6 at Tarrant County Convention Center.
The "Beef's the Best, Forget the Rest Bar-B-Q Cook-off" will pit hopefuls against each other for

More information is available from the Institute's continuing education department at 410 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60605, or (312) 939-4975.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1983 ■ ©1983 FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM 3C

Treasured part of the past restored

Continued from Page 1C

Laneri College, a memorial to his deceased first wife, Nannie Graves, was built by Laneri at 1400 Hemphill in 1921. Today the building is the Cassata Learning Center.

Laneri and his second wife, Elizabeth, lived in the home on Jennings until his death in 1935. The following year Elizabeth Laneri sold the home to W.R. and Mattie Francis, who spent the rest of their lives there.

In 1949, the Laneri house became home and antique shop to Herman and Etta Cochran. For the next 20 years, the structure grew old gracefully, but shabbily in the economically declining area, seeing proud and beautiful shapes around it disappear in the name of progress or decay. By 1968, when the house became the property of Mr. and Mrs. P.J. Mulligan, the neighborhood was a neglected pocket of second-hand dealers, fortune tellers and transients. Urban decay was a fact of life.

Then a real estate agent "found" the house for architect Ray Boothe and oilman Brad Barnes. The Laneri House Partnership began restoration. Once again, the Laneri Home stands proudly on the corner of Terrell and Jennings, the restored and classy forerunner of a wave of revitalization sweeping the near South Side.

Boothe's interest in history and historic structures comes naturally enough from his mother, a former teacher of Texas history. He and wife, Janelle, were the first couple married in Thistle Hill. When he recently grew tired of paying rent, he and Barnes, one of his clients, began looking for a building old enough to qualify for tax credits, something that would make a good architectural project.

When they first saw it, the home was in such a state of disrepair, Barnes admits he was skeptical. The finished product demonstrates that he had nothing to worry about. Newly roofed, newly wired, foundation inserted under the brick porch, wood and windows polished, the home glows with the careful attention to detail that marked its construction.

A visitor to the offices (now fully occupied) can appreciate the "treasure hunt" Boothe describes in exploring the house and trying to find enough materials to restore the home to its original beauty. Laneri preferred to work with local craftsmen and suppliers whenever possible. Today the closest firm that could supply curved panes for the windows in Barnes' office is in California. It was even necessary to send them the window frames to be used as a mold.

Most of the extensive wood panel-

ing in the house is of natural grown pine. Today, pine for paneling is forced-grown nursery pine and differs slightly in grain. Pine panel insets up the staircase are of a rare curly pine, the only other example being found in the state capital in Austin.

In the entry, the floor under the faded, dusty carpet was quarter-sawn oak, material no longer available or prohibitively expensive. Saved from the water damage that ruined floors on the second story, cleaning and refinishing restored the texture and clearly shows the walnut inset pattern following the floor line.

Discovering the oak and walnut floor was part of the treasure hunt. Polishing the door and window hardware and finding that it was all silverplate, instead of the more popular brass, was part of the treasure hunt.

Six different fireplaces boast ornate, individually carved mantels, one in the bird's eye maple familiar to visitors at Thistle Hill. Two even display the original bevelled mirrors. Each is faced with a distinctly colored glazed ceramic tile. The finest brass stoves available in 1904 occupy each fireplace.

The ornate Victorian carving found in the room dividers and enclosing part of the staircase could become oppressive without the

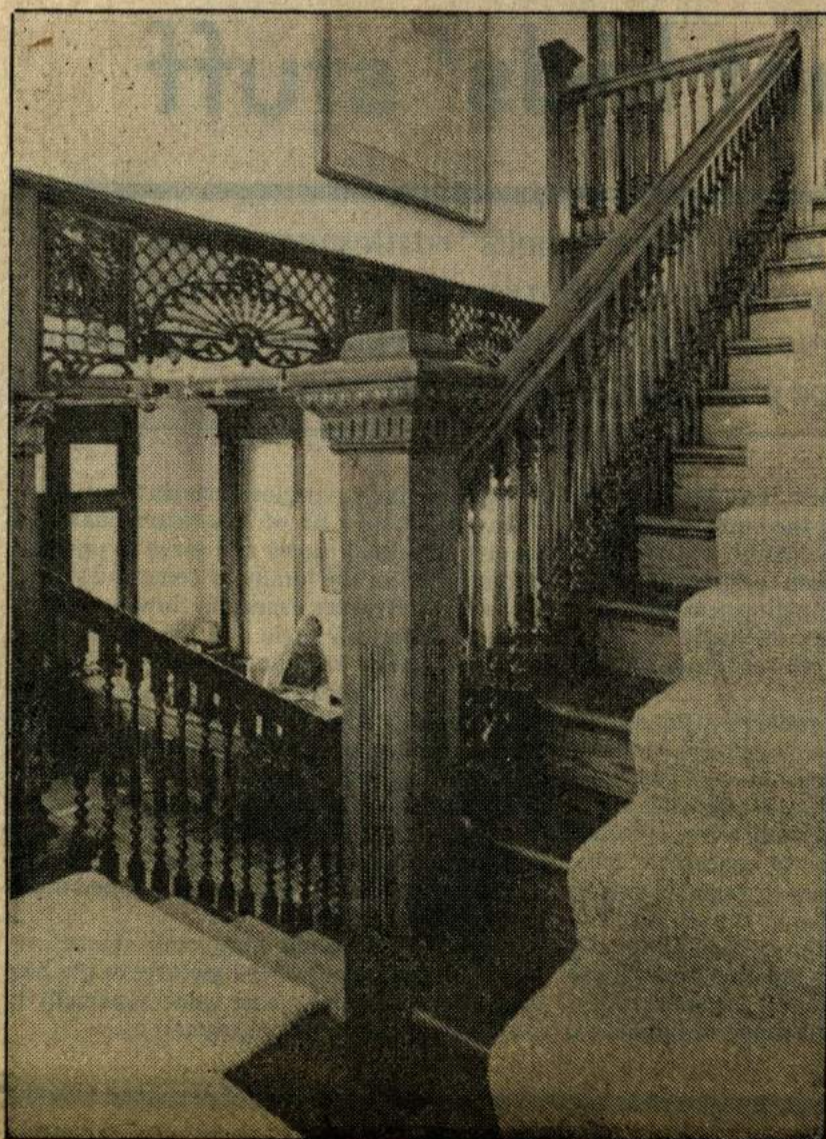
light from windows 6 feet tall and ceilings 12 feet high. Instead, the impression is one of air and space.

Necessary, if the space was to be used commercially, was a change in the lighting. Every room had been wired for gas lights. Today track and recessed lighting illuminate the space, and brass ceiling fans slowly revolve in deference to life pursued at a more leisurely pace.

Although the work took most of 1982 to complete, Boothe and Barnes agree that the attention of master craftsmen like Mike Reznikoff is responsible for the outstanding final product.

Bowing to federal dictates, they have smoothly incorporated regulation into the whole. An "Exit" sign blends above a door. A ramp for handicapped access appears to be a part of the original front elevation design. Even the contemporary artwork from Additions Etc., the basement gallery Janelle Boothe shares with friend Michelle Smith, adds a special touch not at all out of place.

As more young businessmen look for a touch of tradition in office space, with increased emphasis on commercial and residential usage of existing structures, the near South Side has the edge. Boothe's enthusiasm is infectious as he says, "This neighborhood's coming back back fast."



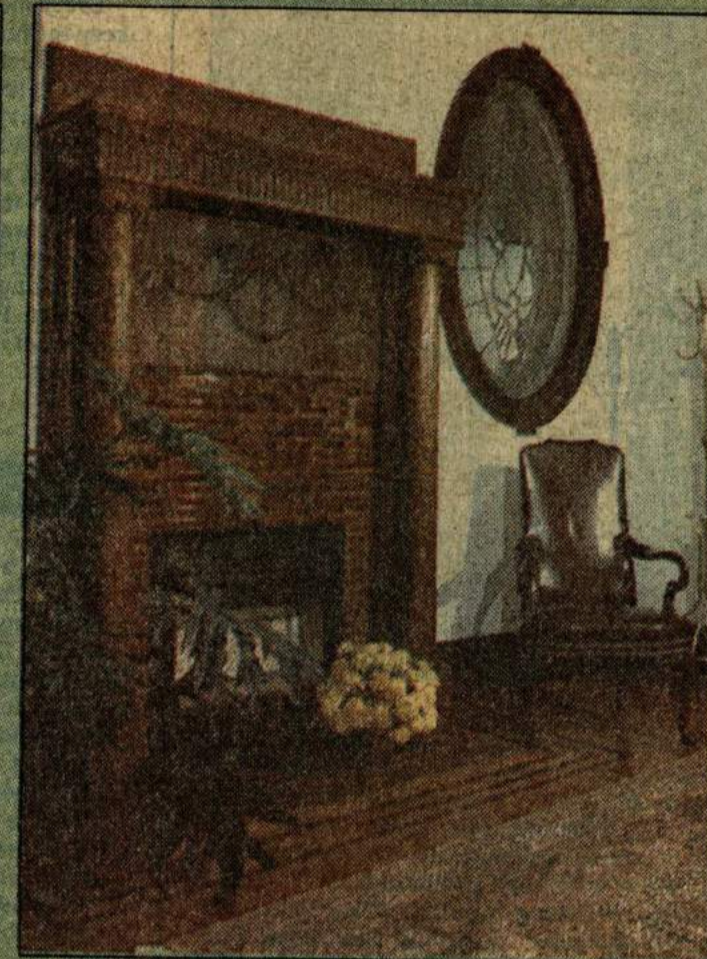
Star-Telegram/TONY RECORD

Restored interior of Laneri house.

HOME LIVING

Star-Telegram

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1983



Star-Telegram/TONY RECORD

The Laneri House at 902 S. Jennings was carefully restored under the direction of its new owner, Ray Boothe.

THE
LANERI
HOUSE

received
a landmark
medallion
in 1983.

Lot of history yet to be seen by old house

By BETTY HALL
Star-Telegram Writer

The dust of the cattle trails had settled and Hell's Half Acre was just about shut down. The Fat Stock Show was eight years old. Bike merchant Cromer registered Fort Worth's first automobile. Arlington Heights High School was turning out graduates. The T&P Railway Station burned, just 14 years after the disastrous Spring Palace fire. A train trip to Houston cost \$10.15. And a full spring chicken dinner could be had at Jetton's for 39

cents.

The year was 1904.

It was the year Fort Worth civic leader and businessman John B. Laneri built his family a grand new home at 902 S. Jennings Ave.

Joining other homes built by the affluent in the area newly connected to the downtown business district by electric street car, the grand old lady has been witness to almost 80 years of Fort Worth history.

"O.B. — Our Best" was the name Laneri gave to the family-owned macaroni company he founded in 1905, a firm still located at 108 Maryland St. Nothing

but the best was good enough for his family, or for the city that had been so good to him since his arrival in 1883.

An Italian immigrant, he came to Fort Worth after 10 years in this country, and began his business career as manager of Ginocchio's hotel, restaurant and saloon.

Six years later, he and his brother, George, had become proprietors of the T&P Union Station restaurant. By 1896, John was also vice president of Martin Casey and Company and becoming instrumental in the formation of the Fort Worth Chamber

of Commerce. The group was an outgrowth of the old Fort Worth Board of Trade which had its beginnings in the back room of Martin Casey's Saloon.

By 1911, John Laneri had become vice president of the Fort Worth State Bank, of Hunt Hawes Grocery Company and of the Mutual Land Company. In 1914 he became associated with the Veihl-Crawford Hardware Company, a local concern with stirrings of civic responsibility which donated several gas stoves to the city-county hospital.

Please see Treasured on Page 3C



Woodworker Mike Reznikoff in house's restored interior.

Craftsmanship is his custom

By CAROL NUCKOLS
Star-Telegram Writer

Mike Reznikoff didn't grow up with a hammer or saw or lathe in his hand. Indeed, "I never took shop in school," the soft-spoken Fort Worth native said in an interview. "I was always playing my clarinet while everybody else was in shop."

Today, however, he finds himself in the custom woodworking business. Reznikoff Custom Furniture, which got its start eight years ago as a one-man refinishing business, now keeps the owner and three employees busy full time. The company turns out custom furniture, cabinetry and wall systems, repairs antiques and restores interiors of old houses. Meticulous craftsmanship marks their work.

Reznikoff arrived at this occupation by a rather circuitous route. With a background in community organizing and drug counseling, he experienced "burn-out" after several years of work in those fields. After a month spent traveling in

Mexico with his wife, Priscilla, he took jobs as a helper to a pipe organ builder and as a carpenter's helper for an apartment builder.

The organ builder, who constructed his own consoles, "got me interested in a craft," Reznikoff said. Working on apartments taught him, among other things, that he didn't like doing a hurry-up job just to get it done.

"I really learned the basics at Novikoff," a custom office furniture company, Reznikoff said. Then he struck out on his own.

At first, working in the garage of his home, he refinished furniture. "Every once in a while I could talk somebody into having me build a piece for them." A meeting seven years ago with architect Ray Boothe proved fortuitous; Reznikoff subsequently has done a number of custom designs for the architect's projects.

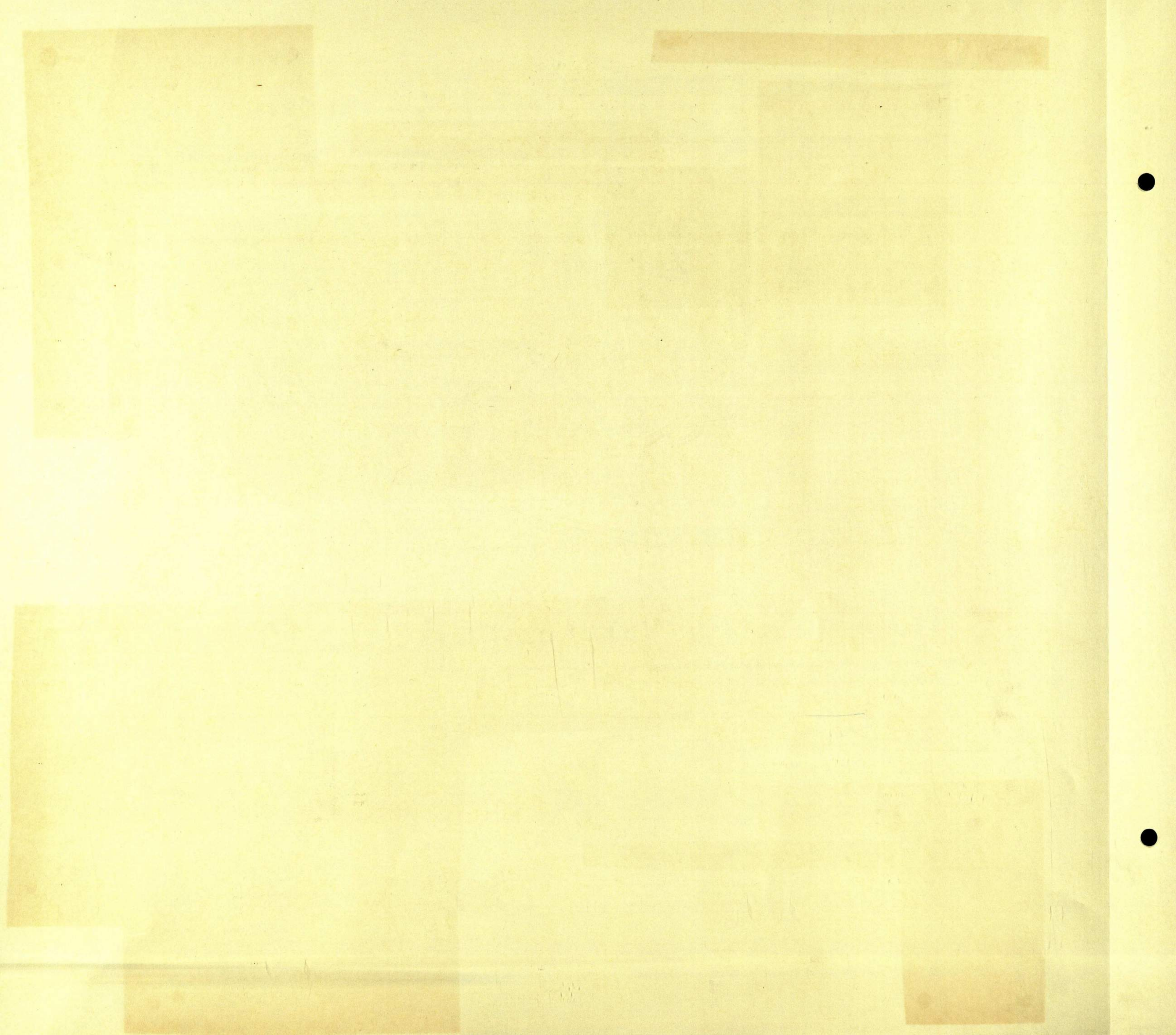
One of the most recent was restoring the interior of the historic 1903-4 Laneri House at 902 S. Jennings, which Boothe purchased to convert into offices for his

and other firms. The house was in bad shape when work began, Reznikoff said. Now, it would be difficult to discern that it wasn't elegantly maintained all along.

Reznikoff was responsible for creating and installing an antique-looking bar and a curved credenza in the office of Brad Barnes, refinishing and restoring the house's six mantels, replacing missing parts of such intricate features as ball-and-dowel fans in the room dividers and building a print cabinet in the basement art gallery.

There's something special about everything he makes, it seems. The bar (which Reznikoff hastened to point out was built by his employee and brother-in-law, Allen Brink), comes complete with a built-in wine rack and refrigerator, roll-out shelves for bottles and a special bin for the maps Barnes uses in his business dealings.

The credenza was built to fit the curve of the windows; drawer fronts are likewise curved. Elsewhere in the house, Please see Craftsmanship on Page 3C



Bedford Church of Christ

Bedford church due historical marker

A Texas State Historical Marker will be dedicated at Bedford Church of Christ at 3:30 p.m. Sunday at the church, 2401 Bedford Rd.

Founded about 1874 at its present location, the Bedford Church is among the oldest congregations in North Texas.

Church leaders are planning a homecoming service and several afternoon activities in addition to the dedication.

The church's regular Bible classes will begin at 9:30 a.m. with worship service following at 10:30. Dinner-on-the ground will be served at noon.

A song service at 2 p.m. will precede the marker dedication service and unveiling at 3:30. Evening services will begin at 6.

All present and former members of the church, as well as all other interested persons, are invited to attend any or all the services.



TCHC'er Patterson with Hood Cemetery marker.

Community notebook

The H-E-B Chapter of the American Cancer Society will conduct its annual residential crusade through Tuesday. Block walkers will go door-to-door asking for donations. Crusade money will be collected from volunteers Wednesday during Bank Night at First National Bank of Euless.

A Texas State Historical Marker will be dedicated at Bedford Church of Christ Sunday. The Bedford church, founded about 1874, is one of the oldest congregations in North Texas. The marker dedication service and unveiling will begin at 3:30 p.m. All present and former members of the church and interested persons are invited to attend. The church is at 2401 Bedford Road.

Community notebook

The pioneer Thomas Easter family cemetery in Southlake will become a registered Texas Historic Site in a marker dedication service at 2 p.m. Sunday.

The cemetery was established in 1862 and is on Southlake Boulevard between Texas 114 and FM 1709.

All people interested in the pioneer history of Tarrant County are invited to attend.

EASTER CEMETERY



Extreme right: TCHC members Gage and Patterson.

Easter family cemetery to become historic site

The pioneer Thomas Easter family cemetery in Southlake will become a registered Texas Historic Site

in a short marker dedication service held on Sunday afternoon, June 5 at 2 p.m. The cemetery is located on South-

lake Boulevard between Highway 114 and FM 1709.

Established upon the death of Peters Colonist Thomas Easter in September 1862, the tiny burial ground is one of the oldest in Tarrant County. The identity of most of the pioneers buried there are not known, but Tarrant County Historical Commission members, descendants of the families buried there, and interested property owners have recently worked together to see that the cemetery is preserved.

All persons interested in the pioneer history of Tarrant County are invited to attend.

First Baptist Church made historical landmark

This past year saw the recognition of Arlington's First Baptist Church as an historical landmark.

The church was organized in the 1870s at Johnson Station moved to Arlington when the Texas

and Pacific Railroad built a line through the city. The Texas Historical Society recognized the church with an historical marker in front of the church, located at the

corner of Border and Center Streets.

Building on a significant past, 1982 has been a time of tremendous growth at First Baptist. Dr. Charles R.

Wade has been the pastor since 1976. The highest attendance in the church's history was set when 2,303 attended Bible Study Oct. 31. The Sunday School re-

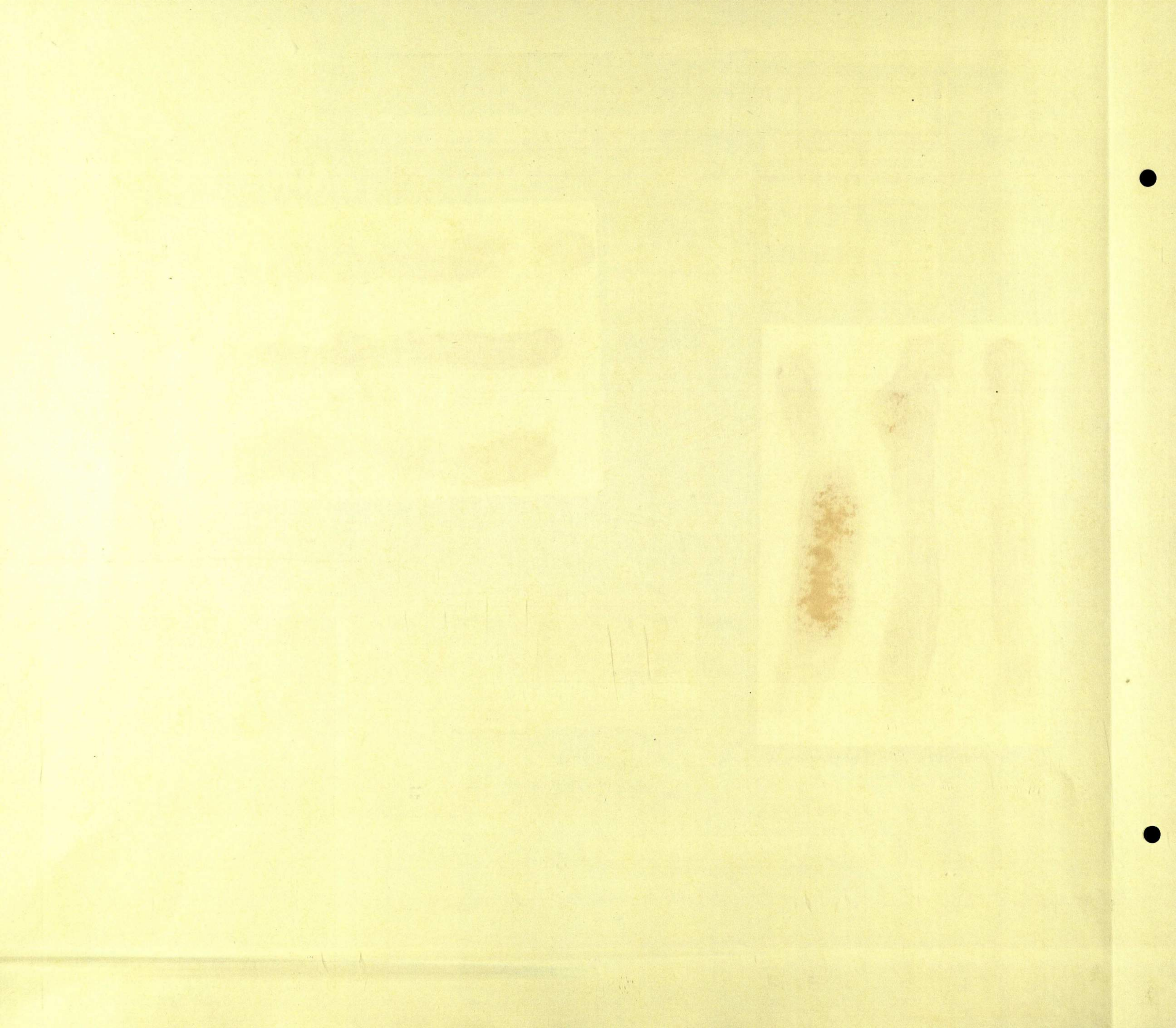
ceived awards for the highest numerical and percentage gains in Sunday School enrollment and attendance of any Southern Baptist church in Tarrant County. Among many new Bible Study classes begun this year were classes for engaged couples and additional classes for young marrieds.

Mission outreach receives a big portion of the \$1,550,000 budget at the church. First Baptist has five language congregations meeting each Sunday under the same roof. The Spanish-speaking congregation is over 10 years old with the Rev. Jonathan Hernandez serving as pastor; the Korean congregation is pastored by the Rev. John Lee; the Rev. Patrick So heads the

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF ARLINGTON



Ray Drake, First Baptist Historical Committee, Dr. Duane Gage, chairman of the Tarrant County Historical Committee, Dr. Charles Wade, pastor, and Arlington Mayor S.J. Stovall celebrate designation of First Baptist as a historical landmark.





TCHC'er Mike Patterson

"PIONEER STONE BURIAL CAIRNS"

... AN EXAMPLE OF CRAFTSMANSHIP AND GOOD RESEARCH...



... TCHC MEMBERS FABRICATED A SANDSTONE MOUNTING FOR THE MARKER USING NATIVE STONE...



PIONEER STONE BURIAL CAIRNS, Tarrant County. Located in Keller's Mt. Gilead Cemetery, these cairns were built by early settlers to memorialize their dead. The stone structures represent a traditional southern burial custom prevalent in the 18th and 19th centuries.

New Historical Markers

The following state markers were recently shipped for placement:

COUNTY	MARKER
AUSTIN	E.O. Finn Building
BELL	The Clark House
BEXAR	The Grass Fight
BRAZOS	Wesa Weddington
BURLESON	Giesenschlag Cemetery
CASTRO	Shoot-Out on Jones St.
COLLIN	Alla School
COOKE	Davis House
DALLAS	Pioneers of Mustang Branch Wilson Block
DeWITT	Shiloh
ELLIS	Shiloh Cumberland Presbyterian Church
FAYETTE	Birthplace of the SPJST
HILL	Boesch House
LAVACA	Herder Half Moon Place
PANOLA	Pisgah United Methodist Church
SAN AUGUSTINE	Jerusalem Memorial Christian Methodist Episcopal Church
SMITH	The Connally House
TARRANT	First Baptist Church of Keller Pioneer Stone Burial Cairns



TCHC'ers Patterson and David Dunnett





General's photograph misnamed

When a photo isn't 'Worth' 1,000 words

By SAMUEL HUDSON
Star-Telegram Writer

Cops! Since the late 1940s, the *Star-Telegram* has published and republished a photograph labeled "Gen. William Jenkins Worth." That photograph is not a picture of the man for whom Fort Worth was named.

The latest — and last — misidentified appearance of the photograph was on the cover of the *Living* section in the morning edition of the *Star-Telegram* June 6. It ran in conjunction with a story on the life and times of Worth.

The error was spotted by Patrick Norris, curator of history at the Fort Worth Museum of Science and History. Norris gently pointed it out to a *Star-Telegram* reporter at the unveiling of a historical plaque at City Hall detailing Worth's career.

Norris became familiar with likenesses of Worth in the course of researching and assembling an exhibit of memorabilia on the general. Norris didn't know who the man in the misidentified photograph was, but it certainly was not William Jenkins Worth.

With the help of Norris and other scholars, the *Star-Telegram* has put together a collection of pictures that, these scholars are more than reasonably certain, are Worth. Some of these pictures accompany this article.

The next question about the misidentified photograph was, of course, if the man in the picture isn't Gen. William Jenkins Worth, then who is it. One hypothesis that sprang up briefly was that if the picture isn't the Gen. Worth for whom Fort Worth is named, then, maybe it is a picture of a Gen. Worth — perhaps of William Scott Worth, son of William Jenkins Worth, who was also a U.S. Army general.

At the suggestion of Martha A. Sandweiss, curator of photographs at the Amon Carter Museum, a copy of the misidentified photograph was sent to the National Portrait Gallery in Washington, D.C. The National Por-



WILLIAMS JENKINS WORTH ... in an 1815 miniature oil portrait, courtesy of Elizabeth G. Peters, Washington, D.C. This picture was painted when Worth was 21 and recovering from wounds he sustained in the War of 1812 in the Battle of Niagara.

trait Gallery is part of the Smithsonian Institution.

William F. Stapp, curator of photographs for the gallery, later phoned with the news that he could make a positive identification of the man in the mysterious photograph.

Was it, at least, a Gen. Worth? "I'm afraid not," said Stapp. "This picture you've been printing is a photograph, made around 1861, of Brigadier General Robert

Anderson. Anderson was in command of Fort Sumter when the Rebels fired upon it.

"I was certain it was Robert Anderson when I took the picture out of the express mail envelope," Stapp said. "I'm familiar with his face because of various researches I've done over the years. Just to be sure, I checked this photograph against other photographs

Please see 'Worth' on Page 2

MARKER HONORS FORT WORTH'S NAMESAKE



WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 23, 1983



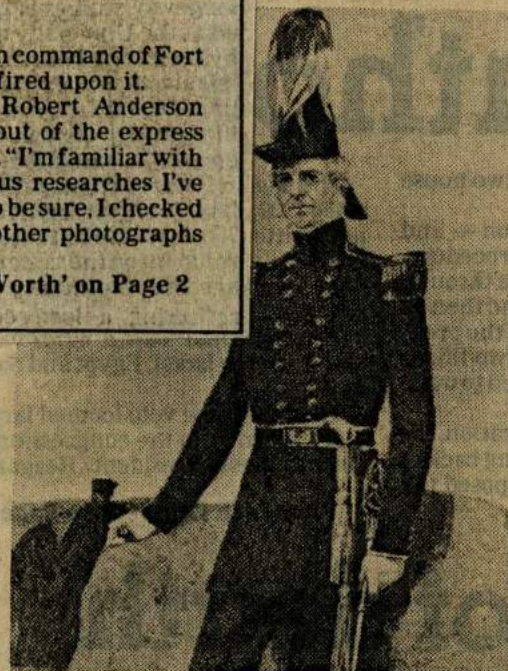
Jenkins Worth, circa 1846, detail from an 1859 engraving. Courtesy of New York Public Library.



Brig. Gen. William Jenkins Worth, from 1844 lithograph. Courtesy of Fort Worth Museum of Science and History.



Maj. Gen. William Jenkins Worth, circa 1846, from an 1848 engraving. Courtesy of New York Public Library.



Maj. Gen. William Jenkins Worth, circa 1846, detail from an 1859 engraving. Courtesy of New York Public Library.



Maj. Gen. William Jenkins Worth, circa 1848, from a photographic negative. Courtesy of the Library of Congress.



This is a photograph of Brig. Gen. Robert Anderson, circa 1861, (born, 1805; died, 1871).

'Worth photo' identified as that of an Anderson

Continued from Page 1

of Robert Anderson in our files here. I can tell you definitely that the picture you sent me is of Robert Anderson and not of anyone named Worth."

How could such a misidentification be made and persist over the years?

"It's not uncommon for photographs to be misidentified," Stapp said. "A photograph is subject to question, just as is any other form of historical documentation. But it's only

been recently that people have come to understand this.

"Whoever gave you that photograph and told you it was William Jenkins Worth probably thought that he was telling the truth," Stapp said. "We've had people come in wanting to give us pictures of Abraham Lincoln. The would-be donors say that the pictures of Lincoln were given by Lincoln to a good friend of his — to the donors' great-great grandfather, say. Well, usually, after one look

we can tell that the picture isn't of Lincoln, but whole generations of a family have come to believe that it is because it was handed down to them and because they wanted to keep on believing that it was Lincoln.

"You're lucky to have caught the mistake so soon," Stapp said.

No one working for the *Star-Telegram* can recall how the misidentified photograph of Gen. Robert Anderson came to be placed in the paper's files, exactly when or by whom.



DESCENDANTS AND TCHC MEMBER RUBY SCHMIDT.

General's photograph misnamed

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By SAMUEL HUDSON
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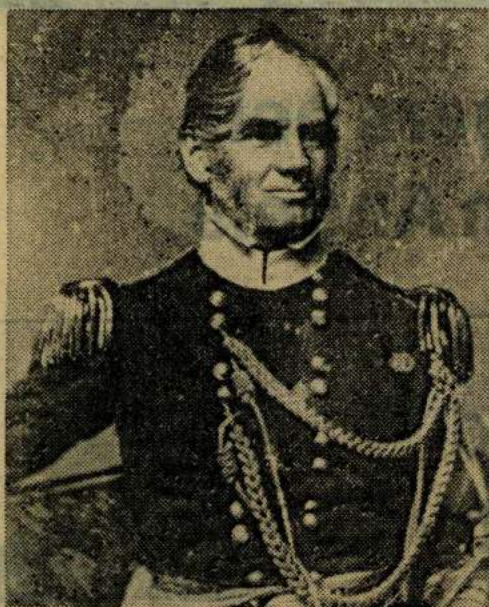
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Please see 'Worth' on Page 2



Brig. Gen. William Jenkins Worth, circa 1843, from a daguerreotype. Courtesy of Samuel T. Wagstaff, New York.



Brig. Gen. William Jenkins Worth, from 1844 lithograph. Courtesy of Fort Worth Museum of Science and History.



Maj. Gen. William Jenkins Worth, circa 1846, from an 1848 engraving. Courtesy of New York Public Library.



Maj. Gen. William Jenkins Worth, circa 1846, detail from an 1859 engraving. Courtesy of New York Public Library.



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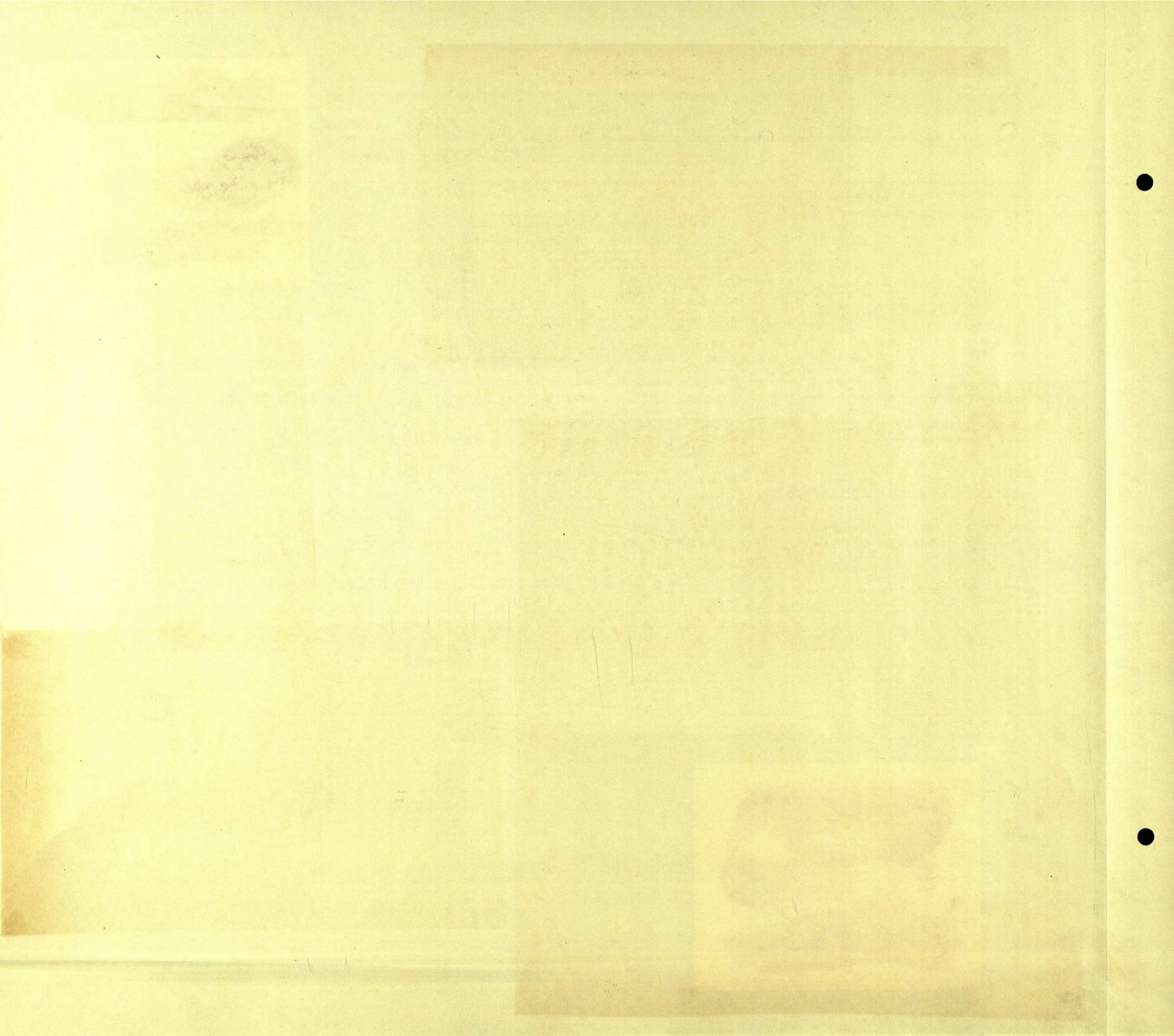
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HISTORICAL MARKER RENEWED INTEREST IN WORTH'S LIFE.

Marker to Worth unveiled

General's descendants donate memorabilia

By SAMUEL HUDSON
Star-Telegram Writer

Today, on the second floor of Fort Worth City Hall, outside city council chambers, Mayor Bob Bolen and two descendants of Maj. Gen. William Jenkins Worth (1794-1849) unveiled an official Texas Historical Marker outlining the general's career.

Worth's descendants, retired Col. John T. Sprague IV, and his son, Steven R. Sprague, pulled on the covering together with Bill Turner, proprietor of Allied Fence Co. and a student of history, and Ruby Schmidt, president of the Tarrant County Historical Society.

"We of the city of Fort Worth are indeed proud to be selected as

the site for the Gen. Worth historical marker," Bolen said.

"It is altogether fitting that finally there is public recognition of his importance to the city of Fort Worth."

On June 6, 1849, Brevet Maj. Ripley A. Arnold formally established a military outpost, which he named in honor of Worth.

Worth neither saw nor knew that a post had been established in his honor. The general contracted cholera, which was raging in San Antonio at the time, and died there on May 7.

The unveiling of the 27-by-42-inch marker preceded a similar ceremony slated for later this afternoon at the Fort Worth Museum of Science and History. There, an exhibit of Worth's military

memorabilia given to the museum by the Spragues, is to be unveiled.

"Fort Worth is where these things should be," Col. Sprague said.

In June of 1945, Col. Sprague — then 14 years old — lived with his parents in the Blackstone Hotel. His father was commander of the U.S. Army Air Field in Fort Worth.

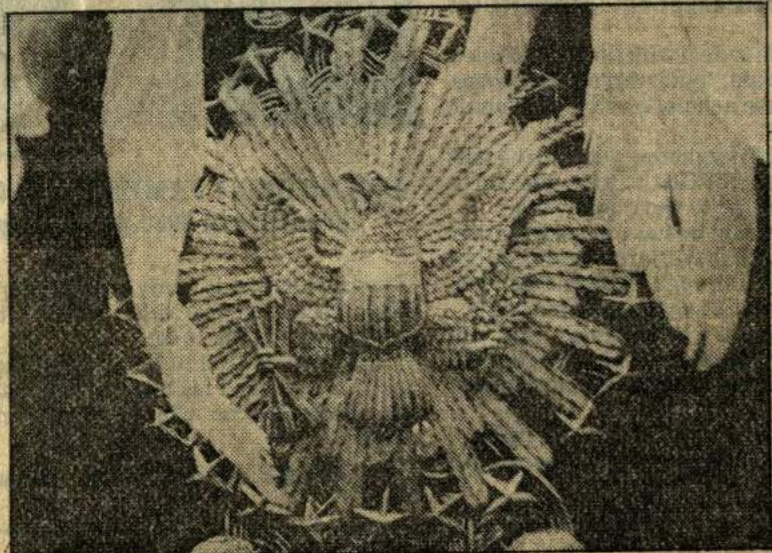
Col. Sprague is the great-great-grandson of Maj. Gen. Worth.

Mayor Bolen praised Turner for his determination in finding the descendants of Worth, applying for the historical marker and paying for its casting.

Col. Sprague and his son, who live in Virginia Beach, Va., were presented keys to the city.

Star-Telegram

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1983



Star-Telegram/VINCE HEPTIG

INSIGNIA ... on the shoulder of Gen. Worth's uniform

Worth exhibit: tale of tenacity

By COLLEEN HOBBS
Star-Telegram Writer

With the help of his descendants and a history buff, a uniform belonging to Maj. Gen. William Jenkins Worth has made its way from an attic footlocker in Virginia to the rotunda of the Fort Worth Museum of Science and History.

John Sprague Jr., Worth's great-great-grandson, played soldier in a navy blue coat with epaulets and brass buttons as a child in Waverly, Va. Thanks to the efforts of Fort Worth businessman Bill Turner, the same coat is now part of an exhibit that opened Monday, titled "The Man Who Was Never Here."

The Worth exhibit, which also includes portraits of the general, his plumed military hat and his army field desk, is primarily the result of Turner's curiosity and tenacity.

Turner, who has been tracing Worth's belongings for about six years, said he became interested in Worth memorabilia when he

visited a collector friend in Austin who sold him a letter dated 1836 belonging to the general. He recently acquired a 7-foot-tall portrait of Worth, which will hang in the Fort Worth Americana Hotel until space in the museum becomes available.

The trail that led Turner to Worth's uniform is long and winding. He said a visit to Worth's monument in New York City impressed him so much that he later looked up the general in an encyclopedia. The book's entry said that Worth, in the days before the Congressional Medal of Honor, had been given a congressional sword. The ceremonial sword piqued Turner's curiosity and started him on the trail that led to the general's uniform.

Because Worth once taught military tactics at West Point, Turner wrote to the school's commandant asking for information. The commandant could offer none, and Turner later found that the sword was destroyed by a fire in 1911. However, in his



Star-Telegram/VINCE HEPTIG

COL. J.T. SPRAGUE ... donated uniform to museum

brush with West Point he discovered the name of Worth's grandson, John Sprague. Through the Air Force, Turner traced Col. John Sprague Jr. to Waverly. Sprague told him about the uniforms in his attic.

Sprague, who was in town with his son Steve for the exhibit's opening, credits the uniform's excellent condition to his father's meticulous packing and "a lot of luck." Because the Spragues followed British tradition, the uniform and its accessories were passed down to each family's oldest son — eliminating division and possible loss of the heirlooms.

"Bill Turner was the catalyst behind it," Sprague said. "If it hadn't been for him, there probably wouldn't be an exhibit today. I'm not kidding when I say that if Bill Turner wants something,

he'll probably get it."

Sprague said he is "totally comfortable" with placing the uniform in a museum.

"In a lot of ways, it's kind of selfish to keep it locked up in a foot locker," Sprague said. "What a better place for it than in Fort Worth? They've done a super job on the exhibit. I'm really comfortable with it."

Last week, Turner said, he was contacted by a Montana woman who believes that she has a Worth sword. He said her family once lodged a descendant of the general, William Worth Sano, and acquired his belongings when he died. Like the uniform, the sword was found in a foot locker, Turner said.

If a Worth sword exists, and if Bill Turner finds out about it, it will, most likely, find its way to Fort Worth sooner or later.

Fort Worth turns 134, or does it?

Questions arise over founding date

By SAM HUDSON
Star-Telegram Writer

Monday, June 6, Fort Worth is 134 years old — well, *maybe*, depending on when the counting of years was started, where, why and by whom.

In downtown Fort Worth, on the northwest corner of West Belknap and North Houston, is a large granite boulder that was placed there in 1921. On the boulder, sculpted in low-relief in bronze, is an artist's reconstruction of a peaceful scene at Camp Worth. Letters sunk into the bronze announce that the stone marks the site of Camp Worth.

Well, from 1849 to 1853, Camp Worth, a U.S. Army garrison that was one of a line of fortified outposts built and manned to protect white settlers in North Texas from Comanche raiders, was *somewhere* near that hunk of granite, but the camp's exact location and layout have become less certain since 1921.

That's because, during the last 10 years or so, what used to be accepted as solid history of Fort Worth has turned out to be a conglomeration of myths, unchecked recollections, undocumented reminiscences and unchallenged assumptions — with some advertisements by frontier promoters and a lot of early 20th century boosterism used as caulking. That conglomeration has been melting like sandstone under a ceaseless deluge.

"The real work of assembling materials for comprehensive and accurate local history is just beginning in Fort Worth and Tarrant County."

24A ©1983 FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM SUNDAY, JUNE 5, 1983

Fort Worth turns 134, or does it?

Continued from Page 17

said Paul Campbell, head of the the Fort Worth Public Library's Genealogy and Local History Section.

"Previously, we have relied mainly on accounts by and about those who were prominent in shaping the economy of the city. These were important men — and almost all were men — but these accounts do not pay much attention to those who were not also male, white and prosperous," Campbell said.

"Then, too, many of the first histories written about Fort Worth are light on documentation, many of them relying on a single source and some leaning heavily on 'colorful' anecdotes.

"Now, all over town, quietly, most of them working as individuals, many people are assembling and checking documents that before now were unknown or considered unimportant.

"For instance, we have in this library several important collections of oral histories — the largest of them collected in the 1930s during the Works Progress Administration's Writers' Project but never properly indexed or cross-refer-

Namesake honored

Gen. William Jenkins Worth (1794-1849), the man for whom Fort Worth was named, will be honored Monday on the city's 134th birthday. A state historical marker will be unveiled outside City Council chambers on the second floor of City Hall. The ceremony, including Mayor Bob Bolen and the Chisholm Trail Round-up Committee, will precede the 4 p.m. opening of an exhibit on Worth at the Fort Worth Museum of Science and History.

Worth died of cholera in San Antonio and never visited this area. A native of Hudson, N.Y., he is buried in lower Manhattan, where his grave is marked by a 50-foot tall granite monument.

enced — which are a rich source of materials about the lives of people who weren't 'prominent' in the old sense of that word, but whose accounts tell much about the texture of life in Fort Worth at different times.

"The current uncertainties about Fort Worth history, the finding of differing and sometimes contradictory materials, are a sign that important work is being done," Campbell said.

As for the date of the founding of Fort Worth — er, *Camp* Worth, from official Army reports made by Brevet Maj. Ripley Allen Arnold, this much is fairly clear:

In the afternoon of May 8, 1849, leading a troop of dragoons, Arnold rode into the Trinity River Valley to establish an outpost somewhere near the confluence of the Clear and West forks of the Trinity River. The group camped that night at Cold Springs — the exact location of which is now contested — and the next day Maj. Arnold and Col. Middleton Tate Johnson climbed the bluffs to the southwest and selected a site for the fortified outpost.

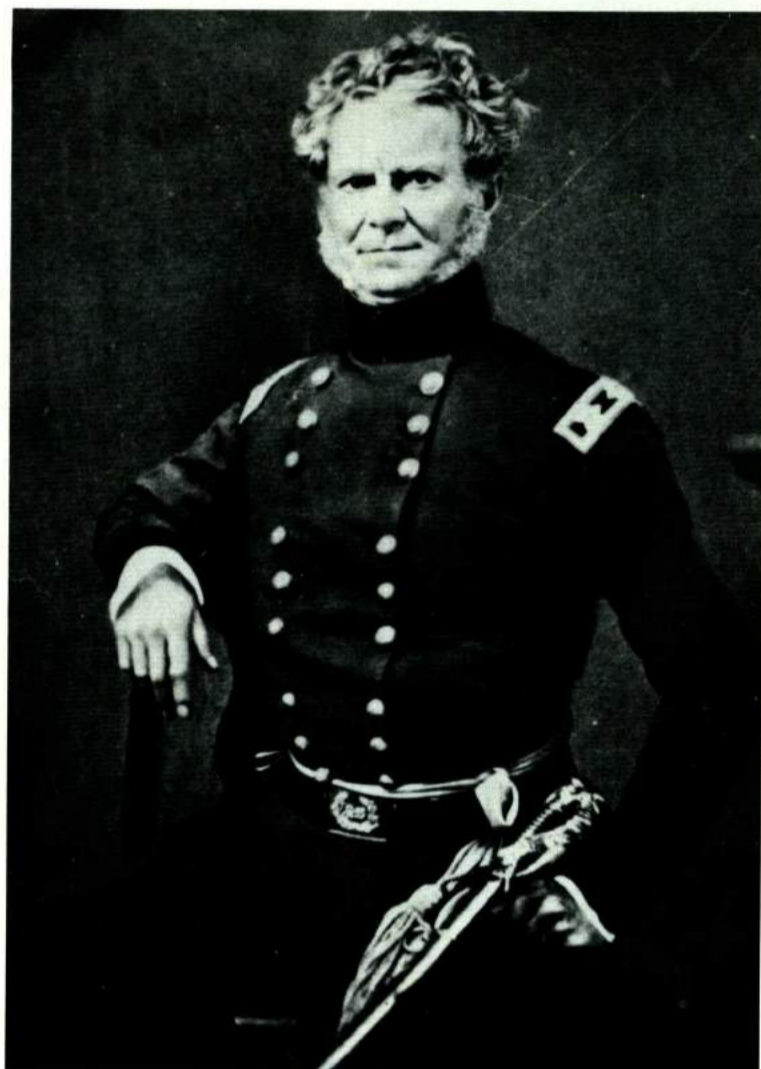
On June 6, 1849, after establishing Fort Graham near Waco, Arnold returned with a small company of men to the site that he and Johnson had selected. Arnold named the outpost in honor of Gen. William Jenkins Worth.

HARBINGER

FORT WORTH MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND HISTORY

volume 5, number 5

june/july 1983



MEET GENERAL WORTH

Because William Jenkins Worth lived before the widespread use of photography, what he actually looked like is still somewhat of a mystery. This daguerreotype portrait from the Library of Congress is one of two existing photographic images of Worth. It was taken in the New York studio of Matthew Brady shortly before Worth's death in 1849. It shows General Worth in a major general's field uniform wearing the sash and belt on exhibit in the museum.

On June 6, the city's 134th birthday, the museum unveils an exhibit honoring the man for whom Fort Worth was named: General William Jenkins Worth.

The City of Fort Worth was born on a clear morning in the early summer of 1849 when a small party of Texas Rangers and a company of Second U.S. Dragoons picked a site for a new frontier outpost. Simon B. Farrar was a member of that party and forty-four years later recalled the event this way:

I thought it the most beautiful and grand country that the sun ever shone on, and while at that place and in view of all the advantages of a natural point of defense, and our late experi-

ence at Monterrey wherein the strategic action of General Worth had so terribly defeated the Mexicans, we there in honor of that grand old hero, named the point Fort Worth.

As commander of the Texas and New Mexico military districts, Major General William Jenkins Worth (1794-1849) was directly responsible for the city's birth. He issued the order that a line of forts be established to mark and defend the Texas frontier.

General Worth died a month before he could learn that this outpost had been named in his honor. The military fort went on to become a frontier town when the Army abandoned its build-ings to move further west in

1853. Today's Tarrant County Courthouse and Heritage Park lie partially within the boundary of the original military camp.

Located in the museum rotunda near the lobby of the Omni Theater, the exhibit contains General Worth's dress uniform, his field desk, and various portraits, including a miniature portrait in a keepsake locket dating from Worth's service during the War of 1812.

The effort to bring General Worth's uniform to Fort Worth was sparked originally by local history buff Bill Turner who enlisted the museum's help in 1981. Through Turner's efforts, the museum was able to trace General Worth's descendants. Because of their generosity, it obtained the artifacts on exhibit.

Before the General's uniform could be put on exhibit, it had to undergo a lengthy and careful restoration by the Texas Conservation Center at the Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum in Canyon. The work took over six months and was funded by a grant from the Institute of

Museum Services, a Federal agency that offers operating and program support to the nation's museums.

The Worth material itself also had to be thoroughly researched. John P. Langellier, director of Fort Leavenworth Museum, assisted the history department's efforts to verify its authenticity. Dr. Langellier calls the uniform "one of the most outstanding examples of a Mexican War era uniform in existence" because of its condition and completeness.

"The museum is proud to introduce the historic General Worth to people of Fort Worth," said Donald R. Otto, executive director. Worth descendants who donated to the exhibit are Col. and Mrs. John T. Sprague, Jr., of Virginia Beach, Virginia; Mrs. John T. Sprague, Sr. of Waverly, Virginia; Mrs. Charles G. Peters, Jr., of Washington, D.C.; Mrs. Francis J. Johnson of San Francisco; William H. Barrett, Jr., of St. Augustine, Florida; and Mr. and Mrs. Philip S. Auchincloss of Pittsburgh.

...GENERAL WORTH OBSERVANCES...

The Board of Trustees of the Fort Worth Museum of Science and History cordially invites you to preview the exhibit

Major General William Jenkins Worth

Monday, June 6, 1983

4:00 - 5:00 p.m.

in the lobby of the Omni Theater

Refreshments will be served



HARBINGER

FORT WORTH MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND HISTORY

volume 5, number 5

June/July 1983



MEET GENERAL WORTH

Because William Jenkins Worth lived before the widespread use of photography, what he actually looked like is still somewhat of a mystery. This daguerreotype portrait from the Library of Congress is one of two existing photographic images of Worth. It was taken in the New York studio of Matthew Brady shortly before Worth's death in 1849. It shows General Worth in a major general's field uniform wearing the sash and belt on exhibit in the museum.

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Donald R. Otto

Great Barrier Reef, a film shot largely underwater in the Barrier Reef off Australia; and *To Fly*, the award-winning film on man's preoccupation with flight. This line-up of films, not necessarily in that order, will provide our feature film fare for well into 1984.

Multimedia shows will be created to fill out a 50-minute program with the films *Genesis* and *To Fly*. Concepts are being developed for these shows at the present time.

John O. Williams

OMNI OPENINGS

Six days of celebrations, beginning April 12, 1983, marked the opening of the new Omni Theater.



Mrs. William S. Davis is shown with museum director Donald R. Otto at the black tie opening.

KVIL's Ron Chapman takes time to sign autographs during Sunday's open house. The KVIL sponsored event drew over 6,000 visitors to the museum for the preview presentations.



William Davis, theater donor and member of the board of trustees, visits with city councilman, Louis Zapata, during the April 14th black tie opening.



Kenneth Davis (left), Mrs. Helmut Naumer and Senator Hugh Parmer were among the guests celebrating at the donor opening.



Museum trustee, Dorothea Leonhardt, is surrounded by family and friends at the black tie dinner for theater donors.

The Omni Theater played to seventeen full houses on April 17, its first day of public programming.



OSCAR MONNIG

In 1979, two surveyors were working in a field just north of Fort Worth near Saginaw. One tripped over a rusty object protruding a few inches from the soil. Miffed by the experience, he whacked the object with a hammer. To his amazement, the hammer split in two. When the other surveyor looked at this strange rock, he remarked that it resembled some meteorites he had seen on display at the museum. They began to dig. Sure enough, they unearthed a beautiful 100 lb. iron meteorite. But this is only part of the story.

In 1964, a brilliant fireball had been seen over Fort Worth in the early morning hours and tracked on radar from Carswell Air Force Base. A search had been conducted by Fort Worth's Oscar Monnig, the meteorite man, but no pieces of the fall were found at that time. As fate would have it, Oscar's search ended only 1,000 feet from the fallen object. Point of interest: fifteen years later the meteorite was found by someone who knew what such objects looked like because he had seen samples provided to the museum by none other than Oscar Monnig.



Meteorite expert, Oscar Monnig, holds a plaque announcing the naming of the Oscar E. Monnig asteroid.

Every year nearly one half million people visit the Fort Worth Museum of Science and History and most of them see those same samples. Oscar Monnig's own interest in meteorites was sparked by a similar collection over 50 years ago.

His curiosity about space began in childhood but was limited mainly to the stars. It wasn't until the early 1930's, when he saw meteorite displays in several different museums, that his fascination with the celestial rocks began.

Most museums don't actively hunt meteorites, relying instead on donations from individuals. Once received, the samples are usually displayed like a rare specimen from the museum's collections, securely encased in glass where they can be seen but not touched.



That wasn't good enough for Monnig. He wanted to be able to hold the fragments and study them firsthand. The solution was to start his own collection. Meteorites are not something that can be bought casually over the counter; they have to be hunted and Oscar Monnig has developed into a super sleuth.

His interest has taken him all over the world, but most of his finds have occurred in the Southwest. When a sighting is reported, he begins by gathering all available information from eyewitnesses; and this is where he excels. Don Garland, Omni Theater production manager and former planetarium director, who has observed Monnig on one of his searches, explains: "People are frequently hesitant to talk to strangers about things they have seen, but Oscar can get through to anyone. His interest and enthusiasm are contagious."

The size, color, direction of fall, and any sound that may have been heard are all important in determining the area of impact. Frequently the reports vary, but all the leads are investigated. Tracking down meteorites is a time-consuming process.

Once the preliminary investigation is completed and a probable location is selected, the actual looking begins. A majority of the searchers are local people and Monnig must educate them on what to look for. Rather than relying on a description, he brings several

samples with him to hold and examine. Their weight and appearance make them easily distinguishable from ordinary rocks.

Not every search is successful, but he never becomes discouraged. That patience and determination have paid off.

Award recipient, Oscar Monnig (left), accepts congratulations from Omni Theater director, John O. Williams, with Monnig's long-time friend, Robert Brown, looking on.

Monnig's reputation in scientific circles as a meteorite expert is international. His private collection, which he is in the process of donating to Texas Christian University, is estimated at several thousand specimens, making it one of the largest in the world.

John Williams, director of the Omni Theater, another meteorite hunter, and a friend of Monnig's, says, "Besides earning their respect, Oscar encourages and inspires those around him with his dedication."

It was sentiments like these that prompted museum officials to honor Monnig last April. The award came as a surprise to him. He had been led to believe he was attending a small get-together at the museum. It turned out to be much more.

Monnig was given another celestial rock for his collection. This one he will have to content himself with examining from afar; it is millions of miles away.

Williams said, "The Oscar E. Monnig asteroid, as it has been named, is one of a specially designated group of asteroids whose orbits take them closer to the sun than does the earth's orbit."

Dr. Eleanor Helin, a planetary scientist at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in California, was in Fort Worth to make the announcement. She told Monnig that his asteroid was first identified in 1981 and is about five or six miles in diameter. Of the 14th magnitude in brightness, it is large enough to be seen with a moderate-sized telescope.

Monnig was overwhelmed; but to those who know him, it was a just tribute to the man and his work.

noble planetarium

SCIENCE FICTION OR PREDICTION

Have you ever dreamed of traveling to the stars or of finding new worlds and civilizations in outer space? Out of such dreams grew a special form of literature, science fiction. One of the Noble Planetarium's most popular shows, *Science Fiction or Prediction*, has returned to explore its history.

Science fiction has always sparked the public's interest and imagination, providing a means of escape. Most of the stories have some basis in scientific fact, dealing with possible inventions and discoveries of the future. The planetarium show traces the evolution of these stories beginning with Savinius Cyrano de Bergerac's tales of rockets in the 1600's and continuing through the *Star Wars* and *E.T.* adventures of the present.

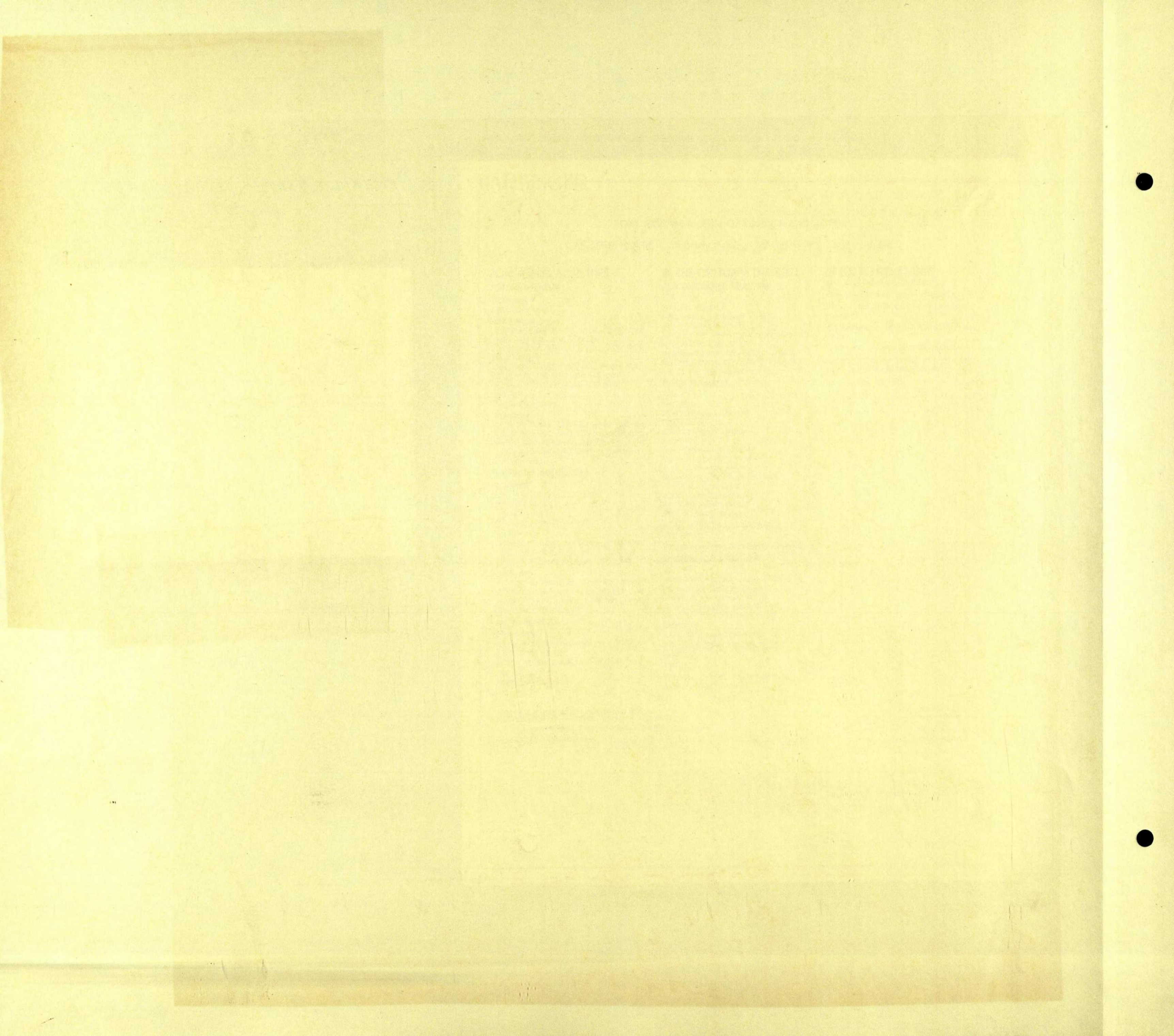


Jules Verne popularized the literary form with his vivid descriptions of submarines and flying machines in the 1870's. His stories and those of H. G. Wells, foretelling space travel, were the basis of an early movie, *A Trip to the Moon*. A clip from the 1902 silent film is included in the planetarium presentation.

In the new, updated version of the program, visual effects and clips from more current films are used to examine the correlation between science fiction of the past and events of the present.

What can we expect from science fiction? Are *Return of the Jedi* and *Star Trek III* merely products of unleashed imaginations or do they foretell the future?

See *Science Fiction or Prediction*, in the Noble Planetarium now through July 31.



LIVING

Star-Telegram

B

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1983

Worth remembering

By RAYMOND TEAGUE
Star-Telegram Writer

He was Cowtown when Cowtown wasn't cool. Before there was a Cowtown, before there was a fort, there was a Worth.

They called him William Jenkins Worth at birth, but when he died, it was Maj. Gen. William Jenkins Worth to the world.

Fort Worth — first a military post, then city — was fitted out with his name, and, we like to think, with his spirit.

Worth was never at the fort named in his honor, but Fort Worth through its years of growth from frontier outpost to cattle center to industrial metropolis has reflected his zeal, far-sightedness and adventurous daring.

Fort Worth prides itself on being rough and ready, congenial yet sophisticated, laid back while fired up, cautious and determined, an unusual blend of what's best in Western beginnings and Eastern adaptations.

Worth possessed all those attributes first, in grand style, although he was not without a few human failings.

He was a man among men in an age of man over mountains.

He had one of the most distinguished careers in the entire history of the United States Army.

Worth was commander of Cadets at West Point, and a military leader in the War of 1812, the Indian Wars and the Mexican War. He

received a resolution from Congress, March 2, 1847, and a congressional sword of honor.

He was known as the best horseman and the handsomest man in the United States Army. He was a tall, stern-jawed man with brown hair and piercing blue eyes who has been described as the Patton of his day. When suited in his blue wool coat, dress hat and epaulets, red and gold sashes, and saber belt, he must have made a striking figure.

This man came from gallant stock, of Quaker parents. His father was Thomas Worth, a seaman, who was one of the original proprietors of Hudson, N.Y., in 1785. He was among leaders of a group of Massachusetts traders and shipbuilders who sought safer harbors up the Hudson River when their commerce was harassed by the British navy.

William Jenkins Worth was born in an upstairs bedroom of a dignified, red brick house in Hudson, 100 feet from the Hudson River, on March 1, 1794. George Washington was president at the time.

Worth almost doesn't exist until joining the Army at age 18. Little is known about his boyhood. He appears to have had a normal one with a normal education. It is said that as a child he displayed a taste for military pursuits. That wouldn't seem too far-fetched. He worked as a store clerk, but adventure, and destiny, called.

Please see Worth on Page 4

Maj. Gen.
William Jenkins Worth

Exhibit opens on Tuesday

An exhibit honoring the man for whom Fort Worth is named opens Tuesday, the day after the city's 134th birthday, at the Fort Worth Museum of Science and History.

Entitled *Major General William Jenkins Worth: The Man Who Was Never Here*, the exhibit features a single display case containing Worth's dress uniform — his coatee, epaulets, belt, sash and chapeau de bras — as well as his field desk, various portraits and a miniature portrait in a keepsake locket dating from his service during the War of 1812.

The exhibit is located in the museum rotunda near the lobby of the Omni Theater.

Much of the museum's success in locating the exhibit's artifacts is credited to local businessman Bill Turner, who has spent about seven years on the trail of Worth descendants and mementoes.

Donators were Col. and Mrs. John T. Sprague Jr., Mrs. John T. Sprague Sr., Mrs. Charles G. Peters Jr., Mrs. Francis J. Johnson, William H. Barrett Jr. and Mr. and Mrs. Philip S. Auchincloss.

Dr. Patrick Norris, the museum's curator of history, calls the acquisition "the most exciting and historically significant that the museum has made in recent years."

"The Worth exhibit honors both the historical figure who gave his name to our city and his descendants who donated their family heirlooms to perpetuate the memory of our origins," said Donald R. Otto, executive director of the museum.



Worth never knew post would carry his name

Continued from Page 1

Worth left Hudson for good at age 18 to become private clerk to Gen. Morgan Lewis. Worth was one of the first to apply for a commission in the War of 1812, and quickly rose through the ranks.

He became a first lieutenant in 1813 and went with Lewis to the border of Canada. Lewis returned to New York in June 1814, and invited Worth to join the family there. Worth wrote back, "Having participated in three month's fatigue of the Camp of Instruction, the enemy being within striking distance . . . and the battle field in view will, I trust, excuse my choice. The campaign promises to be a stirring one, and you, I am sure, would not pardon my leaving."

IN JULY 1914, Worth became aide to Gen. Winfield Scott, his nemesis, at the battle of Chipewewa Falls and Lundy's Lane. On July 5, 1814, Scott wrote of Worth's "intrepidity" and promoted him to captain.

At Lundy's Lane he received a severe wound that put him in a convalescent bed for a year and lamed him for life. Gen. Scott wrote in his dispatches that Worth was wounded "in the act of passing through a blaze of fire to communicate an order."

Worth later was made a major for his role at Niagara.

He became a military instructor and later commandant of cadets at the United States Military Academy at West Point from 1820 to 1828. He was a polished, dignified, much respected commandant whose nickname was "Haughty Bill."

Moving on, Worth was breveted lieutenant colonel in 1824. He became colonel of the Eighth Infantry in 1836. He was instrumental in quelling the uprising in the Florida Seminole engagements in 1841 and 1842, and was breveted brigadier general by President James K. Polk for "gallantry and highly distinguished services."

WORTH WAS A STERN commander who expected, and obtained, the best from his troops. He was characterized by courage and quick, astute military tactics. He inspired confidence and was, by all accounts, a born leader.

The Mexican War brought Worth his finest military hours. Worth was second in command when Gen. Zachary Taylor marched to Corpus Christi to war against Mexico. Worth led the main army to the Rio Grande and planted the American flag there with his own hand.

Worth, who was proud and sensitive, and had a temper, too, resigned and went to Washington when a ranking officer came to take command, but later returned to Taylor's army and conducted the negotiations attending the capitulation of Matamoros. He was buffeted by weather at Monterey, but led a successful siege, and was breveted major general in September 1846.

He was at the front personally, riding from post to post and cheering his men, during the dangerous mission to take the apparently impregnable stronghold of Bishop's Palace, the key to the road leading to the interior of Mexico. The capture was affected with only slight loss, and Worth and his men swept through Saltillo, Vera Cruz and Perote. He drove Santa Anna out of Puebla, and led the victorious march on Mexico City.

With his own hands, Worth tore down the flag that waved over the national palace.

OFF THE BATTLEFIELD, Worth's reputation suffered somewhat because of his temper and self-centeredness. Accounts indicate that his governorship of Puebla was not a sound or fair one, and that, when questioned about the situation, he took out his hostility on Scott.

After the war Worth was placed by Scott in command of the Department of Texas. As commander of the Eighth and Ninth Military Districts, Worth issued the orders that led to the founding of Fort Worth. Directed to establish a line of forts across the Texas frontier, he dispatched troops to locate and garrison the northernmost outpost. On June 6, 1849, Maj. Ripley A. Arnold named the new post on the southern bank of the Trinity River in honor of his commander and friend.

Worth never knew the outpost would bear his name. He had died of cholera in San Antonio a month before, on May 7, 1849. He was 55. His wife and three of his four children were at his side.

A 50-foot-tall monument in Worth's honor is located on Fifth Avenue and Broadway at 25th Street in New York City, in front of the Flat Iron Building. Worth first was buried in New York City's Greenwood Cemetery, but almost eight years later was entombed below the granite shaft in a Masonic funeral service full of pomp and circumstance.

If Worth's childhood is hazy, his role as husband and father is even more so. It is known that he married Margaret Stafford of Albany, N.Y., and that the couple had three daughters — Mary, Margaret and Josephine — and a son, William Scott Worth. Worth's wife outlived her husband 20 years and lived in St. Augustine, Fla. Their son was a full Army colonel and served with Teddy Roosevelt, but was wounded and died with no heirs. Most of the existing Worth artifacts survived through daughter Mary Sprague's family.

Worth was a stern commander who expected, and obtained, the best from his troops. He was characterized by courage and quick, astute military tactics.

Students surviving

'boot camp'

By BARBARA HOLSOMBACK
Star-Telegram Writer

If Ross Perot doubts teachers could survive a boot camp to test their professional abilities, Bill Barnes said he should have been at the new Spring Garden Elementary School in the last month or so.

Perot, computer magnate turned Texas public education analyst, could have seen teachers who gave quality instruction to their students in a building that was only partially finished when it opened, said Barnes, the Bedford school's principal.

"Ross Perot talks about boot camp," he said. "We've had it and we've survived."

Students and teachers at Spring Garden only recently moved into about 40 percent of their building, which wasn't completed when classes started Aug. 29, including 10 classrooms in the north wing.

"I knew about the middle of July that we were behind on schedule, that the building wouldn't be completed when we opened," Barnes said. "Although I'm not in construction, you could see the amount of work that had to be done and time was running out to get it done."

"It wasn't the construction company's fault. It was just a delay in shipment of construction materials."

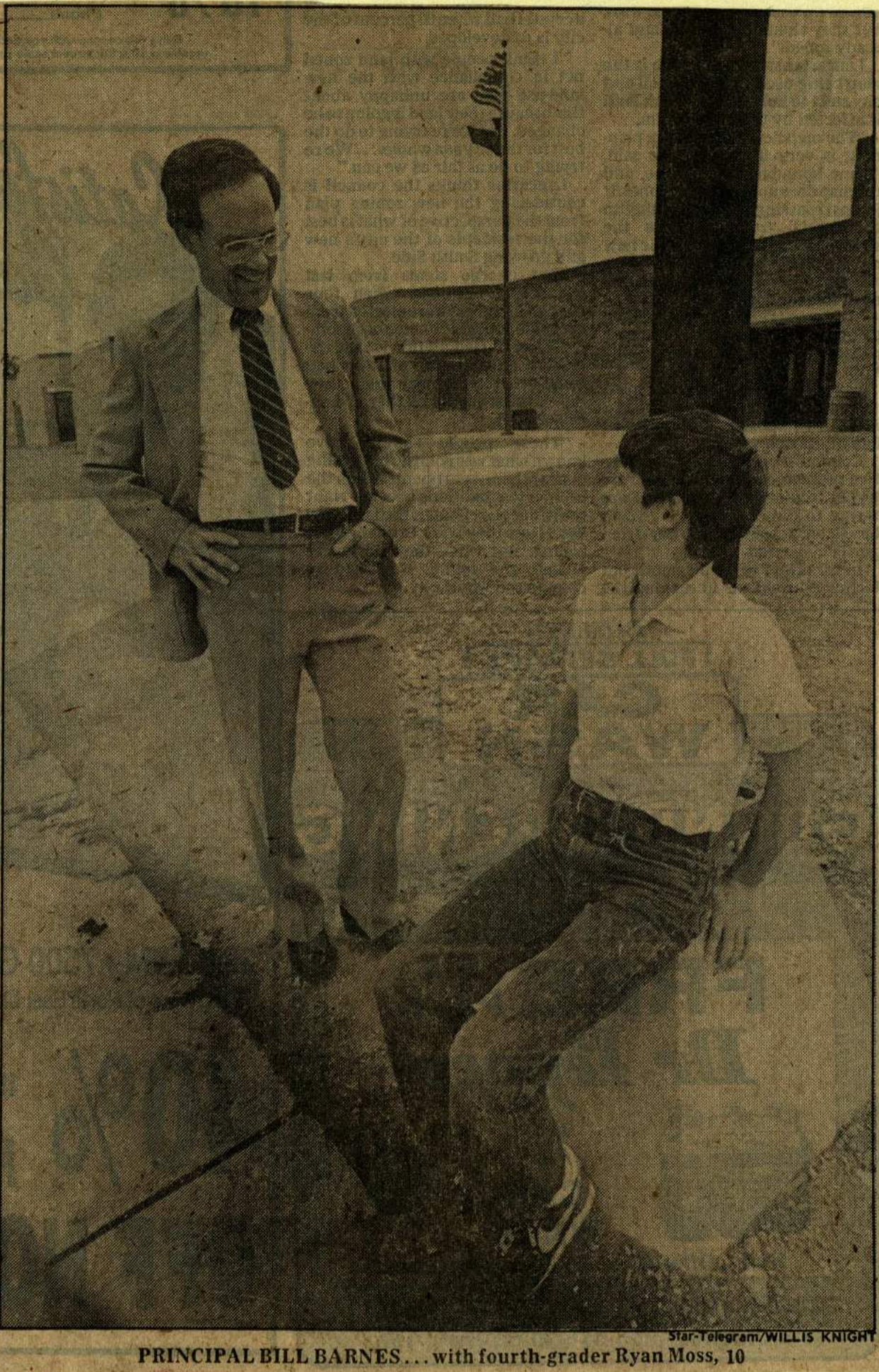
At that point, he wrote an alternative plan for opening the school which included putting most students in the south wing's 24 classrooms, two classes in the library and gifted and talented students in the teacher's lounge.

"I had 26 classes to place and we could do that with the number of children (768) we started out with," Barnes said. "Since then, the enrollment has come up (to 794), but then we had enough room to accommodate those classes comfortably."

After school started, he said construction workers tried to finish Spring Garden as quickly as possible.

"They didn't come over into the south wing after instruction was going on," Barnes said. "After school was out, they'd come over and work. They've been very cooperative."

About 30 days into the school year, Barnes was notified he could Please see Spring Garden on Page 5



Star-Telegram/WILLIS KNIGHT
PRINCIPAL BILL BARNES... with fourth-grader Ryan Moss, 10

PIONEER SCHOOL TO BE REMEMBERED IN 1984

Spring Garden students surviving 'boot camp'

Continued from Page 1
School officials expect to have a dedication ceremony for Spring Garden in November.
The moving was done by him, the custodian, other staff members and a group of sixth-graders who helped younger children carry their desks from one room to another.

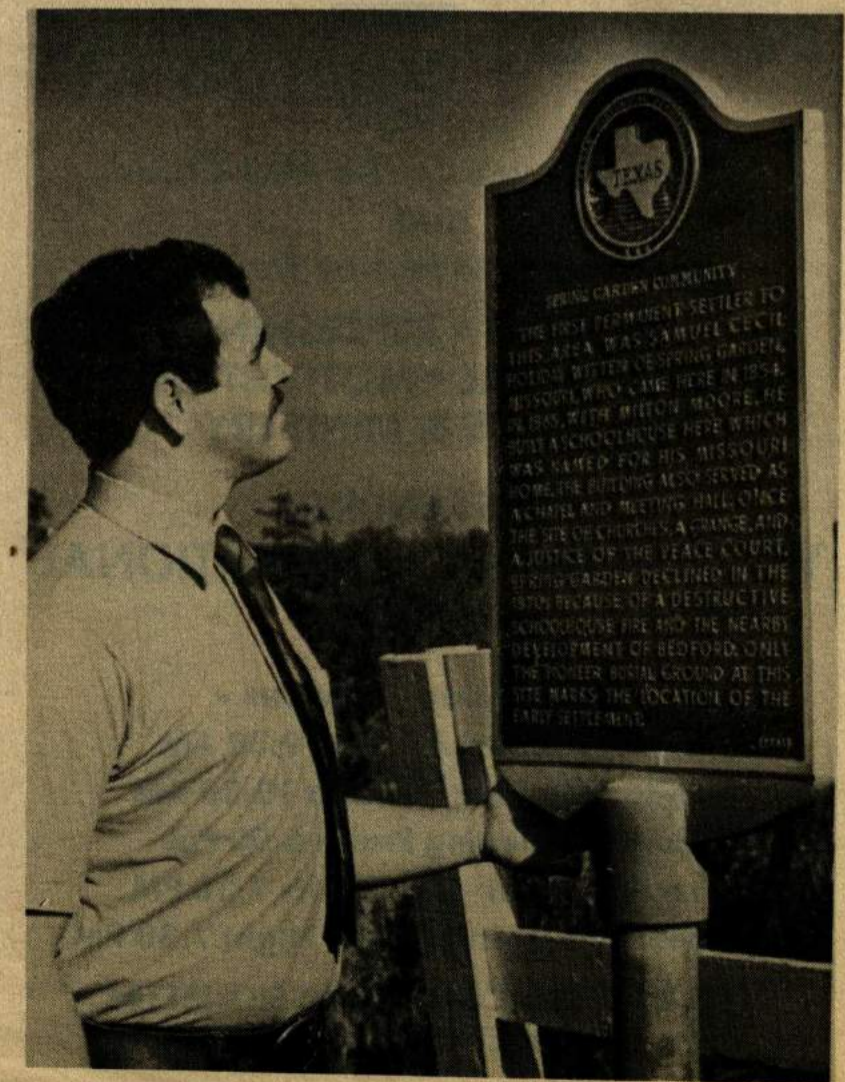
"We moved children out of the library and teacher's lounge and everybody is where they're supposed to be," Barnes said. "The community has been so understanding of our situation and the teachers have been super and so patient."

"It's been a rewarding experience for me. You take the good with the bad, but the good far outweighed the bad. Everybody just pitched in and worked smoothly to get this show on the road. It's a party I wouldn't have missed."

School officials expect to have a dedication ceremony for Spring Garden in November.

At that time, they had hoped to present the school with a Texas Historical Marker, since it is named after the Spring Garden community that covered Colleyville and the northern part of Bedford in the 1800s. But the marker won't be delivered until later in the school year.

The center of activity in the pioneer community was the Spring Garden School that stood one mile north of the new elementary school. The burning of the school in the 1870s and the development of Bedford have been cited as the causes for the disappearance of the Spring Garden community.



Historical marker

You see them everywhere in the Mid-Cities, markers designating a historical spot. Mike Patterson of the Tarrant County Historical Commission examines one of the markers in Colleyville.

Council to hear plea for archives

Historical commission wants to expand downtown library

A watered-down plea for city support of a historical library will go to the Fort Worth City Council on Tuesday.

A resolution first presented to the council last week by the Tarrant County Historical Commission asks the city to support expansion of the downtown public library for an archives.

The facility would house historical papers, documents and other memorabilia for county-wide use—a necessity neglected for too long by city and county governments, the commission contends.

"Not one generation has done a very good job of saving" the area's history, commission chairman Duane Gage told the council. But council members balked at

supporting the resolution, fearing that it carried financial responsibilities. They asked city staff members to reword the resolution so the council's support would be philosophical only.

The council is scheduled to vote on the resolution at its 10 a.m. Tuesday meeting. The work session is at 8:30 a.m.

The commission's resolution calls for at least a one-floor addition to the downtown public library, at 300 Taylor St., to house the archives. Council members praised the commission's plans to collect donations to pay for the estimated \$2.8 million construction cost.

But council members aren't ready yet to promise city money for the project, they said.

Tentative plans for the city to pay an estimated \$1.5 million to build two additional parking levels at the library and maintain the archives should be kept out of the resolution, the council told staff members.

The new version is considerably shorter and calls only for council endorsement of the concept of an archives, and of the historical commission's efforts to build one.

The resolution also says any expansion of the downtown library must consider the library's own expansion needs.

In other business, the council will hear a report on Citran bus service to General Dynamics and

Bell Helicopter for February. Ridership and income from the 10 commuter routes has been monitored since fall, when the council almost dropped the service to pare Citran expenses.

The February report shows a 7 percent decline in ridership from January, but sales of monthly passes were holding steady. Revenue from the routes was still about \$3,000 ahead of projections in January, the report said.

Routes 2 and 4 to General Dynamics will be combined in March to increase their ridership count, the report said. Subscription service should continue to perform better than expected through fiscal year's end in September, it predicts.

"COMMUNITY
ARCHIVES"

A Resolution

RELATING TO CITY-COUNTY ARCHIVES FACILITY

WHEREAS, the Tarrant County Historical Commission for some time has promoted the establishment of a City-County Archives Facility wherein public documents, private papers and other memorabilia can be preserved and administered by professional archivists; and,

WHEREAS, the Commission recently has adopted a plan to encourage expansion of the Central Library at 300 Taylor to accommodate the archives collection; and,

WHEREAS, the Commission proposes to seek funds from the private sector to finance the cost of the proposed expansion; and,

WHEREAS, representatives of the Commission have discussed their proposal with the City Council and have acknowledged that any expansion of the Central Library for the purpose of housing an archives collection would have to be accomplished in conjunction with other library expansion needs;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Fort Worth City Council endorses the concept of a City-County Archives Facility and supports the efforts of the Tarrant County Historical Commission in achieving this objective.

ADOPTED AND APPROVED this 8th day of March, 1983.

CITY OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS



OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES
1000 THROCKMORTON
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102
870-8500 / AREA CODE 817

April 8, 1983

Duane Gage, Chairman
Tarrant County Historical Commission
P O Box 18331
Fort Worth, Texas 76118

Dear Mr. Gage:

Historical documents that can provide us with an ability to trace the growth of our city culturally and economically are now locked away in archivally inadequate areas where they are deteriorating and gathering dust. Some are almost lost to us now due to water damage and neglect.

Records Management assessments of departmental holdings will now begin to uncover more documents of historical value, and as time goes by, we will be locating items that need to be retained to give continuity to the Fort Worth history now being made.

The increasing number of requests for assistance in records management received by regional representatives of the state archives has resulted in added personnel, and two bills are being considered in the current legislative session which will provide microfilm capabilities and standardized retention schedules for Texas cities. This activity will result in a lack of space to be offered by the state for historical records.

A City-County archives, maintained in a location accessible to citizens, may be not only desirable, but necessary, if we are to preserve our history in a form that will entertain, enlighten, and illustrate our evolution as the City Where the West Begins . . .

Sincerely,

Karen Phillips

Karen Phillips
Records Manager
City of Fort Worth

KP:si

CITY OF FORT WORTH

"COMMUNITY ARCHIVES"

Tarrant County Historical Commission

P. O. Box 18331 Fort Worth, Texas 76118



TARRANT COUNTY COURT HOUSE
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, there is an urgent need for an adequate facility in which to house archival materials for Fort Worth and Tarrant County; and

WHEREAS, the Tarrant County Historical Commission has collected a voluminous quantity of archival material that needs to be centrally located and professionally handled; and

WHEREAS, a permanent community archives facility will require considerable time to plan and construct; and

WHEREAS, there is a possibility that temporary space may be made available within properties of the Fort Worth Independent School District, such as the library wing of the Alice E. Carlson Elementary School Building, adjacent to the TCU Campus, to house a community archives;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved by the members of the Tarrant County Historical Commission duly assembled in a meeting held at the Fort Worth Public Library on July 13, 1983, that the Commission requests the Tarrant County Commissioners Court to endorse the Commission's efforts to acquire temporary use of available space within properties of the Fort Worth Independent School District, such as the library wing of the Alice E. Carlson Elementary School Building, for housing a community archival collection, in an arrangement with the Fort Worth Independent School District that would not financially obligate the Tarrant County government in any manner whatsoever.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Commission seek to have the proposed archival collection placed under the guidance of the Texas State Library's Regional Historical Resource Depository at Texas Christian University.

Certified a true copy this 13th day of July, 1983.

Chairman

Duane Lage

ATTEST:

Betsy Schmidt

"COMMUNITY ARCHIVES"

Tarrant County Historical Commission
P. O. Box 18331 Fort Worth, Texas 76118



TARRANT COUNTY COURT HOUSE
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

COUNTY JUDGE
Mike Monroney

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
Richard T. Anderson
H. J. Stovall
A. Lynn Gregory
H. D. Griffin

OFFICERS
Ch. Duane Gage
Ch. E. Bennett & Smith
V. Ch. Mrs. W. Albert Schmidt
Sec. Larry Landis
Treas. John Hugh Smith

November 21, 1983

MEMBERS
Frances M. Allen
Gilbert Anselmo
Mrs. J. J. Barker
Mrs. Joe Box
Gene Brooks
LARRY BUDENHAWO
Paul Campbell
Beth Carroll
H. J. Clark
Marty Craddock
David Diamond
Alan Lee Falch
Beryl Gibson
Gary Howard
Marjorie Juran
Jordan Kelley
Katherine Livingston
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H. Patrick Morris
Marjorie Patterson
Michael B. Patterson
Janis Roth
Carol Rouse
Mrs. Jacob Rolle
Joseph E. Scullery
Billy W. Sible
Mrs. Ann J. Smith
Mildred Spradling
Jim Vandegriff
Doyne White, Jr.
C. George Younkin

TO: Tarrant County Commissioner's Court

FROM: Duane Gage, Chairman

RE: REPORT ON COMMUNITY ARCHIVES PROJECT

Upon approval by the Tarrant County Commissioners Court of a resolution authorizing the Tarrant County Historical Commission to seek temporary free use of available space in facilities of the Fort Worth Independent School District for housing a community archives, on August 9, 1983 Chairman Duane Gage presented a request for space in the library wing of the Alice E. Carlson Elementary School, at an open meeting of the Fort Worth I.S.D. Board. Several Commission members were in attendance.

The Commission's request was courteously received by the School Board, which has appointed a Citizens' Advisory Committee to make recommendations for the use and disposal of all unused school buildings. The Citizens' Committee has toured the Alice E. Carlson School but a hearing on the matter will not be scheduled until early 1984.

Meanwhile the Commission's archival program continues to grow. Five filing cabinets and about twenty storage boxes of Commission records and materials presently are housed in the Chairman's office; a room in the Northeast Subcourthouse and a room in the Northwest Subcourthouse are filled with materials. The collection in the filing cabinet in the Tarrant County Law Library has been removed and placed in storage boxes, due to the pending relocation of the Law Library. This material is presently being integrated into the Commission records.

On November 16th the Commission voted to purchase several legal size four-drawer filing cabinets with locks for the purpose of housing and securing the Commission's archival records, no matter where the collection will be temporarily or permanently located.

Duane Gage
Chairman

Duane Gage



Fort Worth Genealogical Society
Box 9767 Fort Worth, Tx 76107

November 8, 1983

Mr. Duane Gage, Chairman
Tarrant County Historical Commission
1425 Karla
Hurst, TX 76053

Dear Mr. Gage,

The Fort Worth Genealogical Society would like to join efforts with the Tarrant County Historical Commission seeking use of space in the Alice Carlson Elementary School.

The Genealogical Society desperately needs space for archives, office, work area, and storage. Our present materials are scattered in at least a half of dozen different locations in the County for lack of a central site. Since our Society issues a quarterly publication we need space for our members to work collating, stapling, and preparing it for mailing. Space could also be used for on-going research, committee and board meetings. We are a non-profit organization and therefore do not have sufficient funds to lease commercial property.

Our Society looks forward to working with the Historical Commission in acquiring the space which both of our organizations need. Please let me know how we can best work with you.

Sincerely,

Barbara McLane

Barbara McLane
(Mrs. C. Rogers)

President Elect, Ft. Worth Gen. Soc.

Founded A.D. 1957

Cowtown legends bite dust

New book corrals Stockyards myths

By KIM BREWER 4-11-83
Star-Telegram Writer

Sometimes myths are better than reality.

Take a turn-of-the-century meeting of the Fort Worth Stockyards Co. board of directors, for instance. Most people might imagine a gathering of influential cattle barons, brushing the dust from their hats and boots in a small, smoke-filled room somewhere on North Main Street.

That's what J'Nell Pate used to think, too, until she spent four years researching the history of the Fort Worth Stockyards and found out about the true powerhouses.

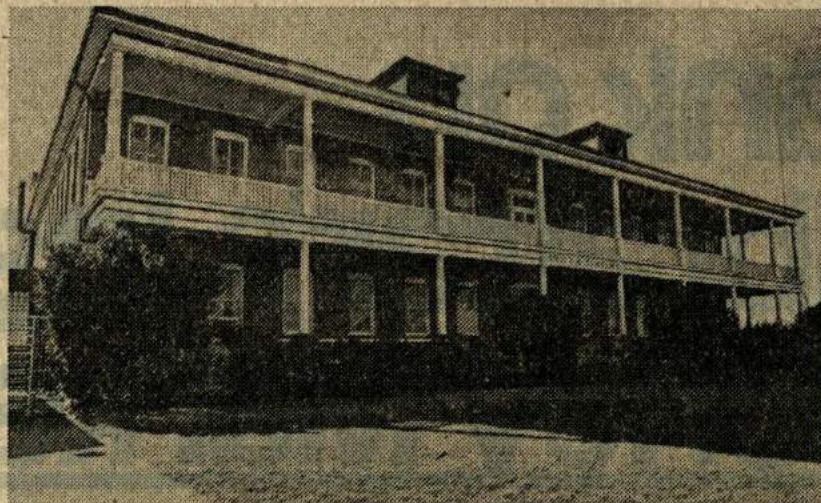
"They weren't cowboys in boots and hats, they were stockholders in business suits in Boston or Chicago," Pate said. "It surprised me the way it (the Stockyards) was operated because it was never locally owned and operated until 1981. It was always run by meat packers in Chicago or businessmen in Boston."

Pate, an associate professor of history at Tarrant County Junior College Northeast Campus who also writes a weekly history column for the *Azle News-Advertiser*, researched 80 years of Fort Worth Stockyards Co. business records for her doctoral dissertation at North Texas State University.

Choosing the Stockyards as a subject for her dissertation seemed a natural for Pate, who grew up watching Western movies on the screen of the Bowie Theater and reading books such as *The Pioneer Twins*. The 1956 graduate of Arlington Heights High School can re-
Please see Cowtown on Page 16

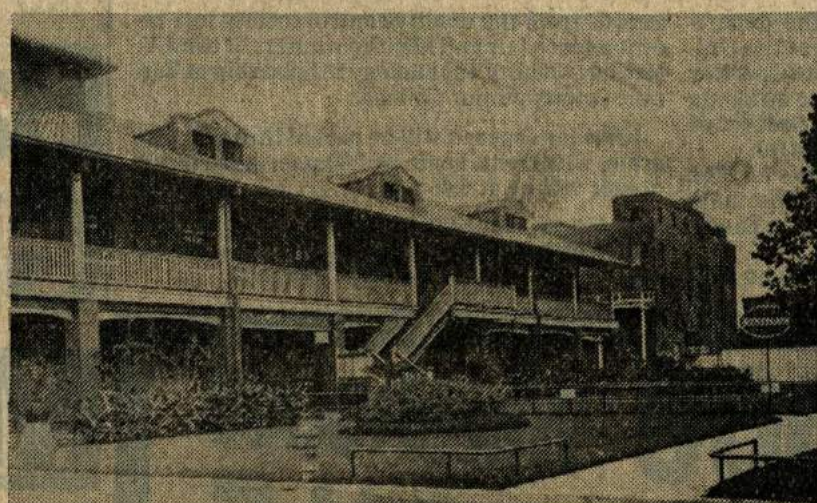


Star-Telegram/WILLIS KNIGHT



File photo

STOCKYARDS SURPRISES ... J'Nell Pate, top photo, found some interesting information in researching the history of the



File photo

Fort Worth Stockyards and its old Swift meat packing plant, left, and the Armour plant located across the street.

Cowtown myths bite dust

Continued from Page 13
member her own father taking a few cows to market at the Stockyards.

"It just all kind of fit," Pate said. Some of her most interesting findings will be published in a forthcoming book, *Livestock Legacy: A History of the Fort Worth Stockyards*, later this year.

Pate's research may shatter the illusions of a few Cowtown romantics.

For instance, it wasn't the beauty of the Trinity River that led the meat packing executives of Chicago to choose Cowtown as their Southwest market.

They were bribed. At a town meeting in 1901, Fort Worth residents raised \$100,000 to "encourage" Armour and Swift to move operations to the Stockyards. "That was no small amount of money back then," Pate said. "Fort Worth has always been very aggressive in trying to bring businesses here. We could have been a simple, little town if it weren't for this."

"Fort Worth became Cowtown only because of its aggressive business leaders," Pate said. "Livestock interests were the main industry of Fort Worth for at least half a century, I'd say, from the 1890s to the 1940s."

And as much as Western sentimentalists might like to believe that

the barbed-wire fence led to the decline of the Fort Worth cattle industry, it had more to do with the invention of the pickup, Pate said.

Farmers throughout Texas had depended on the railroad to ship their cattle to the big market. But pickups allowed each farmer to transport his cattle to a local auction and market instead of sending them to Fort Worth.

With the passing of the cattle boom, it looked as if the Stockyards area would bite the dust in the 1950s, but Cowtown merchants came to the rescue with a promotional advertising campaign.

Many of those "authentic" wooden storefronts seen today along North Main actually were constructed in the '50s during the campaign by the North Fort Worth Business Association, Pate said.

When the area again began to decline in the 1970s, business and community activists formed the Fort Worth Stockyards Restoration Committee. The rest is modern history — the annual Chisholm Trail Round-Up, Pioneer Days celebration, Billy Bob's Texas, Mule Alley art gallery, the present White Elephant Saloon and Lone Star Chili Parlor.

"Promoting the livestock interests of Fort Worth is just one continuous story," Pate said.

... RESEARCH CONTINUES
TO LEARN MORE ABOUT A
FORT WORTH INSTITUTION...

**Historic Arlington
CAN BE YOURS
IN THIS SPECIAL
LIMITED EDITION OF
ARLINGTON
PICTORIAL
HISTORY
BY
ARISTA JOYNER
AND RENÉ HARRIS**

Rich in colorful exciting history - *Arlington Pictorial History* contains over 350 photographs including rare views of people, events, institutions, and buildings. Longtime residents will recognize streets and styles of their youth; newcomers will appreciate the proud heritage and unique beauty of their chosen community. This beautiful 8½" x 11" hardcover collectors edition, underwritten by Texas Commerce Bank, is custom bound and numbered. It would be an interesting addition to any coffee table or reception area. Only 2,500 copies are available. To own this outstanding history, order copies for family and friends from the Junior League of Arlington.



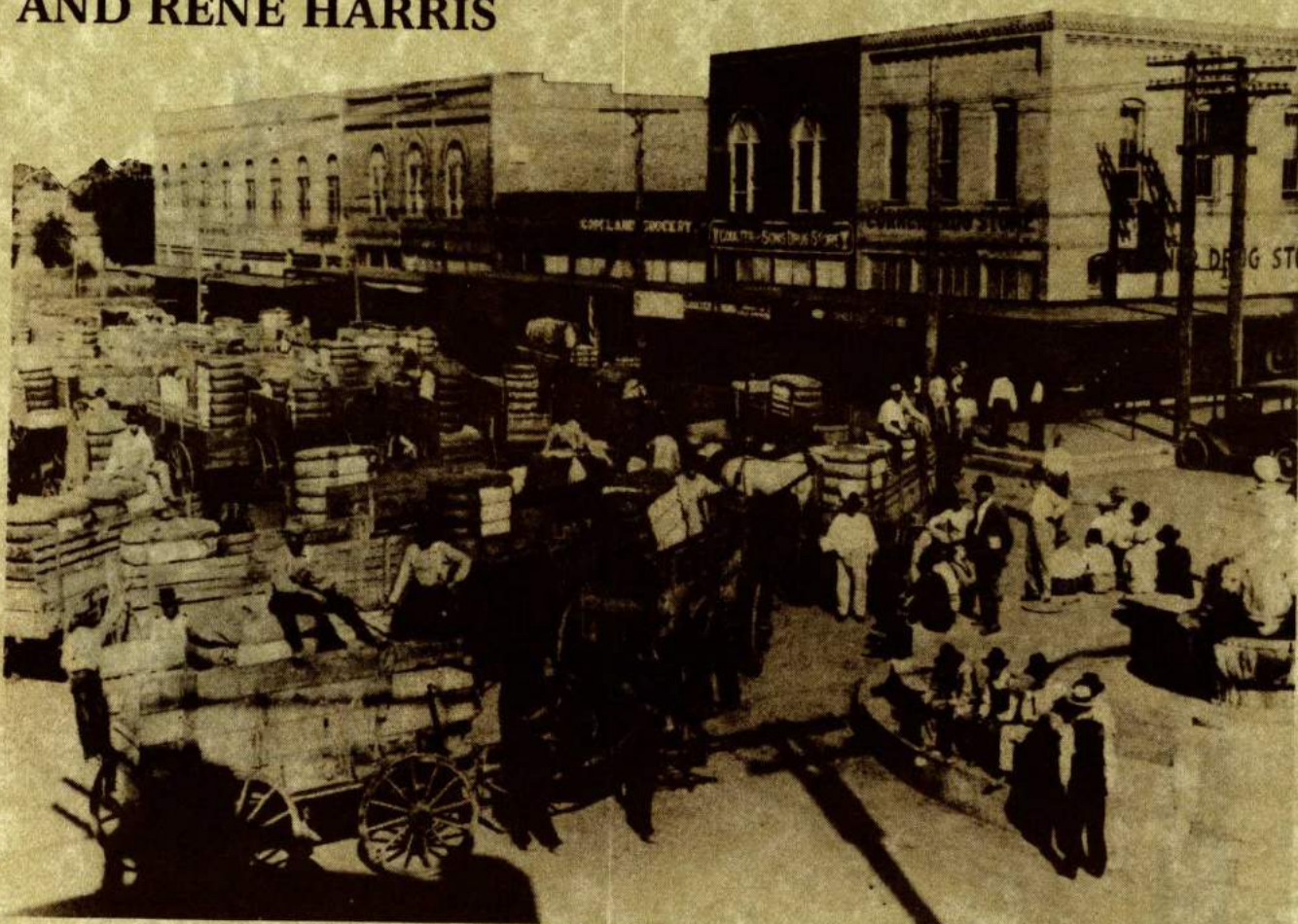
The Junior League of Arlington is an organization dedicated to improving the quality of life in this community through the utilization of trained volunteers. League members work as volunteers in areas as diverse as public education, drug abuse prevention, mental health, youth social services, camps for children stricken with cancer or epilepsy, the American Red Cross, and cultural groups such as the Fielder Museum and the Creative Arts Theatre and School.

Fund raising projects, such as the sale of this book, provide monies for innovative programs designed to address unmet community needs.

With the current emphasis on volunteerism to solve community problems, the importance of the Junior League to the community is increasing.

The sale of this book will provide funds which are necessary if the League is to meet the new demands created by the decline of other financial resources.

Further, distributing this book throughout the community will fulfill another League goal; enhancing community awareness. Residents will be enriched by a historical perspective of Arlington, which will assist us in formulating our vision of the future.



A COUNTY MUSEUM AT LAST!!!

tes Commissioners' Court, REGULAR Term, JANUARY, A. D. 19 83
REGULAR MEETING the 10th Day of JANUARY, A. D. 19 83

CONTINUED

This Agreement shall terminate automatically upon happening of any of the following events:

1. The completion of the improvement provided for herein, or
2. At the end of one (1) year from date herein, unless renewed by either party by giving written notice of its intention to renew the agreement for a like period to the other party, such notice to be given at least 30 days prior to the expiration of such initial term.

BY: Ed Larson
Public Works Director, City of Saginaw

TARRANT COUNTY

OK - GS 1-10-83

BY: Mike Moncrief, County Judge (SEAL)

BY: B. D. Griffin, Commissioner, Pct. #4

It is so ordered.

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PRECINCT #2 APPOINTMENTS TO TARRANT CO. |

HISTORICAL COMMISSION APPROVED |

January 10, 1983

Upon recommendation of Tarrant County Historical Commission, motion was made by Commissioner Mebus, seconded by Commissioner Griffin and duly carried that the following Precinct #2 appointments to Tarrant County Historical Commission for the term 1983-1984, be approved.

Beth Canright - 201 S. Waxahachie, Mansfield, TX 76063
Mrs. Jacob Rolla - 4751 Ramey, Fort Worth, TX 76112
Mildred Spratling - 1970 Nottingham, Fort Worth, TX 76112
Joe Standifler - 2916 Hunting Drive, Fort Worth, TX 76119
C. George Younkin - 3501 Quail Lane, Arlington, TX 76016

It is so ordered.

-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-

52424 PRECINCT #1 APPOINTMENTS TO TARRANT CO. |

HISTORICAL COMMISSION APPROVED |

January 10, 1983

Upon recommendation of Tarrant County Historical Commission, motion was made by Commissioner Andersen, seconded by Judge Moncrief and duly carried that the following Precinct #1 appointments to Tarrant County Historical Commission for the term 1983-1984, be approved.

Alta Lee Futch - 121 Driskell Drive S., Crowley, TX 76036
Gary Havard - 6720 Welch, Fort Worth, TX 76133
R. Patrick Norris - 3532 Winifred Drive, Fort Worth, TX 76133
Ann J. Smith - 3800 Glenmont, Fort Worth, TX 76133
Jon Vandagriff - 3632 Wesley Drive, Fort Worth, TX 76133

It is so ordered.

-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-

52425 ARCHIVES ROOM IN TARRANT COUNTY |

COURTHOUSE RENAMED 1894 ROOM |

January 10, 1983

Upon the recommendation of Planning Department and Restoration Committee, motion was made by Judge Moncrief that the Archives Room in Tarrant County Courthouse be renamed the 1894 Room and that the County Archivist be delegated responsibility for overseeing and developing the programs in the 1894 Room. This area to be used for educational programs and as a meeting facility.

Motion was seconded by Commissioner Griffin and duly carried, and it is so ordered.

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ORDERED THAT COURT DO NOW ADJOURN UNTIL COURT IN COURSE.

APPROVED _____

County Judge

ATTEST: MADRIN HUFFMAN, County Clerk

By: *Freddie Wood*
Deputy

10 ©1983 Fort Worth Star-Telegram APRIL 24, 1983 NORTHEAST EX

Museum houses faces behind cities

Tucked away in a little-known basement corner of the library at Tarrant County Junior College in Hurst is a tiny local history museum called the Heritage Room.

I visited it the other day.

What caught my eye immediately was not the collection of Caddo Indian pottery, yellowed pioneer christening gowns or chipped arrowheads. It was the group of early pioneer photographs.

Right there, right in front of my eyes was a portrait of a dashing, dignified, dark-bearded, young man named Elisha Adams Eules. The handsome man, who left his Tennessee home in 1869 and eventually bought a farm patch near what is now Eules City Hall, liked to see the good in things. He settled on land that he thought had potential. Eules probably would not appreciate the nickname of "Useless" that many non-residents jokingly use when referring to his namesake city.

Eules looks like he walked right out of an 1870



**Kim
BREWER**

Sanger-Harris ad in his tailored three-piece suit (his watch fob dangling in the "correct" drape across the vest), striking a casual pose as he leans against an ornate concrete column. His was a class act compared to other Northeast Tarrant County founders in the photograph collection.

Take Ireneus Plato Solon Dunn, founder of Grapevine. It's no wonder he looks a bit like a mad scientist, growing up with a name like that. The clothes of the Tennessee native were disheveled, and I was curious about his barber. Did he have one? The hair on the left side of his head and beard appears to have been chopped off, while

that on the right side remains long and natural. His eyes have that "wild" look.

Then there's Dr. Lilburn H. Colley, who added a "ville" to his last name and had him a city by 1915. The good Dr. Colley had the "Paul Newman look," white hair and, although the antique photograph is black and white, what must have been piercing blue eyes. His mustache is neatly trimmed, his chin shaven. The collar of his crisp white shirt is drawn with a bow tie.

Bedford pioneer Weldon Wiles Bobo would have made a great Santa Claus with his receding hairline and long, white beard. In his photograph the elderly Bobo sat in a chair, his fingers firmly gripping a walking stick.

William Letchworth Hurst, a grandfatherly type with a goatee, wore a black coat and dark hat like the ones ministers and doctors always wear in old television Westerns. A shaggy mustache tops his unpretentious and human aura. They certainly were a motley lot.

... TARRANT COUNTY JUNIOR COLLEGE LOCAL HISTORY MUSEUM ...

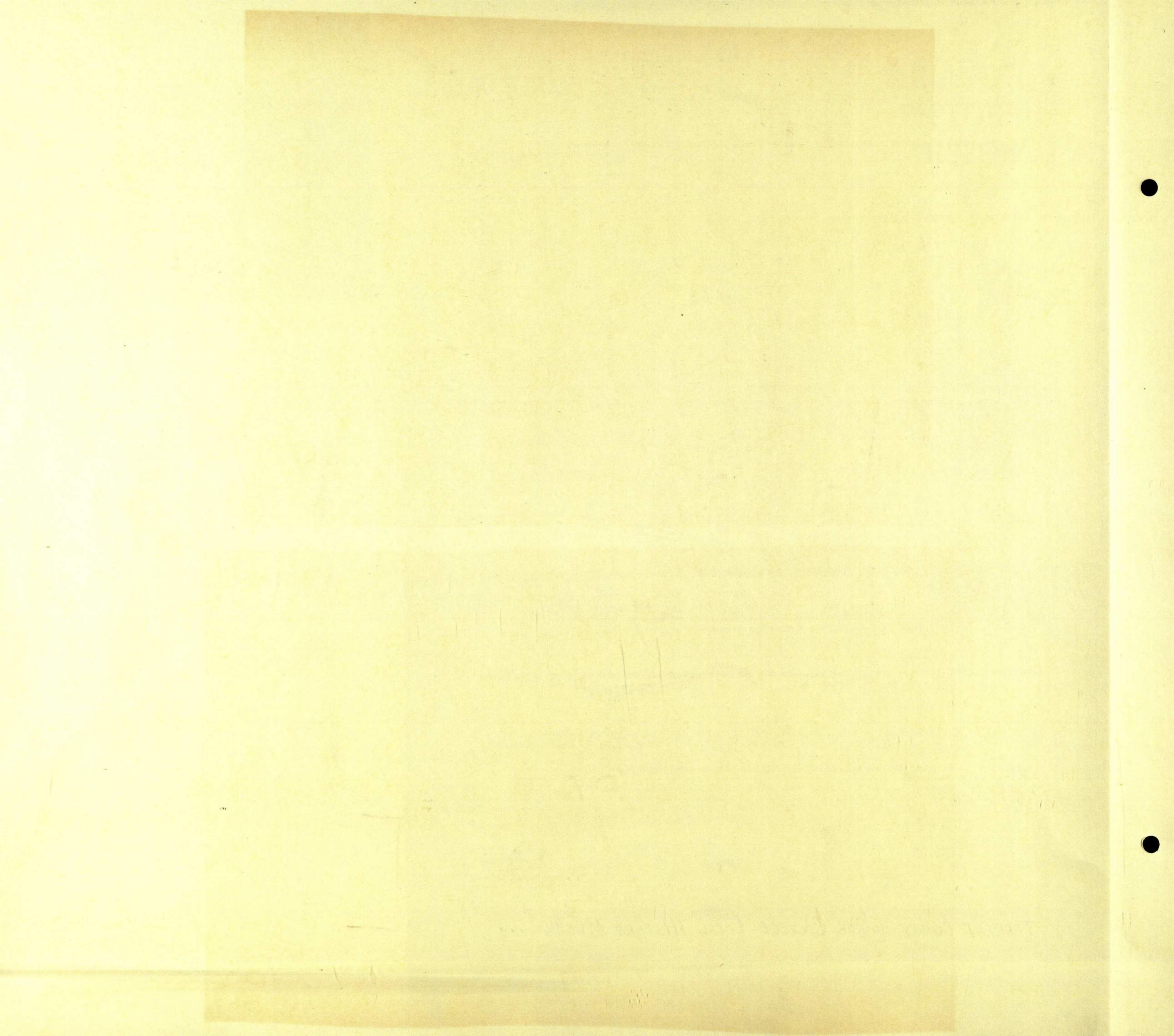


Exhibit brings back Texas' mythical '40s

By TERRY HILLER
Star-Telegram Writer

1-21-83

In 1946 the Standard Oil Company was seeking to overcome a serious image problem brought about because it had been tried and found not guilty on charges of war collaboration with a German chemical company. So Standard (now Exxon) commissioned a series of photographs intended to portray it as a benign, wholesome presence in the communities in which it operated.

Texas was coming into its own myth-making days as an oil kingdom in the '40s, and 6,000 of the

65,000 photographs taken for the massive project are of the people, places and things of the state. Some of those pictures, taken by Esther Bubley and Russell Lee, are included in *Out of the Forties: A Portrait of Texas from the Standard Oil Collection* which opens today at the Amon Carter Museum in cooperation with *Texas Monthly*.

These 114 portraits reveal middle- and lower-class Texans going about their daily occupations in a sometimes glorified past. The Depression was over and so was World War II. There was a

Please see Portraits on Page 3

More photos, page 3



Courtesy Amon Carter Museum

Tomball Mayor Cecil Faris in front of his gas station; photo taken May 1945.



A picnic scene from the Standard Oil collection.

Courtesy Amon Carter Museum

AT
FORT WORTH'S
AMON CARTER
MUSEUM OF
WESTERN ART...

Lifestyle

1-21-83

Portraits of Texas

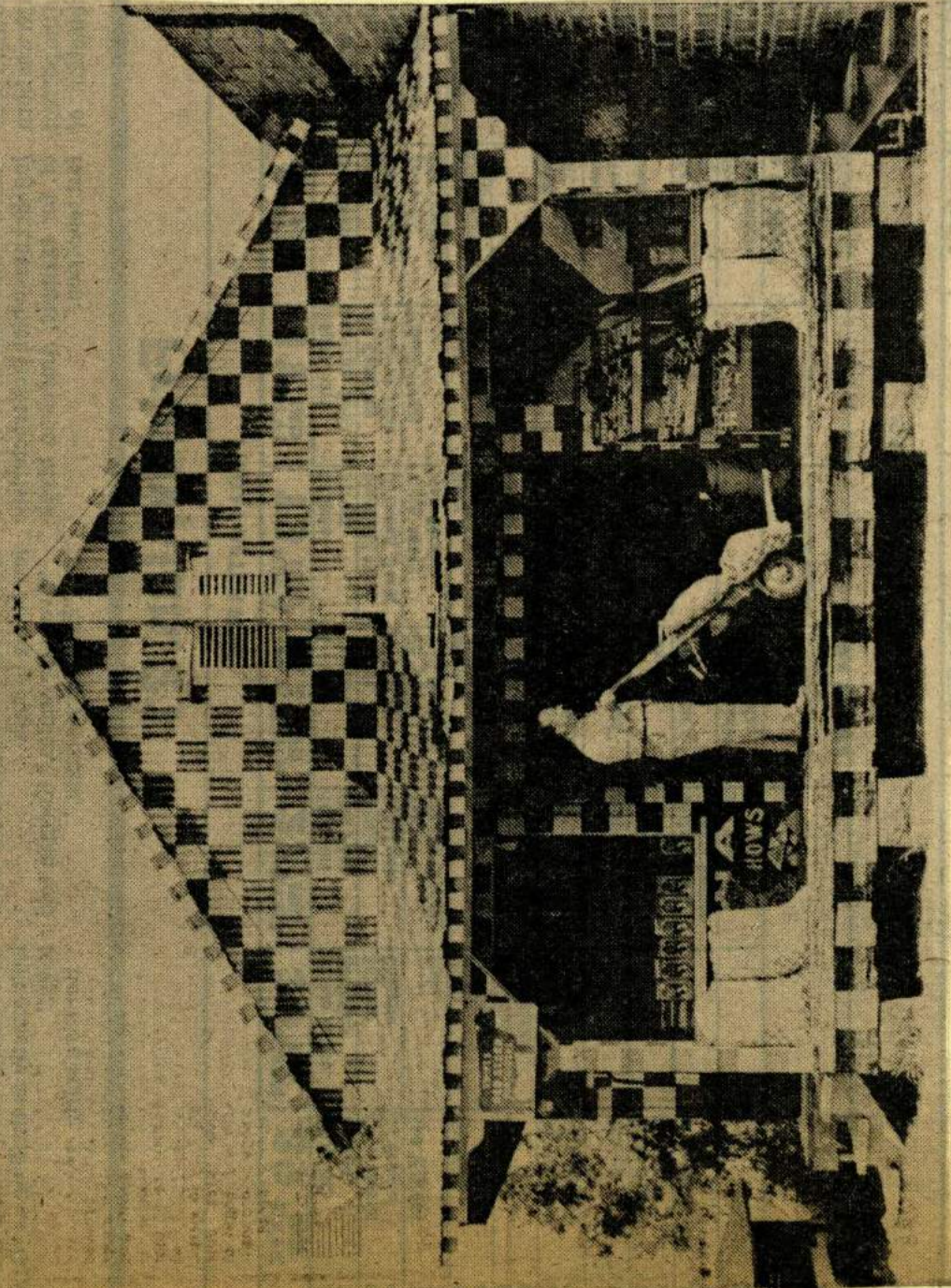
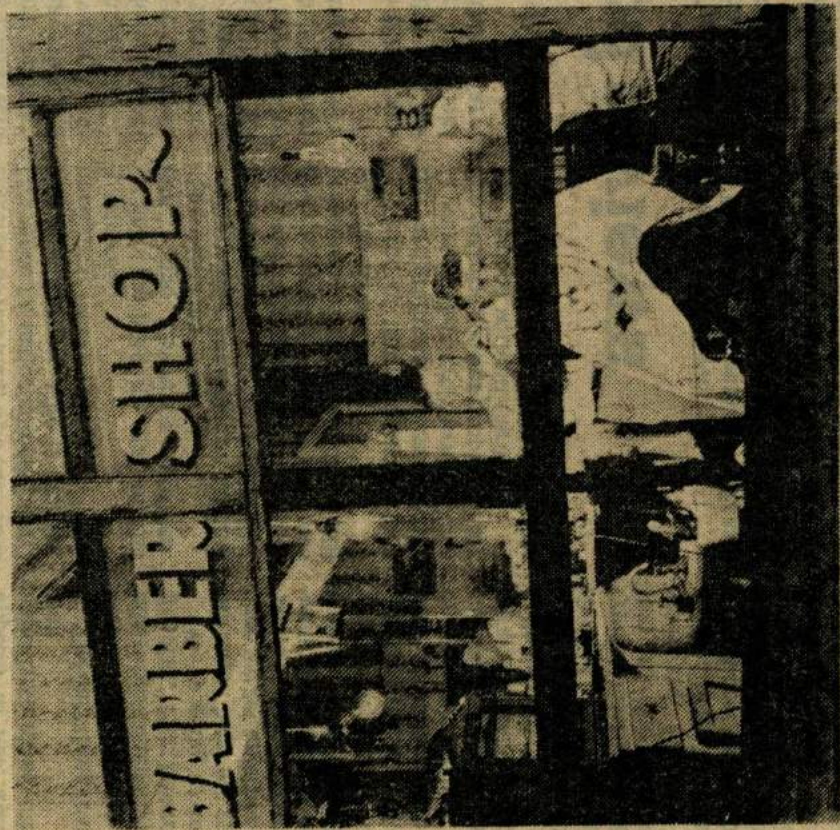
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clean slate, and miles and miles of virgin country. The air was immaculate, the food more wholesome, the families closer and stronger and less in debt.

Also, incomes were smaller, there were fewer televisions, fewer educated people, less opportunity to travel. And so people were more isolated from one another. Simplicity was not sought; it just was.

The Standard Oil project caught the land poised at the point of no return. Whether the '40s really were the good old days or whether, like the faces of the people in the photographs suggest, there were too few comforts, *Out of the Forties* portrays an emotionally rich era, when fabulous dreams had not yet begun to come true.

Right, "Longley's Barber Shop," Andrews, Texas. Dated July 1945. Gelatin silver print by Esther Bubley. Below, "Feed Store," dated May 1945. Gelatin silver print by Esther Bubley.



Portraits of Texas

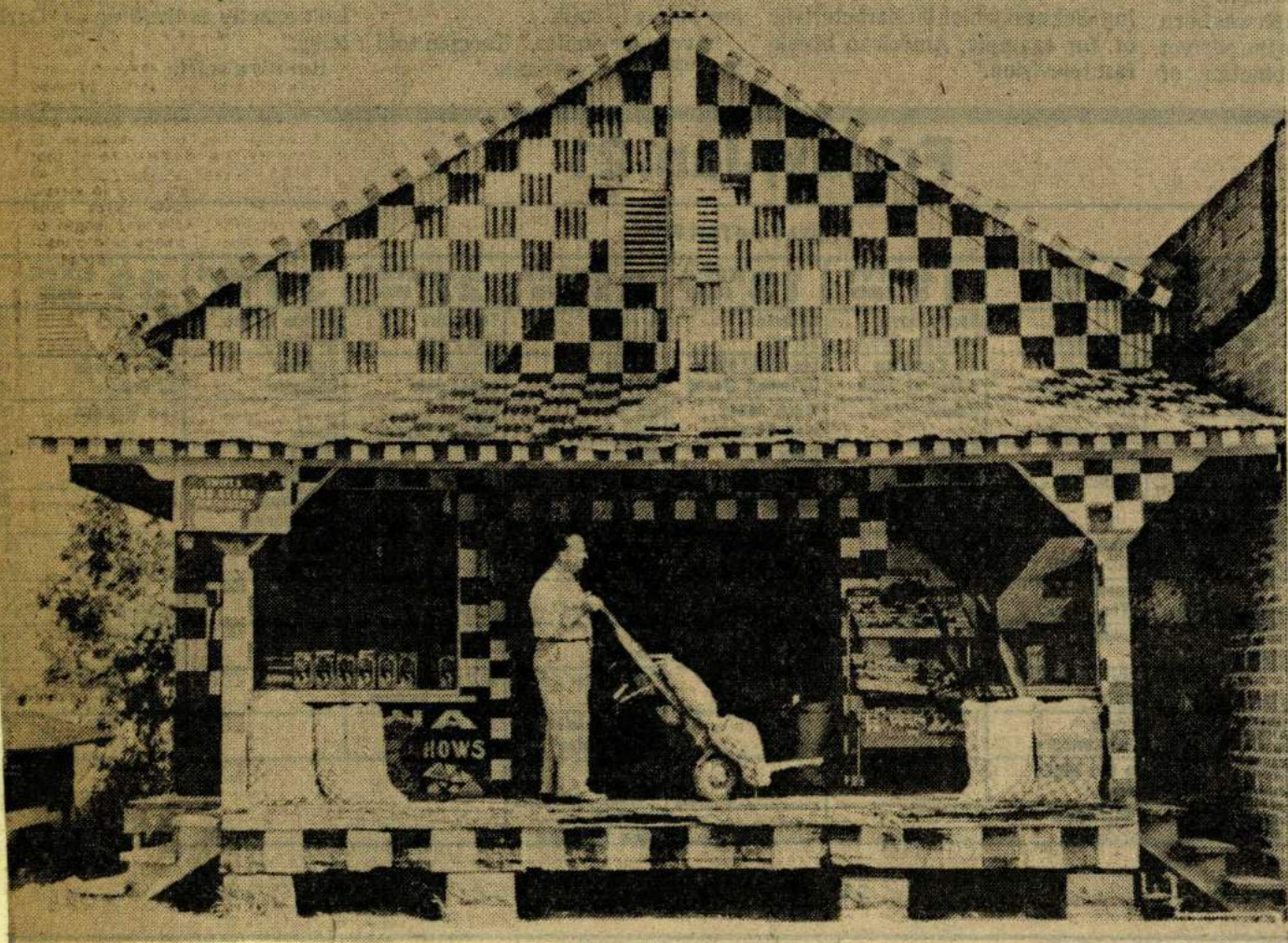
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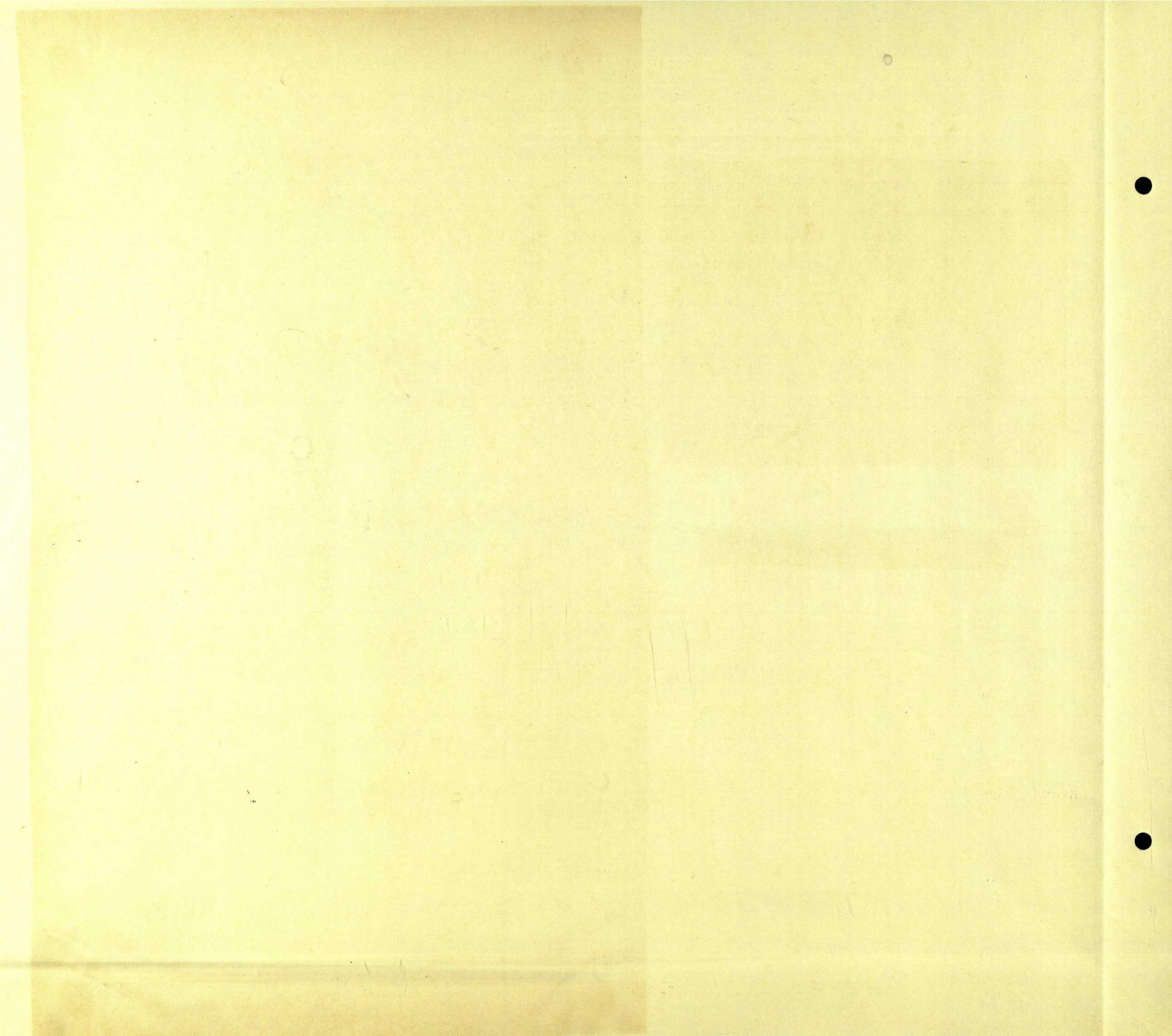
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Right, "Longley's Barber Shop," Andrews, Texas. Dated July 1945. Gelatin silver print by Esther Bubley. Below, "Feed Store," dated May 1945. Gelatin silver print by Esther Bubley.





Texas in the 40s

New exhibit at Amon Carter documents state in transition

FORT WORTH — An exhibition of photographs documenting Texas life during the 1940s opens today at the Amon Carter Museum in Fort Worth.

"Out of the Forties: A Portrait of Texas from the Standard Oil Collection" features 114 never-before-exhibited photographs made as part of a massive public relations campaign mounted by Standard Oil of New Jersey. The photographs depict a Texas in transition from an economy based on agriculture to one based on oil and industry, according to a museum news release.

The Amon Carter Museum organized the exhibition in cooperation with Texas Monthly magazine.

In 1943 Standard Oil of New Jersey hired economist Roy Stryker to improve its image and produce a body of public relations photographs that would illustrate how oil affects everyday

life. Stryker, who had directed the successful photographic project for the government's Farm Security Administration during the Depression, accepted the challenge to chronicle the whole world. Under his direction, a team of photographers made over 85,000 images for the company, about 6,000 of them in Texas.

Russell Lee and Esther Bubley did most of the Texas work, covering virtually every aspect of small town and oil field life. Although they were given specific assignments, Stryker allowed them considerable freedom to photograph anything that appealed to them. Their photographs transcend the propaganda purpose for which they were intended.

Included in the exhibition are pictures from Ms. Bubley's in-depth study of the oil boom town of Tomball, 35 miles northwest of Houston. Her photographs of life in a small town take the

See PHOTOS, Page 7A

Photos

From Page 6A

viewer inside the elementary school, the Methodist church, the local pool hall and convey the rhythms of Main Street life.

Tomball was a company town and the presence of the Humble Oil Company, which provided the town with free gas and water in exchange for drilling rights, could be felt everywhere. Ms. Bubley's photographs portray oil field workers, show life inside the company camps and capture a meeting of the company's special boy scout troop.

Lee focused on the state's agricultural regions as well as on the burgeoning oil fields. His photo-

graphs depict farm laborers and fruit ranchers in the lower Rio Grande Valley, cotton workers in east Texas, a seed store in Burnet, a farmer's market in Houston.

Other photographers whose work is included in the exhibition are John Collier Jr., Harold Corsini, Edwin Rosskam and Charles Rotkin.

All of the photographs in the exhibition are modern prints from the original negatives which have been on deposit since 1968 in the photographic archives of the University of Louisville in Louisville, Ky. Ms. Bubley borrowed her negatives to make her own exhibition prints. Lee supervised the printing of his negatives by the

university's staff.

Eleven early color transparencies made by Lee and Corsini were printed for the first time for this exhibition. The prints, made by Texas photographer Jim Bones, were produced with the dye-transfer method, a permanent color printing process.

In connection with the exhibition, a symposium will be held at the museum Saturday. Speakers will include photographers Ms. Bubley and Lee, and Sally Forbes, who assisted Stryker in directing the original project.

James C. Anderson, curator of the photographic archives at the University of Louisville, will speak on Stryker. Nicholas Lemann, ex-

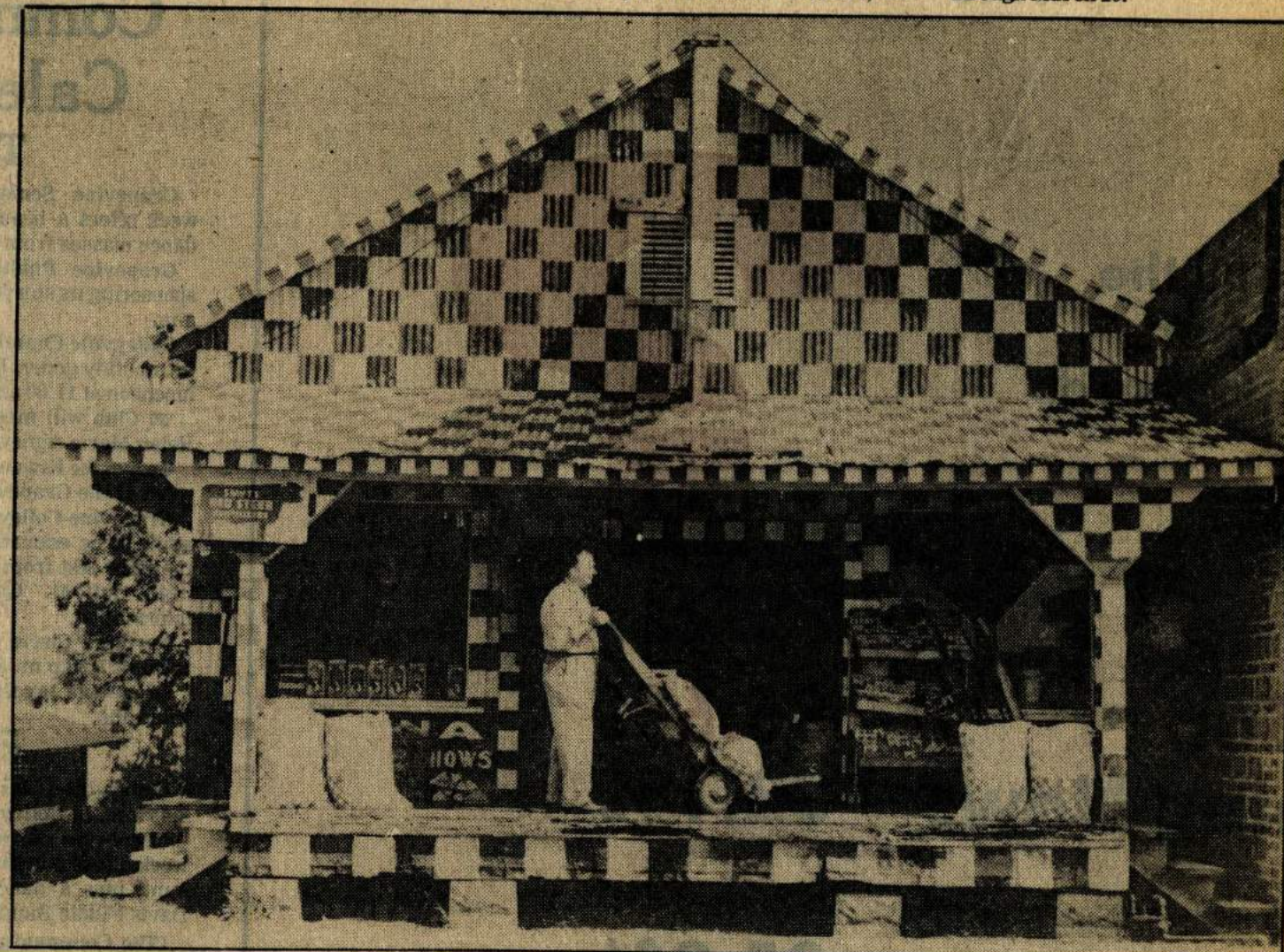
ecutive editor of Texas Monthly and author of a forthcoming book on the Texas photographs ("Out of the Forties"), will discuss the image of Texas conveyed by the exhibition.

Admission to the symposium is free, though seating is limited. Reservations may be made by calling (817) 738-1933.

The Amon Carter Museum is located at 3501 Camp Bowie Blvd., Fort Worth. It is open Tuesday through Saturday, 10 a.m.-5 p.m., and Sunday, 1-5:30 p.m. Admission is free.

The exhibition will be on view through March 20.

"FEED STORE," by Esther Bubley, a gelatin silver print, is one of the 114 photographs of life in Texas during the 1940s now on display at Fort Worth's Amon Carter Museum. The photograph, which was shot in May 1945, is part of the museum's exhibition "Out of the Forties: A Portrait of Texas from the Standard Oil Collection," which opened last week.



Thursday, January 27, 1983 The Grapevine Sun Page 7A

AMON CARTER MUSEUM,
FORT WORTH

Kimbell acquires rare Chardin painting

Artist renowned for still life works

A rare genre picture by the 18th-century French master Jean-Baptiste-Simeon Chardin (1699-1779) has been acquired by the Kimbell Art Museum in Fort Worth.

"Young Student Drawing," painted in the late 1730s, has been described as one of the artist's best works. It was displayed in the famous exhibition, "Art Treasures of the United Kingdom" in Manchester in 1857.

Renowned for his domestic scenes and still-lives, Chardin raised his humble subjects to the highest artistic plane, which earned him the unqualified respect of his contemporaries. His compositions contain subtle observations rendered in muted but rich colors, and his technical virtuosity is controlled by a sense of balance.

"With its simple, direct composition and its earthy colors, accented by blue and red, 'Young Student Drawing' exhibits all of the freshness and sensitivity one associates with Chardin at his best," Dr. Pillsbury noted.

Although quite small in size (8 1/4 X 6 3/4 inches), the painting was one of Chardin's most famous works. It pictures a young art student seated on the floor with his back turned to the spectator, copying a red chalk drawing tacked to the wall.

The image of a student at work was in keeping with Chardin's preoccupation with the virtues of industry and fruitful labor and reflects the influence of 17th-century Dutch genre painting. Traditionally, this work was paired with "The

Embroiderer," showing a young woman reaching into a bag for a ball of yarn.

No fewer than 12 versions of this subject were

"This version appears to be a very early one and may even be superior in quality to the well-known panel in Stockholm, exhibited by the artist in 1738."

Dr. William B. Jordan

painted by Chardin, indicating a large demand for the compositions among sophisticated collectors. Most of these pictures are now lost, such as the two examples from the Rothschild collection destroyed during World War II. The whereabouts of only two others are known: one in the Nationalmuseum, Stockholm and the Kimbell's new acquisition.

According to Dr. William B. Jordan, Deputy Director of the Kimbell, "This version appears to be a very early one and may even be superior in

quality to the well-known panel in Stockholm, which was exhibited by the artist in 1738."

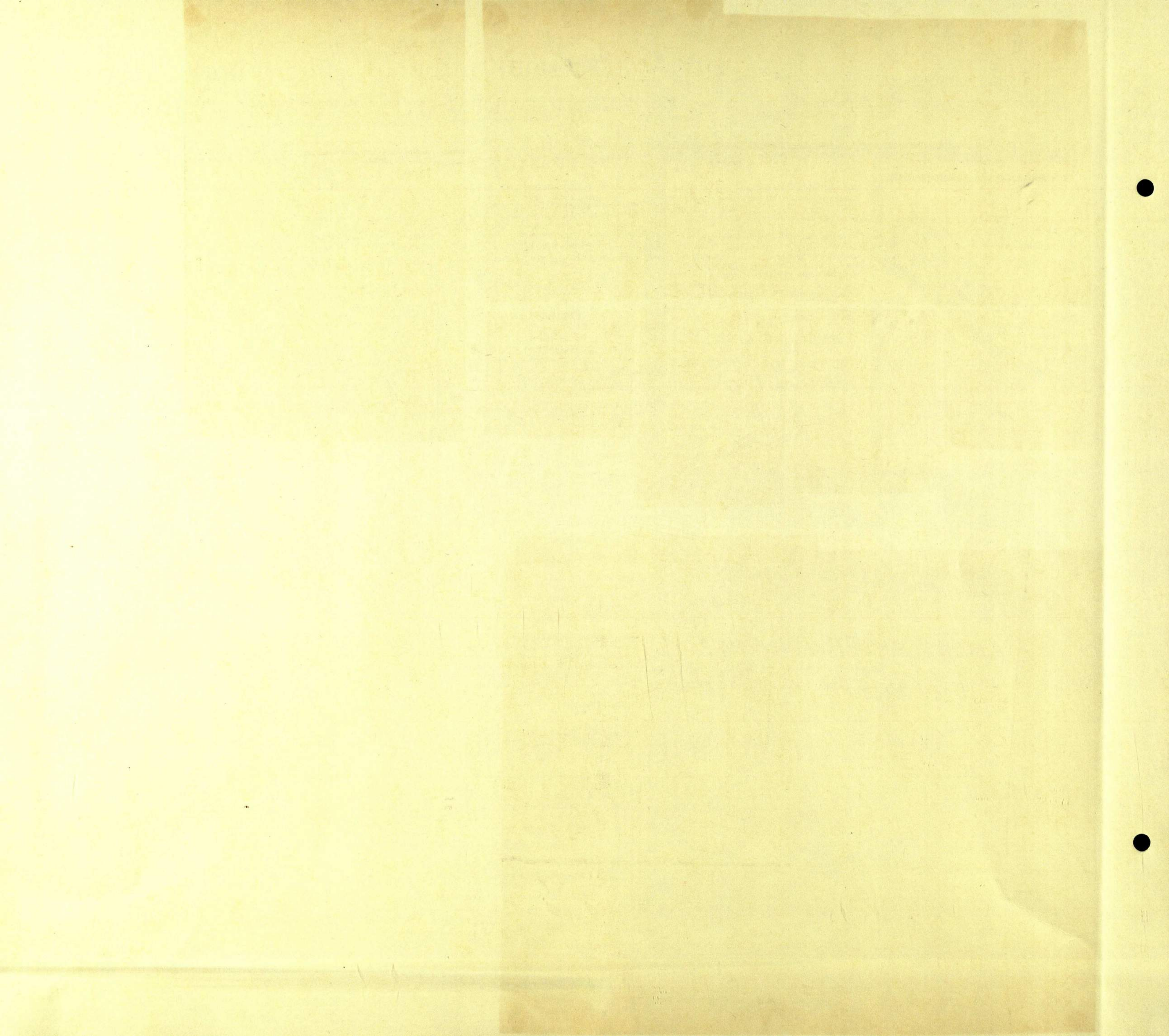
The Kimbell panel was acquired in Paris in 1848 by Isambard Kingdom Brunel (1806-1859), one of the most important engineers of the Industrial Revolution.

Brunel designed the first transatlantic steamer, the *Great Western* (1837), and the Maidenhead railway bridge at Berkshire, England, one of the boldest arches ever executed in brick. The painting remained in the family collection until acquired on the art market last year.

Theophile Thore, the noted French art critic who wrote under the pseudonym W. Burger, described the picture in his 1860 book, *Treasures of Art in England*, as "a delicious little painting...it is of the finest quality." The panel will be included in Pierre Rosenberg's forthcoming *catalogue raisonne* on Chardin.

"Young Student Drawing" is the first Chardin to enter the museum and brings another major 18th-century French work to the Kimbell, complementing Watteau's recently acquired "Happy Age! The Golden Age!"

The painting is on view in the museum's south gallery.



Islamic art on display now

"Arts of the Islamic Book: The Collection of Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan" recently opened at the Kimbell Art Museum.

This outstanding group of 93 objects, including paintings, drawings, manuscript pages and ceramics is drawn from one of the world's finest private collections. Internationally renowned for its size, breadth and quality, Prince Sadruddin's celebrated collection contains hundreds of examples of books, graphic arts, metalwork and pottery that testify to the richness of the visual arts inspired by Islam. The exhibit will be on view through April 3.

According to Dr. Emily Sano, Curator of Asian Art at the Kimbell

Art Museum, "Arts of the Islamic Book" is the first major collection of Islamic masterworks to come to the Southwest. The quality and range of the individual works are superb. Moreover, the selection makes it the finest exhibition of art from the Near Eastern tradition of religion and decoration ever to come to the Kimbell Art Museum."

The objects exhibited range in date from the ninth to the 19th century, and they reflect the far-flung geographic extent of Islamic influence, with examples from North Africa, Spain, Ottoman Turkey, Iran and India. They focus upon the pictorial and calligraphic arts displayed in religious texts, as well as works of history, philosophy and

literature.

In addition to beautifully-bound whole manuscripts which reflect indigenous cultural traditions. Examples from Iran cover the early period of Islamic art, from the 13th to the 15th centuries, but the majority of Iranian paintings are from the Safavid period in the 16th and 17th centuries. Particularly notable are paintings from the Persian epic poem of the 10th century, the Shahnamah (Book of Kings) made in the 16th century for a great patron of painting, Shah Tahmasp (1524-76), as well as pages from an incomplete Shahnamah made for his successor, Isma'il II (1576-77). The Indian paintings include important portraits of great Mughal

leaders, as well as illustrations of legends, poems and love stories of Islamic and Hindu origin.

Calligraphy, considered by Muslims to be the highest art form, is represented in the exhibition by the works of several distinguished calligraphers. A few examples of pottery, long an area of particular interest to Prince Sadruddin, have also been included to add variety of form to the exhibition and to display the arts of the painter and calligrapher in another medium.

Prince Sadruddin belongs to the family who leads the Isma'ili Shi'a, Muslims, a religious community of 12 million people that extends from north China to the southern tip of

See KIMBELL, Page 5C



EARLY 15th CENTURY ARTWORK

From Page 4C

Africa. The Prince, who has had a distinguished career at the United Nations, including 12 years as High Commissioner for Refugees (1965-1977), began his collection in the early 1950s while he was a student at Harvard University.

Although some of the objects in the collection came from his parents, most of the pieces were thoughtfully assembled over 30 years by the Prince himself. The collection is located in Geneva,

"The quality and range of the individual works are superb."

—Dr. Emily Sano

Switzerland, and the show, organized by the Asia Society of New York, is the first attempt to give the collection a wide circulation.

This exhibition was selected by two scholars, Anthony Welch, professor of Islamic art at the University of Victoria, British Columbia, and Stuart Cary Welch, senior lecturer in fine arts at Harvard University and special consultant in

charge of Islamic art at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

The exhibition is accompanied by a full-illustrated catalogue written by the two Welches, who are not related. The publication is available in the Museum Shop for \$24.95 (paper), \$49.50 (cloth).

"Arts of the Islamic Book: The Collection of Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan" is supported by grants from the C.V. Starr Foundation and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. It was indemnified by the Federal Council on the Arts and Humanities. After its showing in Fort Worth, the exhibition will be seen at the Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art, Kansas City, April 25 - June 5.

Videotapes documenting the history of Persian art and manuscript illumination will be shown throughout the exhibition.

Guided tours of the exhibition will be conducted at 2 p.m. Tuesday through Friday and Sundays through April 3. Group tours for eight or more persons can be scheduled with the Tour Coordinator at least two weeks in advance by calling 738-6811.

... KIMBELL MUSEUM SHOWS ...

Thursday, March 3, 1983 The Grapevine Sun Page 11A

Kimbell opens French exhibit

...American premiere of 18th-century works

FORT WORTH — The American premiere of "Jean-Baptiste Oudry, 1686-1755," an international loan exhibition seen in Paris last autumn, opened last week at the Kimbell Art Museum.

One of the most prolific and versatile artists of the 18th century, Oudry is represented by a retrospective display of paintings and drawings showing the full range of the artist's achievement.

The exhibition, presented jointly by the Kimbell, the Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art in Kansas City and Musee du Louvre in Paris, will remain on view through June 5 without charge.

"This exhibition will provide an opportunity to reassess a leading French artist," Kimbell Director Dr. Edmund P. Pillsbury said. "It will also serve to introduce to the American public an artist of the first rank whose work deserves greater study and appreciation."

Although immensely popular in his day, Oudry's works were dispersed all over Europe by the time of his death and are much less familiar today than those of his contemporaries Watteau, Chardin and Boucher. As official painter to King Louis XV, Oudry specialized in hunting scenes and animal pictures which appealed to the royal taste. He was also responsible for all aspects of the Beauvais and Gobelins tapestry manufactories. His pictures and drawings were coveted by kings across Europe and

by the most sophisticated collectors of the time.

Some 80 paintings and drawings have been selected to demonstrate the breadth and quality of Oudry's output. Loans come from important public and private collections throughout Europe and America. A major part of the exhibition is from the Staatliches Museum in Schwerin, East Germany. Relatively inaccessible to Westerners because of their location, these works have never been seen in the United States. Among them are large-scale oil paintings and beautifully-colored chalk drawings.

At the beginning of his career Oudry absorbed the principles of coloring from his master, Nicolas de Largilliere, to which he added an even more acute vision of nature. His greatest and most original artistic contributions lie in landscape, still life and animal paintings. His still lifes are often masterpieces of the study of light and color, and of direct and simple illusion.

While Oudry's numerous pictures of animals and the hunt belong to an established tradition in European art, they also manifest a new and more scientific attitude toward man's place in nature that is unique to the Enlightenment of American history.

French film classics will be shown on weekends throughout the exhibition and a free concert of French choral music will be held April 19 at 7:30 p.m.



OIL ON CANVAS "Roe Hunt," by Jean-Baptiste Oudry, is part of the exhibition now at the Kimbell Art Museum. This painting is from the collection of the Musee des Beaux-Arts, Rouen, France. Works of the 18th-century artist will be on display at the Kimbell through June 5.

For the Road



Building on the Past

One of Texas' latest restoration projects is a two-square-block area of 12 turn-of-the-century buildings in Fort Worth. Sundance Square features retail stores, restaurants, specialty shops, offices, and other businesses.

Neiman-Marcus serves up chili, cornbread made from blue corn, and Texas-shaped nachos at their Red River Saloon and Provision Company. Designer-blessed duds from Calvin Klein to Stetsons can be found at shops like Trouve and Cowboy Culture.

Gallery buffs will be intrigued with the Sid Richardson Collection of Western Art, which displays primarily the paintings of Remington and Russell. For works by Americana folk art and collectibles, visit Sundance Gallery.

A bookstore, florist and travel agency round out the variety of shops. Sundance Square is in downtown Fort Worth along Houston, Main, and Commerce, between Second and Third streets.

dren only \$2.

Buy tickets at the Galveston Convention and Visitors' Bureau, 2106 Seawall Boulevard. The special lasts through February.

Masters of Light

Carrying camera equipment was literally a back-breaking chore for some of the 19th Century photographers of the American West. William Henry Jackson hauled around more than 300 pounds of equipment, including a portable darkroom. Carleton Watkins used a 12-mule train to carry some 2,000 pounds of gear to shoot

Yosemite Valley in 1865. Just one of his glass-plate negatives weighed four pounds.

You can judge for yourself the results of their monumental efforts, as well as that of 78 other master American photographers, in a new book by Martha Sandweiss, *Masters of Light: The Amon Carter Museum Collection*.

Many of the 155 photographs reproduced in the book have never before been published. Covering the period 1840 to 1980, the works range widely in period and style. The collection is presented in several sections in-

cluding early historical works, pictorial, documentary, and 19th and 20th Century landscape traditions.

Great care was taken to remain faithful to the original photographs. Even though all the works are in black and white, four-color process printing was used to preserve the subtle tones of the originals.

Martha Sandweiss, curator of the photographic collection at the Amon Carter Museum in Fort Worth, discusses the background of the photographers and their works in an introduction to each section of the book. Published by Oxmoor House, Inc., the book costs \$49.95 and is available in most bookstores.

If you want to see more of the museum's photographic collection, plan to see "Out of the Forties—A Portrait of Texas from the Standard Oil Collection," on exhibit January 22 through March 20.

The first public showing of photographs commissioned by Standard Oil of New Jersey from 1945 to 1948, the exhibit is taken from over 6,000 shots made by photographers like Russell Lee, Esther Buble, and Walker Evans. The works document a critical period in Texas history when the state's population was shifting from rural to urban after World War II.

The Amon Carter Museum is open Tuesday-Saturday, 10 to 5, and on Sunday from 1 to 5:30. The museum is closed on Monday. Admission is free.

Feb 83 Texas Highways

FORT WORTH'S SUNDANCE SQUARE

LOCAL PUBLICATION OF ART.



Star-Telegram/PAUL MOSELEY

ON A TOUR of the Charles Tandy Archaeological Museum, George Kelm, professor of archaeology, at right, explains an exhibit to Mrs. John Roach, wife of the Tandy Corp. president, and Jesse Upchurch, a Tandy director, center.

Seminary archaeological museum opens

By ANITA BAKER
Star-Telegram Writer

A slice of biblical history spanning the time when patriarchs reigned and Sampson tested his strength fills display cases of a new Fort Worth museum. There is only a handful of its kind in the United States.

In double ceremonies Thursday that drew an Israeli archaeologist; a large representation of Tandy Corp. executives; civic, cultural and governmental leaders; and several archaeology students, Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary formally opened the Charles D. Tandy Archaeological Museum.

The corporation donated \$100,000 to make the museum a reality.

Tucked away in an inner room of the \$6.6 million A. Webb Roberts Library are archaeological treasures—ordinary utensils that were

used almost 4,000 years ago in the daily routine of generations who lived and died on a 10-acre plot at Tel Batash—known as Timnah in biblical days.

A sampling of the treasures have been uncovered in the last five years by a Baptist seminary couple, George and Linda Kelm; Israeli archaeologist Amihai Mazar, who traveled to Fort Worth for the dedication; and seminary archaeology students who worked on the site for six-week periods during the summer.

The tel—mounds of earth built up with each successive generation—stands 45 feet high, and archaeologists have only uncovered a few of the communities that once thrived in the Sorek Valley between Canaanite and Philistine communities.

Periodically, one community

would sweep in and destroy others, leaving behind another layer of artifacts for archaeologists to discover.

Most of the pieces in the museum are examples of pottery, painstakingly pieced together by Linda Kelm and others. Many held olive oil, wine, stores of wheat and almonds, which were the principal crops of the area.

One case contains carbonized grains of wheat and almonds that were uncovered in jars in a store-room floor that had been covered by debris of following generations.

Another wall holds displays of round weights with holes in the middle that were used to keep yarn straight while weaving cloth. A large stone roller that sits nearby was used to press olives and extract the oil that was necessary in the way of life between 1850 B.C. and 500 B.C.

when the tel was an active community.

Only a few of the items are reproductions. Pieces of artwork representing animals, special weights that were used in measuring silver and rounded beads with carved images that were used as seals for papers have been meticulously reproduced.

Interspersed are maps, historical explanations and copies of biblical passages where Timnah is mentioned.

Behind the museum is a collection of more historic items—a heritage room that holds rare books and historical seminary material.

The museum is open to the public during regular library hours from 7:30 a.m. to 11 p.m. The library closes Sunday and at 5:30 p.m. on Wednesday.

SW BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Collection adds more of Remington's paintings

FORT WORTH — The Sid Richardson Collection of Western Art has acquired two additional paintings by Frederic S. Remington, "Scare in the Pack Train" (1908) and "Benighted — And a Dry Camp" (1907).

Both oil-on-canvas paintings were acquired from Newhouse Galleries, New York, according to a news release from the collection.

The Sid Richardson Collection of Western Art is an exhibit of 52 original paintings by Remington and Charles M. Russell. The majority of the paintings were acquired by Sid W. Richardson from 1942 until shortly before his death in 1959. The museum opened its doors at 309 Main Street in downtown

Fort Worth in November 1982.

"Scare in the Pack Train" shows a U.S. government mule train during the days of the Apache campaigns. The mules, with ears up, are on the verge of bolting. It is an example of one of the night scenes Remington loved to paint. Darkness covered the background and unimportant details, allowing him to paint his subject with drama. Nocturnals made up almost half of Remington's output in his final years.

The Sid Richardson Collection of Western Art is open Tuesday through Friday between 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; on Saturday 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; and on Sunday 1-5 p.m. Admission is free.



"BENIGHTED — And a Dry Camp" (1907) is one of the two Frederic Remington (1861-1909) paintings recently acquired by the Sid Richardson Collection of Western Art in Fort Worth.

SID RICHARDSON GALLERY

Holiday Inn opening will benefit museum

The weekend festivities April 16 and 17 for the grand opening of the Holiday Inn Great Southwest will benefit the Fielder Museum in Arlington.

The Fielder Museum has about 250 tickets available at \$150 per couple for the benefit. Tickets to the black-tie dinner-dance Saturday are \$50 per person and tickets to a Bourbon Street brunch Sunday are \$25 per person.

"The Fielder House Foundation has already begun ticket sales," said Martha Jo Trostel,

director of the event. "We expect to raise in excess of \$20,000."

The 237-room, five-story luxury hotel is at Texas 360 and Brown Boulevard. It will be closed to the public during the weekend of special activities.

The Fielder House was built in 1914 by Mr. and Mrs. James Park Fielder and is one of the few remaining Arlington houses dating from that period. It has been converted to a history museum by citizens wishing to preserve the cultural life of the city.

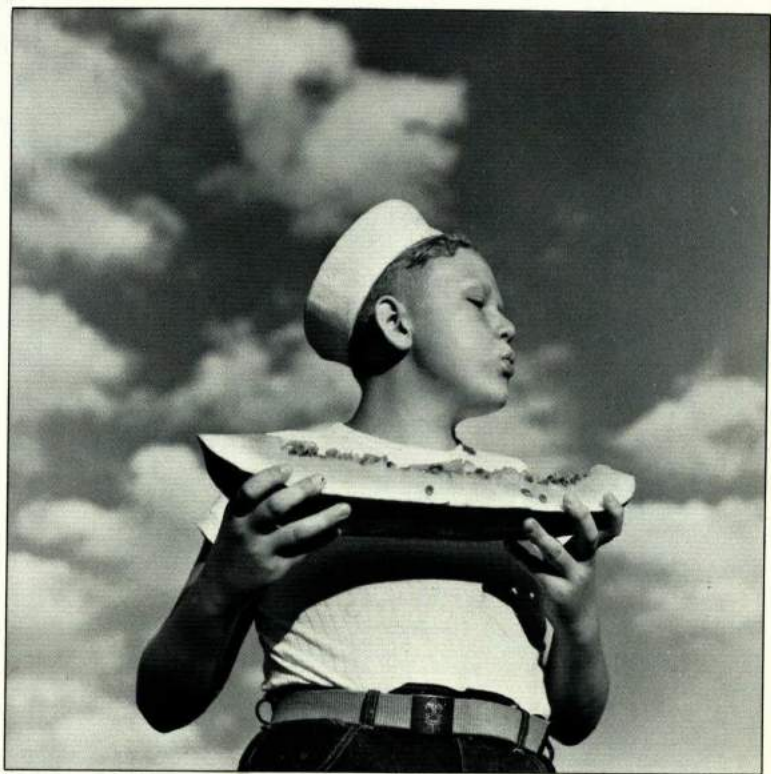
FIELDER MUSEUM



AMON CARTER MUSEUM

Thursday, February 24, 1983

The Grapevine Sun Page 5C



AMON CARTER MUSEUM

The Amon Carter Museum Announces

OUT OF THE FORTIES: *A Portrait of Texas from the Standard Oil Collection*

A SYMPOSIUM

Saturday, January 22, 1983

10:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. in the Museum Theater

PROGRAM

- 10:00 A Review of the Exhibition
Marni Sandweiss, Curator of Photographs, Amon Carter Museum
- 10:30 The Texas Project
Nicholas Lemann, Author, *Out of the Forties*,
Executive Editor, *Texas Monthly*
- 11:15 Roy Stryker and the Standard Oil Project.
James C. Anderson, Curator, Photographic Archives,
University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky
- 12:00 Break for lunch
- 1:30 Photographing Texas in the 1940s
Sally Forbes, Assistant to Roy Stryker,
Director of the Standard Oil Photography Project
Esther Bubley, Photographer
Russell Lee, Photographer
- 2:30 Discussion

For reservations, please return the enclosed card.

In 1942 the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey adopted the slogan "There's a drop of oil in the life of everyone." To illustrate their message, the company hired Roy Stryker, who had directed the landmark photographic survey for the Farm Security Administration during the Depression. Employing many of the same experienced documentary photographers, Stryker assembled an archive of 85,000 images, about 6,000 of them of Texas. Free to choose their subjects, Esther Bubley, Russell Lee, and Harold Corsini photographed virtually every aspect of small town life in Texas, including the ranching towns of Andrews and Vernon, fruit and vegetable farms in the Rio Grande Valley, and the landscape along the state's two-lane highways. Esther Bubley produced an in-depth portrait of the oil company town of Tomball. The exhibition presents a broad selection of these photographs drawn from the Standard Oil Project files now in the archives of the University of Louisville in Louisville, Kentucky.

The Trustees of the Amon Carter Museum
cordially invite you to a reception
on the occasion of the exhibition

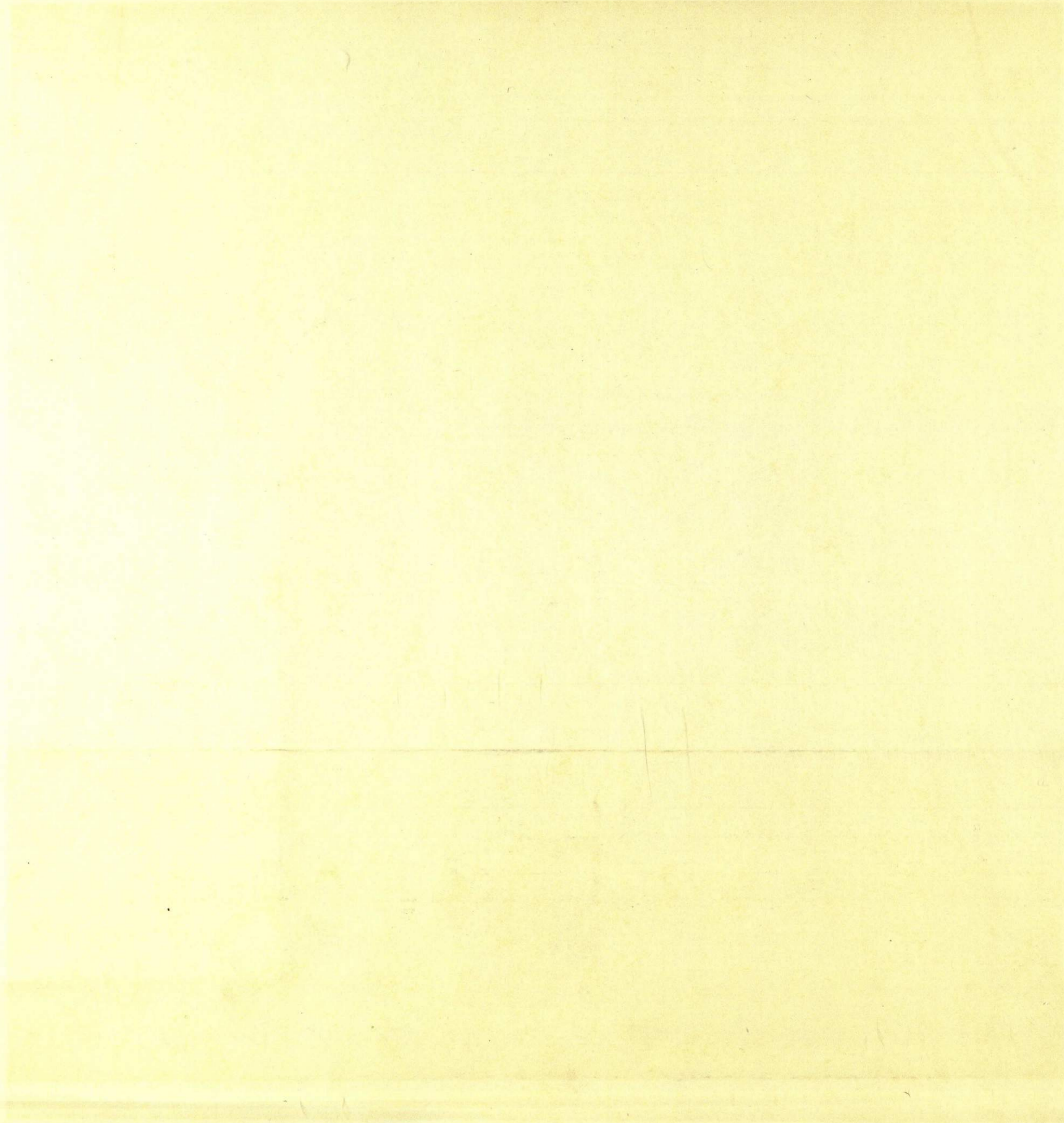
OUT OF THE FORTIES

A Portrait of Texas from the Standard Oil Collection

Friday, the twenty-first of January
Nineteen hundred and eighty-three

5:30 until 7:30
3501 Camp Bowie Boulevard
Fort Worth, Texas

This invitation admits two



TRAVEL

Star Telegram

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SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1983

Getting to know Texas the museum way

By RON TYLER
Special to the Star-Telegram

The time has long passed when museums could be considered awesomely stuffy, depopulated buildings preserving a few esoteric objects.

Today they are cheerful, lively institutions that have attracted increased public support and attendance, and there is hardly a better way to get to know Texas than through its museums.

Museums are located in every section of the state, from the remote Big Bend and Guadalupe Mountain national parks of West Texas to the downtowns of Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston and San Antonio. And they cover virtually every subject imaginable.

The following capsule listing, in alphabetical order, not rank, of the state's 10 best museums is intended to indicate the variety and quality of the state's museums and represents my personal favorites.

1. Canyon, Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum: One of the oldest and largest of the state-supported museums, it specializes in the history of the Panhandle area, but also includes material on the history of Texas, especially cowboys and Indians.

2. Dallas, Museum of Art: This is a fine collection that ranges widely from pre-Columbian to contemporary art. Standouts are the recently acquired Frederick Church painting, *The Icebergs*, and the new *Ed-pieces* by Cezanne, Gauguin, Redon and Picasso, among others, and is generally considered the dark horse favorite of inveterate museum-goers in the state.

10. San Antonio, Museum of Art: Art, from Texas decorative to contemporary, is housed in a masterfully restored old Lone Star brewery. When remodeling is complete, you will be able to take a riverboat from the downtown Paseo del Rio (River Walk) to the museum.

Two historic cities, Galveston, the state's leading 19th-century seaport, and San Antonio, the capital of Spanish Texas, are virtual museums in themselves. Each has numerous museums.

In Galveston are the Antique Dollhouse Museum, Ashton Villa, Bishop's Palace, Galveston County Historical Museum, Galveston Garden Center, Rosenberg Library, Samuel May Williams House, The Strand (historic waterfront street), Center for Transportation & Commerce, the *Elissa* (tall ship), Galveston Arts

Texas Museums: A Guide Book, by Paula Eyrich Tyler and Ron Tyler, of Fort Worth, will be published in November by the University of Texas Press; \$8.95 in soft cover, \$16.95 in hardback.

Center Gallery and the Trube House.

In San Antonio are the Buckhorn Hall of Horns, Carver Community Cultural Center, Fort Sam Houston Museum, Hall of Texas History, Hangar 9/Edward H. White II Memorial Museum, Hertzberg Circus Museum, Institute of Texan Cultures, Jersey Lilly Saloon, La Villita Exhibit and the McNay Art Museum.

Also, the five missions: Nuestra Senora de la Purisima Concepcion de Acuna, San Antonio de Valero (the Alamo), San Francisco de la Espada, San Jose y San Miguel de Aguayo and San Juan Capistrano.

And, the Museum of American Aviation, Navarro House, O. Henry House, Old Trail Drivers Association, San Antonio Museum of Art, San Antonio Museum of Transportation, San Antonio Zoological Gardens and Aquarium, Spanish Governor's Palace, Steves Homestead, U.S. Air Force History and Traditions Museum, U.S. Air Force Security Police Museum, U.S. Army Medical Department Museum and the Witte Memorial Museum.

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● **Best exhibit cases:** Rattlesnake Bomber Base Museum, I-20 outside Pyote — Last remaining hangar on what used to be the Pyote Army Air Base. History of the base itself is interesting — more than 2,000 airplanes were wrapped in plastic and stored on the two runways after World War II. Most were destroyed during a tornado and hailstorm in 1948. Exhibit cases in the museum were made by German POWs, who were confined there during the war.

● **Best "please touch" museum:** Heritage Garden Village, Woodville — More than 30 furnished buildings are on display, and stocked with thousands of artifacts. Unlike other museums, you are encouraged to touch everything.

● **Best museum built by a plumber:** Layland Museum, Cleburne — Contains the collections of W. J. Layland, who was a plumber nine months of the year and an archeologist, collector and storyteller the other three.

● **Best Audie Murphy Museum** (choose one):

1. Audie Murphy Room, W. Walworth Harrison Public Library, Greenville — Displays letters and historical mementos, including family photographs, Murphy's uniform and footlocker, and replicas of his medals, honoring America's most decorated soldier.

2. Audie Murphy Gun Museum: Hill Junior College, Hillsboro —

More memorabilia associated with Murphy; also, Texas and Confederate firearms.

● **Best disaster souvenir:** Aviation Collection, University of Texas at Dallas, Plano — The radiooperator's chair from the doomed blimp *Hindenburg* is a prized possession in this, one of America's best aviation collections.

● **Best political replicas:**
1. Lyndon Baines Johnson Presidential Library, University of Texas, Austin — Contains a replica of President Johnson's Oval Office from the White House.

2. Sam Rayburn Library, Bonham — Contains a replica of U.S. House Speaker Rayburn's Washington, D.C., office.

3. A. M. and Wilma Aiken Regional Archives, Paris Junior College, Paris — Contains a replica of Sen. Aiken's Texas State Capitol Office.

Unusual collections

1. Neiman-Marcus Archive Showcase, downtown Dallas: Created as a part of the noted specialty store's 75th anniversary, the display contains elegant exhibits from Neiman's past.

2. National Cowgirl Hall of Fame and Heritage Center, Hereford: Saddles, boots, chaps, spurs and photo albums of the 53 current members of the Hall of Fame are on display.

3. Rangerette Showcase-Museum, Kilgore Junior College, Kilgore: History of perhaps the most famous

Please see Knowing on Page 3



Lyndon Baines Johnson Presidential Library at Austin



Bayou Bend Museum of Fine Arts at Houston

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3. Fort Worth, Amon Carter Museum: American art, from the 18th century to the early 20th century, includes an excellent collection of American Western paintings and sculpture by Frederic Remington and Charles Russell along with equally fine paintings by Thomas Moran, Albert Bierstadt and such non-Western painters as Martin Johnson Heade and Winslow Homer.

4. Fort Worth, Museum of Science and History: History and natural history come alive in state-of-the-art displays here, but the outstanding example is the Omni Theater with a 180-degree wrap-around screen and incredible sound.

5. Fort Worth, Kimbell Art Museum: Recently called the best small museum in the country, the Kimbell contains a superb collection of the world's great paintings and sculpture, from ancient Africa and Asia to the early 20th century. Look for recent news-making acquisitions by Picasso and Mondrian.

6. Houston, Museum of Fine Arts: Good overview of art from all periods is on exhibit, including the art of ancient Egypt, Greece and Rome, the Orient, pre-Columbian and Tribal, and especially Europe and America.

7. Orange, Stark Art Museum: Important collections of Western American painting and sculpture, Southwestern Indian art, and glass and porcelain make up the collections of one of the state's newest art museums. Well worth the visit if you find yourself on Interstate 10 between Baton Rouge and Houston.

8. San Antonio, Institute of Texan Cultures: Founded for HemisFair '68, it presents the history of the state through memorabilia and possessions of the more than 30 ethnic groups that have settled here. A highlight is the Dome Theater, where film and slide programs are presented daily on 36 screens.

9. San Antonio, Marion Koogler McNay Art Museum: One of the most tasteful and elegant museums in the state, the museum is housed in Marion Koogler McNay's mansion. It contains her collection of masterpieces by Cezanne, Gauguin, Redon and Picasso, among others, and is generally considered the dark horse favorite of inveterate museum-goers in the state.

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Other museums, noted for one or more special features of interest, include these:

● Best museum with a shrunken head: Frontier Times Museum, Bandera — Founded in 1921 by historian and editor J. Marvin Hunter, the museum has accumulated a wide variety of objects during the past 60 years, including a South American shrunken head.

● Best museum with Bill Haley's guitar and Walter Cronkite's microphone: National Broadcast Museum, Dallas — The dream of broadcast engineer Bill Bragg, the National Broadcast Museum recalls the old days of radio and the early days of television through artifacts such as Walter Cronkite's microphone and the favorite guitar of rock 'n' roll star Bill Haley.

● Best bullfight museum: Bullfight Museum, Del Camino Restaurant, El Paso — The former owner collected historic photographs, clippings, costumes and pictures about bullfights in Mexico and Spain. The present owner has left them spread throughout the restaurant — in the main dining room, down the halls, and in the meeting rooms.

● Most engaging museum name: J. U. and Florence B. Fields Museum of Fine Living, Haskell — Mrs. Fields, a nationally known club woman who wanted to raise the cultural level of her hometown, left her home and possessions as a 1970s time capsule.

● Best cowboy artist museum: Cowboy Artists of America, Kerrville — Remington and Russell are the acknowledged heroes of these realistic artists who display their works here — all must be working cowboys as well as talented artists and sculptors.

● Favorite museum exhibit: Midland County Historical Museum, Midland — Devoted to the history of the Midland area, this museum features, among other exhibits, the gleanings from a chicken's gizzard.

● Best museum schedule: Old Clock Museum, Pharr — Each day, more than 800 clocks are on display until midnight. The owner explains: "Many people like to visit the muse-

um after the heat of the day."

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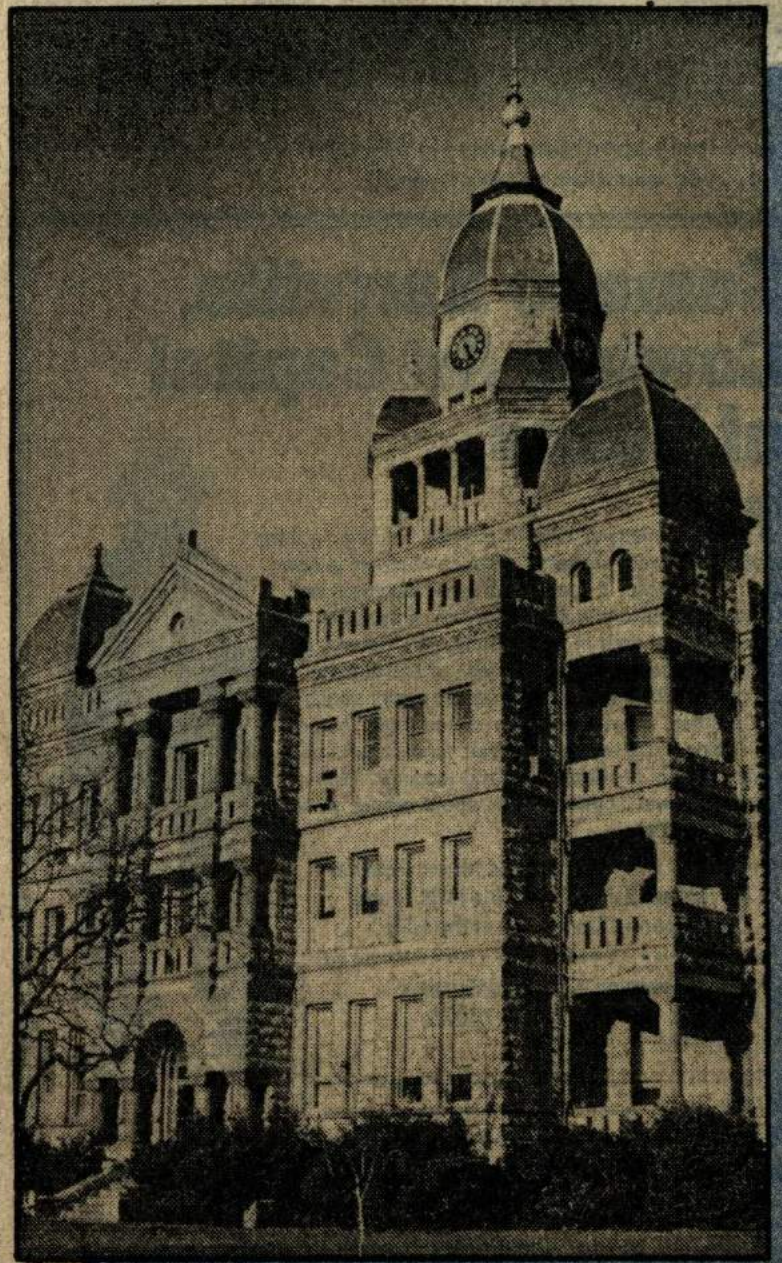
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2. National Cowgirl Hall of Fame and Heritage Center, Hereford: Saddles, boots, chaps, spurs and photo albums of the 53 current members of the Hall of Fame are on display.

3. Rangerette Showcase-Museum, Kilgore Junior College, Kilgore: History of perhaps the most famous

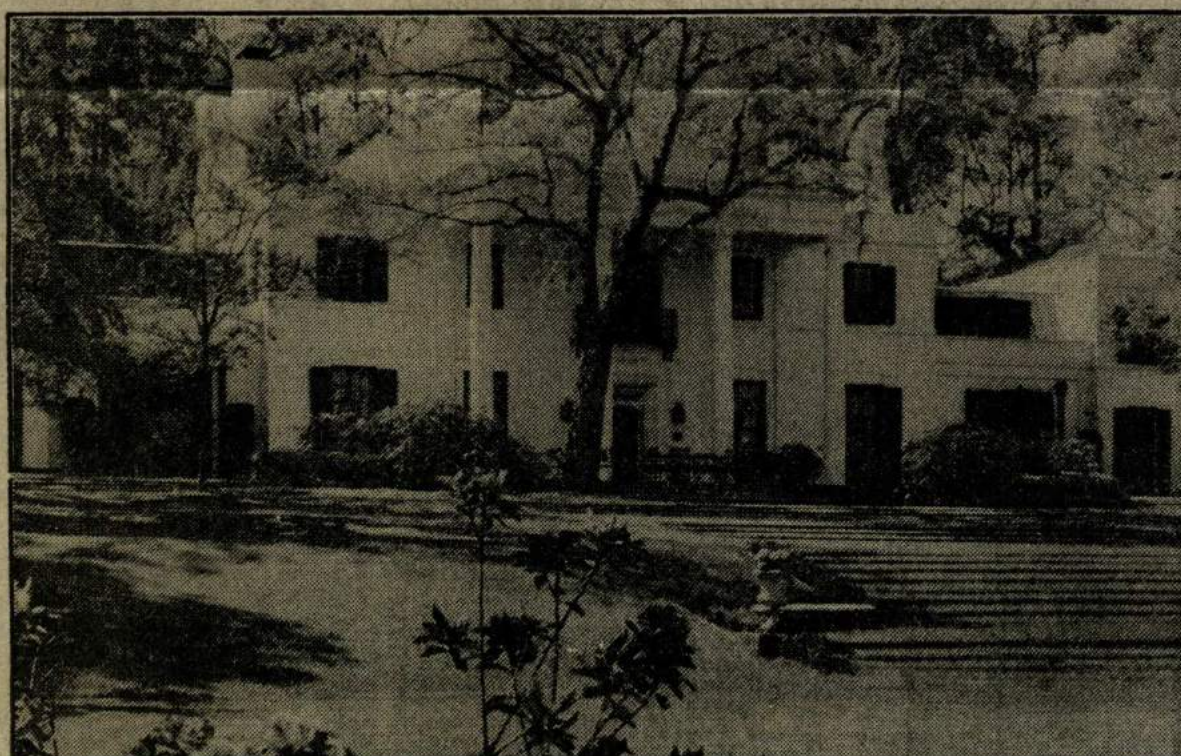
Please see Knowing on Page 3



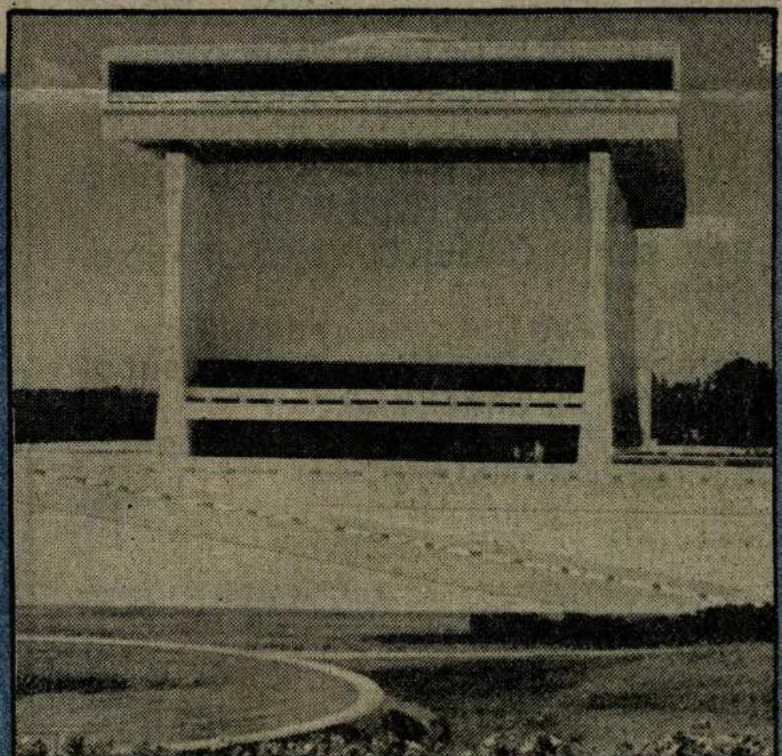
Denton County Courthouse on the Square



Lobby of the Panhandle Plains Historical Museum at Canyon



Bayou Bend Museum of Fine Arts at Houston



Lyndon Baines Johnson Presidential Library at Austin

T · E · X · A · S

Knowing Texas via its museums

Continued from Page 1

precision dance/drill team in America is shown in mechanized props, costumes, thousands of photographs and clippings, and short films and slide shows.

4. E. H. Danner Museum of Telephony, San Angelo: Collection of more than 100 antique telephones, including the original "gallows frame" telephone designed by Alexander Graham Bell.

5. Private Bird Egg Collection of Robert L. More, Vernon: Robert More Sr. was the premier bird egg collector of Texas. Beginning in 1888, he gathered more than 750 different kinds of eggs and bird species that are the envy of natural history curators throughout the state.

Museums resulting from 1936 Centennial

1. Texas Memorial Museum, Austin: Conceived in 1936, it opened in 1939 with large exhibits related to the botany, zoology, geology and history of Texas.

2. Dallas Historical Society, Hall of State, Dallas: Various exhibits related to Texas and the Southwest are in this building on the State Fair Grounds, but look for Pompeo Coppini sculptures of Texas heroes in the lobby and murals in the galleries.

3. Centennial Museum, El Paso: History and natural history of El Paso area, including the American Southwest and northern Mexico, are exhibited. The Josephine Clardy Fox Fine Art Collection also is on display.

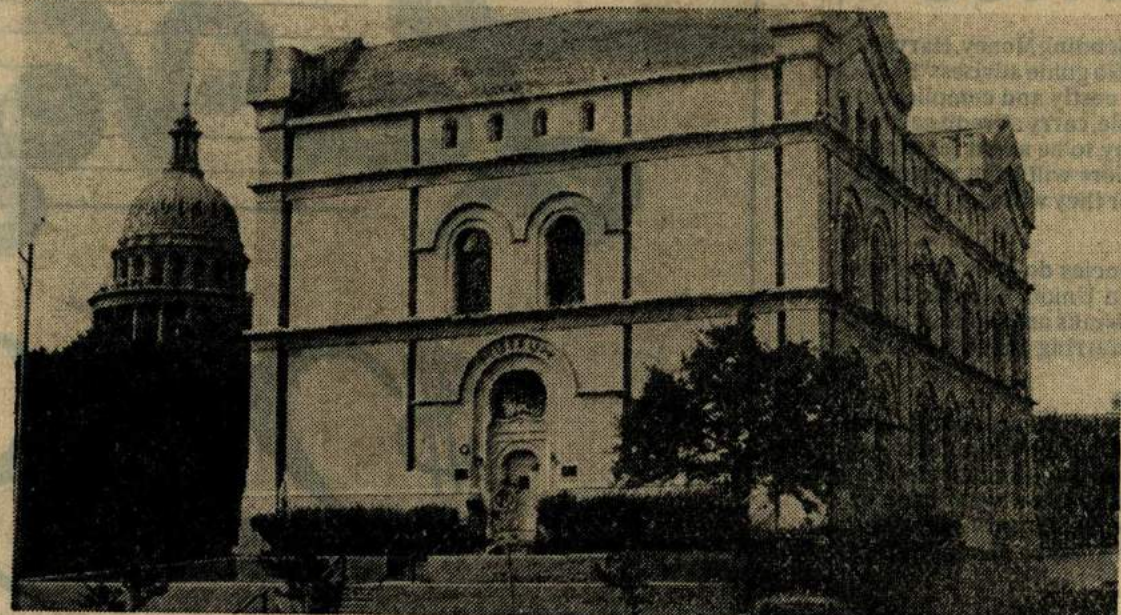
4. Museum of History, San Jacinto Battleground State Park, Houston: Located on ground where Texas won its independence from Mexico, this museum contains objects, artifacts and manuscripts and documents related to the early history of Texas. But the real attraction is the elevator ride to the monument's top, from which you can peer out on the Houston Ship Channel.

5. Sam Houston Memorial Museum, Huntsville: This is the world's largest collection of memorabilia relating to the hero of Texas independence and the first president of the Republic of Texas. Also, his Woodland Home, the Steamboat House, and his log law office.

Best museums in historic structures

1. French Legation Museum, Austin: Built in 1840, it served as residence of the representative of the French king to the Republic of Texas, the only such structure in the state.

2. Old City Park, Dallas: Several structures represent life in North Central Texas from 1840 to 1910, including a log house, a hotel, doctor's office, schoolhouse and a Victorian mansion.



Old Land Office Building in Austin houses both the Texas Confederate and Daughters of the Republic of Texas museums.

Special to the Star-Telegram/RICHARD TYLER

2. Heart of Texas Historical Museum, Brady: Exhibits trace the history of McCulloch County.

3. Milam County Historical Museum: History of Milam County and Central Texas is exhibited in a building that recalls the days of the woodburning heater when the sheriff and his family lived in the jail.

4. Freestone County Historical Museum, Fairfield: Exhibits relating to the history of Freestone County are well protected in a building that was originally constructed of handmade bricks in 1857; outer walls are 30 inches thick.

5. Old Jail Museum, Gonzales: Designed to hold 150-200 prisoners, the building was in use until 1975. Six hangings occurred there, but the present gallows is a reproduction.

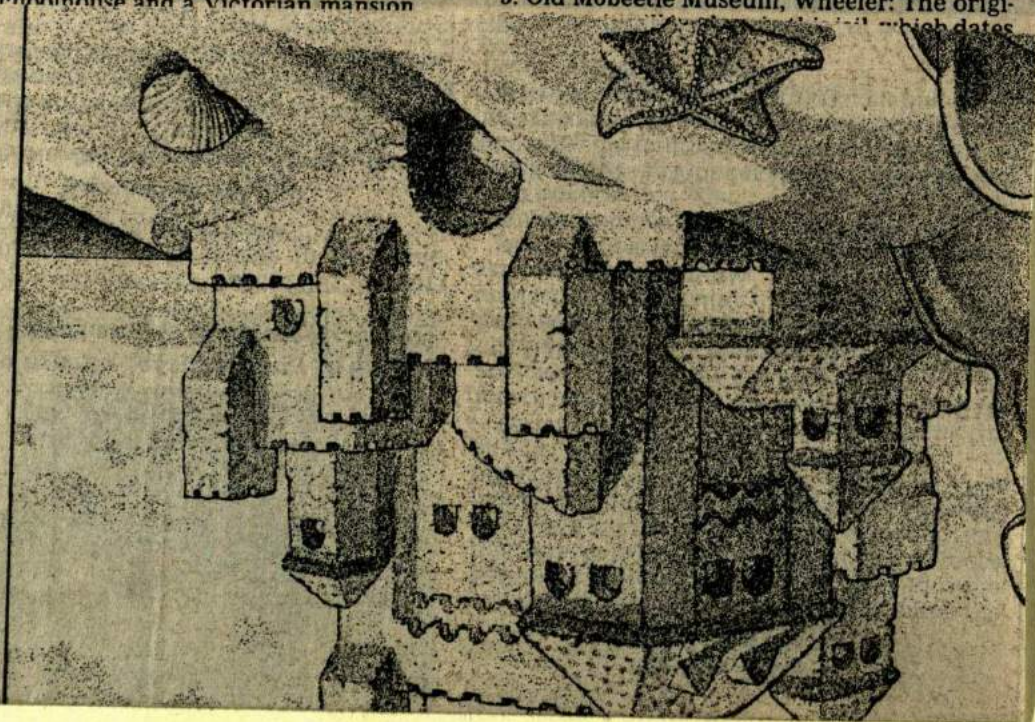
6. Frio Pioneer Jail Museum, Pearsall: Oldest building in Pearsall, dating from 1884.

7. Jail Museum, Port Lavaca: Portions of the jail have been restored for exhibition, including the jailors' living quarters. Exhibits recall early days of a city that was one of Texas' principal ports before being destroyed in 1886 by a hurricane.

8. Hardeman County Historical Museum, Quanah: Quanah and Hardeman County are subjects of exhibits on the lower floor. The upper level has been preserved as it was — cells for inmates.

9. Old Mobeetie Museum, Wheeler: The original building, which dates

... TEXAS MUSEUMS ...



AMON CARTER MUSEUM
COLOR REPRODUCTIONS
AND POSTERS



Knowing Texas via its museums

Continued from Page 1

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Best museums in historic structures

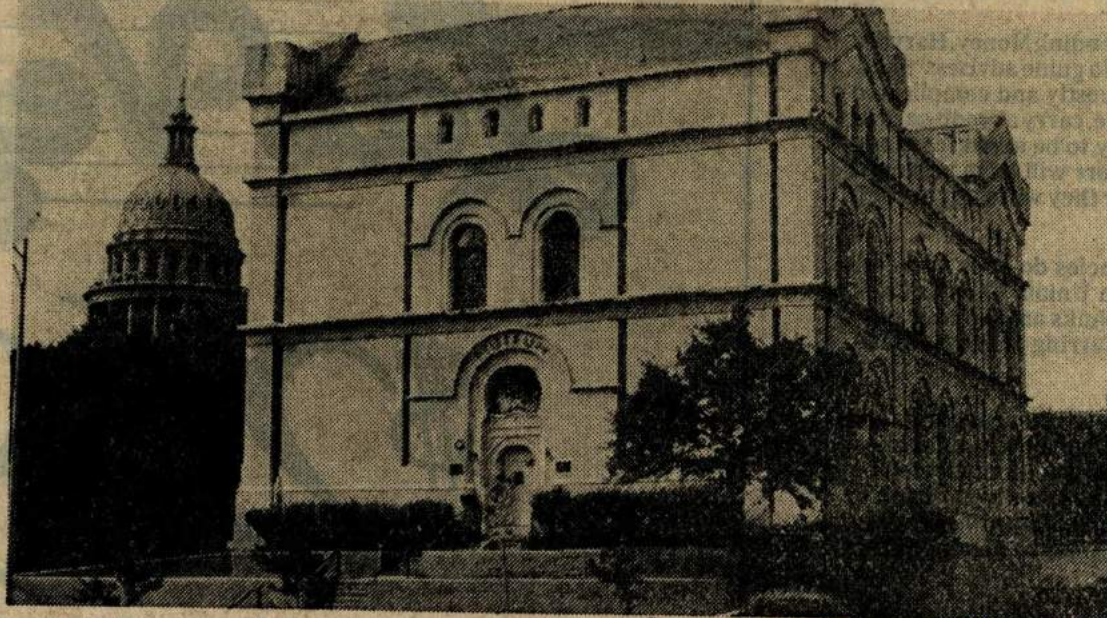
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2. Old City Park, Dallas: Several structures represent life in North Central Texas from 1840 to 1910, including a log house, a hotel, doctor's office, schoolhouse and a Victorian mansion.

3. Eisenhower Birthplace State Park, Denison: This modest structure is where President Dwight D. Eisenhower was born while his father worked as an engine wiper for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad.

4. Bayou Bend, Houston: This 24-room mansion is filled with Miss Ima Hogg's fine collection of early American paintings and decorative arts. Located on 14 acres of gardens and natural woodlands overlooking Buffalo Bayou.

5. Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park,



Special to the Star-Telegram/RICHARD TYLER
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9. Old Mobeetie Museum, Wheeler: The original gallows is still in place in this jail, which dates from 1886.

Courthouse museums

1. Courthouse-on-the-Square Museum, Denton: Probably inspired by the French Cathedral in Florence, Italy, this is one of Texas most handsome courthouses. Now contains exhibitions of life at the turn of the century.

2. Los Portales, San Elizario: This adobe and stucco structure, thought to have been the first courthouse for El Paso County, was probably built before 1850 and later used as a school. Restored in 1967.

3. Karnes County Historical Museum, Helena: Local memorabilia, old photographs, antique clothing and many other artifacts tell the story of Karnes County in a building that served as the county courthouse from 1873 to 1894.

4. Harrison County Historical Museum, Marshall: Constructed in 1900 of granite, stone and marble, it now serves as a museum with exhibits on Caddo Indians, early pioneers, the Old South and early transportation.

5. Crockett County Historical Museum, Ozona: Rocks, minerals and mastodon bones collected from various area digs tell Crockett County's early history.

Museums housed in railroad depots

1. Center for Transportation and Commerce, Galveston: Historic Santa Fe Railroad Union Station, remodeled to house a fascinating new museum recalls the days when Galveston was a transportation center. Focal points are the life-size sculpture entitled *A Moment Frozen in Time* and the 35 restored railroad cars.

2. Menardville Museum, Menard: Antique furniture and displays relate to the history of the area, all housed in the old Frisco Depot.

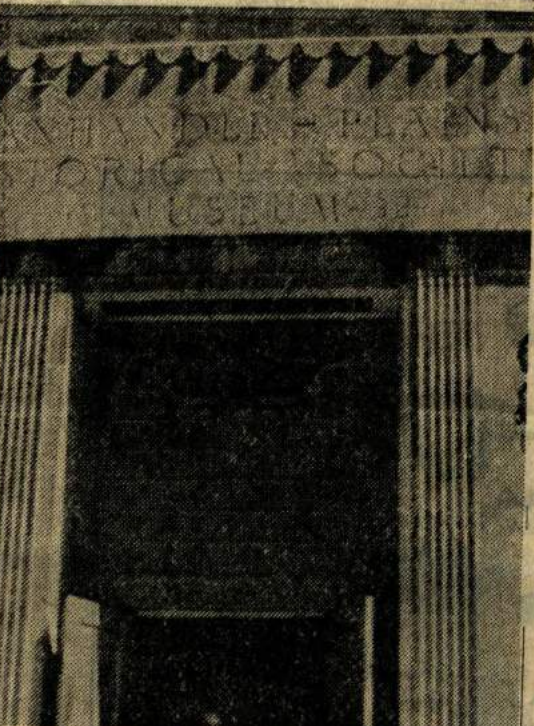
3. Roberts County Museum, Miami: Old Santa Fe depot, constructed in 1888, now houses Indian artifacts, fossils, wildlife exhibit and other items relating to local history.

4. Stationmaster's House Museum, Spearman: Contains exhibits relating to the history of Hansford County.

5. Railroad and Pioneer Museum, Temple: This old Santa Fe Railroad station from Moody was moved to Temple, restored and made the home of various exhibitions and artifacts relating to the history of Central Texas.

... TEXAS MUSEUMS ...

AMON CARTER MUSEUM
COLOR REPRODUCTIONS
AND POSTERS



Cattle brands decorate entry to Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum at Canyon.

Stonewall: Visitors tour LBJ's Hill Country ranch, his birthplace, gravesite in the family cemetery and the boyhood home.

Museums in old jails

1. The Old Jail Foundation, Albany: Built to house the likes of "Hurricane Bill" and John Selman, it now contains the works of local and internationally known artists, Asian, European and American paintings, prints and sculpture.

AMON CARTER MUSEUM
COLOR REPRODUCTIONS
AND POSTERS





Albert Bierstadt

Sunrise, Yosemite Valley
18½ x 26½



Jasper Francis Cropsey

The Narrows from Staten Island
21 x 36



Stuart Davis

Blips and Ifs
33½ x 24

Frank Tenney Johnson

Ominous Cloud Forms
approx. 13 x 16½



Thomas Moran

Cliffs of Green River
20 x 36



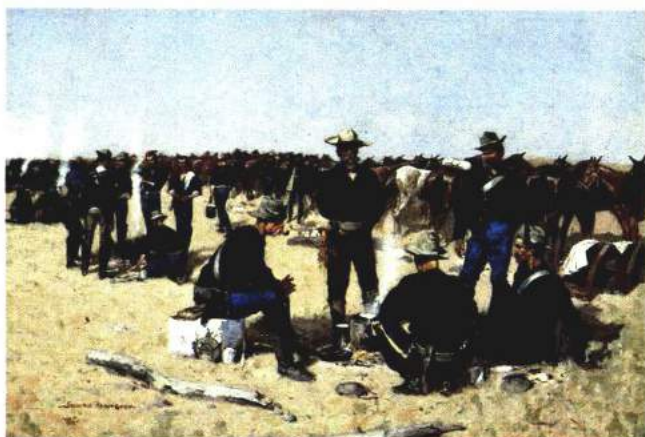
William Michael Harnett

Ease
26 x 28

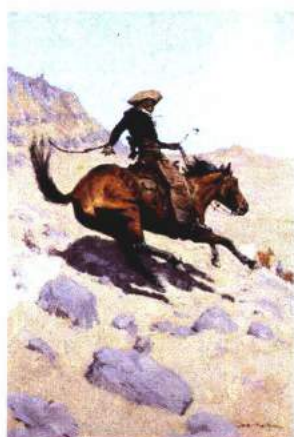


Georgia O'Keeffe

Light Coming on the Plains III
18 x 14



Frederic Remington
Cavalryman's Breakfast on the Plains
20 x 30



Frederic Remington
The Cowboy
26 x 17½



Frederic Remington
A Dash for the Timber
22 x 38½



Frederic Remington
The Fall of the Cowboy
20 x 28½



Frederic Remington
His First Lesson
20 x 30



Frederic Remington
An Indian Trapper
30 x 20, approx. 16½ x 11



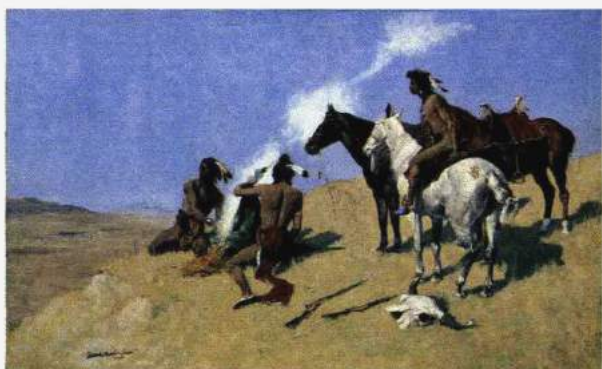
Frederic Remington
The Long Horn Cattle Sign
10¾ x 15¾



Frederic Remington
Pony Tracks in the Buffalo Trails
approx. 11 x 16½



Frederic Remington
The Old Stage Coach of the Plains
30 x 20½



Frederic Remington
The Smoke Signal
24 x 38½, approx. 11 x 16½, approx. 10 x 16½



Charles M. Russell
The Broken Rope
17 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 26



Charles M. Russell
Bronc in Cow Camp
approx. 11 x 16 $\frac{1}{2}$



Charles M. Russell
The Buffalo Hunt, No. 40
10 x 16 $\frac{1}{2}$



Charles M. Russell
Cowboy Camp During Roundup
18 x 36



Charles M. Russell
The Hold Up
approx. 10 x 16½



Charles M. Russell
A Desperate Stand
24 x 36



Charles M. Russell
In Without Knocking
20 x 30



Charles M. Russell
Loops and Swift Horses Are Surer Than Lead
24 x 38½



Charles M. Russell
Lost in a Snowstorm—We Are Friends
20 x 36



Charles M. Russell
The Medicine Man
approx. 11 x 16½



Charles M. Russell
Smoke of a .45
20 x 30



Charles M. Russell
A Tight Dally and a Loose Latigo
25 x 39½



Charles M. Russell
When Horseflesh Comes High
24 x 36



Charles M. Russell
Wild Horse Hunters
20 x 30, approx. 11 x 16½

Charles M. Russell
The Sunshine Series
Envelope of four prints, each approx. 8½ x 5½



Just a Little Sunshine



Just a Little Rain

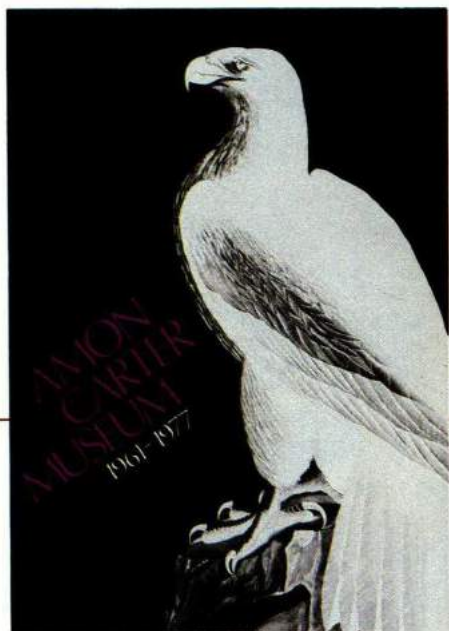


Just a Little Pleasure

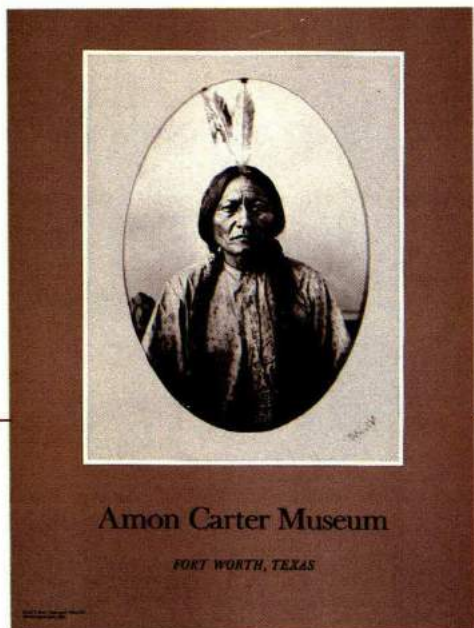


Just a Little Pain

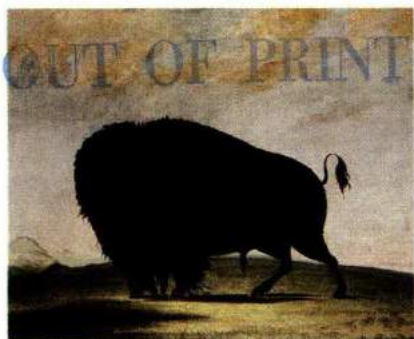
POSTERS



John James Audubon
 (The Bird of Washington, or Great American Sea Eagle)
 Amon Carter Museum 1961-1977 33 x 23



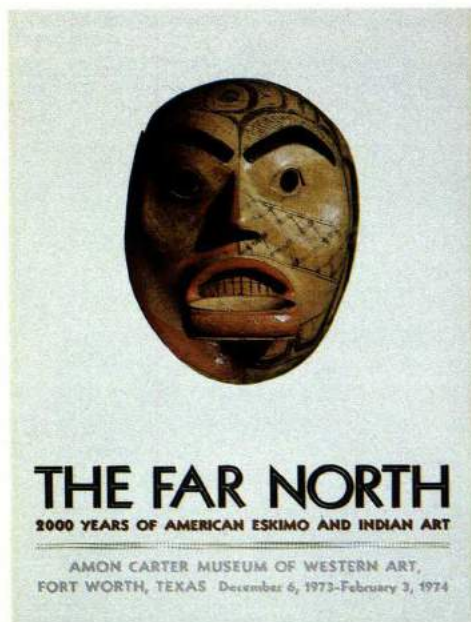
David F. Barry
 Sitting Bull
 18 x 24



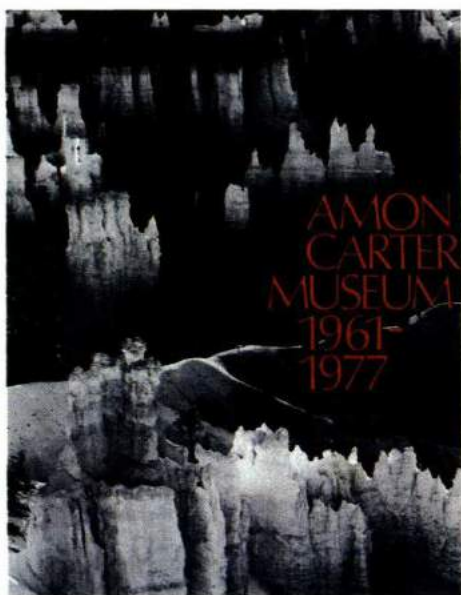
The Bison

February 18-April 3, 1977
 Amon Carter Museum of Western Art
 Fort Worth

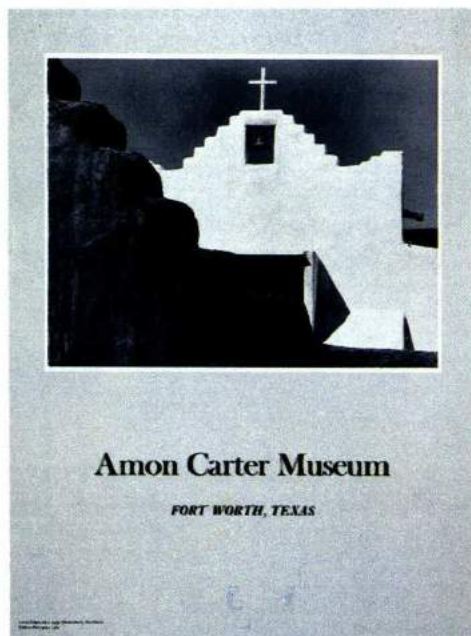
George Catlin
 (Buffalo Bull Grazing on the Prairie)
 The Bison 35 x 23



The Far North
 30½ x 22



Laura Gilpin
 (Bryce Canyon #2)
 Amon Carter Museum 1961-1977
 29 x 22¾



Laura Gilpin
 Picuris Church, New Mexico
 18 x 24



COURT HOUSE:
 A Photographic Document

Amon Carter Museum
 August 3 - September 2, 1979

James Riely Gordon
 (Ellis County Courthouse, Waxahachie, Texas;
 photograph by Jim Dow)
 Court House: A Photographic Document 30 x 20



Edward B. Koren
 (Expressways and Byways)
 The Image of America in Caricature and Cartoon
 34¼ x 24

Thomas Moran's "The Castle Geyser" is a chromolithograph by Louis Prang, published in 1897. It is part of the "The Most Remarkable Scenery" series, which includes 36 other views of the Grand Canyon of Arizona.

The "The Most Remarkable Scenery" series was published by Louis Prang in 1897. It consists of 36 chromolithographs, each depicting a different view of the Grand Canyon of Arizona.



The Democratic Art

An Exhibition on the History of Chromolithography in America 1840-1900

Amon Carter Museum of Western Art, Fort Worth, Texas

September 15 - October 23, 1979

Indian Art Museum, Omaha, Nebraska

December 20, 1979 - February 17, 1980

Chicago Historical Society, Chicago, Illinois

March 10 - May 11, 1980

The Museum of Our National Heritage, Lexington, Massachusetts

June 10 - September 26, 1980

Thomas Moran

(The Castle Geyser, Upper Geyser Basin, Yellowstone National Park; chromolithograph by Louis Prang)
The Democratic Art 35 x 23

THE MOST REMARKABLE SCENERY



Thomas Moran's Watercolors of the American West

Amon Carter Museum
May 23 - July 13, 1980

Thomas Moran

(Looking Up the Trail at Bright Angel, Grand Canyon of Arizona)
The Most Remarkable Scenery 36 x 13

MEXICAN ART



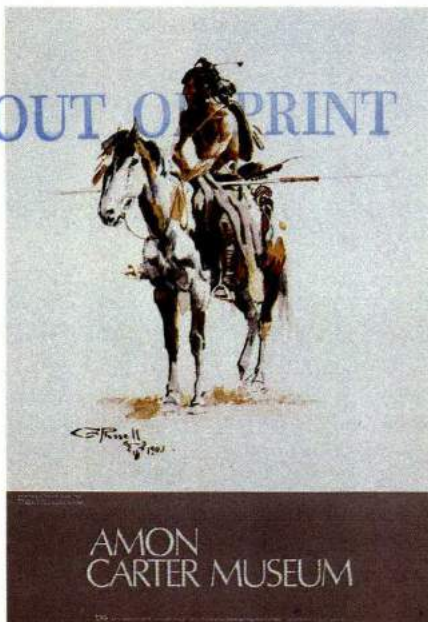
Selections from the Collection of the Museum of Modern Art

Amon Carter Museum
October 25 - December 9, 1979

José Clemente Orozco

(Zapatistas)
Mexican Art 30 x 20

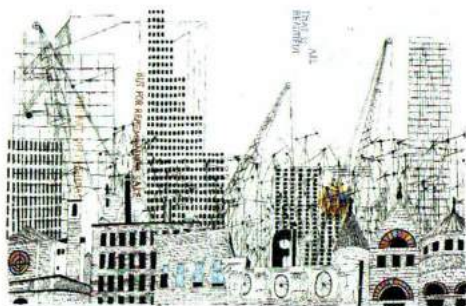
OUT OF PRINT



AMON CARTER MUSEUM

Charles M. Russell

(Powder Face)
Amon Carter Museum 24 3/4 x 17



Ben Shahn:

Ben Shahn

(All That Is Beautiful)

Ben Shahn: A Retrospective 1898-1969 21 x 27½

Silver in American Life

ORGANIZED BY YALE UNIVERSITY ART GALLERY AND THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF ARTS

*Selections from the Mabel Brady Garvan
and Other Collections at Yale University*

AMON CARTER MUSEUM

February 8-April 13, 1980

Supported by the grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Endowment for the Arts.Silver in American Life
36 x 22Ben Shahn: Hot Piano
© 1975, Ben Shahn Foundation**THE IMAGE
OF AMERICA***In Caricature and Cartoon*

Amon Carter Museum of Western Art

October 17, through December 14, 1975

© 1975, Ben Shahn Foundation**Ben Shahn**

(Hot Piano)

The Image of America in Caricature and Cartoon
35 x 23Gilbert Stuart: George Washington
© 1975, Gilbert Stuart Foundation**THE FACE OF LIBERTY**

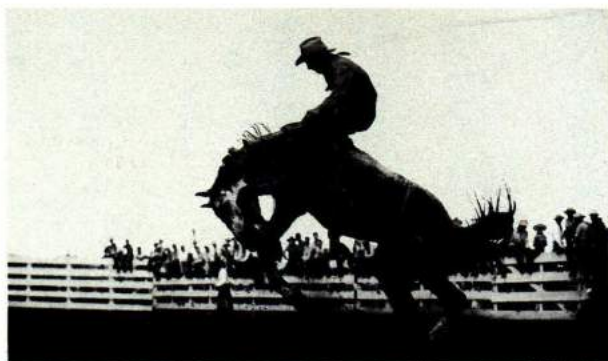
Amon Carter Museum of Western Art

December 20, 1975, through February 8, 1976

© 1975, Gilbert Stuart Foundation**Gilbert Stuart**

(George Washington)

The Face of Liberty 35 x 23



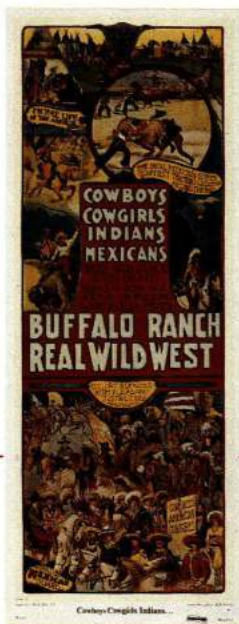
The Rodeo of John A. Stryker

Amnon Carter Museum of Western Art
January 12–March 5, 1978

John A. Stryker

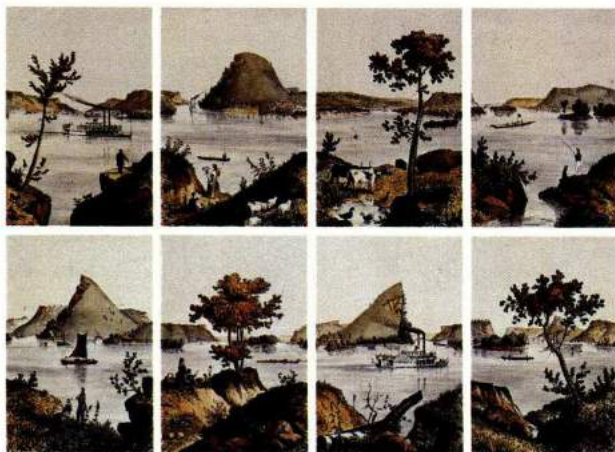
(Hoss Allen, Rapid City, South Dakota)
The Rodeo of John A. Stryker 23 x 35

The Wild West



Cowboys, Cowgirls, Indians
and Mexicans
37¼ x 14

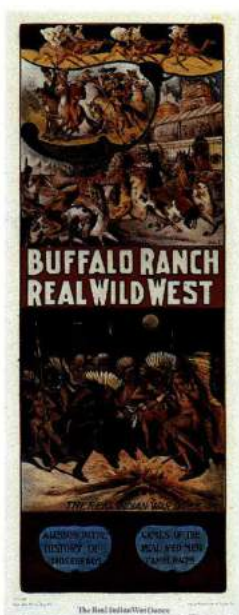
PARLOR CARDS



Edwin Whitefield

Views on the Upper Mississippi
Eight cards, each 8 x 5¼

This 19th-century parlor game, reproduced from a rare lithograph in the Carter Museum collection, was probably modeled after the aquatint and watercolor drawing cards that artist Edwin Whitefield had seen as a child in England. Each of eight cards can be butted to any other to produce a continuous panorama of life along Mark Twain's famed waterway. A brochure by Bettina A. Norton, Whitefield's biographer, is included.



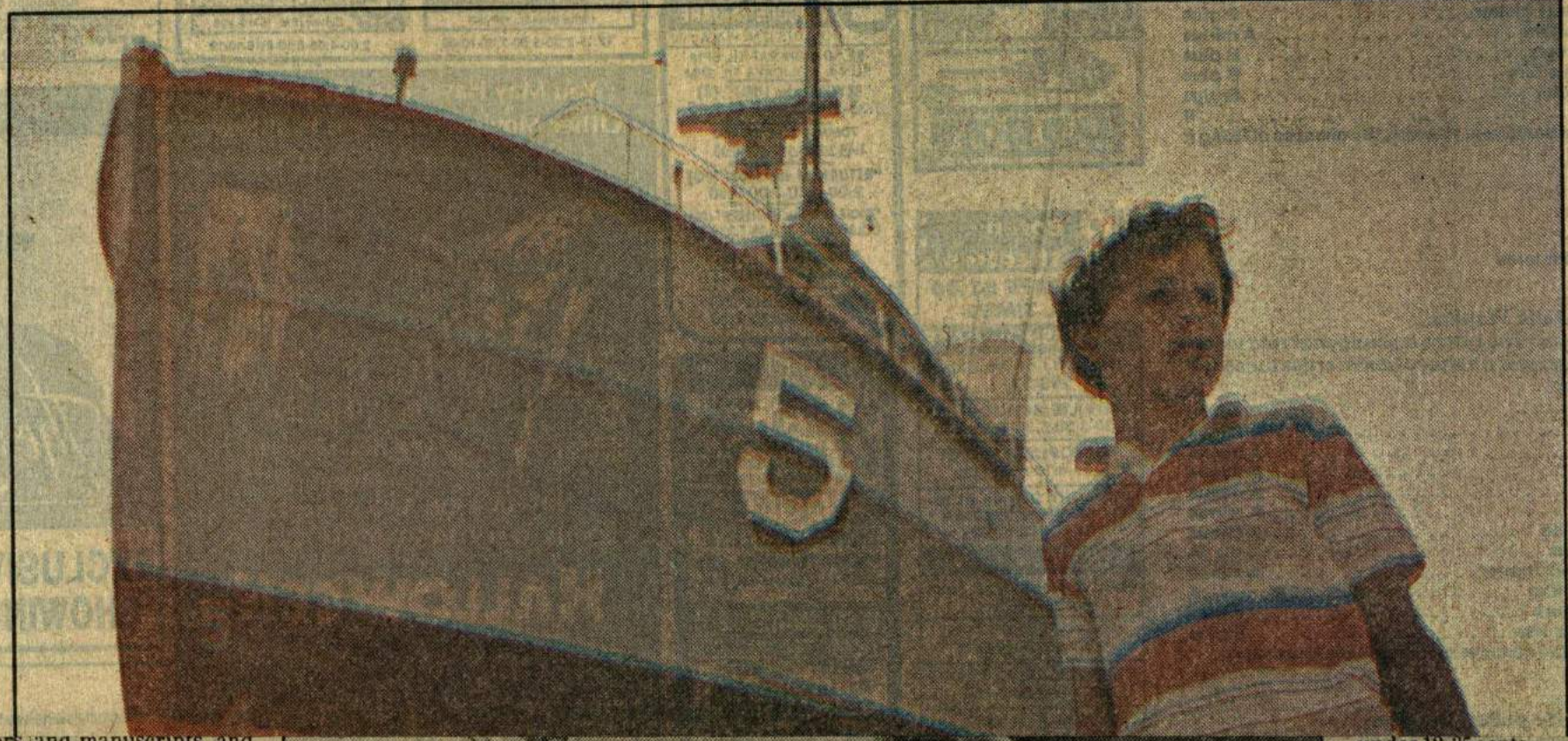
The Real Indian War Dance
37¼ x 14

WEEKEND

Star-Telegram

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1983

A FALL MUSEUM TREK



rare books, newspapers and manuscripts, and the Cartographic History Library, rare and unusual maps. Open Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturday, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Free.

University of Texas at Arlington, University Art Gallery, Fine Arts Building, 601 Monroe, 273-2891. Annual exhibitions by faculty and students, one-man shows, group shows and loan exhibitions. Open Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Sunday, 1-4 p.m. Free.

Azle Historical Museum, 124 W. Main, Azle. Free admission, by appointment only. Call 444-2533 or 237-1505.

Sturdy's Prairie Box House Museum, three blocks east of Highway U.S. 377 in Cresson. This museum is a prairie box house, built of boxing lumber in 1889 by a pioneer Johnson County family, now owned by the Sturdy family. They've restored it and filled it with antiques. Open Wednesday through Sunday from 1-5 p.m. in June, July and August. Group tours by appointment through the year. Call 283-3640. Admission: \$1.50 adults, 75 cents children under 12.

IN FORT WORTH, the city's museum complex is centered by, but not limited to, Amon Carter Square on the near west side. The four



The Cattleman's Museum in Fort Worth contains historic photographs and tools.

under 12, 35 cents.
Fort Worth Botanic Garden, 3220 Botanic Garden Drive (just north of I-30 at University Drive), 870-7686. More than 150 varieties of trees, 2,000 different plants and 3,500 bushes grow on 115 acres in the heart of the city. Plantings are done for all-season blooms. Special areas include the rose gardens, the fragrance garden for the blind, and the test gardens.

The 7.5-acre Japanese Garden transports a visitor into an Oriental setting with its lush plantings, tea houses, quiet ponds and koi carp.

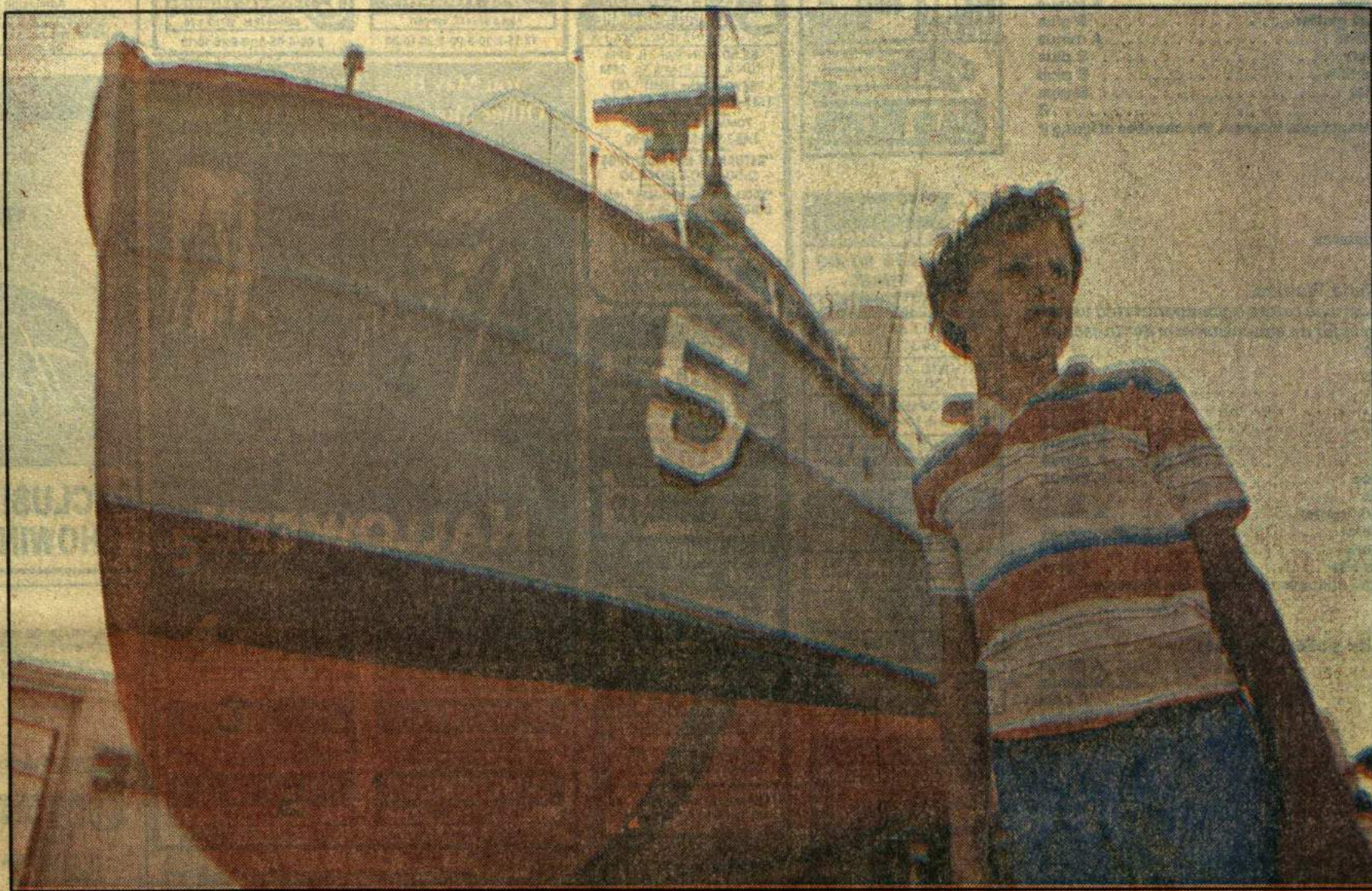
The Botanic Garden is open daily from 8 a.m. to sundown, the Garden Center and exhibition greenhouse from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Free.

The Japanese Garden is open in winter Tuesday through Saturday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Sunday from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Summer hours are 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday, and 1 p.m. to 7 p.m. on Sunday. Admittance up to 30 minutes prior to closing time. Admission: (Japanese Garden only), \$1 for anyone over 12 years. Children under 12 with parent or sponsor, no charge. Unsponsored children under 12 not admitted. One adult may sponsor five children.

Tarrant County Junior College, Heritage
 Please see Autumn on Page 4

... TARRANT COUNTY AREA MUSEUMS ...

A FALL MUSEUM TREK



Matt Shehi of Boy Scout Troop 46 surveys the area around the U.S. Navy Minesweeper at the Pate Museum.

Star-Telegram/NURI VALLBONA

By BETTY HALL
Star-Telegram Writer

Musty, dusty, bo-o-o-ring. You have to walk softly. You have to be quiet. It's only for grownups.

That's a pretty accurate description of our local museums, right? Wrong.

Those who cut their teeth on "Please, don't touch," and "You wouldn't understand that," probably never have darkened the doorway of any of the Tarrant County area museums. If anything, all invite the visitor inside, and seek to reveal something new about the world, its people or their lives with each visit. The best of them bedazzle with quality, variety, beauty and ingenuity.

No one knows Texas museums better than Ron Tyler, the Amon Carter Museum's assistant director of collections and programs. Because they know the subject so well (or thought they did before they began), Tyler and wife Paula decided to put together a museum handbook due for publication in November, *Texas Museums: A Guidebook* (University of Texas Press, \$8.95, soft cover, \$16.95, hard cover).

Defining a museum as an institution with an exhibit open to the public, they've catalogued 545 museums in Texas. These include some surprises, among them zoological parks and botanical gardens. Historical houses would swell the list to several thousand, Tyler said, so many weren't listed unless they had exhibits inside. With numerous photographs and descriptive commentary, it's a fascinating journey.

And so is a trip through Tarrant exhibition spaces. There is a fire museum, a wax museum and transportation museums and log cabins and a botanical garden and museums that few people know about.

Perhaps it's time for a fall museum trek. Try these:

Fielder Museum, 1616 W. Abram at Fielder Road, Arlington, 460-4001. The 1914 Fielder Home houses exhibits relating to the history of the Arlington area and reconstructions of several period rooms. Open Tuesday through Friday, 9:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m., Sunday 1:30 to 4:30 p.m. Free.

University of Texas at Arlington, Special Collections Department, Library, Sixth Floor, 273-3391. Rotating exhibits from Special Collections that include the Jenkins Garrett Library of rare books, newspapers and manuscripts, and the Cartographic History Library, rare and unusual maps. Open Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturday, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Free.

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The Sunday Travel section presents Ron Tyler's selection of the "Top 10 Museums in Texas" and other unusual and "best" museum picks.

major Fort Worth museums include:

Amon Carter Museum of Western Art, 3501 Camp Bowie Blvd., 738-1933. A honey-colored Texas shellstone building by Philip Johnson houses the formidable collection of the late *Star-Telegram* publisher Amon G. Carter. Painting and sculpture by Remington and Russell form the foundation of the collection. There is a significant photograph and print collection, and there are frequent traveling exhibitions and a regular schedule of films, lectures and other public programs. Open Tuesday through Saturday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sunday from 1 p.m.-5:30 p.m. Free.

Fort Worth Art Museum, 1309 Montgomery, 738-9215. The focus here is on 20th century art and performing arts. After an O'Neill Ford renovation of the original Herbert Bayer structure, the museum has extended its program into the performing arts with an annual schedule of lectures, symposia, films, modern dance and experimental music. Open Tuesday through Saturday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sunday from 1 p.m.-5 p.m. September through May, the museum is open late on Tuesday, until 9 p.m. Free.

Fort Worth Museum of Science and History, 1501 Montgomery, 732-1631. There are now more than 100,000 specimens and artifacts from fossils to computers, and participatory exhibits in human physiology and computer technology.

The Noble Planetarium has monthly planetarium shows and a light and sound laser show. Six

pioneer period rooms trace early Texas and Fort Worth history.

This spring, the museum opened the Omni Theater, a 360-seat facility with an 80-foot tilted dome that visually surrounds the audience with 180-degree images from the Omnimax film projector, which utilizes programmed controls and multiple image projectors.

Admission to exhibit galleries open Monday through Saturday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Sunday from 2 p.m.-5 p.m. is free. Planetarium shows, laser shows and Omnimax films are presented during the day and in the evening. Call for times and admission fees.

Kimbell Art Museum, 1101 Will Rogers Road West, 332-8451. Just 11 years old, the Kimbell, an art history museum with works ranging from a 4,000-year-old Cycladic figure to an early Picasso, was recently called the finest small museum in the country. No doubt it is.

The Barnabas Altarpiece, the earliest known English painting, is there in addition to paintings by Velazquez, Rembrandt, Cezanne, Manet, Redon. The Kimbell is frequently the only Midwest stop for such outstanding temporary exhibits as "The Great Bronze Age of China" or "The Art of Faberge."

Part of the experience is the stunning Louis Kahn building of parallel cycloidal vaults, oak and unpolished travertine.

The museum offers a full program of lectures, films, music, theater productions and seminars. An exceptional gourmet buffet is offered daily Tuesday through Saturday 11:30 a.m. to 2 p.m. Open Tuesday through Saturday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sunday, 1 p.m.-5 p.m. Free.

Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine, Special Collections, Health Sciences Library, Seventh Floor, Camp Bowie at Montgomery, 735-2593. The history of osteopathic medicine in Texas since 1900 and the history of the college since it opened in 1970. Early instruments, medications and rare medical books are included.

Open Monday through Friday 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission free.

Charles D. Tandy Archaeology Museum, Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, 2001 Broadus, 923-1921. Focus is on the study of early biblical periods with artifacts from the seminary's ongoing archaeological expeditions at Tel Batash-Timnah, Israel. In addition, the seminary's early history is preserved in a heritage room. Open Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Free.

Cattleman's Museum, Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Foundation, 1301 W. Seventh, 332-7064. Focus on the cattle industry, the men and women who built it, the brand inspectors who curbed cattle rustling. Historic photographs and tools of the cowboy's trade — Colt revolvers, spurs, a silver-mounted saddle — are on display.

Short video programs trace the history of the old Texas ranches. A Cattle Raisers Memorial Hall includes many well-known names in Texas history. Open Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. except public holidays. Free.

Eddleman-McFarland House, 1110 Penn St., 332-5875. This restored late Victorian home built in 1889 sits on a bluff overlooking the Trinity River. The first floor, open to the public, retains the original woodwork, flooring and fixtures. Guided tours available on Tuesday and Thursday from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and Sunday from 2 p.m.-5 p.m. or by appointment. Admission, \$2. Group rates available.

Fort Worth Zoological Park, 2727 Zoological Park Drive, Forest Park, 870-7050. Traditional outdoor animal viewing, a primate building, an African diorama, a tropical aviary, a herpetarium and an aquarium are here in a shady forested setting. There are weekday guided tours, films at the education center, and summer classes in zoology and zoo art. Open 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily. Admission: adults, \$1.50, children under 12, free. Group rates available.

Log Cabin Village, University Drive at Log Cabin Village Lane, Forest Park, 926-5881. A working grist mill and a two-story cabin moved board by board from a Brazos River bank are just two of the seven restored log houses typical of Fort Worth a hundred years ago. Open Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Saturday, noon to 4:30 p.m., Sunday from 1 p.m.-4:30 p.m. Admission: adults, 60 cents, children under 12, 35 cents.

Fort Worth Botanic Garden, 3220 Botanic Garden Drive (just north of I-30 at University Drive), 870-7686. More than 150 varieties of trees, 2,000 different plants and 3,500 bushes grow on 115 acres in the heart of the city. Plantings are done for all-season blooms. Special areas include the rose gardens, the fragrance garden for the blind, and the test gardens.

The 7.5-acre Japanese Garden transports a visitor into an Oriental setting with its lush plantings, tea houses, quiet ponds and koi carp.

The Botanic Garden is open daily from 8 a.m. to sundown, the Garden Center and exhibition greenhouse from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Free.

The Japanese Garden is open in winter Tuesday through Saturday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Sunday from 1 p.m.-5 p.m. Summer hours are 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday, and 1 p.m.-7 p.m. on Sunday. Admittance up to 30 minutes prior to closing time. Admission: (Japanese Garden only), \$1 for anyone over 12 years. Children under 12 with parent or sponsor, no charge. Un-sponsored children under 12 not admitted. One adult may sponsor five children.

Tarrant County Junior College, Heritage

Please see Autumn on Page 4



Star-Telegram/VINCE HEPTIG

The Cattleman's Museum in Fort Worth contains historic photographs and tools.

Behrens helped build Colleyville

This is the 9th in a series of the History of Colleyville.

by P. Reedy Gray
Guest Writer

When Bessie Allen became Mrs. Henry Behrens, she took up residence in what today is Colleyville. They had a daughter and intended to do everything in their power to make their area a pleasant residence.

Bessie helped with the dairy. She milked 28 cows twice a day by hand. While milking she recalled what a special papa she had had.

She remembered going with him to the market in Fort Worth to sell watermelons. He would load the wagon high with melons, then place a quilt on top and let her or one of her brothers sleep there as he drove the wagon to market.

He took turns taking one at a time, therefore, each child received their own turn. They would leave Bedford about 1 a.m. in order to get to market early.

When the day was done and the melons were sold Papa would take her to Leonard Brothers store. They would buy cookies out of large barrels for 5 or 10 cents a dozen. They were the biggest fig newtons you ever saw, she said.

Bessie also remembers riding in the first car in Bedford. She remembers that on her wedding night she and Henry came from Weatherford through Fort Worth and near the courthouse stopped for their wedding supper -- six hamburgers. They were the best hamburgers she has ever eaten.

At their time in the community there were several other residents -- Purchlis, Bakers, Honecutti, Sparger, Phelphi, Couches, Sheltons, Daniels, Webbs, Forbes, Borthers, McCains, Weddler, Dr. Gray and Dr. Colley to name a few.

Bessie gave birth to two boys in those years. Dr. Colley delivered William Henry in 1934 and Charles was born in 1939. Along with Bessie Anne, Henry and Bessie Behrens now had three children to think about raising and giving the best of a pleasant life.

With these three children they saw a need to develop the community and make things better.

Mr. Behrens was an active member of the Odd Fellows and had been for some time. He joined the lodge at Bransford and moved with it to its new building in 1941.

Mr. and Mrs. Behrens became active in PTA and had a wonderful time helping raise money to build the brick school on Pleasant Run and Church Street.

They held cakewalks, ice cream socials and plays. One time they had a play in which the parents were the performers -- Bessie played Aunt Jarusha in the play titled "Aunt Jarusha on the War Path."

The play was such a success they took it to other schools and areas; such as, Handley, Smithfield and North Richland Hills.

Some people here were so interested in helping and enjoyed the play so much, they followed it to the different areas to see it again and again.

Henry kept the records and financial records for the building of and activities of the school, by hand. His name appeared on the corner stone as a trustee when the building was erected in 1941.

The Behrens' dairy consisted of 168 acres (located where today Behrens Road and Behrens court run through the middle).

They sold cream and butter and in 1944 they modernized by getting milking machines. This took away the hard chore of milking by hand. They also joined the farmers union in a co-op, in Dallas, in a milk plant. This was rather unsuccessful.

In 1944 they rented the Rock building on what is now Texas 26 and began Behrens Grocery. They had the first meat market here. They specialized in the best meat around.

They raised their own hogs and calves. They also raised some of their own vegetables to sell. They sold Texaco gas and later added minnows and bait for the lake goers.

In 1945 they bought the building and 4 acres at this time the coach store and gas station, rice gas and carpools and Martin's Feed and Grocery were built along the highway in the community.

Dec. 6, 1955 notice for an election was posted at Behrens Grocery. The fire hall and Rice's station.

Twenty-seven people had signed a petition to incorporate the communities. The west boundary was near Precinct Line and the northeast boundary was Little Bear Creek on the

highway.

January 7 19056 the incorporation passed with 76 for, 26 against. The community was now the Village of Colleyville, Texas.

January 28, 1956 a special election was held to vote on a mayor and other city officers. Mr. E. R. Eudaley was elected mayor. Aldermen elected were -- W. C. Crayts, H. L. Aldridge, Lt. Clark, A. B. Turner and Bill Hughes. Henry Behrens was elected marshal. Marian Bone, post master.

In 1957 Mr. Behrens was elected city secretary and his son William became marshal.

After the death of Mr. Behrens, Mrs. Behrens continued to run the grocery until 1970 when she sold the store and acreage to Bob Burrus. Mr. Burrus built the Burrus Thrifty Store. Mr. Griffin the mayor then and Mrs. Behrens cut the ribbon for the first supermarket in Colleyville.

The Behrens have been active in political and school activities as well. They enjoyed helping the community in anyway they could.

As settlers they always gave a helping hand. At one time they helped a French family settle here. The Behrens had a well and their property was across the road from where the Frenchman was buying.

They allowed him and his family to camp on their property until he could finalize the farm which he was buying.

The Behrens had roots in our community lending a hadn hand in all directions to help build and form what today is Colleyville.

LOCAL NEWSPAPERS
DOCUMENTED LOCAL
HISTORY THROUGH
INTERVIEWS WITH
RESIDENTS.

Wednesday, February 9, 1983, THE COLLEYVILLE CITIZEN, Page 5

Colleyville's history retold..

Behrens dairy

Editor's Note: This is the 8th in a series on the History of Colleyville.

by P. Reedy Gray
Guest Writer

Henry Behrens was born May 21, 1898 in what today is Colleyville. His parents were German and had come to Texas from Germany. They had stopped along the way to farm and had had other children as they moved westward, to settle here.

Their cabin was located off what today is Behrens Road in Colleyville.

Mr. and Mrs. Behrens had met each other after coming to America and were married here in the United States. They raised ten children in Colleyville seven boys and three girls.

They had a dairy here and sold cream and butter. They had

a one pound butter mold with the Behrens name in it so when the butter was molded their name appeared on the top.

They sold most of the butter to the grocery stores in Fort Worth, one of which was the exclusive grocery, "Turner Dingee."

Henry Behrens attended the Pleasant Run school and the church at Oak Grove. When at church one Sunday his friend Will Haley introduced him to the beautiful, but shy, cousin of his, Bessie Allen. She was rather bashful but she and Henry enjoyed each others company quite well. They courted each other for the next seven years.

Bessie V. Allen was born up on the Glade in April of 1902. Dr. Bo Bo came from Arlington and helped her mother deliver

her. They moved over to Bedford soon after she was born.

Her father was to inherit the farm that had been passed from her great grandfather to her grandfather.

Bessie Allen attended school at Bedford and church at Oak Grove. The Oak Grove church was located on a part of her great grandpa Allen's place.

Bessie's aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Phelps, had an orchard at Bransford. Bessie would get her hoeing done for her papa and would come over to Bransford and hoe for her aunt and uncle.

She would work from daylight to sunset for \$1.50.

She would spend some of her money on ice cream and soda pop. They had ice cream socials then to raise money for different functions, such as schools, etc.

She would buy a double dip ice cream for five cents and a large soda pop for five cents. She was about 15 or 16 then.

When Bessie was older she worked at the Switt Packing House in the Fort Worth stockyards. She boxed pork link sausages after they were wrapped in cheese cloth and dipped in boiling water to precook them.

While dating Henry Behrens they and maybe five other couples would get together on the weekends and have picnics and cookouts.

Bessie recalls one such time -- they took bacon, mustard and eggs and went up the Glade to what is now 157 and pulled off the side of the road and cooked bacon and scrambled eggs with mustard.

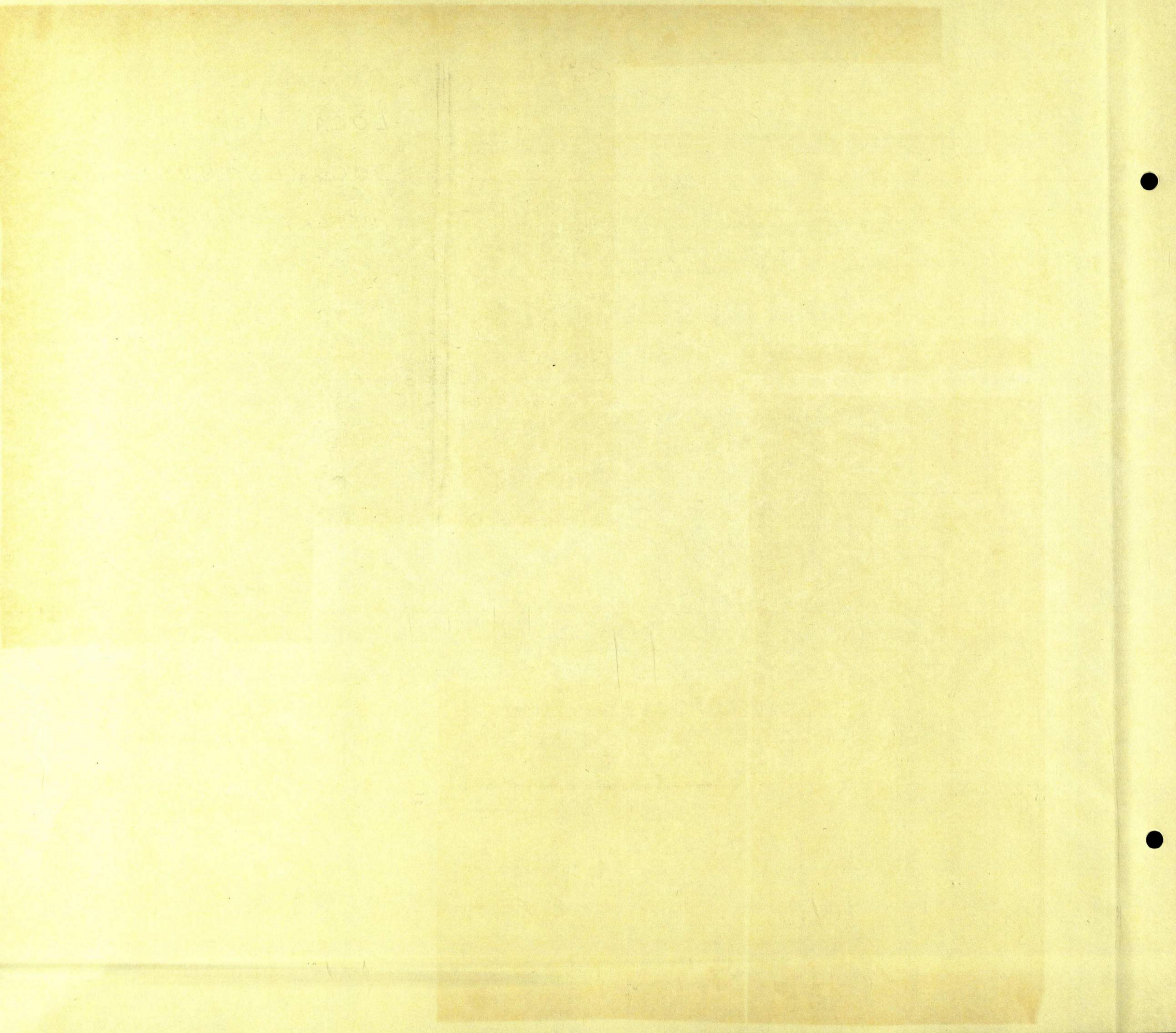
They always had such fun,

although there were hard times.

She recalls during World War II they ate cornbread three times a day because they couldn't get flour. The flour and sugar was being shipped overseas to the soldiers. The sugar was rationed to maybe five pounds a month.

Bessie Allen was 25 years old when she and Henry Behrens married in Weatherford, Texas. She remained at home with her parents and worked at Swift, while Henry continued helping at his parents farm.

They then moved in with the Behrens and Bessie began her life in Colleyville. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Behrens had their first child here in Colleyville in 1928, the young Dr. Colley delivered her. They named her Bessie Anne.



THE COLLEYVILLE CITIZEN, Wednesday, March 9, 1983

Colleyville history retold

continued from last week

While going to Pleasant Run School, Paul met the beautiful Mamie Bice and began courting her.

Her family then lived where Bluebonnet Cemetery is.

The oak tree where he tied his horse, when courting Mamie is still standing.

Paul would drive his horse and buggy over and get Mamie. They would go to church at Oak Grove or to box suppers where suppers prepared by local girls were auctioned off for fund raisers.

Sometimes they went to candy breakings -- and apple drawings. An apple drawing was where one would pay a dime or a quarter for a number and when the name was called that person got an apple or two and sometimes a stick of candy.

Mamie and Paul were married in 1916. Paul then worked on the Bogart Farm and Dairy (The STM Ranch today). They were furnished a little two-room house (about on the corner of 26 and Church Street now).

Paul received \$25 a month. He worked from 4 a.m. until 9 p.m. He milked cows from 4 a.m. until about 9 a.m., then took a lunch break before starting to work in the field plowing and etc.

Then at 4 p.m. he began milking again until 9 p.m.

The farmers and people decided they needed a faster way to market and the city. They each donated so much right-of-way across their property to build a road. Construction began on what today is Texas 26.

Paul was the first to plow through the farms to form that

road. He drove a large plow-like device drawn by 16 mules. Then he used a Fresno pulled by four mules to pull the dirt out of the sides to form ditches along the road.

Paul recalls some Indians being moved through here in covered wagon trains to the Indian Territory. Also he recalls in the 20's about 50 gypsies came through and camped on Little Bear Creek. They told fortunes for their food (what they didn't steal) and a little money.

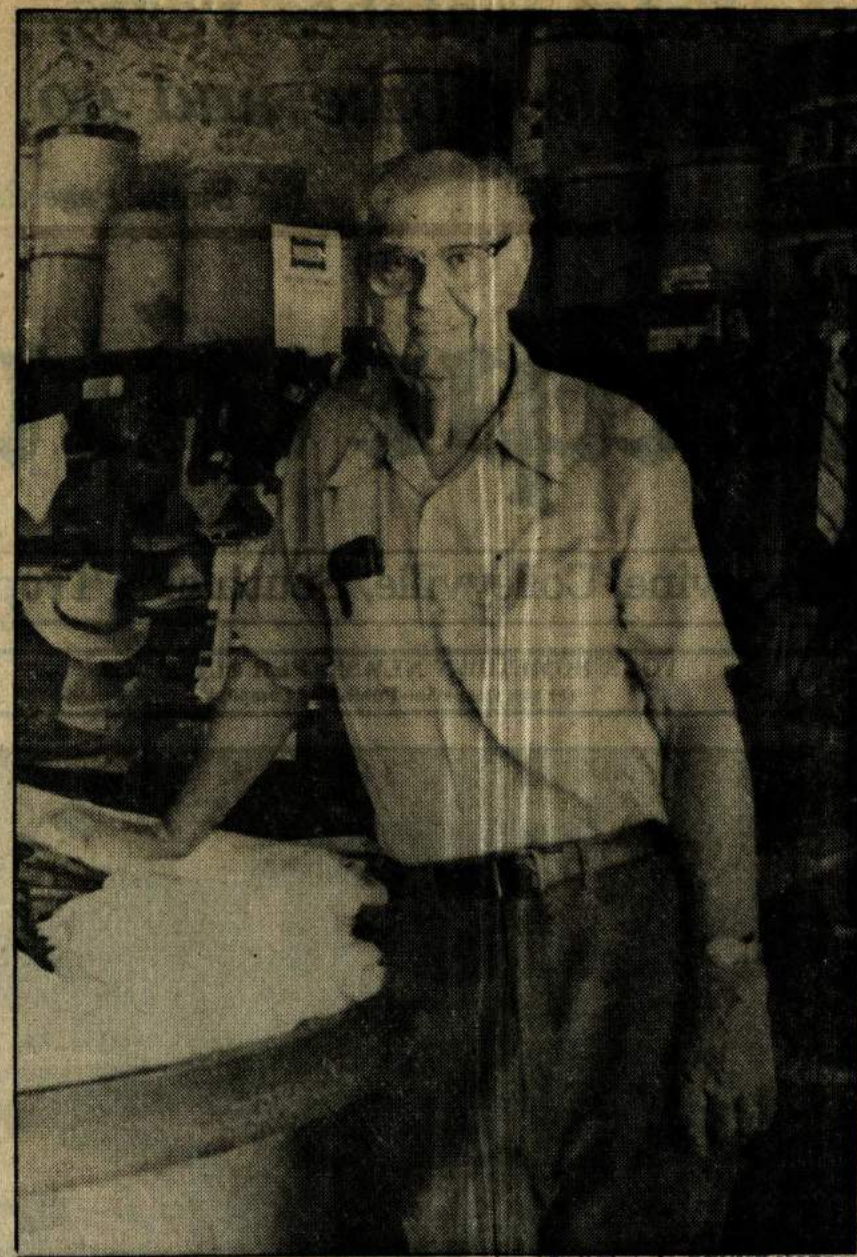
He recalls cattle being driven through here to the packing houses in Fort Worth stockyards. The first car came through before the roads were cut. It came from Grapevine and was a 2-cylinder vehicle.

Paul drove a Model T from here to Fort Worth for several years as he worked at a Magnolia Gas Station on Sylvania.

Mamie and Paul had one son, Thomas Lee. He was born here on Little Bear Creek. He now lives in Fort Worth. He had four children: a boy, and three girls. Paul has ten great grandchildren and one great-great grandchild.

Paul and Mamie bought the place where Paul lives today, on Glade Road, in 1942. Paul worked ten years at Bell Helicopter and then retired on his acreage. He has truck farmed it for several years. His berries are known throughout Tarrant County as the best in the county.

April 12, Paul will be 86 years young. He is still an active farmer and has a vibrant memory of Colleyville and how it has grown since he arrived here in 1898.



EARL YATES stands by his merchandise at Yates' Dry Goods on north Main Street. His family has run the business since 1857.

Staff Photo by DENISE MORRIS

Shop owner recalls store's early days

By DENISE MORRIS
Staff Writer

Wandering around Yates Dry Goods, some people are astonished at how some things — not many — never change.

But Earl Yates, who has run the store for 36 years, will tell you of some big changes in the dry goods business.

"When the war was over, I sold overalls for \$2.98. Now they are \$17.95, and that's not making much either."

In fact, Yates says he had a higher profit margin, as well as more spending power, back in those days.

But economy is not the only change his business has seen.

"The customers are a lot different than they used to be," Yates said. "There used to be a lot of credit. Now stuff is so expensive, you can't do it."

In earlier days, Yates used to know every customer who came in. He would allow them to buy merchandise on the spot, and pay for it later.

"Now, I know not one in five or 10 customers. But I still give credit to a few who've been customers all these years."

Except for minor style changes over the years, the inventory itself has changed little, with Yates still selling what he calls "general clothing": shoes, hats, shirts, pants, western wear, ladies' lingerie, etc. One thing he doesn't sell anymore is silk stockings.

"If they made them anymore, they wouldn't last to the grass and back," Yates said. "That's what they used to say when something wore out quick."

He said he sells a lot more jeans than he used to. But otherwise, the demand for "dry goods" at his store has remained stable over the years, affected neither by economic

decline or area growth.

Yates's daughter, Marian Kai Johnson, has been minding the store lately while he recovers from surgery. She has her own stories to tell.

"A man from Amarillo came in here the other day just to look at the place. He grew up in Grapevine and bought his first basketball practice jersey here many years ago. He said it was the only place in town that was still the same."

Back working part-time now, Yates had been out of the store for several weeks. Johnson said about a dozen people came in every day to find out how her father was doing, and when he would be back to work.

"His customers really missed him," she said. "He gives them personalized service that you can't find in larger stores."

For example, if a local woman wants to buy a shirt for her husband but can't remember his size, Yates somehow draws upon the vast records in his head and remembers for her.

Yates intends to go back to business as usual soon, working full-time with one helper, Ruby Lee Wiseman, also kin.

The 69-year-old talks of retirement "some time when I get around to it." Neither Wiseman nor Johnson believe a word of it.

"This store is his life," Johnson said. "It has been in the family for five generations."

The appearance of the store has changed little. The storefront was rebuilt some time back, but other than that, the room is much the same as it was when Yates's great grandfather Eli Mathes Jenkins moved the business there in 1946.

The dry goods store was founded under a different name in 1857, originally located on North Main Street, just north of its present location.

... ORAL HISTORY ...

Remember when...

The year was 1896. The place was Clinton, Georgia. A baby boy was born and named Paul Purkle. Paul was later to become one of the first and oldest residents of Colleyville, Texas.

After Paul's father passed away, Paul, his mother and two other children boarded a passenger train for Texas. They came because Mrs. Purkle's parents lived in Oak Grove.

The train arrived in Fort Worth at the Concho wagon yard in 1898.

They lived in Oak Grove with their grandparents until their mother remarried Mr. Daniels. They then moved over to the Felps Place, (behind what is now the Mobil Quick Stop).

Mr. Felps had a Berry Farm, Paul would pick berries for him and other people in the area for 6 bits (75 cents) a crate or 24 cents a box. If he picked all day some days he made as much as a \$1 a day.

Paul's mother became ill with diphtheria and Paul was sent to get Doctor Colley. When the need arose day or night Paul would walk to get the doctor.

When the boys had any spare time they would walk over to Lewis White's store at Bransford and get candy or soda pop.

Paul went to school at Pleasant Run. They walked to school. All three: Paul, a brother and a sister, packed their lunch in a lard bucket and shared it at lunch time.

They would have biscuits with butter and sugar and sometimes fat back or bacon.

The road by the school was built with Paul's help. They plowed the road then added crushed rock to the top by pulling two garden rakes tied together back and forth over the rocks to level them.

Continued next week

Colleyville's history revisited ..

Bidault Farm

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the 10th in a series on the History of Colleyville.

by P. Reedy Gray
Guest Writer

Anthelm Bidault came to America to achieve his dream. He first worked in New York washing dishes until he learned the language. When he felt he knew English well enough to live in America he returned to France to marry.

He and his new bride came to America and set out to find a pleasant spot for their family. They stopped for awhile in Alabama and then traveled across the south to California. After a couple of years there they decided Texas was the area they liked best.

They came to Fort Worth. Mr. Bidault purchased a bicycle and began to search for the area he felt would best suit his dream.

In 1897 Mr. Bidault purchased 50 acres on Glde for \$500. While the farmer finished his crops that year, his paper work was finalized. Mr and Mrs. Bidault and their three children lived in

a tent at the Benrens Dairy. When everything was finalized they moved into a two-room log house on their new farm where they lived for the next three years. During that time they put siding on the house, rocked the well and built a wine cellar. A new baby was added to their family during this time. They named her Henrietta.

In 1905 they began construction on the present house on the corner of Bluebonnet Drive and Glade Road. Mr. Bidault had

learned the fine art of concrete work from his father in France. He applied his skills to making a home for his family and, little did he know, for future generations of Bidaults.

Mr. Bidault ordered block forms from Montgomery Wards. One of little Henrietta's chores was to turn the blocks and sprinkle them with water daily as they cured. They had enough blocks and had finished the construction of the home by 1911.

French was the language

spoken by the parents in the home. The children spoke English as the older ones learned it at school and taught it to the younger ones.

The Bidaults raised their own vegetables and meat, i.e., repaired their own shoes, and made crates and baskets. The crates and baskets were used for the peaches and berries they sold to Turner and Dinges Grocery in Fort Worth.

Mr. and Mrs. Bidault went to France in 1913, with a view of returning permanently but the threat of war made them change their minds.

During the first world war, they entertained many French troops who were training at Camp Bowie. They held dances and parties that some people still speak of today.

The Bidaults' farm was well known for its up-to-date agricultural practices, fine table wine, peaches and berries.

Their home was also the scene of many gatherings of the rather large French colony in Irving and Dallas.

In 1920 the Bidaults returned to their beloved France, except

for Paul, their oldest son, who immigrated to South America and Fernande, the oldest daughter who was married and is still living in Hurst.

Six months later, Henrietta and Belle returned to the United States. Henrietta had fallen in love with a young man in Fort Worth.

After leaving she and that young man were reminded of how much they truly loved each other. Mr. Moore wrote to Mr. and Mrs. Bidault and asked for Henrietta's hand in marriage. He offered to pay her passage back to America if they would allow her to return to Fort Worth and marry him.

Henrietta and Belle came by steamer to New York and on to Fort Worth by train. Mr. Moore and Henrietta were married in 1921.

They lived in Fort Worth and raised two children, a son and a daughter. Mr. Moore was employed most of those years by Monnig's in Fort Worth.

In 1971 James Bidault Moore, Henrietta's son, bought back into the family house his grandfather had built and one acre.



... ORAL HISTORY ...

Colleyville's history revisited

Bidaut house rebuilt

[Editor's Note: This is the 11th in a series on The History of Colleyville]

by P. Reedy Gray
Guest Writer

Last week we concluded with the purchase of the Bidaut house by Anthelm Bidault's grandson, James Bidault Moore. This week we discuss how that house was rebuilt by Moore and some of his mother, Henrietta's memories.

As Mr. and Mrs. James Moore were transferred back to the Fort Worth area in 1971 they hoped the "home place" would be for sale.

They drove to Colleyville in hopes of buying back the home

James' mother, Henrietta, had helped build. Sure enough they were in luck, they found it for sale. It only slightly resembled what it had once been.

The property and the house had been sold in 1920, when Grandfather Bidault had taken the family back to France. Since that time the 50 acres had been subdivided and sold. The house remained standing, but over the years it had been used as both a one-family dwelling and apartment.

The front porch had been enclosed to be used for added apartment space and then later reopened as a porch.

Inside the rooms had been rearranged several times. Mr. and Mrs. Moore wanted to

return the house to as near the original plan as possible.

With the help of Henrietta's good memory and pictures the family had taken while living there, this was almost possible. But as with all things it would never be the same as it was originally.

Henrietta remembered.... coming up Glade to the top of the hill at one time was a real chore, she had said, because the sand was very deep with the wagon loaded it would take a double team of mules a good hour to pull it up that sandy hill; at times they had had to change mules halfway up.

Each day as the girls returned from school, they were to do their chores - feed the chickens,

help their mother in the house, etc.

Then they had their needlework to do. They were required to do a certain amount of needlework a day, their mother insisted on it. If they hurried through it they had to take it out and begin again and again until it was done correctly.

In nice weather they would climb the big tree in the back of the house and sit on its large limbs, in the cool shade of its leaves and embroider. This tree became known to the girls as their "Embroidery Tree." This tree stood at the back door to the home until the drought of 1980 forced it to lose many of its large branches. The tree trunk

stands today, as a reminder of years gone by.

Henrietta told her children of the good times they had had growing up in Colleyville, such as, the parties and dances they had at thier house.

Also she recalled when the cement bridge was built over Little Bear Creek, (on what is now Texas 26).

The young people in the area took their victrolas over and they had a dance on the bridge.

Mr. and Mrs. James Moore had a lot of work to do before the place could be called the "home place" again. They tore out walls and replaced the stairway in the approximate place it had been originally.

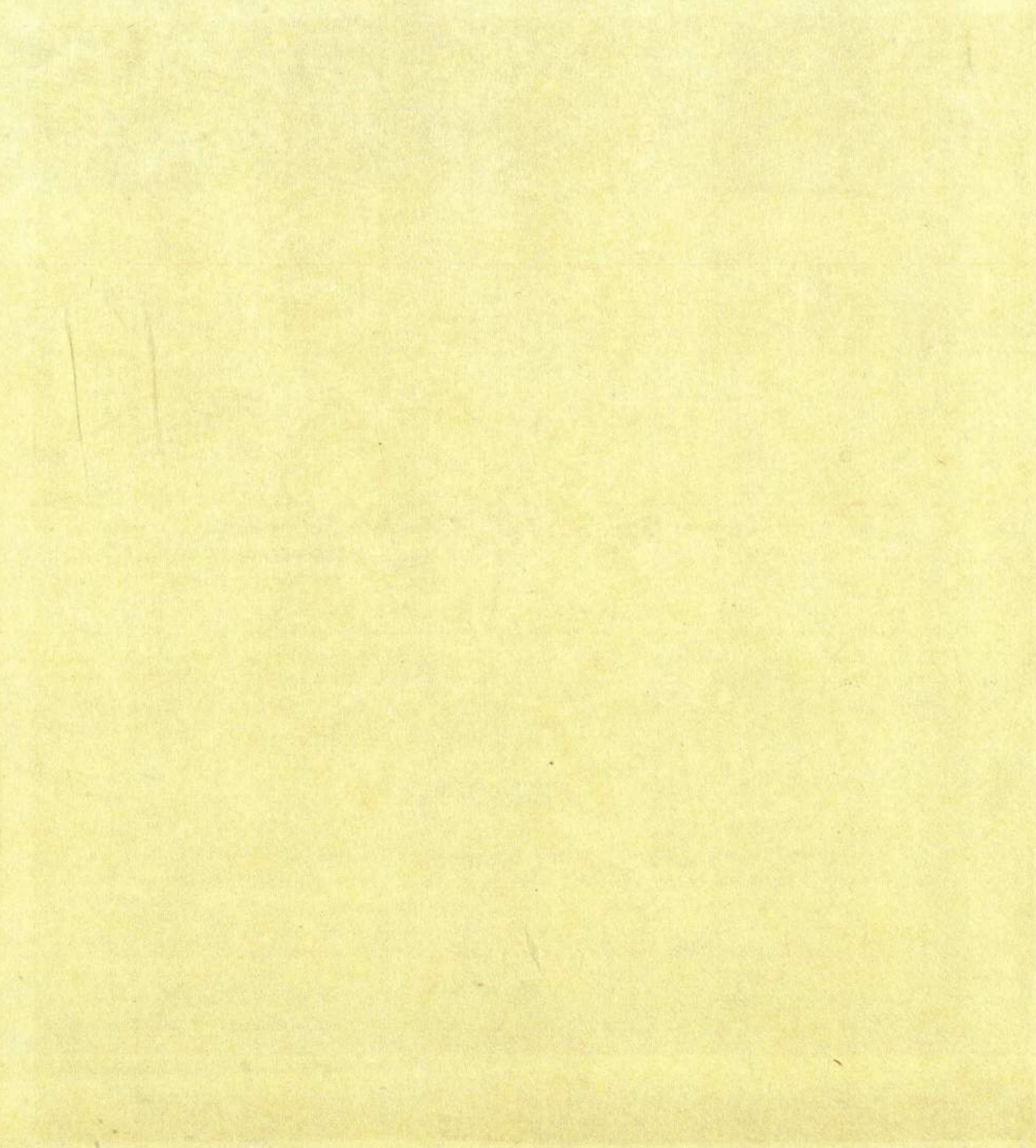
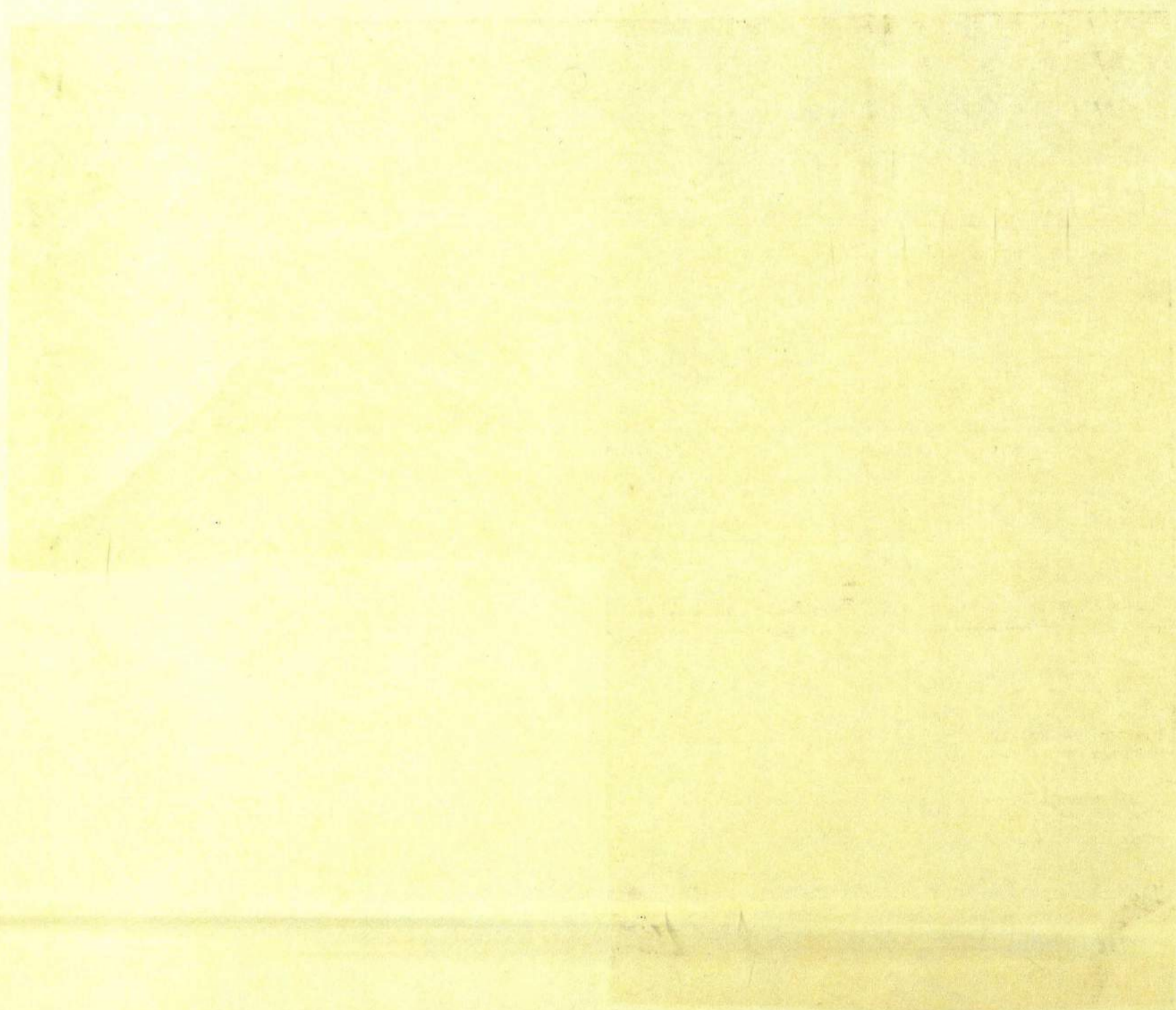
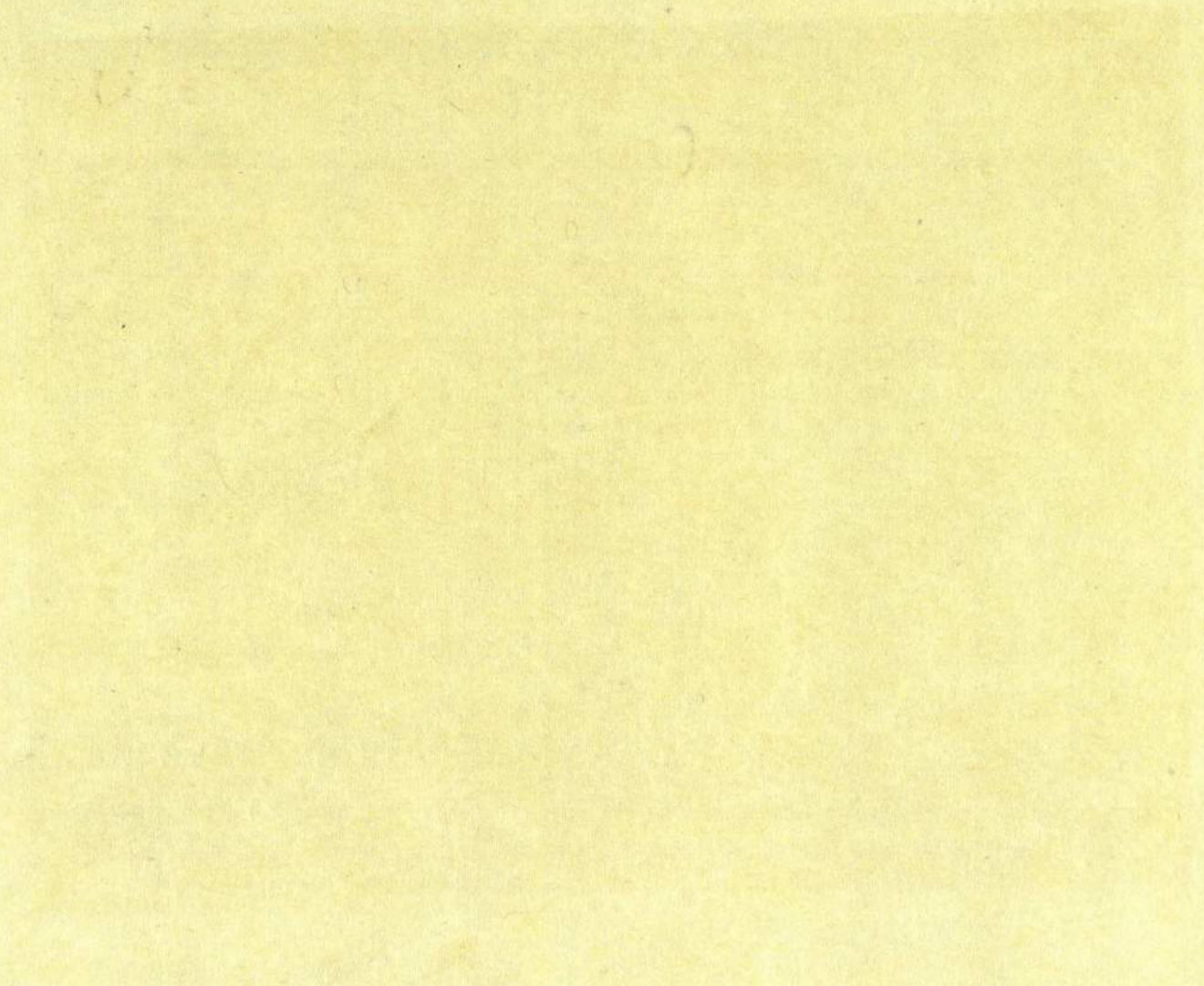
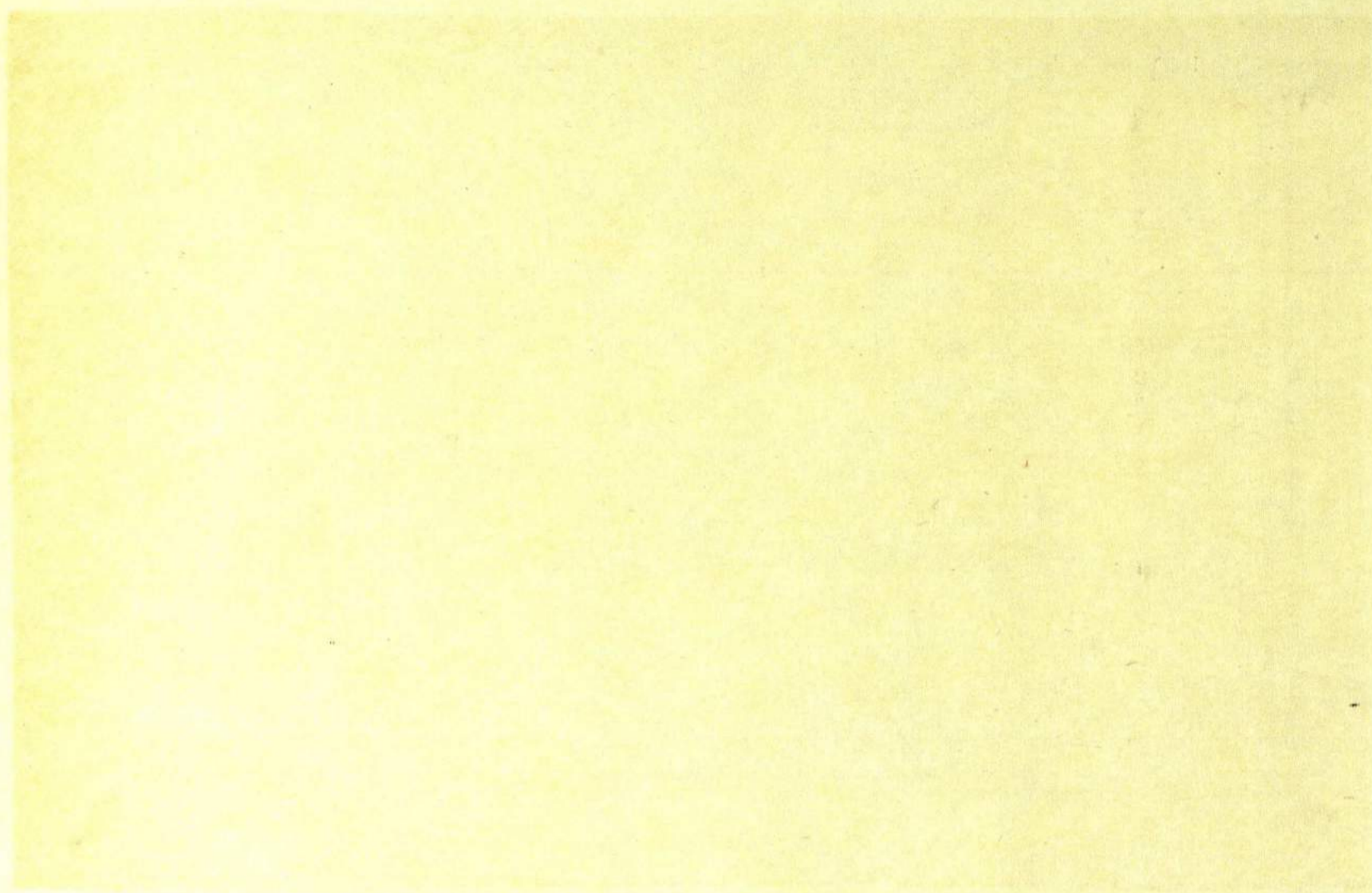
With the help of Henrietta's

memory, they redid the inside as authentically as possible. The yard was more easily redone. However, the drive which once came from the corner of the property where the gate stood between two large white columns is now more circular.

After doing all they could to restore and refurbish the Bidaut house, Mr. and Mrs. Moore then applied for and received a Texas Historical Marker.

May 2, 1981, their grandson Stuart, unveiled the historical marker in a dedication for The Bidaut House.

Stuart makes the fifth generation of Bidault decendants to play a role in Colleyville's history.



Mrs. Acuff recalls Colleyville's past

by P. Reedy Gray
Guest Writer

[Editor's Note: This is the fourth in a series of stories on the History of Colleyville]

The snow is falling and it is a beautiful sight as we sit with Mrs. Lulu Acuff as she recalls some of the most memorable events in her life.

Mrs. Acuff was born in the Cedar Breaks of East Texas. The community was Apple Springs; the date was July 27, 1897. She was born at home in a log cabin. A neighbor helped her mother deliver her.

Her father was a local meat cutter in the area and her grandfather a mail carrier. When the little girl was born she became the apple in her grandfather's eye, she recalled. He adored her and took special care to show

her his love.

Besides delivering the mail on the back of his mule, Grandfather also made coffins, some of the finest and thinnest ones made. He cut the walnut trees down, by hand, then sawed them to proper size.

He then planed the wood and rubbed it to a glossy finish, all by hand. Then they were finished and loaded aboard an ox-drawn wagon and taken to Houston to sell or trade.

When things were slack Grandfather would take her hunting with him. He would place her on his back and put her little feet in the game sack and through the breaks they would go.

Lula was three-years-old the Christmas of 1900 and can recall it well. She said she will never forget the excitement. Her eyes



MRS. ACUFF sparkled and her face shined as she thinks back. "Grandfather took my brother and me on his mule, with me in front and brother behind him, to the church See PAST Page 3

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Past Cont. from Page 1

for the Christmas tree.

The tree was big and beautiful with cranberry strings and strings of popcorn wound around it and possibly a few strings of hackberries. It was a big cedar tree."

On that tree was a China headed doll. The most beautiful doll she had ever seen. The doll was for her! She can't recall what brother got. (It was years later that she figured out Grandfather had had that doll placed there.)

While they were enjoying the festivities, the older boys went out back and brought an opossum in and turned it loose. Everyone had a fine time trying to catch it.

As LuLu grew older she recalls her mother popped corn and dyed it with cherry juice. They had fun stringing it for their own tree.

LuLu began school in Crockett, Texas. She had the same teacher both years she attended there. The school was only one

room. There wasn't many children, and the same teacher taught them all.

Her family moved to Frost, Texas, where her father again opened a butcher shop. Her father had the fever while they lived there and she recalls seeing a doctor for the first time. The doctor came from Waxahachie, in a buggy. Because of the distance he had to travel, he ate dinner with them before returning home.

When LuLu was ten-years-old her mother died. She had a stroke and nothing could be done to help her. LuLu was the oldest girl and the youngest child was four years old.

Her father had a hard time taking care of them, but he did the best he could. She recalls he took them to singn's and picnics. They would load two wagons - one with adults and one with children - and go to the school yard for picnics, usually. They would roast sausage on a stick. Sometimes they would have ice cream.

They bought ice in town and packed it in saw dust - it could

last a day or two like this - they put cream in a covered bucket or jar, placed it in a tub of ice and swirled it around and around by hand. When it became cold and frozen it was packed in the ice and let to "set a spell."

Games played were basketball and darts (made from sharpened sticks) or they would gather sticks and place them in two piles and play a game like "Pic Sticks" is played today.

Times were hard and raising a family alone wasn't easy for a man. Therefore, father took us to Houston and opened a butcher shop there. With the help of an aunt things were better.

Then father got an opportunity to go to Oklahoma and ranch. The children could be with him and he could spend more time with them. But LuLu decided to remain in Houston and finish her education.

LuLu came to Fort Worth after World War II. She worked for Dr. Richey and Dr. Pedow as an aide. In 1947 she met and married William V. Acuff.

They came to Colleyville and

leased what is now Mobile Quick Stop, from the Phelpes. They sold Conoco then. There was one other store and filling station between them and where 820 is now, as well as maybe five or six houses. Going toward Grapevine there was a store - (where the Red Barn Saddle Shop is now). Behrens Grocery on Glade Road - Coach's store and one house before you got to Grapevine.

Mr. and Mrs. Acuff began attending the Pleasant Run Baptist Church and in 1952, with Brother Allison as pastor, LuLu was baptized.

She recalls Mrs. Edna White being a very active worker in the church at that time. Today Mrs. White is 93 and LuLu feels Mrs. White is the oldest living member of the church.

LuLu attends church every Sunday and teaches the older women's class. She feels church isn't a place for social activities, but rather a place of learning and a place to worship God. LuLu is the oldest active member of Pleasant Run Baptist Church.

... ORAL HISTORY ...

Colleyville resident looks back

by P. Reedy Gray
Guest Writer
This is the 3rd in a series of Colleyville history.

I would like to introduce you to the oldest active male member of Pleasant Run Baptist Church, Mr. Harry Kyle Reynolds.

December 19, 1889 Mr. and Mrs. Robinson Cruseo Reynolds called Dr. Harry Kyle Lee to their home to deliver their baby. He did and a boy was born.

Dr. Lee asked if it would be possible to name the boy after him, and so Harry Kyle Reynolds acquired his middle name that cold day in Renner, Texas.

Kyle Reynolds began school at the Renner school. The school building he began in is now located in the "Old City Park" in Dallas.

School in Renner was a little different than the school here in Colleyville today - we walked to school, winter and spring.

Our lunch was a biscuit (if we were lucky) syrup and a little fat back. We kids all shared a lard bucket to carry it in.

I don't remember having shoes until I was nine years old. We just went to the store and bought a pair of No. 1 size shoes. They didn't size shoes like they do now.

My teacher was named Aunt

Maggie. She didn't want to be called teacher or by her last name, she just wanted us to call her Aunt Maggie.

Kyle's father was a mail carrier. The mail was carried in saddle bags on the back of a horse. After it was gathered from house or farm it was placed in the bags and taken to the train depot in Frankford near Addison.

Then Mr. Reynolds tied it to a mail pole.

As the train came by the railroad employees reached out and cut the bag from the pole without actually stopping.

Mr. Reynolds would leave Kyle and the other boys in the cotton patch around 8 in the morning, gather the mail and return around 3 or 4 in the afternoon.

By then, six Reynolds boys would have picked enough cotton for a bale, about 500 pounds.

Mr. Reynolds would take the cotton on to the gin and be back around suppertime. At that time a 500 pound bale sold for about \$30.

December 12, 1902 the family climbed on a loaded wagon and left Renner for the farm area to the west, to what today is Colleyville.

They left that morning and arrived here around 4 that afternoon. Kyle was to turn 13 in a few days.



Kyle Reynolds today

The Reynolds family came here to farm. They raised food for their family, and grain and corn for their stock. Their money crop was cotton.

They had about 24 acres of cotton planted in the 109 acres. Their home place was located on Texas 26 near Ross Downe.

Kyle attended Pleasant Run school, when he wasn't needed at home, to help farm. He loved baseball and he and some of the local boys formed a team.

They played some teams in the surrounding communities. Kyle "graduated" Pleasant Run school at 21 years of age.

He had obtained top levels and had finished all the school had to offer the sixth grade!

See PAST page 2

Past from page One

He remembers watching the Pleasant Run Baptist Church building their first building in 1904. He and his family attended the church and in 1913, with Brother R. E. Gray, pastor, Kyle was baptized.

The baptism took place in the Hall Tank. He recalls 39 entering the church at that time.

In May 1915, Kyle married a local girl, Ola Lee McDonald. They remained here and raised four children. Through the years Kyle took a liking to music. Some of the guys would come to their house, carrying fiddler and guitars in flour sacks.

They got together and put a little band together and began to entertain in the area.

As they became better they went to Fort Worth and entertained over W.B.A.P. radio station. One of the band members worked for the railroad at Bransford station, and got the use of a track car.

The band would get aboard the track car and take off down the track, to their bookings. As they went along the rabbits would scatter here and yon.

Therefore, they named their band the "Rabbit Twisters." They then moved the band to Dallas and the W.F.A.A. station.

There the "Pool Overall Company" hired them to play at the Baker Hotel. They were paid \$3

for 15 minutes, per member.

Kyle was an active member of the Odd Fellows for 71 years. The lodge was located at Bransford and open to 164 members.

The old two-story frame building became a little shakey. In 1945 they built a new lodge on the old Smithfield road near Texas 26.

They sold this building last spring. As the members got older the membership lessened and their charter here was removed.

Kyle and his wife Ola moved from the Reynolds farm to the McDonald's farm and took care of Ola's father until his death. The farm was then divided among the McDonald children. Kyle and Ola remained in the old home and their daughter is now there in the house she was born, helping her father and caring for him, as her mother did her father. Kyle is 93 now, he is spry and a very alert man.

We enjoyed talking with him and his daughter. As we left it was time for him to feed the calves and tend the other animals; he stays active.

Next week I would like to introduce you to Mrs. LuLu Acuff. Mrs. Acuff isn't the oldest female member of Pleasant Run Baptist as Mrs. Edna White out numbers her by a few years, but Mrs. White is in a nursing home and Mrs. Acuff remains active in the church.

I would like to tell you some of the exciting things in Mrs. Acuff's lifetime.

-See you next week. -



Long-time Colleyville resident Kyle Reynolds is the far left player of part of Pleasant Run's 1906 ball team. He was 17 years old at the time the picture was taken and on Sunday, Dec. 19, he celebrated his 93rd birthday. Pictured left to right are Reynolds, Erskin Crow, Lon Weddle, Wallace Reynolds, Prince Weddle and Jasper Reynolds.

School's restoration sought for Bedford

Bedford urges school to save school

Continued from Page 1

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Dodson said, however, he was committed to restoring the schoolhouse for some use in the future.

"I'm going to find some use for that building and I'm going to restore it even if we have to make it a historical museum," Dodson said. "We as a city probably don't have the money to restore it but I think I can come up with the money once we decide on a use for it."

The mayor said he might seek a grant for the restoration.

Although some people have expressed an interest in buying the building and developing it into a retail shopping center, Dodson said the city has no plans to sell the building.

"Over my dead body," the mayor said, "I just feel like it has so much to do with the history of our city — virtually everything else has been destroyed."

Gage still thinks the schoolhouse would make a good library, but said a restoration could make the building suitable for many uses.

"It looks to me that they could innovate enough to save at least the facade of that building for some use," Gagesaid. "The citizens of Bedford deserve some reminiscences of their heritage."

By KIM BREWER
Star-Telegram Writer

Bedford residents must take steps to restore the city's original schoolhouse or watch the city's only architectural landmark crumble, Tarrant County Historical Commissioner Duane Gage says.

The interior of the 1908 building, near the intersection of Bedford and School roads, has been steadily deteriorating since the last classrooms closed in 1969. Currently, the building is in use as the city's maintenance center and animal shelter.

"It's expensive to restore an old building, but I feel that the citizens of Bedford deserve that consideration," Gage said. "If it isn't (restored) the city will not have any architectural history. That is the only structure left predating World War II."

In 1882, Bedford pioneer Milton Moore deeded 2.5 acres of land for the building of Bedford College, a high school preparatory school. The school became known for its courses in classical studies such as Latin, algebra, geometry, music and speech and students came from as far away as Tennessee to attend the college, according to Texas Historical Commission documentation.

The college burned in 1893 under mysterious circumstances following the firing of a teacher. Pioneers were unable to rebuild the school immediately because of hard times

associated with the Classes were moved to a church and a "Liturgy" formed to produce plays and speeches of a new school.

The present two-story brick building was built in 1908 at a cost of \$5,000 by George Frank and Charles I. Moore. I believe it was the first brick building in Bedford. The school had five classrooms, a gymnasium, a pitcher's box and a bell on top.

The school later was incorporated in the Hurst-Eules-Bedford district, where it operated until 1969. Since then its classrooms have been used for storage of city maintenance equipment. Ceilings and walls gape with holes and peeling paint.

Bedford officials recently considered restoring the historic schoolhouse for use as a public library but have shelved that idea in favor of building a new library at Boys Ranch Park. Mayor L. Don Dodson said the building would be very expensive to restore and was structurally not suitable for a library because it is two-story.

"We decided we're not sure that thing, with as many children and older people as we have, would be safe," Dodson said.

Please see School's on Page 5



DUANE GAGE AT BEDFORD SCHOOLHOUSE... restoration of historic structure urged

"TRYING TO SAVE THE HISTORIC BEDFORD SCHOOL"

Building stands as memorial to early area

By JEFF YEATS
Daily News Staff Writer

What began as a gleam in the eye of one J.H. Smithers in 1882 has gone on to host one of the oldest structures still standing in the Mid-Cities.

Smithers was from Add-Ran College, a forerunner of Texas Christian University in Fort Worth.

His gleam, or dream, was a school — the Bedford College.

Bedford College was built in 1882 on 2.5 acres of land deeded for the purpose by former county school superintendent and early Bedford resident, Milton Moore.

It served North Texas and drew students from as far away as Tennessee for 11 years.

The school offered students a wide-ranging curriculum including Latin, geometry and rhetoric, and was highly regarded in academic circles during its brief life.

Several of its graduates went on to greater fame in the history of education in Texas. Two of them went on to help found Arlington College in Arlington, Texas, now known as the University of Texas at Arlington.

No grades or class ranks were kept at Bedford College, and students were free to take courses of their own choosing rather than being restricted to a rigid curriculum of re-

quired courses.

The school burned in 1893 and a popular rumor of the time laid blame for the blaze on a disgruntled former teacher at the academy.

Residents wasted no time in re-establishing a school, however, and a wooden elementary school near the college site was financed by donations from early Bedford citizens.

In 1912 Frank Estill completed work on a two-story brick structure, constructed on the old college site, which remains in place today, just north of Bedford Road and east of Forest Ridge Drive.

Financed by "subscriptions" from local farmers, the Bedford school opened with six classrooms and an auditorium. It was a public school, rather than a college, and continued to be used as an elementary school until 1966.

"The walls there were a foot thick and the ceilings were higher than in present-day structures," said Joe Waller, principal at the school between 1954 and 1964.

"It had plaster on the walls, not sheetrock, and I guess they had pot-bellied stoves for heat when it first opened."

Indeed, pot-bellied stoves were used to heat the structure. Documents show that the school's opening was delayed a week because the stoves had not yet arrived in

Bedford.

When he met Frank Estill, Waller was told the entire school cost only \$5,000 from start to finish.

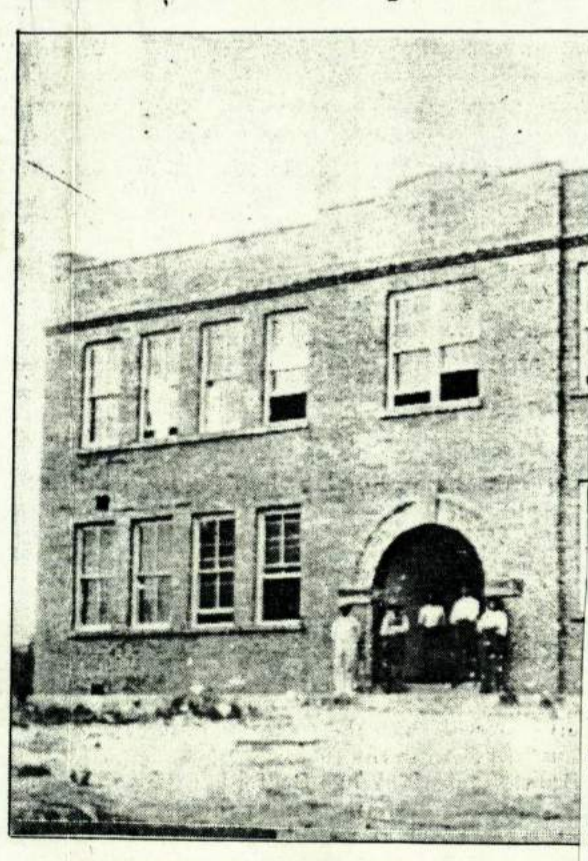
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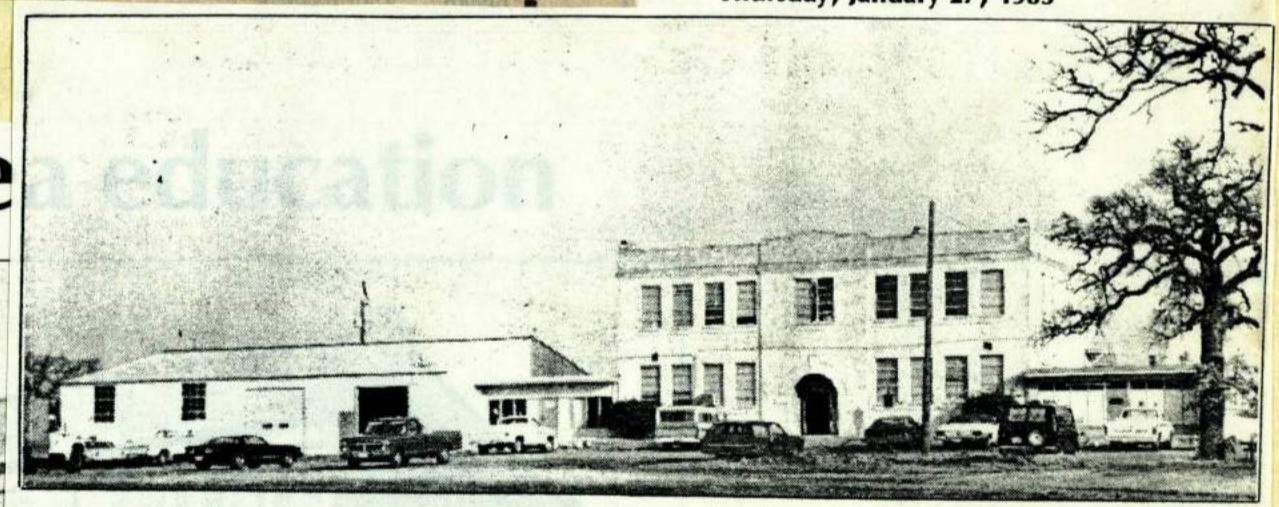
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Builder Frank Estill was no stranger to school buildings; he built the Pleasant Run School in what is now Colleyville, the Carrol School in Southlake, more than one Grapevine school and many houses in the area.

One of Estill's daughters, Mrs. Catherine Terrill of Grapevine, said her father completed the Grapevine Masonic Lodge in 1916. The building still is used for Masons' meetings.



BEDFORD SCHOOL ... THEN— The recently completed Bedford School shown in a 1912 photograph with, from left, an unnamed contractor in white, W.B. Simmons, Mr. Spencer, built



Bedford School ... NOW— Bedford School is now being used as a motor vehicle repair shop for the City of Bedford. The school was built on the grounds of Bedford College, which burned down.

Old school still standing

Continued from P. 1

Most of the schools he built have been demolished or converted to other uses, Mrs. Terrill said.

"All of his grandchildren but two started at the Bedford school," Mrs. Terrill said.

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As the area developed, the need for a new junior high school in north Bedford became acute and the HEB school district decided Estill's place was a logical choice.

Estill balked at the school district's offer.

After extended negotiations between the family and the school district, the land was sold and Bedford Junior High School was built on the site, Mrs. Womack said.

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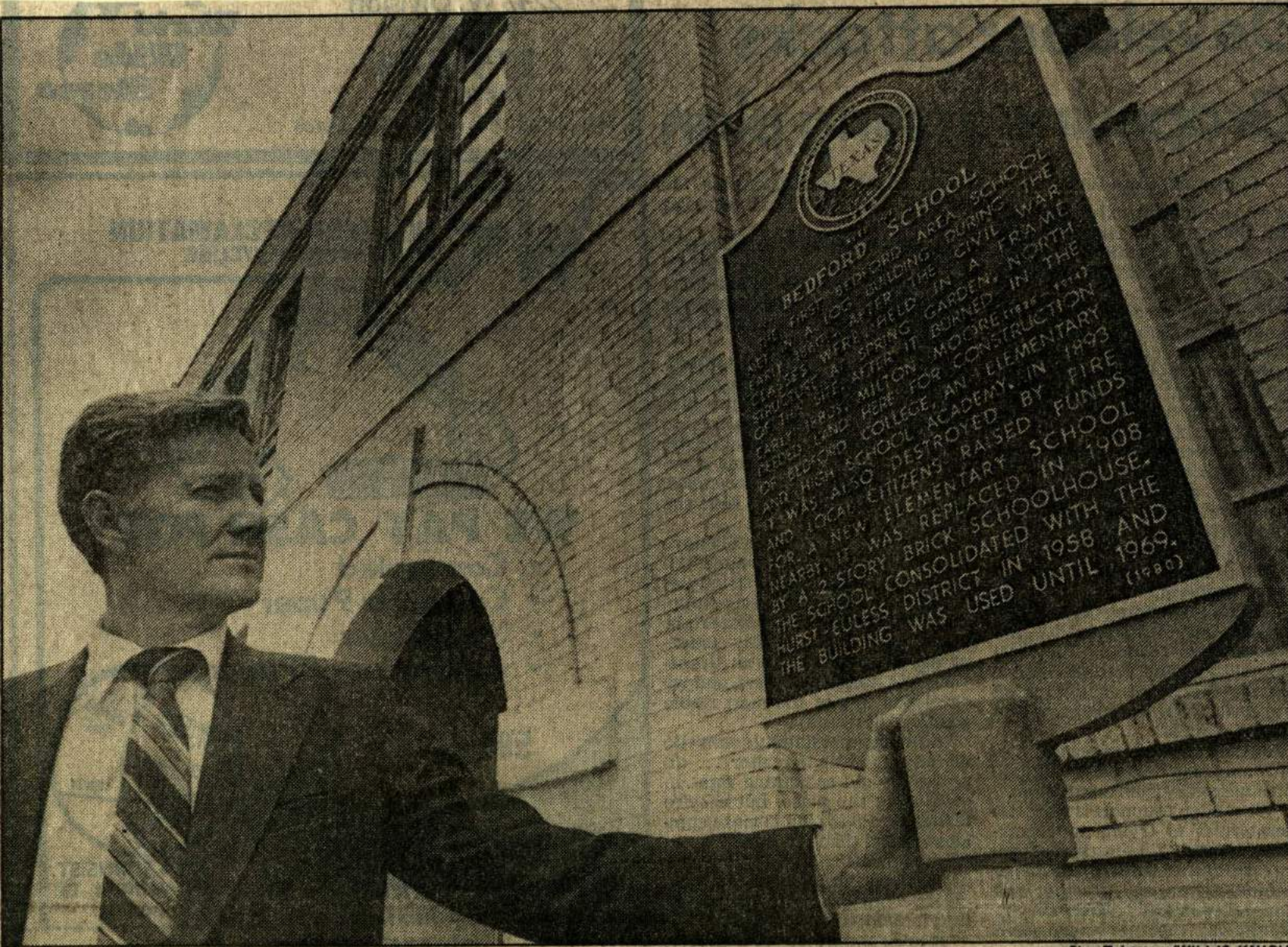
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NORTHEAST EXTRA

Sunday Star-Telegram

OCTOBER 9, 1983



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Star-Telegram/WILLIS KNIGHT

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By KIM BREWER
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See OLD, P. 2

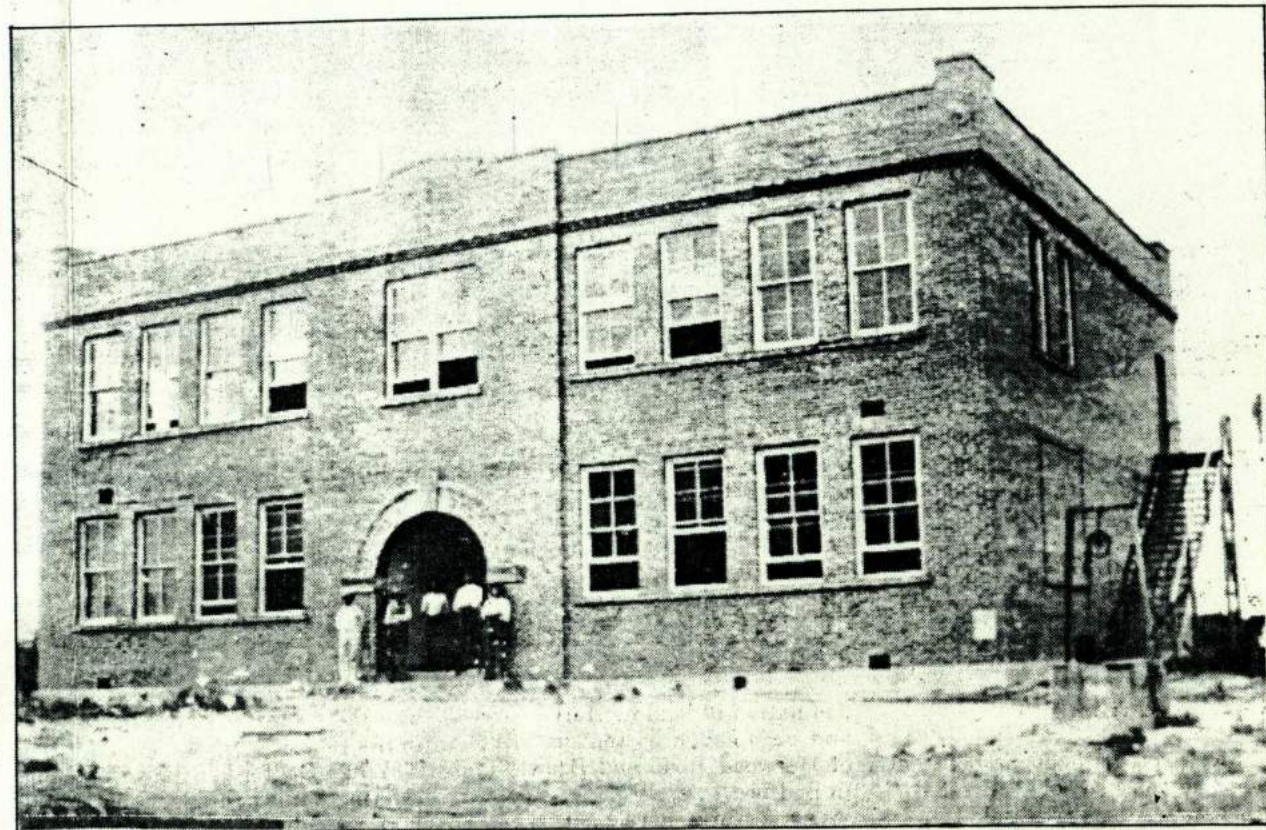
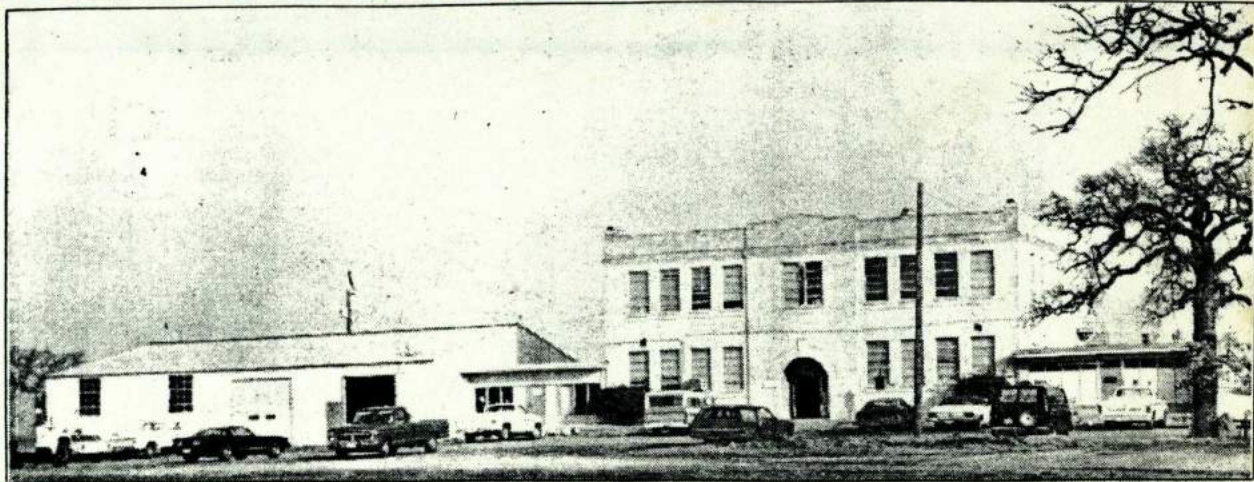


Photo courtesy of TCJC Heritage Room

BEDFORD SCHOOL ... THEN— The recently completed Bedford School shown in a 1912 photograph with, from left, an unnamed contractor in white, W.B. Simmons, Mr. Spencer, builder

Frank Estill and W.R. Fitch, one-time Bedford postmaster, standing on its steps. The school opened to students soon after this picture was taken and did not close until 1966.



Daily News photo by GEORGE BISHOP

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Federal grant for Stockyards expected in '84

Continued from Page 17

Jury, a Fort Worth financial adviser.

When the Stockyards project was proposed in July, the city applied for a \$12.5 million grant to accompany \$32 million in private money. Then, the ratio of private to public money was 2.6 to 1.

The city asked HUD to hold over that request until the final quarter of 1983 so the plan could be revised. The new request, which phased out some improvements until later, called for a \$5 million grant to accompany \$27.5 million in private money. The ratio of private to public funds in the revised plan is 5.5 to 1.

Flynn said the average grant awarded has a ratio of private to public funds of about 6 to 1.

If the grant is approved, the \$5 million grant to the city would be used to improve the city-owned Northside Coliseum, Commerce Street, a portion of Marine Creek and the walkway between Exchange Avenue and North Main Street. The investors would be required to repay the grant to the city, Beuck said.

The investors consider the refurbishing of the coliseum key to the economic success of the project. In documents submitted to HUD, the developers say they will not undertake the multimillion-dollar project unless the grant is approved. HUD requires applicants for UDAG money to show that the grants are necessary for the success of a development.



Downtown

NEWS-TRIBUNE

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Your Guide To What's Happening!

April 4, 1983

Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas,

8 Pages

Decision Coming Tuesday

FW Council Resolution Seeks to Deny North Side Coliseum's Landmark Status

By FRANK PERKINS

City Council tomorrow will be asked to approve a resolution expressing its opposition to having the historic North Side Coliseum designated a state archaeological landmark and requesting the Texas Antiquities Commission to postpone such action indefinitely, allowing the city to achieve the building's historic preservation on a local basis.

The resolution also calls upon the mayor to provide written arguments to the TAC opposing the proposed designation at this time and authorizes the mayor to appear at any TAC hearings on the matter to express the city's opposition.

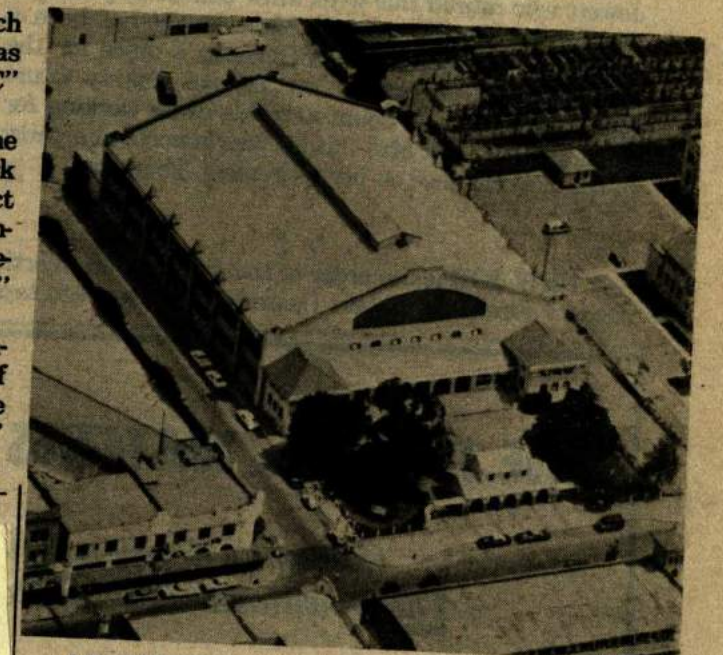
The resolution states "the City of Fort Worth has demonstrated its competence to deal with historic preservation issues and its commitment to historic

preservation," but noted that the best way of such preservation is not by a state body such as the Texas Antiquities Commission, but through the city's "HC" (Historic and Cultural Subdistrict) zoning.

Using HC zoning, the resolution reads, "achieves the same results as the state archaeological landmark designation; and application of the HC Subdistrict regulations to property in Fort Worth avoids unnecessary expenses to the citizens of Fort Worth and retains control on a local level through elected officials."

STEVE MURRIN, WHO began fighting for restoration of the coliseum ten years ago as the birthplace of indoor rodeo and who has been producing rodeos there the past eight years under the name "Cowntown Rodeo,"

Continued On Page 4



AT ISSUE—North Side Coliseum may not wind up as a State Historical Landmark if a city council resolution passes tomorrow. —W.D. Smith Photo

"PRESERVATION OF NORTHSIDE COLISEUM"

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 29, 1983 FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM

Local/State

Editorials / Letters

17A

Stockyards developer still confident of grant

By DAN MALONE
Star-Telegram Writer

A key developer in the group planning to transform the Fort Worth Stockyards into a massive entertainment complex says he is confident the project will come about despite the denial of a crucial \$5 million U.S. Urban Development Action Grant.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development announced Wednesday that it had de-

nied the grant to the city of Fort Worth.

However, "we've been told by the UDAG people that they feel very positively about the project," said William F. Beuck II. He said he believes the grant was denied because competition for federal funds was so tough during the final quarter of 1983.

There were 322 applications totaling \$838 million, and HUD awarded grants for only 58 projects in 42 cities totaling \$117 million, said Jack

Flynn, a HUD spokesman in Washington, D.C.

El Paso was the only Texas city to win a UDAG grant in the last quarter of 1983, and Flynn said that city was awarded \$114,000 to assist in the construction of a new branch bank building.

Fort Worth applied for the grant to improve city-owned facilities in the Stockyards. Beuck and other Fort Worth investors, joined by Las Vegas entertainer Wayne Newton, planned to use an additional \$27.5

million of their money to renovate nearby private facilities.

Beuck and a city official, however, said the plan is far from dead, because they believe HUD will reconsider the city's grant request early next year.

"We feel confident in the project and are willing to expend the additional time and the additional funds to make it happen," Beuck said. "We believe it's the right thing for Fort Worth and the right thing for our investment."

Bob Terrell, an assistant to City Manager Robert L. Herchert, said he spoke Friday with a HUD official who "indicated that it (the grant application) would be held over" and reconsidered early next year.

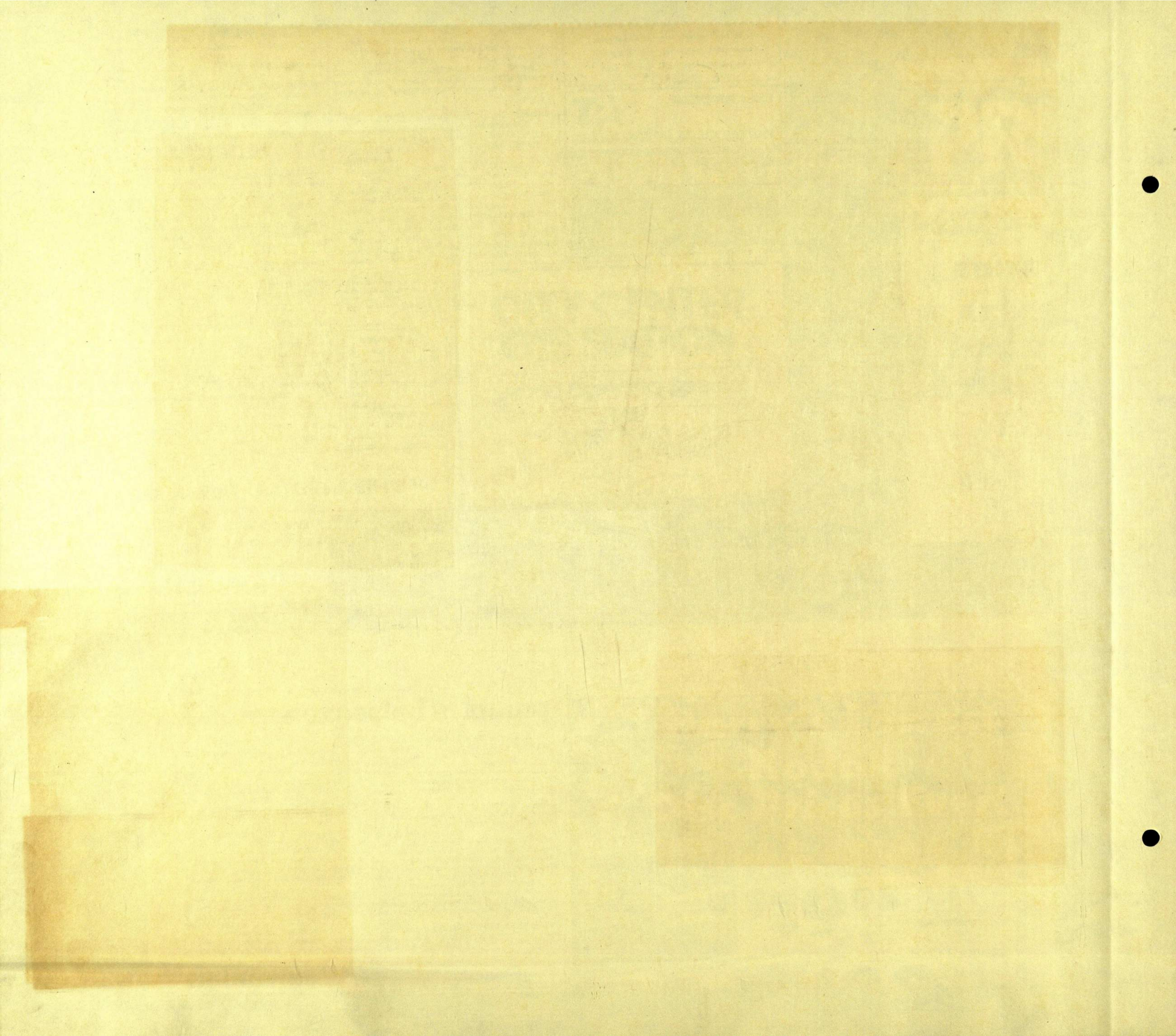
Herchert said the city has received no formal notice from HUD but will pursue the grant "if possible."

"If the rumors are true that the grant has been rolled over, the city is still interested," he said. But Flynn said he does not know if

HUD will consider the application again during the first three months of 1984.

The investors are working under the name C & I Inc., short for Cowboys and Indians. In addition to Beuck and Newton, others involved are Billy Bob Barnett, co-owner of Billy Bob's Texas; Holt Hickman, president of a Fort Worth manufacturer of cruise-control systems; Steve Murrin Jr., manager of the Northside Coliseum; and Donald K.

Please see Federal on Page 19





ARCHITECT WARD BOGARD... wants the real thing on the North Side

Star-Telegram/PAUL MOSELEY

Authentic restoration is advocated

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In their place should come authentic restoration of the Stockyards-area buildings, many of which were built when the neighborhood really was Cowtown, not just a tourist attraction.

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Bogard has worked on several Stockyards-area projects, including creation of Billy Bob's Texas income, hoping the buildings will be worth more later.

Many owners could reap large tax benefits for restoring their buildings. Federal tax laws passed in 1981 provide tax credits for restoration of historic structures.

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EPSON'S First Copy Is Very Small.

"NORTHSIDE COLISEUM"

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"I did what I thought was right," architect Gary Havard said, "and if the same thing happened again, I would do it again. If the guaranteed preservation of the coliseum is the price you have to pay, I think it was worth it."

Havard's comments came after the *Star-Telegram* revealed that during a closed-door session the City Council purged a controversial member of the City Zoning Commission along with Havard.

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Robert A. Carter said his ouster from the zoning commission was surprising.

"People who talked to me were satisfied with my service (on the commission)," Carter said. "I am not aware of any complaint. I would have resigned if any council member had called and asked me to resign."

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Neighborhood groups and homeowners have argued that Carter favored developers and that he was sarcastic, disrespectful and rude to non-developers when they appeared at zoning hearings.

Please see Board on Page 10

Developers confident of new park's success

Continued from Page 1

las and Fort Worth, and accessibility to the Mid-Cities area, which is attracting more businesses.

McBee said plans call for the park to include:

- A retail center with two major "anchor" stores and about 30 smaller stores.

- A hotel that probably will be a maximum of 15 stories and may include some office space.

- A 1,600-seat movie theater. McBee said she was unsure about how many screens the theatre will contain. The hotel and the theater will be connected to the retail center by walkways.

- "Anywhere from 10-15 office buildings," McBee said, some of which will be one- to two-level, low-rise structures, others of which will be two- to five-level, mid-rise buildings.

- Three or four free-standing restaurants, none of which will be expensive, but all of which will be geared to the upper-middle-income audience.

- A 53-acre housing development containing 1,288 apartments. Apartment complexes in Central Park would be competitive with other complexes in the area that charge \$350-\$450 for one-bedroom apartments and \$450-\$550 for two-bedroom apartments.

With land bought and plans com-

plete, developers are involved in the crucial step of getting businesses to set up shop at the park. McBee said developers are involved in sensitive negotiations with companies interested in establishing one of the anchor stores in the park.

"We're right on the edge of getting these nailed down," she said.

McBee said that one of the anchor stores could be an "upper-end grocery store" with more merchandise and more expensive design and packaging than the average supermarket.

Developers are also negotiating with apartment developers to begin housing construction. Retail construction is scheduled to begin in January, and apartment construction could possibly start next month.

McBee said retail stores could open as early as fall 1984, but she doesn't expect any apartments to be ready until 1985.

Whatever happens with the park, it shouldn't hurt business at the other major retail centers, said officials at the area malls.

"We're going to continue to grow," said Charles Butler, marketing manager at North Hills Mall. "It's not going to affect us at all."

The Central Park developers are Wynne/Jackson of Dallas and the Morrow Investment Co. of Hurst. Kenneth J. Hughes Interests Inc. will be a co-developer of the retail center, The Shops at Central Park.

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Continued from Page 9

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Bogard has worked on several Stockyards-area projects, including creation of Billy Bob's Texas and the restoration of the Exchange Building. He has designed the restoration of the Right Hotel.

Perhaps just as important as far as knowledge of the area goes, Bogard grew up around the Stockyards. His father ran a car dealership there. Before that his grandfather ran a furniture store nearby.

People have grown familiar with those quaint storefronts around Main and Exchange, but they probably don't stop to think that they are just a put-on and have nothing to do with the way the buildings originally looked.

THE STOREFRONTS typically are a row of cedar posts holding a wooden roof over the sidewalk, with more cedar covering the actual front of the building and some wooden hitching posts added.

The first examples of this attempt at bringing an "Old West" theme to the area sprang up in 1957, when the Stockyards were losing their status as a cattle-trading Mecca. They were encouraged by the North Fort Worth Business Association as a way to draw crowds back to the district.

The Stockyards themselves date back to 1893. Many of the buildings with historic significance along Main and Exchange were built around 1910-15.

Only one of those buildings has been restored with historical accuracy, Bogard said. It's the building at Exchange and Houston which houses Pearl's Restaurant, formerly the home of Pearl's Hotel.

The building has a wooden canopy hung out over the sidewalk, held up by metal bars hung back on hooks near the second-floor windows. The storefront has authentic wooden restoration, not the "Old West" cedar.

If you look above the fake fronts which have been installed on many other buildings, you can see the hooks for canopies and know the buildings once looked like Pearl's.

THE STOCKYARDS area could be at least as attractive to tourists with authentic restoration as it is with the fake western storefronts. So why hasn't that happened?

"It's because the owners of the buildings will not give long enough leases where you can afford to do that, nor will they sell them," said Bogard. "Most of them look for a quick buck, short-term income, hoping the buildings will be worth more later."

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Good examples of what he is talking about are plenty. Several of the shops, restaurants and bars in the Stockyards area sit below vacant second-floor space, some with missing windows inviting the rain inside.

Bogard thinks that in a well-restored area, the second floors of the buildings could be used as office space or apartments, or for the merchants whose products are strong enough to pull people up the stairs.

Some of the buildings overlook Marine Creek, beautified at the cost of millions of dollars in public funds. Yet most do not take advantage of that scenery.

The interiors of many old buildings are "pretty well gone," Bogard said, and will need to be gutted and replaced. Other than restoration of the original storefronts, most of the building exteriors need only cleaning and replacement of weathered mortar around bricks, he said.

CRACKS RUN UP the sides of some buildings, a telltale sign of structural faults.

"There are structural problems in many of these buildings," said Bogard. "Not to the point that it's a danger to the public, but if they're not fixed fairly soon, they could be."

In case you're interested, Bogard is putting his money where his mouth is. He and some other investors have bought the old Alps Hotel at the Exchange-Houston intersection.

"We spent 30 percent more than it was worth, and we're going to spend 200 percent of what we bought it for to restore it," he said. "What we'll do is determine what it looked like originally and put it back as close as possible to that condition."

He said he knows many of the Stockyards property owners will not take his advice about restoring their property. And, in fairness, a few of the buildings had no real charm in their original state and probably should remain as they are.

But some are truly historic. Bogard also knows some of the property owners won't like his talking about what they should do with their buildings.

"That's OK," he said. "I don't think there's anybody up and down this street that I haven't told they're wrong anyway."

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Zoning battle was 'worth it'

Coliseum case leads to ouster

By JOE BELL
Star-Telegram Writer

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Continued from Page 9

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Insurance executive Don E. Weeks also has left the zoning commission, but his departure is at his own request. One of his reasons for leaving, he said, is that the commission was pro-developer.

Weeks also said that the reaction of persons interested in zoning cases — one side always upset at whatever recommendation the commission made — also contributed to his decision to ask the City Council not to name him to another term.

In place of Carter and Weeks, the City Council named former City Secretary Jack Green and Garfield Thompson, who has been an alternate on the Zoning Commission. Appointed to the alternate position vacated by Thompson was Zelime Ward, former professor at the University of Texas at Austin and author of books dealing with land use.

Green, who recently retired as city secretary, told council members he was itchy to get back in public service. Thompson, former president of Local 125 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, has said he may run against state Rep. Reby Cary in 1984.

Although some city officials believe the departures and additions influence the processes by which zoning and historical preservation policies are recommended to City Council, zoning commission chairman Clark Martin has a different opinion.

"I don't see any change in the board's makeup; only the names are changing," he said.

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By not returning Havard to the historic commission, the council members apparently were reacting to Havard's statement during the coliseum debate that he lacked confidence in the council.

Carter's departure from the zoning commission resulted from maneuvering that gave two appointees each to Councilman Richard Lancaster's District 4 (East Side) and Councilman Richard Newkirk's District 7 (Near West Side).

The makeup of most of the municipal boards/commissions is being converted to nine members to correspond to the number of City Council districts. The change assures each member of the council, including the mayor, of one nominee for each commission or board.

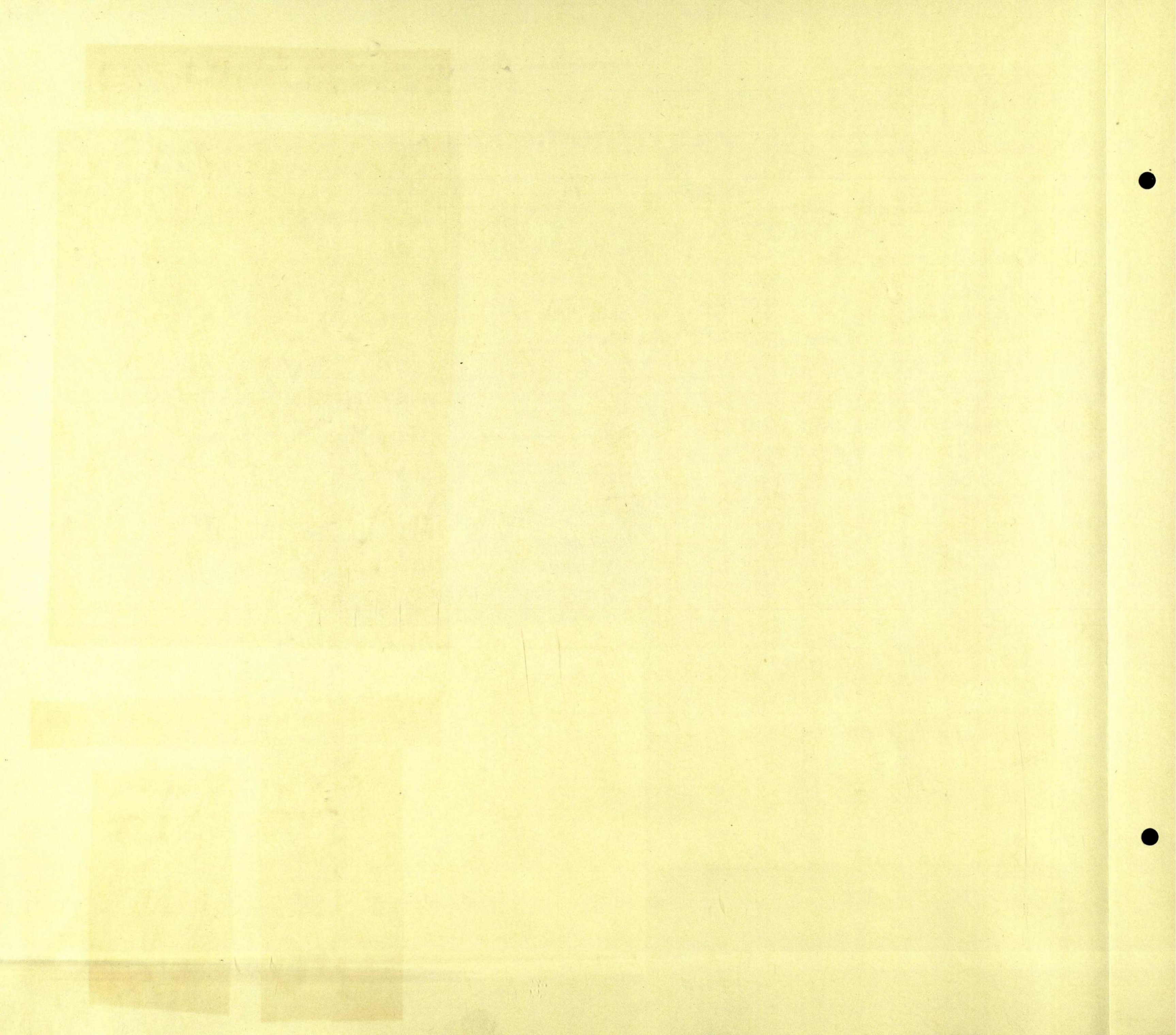
During the closed-door naming of the zoning panel, though, Bolen nominated Kay Granger, an East Side resident and a zoning commissioner with broad-based support. The maneuver made it possible for Lancaster to obtain a reappointment for a second East Sider, attorney David Fielding, who is considered more friendly to homeowners than Carter.

The Bolen-Lancaster appointee left Councilman Dwaine Johnson with the choice between two residents within his District 3 (Southwest and Far West) — Clark Martin and Carter, both already serving as zoning commissioners.

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NOTICE

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO AN OPEN MEETING TO DISCUSS THE HISTORICAL STATUS OF THE NORTH SIDE COLISEUM WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION, THE TEXAS ANTIQUITIES COMMITTEE AND INTERESTED CITIZENS JUST LIKE YOU.

THE MEETING WILL BE HELD IN THE AUCTION ARENA OF THE FORT WORTH LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING, 131 EAST EXCHANGE AVENUE, ON MARCH 21, 1983 AT 7:00 P. M.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN PRESERVING THE COLISEUM AND WANT TO KNOW JUST WHAT A TEXAS LANDMARK DESIGNATION MEANS, THEN YOU WON'T WANT TO MISS THIS VERY IMPORTANT MEETING.

YOU CAN SUPPORT THE PRESERVATION OF OUR HERITAGE BY YOUR ATTENDANCE.

THANK YOU,
THE NORTH FORT WORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

P. S. BRING YOUR FRIENDS!

"NORTHSIDE COLISEUM"

Status of coliseum stirs debate

By SUSAN ASCHOFF
Star-Telegram Writer

A request to designate North Side Coliseum a historic building has created a wrangle between Fort Worth's Historic and Cultural Advisory Board and the City Council.

Gary Havard, the board's chairman and the man in the middle, claims the council is dragging its feet on the designation. The council claims the designation would make it harder to rent the old building and turn a profit because developers would be required to preserve the historical integrity of the building.

At issue is the status of "Cowtown Coliseum," the 75-year-old home of the world's first indoor rodeo and current haunt for rodeos, marathons and, more recently, country singer Eddie Rabbit.

The coliseum, located in the Old West-flavored Stockyards District on Fort Worth's North Side, is the advisory board's first effort to get a city-owned building zoned historic.

The Zoning Commission approved the request last fall. The City Council, which has the final say, so far has balked at the idea. Historic zoning could scare off private developers who otherwise might lease the building and share their profits with the city, council members fear.

City Manager Robert Herchert also recommended against historical zoning in a report to the council last week.

"What we're afraid of is that you're too afraid" of the historic designation, Havard told the council Tuesday in a self-described rebuttal to Herchert's report.

"Unless they literally tear the roof off that building, tear out the wood trusses, we honestly can't see what could be done to destroy the historical integrity," he said. "What is wrong with alerting a developer to (the coliseum's) historic nature" by designating it as such?" he asked.

Timing, responded Mayor Bob Bolen.

"We're not in an adversary position. We just want to be able to give potential developers the flexibility to come back with a plan," Bolen said.

Under the city's zoning code, historic and cultural zoning means a structure cannot be altered,

demolished, modified or added to without permission from the permit committee of the historic board.

More flexibility is crucial now, the city says. A five-year lease with businessman Steve Murrin for use of the coliseum expires later this year, and the city is hoping a more profitable venture will surface for the building.

Murrin, who was unavailable for comment Tuesday, must pay half the building's profits to the city. In five years, the city has gotten nothing.

Havard says a historical designation would serve as a lure for developers, and has chastised the council for weeks about dragging its feet.

His well-intentioned lobbying, however, "may have done more harm than good," another board member said.

"We (the board) thought we were taking a very uncontroversial move" by recommending historical zoning, but "now we may be at a point where we'll lose more than we gain," said board member Joseph King. "It might be better to cool it, get our ducks in a row and try again later."

King and others say the board should work on a historical survey of Fort Worth instead — a step forgone when the needed \$75,000 in start-up money was deleted from the city budget last fall.

Yet even without a funding pinch the board could be hard-pressed to do its job, Havard said. Herchert has suggested that the city manager or council be empowered to ask for historical zoning on city-owned property — a move Havard calls "negative and perplexing."

"How can the city manager assure the City Council and the people of Fort Worth these steps to preserve history will be taken? We thought we were formed for that purpose," Havard said.

Council member Kathy Wetherby concurred. "I think it's a little inappropriate for the (Herchert) statement to say the council initiate any changes. We do have an advisory board" for that purpose, she said, urging a council-board work session soon to redefine roles.

"We were one of the last cities to designate an historic board. We're behind," Mrs. Wetherby said. "If we're going to have a board like that, we should listen to them."

Historical landmark

During the current efforts by local preservationists to attain historical landmark status for the Fort Worth Coliseum, the Tarrant County Historical Commission has been criticized for not formally opposing city officials' efforts to block the historical designation.

Certainly the commission, the statutory agency that exists to initiate and conduct projects to preserve our local heritage, recognizes the historical significance of the Coliseum.

On that issue, however, two points should be noted.

First, it should not be assumed that Fort Worth city officials are anti-preservationists. Commission files reveal that in recent years city officials have approved the installation of 10 official Texas historical markers on city property, including two in the stockyards district.

Second, city officials have not rejected the idea that the Coliseum

should be declared a historical landmark; they have asked that the designation be delayed while they study proposals that may assure that the Coliseum's preservation and maintenance can be cost effective.

Preservationists tend to view all issues as crises, for we have lost many of our historic landmarks and we do not yet have an archival facility in which to preserve our historic documents.

Nevertheless, recent local achievements in historic preservation have been significant. An analysis of those achievements indicates that patience is a virtue and that a respectful cooperative working relationship between preservationists and public officials is an absolute necessity.

DUANE GAGE
Chairman
Tarrant County
Historical Commission
Fort Worth



THE COWTOWN COLISEUM, as it looked in 1920.

FW Coliseum Stirs Interest

The Cowtown Coliseum, a 1908 National Register structure located in the Fort Worth Historic Stockyards District, is currently the focus of attention for the Texas Antiquities Committee, the City of Fort Worth, and the North Fort Worth Historical Society.

The mission style structure, also known as the North Side Coliseum, was constructed by the Fort Worth Stock Yards Company to provide a permanent home for the city's annual Fat Stock Show. The coliseum was used for the stock show until 1942 and has housed numerous cultural, educational, civic, religious, and social events since that time. The city has maintained ownership of the building throughout its existence, while leasing it to various organizations and individuals.

The North Fort Worth Historical Society, led by president Sue McCafferty, is interested in preserving the historical integrity of the coliseum. Concern for the building's future led the group to approach the Fort Worth Historical and Cultural Advisory Board earlier this year. This board presents historical and cultural zoning recommendations to the Fort Worth City Council; the city's approval of such recommendations affords limited protection to the buildings involved. The board agreed that the structure deserved zoning status and made this recommendation to the council.

When the city was slow to act on the advisory board's proposal, the historical society sought another alternative for protecting the coliseum. They approached the Texas Antiquities Committee (TAC), seeking State Archeological Landmark (SAL) designation for the building. SAL status affords the building protection by requiring a TAC permit before alterations can be made on it. (SALs are defined in the Antiquities Code of Texas, Article 6145-9 Vernon's Civil Statutes.)

The TAC nominated the coliseum for SAL designation at its last meeting, held in February. The nomination officially begins the designation process, and final consideration is scheduled for the next TAC meeting, to be held in late spring or early summer.

The City of Fort Worth objects to state involvement in the coliseum's future and is unhappy with the SAL designation. The council wants developers, who are working on plans for the entire stockyards area, to proceed without interference from the state.

In March, TAC architect Bob Mabry addressed an open meeting sponsored by the historical society to discuss the coliseum and its historic importance. Mabry also addressed a pre-council meeting to explain to the city the intentions of the TAC. At this same time, he spoke with developer Bill Beuck, who expressed willingness to abide by the SAL designation. Beuck and Billy Bob Barnett, a Fort Worth nightclub owner, are working on a \$10-million project to convert the entire 75-acre stockyards area, which includes the coliseum, into a horse park and tourist center.

In April, the city council passed a resolution calling for the TAC to postpone action indefinitely on the coliseum's SAL designation. They also agreed to designate the building a landmark under local historical statutes, hoping this concession will eliminate SAL designation and return the permit process to the local level.

Meanwhile, the TAC and North Fort Worth Historical Society continue to favor the SAL designation and expect its passage. The society believes SAL status will safeguard the coliseum from alterations that might destroy its historical character. And, TAC spokesman Mabry points out that the local status is entirely separate from SAL designation and in no way negates the state's nomination process.

North Side Coliseum a Multi-Purpose Facility

Continued From Page One

voiced regret that a quarrel has surfaced between preservation groups.

"There is nobody who will say that the building is not eligible for all kinds of historical designations," Murrin said. "As far as rodeo and western events go, it is probably the most historic building in the United States and probably in the world."

Murrin said he has been working closely with Billy Bob Barnett and Bill Beuck on an over all plan for the North Side-Exchange Avenue area. "But the city council and the city manager have to look after this building and see that it works."

WHATEVER HAPPENS, HE pointed out, the coliseum is a multi-purpose building right now. "We have a dirt floor over a concrete floor because we have primarily animal events," Murrin said. "If someone wants a concrete floor, they have to pay to take out our dirt and then replace it when their show is over. At the Convention Center and at Will Rogers the floor is concrete and if you want a dirt floor you have to haul it in and spread it and then remove it and clean the floor when you're through."

Murrin said he had heard rumors that the coliseum would be used for concerts ("Enrico Caruso had one of his biggest there," he interjected), a farmer's market or horse events.

The city's continued delay in approving its own HC zoning for the coliseum is probably because the "city is stuck with a bad ordinance," Murrin said. "The zoning restricts one building but not its neighbors. So the owner, in this case the city, can't do a lot of things that can be done by owners of buildings next door."

The TAC designation is further restrictive because state permission has to be obtained for any desired changes.

* * *

THE CITY'S HISTORICAL and Cultural Advisory Board urged HC zoning for the coliseum earlier this year, but the city council delayed action on the request for 60 days. When that deadline expired in February, they again delayed action, this time for 60 to 90 days. A city staff spokesman said this deadline expires May 1.

Mrs. Sue McCafferty, president of the North Fort Worth Historical Society, applied for landmark status for the coliseum to the TAC. The city's resolution said her nomination was made "without notifying or consulting the City of Fort Worth, owner of the coliseum."

"NORTHSIDE COLISEUM"

THE MEDALLION

JANUARY

Compromise Aids Stockyards

When developers first announced plans for a multi-million-dollar project involving the Fort Worth Historic Stockyards District, few preservationists believed that the proposal would be good news for the 150-acre area situated just north of downtown. With seven existing structures located in this National Register district, including the 1902 Livestock Exchange Building and the 1908 Cowtown Coliseum (see May 83 and October 83 *Medallions*), the Stockyards area serves as a key reminder of the importance of the cattle and livestock industry in Fort Worth and Texas, and offers unique insights into the past—and future—of Texas' fourth largest metropolitan area.

Concerned for this unique heritage, local and state preservationists began to monitor the plans of the City of Fort Worth and their developers Billy Bob Barnett and Bill Beuck, also known as C&I, Inc. Though the developers confirmed that they would spend \$45 million to design a tourist and entertainment center in the Stockyards, preservationists were pleased to learn that they also expressed a strong desire to preserve the area's historic properties and maintain the Stockyard's historical significance.

The developers have a three-phase outline for their work, designed to allow time for properly maintaining preservation standards. Phase I, scheduled for completion in 1984, involves development of new parking facilities, improvements to the coliseum, construction of a new park, beautification of Marine Creek, and construction of a new restaurant. Phases II and III will involve developing 17 acres of the area's south end into a turn-of-the-century county fair.

Like all development projects involving federal funds on a National Register site, the Stockyards project, partially funded with a \$5 million Urban Development Action Grant (UDAG), is subject to review by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). In this case, the review is handled by Dr. LaVerne Herrington, deputy SHPO in Texas and director of the Texas Historical Commission's review and compliance department. According to Herrington, the developers in this case "realized that they didn't have to create magic because the area was already so rich in historical significance. They sought to honor the continuum of history by keeping the area's basic functions as they were." The developers submitted a full documentation of the area—one of the most complete studies filed under federal regulations, according to Herrington, and one that greatly aided in reviewing the project.

According to the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Structures and the requirements of the Economic Recovery Tax Act.

* Any properties that are moved for the project will be thoroughly documented, with documentation made available to appropriate agencies.

* Appropriate archeological investigations will be undertaken in areas with a high potential for archeological deposits.

* New development and/or construction will be designed in keeping with the character of the stockyards.

* Any parties believing that the terms of the MOA are not being met may request a meeting with the review committee to resolve the objection.

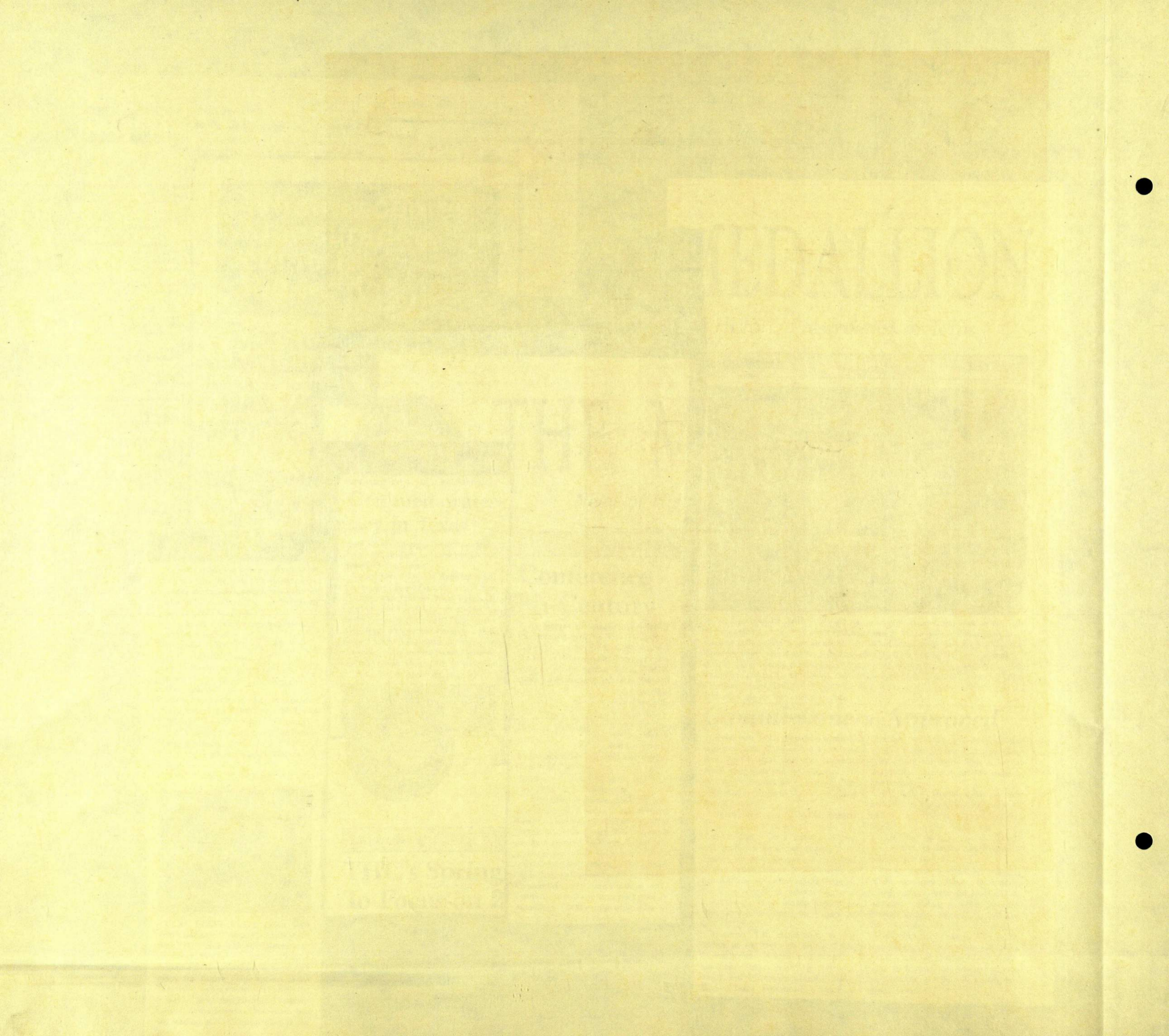
* The City of Fort Worth will ensure that all work stipulated in the MOA is carried out by, or under the direct supervision of, person or persons meeting appropriate qualifications as set forth in the Department of Interior's "Professional Qualifications."

While actual development work has yet to begin, all parties involved are optimistic that the Stockyards project has the potential to be highly successful for developers, preservationists, tourists, and the citizens of Fort Worth. As is usually the case, a strong spirit of cooperation has benefited these historic structures and their significant environment.

This willingness by the developers to recognize the area's historic nature and to comply with review standards resulted in the recent drafting of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the City of Fort Worth, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Texas SHPO, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The MOA is designed to protect the historic district and is considered to be a strong agreement of outstanding quality. It stipulates that:

* A review committee will be established to approve all phases of the project. The committee is to consist of representatives from the SHPO's office, the HUD area office, the City of Fort Worth, the Fort Worth Historical/Cultural Advisory Board, the Tarrant County Historical Commission, and the North Fort Worth Historical Society.

* All work will be carried out ac-





Downtown

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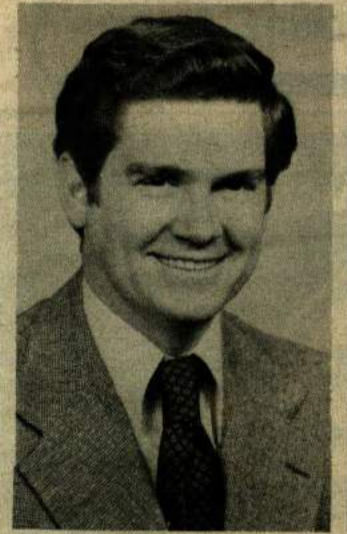
'Williamsburg of the West'

Investors to Unveil Plans For New Stockyards Project

By FRANK PERKINS

Details of a \$50 million dollar "Williamsburg, Virginia of the west" to be built in the historic Stockyards area will be unveiled today (Monday) at a public hearing in the City Council chambers.

The public hearing is one of two, the next one



Bill Beuck II



Billy Bob Barnett

scheduled during the regular City Council session tomorrow (Tuesday) before the council either approves or denies a request from North Side investors Bill Beuck II and Billy Bob Barnett to seek an estimated \$12 million dollars in Urban Development Action Grant money for various street improvements in the 74-acre site the two North Side entrepreneurs leased earlier this year from Canal-Randolph Co. of New York.

"We'll be spending \$3 to \$4 of our investors' money for every dollar of federal money we request," Beuck said.

Beuck said North Side businessmen Steve Murrin, the self-styled "Mayor of the North Side," and Holt

Hickman will be joining in the venture, which will be called "The Fort Worth Stockyards."

"Billy Bob and I traveled to Disney's Epcot Center in Florida and to historic old Williamsburg in Virginia and we decided to make our Stockyards here in Fort Worth a Williamsburg that's fun, with rides, an antique carousel that will be worth traveling hundreds of miles to see and an antique ferris wheel that will let its riders see all of Fort Worth as it lifts them up into the air," Beuck said.

"If Epcot Center is a look toward tomorrow, then The Fort Worth Stockyards will be a reminder to the visitors of the good things of yesterday," Beuck said.

"We intend our project to be harmonious with the Stockyards area," he continued. "It won't be plastic like Big D western park in Dallas, it will be an outstanding addition to Fort Worth and the North Side."

When Beuck and Barnett leased the 74 acres of cattle pens and buildings from Canal-Randolph, a New York-based holding company, their lease agreement contained an option to buy the property. "This lease and option-to-buy agreement will allow us to renovate some of the area and that renovation will be in keeping with protecting the history of the area," Beuck said.

Beuck said the cattle operation now underway at the Stockyards will continue, since the operator's lease has 10 years to run. "We will clean up the pens, replace the brick floors under them that need repair, and make the area more accessible to the visitors interested in seeing first hand how cattle are handled and sold in a stockyards operation," Beuck said.

"All the preservationists out here on the North Side have been telling us that for years and by golly, they were right," Beuck said.

Beuck said the UDAG federal money would be used only for improvements along Marine Creek and on street projects along Commerce, Main and Exchange streets in the area. The restoration of the Stockyards would be done with private money.

"FORT WORTH STOCKYARDS REVITALIZATION"

MOUNTAINS/PLAINS

National Trust Mountains/Plains Regional Office
1407 Larimer St., Suite 200
Denver, Colo. 80202
(303) 837-2245

Carrie Nation ripped into some of her first bars with her famed prohibitionist ax in this former state capitol and quintessential Wild West town. But fame and notoriety are far behind Guthrie, Okla., which lost the state seal to Oklahoma City in 1910 when newly elected Democrats decided they couldn't tolerate the town's Republicanism. Guthrie is just now recovering as an arts center and tourist attraction. They come to see a Masonic Temple that sits on a tract once reserved for the state capitol and the ornate creations of Joseph Foucart, a turn-of-the-century Flemish architect who fled Europe "without explanation." Says one preservationist of the revival: "It happened in Guthrie and it can happen in other places."

One of Texas's only suspension bridges is threatened, although preservationists there are moving to keep it for bike and foot traffic. One complication: the U.S. owns only half of the 1928 Roma International Bridge that spans the Rio Grande into Mexico. Saving bridges is a common problem in the state, reports LaVerne Herrington of the Texas Historical Commission, a body that hopes that Texas will join North Carolina, Ohio, Montana, Virginia and Washington among states that have surveyed their historic spans. Contact the THC at P.O. Box 12276, Austin 78711.

It's not the same stockyards that Frank Sinatra sang about. But the 90-acre area of stockyards and the historic Cowtown Coliseum generate plenty of music and money for Fort Worth, Tex. Already the area draws tourists to "Billy Bob's,"

known as "the world's largest honky-tonk." Billy Bob Barnett himself can now claim preservationist status. He and partner Bill Beuck will redevelop the 75-year-old coliseum and its surroundings as a horse park and rodeo palace. However, this conclusion followed some jostling between the city and preservationists. When the city stalled its decision to bestow landmark status on the coliseum, local supporters took the matter to the Texas Antiquities Committee in hope of receiving state designation. Not pleased with this rope trick, the city decried "onerous" state controls and insisted that it needed no spurring to confer historic designation.

A new small hotel for downtown Denver is the Oxford, an 1893 building and 1912 annex just restored for \$6.2 million. Responsible is Dana Crawford, a Denver developer and former National Trust trustee, who wanted to create a "European-style" hostelry.

SOUTH

National Trust Southern Regional Office
William Aiken House, 456 King St.
Charleston, S.C. 29403
(803) 724-4711

Sarasota's new preservation group has its hands full. Already 1983 has seen the razing of one Florida landmark—the Mira Mar Hotel downtown—and now the 1926 John Ringling Towers are threatened. Renamed in 1936 for the circus magnate, the Mediterranean Revival-style buildings feature ceramic floor tiles and terra-cotta roofing imported from Europe. The towers have been empty for two years and the owners, the Gardinier Resorts Corp.,

want to clear the way for condos. Contact the Sarasota Preservation Society, P.O. Box 2200, Apt. 297, Sarasota 33578 (813) 355-5445.

In what may be the classiest movie palace restoration the South has seen, a private-public partnership is ready to reopen the 1928 Orpheum in Memphis. Designed by the Chicago team of Rapp & Rapp, the 2,600-seat Orpheum features a grand lobby that oozes gold leaf and the original chandeliers and sconces. The \$5 million job followed a long fight to save the theater and raise money through an "Adopt the Orpheum" campaign. Live performances in the revived theater should give a boost to the nearby Beale Street revival.

He designed more than 2,000 Arkansas houses, stores and public buildings during a 52-year career. Now the work of self-taught architect Charles L. Thompson may become the largest "thematic" national historic district. The proposed district contains 142 buildings in 30 Arkansas counties. Thompson worked in every style imaginable from 1886 to 1938.

Rural rot is what they call it in North Carolina's Edgecombe County—the desertion of historic farmhouses for brick pseudo-colonials, the plowing under of the traditional landscape by agricultural conglomerates, the ravages of weather and time. Now the county in the northeast part of the state is fighting back through a new "revolving fund" to buy, restore and resell historic farmhouses. The first project was the county's oldest house—the Battle House of 1742. "It was painted hot pink on the inside when we got it," says Louise Boney of the Historic Preservation Fund of Edgecombe County. "We didn't know what was behind the sheetrock." They found much of the original hand-hewn wood and wainscoting. The group moved the Battle House to the end of a 1,300-foot drive lined with cedar trees,



"STATEWIDE COVERAGE FOR FORT WORTH STOCKYARDS AREA"

By Joanne Smith
Photographs by Jack Lewis

The West Still Begins at Fort Worth's Stockyards

Beyond the abandoned packing plants at the eastern top of Exchange Avenue, the sun seems to bounce into a gold-shot, rosy sky. Becoming high and mighty, the giant fireball spots a lone lawman patrolling the morning on horseback and catches its own glint in the metal badge he wears.

This could be the opening scene for a sequel to a Western film about the cattle industry and the Fort Worth Stockyards, old-timers who

knew each other when. The title picture reads "COWTOWN . . . NOW."

Pretend to watch a camera following the mounted policeman, Officer Leonard Schilling, up the wide brick street where wranglers once drove herds of cattle to holding pens. When the Cowtown Coliseum comes into focus, a tall, red-shirted

A free-lance writer who lives in Dallas, Joanne Smith herewith departs from her usual culinary subjects to look at food from another angle.

man with a magnificent mustache smiles into the lens as he plants one boot, then the other, on the steps leading to his office.

Moving on to the Livestock Exchange Building next door, Officer Schilling waves to the director of a tour group, and the camera peers through the building into a small office wedged between art galleries. Inside, an architect shows hotel restoration plans to the attentive president of the North Fort Worth Business Association.



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A cowboy shows off an alternate means of transportation during a parade through the Stockyards.

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By Joanne Smith
Photographs by Jack Lewis

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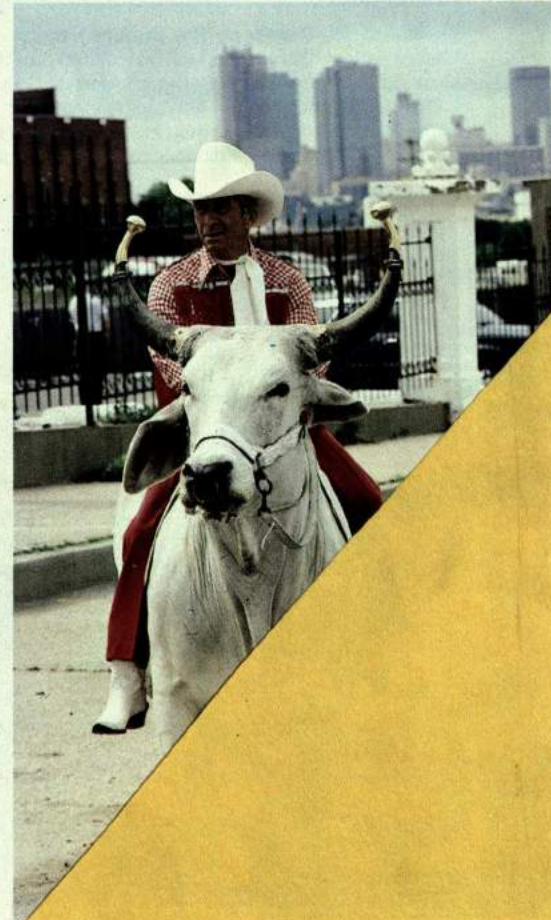
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Steve Murrin, owner of the Cowtown Coliseum, was one of the first to breathe new life into the Stockyards. He purchased the 1908 coliseum seven years ago, and stages two 10-week rodeo seasons a year.



A cowboy shows off an alternate means of transportation during a parade through the Stockyards.

Holly Kuper



Shades of the Old West: The Buffalo Hunters of Del Rio and Mason call on "Belle of the Blast" Terri Garlitz of San Angelo to baste their lamb during the cookoff at San Angelo's annual Lamblast, scheduled for April 16 this year at the Goodfellow Air Force Base recreation camp on Lake Nasworthy. The blast will run full speed all day with the cookoff, the internationally

infamous leg of lamb contest (male legs), and assorted other games and beauty contests. From San Angelo, take Knickerbocker Road south to the lake and watch for signs. On Friday night, April 15, the Cole Younger Band from Abilene will blast off the weekend with a Western dance at the San Angelo Coliseum from 8 to 12.

16-17	Graham	CAF Cactus Sqdn Warbird Exhibit
17		Airpower Demonstration
16-17	McKinney	3rd Monday Trades Day
16-17	Terrell	Spring Festival and Homes Tour
22	Dallas	Contemporary Chorale Concert
22	Waco	Colton Palace Pageant
22-23	Denton	Wild Flower Days
22-24	Cisco	Frontier Jubilee
22		Barbecue
23-24		Folklife Festival
22-24	Dallas	International Bazaar
23	Denton	Texas Wild Flower Day
23	Granbury	Arts and Crafts Show
23-24	Arlington	Gem and Mineral Show
23-24	Dallas	Bromeliad Show & Sale
23-24	Plano	Roundup (crafts fair)
23-24	Sherman	Tour of Homes
23-24	Waco	Brazos River Festival
23-24	Waxahachie	Scarborough Renaissance Faire
23-24	Weatherford	Spring Festival Tour of Homes
23-24	Wichita Falls	Spring Fling (arts and crafts)
23-24, 30-May 1	Belton	Historic Homes Tour
28-30	Fort Worth	Bromeliad Show
28-30	Kaufman	Junior Stock Show
28-May 1	Cresson	Pate Swap Meet (vintage autos, parts)
28-May 1	Dallas	Byron Nelson Golf Classic
29-May 1	Muenster	Germanfest

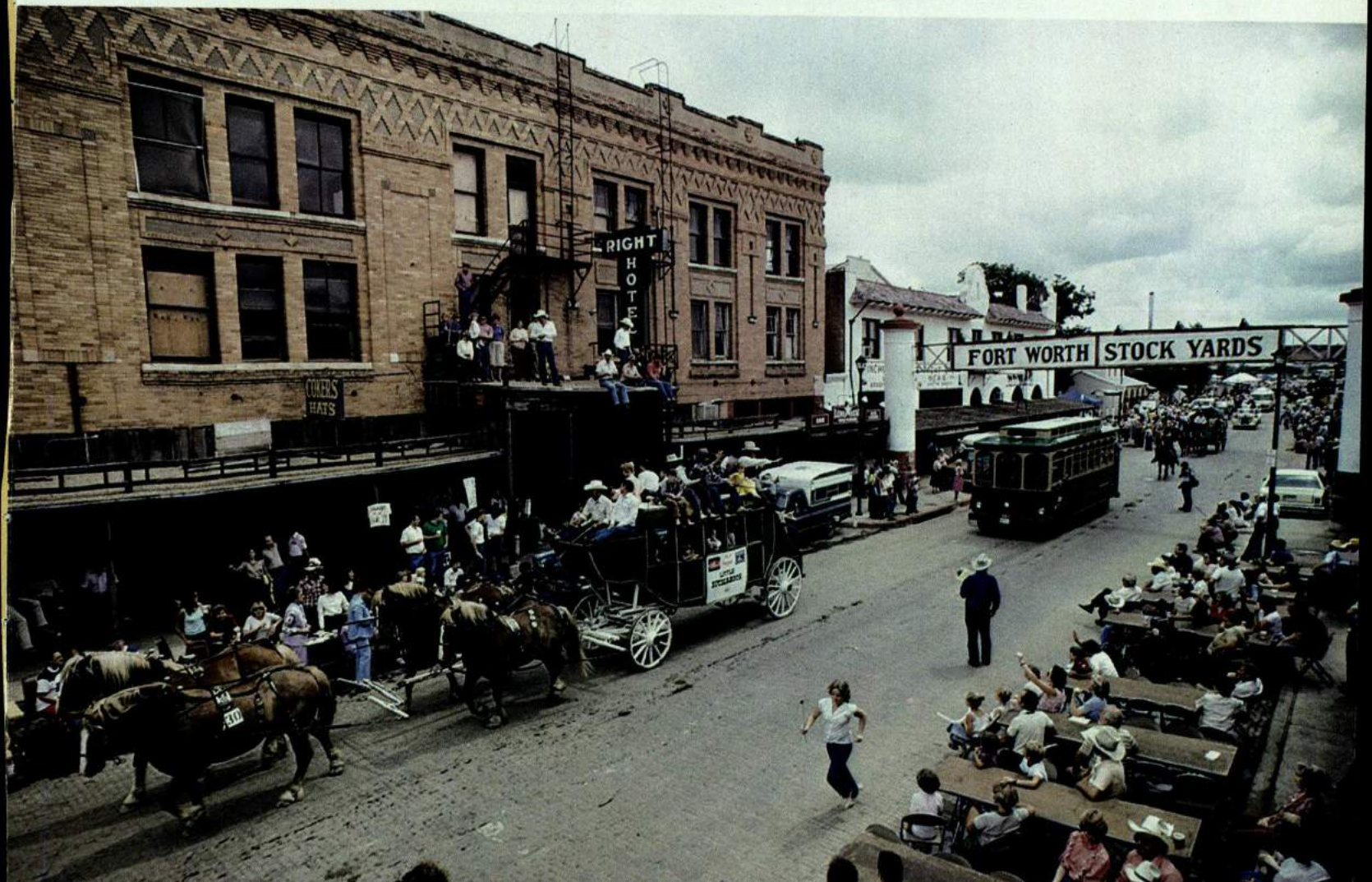
30	Dallas (Cedar Hill)	Wild Flower Workshop
30	Goldthwaite	Quarter Horse Show
30	Grand Prairie	WhiteWater Opens
30-May 1	Graham	Lake Country Art Festival
30-May 1	Marlin	Festival Days (arts, crafts, food)
30-May 2	Seymour	Fish Day (contests)
30		Chili Cookoff
May 1		Bass Tourney

Far West

2	Junction	Easter Pageant (10 p.m.)
2	Marfa	Folkloric Dancers
3	Del Rio	Laughlin AFB Open House and Thunderbirds
8-10	Odessa	Fiesta Del Arte
8-10	Uvalde	NIRA Rodeo and Roping
16	San Angelo	Lamblast
16-17	Ballinger	State Festival of Ethnic Cultures
16		Parade
22	Kermit	Old Time Medicine Show
24	Uvalde	El Progreso Home Tour
25-30	Del Rio	Pioneer Heritage Week
28-30	Del Rio	PRCA Rodeo
30-May 1	El Paso	Antique, Collectors, and Crafts Show
30-May 1	Odessa	Shakespearean Renaissance Fair



Leonard Schilling, who rides bulls and trades horses when he isn't patrolling the Stock yards, and his horse, Bold Tex, are a popular attraction. Bold Tex saw 17 years of calf roping before becoming a police mount. Below, visitors are treated to a Western parade in front of the Right Hotel.



Right, the exchange appears today much as it did in the days when it was the national leader in horse and mule trading.

Visitors can get a good view of both the cattle pens and the Fort Worth skyline from the Stockyards. Today, only a few thousand cattle, sheep, and hogs are auctioned each week.



In 1917, the year this photo was taken, livestock trading reached its peak at the exchange. Note Armour's packing house on far right.

Gordon Smith, W. D. Smith Inc. Commercial Photography

Skipping back down the street, the patrolman and the camera acknowledge a saloon owner and a Western singer. Across North Main, Schilling dismounts, ties "Bold Tex," to a hitching post, and enters a cafe.

Quickly now, the camera retraces its steps, declining the saddle shop sign: HOWDY, COME ON IN. Hurrying along, it sniffs out a big pot of steaming chili; it presses nose against still another storefront to see a steaming 10-gallon hat. After a brief snoop through the tattoo parlor glass, the camera takes a flying leap off the Right Hotel, skims across the Auction Barn and rests on the empty cattle pens. Freeze.

From his downtown office in the Fort Worth Club, third-generation rancher George Beggs III explains the empty pens.

"The big auctions have moved out to San Angelo, Amarillo, and



Lubbock," he says. "After being on full feed for 144 days, the Panhandle yard-fed heifer weighs 950 pounds. With irrigated farms raising corn and maize, it's cheaper to send cattle to the feedlots in West Texas than to bring feed to them on the ranch and then haul them to the stockyards.

"Furthermore," he adds, "if killer cows (cattle for slaughter) were brought here to be sold now, they would have to be moved again, because the packers are no longer here. Today, one helicopter rounds up a big herd very quickly to be hauled by truck and trailer to compact, efficient packing houses in smaller towns."

Beggs, whose Irish grandfather first settled at Handley (now part of Fort Worth), points out an early watercolor of the Livestock Exchange Building. Framed in wood from the old cattle pens, the picture shows the window of his

grandfather's office.

"Those were the most colorful days of the cattle business," he says. "The old-style methods had already started to wind down after World War II, when I came into the business."

Recalling cattle drives from his childhood in the late 1920s, when he was so small that he had to be tied to the saddle behind his father, he traces the route: "Leaving the same ranch where I live now, we crossed the present Carswell Air Force Base, went through River Oaks, past the site of Billy Bob's Texas, all the way into the yards. It was an education to see and hear the old ranchers deal with commissioners in their booths, and a thrill to see a trainload of 5,000 to 7,000 cattle fill the pens."

Keeping auctions scheduled on a regular basis has become an impor-

tant factor in a renewal project directed toward preserving the area's historical roots. Three mornings each week, in the Auction Barn behind the Livestock Exchange Building, a veteran auctioneer calls out the beginning price as calves are prodded into a semicircular arena. Responding to subtle raise and stop signals, which may go altogether unnoticed by the novice, the auctioneer peals a seconds-long transaction, moving only his eyes. A first-time observer might wonder, in fact, whether an involuntary blink on his part might have sealed the inadvertent purchase of a few Charolais.

"The auction is small in comparison with those of the past," says Cowtown Coliseum owner Steve Murrin, "but keeping the nature of the livestock business alive prevents the historical stockyards from becoming a show-biz kind of entertainment, like Disneyland."

Murrin, called Honorary Mayor of the Cowtown Stockyards, has played a major role in reviving interest in area restoration during the seven years since he purchased the 1908-vintage coliseum. Reluctant to see the beginning of the end of the West, Murrin brought back the long-gone rodeo for two 10-week seasons per year, highlighted by the Texas Championship Rodeo at the end of December.

In the mid 1970s, Murrin was one of the first to envision the area's potential for renewing the city's industrial roots. By promoting the stockyards area as the origin of the local economy, he hopes that eventually it will be to Fort Worth what the French Quarter is to New Orleans.

"Our roots are tough and still valid," he says. "The West really does begin here. Even the terrain changes from black dirt to rolling plains. And, whatever their business, people here wear boots, chic or not, and we remain involved with getting protein from pasture to plate."

By the time Tonto and the Lone Ranger found each other on Hollywood's silver screen, a real-life serial drama, "Where the West Begins," was well into its seventh decade in Fort Worth. Its initial show might have centered around an Indian trader named Jesse Chisholm, who was neither cowboy nor Texan, but a Scot-Cherokee from Tennessee. His adventures resulted in blazing the Chisholm Trail in 1865, and it eventually extended from South Texas northward to Abilene, Kansas.

The market lay in the northern states, which were suffering a drastic, post-Civil War meat shortage.

However, before continuing up the Chisholm Trail to the Kansas railheads, the cowboys stopped at the Trinity River. Besides water for the herds, Fort Worth (on the Trinity's banks) promised a bath and some possible cattle trading



Symbolic of the changes in today's stockyards, the Old Spaghetti Warehouse occupies a former packing plant.

(hence, payday) for themselves. If cattle were traded at this point, the gaming houses and drinking parlors profited as well.

Merchants and tavern keepers were pleased when the Texas and Pacific Railroad came through Fort Worth in 1876. On-location cattle trading formed the base of the town's industry, and stockyards and packing plants followed.

Although corrals and sorting pens began to appear in 1885, it was a turn-of-the-century and several false starts later before the demand for slaughtered cattle prompted the development of the system. The one square mile called Niles City became organized stockyards, with both Swift and Armour packing houses participating.

Ranking fifth among cattle markets by 1916, behind Chicago and Kansas City but almost equal to St. Louis and Omaha, the yards were expanded to accommodate up to 13,000 head. The Belt Line Railroad added two miles, and Fort Worth became the national leader in horse and mule trading.



Tink Odell tools a design into saddle leather. Right, choosing from the variety of boots at Leddy's can be a tough decision.

According to tour director Charlie McCafferty, former president of the Fort Worth Historical Society, 1917 was the top year in livestock trade.

"That year," he says, "not counting calves, an average 10,000 head of livestock every day tallied 4,000,000 for the year, including about 200,000 horses and mules." Last year trading figures indicate only about 130,000 head of cattle, hogs, and sheep were sold, with gross receipts of \$30.5 million.

Charlie McCafferty remembers the prestigious job his father had in the yards as chief weighmaster, with a domain of 13 scales. "Honesty and reputation were absolutely essential in this closed society trust. No contracts were ever writ-

ten between commissioners and buyers or sellers."

While the Twenties brought prosperity to the yards, the Thirties brought a drought. With the Forties came shortages, in addition to the demand for more meat. By the Fifties, the stockyard operation began to grow obsolete.

In the Sixties the stockyards lost the battle to feedlots, and the auction moved west. The cattle were no longer trucked into the commissioners' pens all night. Fewer cattle were auctioned, and at the sound of the 8 a.m. horn for bidding to begin, packers and outsiders could only buy stud animals and calves, rather than a penful of cattle at once.

After a period of rapid decline,

the Exchange Building lobby was left almost as empty as the yards. The packing houses closed permanently.

The Right Hotel looks like the Wrong Hotel now. "When it closed, the Right Hotel was a 90-room, \$5-a-night flophouse," says architect Ward Bogard, "but, in its day, in the early 1900s, the hotel was the cattle barons' favorite."

A major project will convert the old place into a 52-room luxury hotel, keeping the original facade intact. Bogard, no newcomer to the restoration game, qualifies for the challenge, having worked with Burson and Hendricks to restore the Tarrant County Courthouse.



At present, the Drug Store, Coker's Hatters, the A-1 Tattoo Studio, and the Chili Parlor have places on the ground floor of the hotel, where original molded-tin ceilings remain. The Chili Parlor also has the original tile floor, while its deck is made of bricks and beams from the old Swift plant and pens. The Drug Store, in a one-up move, has on display a safe blown open by Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid.

One of Coker's walls still bears murals painted for a quart of whiskey, according to legend. Owner Ellis Aldridge surmises, "It probably dates back to the time of Lily's Red Door Saloon, or the Bloody Bucket, but this was the hotel's original dining room."

Even though the cattle industry, for all practical purposes, has moved on to greener pastures, Exchange Avenue has made a strong comeback to offer entertainment and shopping. In addition to the gi-

gantc Billy Bob's Texas honky-tonk, several saloons, taverns, and restaurants offer live Western music. Two places offer outdoor gardens for bent-elbow exercises, the White Elephant and the Lone Star Chili Parlor. Located on opposite sides of Exchange Avenue, they connect beneath the street along the Saunders Park Marine Creek Walkway.

A likely candidate for the evening's Western entertainer might be Don Edwards. Now a regular on the stockyards circuit, Edwards stunted and did gunfight shows, and even had his own Western band before settling on songs about stampedes and a cowboy's lonely work.

Frequent events in the yards call for celebration. Every year in June, the Chisholm Trail Roundup ride opens a weekend festival (June 10-



B. K. Peters (left) and J. R. Edmonson strike a serious pose for Roundup visitors, reflecting a day when "girls were girls and men were men."



During the Chisholm Trail Roundup, mock gunfighters gather in front of the White Elephant Saloon.

Kristie Haynes, the 1981 Girls Cutting Champion, enjoys the revered Stockyard tradition of rodeo.



12), which includes a street bazaar and dancing, barbecue and rodeo, armadillo races and a chili cookoff. The daylong ride starts on Friday about 25 miles north of Fort Worth and ends at the Stockyards. Pioneer Day rolls around in September, and Cowtown Marathon runs in February. No matter where the Fat Stock Show takes place, the celebration of it follows down on Exchange Avenue.

Lesser occasions sometimes warrant celebration, such as the annual February 8th reenactment of the famous gunfight of 1887 between the owner of the White Elephant, Luke Short, and former United States Marshal "Longhair" Jim Courtright (a veteran of both the Civil War and Buffalo Bill Cody's Wild West Show). Luke Short wins every year.

Even without special occasion, the Stockyards offer a good time. At the Livestock Exchange Building, live artists paint, weave, and make jewelry and pottery in their own studios within Mule Alley Art Center. The Stockyard Gallery offers paintings and bronzes by such western artists as Bob Moline, G. Harvey, and Lex Graham.

Some of the shops on Exchange that have been in place since early stockyard days have seen a recent surge in sales volume to parallel the high interest in Texana in the past few years.

From shirts to chaps, or antiques to antlers, authenticity speaks for itself. At Coker's, Ryon's, Leddy's, and Fincher's shops, real Western wear stands tall. Coker's makes hats only of real felt (rabbit and beaver fur) in 40 colors, or renovates them in the method Mr. Coker passed on before his death. Decision time comes when the buyer has to select a hat band. He can choose from leather, feather, gold, silver, rattlesnake, and horsehair bands.

Leddy and Son offer saddles ranging in price from \$1,000 to the sky, including the \$1,600 model that

rides on "Bold Tex" beneath Officer Schilling. Helen Curry says why: "Improper tack can get you killed . . . a saddle is the most important piece of equipment on a jumpin' jivin' horse ready to throw you to Kingdom Come." Tours can be arranged for watching saddle-makers' artistry at Leddy's.

Among the restaurants opened in the Stockyards within the past few years, a Spaghetti Warehouse occupies the shell of an old packing plant. The old Cattleman's, Saddle & Sirloin, and nearby-standby Joe T. Garcia's are thriving.

The Star Cafe offers hamburgers and reasonably priced steaks with lemon butter. Owner Don Boles, who left behind a vice-presidency in a CPA firm, enjoys being a part of this scene. "I thought I

had left this area for good," he says, "but the spirit of it pulled me back, so I bought the old Star Cafe, which goes back before the 15-cent, chicken-fried steak." No revival can bring back the price, but mention of it holds a history lesson for children, at least.

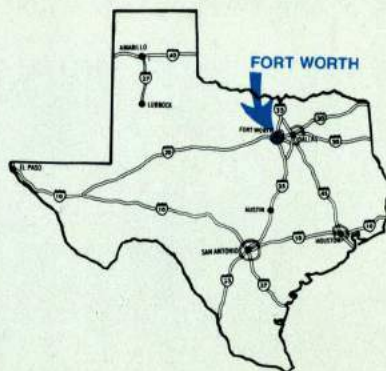
Pots and pans at Audrey Ford's cafe were put aside long ago in favor of the tattoo artist's stencils and needles. "Bull-riding cowboys sometimes want a picture of the map of Texas with a hat hanging off Amarillo," she says. "Broncs are popular too, and even birds." This is a serious business, and Audrey follows strict rules about age, health, and sobriety. "It's as impossible to tattoo a drunk as it is a racehorse," she says.

The Stockyards show the results of combined efforts of a village of believers with strong enough Western blood to take a chance. Mike Smith, who ropes by day and paints all night, describes the Stockyards villager this way: "Whatever anyone does for a living down here, he's probably some kind of cowboy, too." The folk artist/cowboy seems driven to make up for lost time, painting Western and stockyard scenes with incredible detail, and selling them at the General Store.

A TCU graduate, police officer Leonard Schilling concurs that the Stockyards villagers are all "some kind of cowboy." He, for example, is also a bull rider and a horse trader. "For that matter," he smiles, "Bold Tex was a calf-ropin' Quarter Horse for 17 years before joining the police department."

Security doesn't seem to present much of a problem, but does Schilling hope to enforce the law with a rope and an old rodeo horse?

"Police officers aren't allowed to use a lariat," he explains, so Bold Tex occasionally takes matters into his own hoofs. "He caught a couple of purse-snatchers before I could stop him," says Schilling. "He bit one and stepped on the other." 🐾



When . . . Where . . . How

The historic Fort Worth Stockyards are five minutes north of downtown at North Main Street and Exchange Avenue. Rodeo season runs from March through May and begins again in September. Professional rodeo every Saturday night at the Cowtown Coliseum, March 19 through May 21. Call 817/624-1101.

Chisholm Trail Roundup, June 10-12, includes a Longhorn cattle drive, parade, steer exhibit, ranch hand competition, chili cookoff, street dances, gunfights, all-girl rodeos, street bazaar, art exhibit, and continuous live music. For more information, call Mary Harper, 817/336-2491.

Wheelchair users have easy access to Billy Bob's Texas, Livestock Exchange Building, Cowtown Coliseum, and White Elephant. However, restroom facilities are extremely limited.

Galveston's Rainbow Festival salutes the

Sun and Shrimp Season

If Texas suddenly tilts towards the Gulf of Mexico on the April 16-17 weekend, don't be alarmed. The situation is temporary, caused by thousands of folks going to Galveston for a giant offering of family fun.

The headline event is the new Rainbow Festival on the Strand, five blocks and two days of color, crafts, and entertainments on the city's most historic street. A successor to the Shrimp Festival of years past, this new public party includes open house both days at the 1894 Grand Opera House and the traditional Parade of Boats on Sunday.

On Saturday, visitors also get some special bonuses, including the official dedication of the new Center for Transportation and Commerce at the western end of the Strand and a sand-building competition on Stewart Beach, at the junction of Seawall and Broadway boulevards. The latter is sponsored by the Galveston Noon Optimist Club and is free. Just show up with a shovel at 10 Saturday morning. Each contestant will have an eight-foot-square plot of Stewart Beach all his own.

The freshly restored sailing barque, *Elissa*, anchored at Pier 22 one block from the Strand, also will join in the fun. It will open for tours on Saturday and Sunday, and its foredeck will be the scene of the Maritime Concert on Saturday night, when sailors will sing traditional sea chanteys. Tickets for the tour will also get you in the concert.

And while you're in the neighborhood, stop in next door to the

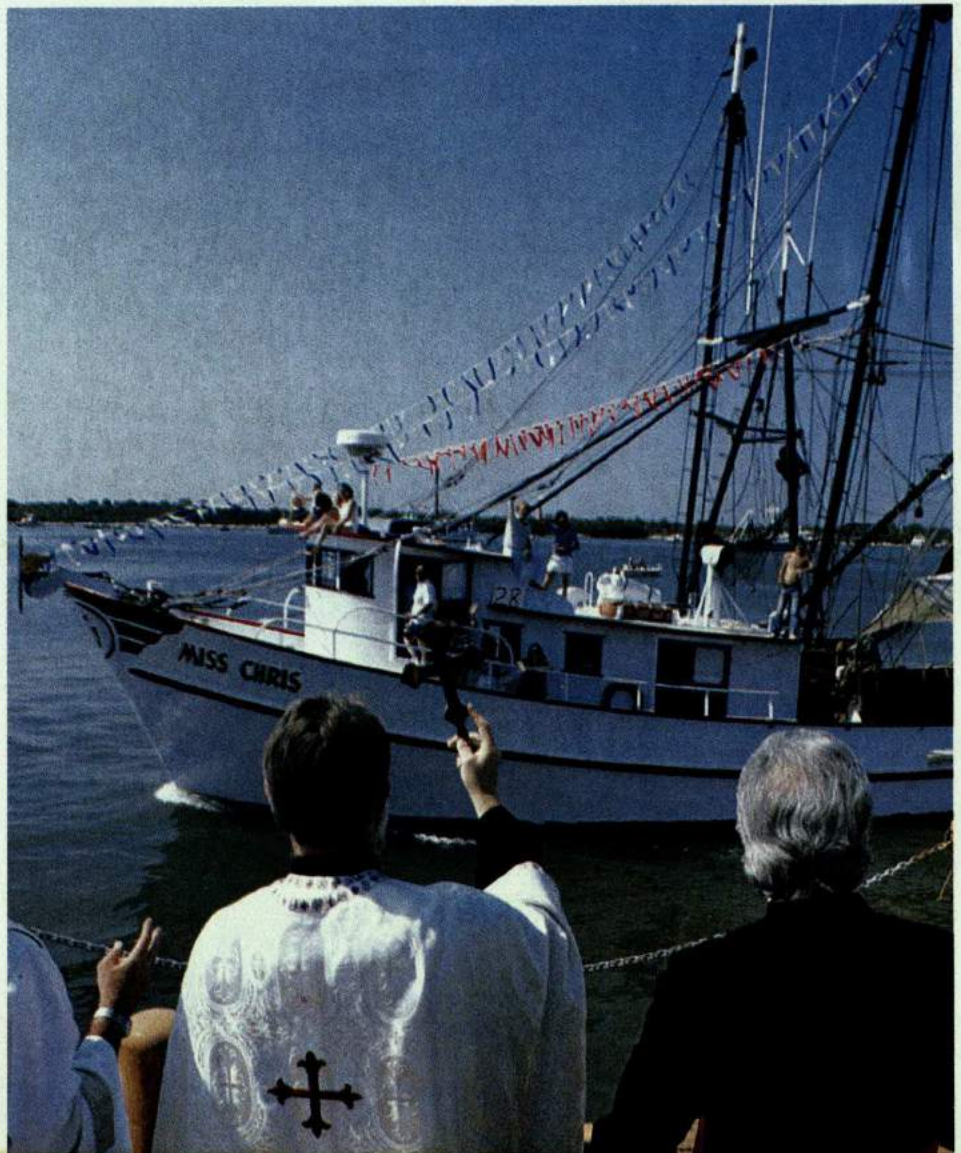
Elissa and see decorated shrimp boats at the boat basin behind Pier 21. They will be decked out with crepe paper and streamers, awaiting free public inspection from Saturday morning until they move out for the boat parade on Sunday afternoon.

Back on the Strand, the Rainbow Festival will appeal to all the senses along a five-block path of primary colors. Red will dominate between 24th and 25th streets with strawberries and apples for sale, the smell of cinnamon in the air, and

such scarlet sounds as "Red River Valley" coming from assorted musicians.

The next block, between 23rd and 22nd streets, will have an orange theme, followed by yellow, green, and blue. Each block will match its color with a mascot, special activities for children, craft demonstrations, contests, performing arts,

Shrimp boat captains deck their boats in holiday regalia (right) and parade them by the priest (below) for a blessing during Galveston's annual spring festival.



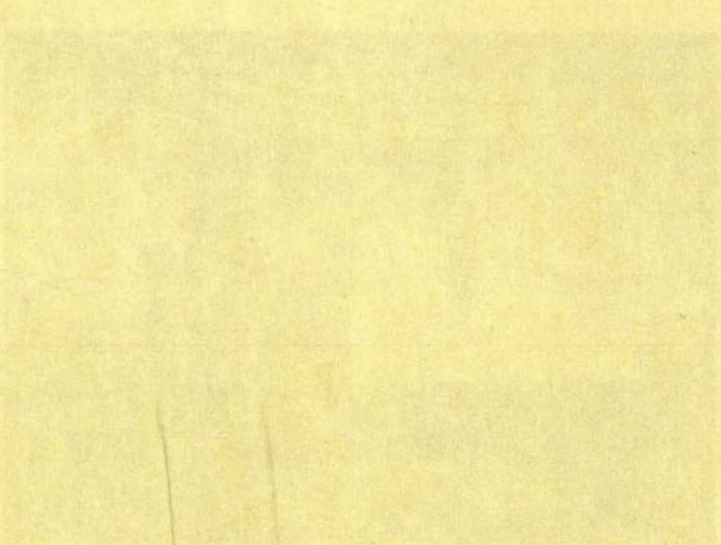
Carol Barrington of Houston specializes in travel writing and photography.



Front Lines

The following is a list of the names of the members of the Front Lines organization who have been active in the past year. The names are listed in alphabetical order. The names of the members who have been active in the past year are listed in bold type. The names of the members who have not been active in the past year are listed in regular type.

John Doe
Jane Smith
Bob Johnson
Alice Brown
Charlie White
Diana Green
Frank Black
Grace King
Henry Lee
Ivy Hill
Jack Adams
Jill Baker
John Clark
Jane Evans
Bob Foster
Alice Gibson
Charlie Hall
Diana King
Frank Lewis
Grace Miller
Henry Moore
Ivy Nelson
Jack Phillips
Jill Quinn
John Reed
Jane Scott
Bob Taylor
Alice Walker
Charlie Young
Diana Zane



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Thursday, September 8, 1983

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The Dallas Morning News

... Metro West People



Sue McCafferty ... is president of the North Fort Worth Historical Society.



Carla Hoskins ... is coordinating a \$50 million historical project in the Stockyards area.



Pam Jackson ... her duties as Cowtown Coliseum manager include negotiating for rodeos.

The Dallas Morning News: LeAnne Howe

By LeAnne Howe
Special to The News

FORT WORTH — Tobacco-chewing cowboys in sweat-stained Stetsons aren't the only ones who work in the Stockyards. There are also Texas women in high-heel boots and designer jeans, but these Stockyards businesswomen are anything but tenderfoots.

Pam Jackson, Sue McCafferty, Janie Reed, Carol Becker and Carla Hoskins are only a few of the women working to restore, record and reintroduce the past in the Stockyards area.

Although their careers are diverse — para-legal, historian, arena manager, political activist — their goals are the same: Keep the Stockyards authentic, preserve them from decay, promote the area for future generations to enjoy.

"I was working for the City of Fort Worth, and at the time there was no higher placement in my area. I was methodically reading the classified ads, and this one interested me. It read: 'Wear blue jeans to work in exciting Stockyards area.' That was seven years ago, and I'm still here," says Ms. Jackson, 38, manager of

the Cowtown Coliseum.

Her day starts at 9 a.m. and sometimes ends around 2 a.m., depending on the events scheduled at the Cowtown Coliseum.

She manages the municipally owned, privately operated facility in an area that daily receives several thousand visitors.

Ms. Jackson negotiates and schedules all rodeos, buys advertising, handles the bookkeeping before and after the event, supervises all maintenance and hires security personnel for the coliseum.

Juggling a hectic schedule between frequent daily interruptions has become a

way of life for her. Besides being the mother of two teen-age boys and working full time, she is active in organizations such as the Stockyards and North Fort Worth business associations as well as being on the Chisholm Trail and Pioneer Days committees.

"My biggest challenges are to cover all bases," Ms. Jackson says with a smile. "I work on so many different kinds of projects at once. For instance, this year we've prepared and held the Eddie Rabbitt television special for CBS that was filmed here, plus a quality cutting and quarter-horse sale, a couple of debutante parties

and the normal schedule of rodeos produced by Cowtown Rodeo Inc."

Sue McCafferty, president of the North Fort Worth Historical Society, is another native resident of the North Side who keeps a watch over the Stockyards.

"I grew up on Decatur Avenue. The Stockyards means home to me. We raised our sons to appreciate how it used to be when we were growing up. The aroma of the hay and alfalfa, the sounds from the hogs and sheep, and the horses and mules being herded down Exchange Avenue are all similar recollections for those of us who have lived here all our lives. We want

to see what can be preserved and restored."

Ms. McCafferty has volunteered for everything — work on a human relations commission, a labor council, a fire-fighters' auxiliary, secretarial work for a chaplain.

For the past four years, she has served as president of the 225-member North Fort Worth Historical Society, which was instrumental recently in getting the Cowtown Coliseum placed on the Texas State Archaeological Landmark register.

"I've run the gamut of volunteer work from labor, religion, civic to historical fights and being the little ol' lady in tennis shoes," Ms. McCafferty says.

"There's one old boy out here who asks me every time he sees me, 'Well, Sue, who are you fighting with now?' I'd have to say it's smooth sailing since we ordered the historical marker for the coliseum. We hope to have a large celebration when we put it up.

"The district is on the National Register of Historic Places, and the city and developers are going to have to follow certain guidelines. We're going to be watch-

see **High-heeled**, page 3

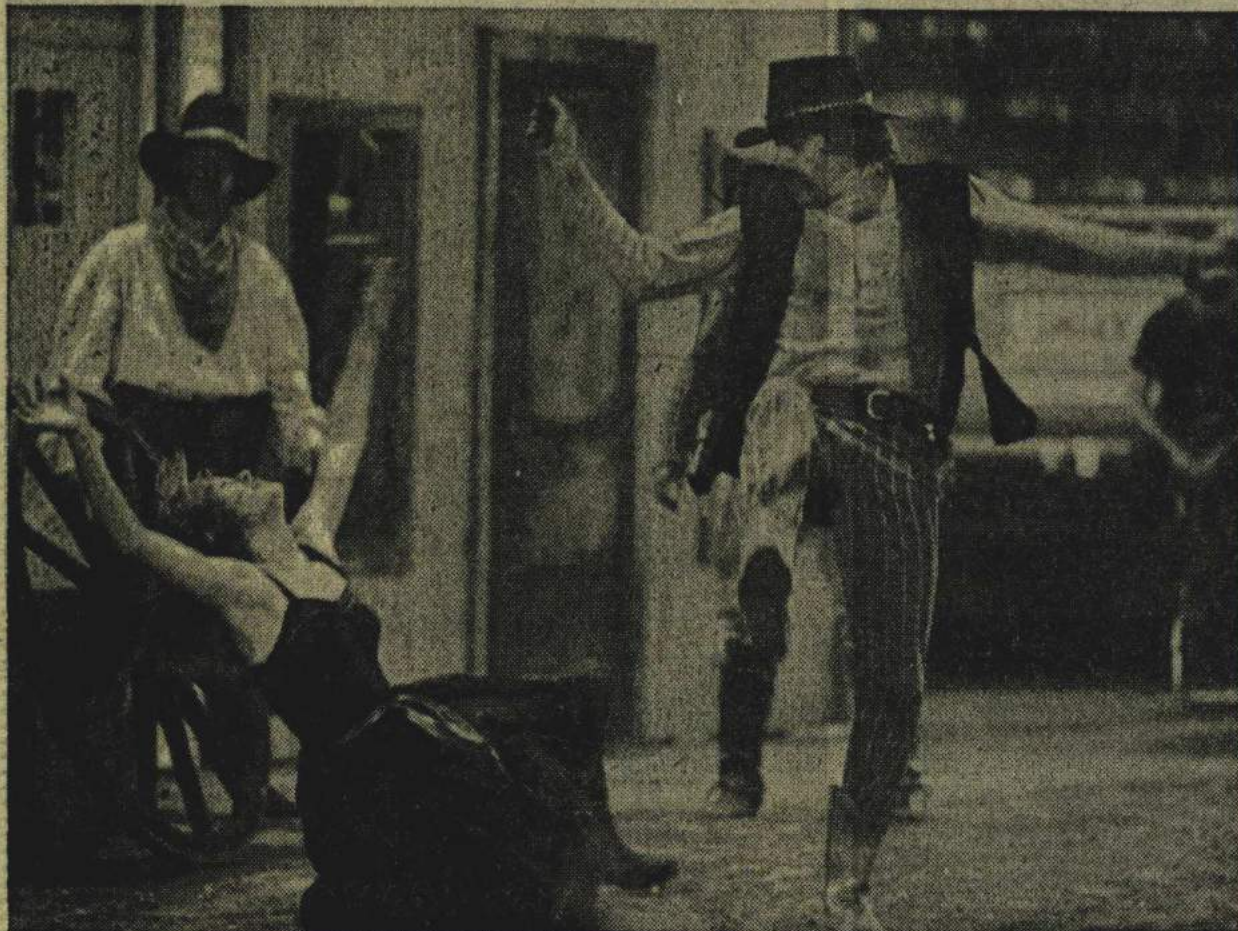
Texans in high heels toil for the Stockyards

"THE STOCKYARDS"

[see reverse also]



Participants in the National Gunfight/Stunt Competition included (from left) Walt Hudnett of Dodge City, Kan., Steve Kniesel of Los Angeles, Ron Rinnert of New Boston, Texas, Ron Eaton of Los Angeles and Phillip Elyson of Oklahoma City.



One stunt featured an outlaw kicking a woman who refused his advances.

Gunfights at the FW corrals

FORT WORTH — The first National Gunfight/Stunt Competition was held Saturday and Sunday at the Cowtown Coliseum in the historic Stockyards area of Fort Worth.

The two-day event featured country music, dance hall girls, a chili cook-off, stagecoach rides and an exhibit of Western memorabilia.

Judges at the gunfight competition included Buck Taylor, who played Newly O'Brien in the TV series *Gunsmoke*, and Guy Madison, who had the title role in the TV series *Wild Bill Hickok*.

Gunfight teams from Texas, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma and California competed. They were judged on their costumes and acting ability.

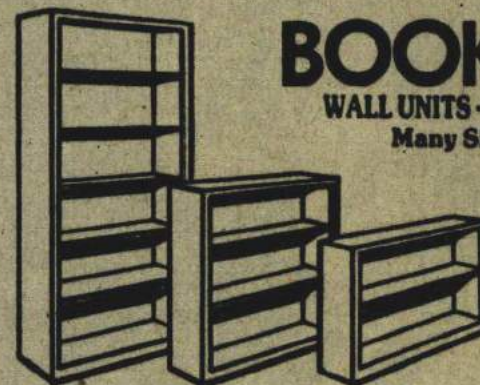
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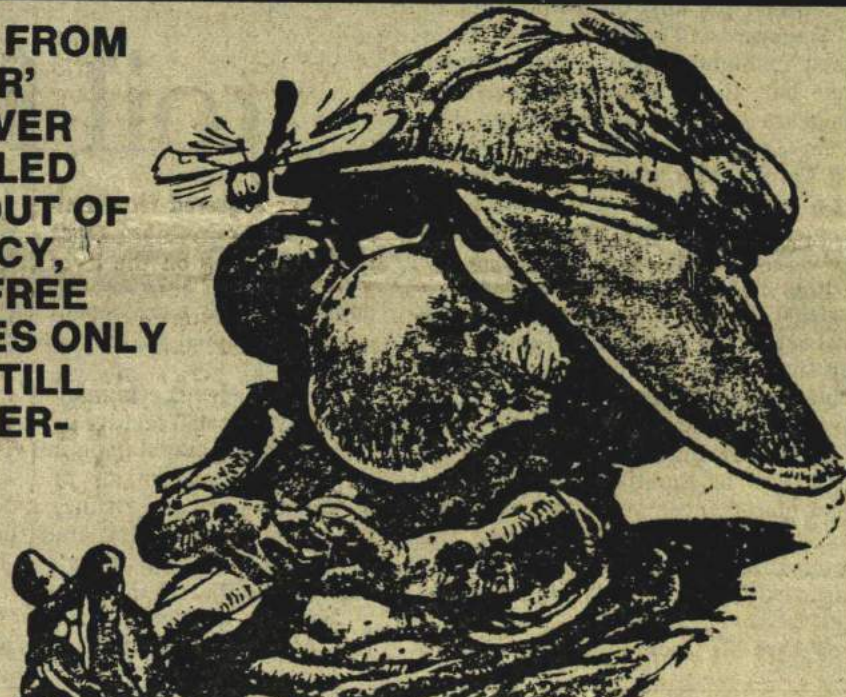
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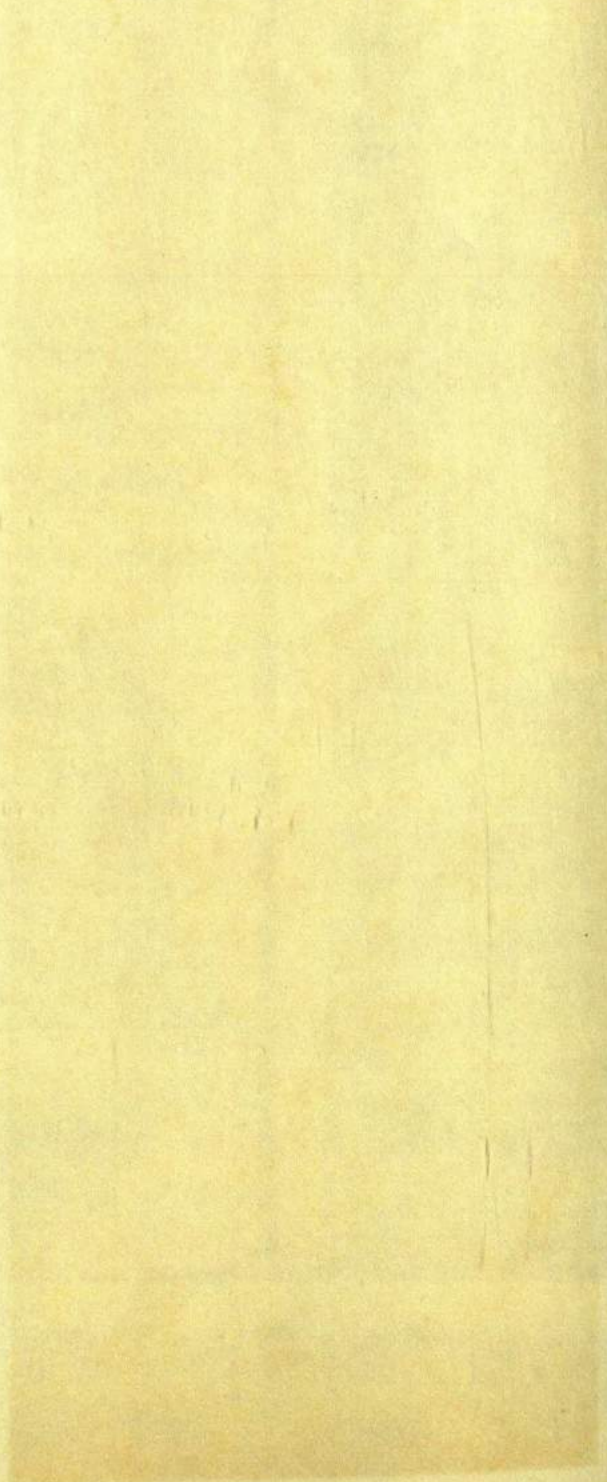
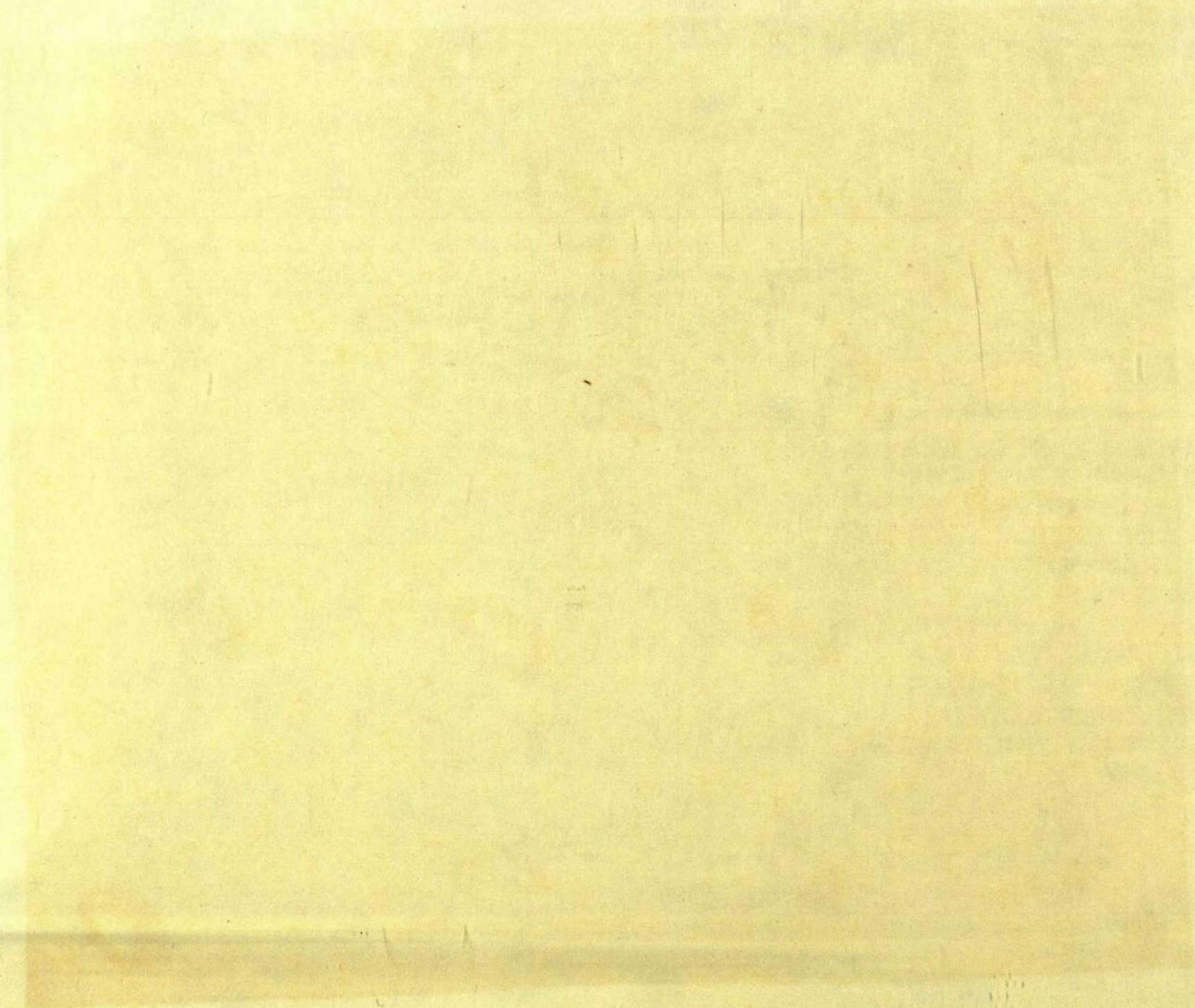
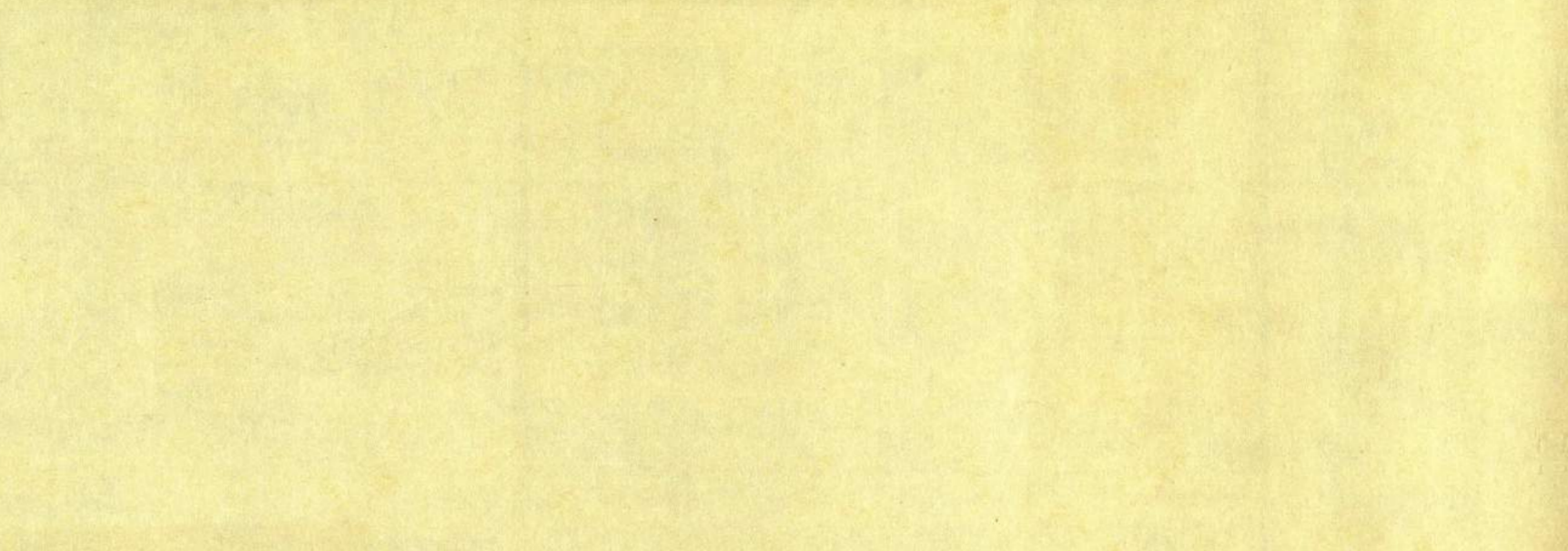
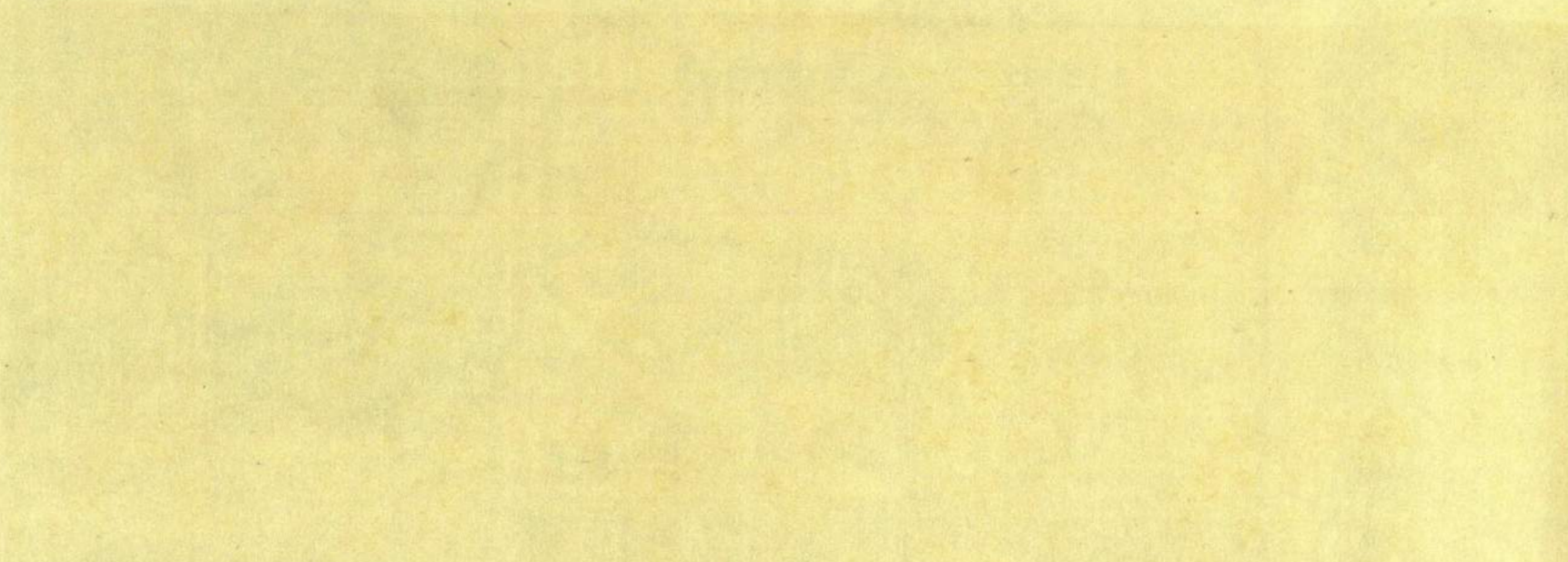
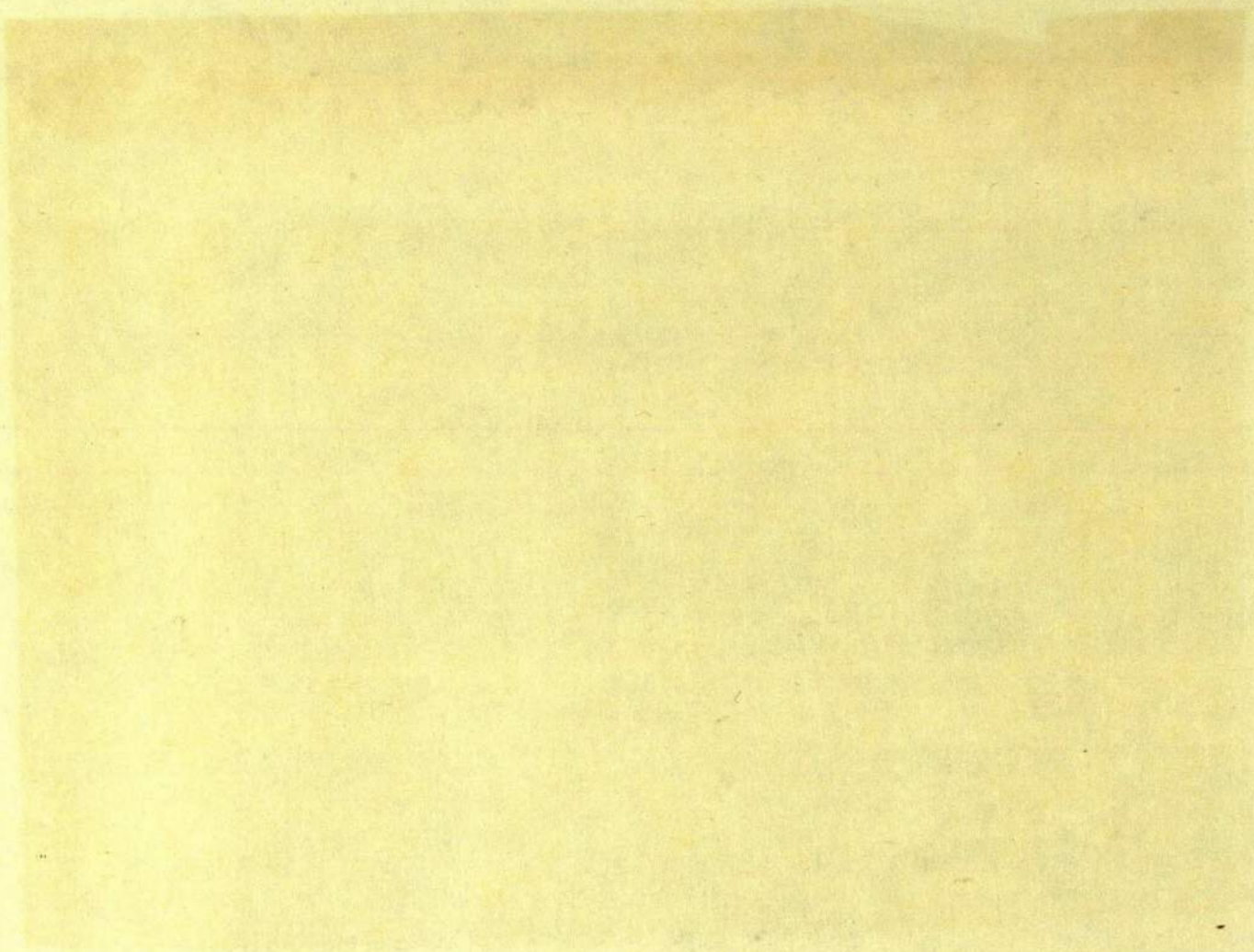
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The Dallas Morning News



ARE YOU SUFFERING FROM 'FURNITURE HANGOVER' FROM RUNNING ALL OVER TOWN TO THE SO-CALLED LIQUIDATION, GOING OUT OF BUSINESS, BANKRUPTCY, AUCTION, FREE THIS, FREE THAT, ETC., ETC., SALES ONLY TO FIND THE PRICES STILL TOO HIGH, INFERIOR MERCHANDISE, OR BAD SELECTION? WELL, GET OUT OF THAT EASY CHAIR AND COME OUT AND SEE





Coliseum in midst of zoning feud

Continued from Page 1

—its rich history and its value to the community. Society member Janie Reid has been doing research on the coliseum for the past several years, and has now submitted her work to the Texas Historical Commission to gain a historical subject marker for the coliseum.

Whatever the local zoning designation may be, there is no doubt that the coliseum qualifies for a state historical marker; it's already on the National Register of Historical Places. The building's past, as documented by Ms. Reid, is certainly "historic."

The building has had several names. Originally it was just the coliseum, later the Fort Worth Coliseum, the North Side Coliseum and now the Cowtown Coliseum. It has been in three cities — originally North Fort Worth, then Niles City, "The Richest Little Town in the World," from 1911-1923, and finally Fort Worth itself, from 1923.

The Fort Worth Stock Yards Company built the coliseum on East Exchange Avenue, next to the Livestock Exchange Building, in 1907-1908 as a permanent home for the Stock Show. The show had been held, according to a 1908 *Star-Telegram* story, in "a muddy, vacant lot, adorned by some scrub oak trees and odd piles of trash" north of Fort Worth's city limits.

The structure followed Mission Style architecture, with a brick shell and a finish of cement mortar and trimmed in red. The frontage is 175 feet long and 200 feet deep. The arena itself covers one-third of an acre. The height from the ground to the ridge pole of the skylight is 78 feet. The roof is held up by steel trusses. Inside, the dominant color was green, with white iron work.

Construction took only 88 working days, for a cost of about \$200,000. Fort Worth residents and Southwestern breeders and stockmen raised \$50,000, as required by the Stock Yards company.

When the building was opened on March 11, 1908, it was declared to be the largest and best-built structure in the South for showing livestock and considered the equal of the exposition hall at the International Live Stock Exposition building in Chicago.

The Stock Show was held in the coliseum for 34 years, from 1908-1942. In 1908, the building was the site of the "first exhibition round-up of cattle ever held under a roof in the United States" and "first time in the history of the Southwest that a night horse show with all the famous imported and domestic horses, of that time, exhibited in an arena."

Perhaps the coliseum is most noted as the home of the "World's First Indoor Rodeo," initiated in 1917 and held in 1918 in the coliseum's arena. In 1922, WBAP made the first live broadcast of a rodeo from the coliseum.

Cultural, educational, religious, social and civic affairs have been equally at home in the coliseum.

Indian Chief Quanah Parker, with 36 full-blooded Comanches and Kiowas, appeared in March 1909.

Former President Theodore Roosevelt spoke to a crowd of 5,000 in March 1911.

Russian dancers and noted opera companies performed there in the early 1900s.

Enrico Caruso, "the world's greatest Italian tenor," sang in concert before 8,000 people in October 1920, the first of only two stops on a Texas tour. Later entertainment "kings" — Bob Wills, "King of Western Swing," and Elvis Presley, "King of Rock 'n' Roll" — performed there in May 1947 and April 1956, respectively.

The late '30s and '40s saw the likes of "Big Band" names Harry James, Les Brown and Vaughn Monroe there, as well as Bob Hope and Doris Day.

The Rev. William A. "Billy" Sunday held a six-week revival there beginning Nov. 24, 1918.

From 1913 to 1923, pageants were staged in connection with the horse show of the Stock Show in which a queen and her court were presented. In the 1923 pageant, Texas Gov. Pat M. Neff appeared as the character "Prime Minister" and also played the queen.

The coliseum also has a long history of use for style shows, public school athletic and academic events, professional boxing matches and social balls.

"That old building may be the most historic of any in Fort Worth," said architect Gary Havard, a member of the Historic and Cultural Advisory Board. "It has had more effect on our social life than any building we ever had."

The city entered into an agreement with the Fort Worth Stock Yards Company to purchase several tracts of company property, including the coliseum, in 1935, and became full owner of the coliseum in 1943.

In 1948, the city put the coliseum up for sale, but a petition of 5,000 to 6,000 signatures of Fort Worth residents protesting the sale was presented to the City Council.

"It is a public building and it belongs to the people," said attorney George Kemble at the time. "It should be kept for the benefit of all the people. There's no more reason to sell this building than Trinity Park or Will Rogers Memorial Coliseum and Auditorium."

The issue died, and the city has owned the building ever since.

In 1945, R.G. McElyea and later his daughter, Elizabeth Moore, leased the coliseum, and it became an entertainment center for such events as wrestling matches, roller derby, hillbilly shows, trade shows, dances and private balls.

A rodeo production in September 1975 launched the Cowtown Rodeo Inc., a corporation founded by Steve Murrin and associates. The next month Murrin signed a short-term lease with the city to present rodeos at the coliseum. In 1977, Murrin signed a five-year lease, which runs out this year. Murrin is to pay half the building's profits to the city, but the city has never gotten any money from the venture and hopes to enter into a more profitable partnership.

That's the history, the rest is today's news.

"NORTHSIDE COLISEUM"

AND

"STOCKYARDS"

Coliseum has seen it all, but should it be historic?

By RAYMOND TEAGUE
Star-Telegram Writer

Oh, the stories the Cowtown Coliseum could tell.

How about the time the Confederate Stars and Bars waved over the Stockyards landmark?

It happened this way, according to a report the next day, March 17, 1908, in the old *Fort Worth Record*:

"MARINE, March 16, 11 p.m. (Special by wireless from field of battle) In a terrific onslaught, the Confederate Carlisle forces routed the enemy from its entrenchments along Exchange Avenue, captured the artillery, swept triumphantly over the pontoon bridge at Marine Creek, drove all before them in a disorderly retreat, and the Stars and Bars wave triumphantly over the coliseum late tonight. The victory was a signal one. The C.C. army is in possession of every post along the line, and incoming scouts report the defeated forces still on the retreat

down the Twenty-Third valley."

The coliseum itself was the target as seven companies of soldiers representing the Confederacy, the Texas National Guards and Fort Worth-Dallas area military schools staged a sham battle. Some 273 men brought back the War Between the States as more than 8,000 people watched.

It was one of the nightly extravaganzas during the opening week of the much ballyhooed coliseum, and the first National Feeders and Breeders Show (later known as the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show).

The production was billed as the *Battle of Gettysburg*; it was called popularly "the battle of the cowpens."

The coliseum survived that battle and became the site of several notable "firsts" for Fort Worth, Tarrant County and the nation.

Today, the Cowtown Coliseum is the target of yet another battle. This

one pits members of the city's year-old Historic and Cultural Advisory Board and historic preservationists against City Manager Robert Herchert and the City Council. At issue is whether the coliseum, owned by the city, should be zoned historic.

City officials are concerned that the historic zoning designation could scare off private developers who may want to lease the building and share profits with the city. Historic preservationists counter that this is not so; that the building, if zoned historic, could still be altered and modernized, but within an overall historic concept for the Fort Worth Stockyards Historic District.

The battle rages and is tied behind the scenes to economic and political interests.

At this point, the North Fort Worth Historical Society is just concerned that participants and spectators know exactly what the target is.

Please see Coliseum on Page 3

oper, or a public-private partnership, can be found to make better use of the building. Converting the structure to a horse show barn has been suggested. No serious interest has been expressed by the private sector yet, city officials said.

But "the success of such a venture could very well depend on reaching agreements" swiftly, Herchert

structure is subject to the delays from historic zoning, he said.

One staffer said zoning on property can "scare the hell" out of developers. "If they suspect they've got a potential zoning problem, they're not going to spend that money," he said.

Havard, who was unavailable for comment Friday, has said that he is

incentive for private developers to do so, either, he has said.

Thursday, September 8, 1983

The Dallas Morning News

3

High-heeled Texans toil for Stockyards

(continued from page 1)

ing, and I think they want us to."

Janie Reed, 54, has spent the last 10 years documenting Niles City, with its boardwalks, barrooms, snake oil cures and rodeo cowboys that live only in sepia-toned, weathered photographs.

From 1909 to 1923, the Stockyards area belonged to the City of Niles. Mrs. Reed documented the history of the area, and there is now a historical marker at the end of Exchange Avenue to recognize the district.

As historian for the North Fort Worth Historical Society, Mrs. Reed compiled all the documentation to obtain the landmark status the Cowtown Coliseum currently enjoys. The task took two years to complete and almost cost her life.

Less than two weeks after she completed her work on the coliseum, she was hospitalized and underwent quadruple heart bypass surgery.

"The doctors told me I was lucky, that I'd had this condition for about two years. I thought that was about the time I started the work on the coliseum. I got so involved in what I was doing that I didn't realize or pay any attention to myself," she said.



Carol Becker ... serves as 1983 chairwoman of the Pioneer Days Celebration.

Mrs. Reed was born and raised on Peak Street on Fort Worth's North Side. Both sets of grandparents settled in the area between 1913 and 1918. Both she and her husband, Clarence E. Reed, were delivered by the same doctor and lived close to each other all the time they were growing up. Mrs. Reed says she became interested in the heritage of the area after she moved away.

"I went back to see where my

grandmother had lived, and the home was gone. So were the neighborhood people who once cared for each other. Many buildings were gone, and this made me realize what we took for granted. So I decided to write and document the history of the area," she said.

"It's not for the recognition that you do these things, it's for the self-satisfaction and the knowledge that you're leaving something for the future," said Mrs. Reed, who hopes to document every building in the area.

Carol Becker, 1983 chairwoman of the Pioneer Days Celebration, says that about 250,000 people are expected to visit the Stockyards during this year's three-day extravaganza, Sept. 23-25.

Besides Pioneer Days duties, she is a full-time para-legal for Vogel and Thomas Law office, she works weekends as assistant manager of the White Elephant Beer Garden and she is a booking agent for all types of entertainment groups for nightclubs. In December, she plans to open her own business, Stockyards Steno Service, in the Alps Building on Exchange Avenue.

Of the new Stockyards redevelopment project, Mrs. Becker

said: "We're all excited about the new projects planned. We have some excellent restoration people involved, plus the fact that we're going to restore and preserve the cattle industry heritage. We all want to see it continue in the tradition of yesterday. I think we're a very close community, and we'll pull together to make it work."

When reconstructing historical districts, with federal grant money and private investments, you need to hire an expert who knows the area and understands the restoration business.

The Beuck Co., one of the principal investors of the \$50 million Stockyards redevelopment project, hired Carla Hoskins.

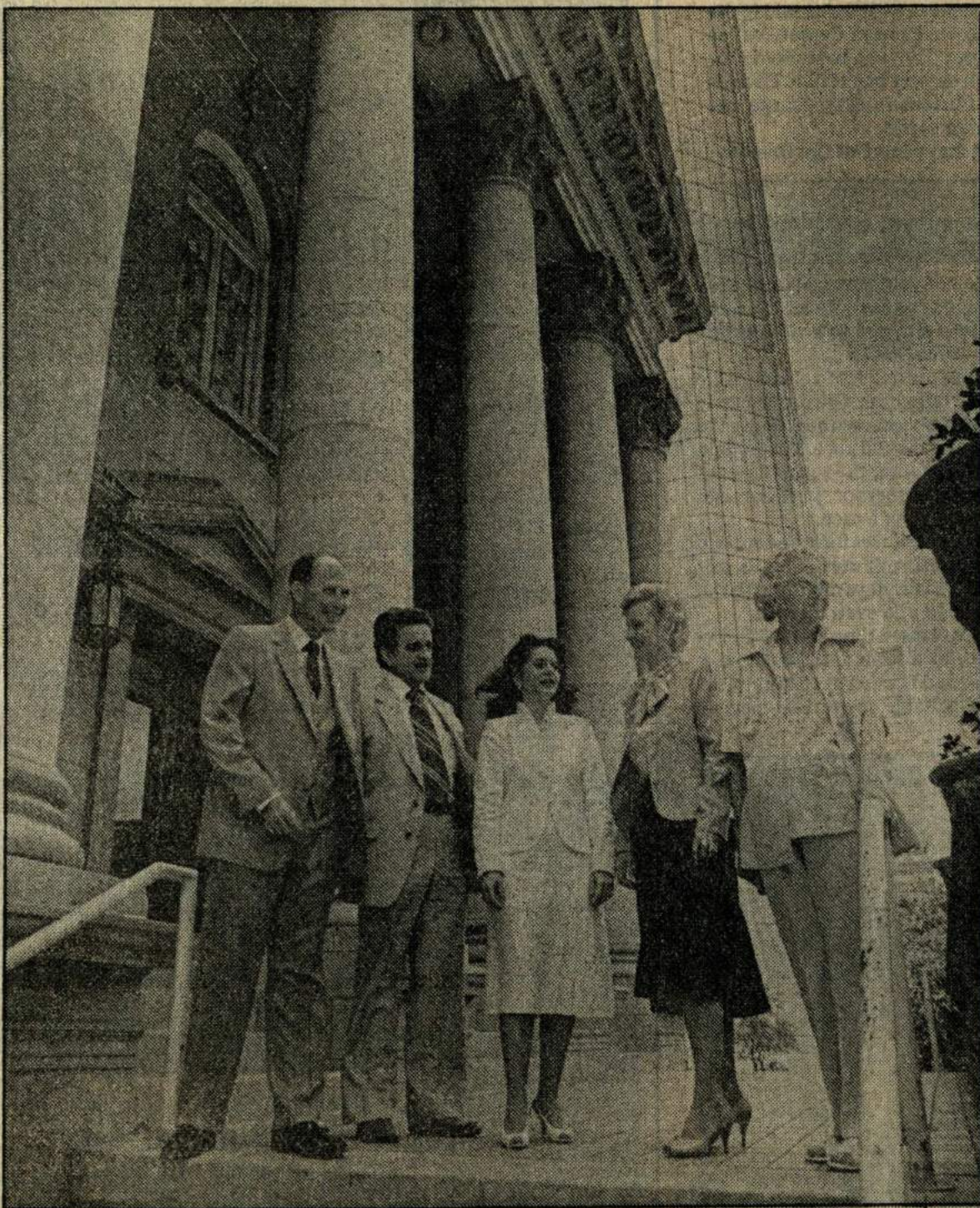
She was executive director of Thistle Hill for the last seven years. During her tenure, she administered more than \$1 million in private and federal money and acted as general contractor for the building projects completed for the museum.

Now, after 10 years of involvement, as a volunteer part-time artist and full-time mother of one teen-age daughter, Ms. Hoskins finds herself coordinating a \$50 million historical project. The project could bring in millions of tourism dollars annually.

LIVING

Star-Telegram

SUNDAY, JULY 3, 1983



From left: Frank Hames, the Rev. Bob Bond, Cathy Tucker, Carol Hames and Gladys Wilhelm . . . First Christian Church's historic spot assured

Star-Telegram/TONY RECORD

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By MIKE RITCHEY
Star-Telegram Writer

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Well, to make a long and painful story as short as possible (and, it should be noted, the story's details are not remembered similarly by everyone after all this time) the church, as it has continued to do over the years and in the face of increasingly inviting propositions, voted to hang on to the historical old building.

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At the time of the " '55 Split," as members who go back that far now call their Waterloo, First Christian boasted a roster of more than 5,000 members, having grown by leaps and bounds from the 500 who greeted Anderson when he came here from Palestine in 1912. Its services were televised and much of the city's leadership could be found there on Sundays and any number of days and nights in between.

Since that time the church has in one way and another dwindled

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Why? Oh, there are all sorts of reasons, some obvious and others too subtle perhaps to count on: the current re-birth of the entire inner city; the good news that the church will soon find a spot in the National Registry of Historical Buildings, making federal funds available for restoration of its glorious — albeit, neglected — home; a solid group of longtime members who will only leave the church feet first; a slowly increasing number of younger people who are deliberately choosing to join the mother church rather than opting for their particular suburban places of worship; a progressive outlook calling for the church to open its doors and widen its vistas so that it might become a vital part of its unique community rather than go on trying to separate itself; etc.

But the main forces pulling, guiding, urging and demanding that the church grow, answer its responsibilities and once again rate a position alongside other downtown leadership are the indomitable spirits of its pastor,

Please see Fertile on Page 4

and brought all the disparate segments together.

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"But the truth is," he went on, searching through crowded files for some message or other to support his position, "we have this outrageously fertile facility smack in the middle of downtown. People who have walked by, day in and day out for years, have never noticed it, really. All they've seen are the ragged bus stops which surround us and maybe they've clucked their tongues sympathetically.

"Now," he said, "we are actively recruiting them and, when they visit and tour what we have, they can hardly

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SO, AFTER YEARS of being ignored, things in downtown Fort Worth are looking up. Even older members at First Christian are excited. Visiting with them in their homes and as they toil regularly in their vineyards, an inquisitive backslider can only be amazed — and, in truth, heartened — by their optimism and their support for Bond and McDonald and what they are trying to do.

"My husband and I were away from Fort Worth for 18 years," said Mary Louise Long, who was reared in the church by her mother and father, was a deacon at First Christian for more than 50 years. Mrs. Long's grandmother was

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Please see Church on Page 12

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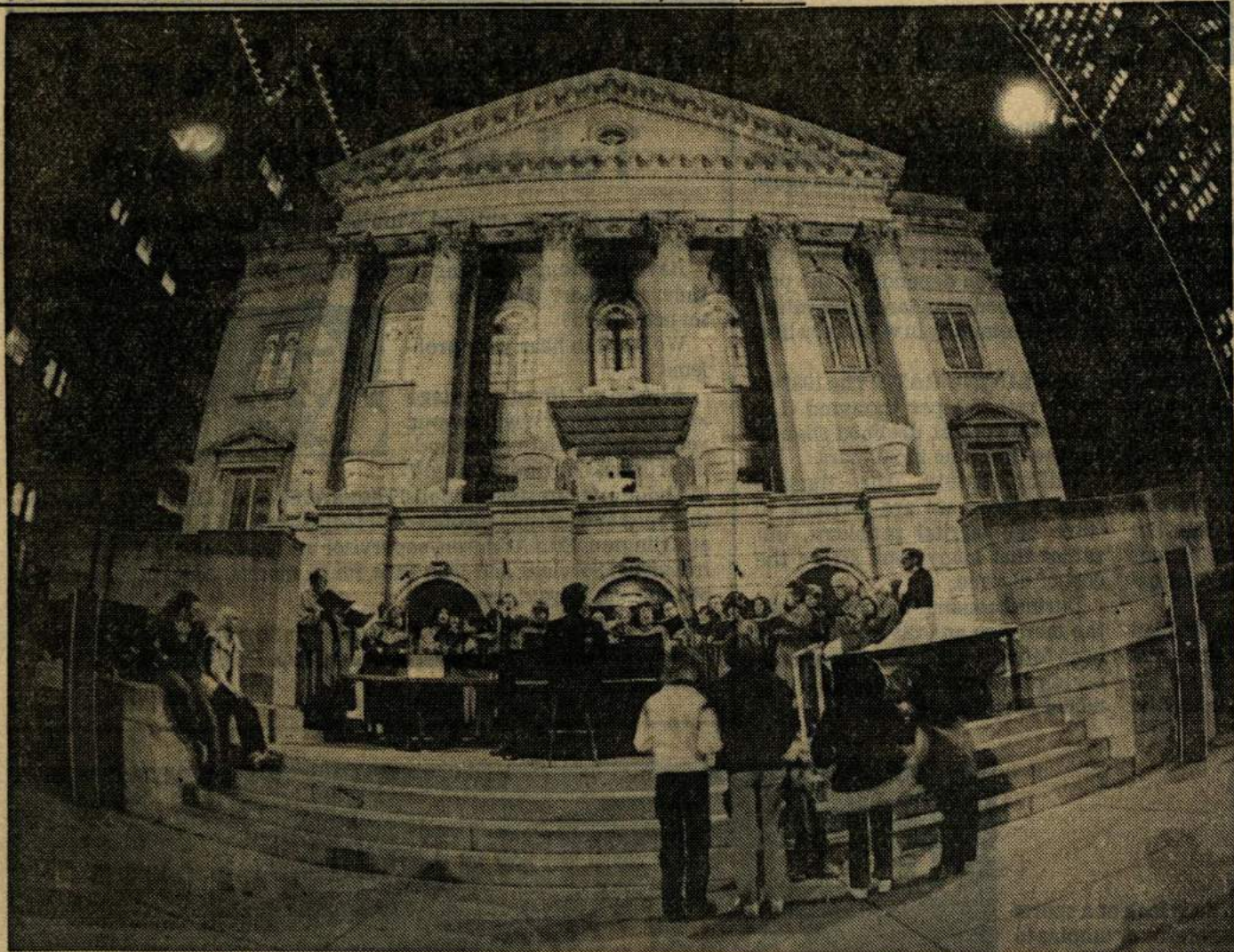
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Please see Fertile on Page 4



Star-Telegram/FILE PHOTO

First Christian Church Choir performs for a meager crowd

Fertile facility smack in downtown

Continued from Page 1

Robert Bond, and his associate, Jane McDonald. Their enthusiasm and vigilance has, according to member documentation, infested the entire church and brought all the disparate segments together.

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"Now," he said, "we are actively recruiting them and, when they visit and tour what we have, they can hardly

believe it. Who knows how many thousands of square feet of usable space, a chapel, a well-stocked library, a theater, a gymnasium, a swimming pool — it's a veritable gold mine."

Bond, McDonald, and the small congregation of excited members have set out to see their mine pour its lode ankle deep over the entire block, bounded by Taylor and Throckmorton on the east and west and Fifth and Sixth streets on the north and south. The property could not be more lucratively logistic to compete in all the races Bond and his hardy band are about to enter.

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Please see Things on Page 5

Things in downtown Fort Worth finally looking up for church

Continued from Page 4

asphalt deserts, one ring of established neighborhood after another has, in its turn, tarnished and been discarded for a newer one, springing into tree-less life farther out.

Drive away from downtown (for it cannot be easily managed any other way in this automobile-oriented society) south, north, east or west today — or tomorrow, as far as that goes — and check the rings on all the fallen areas which once stood like mighty oaks, surrounding and feeding the center. Desert the big mother church and, sure, a new one or two will be born on a city's outskirts.

So, at first, the big church's death appears to have not been entirely in vain. Then, however, the next circle falls . . . and the next. It was the same with Grandmother's old homeplace before the freeway bullied its way through.

Magnolia Avenue Christian, for example, closed its doors the end of June. It, too, was one of those churches established by good deacons on the run for higher ground. It, too, will soon be a place for ophthalmologists or hamburger/beer barons to get rich — if "IT" is lucky. If "IT" is not, busy commuters will wind up parking their Buddhist cars there, Toyotees and the like.

The several diehards recently surveyed who still come downtown to sing and bow their heads believe that churches in the suburbs cannot help but be more sterile, more homogeneous, than their own central gathering place. They feel that good citizens of certain ways and means tend to move in with others of like minds, causing their community's schools and churches — and lawns and cars and kids — to look and behave exactly as they themselves wish and as their neighbors wish as well. More often than not, say those who opt for downtown, people "out there" all wish for the same things.

But, now, a real effort is blooming in Fort Worth to see the inner city sprout back to life. Experts are quoted every day, saying this town has as good a chance as any and a better chance than most to make its atrophied nerve center start sizzling again — daylight AND dark. Still, they also predict that a complete renewal is not possible until downtown housing is available, until some kind of decent mass transit is made to work, until retail business is rallied and downtown begins feeling the whole of its leadership's devoted affections.

Currently, there is no downtown movie house nor after-dark restaurant to speak of, but there is a surprising number of voters here who apparently are willing to go out of their way to bring it all back.

SO, AFTER YEARS of being ignored, things in downtown Fort Worth are looking up. Even older members at First Christian are excited. Visiting with them in their homes and as they toil regularly in their vineyards, an inquisitive backslider can only be amazed — and, in truth, heartened — by their optimism and their support for Bond and McDonald and what they are trying to do.

"My husband and I were away from Fort Worth for 18 years," said Mary Louise Long, who was reared in the church by her mother and father, was a deacon at First Christian for more than 50 years. Mrs. Long's grandmother was

a member before 1900.

"When we came back in 1970 and first went back to the church, there were still some of the same old hassles and politicking going on," Mrs. Long said. "And we asked each other, 'Why here?' We felt that the big congregation split, the death of all big downtowns and the fact that our remaining membership was rapidly aging spelled trouble.

"Then," she went on, "our daughter, Allison, who was a teen-ager, said, 'But this church is our home.' So, we stayed and, now, after all this time, I believe it will finally work out. All we need is more young people with families."

The Longs came back in 1970, a year in which another vote over yet another offer to buy the church wound up splitting *one more time* what was left of the already decimated congregation.

"Some brought members from nursing homes, in wheelchairs, who had not been here in years to vote that Sunday," remembered Carol Hames, the third in what will soon be five generations of members at First Christian. "Our family left, in fact, for two years. We went to several churches and almost joined First Methodist. We would have, perhaps, had it not been for Barry Bailey (the pastor there) who said, 'You can't leave the ones you love.' So, we came back."

Carol Hames' husband, Frank, has sung in the Chancel Choir for 31 years and their three children sing alongside him now.

"We are very happy about what is going on," Hames said. "We don't have the numbers yet, but we have the enthusiasm and the togetherness now. All the petty politics are gone. Our hopes are high."

Hopes? Yes. And confidence, too. One bit of proof that the stagnant, old status quo at First Christian has finally transferred its membership elsewhere was a recent sleuth's discovery that the urge of all members to speak well of anything and everyone now involved in their redoubtable campaign was an undeniable one.

Why, in days gone by, a member's bragging on the church's grand Chancel Choir tended to bring recriminations from others who, while they agreed that Charles Duke's glorious singers had persevered without any loss of size or quality through the otherwise tumultuous years, felt the Sunday School teachers were the church's real rocks for the ages. By this time, the membership — from charter on down — is expressing a last-gasp desire to join hands, hearts and minds and come cleanly out of the ditch.

"All right," they seem to have decided, "let's all brag on the choir. It does perform more than its share. But that is one of the blessings of being small; we all get to do so much more than we would if we belonged in a bigger place. And, after all, our board president, Joe Wileman, sings in that choir. But, at the same time, let's not forget our Sunday School. The Carter Class, remember, has been around forever and, though much smaller than before, it is as busy as a hive of bees."

Too, the church and its membership appear to finally be coming to the realization that to survive and, with amazing grace, to one day grow, it absolutely has to open its doors to other organizations. It has come to the hard-earned knowledge that it must work with people right there inside the building who are not the types of people it might

prefer having on the premises.

Missionary work is one thing — in Africa or, even, California — but the thought of indigents and other less-than-particularly-respectable sorts sitting right there in church on Sunday morning has not been an easy pill to swallow. As yet, no such activity is underway there. In fact, the first effort — with the Bridge Association — did not pan out. But Bond and other members interviewed did not seem deterred.

IT IS, OF COURSE, a fact that not all of them are crazy about the way Bond preaches, nor do they all relish the idea of a woman minister, but they have learned through long years of fighting and frustration that they, unlike a bright and shiny group in some pretty little church in a more exclusive part of town, cannot have everything exactly the way they want it. There is, they ALL said, a goal which must be reached and, they ALL added, it can only be reached if they ALL pull together.

"Oh, yes, we used to be full to the brim every Sunday and, on special occasions, we would have to put folding chairs in the aisles," said Fay Harbison, 83, who has been a member at First Christian since 1923. "I can truthfully say that Dr. Anderson had more influence on my life than anyone else. Why, he married me two times."

Mrs. Harbison said she could not have made it through her trials and tribulations without the church. It has, in large measure, been her life.

"Dick (her late second husband, D. T. Harbison) was president of the church board when we finally paid off the mortgage," she said, smiling at the thought. "One Sunday, we burned the mortgage papers right there in church. There was a picture of him holding the burning note in the next morning's paper."

Mrs. Harbison and her husband, who was president of Harbison-Fisher, an oil field supply company, worked in every conceivable way inside the church. Mr. Harbison, for example, was still chairman of the church board in 1955 when "The Split" took place.

"Some wanted to get rid of Dr. Anderson because they thought he was too old," Mrs. Harbison said, shaking her head at the memory she carries of that time. "But my husband and I disagreed. For one thing, it would have been too cruel. For another, Dr. Anderson could still preach the most beautiful sermon. That Sunday in 1955 was an awful day for us and for the church, too, I'm afraid."

"But, oh, yes," she added, smiling now, "I do feel we are turning things around. Dr. Bond is a wonderful man and, so far as I know, not one member has said the slightest thing bad about him. If it can be done, I believe he is the one to do it."

Mrs. Harbison talked of the reasons why so many have left the church. Implacable temptations like age have taken most of them. Age coupled with inconvenience — driving, parking, safety and the like — is a tough parlay to wager. But, Bond and MacDonald point out, parking is not really a concern. First of all, no one is downtown on Sunday morning and, too, the church has its own parking lot right beside the building.

So, why NOT come downtown to church?

"Unless you are close enough to walk
Please see Church on Page 12

Church ministers to an inner-city clientele

Continued from Page 5

to a neighborhood church," Bond said, waxing to the argument, "the time spent driving is not appreciably different. The church is well-secured at all times and, on top of that, there is no one downtown to hurt you at night, anyway. It's the quietest place in town. And our programs are second to none, so long as we are talking about similar size."

Should the church have moved? Maybe, maybe not. One thing, though, is for sure: First Christian should have bought adjacent property when it was available — years ago. First Methodist, a booming success, had the foresight to buy land and move from its original home virtually alongside First Christian to its present location at Fifth and Henderson.

Still, First Christian's proof of success will reveal itself — or not — in the outcomes of its various ecumenical efforts to join with downtown business leaders and various social groups to minister to the multiple needs of a faster-moving, faster-growing, more financially hard-pressed inner city clientele which rushes by outside all day every day but, up to now, has not paused to go on in.

"THE POSSIBILITIES are just beginning to exhibit themselves," Bond said. "We will have an adult day-care center here in September which will allow working couples to bring parents for whom they are responsible to the church for innovative programs while they will themselves be close by to drop in for lunch or just to check.

"Soon," he continued, "we expect to initiate a day-care operation for children as well. Parents work downtown, bring their little ones in and can come visit at anytime during the day. The need has long been there, just as has been the market for downtown housing. It has taken this long to begin moving toward meeting that need.

"I believe our future is tied up with our facility and our parking lot," Bond said. "The land is far too valuable to be a flat lot. We must (and he laughed) *look up*, build up with self-contained housing on that location, or some other more profitable utilization.

"This downtown is trying to come alive and no one with whom I have talked feels there is much

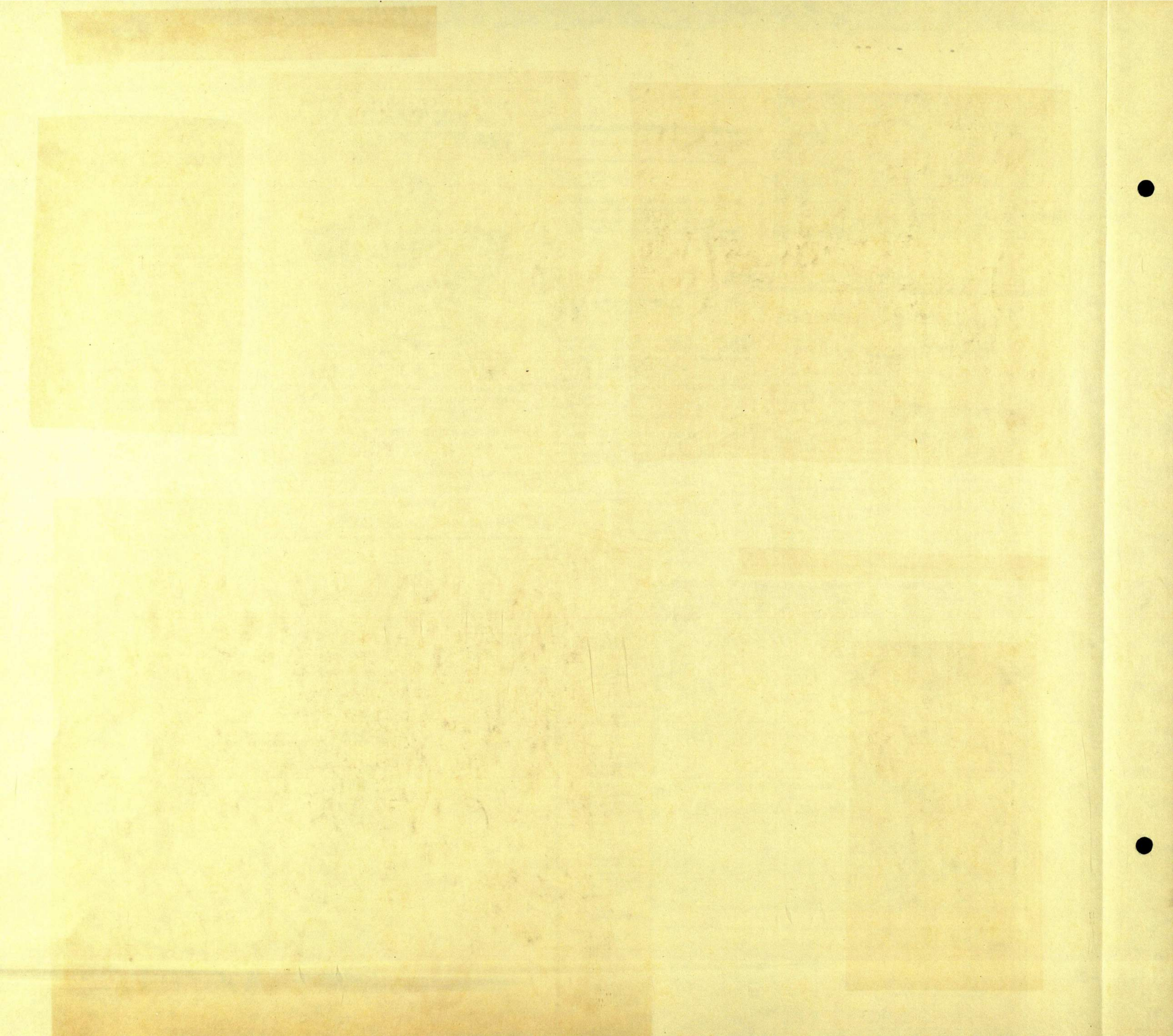
chance of its failing. We have joined that team and are proud to play in its league."

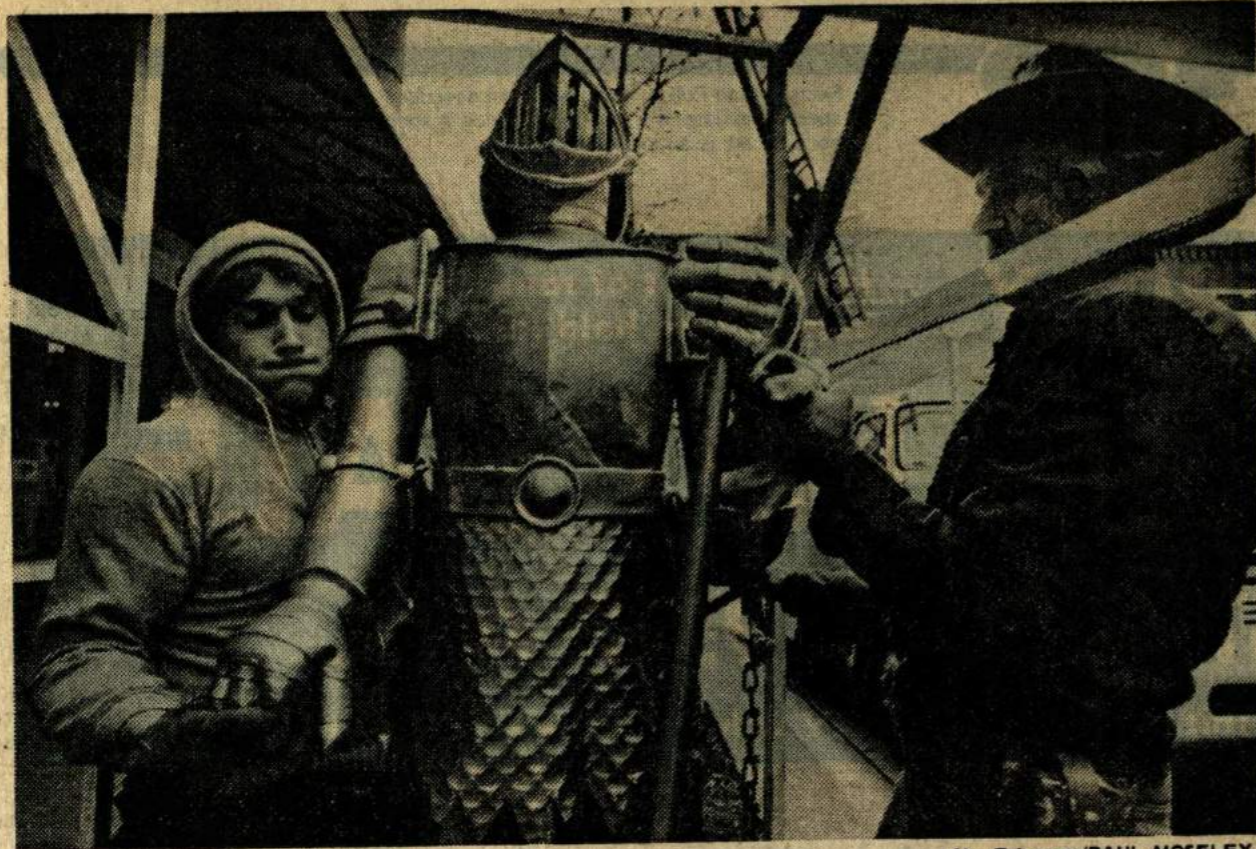
And every Saturday morning (if, God forbid, you're not in church a'prayin') you can hear on Fort Worth's own KXOL a gospel group, The Kingsmen, sing the song, *Excuses*, about a congregation in which some members refuse to come to church because "Well, the preacher, he's too young. Or maybe he's too old. The sermons, they're not hard enough and maybe they're too bold. Well, that preacher that we've got must be

the world's most stuck-up man. A woman told me the other day, 'Why, he didn't even shake my hand.' Excuses, excuses, you hear them every day. The Devil, he'll provide them, if from church you'll stay away. . ."

Bob Bond and his hardy band have heard them all — endured them all, too. But they're finished with them by this time. Now, the good preacher and his brave Christian soldiers have their backs to the wall. They're playing this one to win and they are playing together.

ALL
PAGES
FOLD
OUT





Star-Telegram/PAUL MOSELEY

A knight to remember

Todd Fender, left, realized just how heavy a knight was today as he and Mart Talbott lifted the knight into a cage to be hoisted to its resting

place in the old Knight of Pythias Building at Third and Main in downtown Fort Worth. The figure is a replica of the original knight.

Texans guarding 150th year logo

By LEE JONES
Star-Telegram Austin Bureau

AUSTIN — If the people running Texas' 1986 sesquicentennial have a recurring nightmare, it's a vision of hustlers cashing in on the celebration with T-shirts and souvenir toilet seats.

The Texas Sesquicentennial Commission already has threatened to sue a man who wanted to put out a comic book bearing the official sesquicentennial logotype.

"We got a letter from the attorney general (telling him), 'Cease and desist. Don't do it anymore or you'll get in trouble,'" said Richard Franck, an assistant director of the commission.

Now the agency is putting out a list of acceptable sesquicentennial products and imposing strict controls on use of the logo — the words *Texas Sesquicentennial* drawn to look like a waving Texas flag.

The list includes quilts, boots, belt buckles, hats, rings, flags, plates, mugs, pitchers, blazer buttons, art prints, goblets, "patriot kits," pistols, rifles, bowie knives, posters, and Texana items that fit in no other categories.

Guidelines proposed by the commission will give a monopoly to one

manufacturer chosen in each category.

"The key word is going to be durability — something that would truly last, that would someday become an antique item," Franck said. "No junk. No T-shirts. . . . Price also will be a consideration. They have to be in a category that will be available to most citizens.

"They've got to be tasteful items. There will be no sesquicentennial toilet seats."

Official sesquicentennial items can be sold only by approved local sesquicentennial organizations, although they can delegate the selling.

"Take Dallas," Franck said. "If there was a commemorative plate, the committee could choose to market it through Neiman's or Joske's, or through catalogs. Or they could have the manufacturer market it."

Sesquicentennial items will have a price set 20 percent higher than normal retail. Local organizations would keep 15 percent, and the state would get 5 percent.

Franck said the commission hopes to make at least enough money to pay a marketing expert whom

Please see *Texans* on Page 21

Texans guarding 150th year logo

Continued from Page 19

it plans to hire. Where it can, the commission will designate "cottage industries" instead of factories to make sesquicentennial products.

The State Department of Aging already has obtained patterns for sesquicentennial quilts, which will be made at about 800 homes for the elderly around the state.

One category of products that probably will be dropped is firearms, even though what the commission envisioned were replicas of 1836 muzzle loaders, Franck said.

"There are too many marketing problems," he said. "They can only be marketed through gun stores and have to be licensed. . . . Because of the complication of federal laws, we will probably eliminate them."

Franck said there had been no protests from gun control organizations to the idea of weapons bearing the sesquicentennial logotype.

Choosing the right kind of hat to bear the logo will be a problem. Will it be a coonskin cap? A flat-topped, wide-brimmed Spanish hat? Or a traditional cowboy hat?

"They've got a difficult choice ahead of them," Franck said. "It's going to take a lot of research."

PRESERVATION POTPOURRI

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 18, 1983 ■ ©1983 FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM



Star-Telegram/PAUL MOSELEY

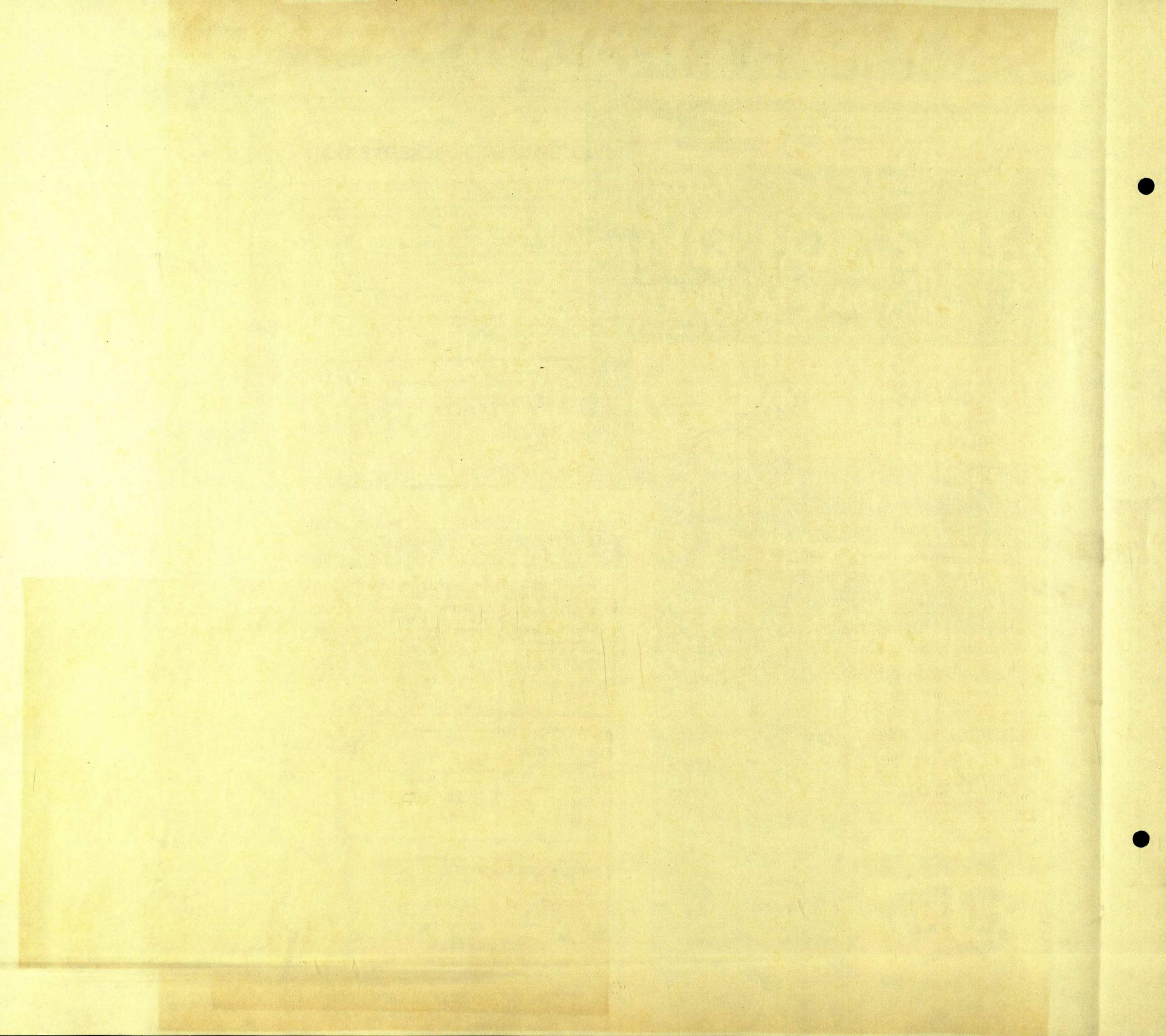
A REPLICA OF THE FAMOUS KNIGHT that once graced and has long been missing from the front of the restored Knights of Pythias Building in downtown Fort Worth was put in place Friday. Todd Fender, left, and Mart Talbott carry the knight to a crane in preparation for the lift to its original location atop the building at Third and Main.

4D ■ ©1983 FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM ■ WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1983



WOODWARD AND ASSOCIATES architects in Dallas will receive a citation award from the Dallas chapter of the American Institute of Architects for the reconstruction of the Knights of Pythias building at 315 Main St. (pictured above). Conversion of the three-story, turn-of-the-century fraternal hall to retail and office space required major reconstruction of the storefront,

canopy and turret roof, repointing of masonry and addition of structural supports. The award is one of several given by the AIA chapter to Dallas architects for recent projects. The Most Blessed Sacramento Catholic Church in Arlington, a project of Selzer Associates/Selzer-Volk-Borne architects in Dallas, also will receive a citation award.



PEOPLE

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Thursday, October 6, 1983

The Dallas Morning News

Metro West People



David Bonderman, a pioneer in preservation law, now works for businessman Robert Bass.

By Christy Hoppe
Staff Writer of The News

FORT WORTH — In the federal courthouse world of pin-striped suits and starched shirts, David Bonderman is the Columbo of the courtroom.

As chief counsel for Braniff International Corp. in bankruptcy proceedings, Bonderman appeared daily in federal court with a wrinkled black suit, a blue and red tie and hair about three weeks too long.

"He only had one tie, and he'd gotten Bailey's (a downtown Fort Worth lunch spot) barbecue sauce all over it," said Howard Putnam, Braniff's former chief executive officer.

Besides his remarkable loyalty to a single suit, Bonderman also displayed a laid-back style — "he always looked like

he was sitting in his living room" — and an almost surgical ability to undercut the arguments of opponents, Putnam said.

"He's one of the most brilliant litigators I've ever seen," Putnam said. "He's amazing. He can be talking to three people, not taking any notes, be on the telephone at the same time, and take it all in. He's like a machine that took it down and recalls it all when he gets into the courtroom."

Besides his work for Braniff in its bankruptcy proceedings, Bonderman, 40, is nationally known for his pioneering work in preservation law. Through his representation of historical preservationists, he is credited with saving Grand Central Station in New York and the Willard Hotel in Washington.

Bonderman heads the forces of Citizen Advocates for Responsible Expansion (I-CARE), which opposes state highway de-

partment efforts to expand an elevated segment of I-30 through Downtown Fort Worth. The group wants the elevated portion torn down and replaced with a below-ground thoroughfare to reduce noise and prevent isolation of the South Side from the booming central business district.

But he may be deserting both the courtroom and his low-fashion look. Bonderman, who moved to Fort Worth in

July from Washington, said he wants to try investments now instead of cases.

"He's like many people. They've done something and done very well and then they're ready for a new challenge. He needs a little bit of a breather," Putnam said.

Bonderman now works for Robert Bass, one of many Fort Worth businessmen and South Side residents opposed to the planned expansion of I-30. He said he will continue to work for Bass as an investor after the trial, which began Sept. 26 in federal court in Fort Worth.

"In this particular case, there are some historic buildings on the South Side. To that extent, it's similar to preservation law," Bonderman said. "It all has to do with preserving the urban environment."

see **COURTROOM**, page 3

HISTORIC
DOWNTOWN
REVITALIZATION

suit in FW

s in zoning and historic preserva-

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'Courtroom Columbo' wears a new suit in FW

(continued from page 1)

"The truth is that building an elevated highway is just a dumb thing to do. Even the highway department wanted to build it depressed in the 1940s."

Bonderman leaned far back in his office chair, 31 floors above downtown in the gleaming new First City Bank of Fort Worth office building. The top of his white desk was covered with legal briefs and documents, a few of which were weighted down by his shoes.

He now wore a blue pin-striped suit but retained the favorite blue and red tie.

"I'm still into preservation law," he said, gesturing to his office in the ultramodern reflective glass building — not the sort of structure admired by preservationists. "It (the office) comes with the job. I'm not uncomfortable here."

Bonderman was due a sabbatical from the blue-ribbon Washington law firm of Arnold and Porter but decided instead to move to Fort Worth to accept a job offer from Bass, he said.

"This whole area reminds me a lot of California (when I was) growing up," he said. "I grew up in Los Angeles, to the extent that anyone can grow up there. The only difference is that there's no beaches.

"What strikes me is how friendly everyone is. In a lot of ways, it's a small city. Here, everybody knows each other. When I go out to eat, I know half the people in the restaurant, and I don't know many people here."

Despite the new pin-striped suit and investment future, Bonderman said he considers himself a legal activist, prodding at the "bureau-

cratic inertia in government and big business."

It doesn't mean he hasn't changed. It is easier to be liberal at 18 than it is at 40, he said.

Bonderman graduated from Harvard Law School in 1966, as the student activist movement was beginning to move to the foreground of campus politics. He followed the campus unrest from Europe and Asia, where he traveled on a one-year fellowship.

He returned to campus life as an international-law professor at Tulane University in New Orleans and by 1968 was working in President Lyndon Johnson's Justice Department in the civil rights section.

"I had a general activist view of how things ought to be done," Bonderman said of his work as special assistant to the assistant attorney general. "The real high-profile stuff — like the University of Mississippi integration case — was over, but there was still a lot of that stuff hanging around. It was kind of exciting."

When Richard Nixon took office, Bonderman felt it was time for him to leave federal government work. He joined the prestigious Arnold and Porter firm and began a new career in preservation law.

"I wasn't interested in being a corporate lawyer. Early on, I wasn't much into pin stripes, but five years later, I decided I had better see whether I wanted to be a real lawyer," Bonderman said. "I'm still trying to figure it out."

His success won him a national reputation, and his concise — and successful — brief before the U.S. Supreme Court on the preservation of Grand Central Station has become a guide for

other lawyers in zoning and historic preservation suits.

While working on the larger cases for his firm, Bonderman also donated much of his time to other organizations and is credited with saving numerous historic homes in Washington, D.C., his associates said.

"It was a pioneering law," Bonderman said of his preservation work. "It gives you a chance to do a little thinking for yourself."

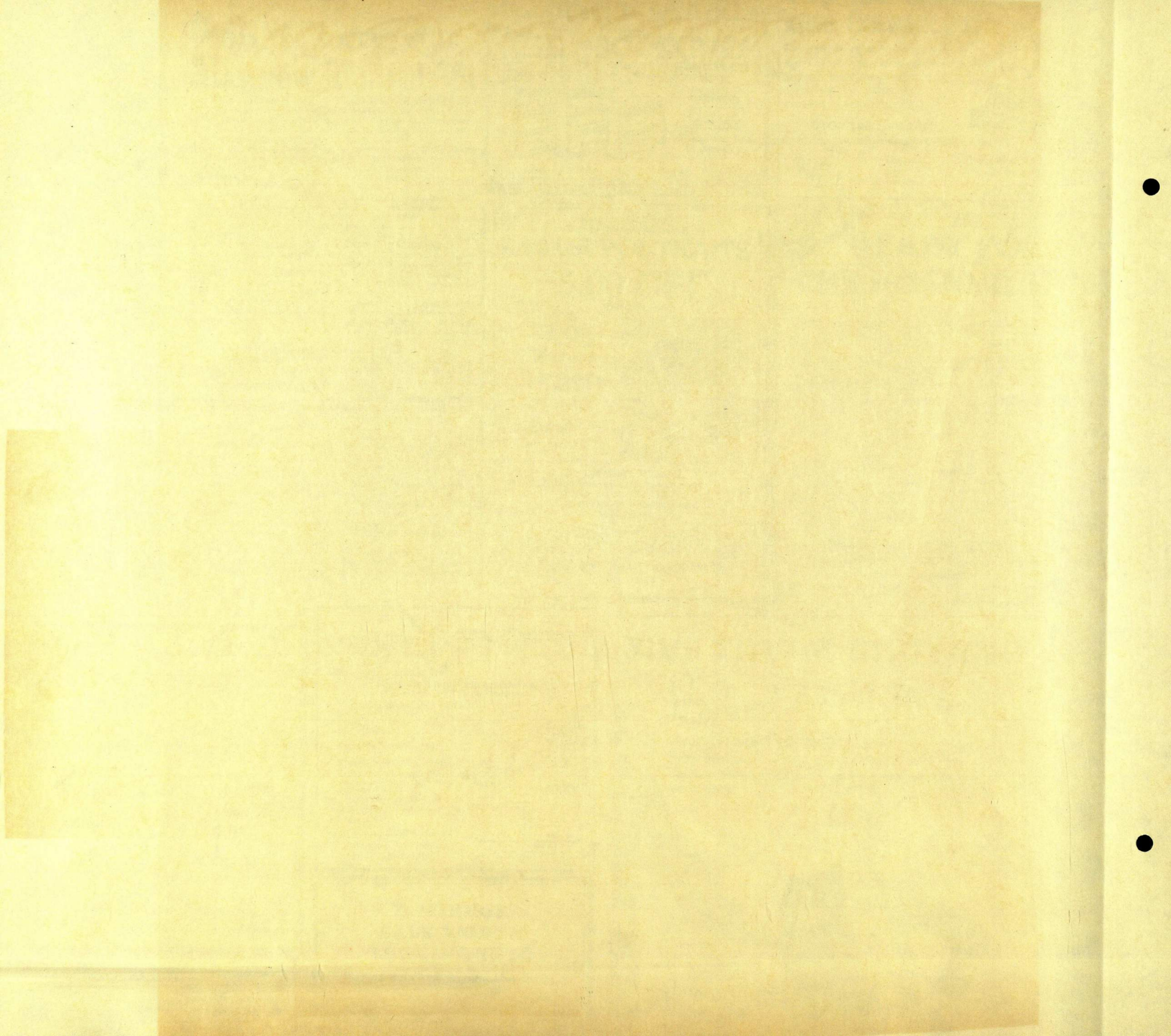
Although Bonderman now wants to divert his attention to investments, he acknowledged that the I-CARE case could keep him in the courtroom for years.

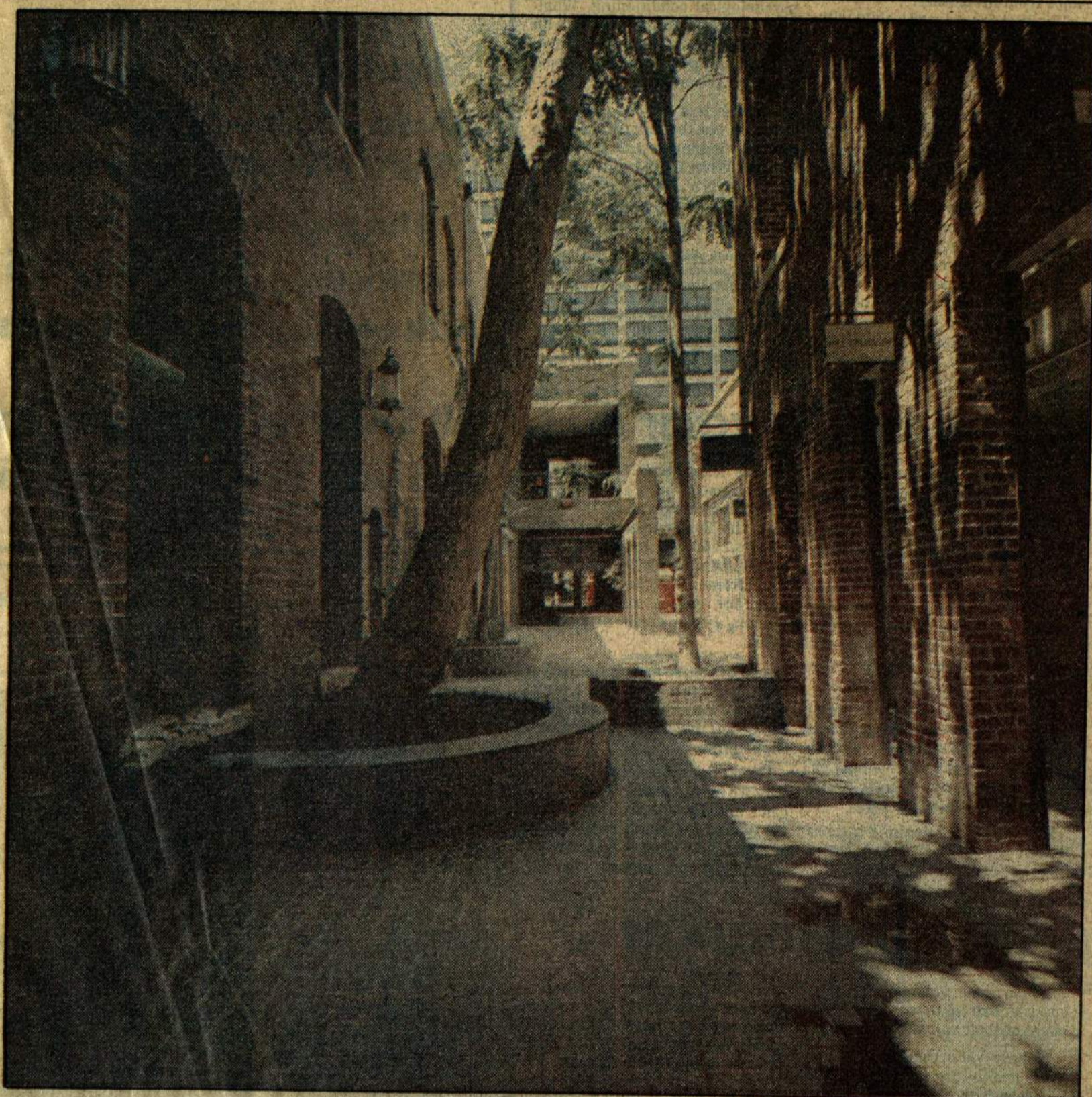
"I came to Fort Worth because Bob Bass made me a good offer," he said. "It does mean I'll be getting out of litigation eventually, but I've been doing this for 15 years, and now I'm ready to try something different."

In the last year, he has changed jobs, moved from Washington and gone through a divorce after 13 years of marriage. Fort Worth gives him the opportunity to begin anew, Bonderman said.

Before accepting the job offer, he said, he had planned on traveling during the traditional year's sabbatical from Arnold and Porter. He originally had his sights set on Tibet and India instead of Fort Worth.

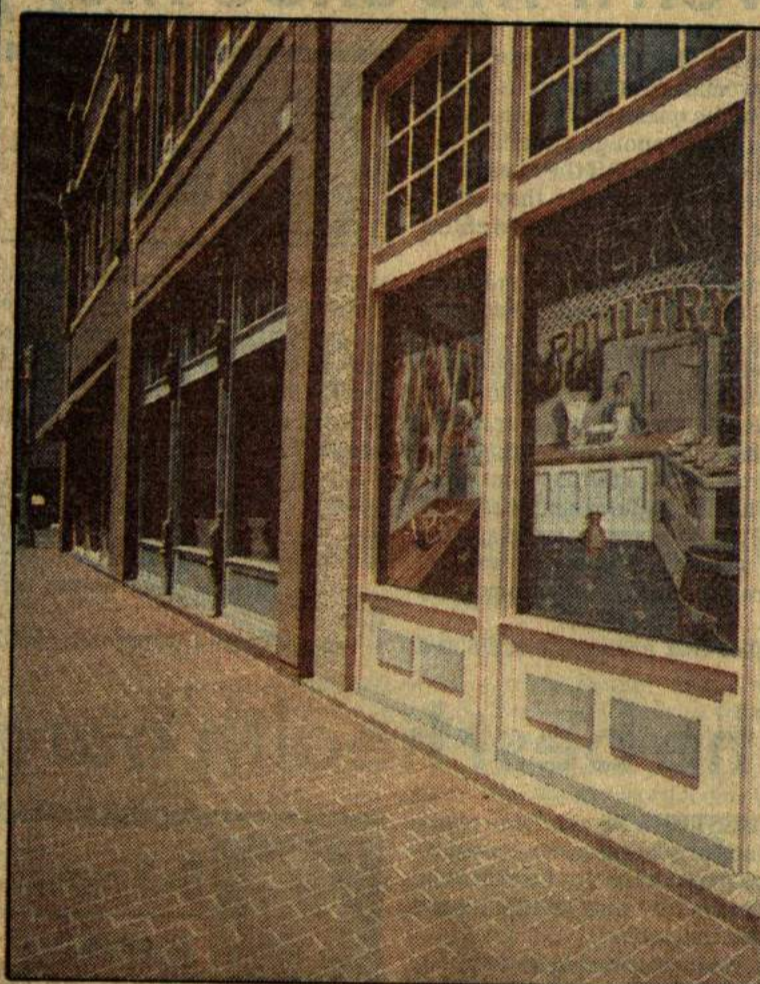
"My friends said it was enough to go through mid-life crisis, but did I have to move from Washington, too?" he said.





SUNDANCE SCENERY ... clockwise from left: the alley courtyard behind Sundance Gallery, building fronts restored as closely as possible to original appearances and a view of the giant "abstract art work" created by rooftop coloring.

Star-Telegram photos by TONY RECORD



FORT
WORTH'S
HISTORIC
PRIDE,
SUNDANCE
SQUARE

Bass' vision for downtown

By PAULA TYLER
Special to the Star-Telegram

Ever since Sid Bass, president of Bass Brothers Inc., began creating Sundance Square, the downtown Fort Worth project has generated comment and debate.

Given Bass' resources, which enable him to impose high standards on the square without worry of immediate profits, there seems little reason to doubt the financial viability of the project. But that is where most discussions have been centered. There has been little talk of its impact on the city's visual beauty.

But the strongest impact will surely come from the square's aura, rather than its business profile. The components of that aura are Bass' highly developed taste in modern art and design combined with his lesser known — at least until recently — affirmation of the goals of historic preservation.

Although a development staff bears the responsibility for administering the restoration area, all who are closely involved cite Bass himself as the arbiter of even the smallest details of

design and execution.

Bass talked in an exclusive interview with the *Star-Telegram* about his vision of Sundance Square, which starts with a beautiful main street thoroughfare anchored on one end by the courthouse, currently being restored by the city, and on the southern end by the Tarrant County Convention Center.

Bass' desire that the area thrive as a small shop and restaurant oasis has not exerted the strongest force in his salvaging, finishing out and recycling of the older buildings he has purchased. Instead, he thinks, talks and makes decisions about those structures in the light of an aesthetic and historic mission he can trace as far back as 1974, when, in his words, he "fell in love" with the alley courtyard behind the present Sundance Gallery.

He observed how attractive European and American cities, such as San Francisco, heighten their pockets of charm, and began a plan — which he says is still evolving and indeed may never be complete — to weave the finest possible original touches of quality and appearance among streets restored to the best of their

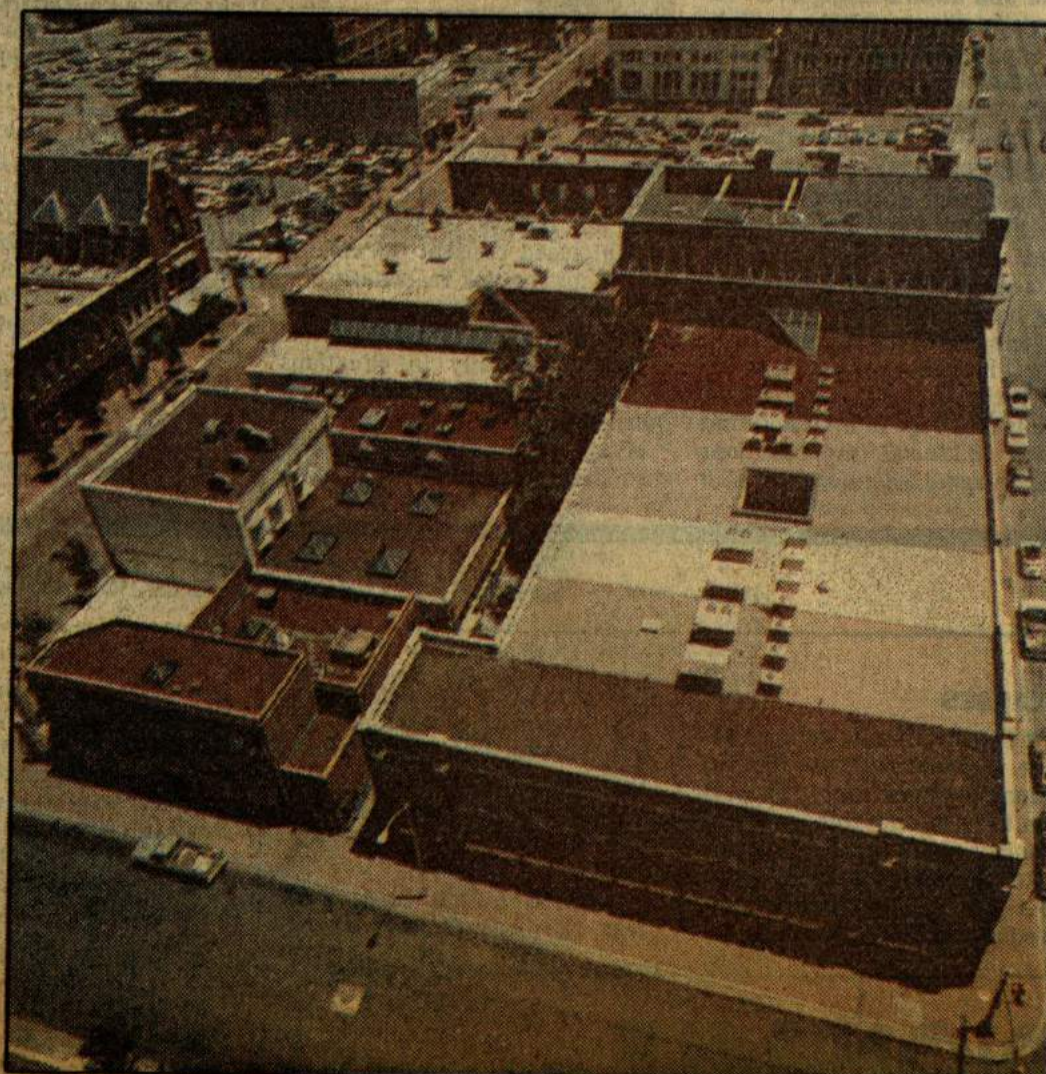
earlier appearance.

Although he considers himself committed to historic preservation, Bass has tried to sidestep the preservation pitfall of keeping intact — without question — unpleasing, insignificant, or unsound spaces.

The challenge in Sundance Square has been that each structure has required research and debate — debate in which the desire for authentic restoration has played an equal but not superior part to the drive to make the buildings currently useful and beautiful.

Research into the background of the buildings, supervised by Bass, has produced nothing so straightforward as a detailed panoramic photograph to serve as the undisputed model for a turn-of-the-century sweep of storefronts. Dealing building by building, Bass soon confronted the reality that the salvageable architecture on one site did not always coincide with the exact date of the surviving details on an adjacent site. Several structures, in fact, had fallen into neglect after a debilitating series of rapidly changing uses.

Please see Vision on Page 3



Preservation

BASS HAS CONSIDERED no area too trivial for aesthetic reworking. Even the parking lots, created from the most non-distinctive spaces, have a finished appearance with special lights and fences.

Soon New York artist Richard Haas will fill window glass along Houston Street behind the square with winsome trompe l'oeil paintings of turn-of-the-century shop interiors. The Haas project unites the major threads of Bass' approach to effecting permanently the looks of downtown: his interest in preserving a real Fort Worth heritage, his sophisticated visual taste and his respect for craftsmanship in all its manifestations.

Bass is obviously no absentee landlord. Moreover, he has defined responsible stewardship in an exhaustive manner. He has taken responsibility not only for financing and overseeing the direction of Sundance Square, he has taken the much rarer step of personally supervising even the smallest details that contribute to making his vision a reality.

His personal and aesthetic daring is as much his contribution to the project as his financial solidarity, and he is betting that his vision will be affirmed when downtown becomes the source of everyone's pride as well as his satisfaction.

Vision incorporates beauty, preservation

Continued from Page 1

Archival and site research convinced Bass, he said, that numerous one-of-a-kind touches of authentic restoration were possible in Sundance Square, for the most part preserving aspects of turn-of-the-century architecture.

Surviving columns and embellishments have served as prototypes or led to the discovery of period mail order catalogs with detailed drawings to guide the recasting of ornamentations.

Bass illustrates the intricacies of authenticity with the Old Plaza Hotel building which now houses Winfield's '08 restaurant. Period building directories testify that the hotel had allowed a succession of street level storefront rentals. Although most of the facade is intact, the current series of cheery glassed-in doors substitute for the breaks made by street level shops at the turn-of-the-century.

IN THE ABSENCE of appropriate documentation on some of the buildings, Bass has made the bold but sophisticated decision not to create Victorian fantasies of his own. In fact, he said he looks forward to the time when a healthy patina from time and use mellows the picturebook perfection that accompanies recently redone buildings.

Faced with several structures among his purchases for which no valid or interesting model can be reconstructed, Bass has done something unusual but consistent with his goal of being 100 percent honest with the buildings as he has received them. As he put it, "In art and architecture, being 90 percent isn't being anywhere."

To complement his restorations, Bass has fallen back on his well-honed appreciation of contemporary design to introduce a modern, and occasionally a futuristic, detail or design.

He compared his struggle to re-

While wanting to preserve historic structures, Bass has kept in mind the potential hypocrisy of "playing like we're cowboys."

spond to all the possibilities of the area to that of an artist faced with a blank, or unfinished, canvas. The process of experimenting with that canvas has been absorbing, rather than draining for him, and Bass said he believes he is successfully creating elegant vistas and subtle juxtapositions where none existed before.

A SAMPLE "NEW" twist is Bass' answer to the strictly contemporary problem of the dreary rooftop view from most of downtown's desirable office and hotel space. Bass has converted the metal and cement tops of his buildings into an abstract art work of contrasting colors — "like a Mondrian," as he put it — by painting each roof the color of the building's individual facade.

Another reflection of Bass' personal comfort with contemporary design is the Americana Hotel, whose uncluttered, neutral interiors have seemed to some the essence of impersonality in modern art. Bass has employed the same standards of thoroughness and structural quality in this innovative project as in his renovative ones.

He described the Americana as "more true to what it should be true to" than any mock historical hotel structure would have been. He intends the hotel and his nearby City Center office towers to reflect Fort Worth's current reality as an international business city close to a major airport. While wanting to preserve historic structures, Bass has kept in mind the potential hypocrisy of "playing like we're cowboys."

Bass already has adjusted some of the uses and appearance of Sun-

dance Square. For example, The Richochet Club in the Americana has been redesigned for dancing, and there are plans to make the mezzanine bar more reclusive. But Bass likes the effect of much that has been done, such as the subtlety with which the hotel front slopes down to — and allows light in — the intimacy of the square.

Bass contends that his City Center towers, whose height in another configuration might dwarf the square, make almost no visual imposition at street level. To build toward a sense of place, a sense of "being somewhere when you're downtown," Bass is manipulating the spaces between the buildings with landscapings and plantings that he personally chooses. To create a plaza effect around his office towers, Bass has come up with a way around "a volume that is like a living room."

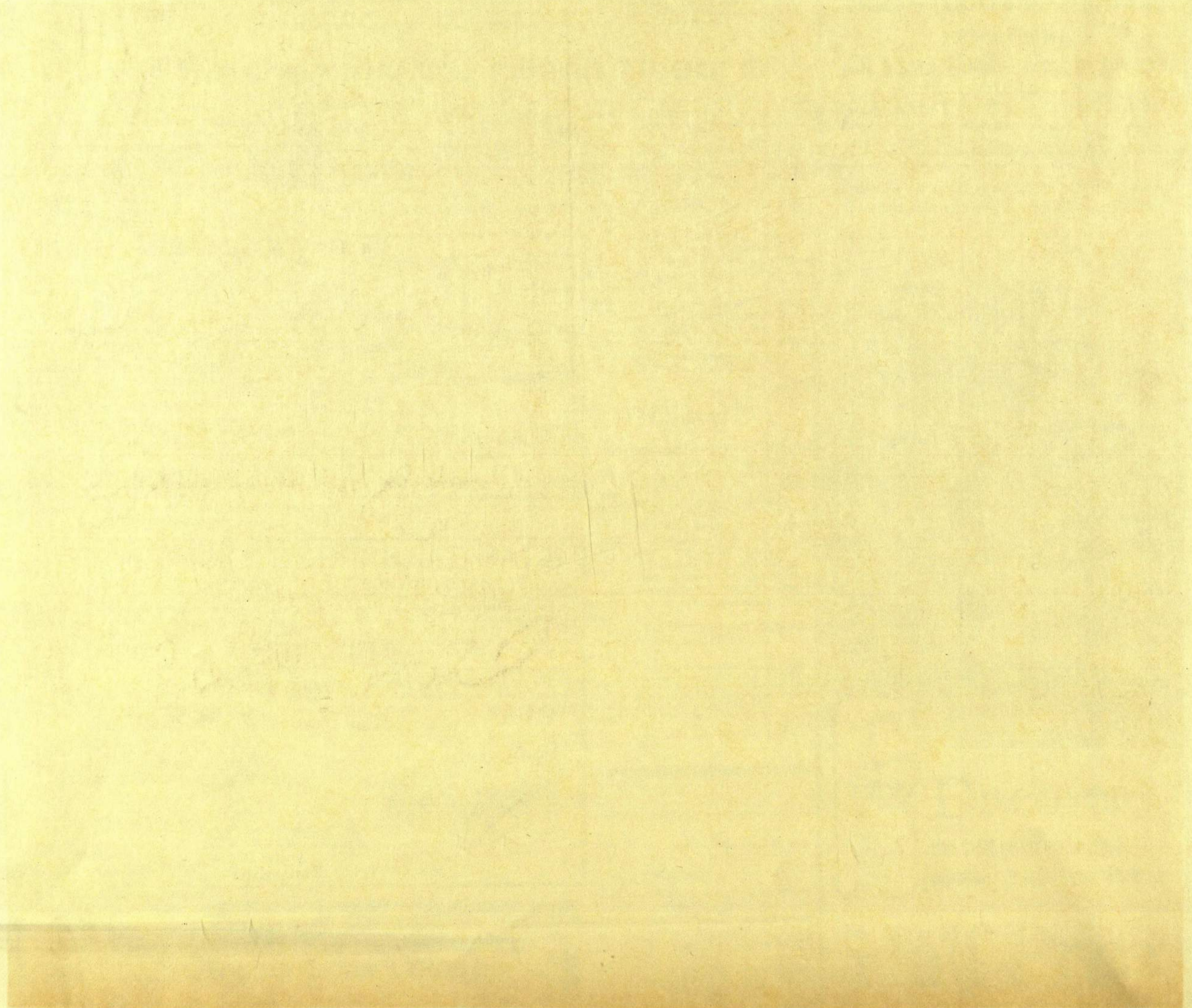
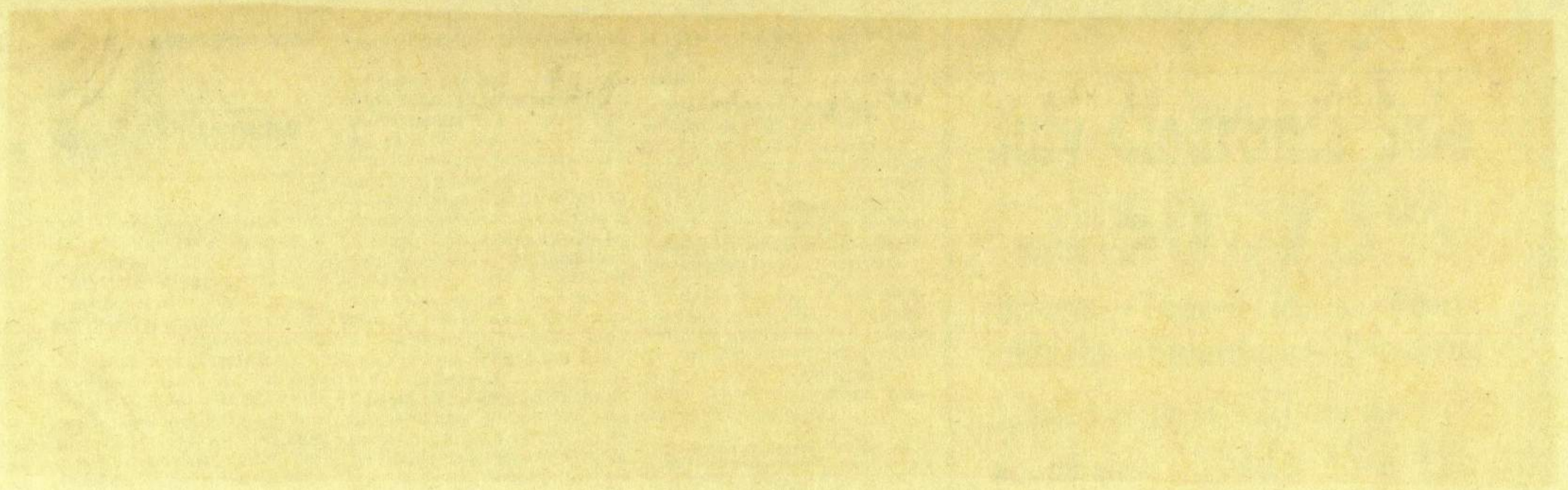
Architect Paul Rudolph has executed plans for a bold brick and concrete geometrical pattern currently being laid in the streets wedged in City Center I and II.

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Sundance Square ailing

Recovery in year or two seen for Bass project

By MIKE NORMAN
Star-Telegram Writer

Sundance Square, the delicate heart of a more than \$200 million investment in the future of downtown by Fort Worth's Bass family, is troubled.

Surrounded by gleaming new glass office towers constructed by the Basses and by the 510-room Americana Hotel — also a Bass-backed operation — Sundance Square is at

the core of the family's plans to bring new life to downtown Fort Worth.

But a year and a half after specialty shops, restaurants and art galleries began moving into the two-block collection of restored turn-of-the-century buildings, Sundance Square sits half-vacant. The nearby office buildings have been hard to fill, and retail traffic in Sundance Square is far from its potential.

Worse, some of the original Sundance businesses have failed.

L'Oustau, an expensive French restaurant, made headlines when it went out of business last week. Relatively unnoticed a couple weeks earlier was the failure of Cowboy Culture, a Western wear shop. B. Dalton Bookseller, part of a nationwide chain of book stores, has not opened its doors for four weeks, even. Please see Sundance on Page 12



Star-Telegram/RON T. ENNIS

SUNDANCE SQUARE . . . still half vacant

"SUNDANCE SQUARE"

"FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM"
APRIL 10, 1983

Sundance Square ailing, but recovery predicted

Continued from Page 1

though the fully stocked store remains in the center of one of the Sundance blocks.

Vacant space is not really a problem for the Basses or the City Center Development Co., the firm set up by the family to handle its downtown investment. City Center officials say Sundance Square was designed from the first to be a unique collection of retail businesses. With a Bass fortune counted in the billions of dollars behind them, they can afford to wait even another year or two for just the right tenants to come along.

In fact, they say they regularly turn down tenants who have ideas they don't think are right for Sundance Square or who they think would have trouble surviving.

"If you define success for Sundance Square, it has to be long-term success," said Robert Kolba, City Center's chief executive officer. "We don't want to put someone in there for a quick return. Our task is not to fill the center as quickly as possible. It is to fill it intelligently."

But make no mistake, everyone involved with Sundance — from the leaders of the Bass investment empire to the merchants trying to do business in the center — feels a deep hurt about the failure of some of the businesses there.

"Nothing looks worse for an area like this than for someone to come in and not make it and then move out," said Rick Muller, co-owner of Flowers on the Square, one of the center's most successful stores.

City Center officials say they are making some policy shifts in the way they handle Sundance — moves that should boost business for the remaining merchants and help find new businesses that won't fail.

The policy shift includes a step by Kolba to take direct control of finding new tenants. That task had been performed since the beginning of the project by Henry S. Miller Co. Realtors, known as one of the strongest retail leasing operations in the Southwest. The Miller company's exclusive leasing contract for Sundance Square has been terminated.

Kolba describes termination of that contract as simply "eliminating another middle man."

Piers Chance, president of City Center, said the step was taken to give the development company "a better feeling for the pulse" of the project.

The first steps in the new policy direction to be taken by City Center include finding a replacement for L'Oustau and moving other food service facilities into Sundance

"I think Sundance Square is a year or so away from its potential. I don't think anybody misjudged — everything just slowed down."

— Piers Chance, president of City Center

Square, Chance said.

"The bottom line is we've got to get some food operations to get the traffic going," he said.

City Center is in the final stages of negotiations with another restaurant — "possibly Italian," Chance said — to take the L'Oustau space at 300 Main. Lombardi's, a Dallas restaurant, was mentioned in news stories early last week as the possible replacement.

City Center officials also are negotiating with the Americana Hotel about setting up a restaurant in another Sundance location, the restored City National Bank Building at 100 W. Third. In addition, talks are under way for two smaller food service facilities.

Kolba is negotiating with officials of the B. Dalton chain about the status of their Sundance store.

"They obviously have a contractual obligation to keep the store open, and we can enforce it," he said. "We are working with them."

Sundance merchants say they have heard that B. Dalton will be replaced by a greeting card store.

The wealth of the Bass empire has given City Center officials considerable freedom to help Sundance Square merchants get through the slow times. They can — and have — awarded rent-free occupancy of their space for limited periods, with suggestions that the merchants use their rent money instead for advertising or whatever other purposes they might wish.

In their search for new tenants, they can offer financial assistance to a merchant with a good track record yet limited resources.

"They may need a nudge," Kolba said. "They may need assistance. Perhaps that might be part of our game plan. But both parties have to bring something to the table. There have to be benefits and risks taken on both sides."

But with the exception of the food operation under consideration by the Americana, new leases in Sun-

dance Square will not come from Bass-run businesses, Kolba said. An essential part of the Sundance game plan calls for the center eventually to survive in the free market on its own.

"We don't want to be in the retail business. We, for example, will not say we need a gift shop, let us set up a Bass Brothers gift shop," Kolba said. "We don't operate that way. The reason the Basses have such financial resources is that they don't spend them foolishly."

Remaining Sundance Square merchants voice virtually unanimous support for City Center and its philosophy of taking care in leasing the Sundance space. But they also show some anxiety about the speed of those leasing efforts.

"I wouldn't want to be right across from a hot dog store or even a large department store," said Lynn Watts, who with her husband runs The Courtyard Collection, a Sundance craft gallery. "We don't want to have it immediately full with stores that you see everywhere, but we don't want to wait forever."

Rent concessions are a great help to the tenants, but what they really want to see is shopper traffic in their stores.

Muller said Flowers on the Square has been successful largely because of its commercial business, providing flowers for company banquets and parties. A good part of that business is steered to the store by the Americana.

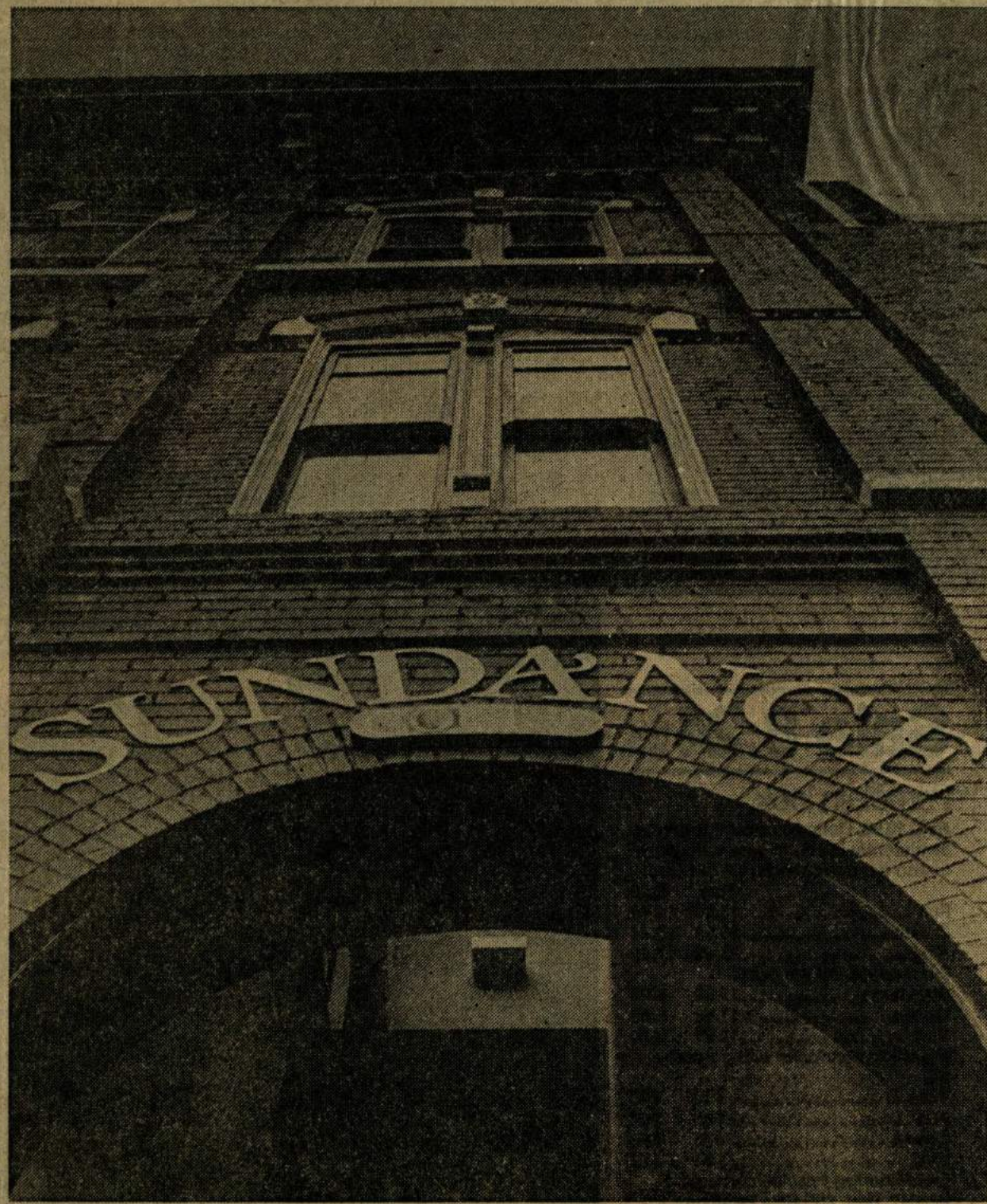
Muller said he wants to see an increase in his store's retail business — the "walk-in" trade, people who drop in to pick out a bouquet of flowers to take home or who wish to send flowers to a friend or loved one.

"Right now, the back half of the shop is paying for the front half," he said.

City Center officials say one of their goals in finding a restaurant to replace L'Oustau is to bring in one that will draw Fort Worth residents downtown. That kind of appeal would help ensure the success of the restaurant and draw customers for the other stores.

Neiman-Marcus Co., owner of the Red River Saloon and Provision Co., has changed the strategy of its Sundance Square operation because of what company officials saw as a lack of tourist traffic. Philip Miller, president of Neiman-Marcus, said a large lunch crowd prompted Red River to remove some of its retail shelves in favor of adding more restaurant tables.

"We put it in essentially as a restaurant-merchandise facility, with the merchandise more directed toward a transient customer rather



Star-Telegram/RON T. ENNIS

ENTRANCE TO SUNDANCE SQUARE . . . retail traffic is far from its potential

than hometown customers — gourmet foodstuffs, things that people would like to take back home with them," said Miller. "We've found that the saloon has become more of a restaurant and drink facility than a retail facility. So we have changed the mix in that store to reflect that."

In a complaint shared by most downtown retail businesses, Sundance Square merchants want to see traffic in their stores all day and on weekends, not just during the weekday lunch hour. They want to see more support from the rest of the city.

"If the people in Fort Worth want a place like Sundance Square, they have to use it," said Watts at The Courtyard Collection. "People come in all the time and say they have lived in Fort Worth 10 years, and they haven't been downtown in

they don't know how long. The response of people coming in is always positive."

Beyond that, said Ron Hall, owner of Hall Galleries and co-owner of Sundance Gallery, the center needs "a nationally known boutique — maybe a nationally known jewelry retailer like Cartier — someone that would really bring people who are willing to spend money."

City Center officials won't detail exactly what kinds of stores they are seeking. The particular tenant mix they desire changes, they say.

They compare Sundance Square with many other retail centers, all of which go through an early period of adjustment before finding just the right mixture of stores. But City Center officials are convinced that business conditions at Sundance Square will improve when they

bring in more tenants and when more of the office space downtown is filled.

"Some of the things we thought would work didn't," Chance said. "I think Sundance Square is a year or so away from its potential. I don't think anybody misjudged — everything just slowed down."

The Bass family — in particular, Bass Brothers Enterprises Inc., led by Sid R. Bass — began its investments in downtown Fort Worth well before the general economic slowdown from which the nation is emerging. City Center officials are convinced those investments are headed for a timely payoff.

"I think everybody feels that when the potential does hit, it's going to really bring to light some of the long-range vision that Sid has," Chance said.

WEEKEND

Star-Telegram

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1983

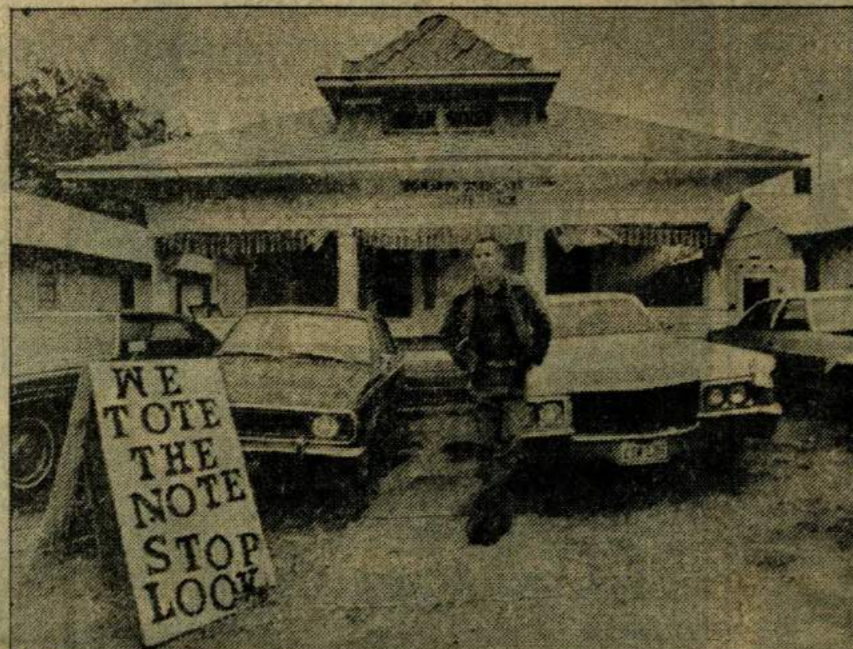


Quiet moments — on the porch of an old Hemphill house, left, and, below, at Our Lady of Victory



LIFE ON HEMPHILL STREET

homeless at noon five days a week. Across the street, Maizelle



Star-Telegram/MARIO VILLAFUERTE

Signs of the times on Hemphill Street — rooms, yoga, antiques, used cars, balloons, something for everyone



Tours by appointment. The outlet store across the street offers a limited selection at reduced prices.

● The Sanctuary, 400 Hemphill. Formerly the Gustavus Aldophus Lutheran Church built in 1910, the Sanctuary has beautiful stained glass windows.

● Annie's Old Kitchen, 700 Pennsylvania. This 46-year-old cafe at the corner of Pennsylvania and Hemphill has served lunches and breakfasts to regulars as Fuqua's, the Richelieu Grill and now as Annie's Old Kitchen. Frances Fuqua, who ran the cafe with her husband for many years, is back at the cash register.

● Paris Coffee Shop, 700 W. Magnolia. Another famous South Side eatery, the Paris Coffee Shop is a favorite at breakfast or lunch for downtown businessmen and area workers.

● Loaves and Fishes, 1424 Hemphill. Begun by a group of Franciscan laypeople as a volunteer food bank and soup kitchen, Loaves and Fishes has been delivering surplus food to 40 charitable agencies since March 1982. The organization, located next to the Catholic Social Services office, also has expanded to include adult day care five days a week.

word doctor. The construction was finished by J.L. Walker, a Fort Worth grain broker. Walker's family lived in the home until 1967 when it was purchased by the funeral home.

● Edna Gladney Home's Nina Reese Counseling Center, 2300 Hemphill. In 1982, the Edna Gladney Home placed 353 newborn children. Through the home's New Hope program, 88 hard-to-place children were adopted last year.

● This Old House antiques, 2516 Hemphill. The creaking and musty house is crammed with every imaginable item, antique or not.

● La Vendage Selection, 2518 Hemphill. Antique or just plain old clothing from a fox fur muff, complete with head and tail, to sequined dresses make browsing here fun.

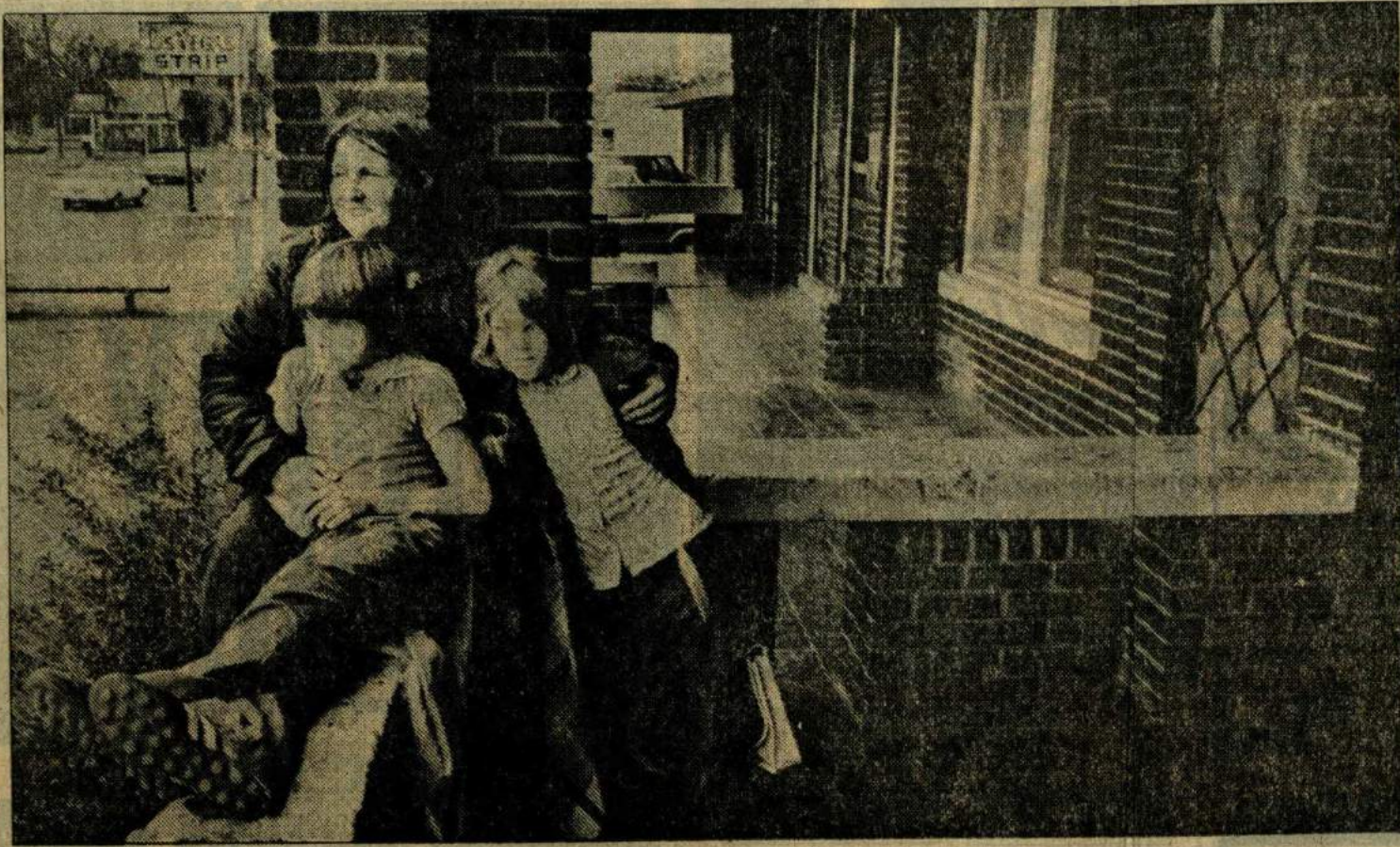
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● Our Lady of Victory Academy and Convent, 3300 Hemphill. This mighty Gothic brick building with its crosses on the peaks of the roof was built in 1910 as an outgrowth of St. Ignacius Academy. Retired nuns now live in the convent. The school next door teaches kindergarten through eighth grade.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1983



Quiet moments — on the porch of an old Hemphill house, left, and, below, at Our Lady of Victory

LIFE ON HEMPHILL STREET

By DEBBIE MITCHELL
Star-Telegram Writer

Toward the northern end of Hemphill Street, a dancer we'll call Cynda Lou gyrates to the pulsing red music of a topless bar. Several blocks south along the same trafficked street, Sister Mary Isabelle talks to God from the worn pews of a convent chapel.

In between Sylvia Niehay arranges the rows of antique gowns and ratty furs at La Vendage Selection, hoping if not to get rich, at least to survive. The Berry Theater plays another torrid Latin love scene.

And life on Hemphill Street goes on.

Gorman's Boxing Club is packed with sweating bodies and Ibarra's Supermarket and Bakery has the best fajitas in town. Eighty-year-old John P. Matthews is plodding forth with plans for SCRAP-CO — Senior Citizens Repaired Articles or Produce — undaunted by three fires, countless vandals and city officials that tore down his building. Up and coming young architect Don Kirk is remodeling his second almost-Victorian house on Chase Court, hoping the sidewalks will get better and the crime rate won't get worse.

And life on Hemphill Street goes on.

Arlen Voldness and his fellow Franciscan laypeople dispense loaves and fishes — or the modern equivalent — to the hungry and

homeless at noon five days a week. Across the street, Maizelle Dunlap and her husband, Charles, sell carpet and country antiques.

Frank Hamra fills prescriptions and gives advice from his counter at Modern Drugs. The Paris Coffee Shop serves chicken and dumplings on Thursdays.

And life on Hemphill Street goes on.

City planners fret about ways to extend the thoroughfare — the backbone of the South Side, they call it — through the railroad tracks and Texas & Pacific warehouse to downtown. Alan Teichelman at Central Bank & Trust, David Hitchcock, Dr. Richard Halden and a host of others talk about the potential for growth and profit on the street. Texas Steel Co. belches white steam. Countless signs in countless used car lots sing, "We tote the note."

And life on Hemphill Street goes on.

The Senior Citizens Center has bingo and exercise classes for the elderly. Bonilla's Bridal Shop has gowns for the romantic — on credit. A nameless clown sells balloons on the street corner. A nameless woman sells herself.

And life on Hemphill Street goes on.

Staid and proper John Hemphill, Texas' first Supreme Court chief justice, lent his name to the avenue — or rather city fathers borrowed it. Fort Worth's well-heeled of the early 1900s built their

Please see Hemphill on Page 2



Of special interest on Hemphill Street

Hemphill offers plenty for exploration and discovery whether you're interested in a chicken fried steak dinner, browsing through an antique store or just sight seeing on the South Side. Among special points of interest are:

- Justin Boot Co., 610 Daggett. The boot company, which moved to Fort Worth in 1925, has been turning out heels and toes for the well-dressed cowboy since 1879. The firm has occupied the restored red-brick factory at the corner of Hemphill and Daggett since 1939. Tours by appointment. The outlet store across the street offers a limited selection at reduced prices.

- The Sanctuary, 400 Hemphill. Formerly the Gustavus Aldophus Lutheran Church built in 1910, the Sanctuary has beautiful stained glass windows.

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- Bessie Mai's Antiques, 1415 Hemphill. Charlie and Maizelle Dunlap specialize in country crafts, early American antiques and reproductions.

- Chase Court, 1800 Hemphill. Concrete gates mark the small, private and somewhat overgrown street that leads back from Hemphill into a collection of charming 60- and 70-year-old houses.

- Ray Crowder Funeral Home, 2200 Hemphill. This elegant brick home, easily the street's stellar house, was begun in 1909 by a Fort Worth doctor. The construction was finished by J.L. Walker, a Fort Worth grain broker. Walker's family lived in the home until 1967 when it was purchased by the funeral home.

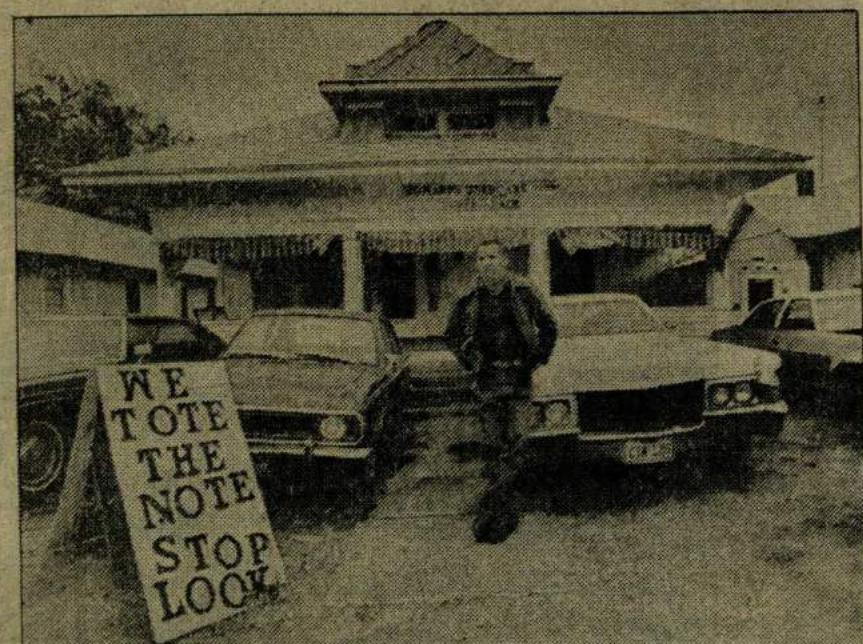
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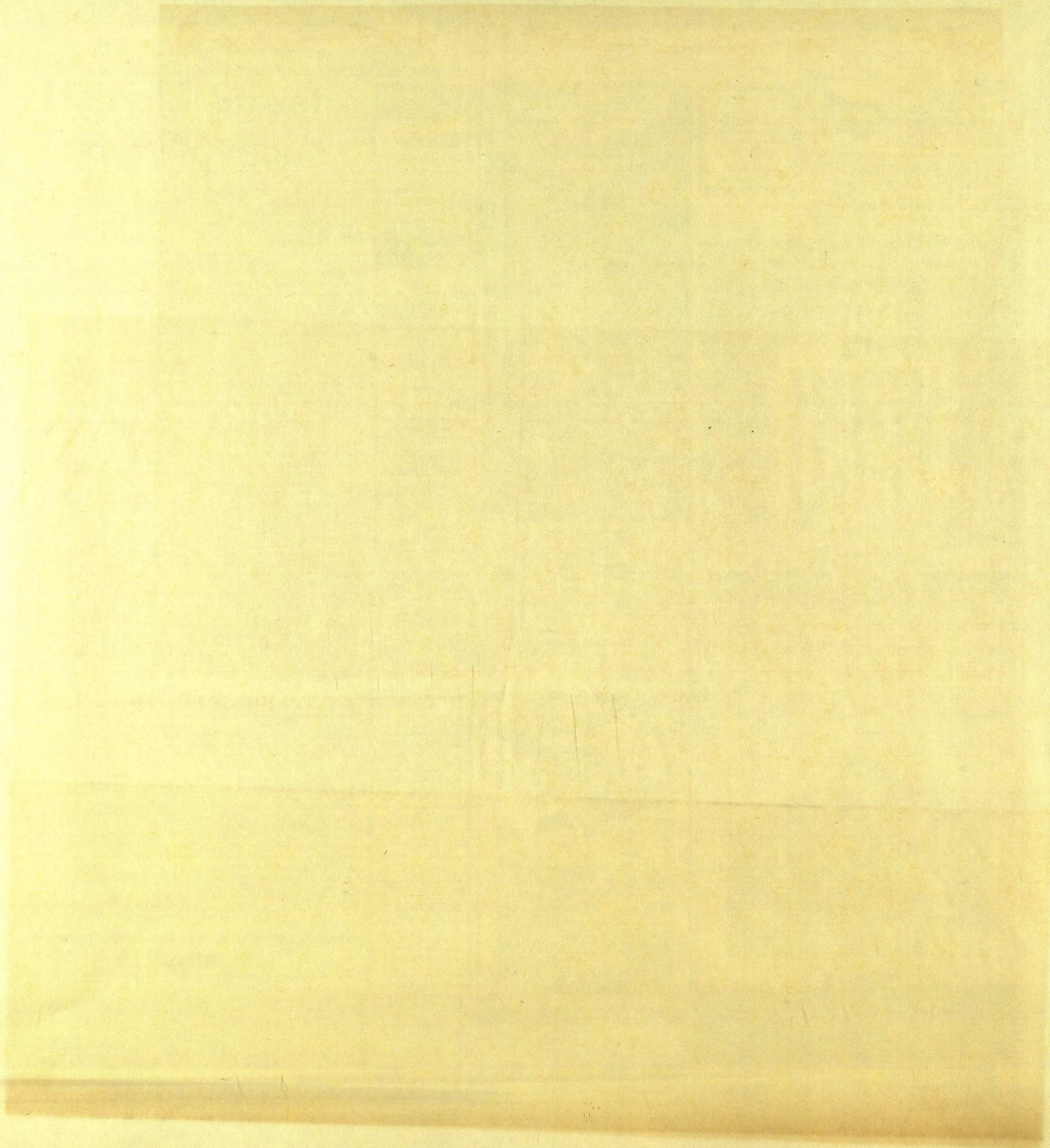
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Star-Telegram/MARIO VILLAFUERTE

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A mixer

Mid-South Side: Changes stirring the melting pot

By ANNE REEKS
Star-Telegram Writer

The Mid-South Side is the kind of place where the owner of one of the designer show homes sips wine on a silk sofa in a peach-colored living room while his around-the-corner neighbors hang out on a ramshackle porch that sags under the weight of junked appliances and years of neglect.

Both parties seem right at home in a neighborhood that some might disdain for its shabby spots, its tacky above-the-ground gas meters, its perennially-in-the-process-of-repair streets, its mansions next-door to crackerboxes.

A Detroit dinosaur is parked on a lawn at one house; a Mercedes is in the driveway at another.

Mid-South was the "Wedgwood of the turn of the century," said one resident, but the area deteriorated over the years as suburban sprawl set in.

In 1983, it is a mixed bag racially, culturally, socially and economically.

On a summer evening, Mid-South Side's streets and sidewalks are busy. Two teen-age Hispanic girls push a 1950s-vintage baby carriage, unfazed by its wailing contents. They stop at the corner to chat with an elderly Asian woman leaning on her picket fence. Shirtless, barefoot children — black, white, yellow and brown — scamper in bands across streets and into back yards.

A pair of 20-ish Latinos good-naturedly honk at a slow-poke driver, then leer at the two women inside the lagging car as they speed by in a low-rider.

"It's always alive around here, and I don't mean 'alive' in a bad way," said Carolyn Patterson, president of the Fairmount Association, one of the several neighborhood-improvement groups that abound in Mid-South.

Please see Mid-South on Page 10



Star-Telegram/PAUL MOSELEY

NEIGHBORS . . . the Mid-South is a mixed bag racially, culturally, socially and economically

"SOUTHSIDE REVITALIZATION"

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Star-Telegram/PAUL MOSELEY

THE REV. JAN CAIN . . . leading the revitalization

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"There really wasn't much to be proud of," Cain said.
These days, things are improving in that department, said Cain, executive director of Southside Area Ministries, which was conceived to develop community spirit and "get things going."
Seven years later, major needs remain, including the need to provide transitional aid to the Mid-South Side's significant refugee population of Hispanics, Southeast Asians and even a few Afghans.
Latest figures show the Mid-South Side's population to be 60 percent white, 25 percent Hispanic, 10 percent black and the remainder mostly Southeast Asian — Cambodian, Laotian and Vietnamese, Cain said.
Southside Area Ministries started in 1976 with monthly breakfasts that brought church, community and business representatives together to exchange ideas and make
wanted to maintain a presence in the Mid-South Side. The cooperative ministry grew from there.
"We decided there needed to be leadership, and we would attempt to provide the leadership and hopefully signal a revitalization," Cain said.
The Mid-South Side now boasts a network of coordinating and communicating neighborhood groups that effectively mobilized recently to oppose proposed industrial zoning for a prime piece of property in the area, the Parker-Hogg schools' site.
"We have a real sense of community," Cain said. "Revitalization still needs to go on. I see that as an ongoing process for several years."
Isolation is no longer the problem it once was, but the Mid-South Side and Southside Area Ministries nevertheless have their work cut out for them, she hastened to add.
The United Methodist minister said that although Hispanics, blacks and Southeast Asians make up a large portion of Mid-South's residents, few if any are active in community organizations and virtually none are in leadership roles.
"When you are wondering where
tending a community meeting is very high priority," Cain explained.
"They are all working — or at least one adult in every household is working," but generally in low-paying jobs, Cain said. They remain at or below the poverty line.
"And with the general economic situation the way it is, they are not able to rise out of the poverty level," Cain said.
Yet there is resistance to social welfare, she said.
"They want to know how to get what they need themselves," she explained. "These people have a very well-developed sense of pride. They don't like to ask for help."
"It's a matter of developing the leadership" by slowly involving people "in what is after all their neighborhood," she said.
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"He's a potential leader," she said, "but it will take time."
The Cambodians are still "too new" in the area to concern themselves with community affairs.
For those new to the United States, speaking English is the No. 1

the language barrier and little training is under way within the agencies.
Southside Area Ministries offers language and culture classes for children and adults, she said, and provides child care.
Cultural orientation is crucial, Cain said. The Cambodians, for example, are "coming here from a 15th century culture." They are ignorant of such necessities as refrigeration, she said. "There is no way they would know" about such modern developments.
"We try to help them understand how to manage the best, healthiest food they can, but within their salary range," Cain said.
The food situation is not desperate, Cain said. "No one is starving," she said, but recent arrivals are often malnourished, she said.
Cain has a lot of close friends in the Hispanic and Southeast Asian community, and she had noticed a new problem that, for her, is an unfortunate offshoot of the economic progress some in the refugee community are making.
"As soon as they get enough money, they leave," Cain lamented.

A mixer

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Star-Telegram/PAUL MOSELEY

Please see Mid-South on Page 10

NEIGHBORS . . . the Mid-South is a mixed bag racially, culturally, socially and economically

Mid-South Side is savoring rejuvenation

Continued from Page 1

Patterson considers the Mid-South Side's ethnic variety to be another of its attractions — above and beyond the determining factor that she and her husband got "twice the house for our money" by renovating a dilapidated "beauty" on Fifth Avenue.

"We usually can sit out on our porch and get all the entertainment we want," Patterson said.

Patterson, other neighborhood leaders, businessmen and Fort Worth city planners say the area is alive in another way as well: It is in the midst of a determined, imaginative and well-orchestrated revitalization whose latest success story is the planned redevelopment of the Parker-Hogg school property.

Residents had feared and fought the possibility that the historically significant schools on the 8.5-acre site would be sold by the school board for industrial development, thus defeating efforts to maintain and augment residential areas.

But the high bidder on the property turned out to be an out-of-town developer whose plan couldn't please Mid-South Side advocates more if they had thought of it themselves. Genesis Financial Corp., a Houston firm, submitted a bid of \$1.5 million and a plan for condominiums, a health club and medical offices.

PATTERSON SAID the area slipped as the years progressed, "but never past the point of no return."

"If you look closely, you will see these houses are just beautiful," Patterson said. "They have a lot of potential, but they have been allowed to deteriorate."

"Look past the sagging porch and peeling paint and you have a beautiful neighborhood," she said.

Patterson's is the prevailing outlook, but some of the older residents feel trapped by a neighborhood that has changed radically since they purchased homes there in the 1950s. They concede that the Mid-South Side is getting better — but not as fast as it got worse.

One couple who bought their house on College Avenue 33 years ago is selling, if they can find a buyer. Some of their Mid-South friends have tried and failed, "and they feel trapped," said the woman, a retired beautician.

"Their homes won't sell for enough to replace them in another area," she said.

Her main concern now that she and her husband are retired is the "utter lack of conveniences" in the Mid-South.

"We have to go practically to the suburbs to get a spool of thread," she said.

She attributes much of the decline to the flight of homeowners and the advent of renters. Which came first, she doesn't know.

"We just want to get out where it is more convenient," she said. "It could be we will not be able to sell. We will just have to make the best of it."

Some objectives of Patterson's Fairmount neighborhood group are:

- Upgrading the housing stock by getting residents and absentee landlords to pay attention to the housing code.
- Increasing the ratio of owners



Star-Telegram/PAUL MOSELEY

TO THE RESCUE . . . workers from the Mid-South Real Estate Rescuers carry cast-iron stove into newly renovated home

to renters in order to foster the rehabilitation of older homes.

- Improving the image of the neighborhood.
- Holding the line on encroachment of commercial and industrial zoning.

Architect Ray Boothe, who lives and works in the area, said Mid-South is "every bit as up-and-coming" as people are saying — "probably more so."

"I am very enthused about this area, and apparently a lot of investors are, too," Boothe said. He has his offices in the historic Laneri House, which he renovated for office space. On Jennings Street across from the Parker school complex, the stately manse boasts a residential look; no obtrusive signs cry out "Commercial!"

It could easily fit in elegant, more exclusive Ryan Place, the Mid-South Side's next-door neighbor to the south.

Boothe is in the midst of renovating the old Masonic Lodge on Magnolia at Fifth Avenue. The Fort Worth Ballet has already moved in to two floors, but the remainder of the 1924-vintage, five-story building is "still in the architectural stage" of the remodeling, Boothe said.

He hopes to put a restaurant in and has a prospect lined up. The remainder of the brick and limestone building would be professional offices.

If Magnolia Street is being reborn as a commercial corridor, David Motheral might say he is the midwife. Motheral, who redeveloped Magnolia Plaza and founded the

Magnolia Area Property Owners' Association, says his project was the first renovation on the street.

"Magnolia Plaza actually started the movement on Magnolia and really sparked the life back into Mid-South," Motheral said. He happily reports that Magnolia Plaza is 100 percent leased, with a restaurant soon to open and the remainder of the complex occupied by offices.

One of Motheral's latest acquisitions is the three-story building at Magnolia and Henderson in which his grandmother had a children's wear shop in the 1930s and 1940s. At the time, his grandmother's store in "suburban" Mid-South was one of the first retail shops outside the downtown area, Motheral said.

The property owners' association went to the city of Fort Worth to see what it could do to assist in the Magnolia regeneration, and the result was a \$1 million block-grant for a '20s-style streetscape renovation, Motheral said. The work — which will include new sidewalks, benches, curbs, gutters, trees, lights and possibly uncovering the brick street under the asphalt — would have begun in September, Motheral said, but the association decided to try for another \$500,000.

The city is waiting to see whether the federal government comes through with the extra money, Motheral said.

Residents, meanwhile, are delighted with the commercial activity on Magnolia, but they draw the line at Magnolia. Further south it shall not go, they say.

Their battle cry is "encroach-

ment," which they fight without exception. So far, they have been successful in turning back the medical district's forays south of Magnolia in the quest for low-priced office space.

"We have had a hard time sometimes protecting south-of-Magnolia from encroachment by investors who want to make it part of the medical district," said Claudia Bengé, president of the Mid-South Citizens Committee.

The Mid-South Side is home to five hospitals — Harris, John Peter Smith, All Saints and Medical Plaza — and a host of related offices, and as such is the second-largest employment center in Fort Worth. (The Central Business District is the largest.)

Fort Worth city planner Paul Neede says his office usually recommends against zoning changes from residential because there is enough commercial property already available north of Magnolia without depleting the residential zoning.

THE DEVELOPED Ryan Place, a graceful enclave of upper-middle-class professionals in excellently remodeled turn-of-the-century houses, and its developing Mid-South relative have a good relationship.

"We are all one area. What affects them affects us," said Ruby Jo Halden, a Ryan Place resident and Mid-South advocate. "We have considerable impact on one another."

Bengé said the two neighborhoods, though radically different, are "all in the same boat."

"They realize we are their buffer," Bengé said, from the Mid-South's land-hungry northern neighbor, the medical district.

She is matter-of-fact about the Mid-South Side's present and future. She bemoans the "gimcrack" duplexes being "thrown up" on some lots, "but there's not much we can do about that."

Similarly, Bengé is philosophical about the need to clean up "investor-owned" property, a euphemism for the less-flattering term other community leaders use: "slumlord" buildings.

Patterson said getting the city to "tag" offending houses as uninhabitable until repaired has had some success in improving potentially presentable dwellings. However, the tagging process is involved and time-consuming, she said.

The consensus is that Mid-South will never be a "ritzy" neighborhood, Bengé remarked, without a bit of regret.

"It's always going to be low to middle-income, I think," the longtime resident said. "This is fine. We like it this way."

"There are those who wish we were whiter and brighter and those who want a polyglot," said Lon Burnam, who is on the city's Mid-South Neighborhood Advisory Council and is by profession an urban planner.

He shares the views of those who want a multiethnic neighborhood. "Let's work with what we have here," Burnam said.

The Rev. Jan Cain, executive director of Southside Area Ministries,

which caters to the Mid-South Side's significant refugee population of Hispanics and Southeast Asians, said the danger of gentrification and displacement of the poor is "something that has to be watched constantly."

Cain, who is on the city of Fort Worth's Community Development Council, said that in the city at large, "we try to be aware and have programs available that will meet the need so low-income people won't be displaced."

"That's something I here try to keep my finger on at all times," said Cain, who has operated SAM since late 1976. "I have seen it coming, and we try to be sensitive."

One program that addresses the threat that upgrading housing might put housing out of the price range of low-income residents is administered through Community Development, Cain said. If an owner upgrades his property in the Community Development rental rehabilitation program and wants to raise the rent, his low-income tenants may be able to get Section 8 assistance to meet the increased rent.

"I really have not seen that much displacement," Cain said. "Because of the kind of ministry we do, we have a lot of contacts with the low-income and I don't see it on any large scale."

Burnam put it this way: Mid-South is "going to continue to get better, but I hope it is not at the expense of people who have been here for 10 to 15 years."



Star-Telegram/PAUL MOSELEY

THE REV. JAN CAIN . . . leading the revitalization

Agency tackles special needs

By ANNE REEKS
Star-Telegram Writer

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The Cambodians are still "too new" in the area to concern themselves with community affairs.

For those new to the United States, speaking English is the No. 1

problem, Cain said. Although there are plenty of social services available, few are equipped to overcome the language barrier and little training is under way within the agencies.

Southside Area Ministries offers language and culture classes for children and adults, she said, and provides child care.

Cultural orientation is crucial, Cain said. The Cambodians, for example, are "coming here from a 15th century culture." They are ignorant of such necessities as refrigeration, she said. "There is no way they would know" about such modern developments.

"We try to help them understand how to manage the best, healthiest food they can, but within their salary range," Cain said.

The food situation is not desperate, Cain said. "No one is starving," she said, but recent arrivals are often malnourished, she said.

Cain has a lot of close friends in the Hispanic and Southeast Asian community, and she had noticed a new problem that, for her, is an unfortunate offshoot of the economic progress some in the refugee community are making.

"As soon as they get enough money, they leave," Cain lamented.

Group meets, makes plans to revive Poly

By ERIC HARRISON
Star-Telegram Writer

About 60 Fort Worth business, civic, political and religious leaders met in the Poly area Friday to organize an effort to save the declining community.

The three-hour meeting, sponsored by the Allied Communities of Tarrant County and U.S. Rep. Jim Wright, was a "first step" toward rejuvenating the aging neighborhood, speakers said.

Participants included longtime Poly residents and small businessmen as well as high-powered civic, business and political leaders such as former Mayor Williard Barr, Mayor Bob Bolen, state Sen. Hugh Parmer, Chamber of Commerce President Bill Shelton, state Rep. Reby Cary, police Chief H.F. Hopkins and school Superintendent Carl Candoli.

Creation of a strategy task force to draw up recommendations will be the next step, said the Rev. Gordon Roesch, pastor of Community of Hope Lutheran Church and co-chairman of the Polytechnic Crime Task Force.

The proposals will focus on attracting businesses and jobs, upgrading housing, providing planned recreational activities for youth and improving the neighborhood's self-identity and image.

Some of the efforts have already started.

Neighborhood groups have been involved for years in low-cost loan programs for home improvement. Hopkins said the police have been trying to develop a sense of security within the community, with officers organizing and coaching athletic teams in Poly.

Participant after participant Friday acknowledged that the rebuilding process would be long and complicated. But they also stressed the importance of healthy inner-city neighborhoods such as Poly to the continued vitality of Fort Worth.

"I have great hopes of a resurgence of Poly," Wright said. "We need not have here in Fort Worth a South Bronx or an East Harlem or a Watts. . . . We don't have to face that future. We can do things for ourselves."

Comparing Poly to the once-decaying North Side, Wright said a combination of public and private investment such as that carried out in the Stockyards could result in a "renaissance of hope and spirit."

The community, which sprang up as an all-white township around Polytechnic College, which was established in 1891, has been hit by rising crime, poverty and fleeing community institutions.

Now the neighborhood is about 50 percent black, 39 percent white and 10 percent Hispanic, according to a study completed last month.

Alarm over preservation of Poly intensified when the college that gave it its birth, now named Texas Wesleyan College, announced that it would join the exodus of institutions, homeowners and businesses. College officials plan to build a campus in southwest Fort Worth.

Discussion and speculation on how the deserted campus can best be used dominated much of the discussion Friday. Bill Haley, a representative of the college, repeated the school's pledge to remain in the neighborhood until a new, suitable tenant is found.

"The possibility that it (the campus) is going to be left empty just does not exist," he said.

In addition, Parmer told participants of a workshop on housing and business that he would pursue legislative efforts to help the community and would do what he could to persuade an out-of-town college, possibly Texas State Technical Institute of Waco, to use the campus.

Many of the participants, including Parmer, had grown up in Poly before the neighborhood started to

Please see 60 people on Page 18

3-12-83

60 people meet to discuss Poly

Continued from Page 17

change in the 1950s. The Rev. Gilbert Ferrell, pastor of Polytechnic United Methodist Church, where the meeting was conducted, told the group that the community would continue to change.

"Change is certain," Ferrell said. "Whether that is a threat or a promise depends on whether there is a vision, and whether that vision is kept and implemented."

"I have a vision of a Poly that is a healthy, hospitable human habitat, with good schools and good churches, and a revived economy, and a rich, diverse mix of people of all hues, the poor becoming not-so-

poor, along with a re-entering middle class, young and old and in-between getting on together in a community they're proud of."

Few solutions were found Friday, but participants said they would hone in on specifics at other meetings.

"I haven't seen this much excitement since the Texas-OU game," said one participant, B.H. Clanton, who represented the U.S. Department of Urban Development.

He said he was certain that the meeting would lead to improvements in the neighborhood.

"You can't stop it," he said. "Not with this group. It's too dynamic a group of people."

MISCELLANEOUS PRESERVATION ATTEMPTS

Residents aim to keep historic gaslights intact

By KIM BREWER
Star-Telegram Writer

Most drivers along Bedford Road don't notice that some of Northeast Tarrant County's most historic landmarks are in plain view.

In fact, about the only Bedford residents who regularly take notice of the Victorian-era gaslights imported from England to the Stonegate housing addition 20 years ago are a few birds who've made their nests in the lanterns.

The gaslights always are in the back of the minds of city officials, who'd like to send them back to the Mother Country, and Stonegate residents, who want the gaslights to stay.

"They need to go," Bedford Fire Marshal Ron Hawthorne said. "They're in the right of way. Cars can hit them. But those people feel so strongly about them it's a touchy situation."

Gail Box wants city officials to keep their hands off the gaslight in her front yard, even if it is in the city's easement.

"We just look at it and enjoy it being out there," said Mrs. Box of 100 Stonegate Court. "The kids used to climb on it when they were little."

At least six, maybe more, of the historic gaslights were imported from Westminster, England, and installed in the Stonegate addition when it was built in 1960, according to old news clips and advertisements. Only three or four of the lanterns, all in disrepair, remain today.

In recent years people have torn down, ripped out or carted off the antique gaslights, much to the chagrin of Stonegate residents and historical officials.

"At one time someone had a bulldozer out

Bedford

there trying to tear them down," Mrs. Box said. "I panicked. I called (City Manager) Jim Walker and somehow he saved them."

Known remaining gaslights are at the intersections of Bedford Road and Regents Drive, Bedford Road and Stonegate Court and at the playground of Stonegate Elementary School. A fourth gaslight is believed located somewhere in the addition.

The gaslights were included in a countywide survey of historical landmarks conducted by a nationally recognized architectural firm for the Tarrant County Historical Preservation Council. They also may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, depending on their rarity in other parts of the country, said Mike Collins, director of the council.

"They're being considered as to their value," Collins said. "I don't know how they are finally going to be evaluated."

The gaslights found their way to Bedford after Stonegate developer Tom Purvis heard that officials in the borough of Westminster near London had planned to replace their century-old street-lamps, according to old news clips and advertisements. The gaslights weighed almost 800 pounds each and were brought by ship to Galveston before being hauled to Bedford for installation.

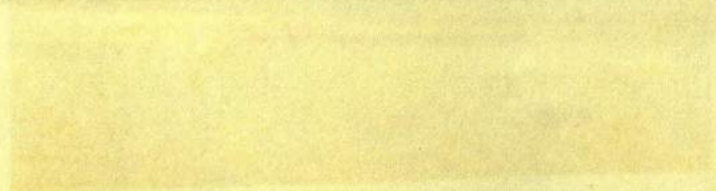
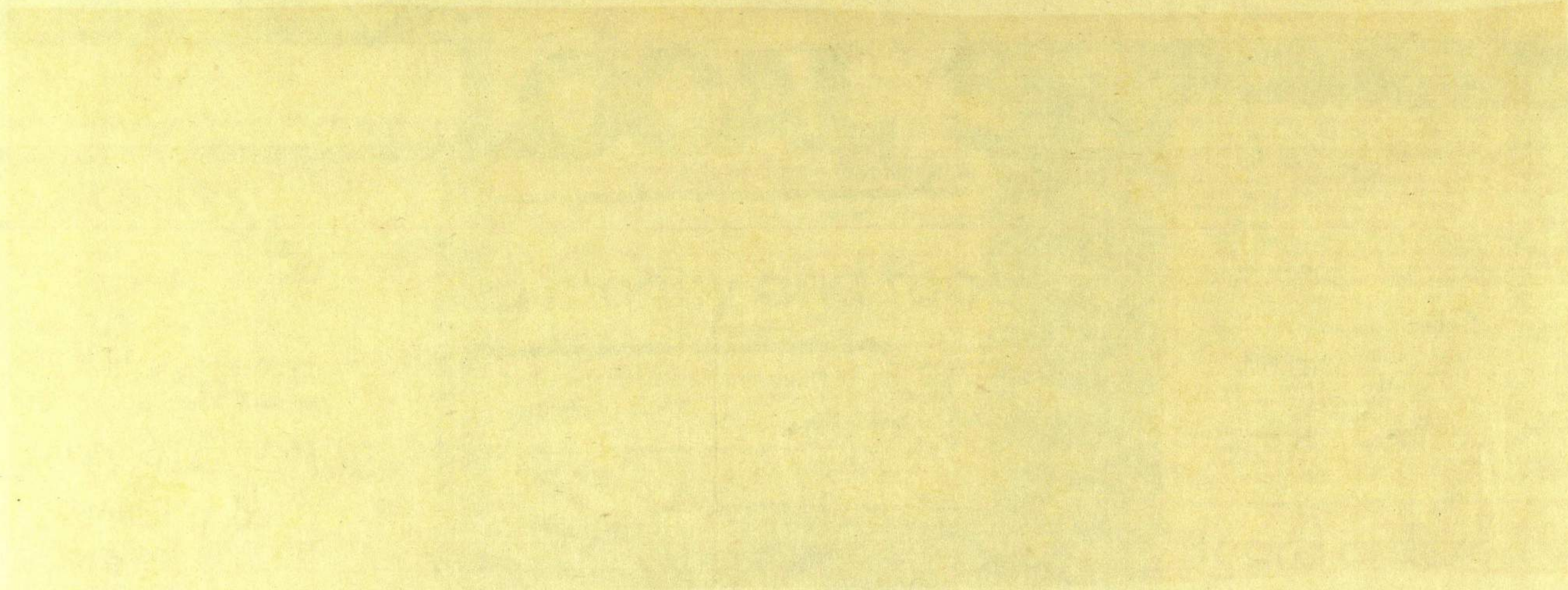
An underground gas line was laid so that the lights would really work and create a golden aura above the Bedford housing addition.



Star-Telegram/WILLIS KNIGHT

THIS HISTORIC GASLIGHT would make this a nice setting for Jami Box, 16, and her boyfriend, Rueben Flewelling, 16, if it weren't for the light's increasing decay, as

evidenced by the bird's nest in the top. A group of Bedford residents are trying to save the lights, which were brought over from England several years ago.





Mary Lou Wadkins, left, and Luedean Edwards in their soon-to-open Poly restaurant

Star-Telegram/RON T. ENNIS

Restaurateurs starting over again in Poly area

By MIKE RITCHEY
Star-Telegram Writer

Remember the stories about the late Fort Worth philanthropist Paul Hollis and his Poly Pop? No? Well, sure, it has been an awfully long time.

Hollis was a nice man who liked to pass his invention out free to kids in Poly. Of course, Hollis also gave them bags of candy and quarters at Christmastime, while offering tenants who rented his properties a month's free lodging should they give birth to twins.

But more recent news headlines have caused us to forget the way life used to be there.

Poly, the near East Side area incorporated into Fort Worth in 1922, could use a Paul Hollis today. Bad press — some deserved, some not; structural deterioration — residential and commercial — have been both the result and cause of glaring crime reports showing Poly to be

something other than a good place to live or do business. They've even torn down the picture show.

Yet, a new attitude is beginning to emerge in Poly. It has begun to grow, becoming obvious to casual passersby in the fashion of facelifts on shops and new paint on old houses.

The latest and perhaps most vivid example of Poly's optimism is the new look on the corner of Rosedale and Wesleyan, just across the street from the Texas Wesleyan College campus.

Striped blue awnings crown the huge windows of the old Poly Drug Store which will, from this point on, be called *Mama Lou's Down Home Cooking*. Inside, tables and chairs from three counties will soon offer diners a comfortable chance at uncommon cuisine. In two weeks or so, it's buffet breakfast every morning and home-cooked food at noon.

Mary Lou Wadkins and Luedean

Edwards had the Nutt House Restaurant in Granbury for 13 years. It was the first restored business on that historic square and became a booming success, inviting others to follow.

More than a year has passed since the day when Edwards, a Granbury native forced to attend school in Como in preintegration days, approached Wadkins, her mentor and a member of the old aristocratic Nutt family of Granbury, with the idea of starting over again in a black area in Fort Worth. Just pick one.

"I thought I could do more for people than just feed them," Edwards said. "I thought that, in a subtle way, a successful undertaking in their own area might encourage a whole people here to see what could be done — is being done, as a matter of fact. I hope that we might reach out to people, teach them there are

Please see Taking on Page 9

Taking a chance on Poly

Continued from Page 1

other things to do than vandalize or terrorize. It may not work out, but we'll give it a good shot."

Mama Lou was Edwards' grandmother and Edwards, her brother, James Leonard (who drove the bus to and from Granbury during those segregated, backward times), and another brother, Earl Leonard, a U.S. Army cook who will retire and come to Fort Worth in two years, intend to handle Mama Lou's entirely after the first six months or so when, if things go according to plan, business will be good and Wadkins will be back home in Granbury.

They had planned to run both Mama Lou's and the Nutt House, but, just about the time Edwards mentioned her idea to Wadkins, Fort Worth investor Tony Dauphinot "appeared out of the clear blue" and bought it for a group of Fort Worth doctors he represents.

"I told Tony that he's coming to play in my backyard and I'm going to play in his," Wadkins said, laughing. "Oh, it's time I retired, anyway. I'm 66 years old, though who would ever guess it?"

No one. That's who.

WADKINS ALSO RAN the Nutt House Hotel and was glad to be rid of the whole thing.

"It got to where I hoped nobody would come," she said and laughed.

"I had no experience with restaurants," she said. "I was in the business of raising children. It is the only business I know of where you're in business to put yourself out of business as soon as possible."

Wadkins moved to a table near the back of Mama Lou's in a small area which she hopes will become a gathering place for neighborhood business people to talk and drink coffee.

"We did the same thing in Granbury," she said, "putting the coffee out, letting friends in even when we were closed. A big jar beside the coffee urn filled with quarters and, then, filled again. We bought a couple of the big planters you can see on Granbury's square today."

"Then, we went to other businesses and told them, 'You buy one and I'll buy another,'" she said. "They did, the gar-

den club planted them and, now, look at them. The same thing can happen here.

"Trash cans, for instance," she said. "There is a lot of talk about the city buying trash cans to encourage people to throw their trash in them instead of on the street. The city? Why wait? We should buy them. We have to take care of ourselves. And," she added, winking slyly at her partner, "we shall."

A block or two west, down Rosedale toward downtown, Frank Moss and Larry McNatt, of the Fort Worth Economic Development Corp., share the enthusiasm exhibited by Wadkins and Edwards. They name the businesses up and down the street and talk of things to come.

"We have excellent exposure here," said Moss, a Stop Six native and Dunbar High School graduate with a degree in art from TWC. "The traffic continues to increase. We are 10 minutes from downtown. Only the North Side has the kind of concentration of historical buildings that we do. And, right now, the costs are more reasonable. But that is a changing thing," he said. "Property in Poly is getting more expensive every day."

The FWEDC is funded by city money and is primarily concerned with counseling and training minority small business people.

East, down Rosedale from Mama Lou's, is a small building hosting the Neighborhood Housing Service, an outfit which resulted from a Sid Richardson Foundation study. County Judge Mike Moncrief is board chairman.

"We want to get a home ownership program started," said Monette Fugate, the organization's administrative assistant, "but we are not set up to help people buy homes right now."

Instead, NHS takes applications from clients who already own their homes but who have been, for one reason or another, unable to secure a loan to repair their houses from more conventional outlets.

Fugate said there are just over 2,000 houses in the area served by NHS and that 80 percent of them are owned by their occupants. NHS has made loans on 65 properties in the four and one-half years it has been open in Poly. The loans range up to \$15,000 and the pay-

back is based on a sliding scale.

The college has long been the single largest property owner on the "strip" which runs east and west in front of its campus. But TWC has scheduled a move to Benbrook in five years. Keeping that move in mind, it would perhaps seem unlikely that Poly's rosy outlook is justified, but the merchants there are counting on something just as good — if not better — taking the school's place.

IN ITS FAVOR, POLY has location, affordability and a new bounce in its walk.

Holding it back is the negative perception the public has of the area. The merchants are worried about not only the perception, which they adamantly say should be no worse than that enjoyed by most other parts of town, but also about the crime problem itself. Most troubling of all, they say, is the constant loitering of juveniles who scare away paying customers. But they feel that, as more and more middle-income families find their price range in Poly, the unruly gangs of youngsters will be overrun.

"We've heard a lot about the bad," Wadkins said, taking a short rest from another long day of scraping old paint and waiting on the roofer. "Many people have wondered, 'Why are you taking the chance?' And this is a far cry from our pretty corner on Granbury's square."

"You know, I was born in the house my mother was born in and the house my grandparents built," she said. "But segregation or not, Luedean and I still live just four blocks apart. We both have nice places there."

"But we believe there is a place for us here," she said. "We see a truly integrated melting pot in Poly and we know it is the coming thing. We all must live together and should have been doing so for all these years."

"But it's like those trash cans," she added, looking again at her partner, Edwards, who smiled at her brother, James. "If we wait around for someone else to do it, we might never have them. They might buy them and they might not. We can't count on them. That's not the way this whole grand thing of ours got where it is today. But that is exactly how we shall proceed from here."

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Historical Group Says Plaques Bring Business

Riverside, Poly Take Tip From Main St.

Peter Maxon and Gerron Hite of the Texas Historical Commission are in town today, touring some old buildings whose designation as historical sites could spark redevelopment of the neighborhoods.

"Preserving historical sites downtown generated a rebirth of Main Street and we're hoping we can bring that same revitalization out of downtown and into the

neighborhoods," said Terry Meza of the Fort Worth Economic Development Corp., which is sponsoring the day-long tour and a workshop.

Maxon, Hite and about 30 neighborhood representatives and businessmen will visit the old North Fort Worth police station on N. Main St., the abandoned James F. Guinn School at I-35W and Rosedale, the Masonic Mosque on Belknap at I-35, and a strip of buildings on Rosedale St. adjacent to the Texas Wesleyan College campus that once housed the Polytechnic City Hall, a Post Office and the S.S. Dillow General Store when Poly was an independent city.

Executive Director Frank Moss of the Fort Worth agency said the Masonic Mosque may even qualify as a national historic site because at one time it was the largest building in the U.S. built and owned by blacks.

The black Masons of the Grand Lodge of Texas built the huge structure in 1929 as the permanent site of their annual Grand Lodge meetings.

Patterned after an Indian temple, the Mosque covers three acres near the Trinity River and its huge wings and central assembly halls can hold thousands of people.

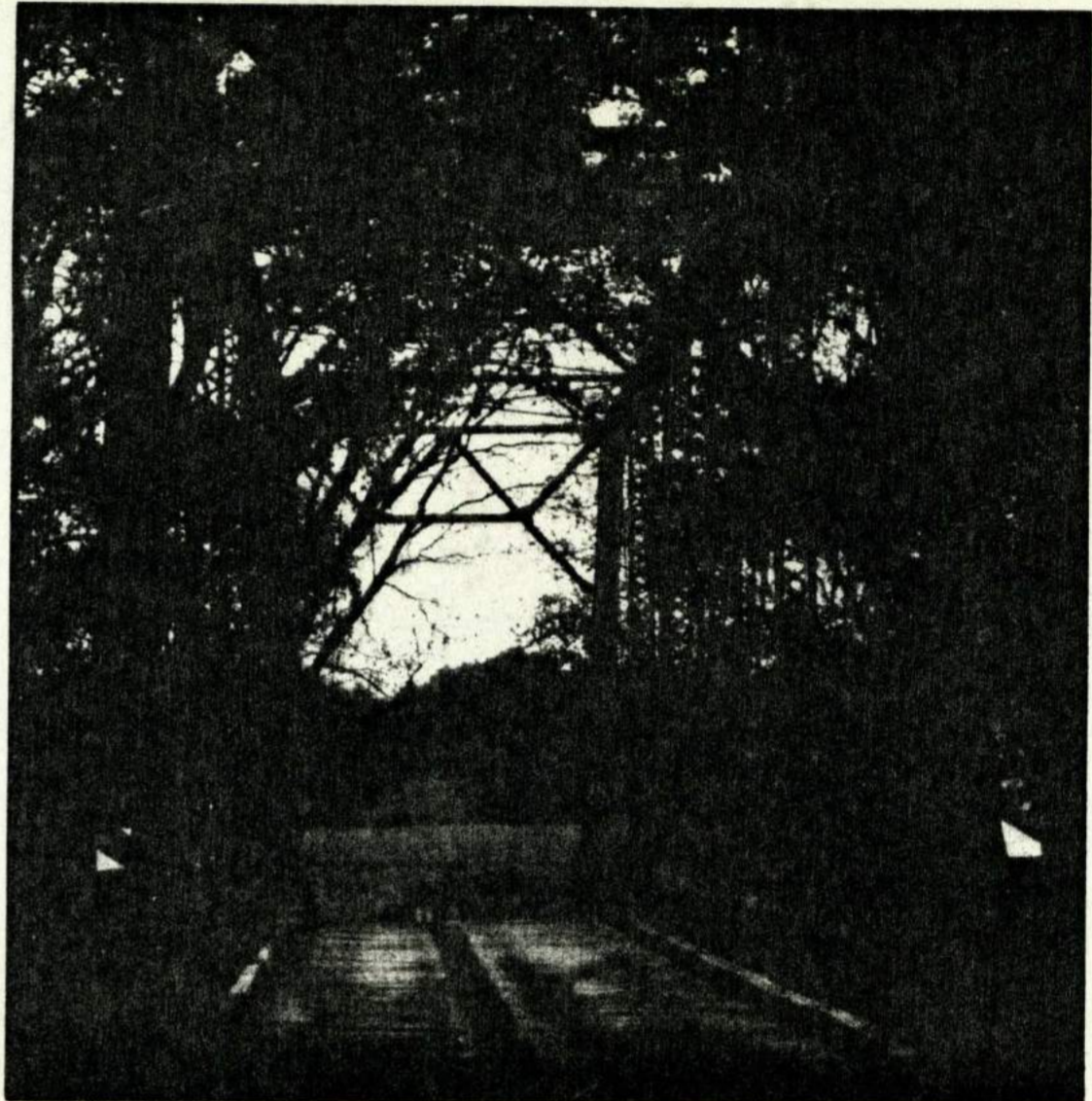
"The Mosque was the center for all major black activities and meetings in Fort Worth until the 1950's," Moss said, "and several Fort Worth black leaders want to see it renovated. What probably will happen is a joint renovation venture between the Grand Lodge of Texas and a private corporation."

The Grand Lodge still holds functions at the Mosque, although its yearly meetings are held in the Tarrant County Convention Center.

"There are numbers of these old boarded-up buildings in Fort Worth neighborhoods that could be the launching pad for an economic rebirth of those areas," Moss said. "Renovating and reusing old buildings worked downtown; it can work in the neighborhoods as well."

"POLYTECHNIC AREA
OF FORT WORTH
GETS ATTENTION"

PRESERVING HISTORIC BRIDGES



"There can be little doubt that in many ways the story of bridge building is the story of civilization. By it we can readily measure an important part of a people's progress."

—Franklin D. Roosevelt
"New York Speaks," *The New York Times*,
Oct. 18, 1931

TEXAS PRESERVATION GUIDELINES

Wooden bridge to be repaired

The 50-year-old wooden plank bridge on Cheek-Sparger Road, thought to be Colleyville's oldest bridge still in use, will be shut down by the city after a 3-foot hole worked its way through the planks and a single layer of asphalt patching earlier this month.

"We conducted a full inspection of the bridge last week," City Manager Dick Ballenger told council members Jan. 4. "Basically, its structure is good, the concrete is good, but the decking is shot," he reported.

"I can't in good consciousness allow the bridge to remain open while we determine how we want to fix it," Ballenger said. "We've put a temporary patch on the hole and posted the bridge at a 12,000 pound weight limit, but I don't personally believe that a patch job is the solution to this problem."

Councilman Steve Turner agreed with Ballenger, citing calls he's received from area residents saying they felt the bridge was too unsafe to allow their children to cross it in the school bus. "I even received a call after the bridge was through and the caller said 'See, I told you so,'" Turner said.

"I'd vote against a mere patch job. Whatever it takes to repair the bridge properly, let's do it now so we won't have to address this same problem in another couple of years," he said.

City Engineer Gary Fisher told the council that repair work could cost between \$10,000 to \$40,000, depending on what

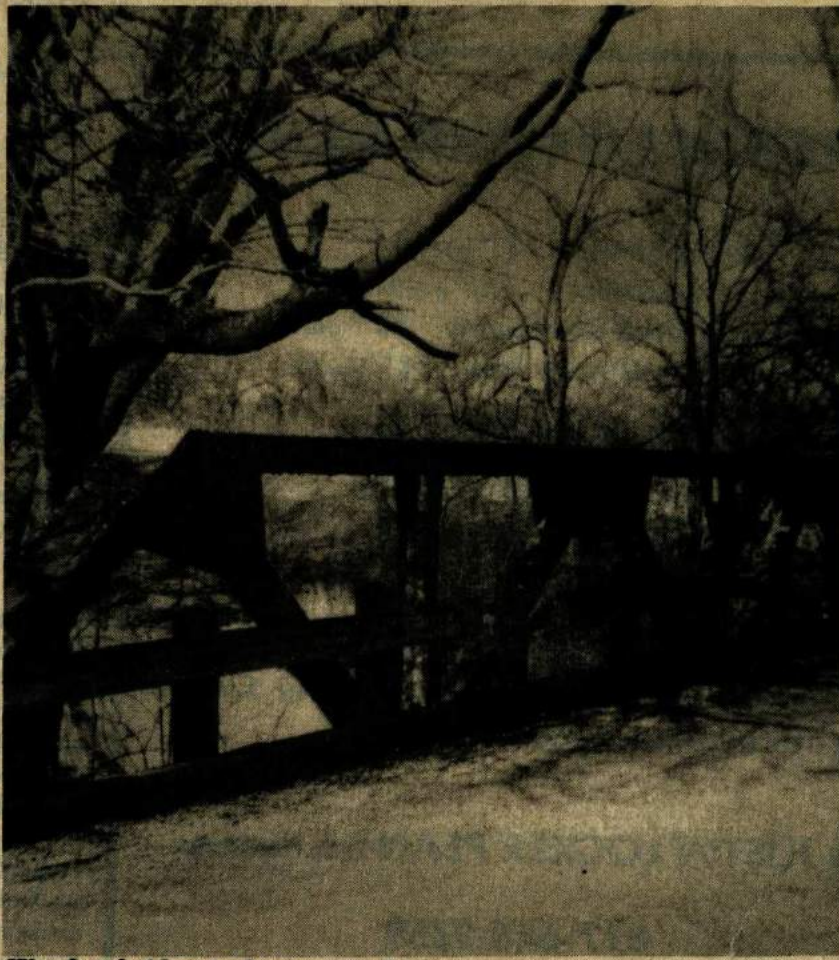
needs to be done to render the bridge safe. "First of all, we'll have to strip the asphalt and decking and find out how many stringers are cracked. We'll need to replace any damaged stringers, then replace any rotted wood," Fisher told the council.

"In the event that all stringers and wood need to be replaced, total restoration of the bridge could feasibly cost \$40,000 in materials," he said.

Ballenger told the council that the city has the necessary manpower and equipment to handle the job.

Council members authorized the city manager to spend up to \$10,000 to begin work on the project and also instructed him to seek any assistance possible from the county.

The 91-foot long, 20-foot wide structure bridges Cheek-Sparger Road over the Little Bear Creek crossing.



Wooden bridge to be repaired.

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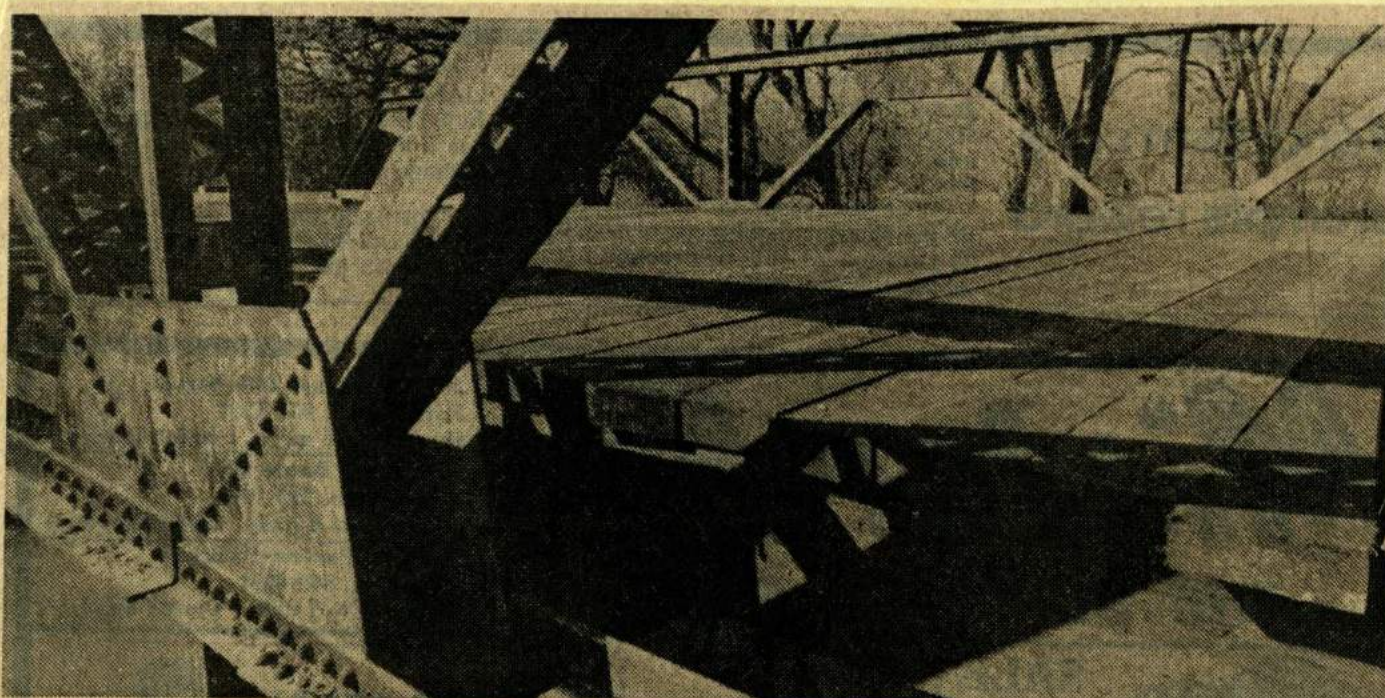
"SAVING BRIDGES"

"THE KNIGHT OF PYTHIAS"



Star-Telegram/RODGER MALLISON

SIZING UP THE ARMOR, workmen placed this suit in the alcove of the old Knights of Pythias hall in Sundance Square for final measurements Wednesday. Final installation of the armor, made by Astie Brothers of Dallas, will be in about two weeks.



Star-Telegram/WILLIS KNIGHT

REOPENING ... the Cheek-Sparger bridge is expected to be back in business this week after repairs

Repaired bridge slated to reopen

By CLARA TUMA
Star-Telegram Writer

The recently closed Cheek-Sparger bridge is expected to reopen this week after Colleyville officials spent about \$8,000 to repair it.

"It's going to be in as good a shape as it was prior to its failure," said Gary Fisher, an engineer with Knowlton-English-Flowers Inc., the city's engineering firm.

"It (will be) safe for certain vehicles, but it is not designed for heavy trucks," he said.

Workers are scheduled to finish putting metal railing on the 20-by-90 bridge early this week.

The wooden deck of the metal-frame bridge has been stripped and replaced, he said. More than three-fourths of the stringer lumber below the deck failed city inspection, so workers also replaced all that wood.

"Every bit of wood on it has been replaced," Fisher said.

A layer of asphalt, part of a previous attempt to patch the bridge, also was

stripped. A skid-resistant driving surface will be put in its place, he said.

The bridge over Little Bear Creek was closed in January after officials discovered a 3-foot hole in it. City council members first restricted traffic on the span to 12,000 pounds a vehicle and patched the hole, but decided to repair the deteriorating bridge.

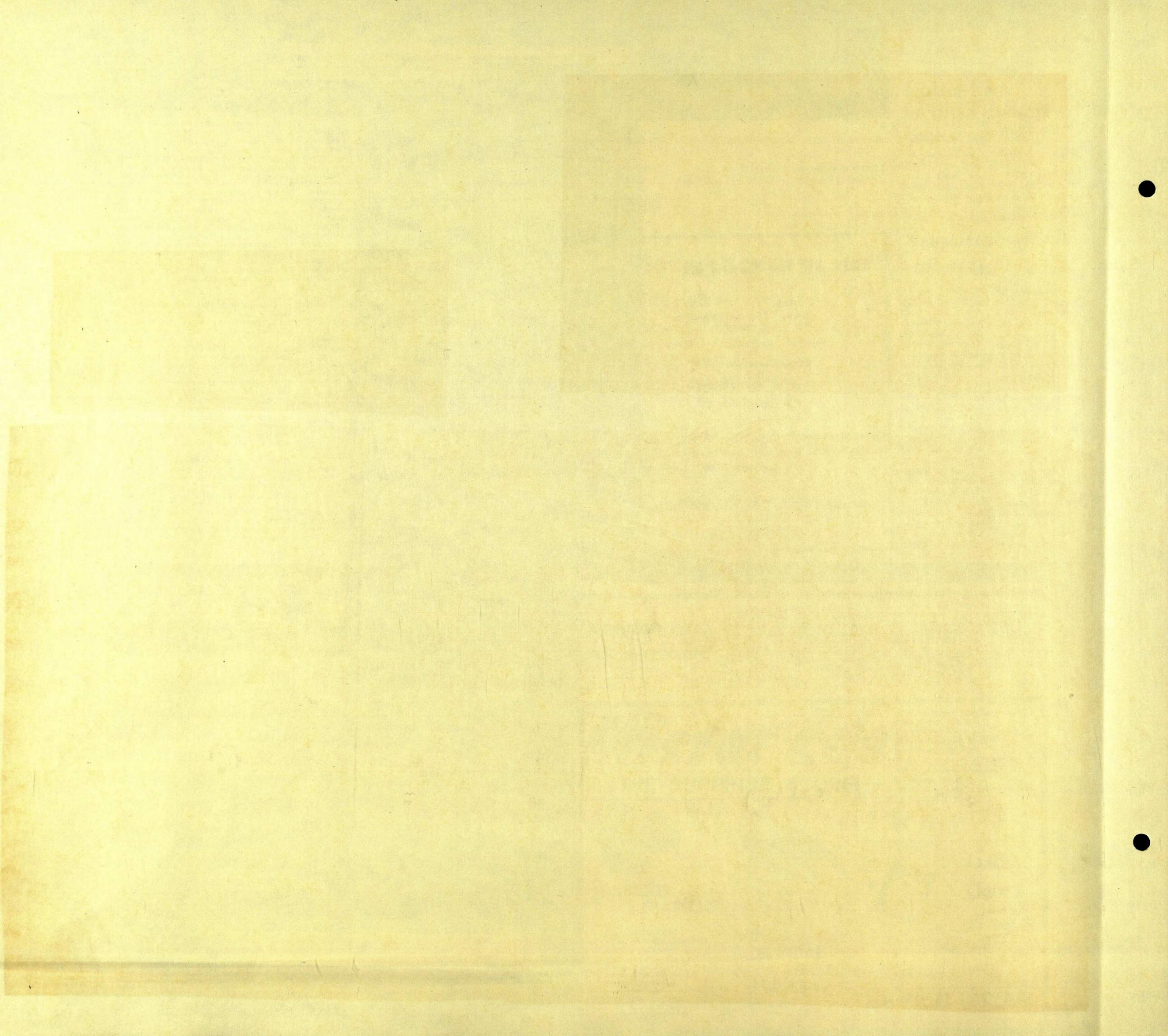
Fisher said the city may keep the 12,000-pound limit on the bridge to preserve it as long as possible.

The bridge is more than 50 years old and has trouble handling heavy trucks.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1983 ■ ©1983 FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM

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NORTHEAST EXTRA ©1983 Fort Worth Star-Telegram FEBRUARY 27, 1983



Historic gaslights under fire

By KIM BREWER
Star-Telegram Writer

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"ADAPTIVE REUSE IN TARRANT COUNTY"

Fire hall ablaze with activity

Continued from Page 1

gadgets — cork puller, decorker, corkscrew and cork retriever, "That's a good item everyone needs," he smirks.

There's more: a ¼-ounce can of truffles for \$32, "If you can't afford that, here's one for \$16," he says. For \$56, you can take home 1½ ounce of Russian Beluga caviar — "OO" rating, which indicates the second best, Gerlak says. The "OOO" rating is the top of the line with the largest Sturgeon eggs. American caviar also is found in his basket, \$20 for 2 ounces.

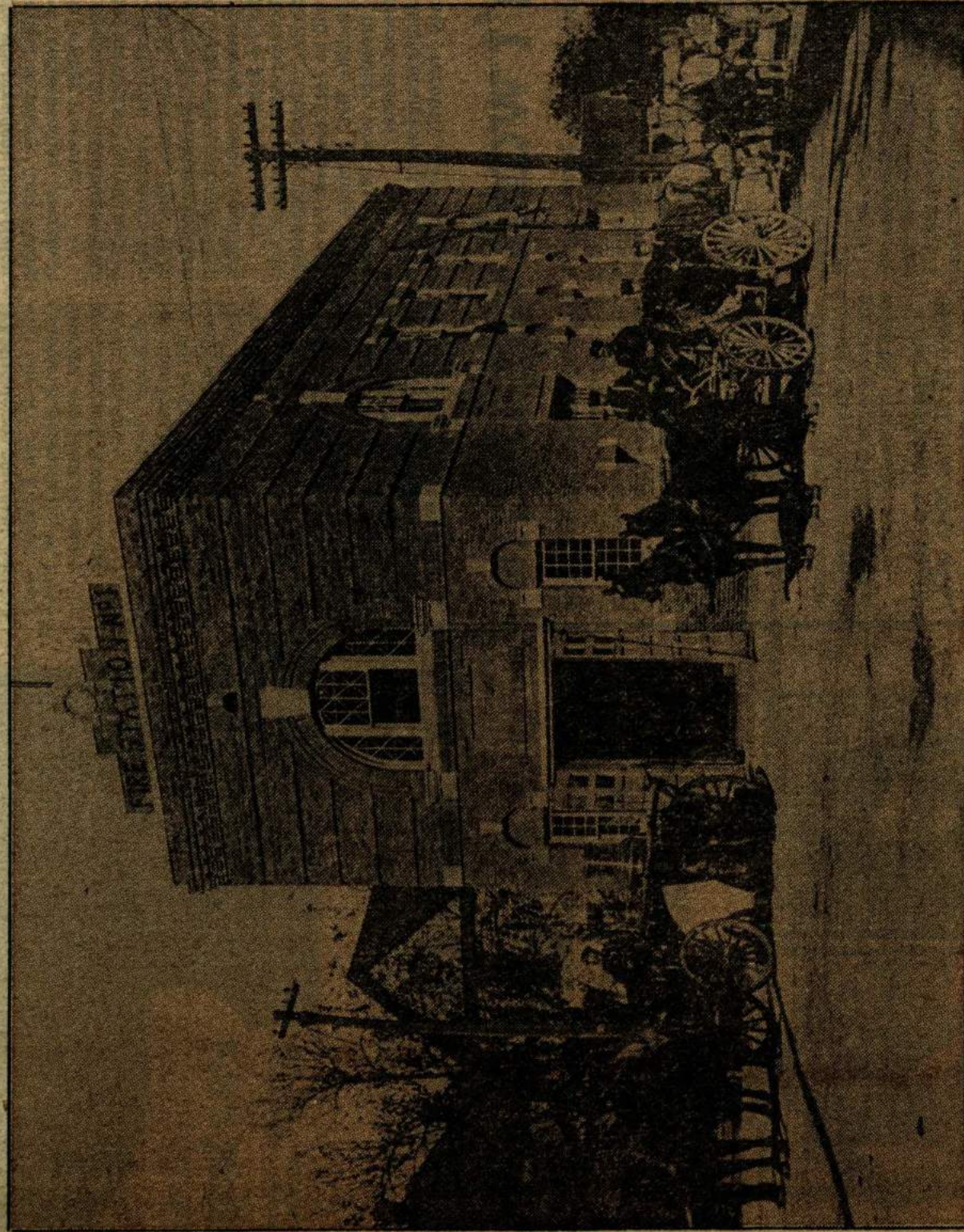
The deli's "coffee program" will include a line of imported coffee beans and tea from Vienna and Columbia.

For lunch, the deli will serve pre-made sandwiches for \$2.95, or made-to-order sandwiches for \$3.95. Salads, fresh fruit and frozen yogurt are also on the menu. Take-out dinners include Italian and Chinese specialties.

Gerlak says he hopes to stock beer and wine in the future and develop an extensive catering service for nearby business meetings.

WEDNESDAY

Lifestyle Entertainment / TV



Fire Station No. 1 was Fort Worth's first fire hall.

Deli rekindles station's life

By ANNE MARIE BIONDO
Star-Telegram Writer

Obscured between two modern glass towers and a sprawling parking garage sits a humble bit of Fort Worth's past. The small, yellow brick building that once housed the city's first fire station has been transformed into a swank deli and convenience store for downtown workers.

Firehall Marketplace Deli, on the second floor of the historic Fire Station No. 1 on Commerce and Second streets, opened last week without fanfare.

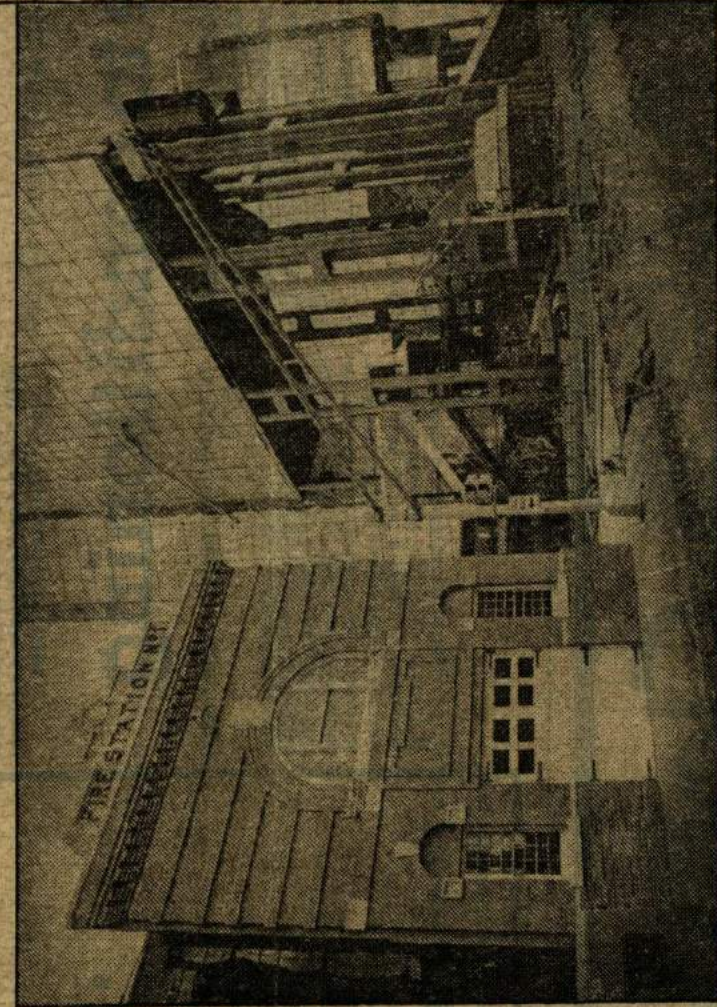
That part comes at noon Thursday. Fire Chief H.L. McMillen will cut a ceremonial ribbon with a fire ax. He'll be watched by officials of Bass Brothers Enterprises, which owns the renovated business district of which the deli is part. Firefighters will dress in early 1900 uniforms and ride a 1921 fire engine through downtown. A model of the original Fire Station No. 1 will be displayed in the deli.

The original structure was built in 1877 as a fire station and City Hall. When a new City Hall was built in 1906, the old structure was razed.

The fire station, as it now stands, was built in 1907. Upstairs — where the fashionable gray and white deli operates — was a hayloft, storage area and firemen's sleeping quarters. Downstairs — which will open as a historic visitor center in November — housed the stables, coal bin, steam and hose wagons.

Through the years, the building was altered to accommodate modern conveniences. When air-conditioning was added, the window arches were filled in with brick. And the door entrances were widened for the larger fire trucks.

The fire hall officially was retired in 1980.



Star-Telegram/RON ENNIS

Fire Station No. 1 today, the home of Firehall Marketplace Deli.

As part of the building's restoration, wooden barn doors will be hung and windows will be retouched.

Intent on being the "ultimate convenience to downtowners," the deli — open from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. weekdays — offers prepared carry-out gourmet items, a next-day laundry and dry cleaning service, to be run by the Americana Hotel (\$4 for a suit, \$1.50 for a shirt), and a limited newsstand. The moderate selection of magazines and newspapers will be expanded to meet customer demand, says manager Tom Gerlak.

"We're a deluxe convenience store," says

Gerlak. "An uptown 7-11 with top shelf items. At 7-11 you'd find Hellmans. Here you get mayonnaise with natural lemon juice."

Gerlak, formerly the owner of Tom's Select Delectables near Ridgmar Mall, good naturedly showed a visitor some of the deli's distinctive food and cookware.

Gourmet items include: lobster bisque. "Of course it's \$4 for a can of soup," Gerlak says, an assortment of untreated bread and cake flour. "There's no such thing as self-rising flour if you're a serious baker," and

Please see Fire, Page 3

Lifestyle

Entertainment / TV



STAR-TELEGRAM

Fire Station No. 1 was Fort Worth's first fire hall.

Deli rekindles station's life

By ANNE MARIE BIONDO
Star-Telegram Writer

Obscured between two modern glass towers and a sprawling parking garage sits a humble bit of Fort Worth's past. The small, yellow brick building that once housed the city's first fire station has been transformed into a swank deli and convenience store for downtown workers.

Firehall Marketplace Deli, on the second floor of the historic Fire Station No. 1 on Commerce and Second streets, opened last week without fanfare.

That part comes at noon Thursday.

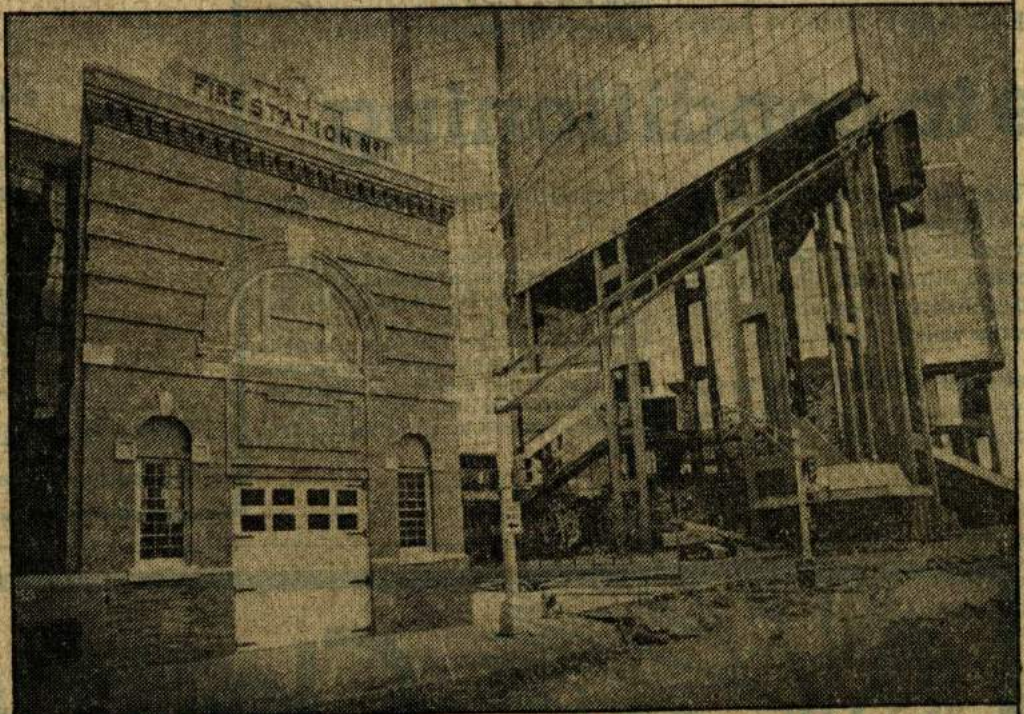
Fire Chief H.L. McMillen will cut a ceremonial ribbon with a fire ax. He'll be watched by officials of Bass Brothers Enterprises, which owns the renovated business district of which the deli is part. Firefighters will dress in early 1900 uniforms and ride a 1921 fire engine through downtown. A model of the original Fire Station No. 1 will be displayed in the deli.

The original structure was built in 1877 as a fire station and City Hall. When a new City Hall was built in 1906, the old structure was razed.

The fire station, as it now stands, was built in 1907. Upstairs — where the fashionable gray and white deli operates — was a hayloft, storage area and firemen's sleeping quarters. Downstairs — which will open as a historic visitor center in November — housed the stables, coal bin, steam and hose wagons.

Through the years, the building was altered to accommodate modern conveniences. When air-conditioning was added, the window arches were filled in with brick. And the door entrances were widened for the larger fire trucks.

The fire hall officially was retired in 1980.



Star-Telegram/RON ENNIS

Fire Station No. 1 today, the home of Firehall Marketplace Deli.

As part of the building's restoration, wooden barn doors will be hung and windows will be retouched.

Intent on being the "ultimate convenience to downtowners," the deli — open from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. weekdays — offers prepared carry-out gourmet items, a next-day laundry and drycleaning service, to be run by the Americana Hotel (\$4 for a suit, \$1.50 for a shirt), and a limited newsstand. The moderate selection of magazines and newspapers will be expanded to meet customer demand, says manager Tom Gerlak.

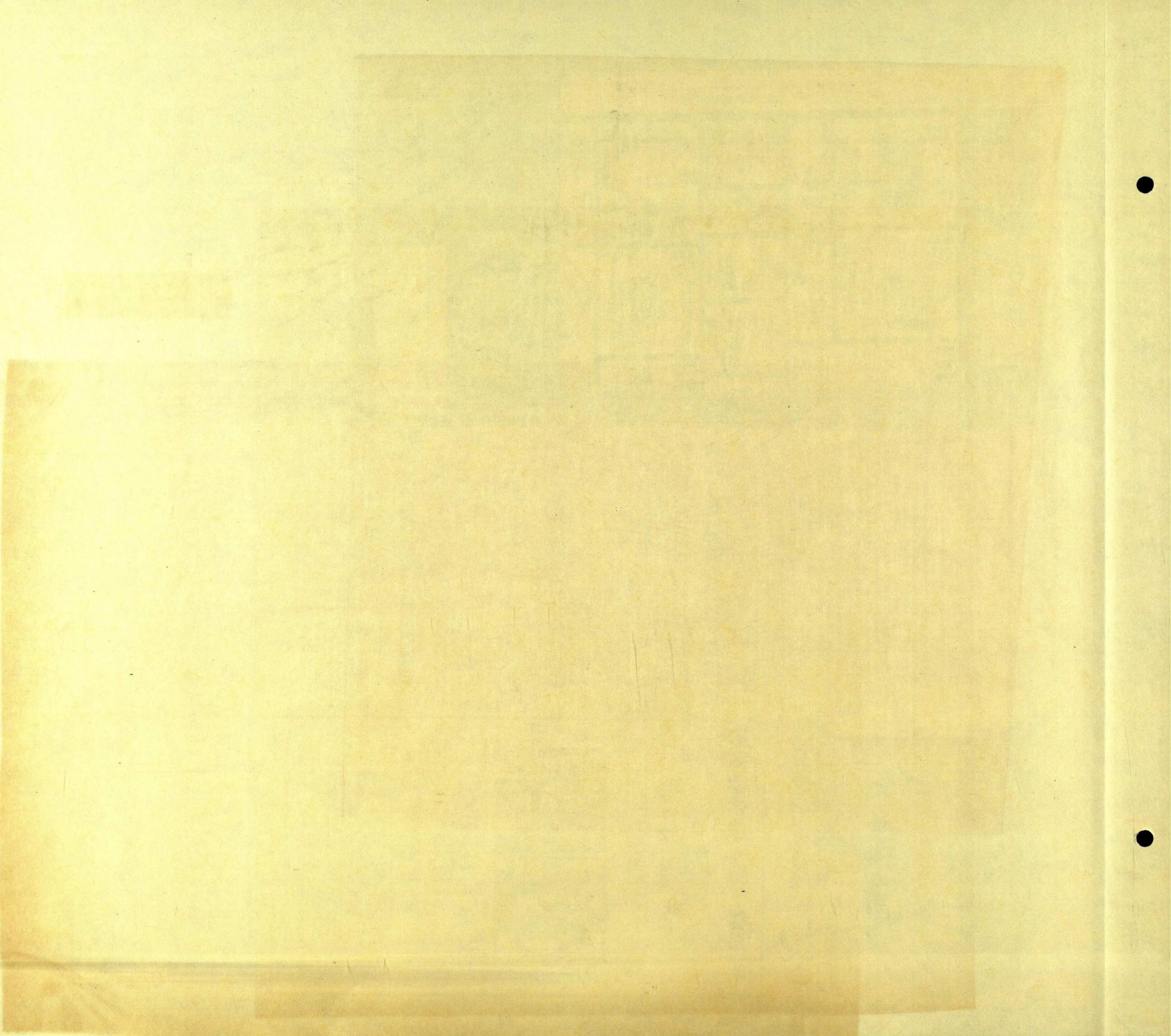
"We're a deluxe convenience store," says

Gerlak. "An uptown 7-11 with top shelf items. At 7-11 you'd find Hellmans. Here you get mayonnaise with natural lemon juice."

Gerlak, formerly the owner of Tom's Select Delectables near Ridgmar Mall, good naturedly showed a visitor some of the deli's distinctive food and cookware.

Gourmet items include: lobster bisque. "Of course it's \$4 for a can of soup," Gerlak says; an assortment of untreated bread and cake flour, "There's no such thing as self-rising flour if you're a serious baker;" and

Please see Fire, Page 3



THIS BUILDING WAS ERECTED UNDER
THE ADMINISTRATION OF
HERBERT HOOVER
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Star-Telegram/ RON T. ENNIS

PLAQUE AT FORT WORTH POST OFFICE...tells the age of the building, which is 50 years old Monday

The post office:
a first-class 50
Building still has zip

By WILLIAM D. BARNEY
Special to the Star-Telegram

The edifice that is the Fort Worth Post Office on Lancaster downtown still looks much the same as it did when it opened to the public 50 years ago Monday.

Bronze plaques inside its north-west entrance show that it was built during the administration of Herbert Hoover and dedicated to the Confederate veterans. It now boasts a bronze medallion designating it a Texas Historical Landmark. The text of the 1980 medallion speaks proudly of the lobby's marble, its bronze grille work and gold leaf, and of certain exterior ornamentation "reflecting the significance of the cattle industry in the development of the area."

That would be the four longhorn skulls set in squares atop the 16 massive limestone columns facing Lancaster, plus the bull heads at the corners of each square. Up above on the cornice, a pride of panther heads stretches around the building. Ruby Schmidt of the Tarrant County Historical Commission says the panther heads summon up Fort Worth's old nickname of "Panther City." These panthers, though, snarl — unlike that mythical varmint allegedly found sleeping in our streets a century ago.

Joe Delwaide of Azle, along with his father, helped raise those columns and has special memories of them. The columns came from Bedford, Ind., each on two flat cars equipped with turntables to prevent breakage on curves. Each column is a single piece of stone; Delwaide and his father set them in place with derrick and boom.

He recalls, too, that each of the panther heads was carved in a separate block of stone weighing 600 to

700 pounds. A machine rough-cut all the facing except a blob in the center, from which the panther head was hand-carved.

You can't make a machine to carve native stone; his father used to say that God made the stone, and all the carver had to do was chip away everything that didn't look like a panther.

Some of the green marble in the lobby probably is Verde Antique, imported from Italy on ships that freighted cotton over and, lacking a return payload, brought back marble for ballast, Delwaide says.

The outward appearance remains, but the inside has undergone vast changes, reflecting changes in our society. The lobby has lost Postal Savings, special delivery, air-mail services, but has gained Express Mail, a self-service postal unit, and a free-standing lockbox unit. Parcel-post windows have moved to the north side to an open counter. These are relatively small matters compared with the transformation of workroom floors. How much change can best be understood by looking at some of the original equipment:

THE OLD "FACING" or "upset" table can stand as a symbol of how things used to be done. It stood, a monster about 25 feet long with a belt and chute arrangement on one side and a bridge running the length, in the center. Mail collections began coming in by the hamperful about 5 p.m. and were dumped on this table by hand.

Eight employees could stand pulling letters from the heap and dropping them, one by one, into either the short- or the long-letters slot. Letters traveled on the belt to the

Please see Time on Page 12



Star-Telegram/ RON T. ENNIS

THE GROUND-FLOOR INTERIOR... shows the grandness of the structure

Author is poet laureate

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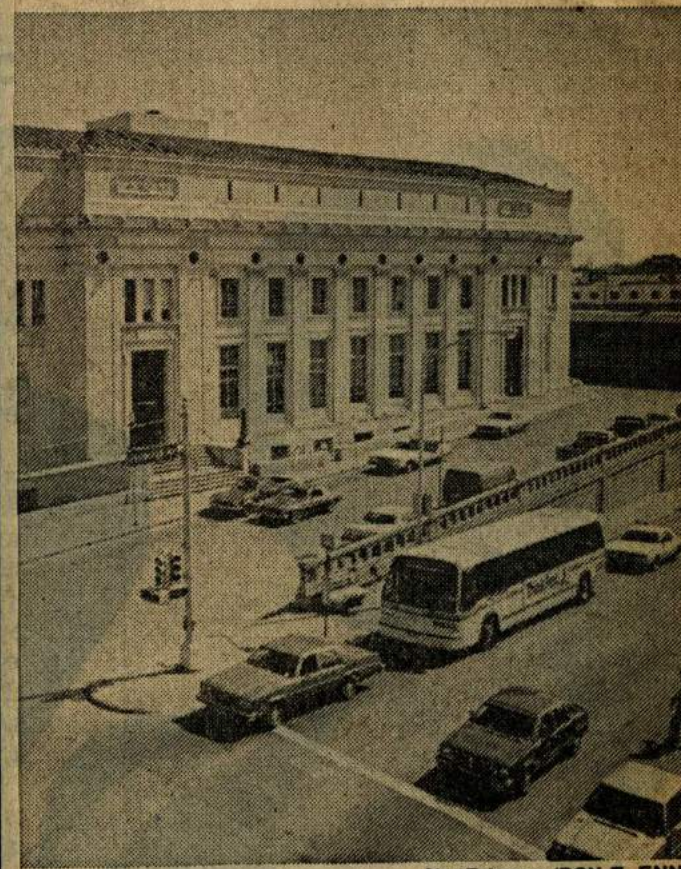
Please see Office on Page 12

"THE FORT WORTH CENTRAL
POST OFFICE"

Star-Telegram

MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1983

on 50th year



Star-Telegram/ RON T. ENNIS

OFFICE ... on Lancaster Street

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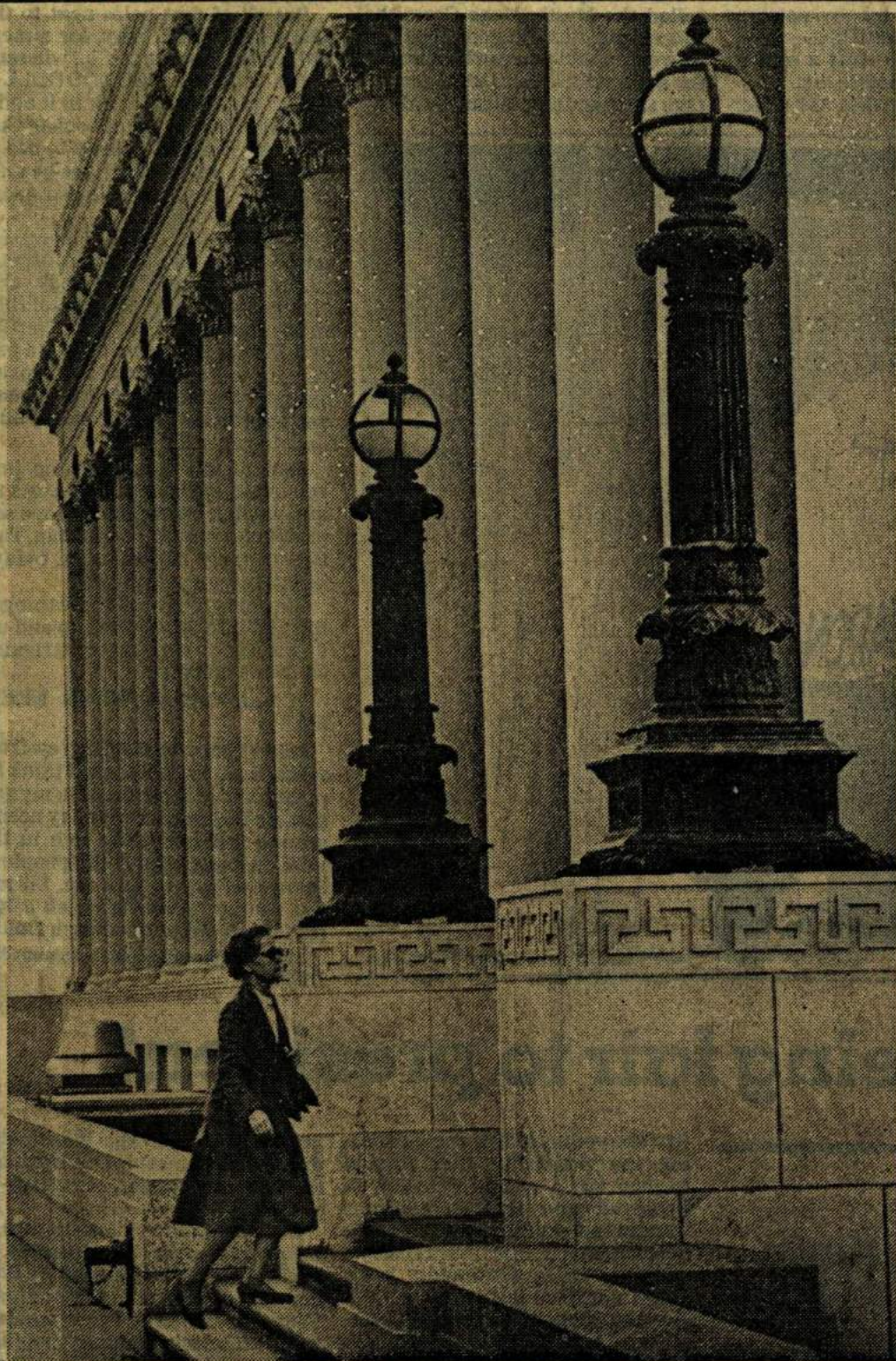
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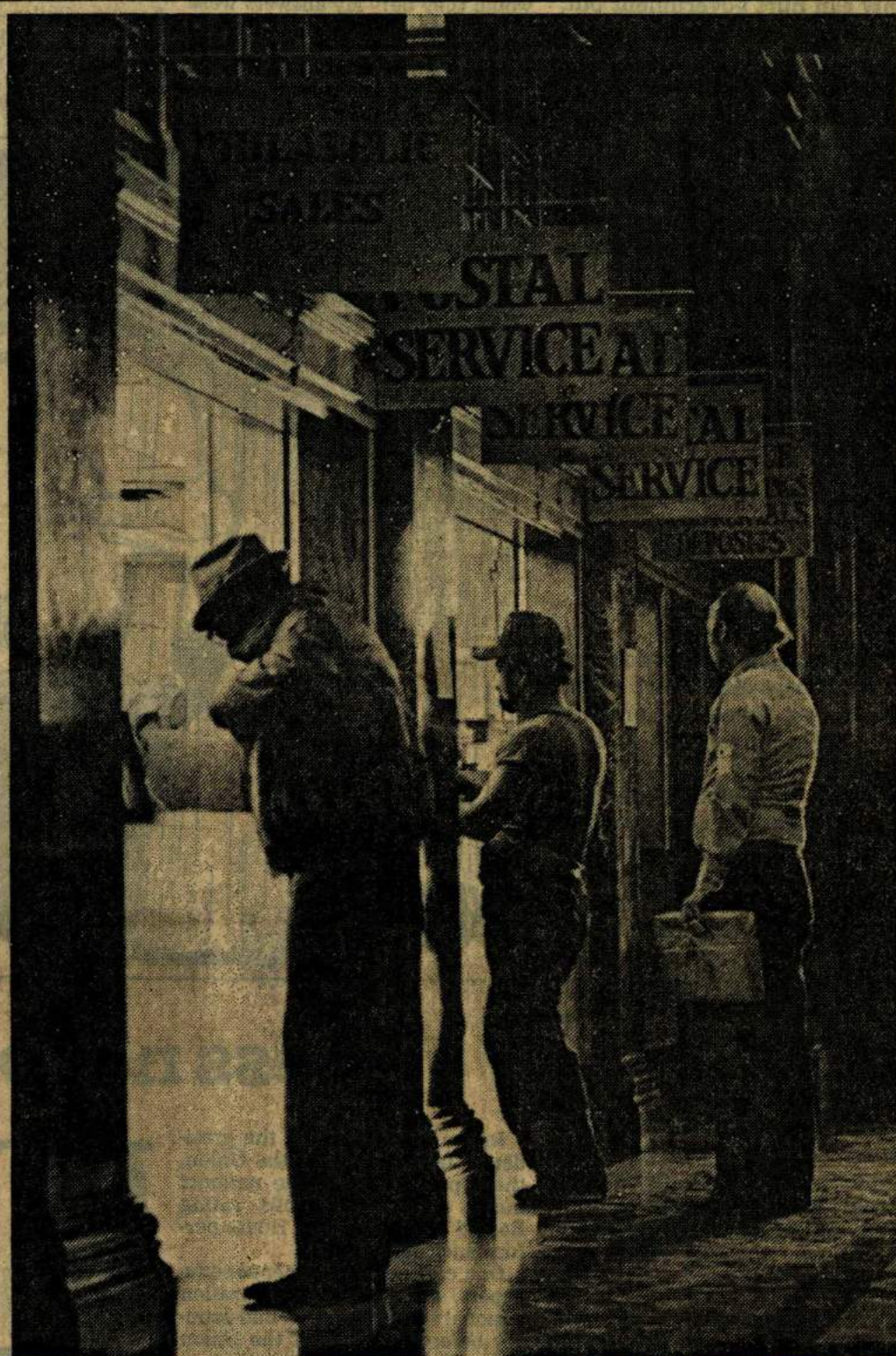


Star-Telegram/ RON T. ENNIS

THE GROUND-FLOOR INTERIOR... shows the grandness of the structure



OUTSIDE ... A customer enters in front of post office columns.



INSIDE ... Customers wait at windows in the 50-year-old structure.

Star-Telegram/RON T. ENNIS

Office stamps postmark on 50th year

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Office stamps 1st-class postmark on 50th year

Continued from Page 9

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Eight employees could stand pulling letters from the heap and dropping them, one by one, into either the short- or the long-letters slot. Letters traveled on the belt to the canceling machine, where an operator fed them by handfuls, stamp side down, to be canceled. From time to time he would bawl out, "Keep the long ones out of the short ones!"

The machine wouldn't work if you mixed sizes.

At intervals he grasped a row of canceled letters, took it to a primary case and flipped the row stamp side up. A green substitute trying this would spill mail all over the floor until he got the knack.

Air mail, special delivery and odd-size letters were placed in slots in the bridge, collected at intervals and canceled, some by hand, at the "freak table." There was also a table for bulk circulars and metered mail.

Tied-out mail had to be pouched in timely fashion to meet dispatches, being sent to trains in the Texas & Pacific (now Missouri Pacific) yards, hauled to the Santa Fe station, or taken to star-route vehicles at the platform.

Once a woman telephoned to ask, "Is it all right to send money through the mail naked?" (She meant "cash.")

Nowadays raw mail first passes through culling systems that remove odd-size mail, the rest feeding into five face-cancelers. These sense the location of stamps, separate by the four possible positions, turn half of them over, cancel and stack them at eye-blurring speed.

Another sense of the way things have changed can be gained by comparing the lot of employees. In the beginning the building had no air conditioning. On hot summer nights fans churned and employees sweated in 100-degree temperatures. Sometimes swarms of little green bugs came through the open window.

AIR CONDITIONING came in the 1960s, all the more needed as machines took up space. Then there were the lights; a distribution case had a couple of small bulbs, with overhead lights in the aisles. In the evening a supervisor might walk through the aisles turning off those overhead lights (Washington constantly carped about light bills). Today modern lighting assures eye comfort.

In the early days, a substitute employee might spend eight to 10 years before being made a regular. The 40-hour work week in Franklin Delano Roosevelt's administration wrought changes: An examination in 1935 attracted several thousand applicants. On April 1, 1936, the first crew of new substitutes reported, and others followed shortly.

These substitutes had no guarantee of employment even then; they knew they had better make themselves available, on their own time.

Nowadays substitutes have guaranteed employment. Their need for "scheme" knowledge — the memorization of proper dispatch for Texas towns — has waned with the coming of ZIP codes. Operators at the letter sorters key letters to destinations by ZIP numbers. Keying is some-

thing like playing notes on a two-tiered board, at 50 or 60 letters per minute.

If that sounds easy, it isn't. It requires coordination, quickness, is a paced, repetitive task that necessitates rotation to other duties every 45 minutes, and a complete break of 15 minutes every two hours. The machines are noisy, but here, too, progress has been made — from ear plugs to mufflers to radio ear phones.

The old terminal of the Railway Mail Service occupied a building at Lancaster and Main, about where Frank Kent Cadillac is now. Its operations were due to move to the second floor of the new post office about a week after the latter opened.

On the night of Feb. 21, 1933, the day before opening day, three men held up employees transferring mail from a train to the old quarters of the terminal. The robbery did not create a great deal of public excitement at the time. It did in the terminal itself.

Clarence Pyron of Smithfield recalls that night: One of the clerks came running to say he had been held up, a button was punched that alerted police, and in five minutes the place swarmed with armed officers. The event got more attention when it was learned that registered shipments of \$71,000 had been taken.

IT GOT STILL more attention when a few weeks later the bodies of three men, bound in hogwire, surfaced beneath the Trinity River bridge on East First. Eventually, O.D. Stevens of Handley went to Alcatraz for masterminding the holdup. W.D. May, his neighbor, went to the electric chair for murder.

Twine used to tie mail for dispatch evokes special memories: It was jute, and you could cut your finger nastily in tying out.



Star-Telegram/RON T. ENNIS

EXTERIOR OF POST OFFICE ... on Lancaster Street

Washington at one time decided to help cotton farmers out, and the Fort Worth office began to receive boxcars of cotton twine. Today machines neatly package large bundles; most letter mail is packed without being tied.

The employee force has changed, now including many minorities and women. But one thing that hasn't changed is the caliber of employees, say Jack Watson, former postmaster, and Willie Hathman, present postmaster, the first two men to attain that position by ascending from within the ranks of the local office. Fort Worth has always had among the highest marks for efficiency in the nation.

Zona Pyron of Smithfield entered the Postal Service just in time to become secretary to Postmaster Billy Moore and to operate the new-fangled PBX switchboard (which didn't always

work). She recalls odd duties, odd questions.

Once a woman telephoned to ask, "Is it all right to send money through the mail naked?" (She meant "cash.")

The changes are not over, Hathman says. In July more new equipment will be installed: an optical character reader to read and distribute letters with printed addresses and also to place ZIP numbers in "bar code" (lines such as you see on grocery items) on envelopes.

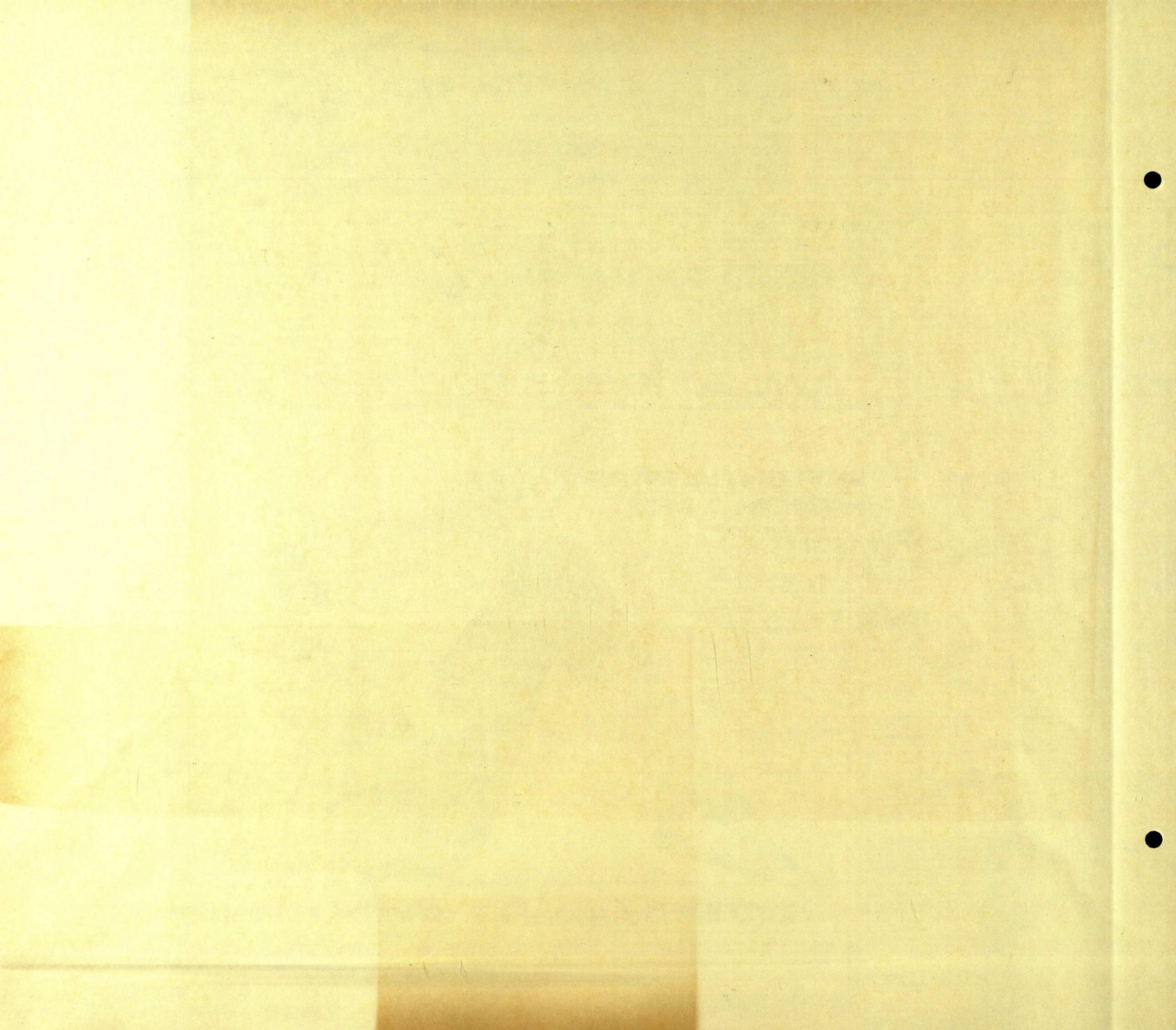
A site for a new mail-distribution facility has been purchased near the intersection of North Loop 820 and Interstate 35. It will contain an array of equipment permitting maximum centralized distribution by all post offices within a 50-mile radius of Fort Worth and other services for the 159 post offices in the Fort Worth Sectional Center complex.

THE BUILDING should be

completed around 1986, and Hathman looks forward to still one more tremendous change. But he will always look back with fondness to the present building. Its exterior was recently cleaned, and the way the beautiful stone emerged, day by day, from layers of grime captured his eye. Once he counted all those handsome panther heads, which seem now to be snarling a bit at the overhead section of I-30.

It is not certain what will become of the old building. Probably acceptance counters, lockboxes and other downtown services will remain; some carrier delivery might return. Most of the occupants will move. But all who leave the place will keep their memories.

It is, after all, an edifice, a distinguished structure of great beauty, an unforgettable place for those who have had the privilege of working in it.



Lifestyle

Entertainment / TV

1B

Fort Worth spirit found in the new downtown?

(Editor's note: The Star-Telegram asked Patrick S. Smith, Ph.D., to review architecture of downtown Fort Worth. Smith is a professor of 20th century art history at North Texas State University.)

By PATRICK S. SMITH
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The recent glass and masonry buildings in downtown Fort Worth have not only changed the city's skyline but represent the city's revitalization. Typical of the pioneer spirit of yesterday, a small group of entrepreneurs are working closely with the city government and are creating a new and very modern image of Fort Worth.

What are some of the possible

meanings of these crystalline buildings? How do the City Center Towers, Continental Plaza, First United Tower, Fort Worth National, the Tandy Center and others represent the spirit of modern architecture here?

In order to suggest possible answers, it may be helpful to look back at the history of downtown Fort Worth.

Where the West begins

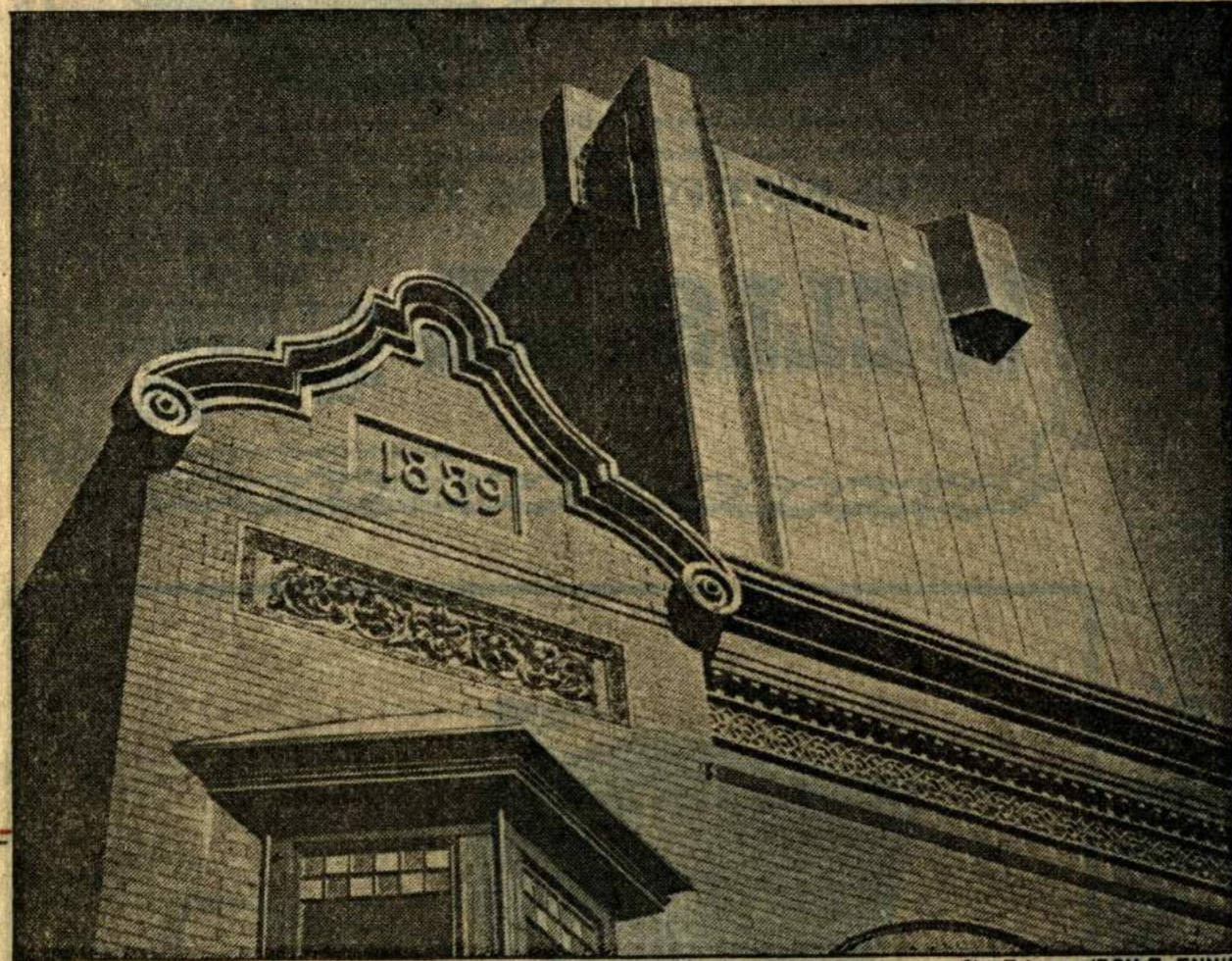
It was a high bluff overlooking the confluence of two of the major forks of the Trinity River that brought Maj. Ripley Arnold and his dragoons to a quick decision in 1849 to build the military outpost that is now Fort Worth.

In 1849, immigration to Texas was at a peak because of the gold rush and the peace treaty with Mexico. Garrison buildings soon became stores. With the railways, grain elevators and flour mills dotted the city. During the 1880s, the stockyards represented more steady growth. Fort Worth became the "Queen City of the Prairies" or, less elegantly, "Cow Town."

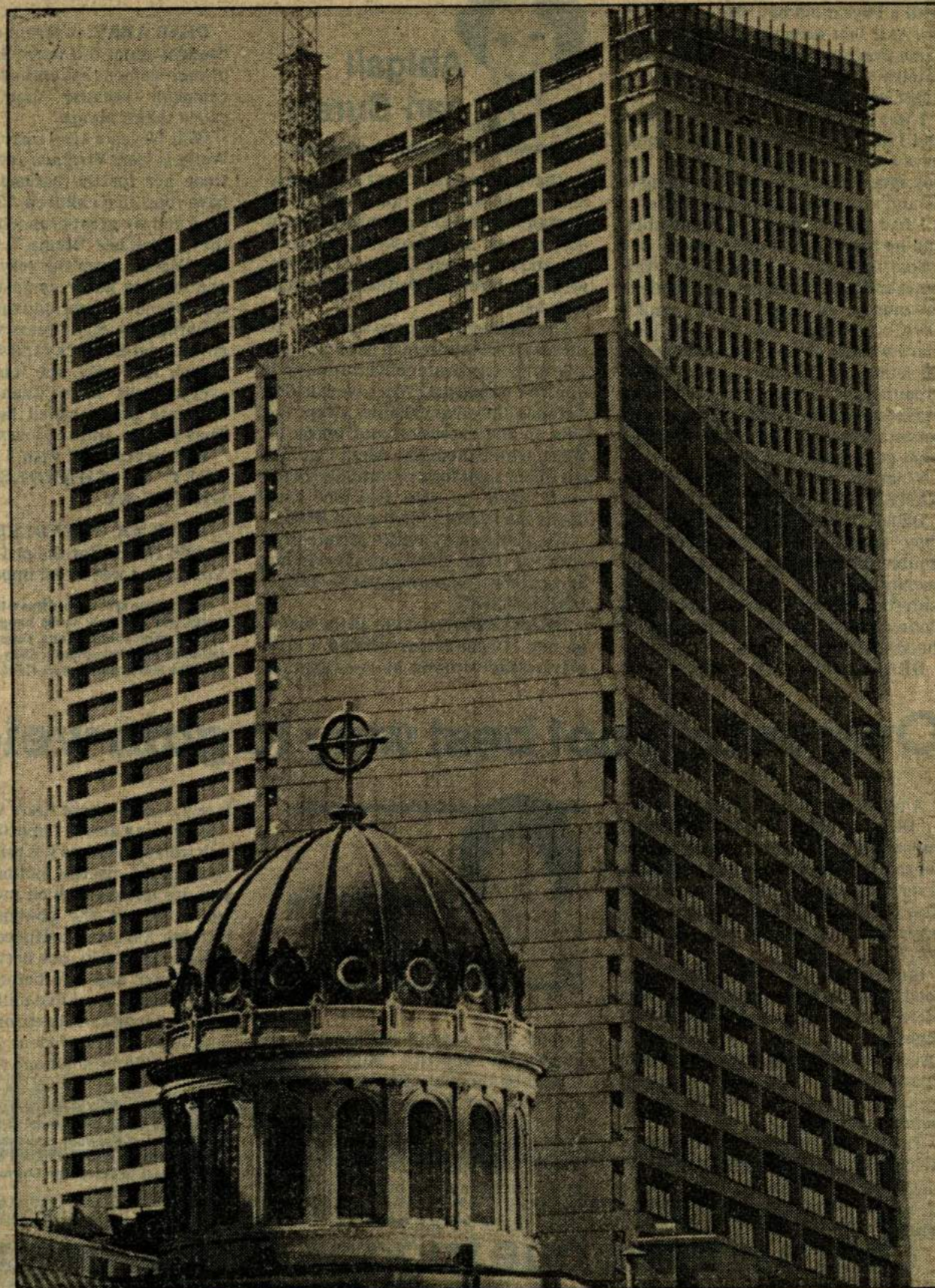
Fort Worth was a major wholesale and retail distribution center. Not only merchants arrived but the oil boom made Fort Worth a leading center of oil exchange of the United States.

Just as the city began as a campsite, thousands of soldiers and avia-

Please see Downtown on Page 3



Star-Telegram/RON T. ENNIS



Above, the First United Tower (under construction), the First of Fort Worth building and the First Christian Church is not a "first" in contrasts. Left, the nearly century-old Land Title Building holds its own against the First City Bank Tower.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, 1983

h spirit?

The precision, elegance, exactness of line and surface characteristic of the machine esthetic has purified modern architecture.

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"DOWNTOWN'S REBIRTH"

...ion general obligation bond project. This first major renewal plan secured a union depot, constructed new freight terminals, boulevards and bridges. New industries were located here.

The plan combined commerce and industry with a revitalization of the downtown area. This formula other master plan for Fort Worth. Halprin's study emphasized a more functional and aesthetic downtown area with walkways, fountains, benches and plants. Enclosed corridors above street level complemented underground passageways carrying people from parking lots to office buildings.

The Gruen and Halprin plans remained just that — plans.

Last year Fort Worth business leaders formed an organization called Downtown Fort Worth Inc. to

end of Main on a bluff of the Trinity River. They are jewels crafted by the new pioneers of Fort Worth's skyline. They also complement the "instant archaeology" or refurbishing of the hotels, retail outlets and offices of downtown, redeveloped by the Bass Brothers Enterprises.

Five blocks west of this area with more than 500 guest rooms in a trapezoidal structure.

Developed independently of each other, these projects bring new ideas in office buildings in addition to the government buildings — the Tarrant County Convention Center, City Hall, Federal Building and County Court Annex and Public Library.

An overview

The central issue of downtown Fort Worth may be reflected by its history of revitalization campaigns. The modern architect is first and foremost a planner. How such mas-

Lifestyle

Entertainment / TV

1B

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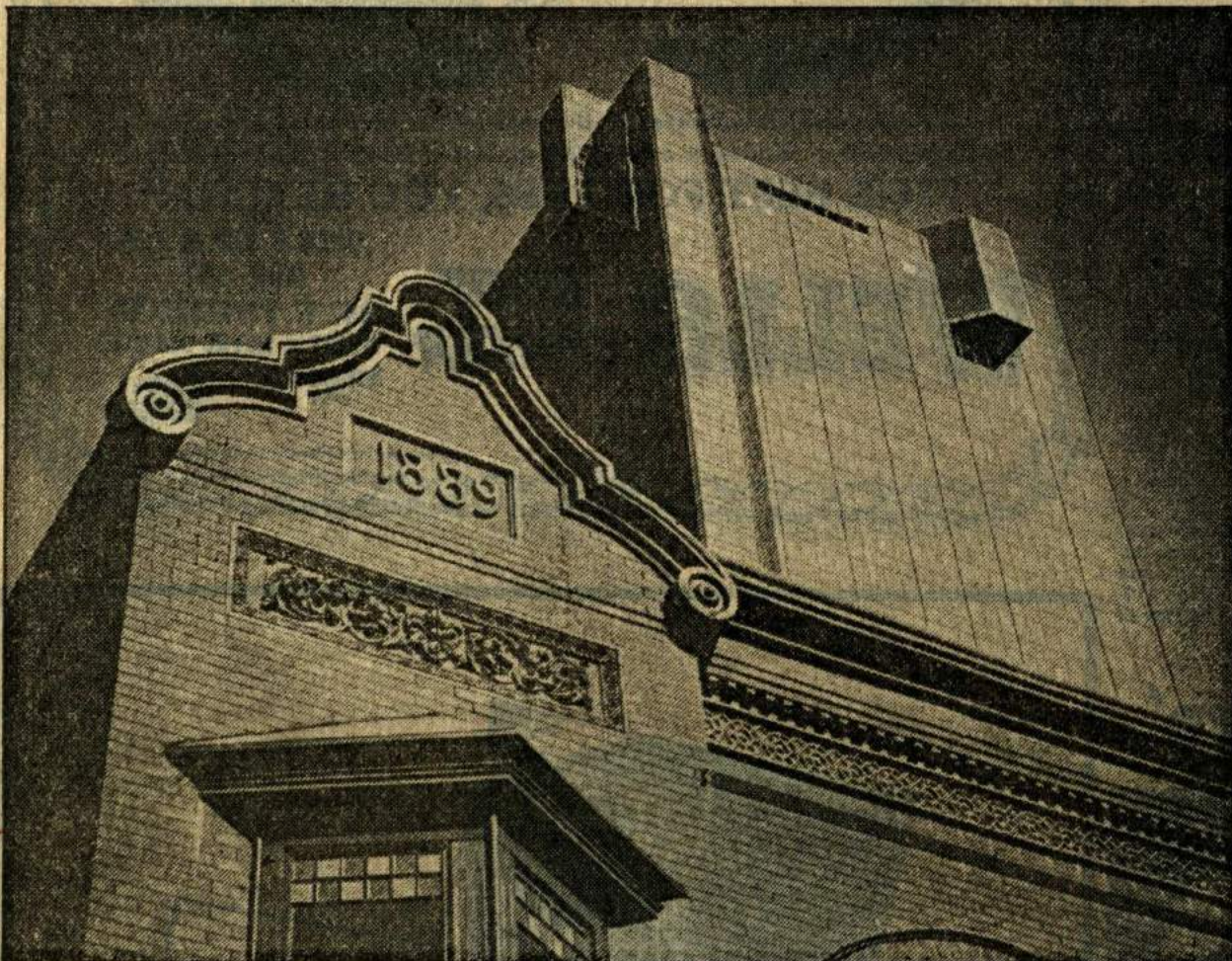
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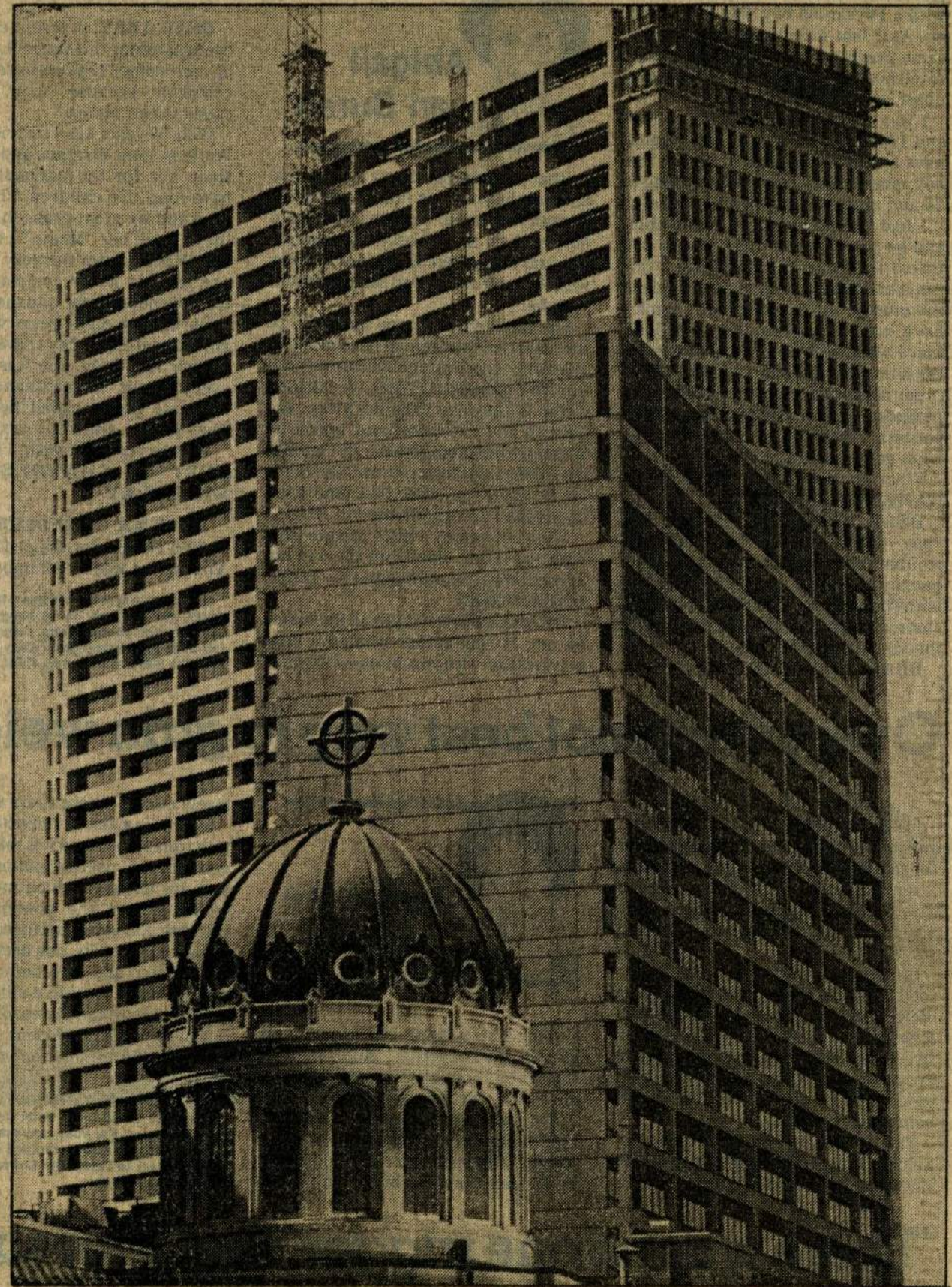
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Lifestyle

Downtown development a new Fort Worth spirit?

Continued from Page 1

tors trained here during World War I. Then during the '30s and '40s campsites around Lake Worth became homesites.

Urban renewal plans

In 1925 the first skyscraper was built in Fort Worth, and the city passed by a narrow margin of 10 votes a \$7.66 million general obligation bond project. This first major renewal plan secured a union depot, constructed new freight terminals, boulevards and bridges. New industries were located here.

The plan combined commerce and industry with a revitalization of the downtown area. This formula was to be repeated.

The Gruen Plan: In 1956, Victor Gruen devised a master plan for Fort Worth. It was derived from European city projects after World War II, such as the Sergelgatan in Stockholm. Gruen planned an expressway loop around the center of downtown. Garages were outside this loop, and the central business area became a pedestrian precinct with rapid transit facilities.

Although not used here, the Gruen plan became an influential idea in urban planning that could compete with suburban shopping centers. A modest version was actually built in 1964 in Fresno, Calif.

In 1943, there were more than 300 businesses, 27 restaurants, three theaters and 26 hotels on Main Street. By the end of the '60s, this dwindled to 80 businesses, five restaurants, one theater and two hotels.

To stop the downhill slide, the city commissioned in 1970 Lawrence Halprin, an urban planning specialist from San Francisco, to make another master plan for Fort Worth. Halprin's study emphasized a more functional and aesthetic downtown area with walkways, fountains, benches and plants. Enclosed corridors above street level complemented underground passageways carrying people from parking lots to office buildings.

The Gruen and Halprin plans remained just that — plans.

Last year Fort Worth business leaders formed an organization called Downtown Fort Worth Inc. to support future visionary urban planning. It works with government officials to bolster bond elections and major building programs that benefit the downtown area and Greater Fort Worth. It is the first

such organization since the former Downtown Association of Fort Worth merged with the Chamber of Commerce 12 years ago.

New towers

The current major skyscrapers of glass present an altogether different image from the red granite Renaissance-revival courthouse at the end of Main on a bluff of the Trinity River. They are jewels crafted by the new pioneers of Fort Worth's skyline. They also complement the "instant archaeology" or refurbishing of the hotels, retail outlets and offices of downtown, redeveloped by the Bass Brothers Enterprises.

Five blocks west of this renovation stands the \$100 million commercial center of the Tandy Corp. The complex was built with the Ogden Corp. of Los Angeles from a master plan by Charles Luckman Associates.

Down Main Street at 7th, the emerald-green, glass-sheathed tower, Ray L. Hunt's Continental Plaza, stands 40 stories tall. Pedestrian bridges connect it to the Hyatt Regency and a parking garage.

Facing Burnett Park, the new 40-story First United Tower has a facade of beige concrete, complementing the First National Bank Building. The million-square-foot structure has been designed so that a core elevator shaft is located on the west wall to provide wider interior floor spaces and greater flexibility in space planning.

Bass Brothers Enterprises are building the 33-story City Center I (First City Bank Tower) and the 38-story City Center II towers.

Also Bass Brothers Enterprises has developed the Americana Hotel with more than 500 guest rooms in a trapezoidal structure.

Developed independently of each other, these projects bring new ideas in office buildings in addition to the government buildings — the Tarrant County Convention Center, City Hall, Federal Building and County Court Annex and Public Library.

An overview

In his classic essay, *The Tall Office Building Artistically Considered*, architect Louis Sullivan wrote in 1896 that a skyscraper is "organic." It is not to be the result of some preconceived pictorial idea to

which planning must be made to conform.

After carefully considering the many purposes of the building, a plan may emerge which suggests the most appropriate structure and materials and the most natural and effective external form.

Or, in Sullivan's often quoted phrase: "form follows function."

The central issue of downtown Fort Worth may be reflected by its history of revitalization campaigns. The modern architect is first and foremost a planner. How such mas-

ter plans of tomorrow's downtown district fare depends on what happens today.

Most likely the fundamental changes may be dependent upon not just the spirit of modern architecture but also the determination of the businessmen of an organization such as Downtown Fort Worth Inc.

The precision, elegance, exactness of line and surface characteristic of the machine esthetic has purified modern architecture.

"1876 LODGE GETS NEW LIFE"

76

Mid-Cities Daily News

Serving Hurst, Euless, Bedford, North Richland Hills and Richland Hills

75 — NUMBER 38

Monday, February 14, 1983

25c

Page 4

MID-CITIES DAILY NEWS

Monday, February 14, 1983

Editorials and opinions

Good start on 'old' project

The Smithfield Masonic Lodge building is not pretty.

Look at the photograph on P. 1. The square dwelling has little visual interest, a salt box of a building.

So why stop its conversion to a parking lot?

Well, for Charles Mayberry, the fact it was first built in 1876 has a lot to do with it.

Editorial

The Richland Hills resident and former city councilman wants to convert the building into offices for his accounting firm after he moves it to Baker Boulevard.

He plans to remove the building's siding and refurbish the original wood in remodeling.

Grand plans calls for adding other old buildings to flank the Smithfield Lodge along one of Richland Hills' main arteries.

He also plans to try to get a historical marker for it.

He told Richland Hills City Council last Monday night he needs a variance from the city's masonry requirements because he can't put brick on the wooden structure and still receive a state historical marker for the building.

The Smithfield Lodge is one of the oldest buildings around the area, and has also seen service as a grocery store and school in its 107-year history.

We hope council will grant the variance.

To lose a real piece of the area's past would rob lifelong residents of a reminder of their heritage.

And for the many people who move into the area, it would eliminate a chance for them to appreciate the area's long history.

Now the old building attracts little attention, more beer cans than respect.

Restoring the lodge is a commendable effort, and one we hope will succeed.

Old lodge gets new life

By JEFF YEATS
Daily News Staff Writer

Richland Hills may soon have a "new" historical site on Baker Boulevard, one of the city's main thoroughfares.

Charles Mayberry, a Richland Hills resident and one-time city councilman, has purchased an option to buy the Smithfield Masonic Lodge building, first erected in Smithfield in 1876.

"What I will probably do is move it onto some land I have on Baker Boulevard and attempt to get a historical marker for it," Mayberry said.

"I plan to convert it to house my accounting firm offices and, eventually, I'd like to place other old buildings along there."

He appeared before Richland Hills City Council last Monday night to explain his need for a variance from the city's masonry requirements. Mayberry said he could not put brick on the wooden structure and still receive a state historical marker for the building.

Council took no action on Mayberry's proposal because the item was not on the agenda.

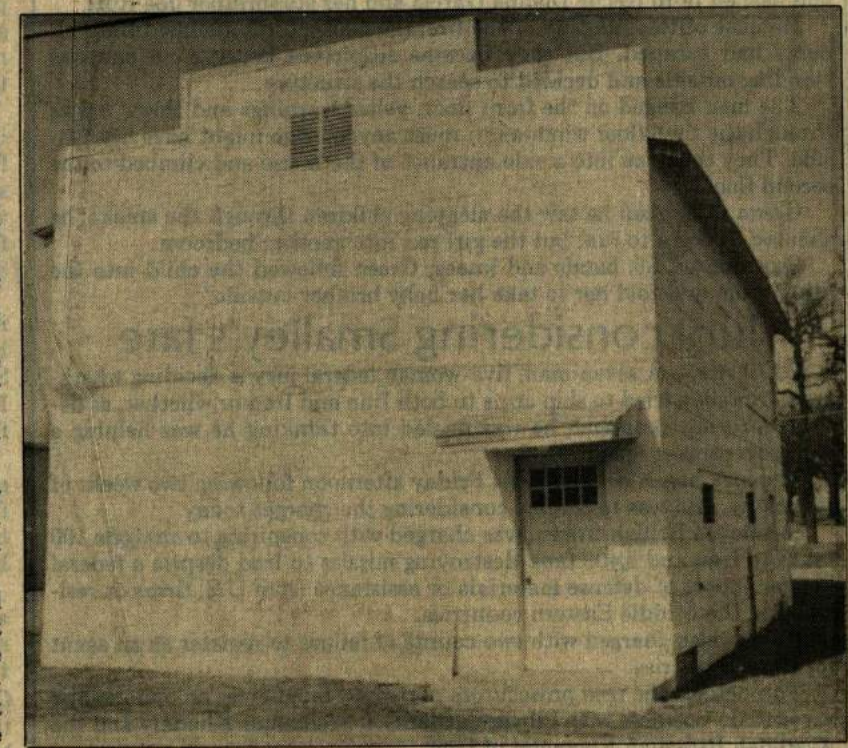
"I can't really make a decision until after the council meets on my request," Mayberry said.

"When all is said and done, I think it's going to be really nice looking. It's probably the oldest building around."

Mayberry said he plans to remove the building's siding and refurbish the original wood during the remodeling process.

The lodge itself has undergone a few changes in its 107-year history.

Mayberry said the ground floor of the 2-story building has been used as a grocery store and school at differ-



Daily News photo by GEORGE BISHOP

MOVING ON SOON — The Smithfield Masonic Lodge No. 455 stands on Main Street in Smithfield today but it may find a new home before month's end. Richland Hills accountant Charles Mayberry has plans to move the building to property he owns in Richland Hills and remodel it to house his offices. The lodge was originally raised in 1876 and rebuilt in 1937. Mayberry said he hopes to obtain a state historical marker for the building after it is remodeled.

ent times.

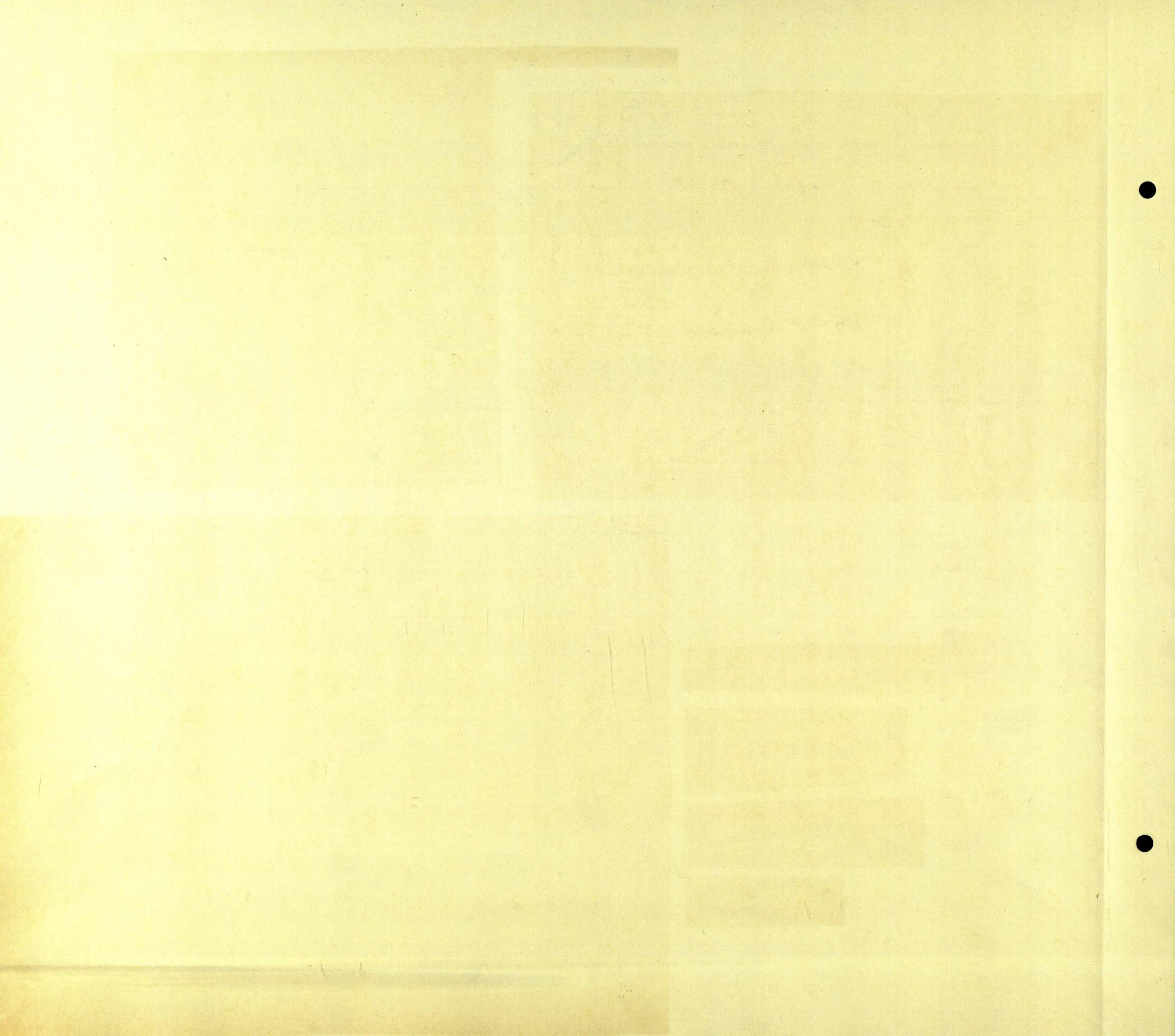
According to a history of the lodge, compiled by lodge members, the building was considered unsafe for meetings in 1937 and members subsequently rebuilt it in a more sound manner.

Mayberry said his remodeling plans include cutting some windows in the building, moving the front

door and, perhaps, adding a balcony.

"I'm not going to save any money by doing this. It's going to cost \$10,000 just to move the building," he said.

The lodge must be moved before March 3, he continued, because the Smithfield Masons have constructed a new lodge and want to use the old lodge site as a parking lot.



Past its prime

Historic lodge doomed unless new owner found

By LES HARPER
Star-Telegram Writer

The old Smithfield Masonic Lodge has been standing for 106 years. For 45 of them, the lodge brothers have been wondering how.

The old 1,100-square-foot building has endured its share of feast or famine, flood or drought, many members or few. It has survived being towed by horses over log rollers, and the embarrassment of having half of its top floor shaved off.

Its bottom floor has undergone transformations into a general store and a mechanic's garage. It's suffered the humiliation of being tied down with cables and having signs advertising snuff nailed on its unpainted walls.

But now — although wearing a fresh coat of paint and its interior once again looking like a lodge — it faces an obstacle it might not be able to overcome.

It just isn't needed anymore. "We can't keep it because we need the area," said Ray Tomes, the lodge's Worshipful Master or leader. "But even if we did try to keep it,

we couldn't afford the improvements the city would want to bring it up to code."

"It served its purpose well, and it's just time to go," said Fred McCullar, a former Worshipful Master and one of the lodge's senior members.

Last month, the Masons dedicated and occupied a new brick building next door, a relatively plush structure that the members had been saving for since 1949.

They considered trying to have the old facility declared a historical building, "but if we go for the historical designation, that would require that we also make improvements to it and keep it up," Tomes said. "We've only got 247 members, and we just can't afford that."

"We'd be willing to give it away if it would preserve it."

The lodge's yellowed, rain-wrinkled charter framed on the wall in the new meeting room says the Grand Prairie Lodge No. 455 was organized on July 13, 1875. A month later, work began on the building at its original site west of where it stands now.

Please see Historic on Page 2



THE SMITHVILLE MASONIC LODGE, fronted by Ray Tomes, left, and Fred McCullar, is looking for an owner.

Historic lodge facing biggest obstacle yet

Continued from Page 1

"It was built west of here in a little opening called Grand Prairie," McCullar said. "That's not the city. There wasn't anybody else out here back then, and the opening was a clearing and called that because the rest of the area around it was full of timber."

The Masons, who were skilled craftsmen in carpentry, were paid \$1.50 a day; the daily wage for "common laborers" was \$1. To help pay for the building, the lodge took out its first loan — \$23.37 from the Zion Church Missionary Society at 12-percent interest.

"In the old times, all lodges had to be two stories high," Tomes said. "Upstairs was for the meetings, and a lot of times the lower floor was used for schools."

By 1894, Smithfield had become a good-sized community served by a railroad, so lodge members thought it was time to move about a quarter-mile east and take up residence on Main Street in the new town, using the horses and log rollers to move the building.

"It used to sit the other way, facing west, but it would sway every time the wind blew hard," Tomes said. "We tied it down with cables, but it would still sway."

"It was this building that served as our Lodge Hall until the year 1937, when it became unsafe for further meetings," the lodge's history booklet says. "This evidence was found in the minutes of Feb. 20, 1937, when a stated meeting could not be held because of high wind," Tomes said.

"Finally," he said, "we made it shorter — took off the roof and lowered the upper floor, then put the roof back on."

They also turned the building around to face

south and put up less wind resistance.

Then came a few years of neglect. The lower floor was rented out to help defray some of the expenses, first as a general store, then a garage. A declining membership almost caused the lodge to die in 1946. But an influx of new blood revitalized the group with members who wanted to preserve the structure.

A year later, the lodge's name was changed to the Smithfield Lodge No. 455. Pinewood paneling was added in a wholesale remodeling job that also saw a kitchen, dining room, bath and heating and air-conditioning system installed.

"We moved out Dec. 11," Tomes said. "We used it up until then."

"We've got to do something with it," McCullar said. "If we keep it, it's just a dead expense."

"... and we need some parking spaces," Tomes added.

They said the lodge members would hate to see the historic structure torn down for scrap; they wouldn't mind what it was used for — a hunting cabin, a lake house — as long as it was used.

"We wouldn't really have any qualms how it was used," McCullar said.

Tomes said anyone interested in taking the building off the lodge's hands could contact him at 281-5120, or any other member of the Smithfield lodge.

"We'd need to discuss it because there are some stipulations," he said. "The concrete foundation must be removed, too, and the debris on the lot would have to be cleaned up, all within a time period agreed on."

But, Tomes added, the lodge is under no deadline to get rid of the structure. After all, it's been waiting since 1876.

"ADAPTIVE REUSE OF
108-YEAR-OLD LODGE HALL"

—Mid-Cities

Daily

News

Thursday
October 20, 1983

Vision restores elegance, charm to old building

By MARK ENGLAND
Daily News Staff Writer

Everyone can see Charles Mayberry's dream today. The renovated Smithfield Masonic Lodge stands on Baker Boulevard in Richland Hills for everyone to see. It's what Mayberry said it would be.

A simple, elegant building.

Before it was finished, though, some people questioned Mayberry's vision.

The old lodge was a dilapidated, down-on-its-luck resident of the Smithfield section of North Richland Hills when Mayberry, an accountant and former Richland Hills councilman, first saw it. Tiles were falling off the outside. The 1907 building had the appearance and flavor of a feed store.

People have had fun watching the revived building go up, he said.

"The first time some people saw it going up, they said, 'aaaagggghh,'" he said. "They thought a doghouse was going up in their neighborhood. I didn't blame them."

"We had some people comment that it was the first time they had ever seen a building being hauled to the junk yard," said John Mayberry, Charles' father and tenant of the renovated structure.

The building now has a timeless appeal, Charles Mayberry said.

But he shrugs off any artistic vision on his part. He just saw a good business investment, he says.

He gets a 25 percent tax credit on restoration costs if the state grants the lodge an historic building designation, 20 percent otherwise.

He will admit the building has something that today's buildings lack, though.

"It's got more character than most buildings today," he said from his new office. "It's not a brick building. It's got a flair to it. I do have something unique. You can build a building that looks old, but anybody can do that."

"The funny thing is that people drive by and think it's a new building."

An extended porch, which doubles as a balcony, was added. Inside, the original paneling downstairs was used for wainscoting on the walls of both floors.



Daily News photo by MARILYN STROOP

Bill Null, from left, Charles Mayberry and John Mayberry stand on the porch of the renovated Smithfield Masonic Lodge. Charles Mayberry moved the building from Smithfield to Richland Hills to use as an office. Null helped in the renovation and John Mayberry is the official tenant of the building.

Mayberry's wife Cathy handled the decoration, using antiques she and Charles have bought in such places as New Braunfels and San Antonio. Mrs. Mayberry also chose the carpeting and wallpaper.

The first floor houses the reception area and the offices of Mayberry and his father. A meeting room and computer room are upstairs.

An expensive wood floor — \$40 a square yard — gives the building the authentic feel Mayberry wanted.

Yes, a sound business investment, Mayberry says.

"I wanted it to be a functional investment," he said. "I didn't want it to be a dinosaur. It's great to say you have a 107-year old building, but if it can't be used as office space, you're defeating your purpose."

"It's not going to be used as a museum."

He got what he paid for, Mayberry says.

A functional, stylish building. And having a functional, stylish

building does make good business sense, after all.

"It gives us higher visibility," Mayberry says. "It's certainly easier to find than other buildings. There's not four that look like it up and down the street."

Chips are apparent in the facade, though. Mayberry's facade, not the building's.

He keeps a note from the Smith-

See MOVE, P. 2

Fort Worth Star-Telegram

Friday, November 11, 1983 * * *

PRICE 25¢

Tottery old dame on mend

Basics restored at Thistle Hill

By ANNE REEKS
Star-Telegram Writer

Once the grande dame of Pennsylvania Avenue, Thistle Hill looks more like a genteel bag lady, wearing the rags of an uppercrust past over the scars of her fall from grace.

By now, everyone who seven years ago applauded the start of a campaign to restore the once-elegant mansion expected to be seeing the great lady's comeback — and is sorely disappointed.

But what appears to the un-schooled eye as no progress toward restoration of the Wharton-Scott home at the crest of Summit Street at 1509 Pennsylvania Ave. is an illusion, says Quentin McGown IV, Thistle Hill's new rescuer.

It seems that returning this last exemplar of the Fort Worth frontier mansion to its former splendor must begin rather unglamorously.

"All our monies so far have gone to unseen, or unnoticed, things — the things that keep the house standing," said McGown, executive director of Texas Heritage Inc., which began the Thistle Hill restoration project seven years ago.

His predecessor, Carla Hoskins, thinks McGown will have an easier time raising money once the unmentionables — things like wiring and plumbing — are done. "I think the people who pay for interior restoration will want to put their names on it. Mrs. and Mrs. Gotrocks don't want to fund the sewer system," she said.

Carol Roark, assistant curator of the Amon Carter Museum, also diagnosed Thistle Hill's apparent lack of rejuvenation as a case of immediate need for "things you can't see — like

Please see *Tottery* on Page 2



Star-Telegram/NURI VALLBONA

THISTLE HILL . . . from outward appearances, not much has been rejuvenated

"CATTLE BARON'S
HOME IMPROVING"

34A ©1983 FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM ■ SUNDAY, APRIL 10, 1983

Art exhibit raising funds for Thistle Hill's facelift

By CATHERINE WOODARD
Star-Telegram Writer

A refurbished Thistle Hill, the cattle baron mansion at the south end of Summit Avenue, will be more practical than the redecorated living room where your mother forbade you to sit.

"Restoration is going to have to be practical enough to continue to use it," Carla Hoskins, executive director of Texas Heritage Inc., said. "It's going to continue to be a living museum."

Built in 1900-1903 by cattle magnate W.T. Waggoner as a wedding present for his daughter Electra, Thistle Hill needs a facelift to return the home to its original glory. The plaster is peeling, but the English oak foyer and grand staircase are warm reminders of an elegant past.

Hoskins filled the grounds Saturday with 71 members of Texas Starving Artists, whose exhibit will continue from noon to 6 p.m. Sunday. Hoskins is adding the \$1.50 admission fees to the restoration fund.

The non-profit corporation needs \$2.5 million to complete restoration work that was suspended last year when federal funds were cut. Purchased by the group in 1974, the turn-of-the-century home is open for tours and can

be rented for weddings and parties.

Federal funds for restoration were lost in 1982 when the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act was abolished, but not before 18 workers had put a roof on the carriage house, repaired the tea house and opened a gift shop.

Saturday there were oil paintings, etchings, potters, and lots of sunshine to sparkle on the green tile roof.

As the story goes, Electra Waggoner Wharton's family owned much of the land from Fort Worth to El Paso. Electra returned to Fort Worth in 1903 with a college education and a fiancé from Philadelphia for the "most elaborate wedding in Texas, then or since," said tour guide Frances Hogan.

Eight years later Electra took her 350 pairs of shoes and moved to Dallas, selling her wedding present to Winfield Scott for \$90,000. Texas Heritage purchased the home for \$240,000 from the third owner, the Girl's Service League.

Artists Oleta Basham and Sunny Clark hadn't sold any of their oil paintings by lunchtime Saturday, but they were picnicking in a style Electra would have approved.

LIVING PEOPLE

Star-Telegram

MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1983

C



Pretty as a picture

Star-Telegram/RON T. ENNIS

Artist Sunny Clark sips wine and enjoys a picnic Saturday at the Thistle Hill mansion. She was one of 71 Texas Starving Artists helping Texas

Heritage Inc. raise money for the mansion's restoration. The sale continues noon to 6 p.m. Sunday. Story on Page 34A

"THISTLE HILL RESTORATION"



Quentin McGown IV stands by his Mercedes bus in front of Thistle Hill.

Star-Telegram/PAUL MOSELEY

Quentin McGown IV: going in circles

Quentin McGown IV these days is finding himself going around in circles — historical, theatrical and matrimonial ones.

The 27-year-old Fort Worth enthusiast is heading into a busy fall.

Historically, McGown has just been named executive director of Texas Heritage Inc., which manages Thistle Hill. He has some grand plans for the historic cattle baron mansion.

Plus, McGown will continue, on a more limited basis, conducting historical tours of the city in his new Mercedes bus (his company is called Western Beginnings), representing the Tarrant County Historical Society as a new member of the Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, and organizing the children's section at Pioneer Days Sept. 23-25.

Theatrically, he will be directing, for the second year, the Junior League's play *Hansel and Gretel* in October and directing, for the fifth year, *The Littlest Wiseman* at Scott Theater (he acted as a page in the show in 1966). Also, he will continue to serve as board treasurer for Stage West, where he

is remembered on stage from the theater's highly successful musical revue *Jacques Brel Is Alive and Well and Living in Paris*.

Matrimonially, McGown and Laurie Schaedel, who has been managing Stage West's food service, will be married Oct. 22.

McGown has been conducting historical and cultural tours of the city for five years, recently branching out in wine tours, also. He says he's not trying to compete with Greyline, but is offering services to special groups, visiting VIPs and wedding parties. He caters his tours to individual requests.

He said he's always had an interest in old Fort Worth. "I've grown up with the stories from all the family (his great-grandfather came here in 1892 and was admitted to the bar here in 1894, beginning a family legal tradition that's continued through McGown III).

"There is just so much history here that we've just scratched the surface. The myths have been going on for so long that we've lost sight of what

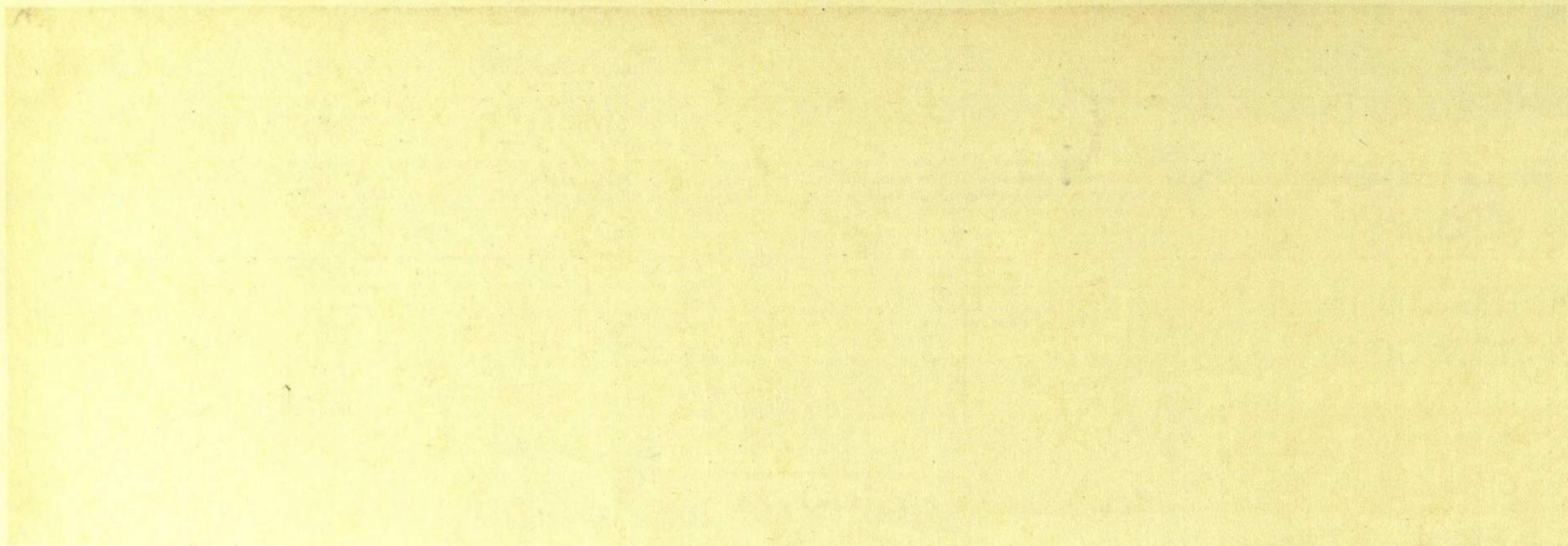
really happened, which I think is even better, more interesting."

Born in Austin when his father was in law school, McGown lived his first two years in Japan when his father was in the Navy, but otherwise, he's been a Fort Worth boy. His mother, Lara, is now director of Gallery 10.

McGown's theatrical interests grew early. He was in The Reeder School in 1965 and was involved in theater at Country Day School, where he graduated in 1974. He attended college in Charleston, S.C., and while there worked as local production assistant on a couple of movies and also became a licensed guide for Charleston history tours. He returned to the Fort Worth area in 1978, hitting the theater first in Granbury Opera House's *Call Me Madame* and then turning to a number of theatrical and historical pursuits.

He likes to keep a lot going because "there's so much going on in town I don't want to miss any of it." That kind of philosophy can sure keep a person busy.

—RAYMOND TEAGUE



Relics may get a new life

By ROY H. CAMPBELL
Star-Telegram Writer

The red brick schoolhouse at the southwest corner of the South Freeway and East Rosedale Street is silent now.

No children's voices echo through the halls. Its windows are broken and boarded up, its hardwood floors are dusty and warped, its playground still shows faint lines of hopscotch and kickball games.

A peek inside one of the boardless windows reveals a piano in one corner, small chairs and desks heaped against the wall, books on the floor and a grimy blackboard grimy.

This is what has become of James E. Guinn Elementary School. Once a thriving elementary school, then a combined elementary and junior high school, the building was abandoned after the staff of Guinn and East Van Zandt Elementary

combined and moved into a new building in 1980.

Now this vacant school building and three other potential state historical sites might be given a new chance for life if the Fort Worth Economic Development Corp. has its way.

The Texas Historical Commission, at the invitation of the non-profit corporation, will visit Guinn school; the Masonic Mosque, Ninth and Jones streets; the original city police station, 1540 N. Main St.; and the Polytechnic commercial strip Friday.

If any of the four prove to be of significant historical value, they will become eligible for incentives for businesses to renovate them, such as tax advantages and government grants, said Franklin D. Moss, executive director of the economic development agency.

"Hopefully, these sites will open the

eyes of the business community and the community at large to initiate similar kinds of programs," Moss said.

The corporation, which is funded by federal grants, promotes economic development with an emphasis on women and minorities. Small businesses are offered management, technical and financial assistance.

Moss said the sites were chosen because groups already are interested in redeveloping them. He added that these sites are only the tip of a citywide renovation plan.

"We're trying to get something going. So many of these older neighborhoods have structures of historical value, which from a commercial perspective could stimulate and enhance business in these communities," Moss said.

The historical commission tour is scheduled for Friday morning. A historical preservation workshop for businesses and local groups conducted by the historical commission will follow in the afternoon. The free public workshop starts at 1 p.m. at the Dora Roberts Hall cafeteria at Texas Wesleyan College.

Commission members will explain categories of historical designation, the incentives for historical preservation and the process for obtaining designation.

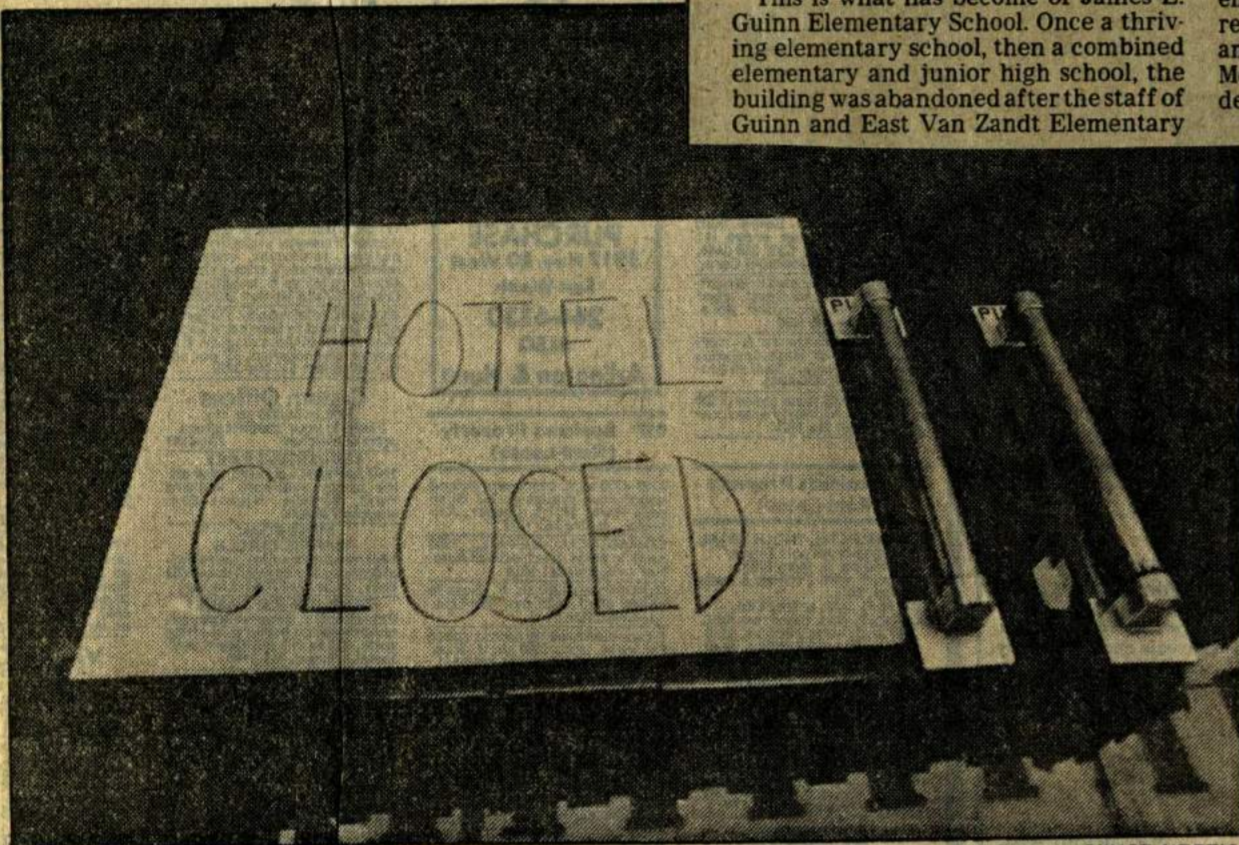
Terry Meza, business analyst for the development corporation, believes a major renovation project will help to instill community pride throughout the city.

"What is exciting is that people care enough to want to preserve these historic buildings. Cost may have prohibited a lot of people from trying to do this, but with this program we can demonstrate that cost need not be a major deterrent to development," Meza said.



Star-Telegram/VINCE HEPTIG

SHABBY TODAY... restoration advocates see a spruced-up future



Star-Telegram/VINCE HEPTIG

CLOSED TO THE PUBLIC ... Fort Worth's Blackstone Hotel

1-19-83

Blackstone Hotel's restoration delayed by management firm

By JULIUS KARASH
Star-Telegram Business Writer

Restoration of the Blackstone Hotel, a downtown Fort Worth landmark, has been delayed because its management company has been busy with a project in Charlotte, N.C., the hotel's local manager said Tuesday.

But Blackstone manager Mary Ann Petty of Fort Worth said she believes that restoration of the 53-year-old landmark at 601 Main St. will begin by April and be completed by January or February 1984.

Petty said "we've just about got the blueprints put together," but declined to reveal any details of the renovation.

Charlotte Architect Moodye Clary, who has been hired by Oak Tree Mangement, the firm managing the hotel, to work on the Blackstone project, said he has only done some "preliminary architectural work" on the restoration.

"The project is not deep-sixed," Clary said. "I'm sure there are financing delays."

The Blackstone was closed Oct. 1, and approximately 45 permanent residents had to find new homes. The Massie Supply Co., a flower shop and an Optimist Club office also had to leave the hotel. The only tenant that was allowed to remain was the Crown (art) Gallery on the first floor. Gallery owner Eva Bro-

die said she plans to remain open until the restoration work begins, and plans to return when the work is finished.

Although the hotel is padlocked, Petty said she is still employed as manager by Oak Tree Management.

When the Blackstone closed, Petty said restoration would begin by Jan. 1. However, she said Oak Tree Management delayed the work because it has been busy converting its Oak Tree Inn in Charlotte to a Ramada Inn.

Robert Sokolovic, executive vice president of Oak Tree Management, did not return calls.

Robert Terrell, assistant to Fort Please see Restoration on Page 22

...RESTORATION SHORTS...

Restoration under way

Stockyards Hotel, at the corner of North Main and Exchange Avenue in the heart of the North Side Stockyards district, is advertised in the January issue of *Southern Living* magazine — but I wouldn't count on spending the night there yet.

The hotel is being completely restored with 52 rooms including suites, and will feature Texas style cooking in the hotel restaurant. The hotel's Booger Red's Saloon is said to "bring to life the era when cowboy was king." The hotel is within walking distance of many of the Stockyard district's historic sights as well as Billy Bob's Texas, so it should have great appeal. For details, phone 625-6427.

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 27, 1983

Canopy, Stairs Ok'd At Old Alps Hotel

Fort Worth architect R. Ward Bogard and Alps Partnership Limited have been given permission by the city to install stairs and a canopy at the old Alps Hotel, now the Alps Office Building, at 222 W. Exchange Ave.

Read Fort Worth's best writers in The News-Tribune.

ROLEX PRESIDENT

Special order, 18K white gold, Diamond bezel, good condition. \$6,000 Negotiable — 817-332-5123.

Downtown Trk 1-2-84

Continued from Page 19

Worth City Manager Robert Herchert, said Petty and Sokolovic met with him late last year and discussed the possibility of obtaining United Development Action Grant funds for the Blackstone restoration. However, he said no one from Oak Tree has contacted him further.

Petty insisted that the restoration will take place. "It was no farce when we shut down," she said.

During a September interview regarding the restoration, Sokolovic said, "We're not trying to compete with the Hyatt or the Americana (hotels in downtown Fort Worth), but we want to restore the Blackstone to what it was in 1929. We want to restore it to a fine hotel."

The Blackstone — now disfigured by broken windows — opened on Oct. 29, 1929, shortly before the stock market crash that heralded the Great Depression.

Through the years, the hotel has had many owners and a star-studded guest list that includes Clark Gable, Steve Allen, Gene Autry, Lawrence Welk, Bob Hope and World War II correspondent Ernie Pyle.

Old buildings may get new chance

By DEBRA DENNIS
and ROY H. CAMPBELL
Star-Telegram Writers

Olgetta Michael started school in the late 1920s in a small red brick building on East Rosedale Street. The school, which was later expanded to include a junior high, was named for its first principal, James E. Guinn.

Michael, a retired schoolteacher, said she was about 5 or 6 when she attended the school. Her memories of James E. Guinn Elementary School have faded — much the same as the building has.

Now the school is silent. No children's voices echo through the halls or classrooms. Its windows are broken and boarded up, its hardwood floors are dusty and warped, its playground still has faint lines of hopscotch and kickball games etched on the surface.

But the vacant school building and three other potential state historical sites might be given a new chance for life if the Fort Worth Economic Development Corp. has its way.

The Texas Historical Commission, at the invitation of the non-profit corporation, Friday will visit Guinn, the Masonic Mosque at Ninth and Jones streets, the original city police station at 1540 N. Main St. and the Polytechnic commercial strip.

If any of the four are proven to be of significant historical value, they will become eligible for incentives for businesses to renovate them, such as tax advantages and government grants, said Franklin D. Moss, executive director of the economic development agency.

Now, though, a peek inside one of the school's windows — one that doesn't



Star-Telegram/VINCE HEPTIG

NOW QUIET ... James E. Guinn Elementary School

have a board over it — reveals a piano in one corner, small chairs and desks heaped against the wall, books on the floor and a blackboard grimy with dirt.

This is what has become of the school. Once a thriving elementary, then a combined elementary and junior high, the building was abandoned after the staff of Guinn and East Van Zandt Elementary combined and moved into a new building in 1980.

"Hopefully, these sites will open the eyes of the business community and the community at large to initiate similar kinds of programs," Moss said.

The corporation, which is funded by city and federal grants, promotes economic development with an emphasis on women and minorities. Small businesses are offered management, techni-

cal and financial assistance. Moss said the sites were chosen because groups already are interested in redeveloping them. He added that these sites are only the tip of a citywide renovation plan.

"We're trying to get something going. So many of these older neighborhoods have structures of historical value, which from a commercial perspective could stimulate and enhance business in these communities," Moss said.

The historical commission tour is scheduled for Friday morning. A historical preservation workshop for businesses and local groups conducted by the historical commission will follow in the afternoon. The free public workshop starts at 1 p.m. at the Dora Roberts Hall cafeteria at Texas Wesleyan College.

Architecture at war in downtown FW?

By PAULA TYLER
Special to the Star-Telegram

Although he complimented Fort Worth business architecture, critic David Dillon pronounced the level of citizen discussion about structures in both Dallas and Fort Worth "abominable."

Downtown Fort Worth's compact, local color is about to be broken up by monumental, universal towers that are as uninviting at the street level as they are stunning in the lighted skyline, he added.

Dillon pronounced himself "depressed" by the emerging "schizoid" tendencies of the new commissions to take a proud — but not too proud — look back to the past while simultaneously looking to Dallas for megalithic modern shapes and materials.

The architecture critic for the Dallas Morning News closed the Fort Worth Art Museum's spring

lectures on American architecture recently with a comparison of downtown Fort Worth and downtown Dallas.

Dillon prefaced his slides with fair warning that he considers himself a translator to the public who addresses the sociological, economic and human implications of local buildings.

He questioned the wisdom of multiplying the number of cosmopolitan glass blocks that have no specific context in a city that presently makes you feel you are "somewhere different when you are there."

Nevertheless, he admired some features of almost all of these buildings. He applauded the planners of the First United Tower for realizing that all four sides of the block do not have to look the same, and for drawing from Fort Worth's masonry context.

He labeled the cascading facade of the Continental Plaza "stunning" although it is forced to "crash" to the ground close to the edges of its lot.

The successful "Star Wars Imagery" of City Center I and II did not bother Dillon as much as his conviction that no one could say what they were doing dwarfing the "impeccable" restorations in Sundance Square.

The Square for Dillon juxtaposes the warring elements in Fort Worth's downtown architecture: well-conceived glass giants speaking more to each other than to the compact, re-

gional charm of the older, more communicative spaces.

Just one of the problems Dillon foresees in the continued contradictions is the springing up of class barriers along architectural lines — a two-class system in which the main flow of people, for example, would shun the formality of Main Street for the more accessible ambience of the Tandy Center.

In all of his comments, Dillon emphasized the need for more user-effect studies to determine how sun and shadow, for instance, can be helpfully manipulated by building design. He acknowledged that the public often

responds in an unpredictable way that does not parallel architectural priorities. What human need for the security of well-tried formulas causes people to prefer the California warmth of the Hyatt to the more daring attempt to raise consciousness of the Americana?

Clearly, Dillon himself sees that more input will create more problems. As a professional critic, however, he comes down on the romantic side, insisting that more discussion, more sense of accessibility, more people-concern — even with the chaos that these influences create — can only produce a better environment.

... PRESERVATION SHORTS ...

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 12, 1983

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SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1983



Star-Telegram/RODGER MALLISON

HILL'S SUPERMARKET ... owner hopes to revive neighborhood and family business

Grocery owner hopes to lead neighborhood into revival

Continued from Page 11

be 15 or 20 years ago, but it's on the rise again," said Dr. A.L. Hotchkiss, an optometrist who has been in business on 25th Street for 30 years. "The whole area is in a change. We went down and we're coming back."

The grocery store, like the neighborhood, shows signs of leaner times. Hill isn't proud of the sagging ceiling or the cracked beams, but he admits that he will miss the worn wooden floors.

Family members claim a departed Frank inspired the pint-sized Texan in a 10-gallon hat who greets customers on the sign by the front door. Hill isn't sure what parts of the old store will survive the tran-

sition, but he promises that the new supermarket will retain the flavor of a neighborhood business.

"I can't stand the thought of it looking like one of the giant chains," Hill said.

Hills Inc., a family-owned corporation that Hill oversees, also owns the hardware store across from the grocery and parts of another block.

"Frank has enough property to serve as a catalyst," said Jim Cornehl, a lawyer and professor at the Institute of Urban Studies at the University of Texas at Arlington.

"We're going to go ahead with our plans and see if this will make something else happen," said Cornehl,

who is working with Hill on the project.

"We think Hill's plans are wonderful," said Cinde Calderon, a senior city planner for Fort Worth. Calderon, who has the 1980 revitalization study sitting on her shelf, is "waiting to see what the people out there want to do."

Many of the older merchants agree with Hotchkiss that "off-street parking won't do. It would close us down."

Calderon believes the merchants may change their minds when they "see something happening and they begin to see the positive benefits."

"If they like it after all, we'll go back in there," she said.

Landmark possibility lifts school neighbors

By LINDA PONCE
Star-Telegram Writer

Residents around Texas Christian University are so excited about Alice E. Carlson Elementary School being nominated as a state archaeological landmark that they're throwing a party on Aug. 4 for former students and anyone else associated with the school.

The next day, they'll know if they should continue celebrating.

The Texas Antiquities Commission will decide Aug. 5 whether to name the 56-year-old school an archaeological landmark. Supporters of the designation, which is the equivalent of an architectural landmark, believe Carlson would be Texas's first school so named.

The party, which is being sponsored by the University West Neighborhood Association, is scheduled for 6 p.m. until dark. Those attending are asked to bring their own picnic dinner and lawn chairs or blankets, and watermelon will be provided.

The neighborhood groups began their move to have Carlson named a landmark last spring, when the Fort Worth school board was considering closing Carlson, along with eight

other elementary schools. The decision to close came in April.

Board members unanimously approved a resolution Tuesday supporting the school's designation as a landmark. Trustees plan to consider a similar resolution for Parker Middle School on Fort Worth's mid-South Side, which the Texas Historical Commission has determined meets criteria for inclusion on the National Historical Register.

Bill Ray, president of Citizens Supportive Of Public Education, a neighborhood activist group, said the school board still could use or sell the Carlson building if it is named an archaeological landmark.

Trustees are planning to appoint a real estate committee to assess all the district's available property and determine how to use buildings of schools that have closed.

Ray said he didn't expect Carlson — named after the first woman elected to Fort Worth's school board — to be used as a school again, but residents did not want the building destroyed or the property turned into a parking lot.

Residents aren't sure the school will get the landmark designation, he said, but they considered nomination alone worth celebrating.

Thursday, June 16, 1983 The Grapevine Sun

... PRESERVATION POTPOURRI ...

Grapevine begins review of Texas Main Street Project

County commissioners in rural Ellis County used to groan about the "Hysterical Society" each time local historians showed up at the courthouse to request county assistance in saving a historical building or site.

It was an extension of the attitude that historians are "bleeding-heart sentimentalists" who have absolutely no grasp of economics and the practicality of pumping money into seemingly useless, antiquated structures.

The Texas Historical Commission is trying to overcome that image with a program designed to show that aesthetics and economics are not mutually exclusive terms when it comes to halting the decline of aging downtown areas in small Texas towns. The program is called the Texas

from page 1
downtown area overall. Architectural assistance would be provided on each renovation project to determine how to best restore the original character of the property within the property owner's financial resources.

The center also would provide marketing experts to assist property owners in utilizing the most appealing outside signs and window displays. They would also conduct market analysis to determine the most profitable use of each property. They would make business development courses available and assist in putting together effective brochures and guides to downtown businesses.

Consulting engineers would also be available to assist in finding solutions to such problems as parking, lighting and landscaping, she said.

"What we have to offer is nurturing and guidance ... the technical assistance in establishing goals and setting a plan of action to attain them."

Main Street Project, and a project official says Grapevine stands a good chance of being selected as one of the 1984 Main Street cities. Only five are selected each year.

Paula Peters, director of community relations for the Texas Main Street Center in Austin, appeared before a near-capacity crowd in the Grapevine Civic Center last week to discuss what inclusion in the project could mean for the city.

"This is basically a self-help, community project geared to the economic development of the downtown area," Peters said. "Historians have been perceived as bleeding-heart sentimentalists ... but that's no longer true. We've had to learn to speak the language of the bankers and the realtors; the people who have the money to save the buildings. We're now talking

Peters said she personally believes that Grapevine stands a good chance of being selected for the project in 1984. In the city's favor, she said, is that Grapevine has perhaps the most distinct and intact downtown Main Street area of any small city in the Metroplex. She said other pluses include the recently-completed Grapevine Historical Society, and the city's apparent ability to fund a full-time project manager through its Convention and Visitors Bureau.

Peters said the deciding factor would probably boil down to the level of community support for the project. She advised that the application, which is due by Sept. 1, should be accompanied by letters of support from private property owners interested in reinvesting in their buildings, from local financial institutions, from civic organizations and schools, and from the city's county, state and national representatives. The Grapevine Chamber of Commerce currently has a committee working on the application process.

about economic development within the context of historic preservation."

That language translates into a comprehensive approach to downtown redevelopment and reinvestment, one that is supposed to accomplish more than simply "saving the old buildings." Peters said a critical element in the project is the attention it gives to progressive marketing and management techniques, both for the downtown area as a whole and for the individual properties there.

What makes the Texas Main Street Project somewhat unique is that it is not simply another governmental agency handing out matching grants. Peters said the cost of individual restoration projects is the responsibility of the private property owner, with perhaps some support from

Peters said regional shopping malls actually copied the idea of the original downtown — that of a centralized marketplace. The malls added the elements of central management and joint promotions and advertising.

The Main Street Project, she said, essentially is designed to apply the elements of central management and joint promotion within the original historic context of the downtown area. Peters said a distinct advantage the downtown area has over the malls is its diversity, which can be more appealing to shoppers than the institutional-like atmosphere of the mall.

"Preservation has become downright trendy," Peters said. "I would not be here in this job today if that were not the case. People want to come and see who you are. Tourism can be a great resource for your town. Play up the things in your heritage that make you unique."

According to statistics from the center, total downtown property reinvestments for the first 10 cities selected for the program

local financial institutions in the form of low interest loans.

The local cost and commitment does not stop there, she said. The city itself would be required to staff a full-time project manager to coordinate the overall program. The manager would be the link between the Texas Main Street Center and the city of Grapevine and its downtown property owners. Peters said the manager's role is much the same as that of a general manager at a shopping mall, including lining up new tenants for building owners and soliciting new businesses to the city.

What the Texas Main Street Center would provide to the city is a bank of technical expertise to guide the redevelopment of individual properties and the

See MAIN STREET, Page 3A

now stand at just under \$13 million. The figure includes new construction, building rehabilitation and property acquisitions.

The first five cities — Hillsboro, Eagle Pass, Navasota, Plainview and Sequin — were selected in 1981 and have since realized total reinvestments of \$6,516,400 million. The five cities have added a total of 96 businesses while losing 43 businesses during that period. The downtown areas in those cities have created 280 new jobs while losing 224, although 100 of those lost jobs were in Eagle Pass as a result of the Mexican peso devaluation.

The second five cities — Gainesville, Georgetown, Kingsville, Marshall and McKinney — were selected in 1982 and have since realized total downtown reinvestments of \$6,468,015. Those cities since 1982 have added 59 new downtown businesses while losing 26, and have created 214 new downtown jobs while losing 125.

the Exhibition Hall of the Moudy Building and the Brown Lupton Gallery of the Student Center from 1 to 4 p.m. Saturdays and Sundays, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Wednesdays through Fridays and 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Tuesdays through June 29.

Registration for the 1983 Family Land Heritage Program will continue through Aug. 15. The program, offered by the Texas Department of Agriculture, honors Texas farms and ranches that have been in agricultural production by the same family for more than a century.

To qualify, the line of ownership from the first family member owning the land must be traced through wives, husbands, children, brothers, sisters, nephews or nieces.

Applications are available from the Texas Department of Agriculture Family Land Heritage Program, P.O. Box 12847, Austin 78711, or from the county judge's office.

Send your Community notebook items to the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, 8218 Bedford-Euless Road, Fort Worth 76118 or call 390-7867.

National Trust Moving Regional Offices to FW

The National Trust for Historic Preservation will open a district office in Fort Worth soon, the Downtown News-Tribune learned yesterday.

The office will be in the historic Burk Burnett Building at Fourth and Main, one of the Bass Brothers downtown properties that has been restored to its turn-of-the-century beauty.

Michael Ainsley of Washington, head of the National Trust, conferred with civic leaders here for several weeks on the possibility of opening an office in Fort Worth to cover Texas and Oklahoma.

Dallas also was considered, but at a National Trust meeting in San Antonio last week Ainsley let it be known that Fort Worth was the winner.

The National Trust is an arm of the federal government—the highest-ranking organization in the field of historical preservation and research.

FORT WORTH NEWS-TRIBUNE

November 14, 1983

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 3, 1983 ©1983 FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM



Willie Bob's and Wesleyan CISSY

Most of us have heard of Billy Bob's; now there is Willie Bob's. If that second name doesn't ring a bell, ask any loyal alum of Texas Wesleyan College. Willie Bob's is a summer social planned in the garden of the White Elephant Saloon in Fort Worth's historic Stockyards area. The event scheduled for Aug. 13 is being called Willie Bob's in honor of the Wesleyan mascot, Willie the Ram.

Willie Bob's begins with a barbecue at 7 p.m. and includes dancing to music of Country Junction — a very special musical organization because most of its members are Wesleyan alumni. Tickets are \$12.50 per person and may be purchased from the Alumni Relations Office at Wesleyan.

Jean Kirkpatrick is coordinating the event. Members of the committee for Willie Bob's include the new Wesleyan Alumni Association presi-

dent Tom Cockerell and his wife, Patti; Claudia and John Bentley, Paula and Mike Davenport; Angie and Rudy Pulido; Donna and Barry Smith; Roberta and Tim Tandy; Carla and Vic Thompson — all of Fort Worth; Angie and Vic Powell of Arlington; and Eva and Mack Mabe of Burleson.

Two buildings listed

Two more Tarrant County buildings have been listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Nominated by the Texas Historical Commission for the honor, the buildings are the Marshall R. Sanguinet house at 4729 Collinwood, now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Donald B. Ehrhart Jr., and the M.G. Ellis School, a turn-of-the-century brick building in North Fort Worth.

The Sanguinet house is an important example of the progressive trends in American architecture at

the turn of the century. The simple, dignified exterior and open interior are related to the design philosophies of the Arts and Crafts Movement.

The house was designed by noted Fort Worth architect Marshall R. Sanguinet as his own residence. Sanguinet designed many significant Fort Worth buildings, including the Knights of Pythias Temple and the Neal P. Anderson Building.

M.G. Ellis School is a two-story brick building that represented a major investment in quality education in Fort Worth at the time it was built. The building was damaged by fire in 1930 and rebuilt, but the structure retains the large scale and handsome design that made it a landmark in its section of the city.

There are more than 800 Texas sites included on the National Register of Historic Places. The Register is a nationwide inventory of proper-

ties especially worthy of preservation for their archeological, historical or architectural significance.

Register properties may be considered for grant funds to aid in restoration and preservation of these sites and certain properties also are eligible for tax benefits. The Texas Historical Commission in Austin, state agency for historic preservation, administers all aspects of the National Register program in the state.

Campers' program set

Thursday is a big day for children in Tarrant County Association for the Blind's summer camp program. Campers will stage their parents' program at 7 p.m. Thursday to show what they have accomplished in four weeks of summer day camp.

New activities this camp session include goal ball and aerobic dancing. Eleven-year-old Dennis McDaniel will do his own special dance-gymnastics routine to *Beat It*. Michael Smith, president of Tarrant County Association for the Blind, will present camp awards to the children.

Bridal spectacular

Haltom's Jewelers will host a bridal spectacular at 7 p.m. Tuesday at the Hyatt Regency Grand Crystal Ballroom. Eulalah Overmeyer of Americal Floral Services, Inc. will

... SEVERAL NATIONAL REGISTER ADDITIONS IN TARRANT COUNTY IN 1983 ...

April 22, 1983 FORT WORTH NEWS-TRIBUNE Page 19

Oldest in County

Austin Elementary Now Historical Site

The old Stephen F. Austin Elementary School in the 200 block of S. Adams is now listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Texas Historical Commission nominated the school, erected in 1892 and used for that purpose for 85 years. Oldest school building still standing in Tarrant County, it was purchased two years ago by Williamson-Dickie Manufacturing Co.

"The structure has been sympathetically and imaginatively rehabilitated," the historical commission said yesterday.

Sanguinet and Messer, leading Fort Worth architects of the day, designed the Stephen F. Austin School. A major addition was built in 1909 and a kitchen added in 1958.

Heavy Romanesque Revival style was used throughout, with large arches, stone quoins, lintels and sills. The structure's architectural significance was cited when the state commission nominated it for the National Register.

National Register Additions



SIDBURY HOUSE, Corpus Christi

These Texas properties have been added to the National Register of Historic Places:

BELL COUNTY: The *Miller-Curtis House* in Belton was built in 1902 for William Roy Miller during his short-lived prosperity as a cotton broker. Its design has been attributed to C.W. Bulgar, a Galveston architect.

BEXAR COUNTY: The *Thiele House and Cottage* in San Antonio's Irish Flats neighborhood date to 1860 and 1890. The house is a Settlement style structure, the cottage, Victorian. The cottage is a rare example of the small-scale residential work of famed architect J. Rieley Gordon. The juxtaposition of the two landmarks dramatically documents the changes that took place in San Antonio architecture in the last half of the 19th century. The *L.T. Wright House*, designed by George Willis and constructed in 1917, is one of the finest examples of Prairie-school architecture in Texas. This building still contains many of its original features, including its light fixtures, stained glass, and murals of San Antonio landscapes by local artist Fred Donecker.

DALLAS COUNTY: The *Roger D. McIntosh House* in Dallas contains the largest collection of the work of its namesake, who was one of the most skilled stained-glass artisans in the region. The entire edifice was designed and crafted by McIntosh.

GALVESTON COUNTY: The *Lasker Home for Children*, a refuge for children since 1901, exemplifies urban Greek Revival architecture. It was probably built in 1869 or 1870, according to available documents.

GILLESPIE COUNTY: The *Morris Ranch Schoolhouse* in Fredericksburg, unlike most surviving late Victorian country schools in Texas, has much architectural pretension. The heavy stone walls required a considerable expenditure for the structure, indicating strong interest in education. Its architect, Alfred Giles of San Antonio, was one of the most prominent of his time.

HARRIS COUNTY: The *Beaconsfield* apartment building is an unaltered example of an early 20th-century highrise structure in Houston. The building represents the classical trends in American architecture at the beginning of the century, as its exterior detail derives from earlier historic styles.

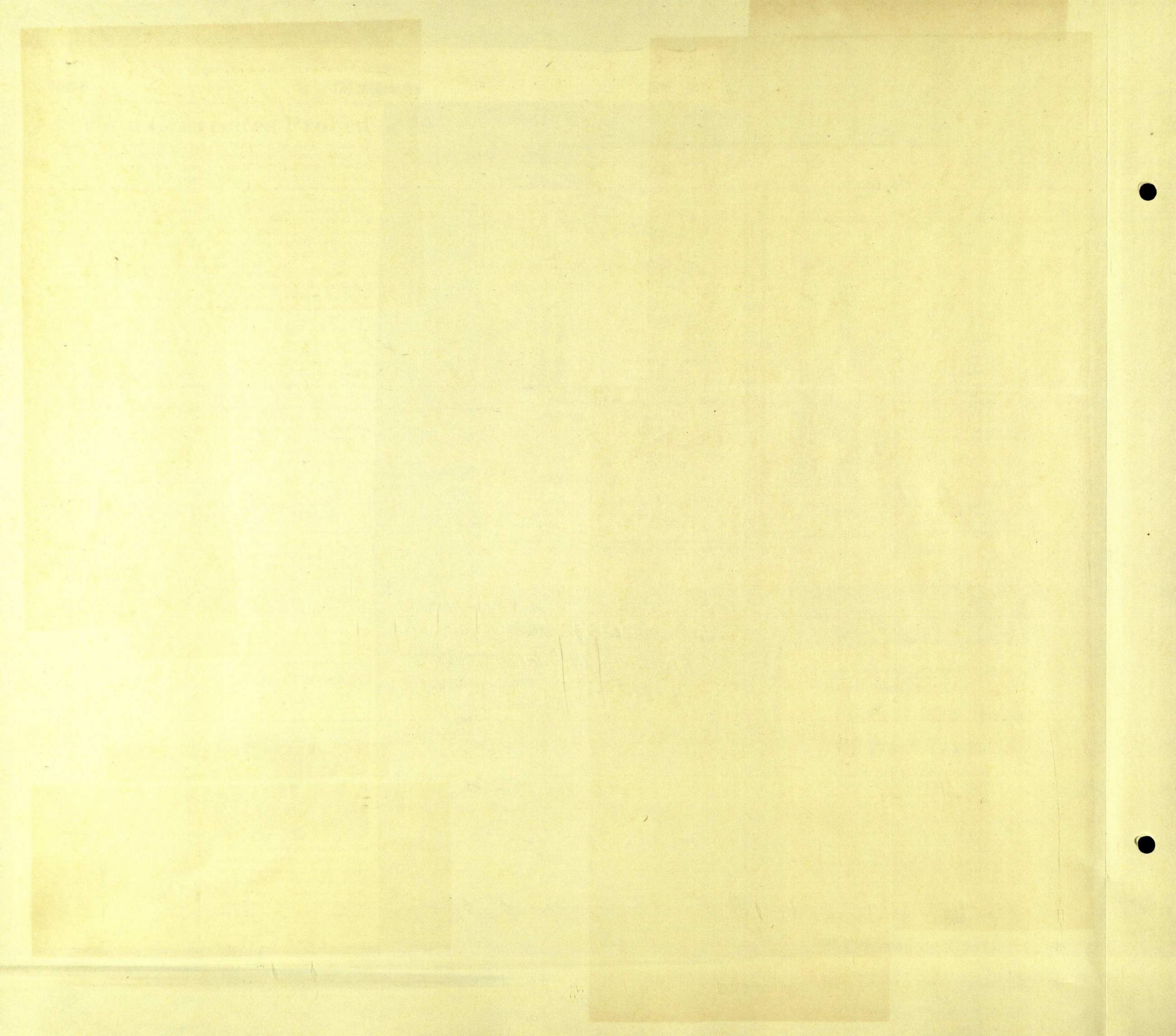
KENDALL COUNTY: The *Hygieostatic Bat Roost*, near Comfort, was built in 1918 as an experimental attempt to control malaria by natural means. Only 16 roosts were built in the U.S. and Italy between 1907 and 1929. Of the seven built in Texas, this is the last to survive.

NUECES COUNTY: The *Simon Gugenheim House* in Corpus Christi, a decorative 1900 structure, is a survivor of the 1919 hurricane that destroyed much Victorian architecture in the city. The Gugenheim House is located in Old Town, a historic Irish neighborhood. The house has been restored for public use by the Corpus Christi Area Camp Fire Girls. Located nearby is the well-known 1893 *Sidbury House*, built by pioneer South Texas rancher and civic leader Charlotte Sidbury. Also in Corpus Christi, the *Lichtenstein House* dates to 1905, a good example of turn-of-the-century middle-class housing.

TARRANT COUNTY: The *Stephen F. Austin School* is the oldest extant school building in Tarrant County, built in 1892. Later additions are compatible with the original Romanesque Revival styling. The building has been rehabilitated by Williamson-Dickie Manufacturing Company.

TRAVIS COUNTY: The *Haynes-DeLashwah House* in Austin was built about 1890. H.L. Haynes was a prominent public official. The house was later acquired by Theodore La Rue DeLashwah, one of Austin's first black pharmacists and a successful businessman. The *Col. Monroe M. Shipe House* was built by a prominent Austin businessman in 1892. The house was one of the first built in Hyde Park, an early Austin residential suburb. It contains timbers and plank fencing from the old Texas State Fairgrounds that date to 1875.

WASHINGTON COUNTY: The *Bassett and Bassett Banking House* is architecturally one of the most significant structures in the commercial center of Brenham. It was constructed as the office of one of the town's earliest banks in 1873.





Star-Telegram/PAUL MOSELEY

Historic model

Monning Middle School students examine a model of Tarrant County Courthouse during the school's annual history fair. The fair is part of the school's historical awareness week. More than 400 students participated in this year's project. Students chose from nine project ideas.

Pupils pull scenes from historic days

By TERRY WILSON
Star-Telegram Writer

At least 30 log cabins stood inside the auditorium of the Monning Middle School on Thursday. Some had been made out of wooden match sticks, giving them a rustic look, while others were made from wooden sticks with notched grooves. Some had mirrors that looked like lakes from above, while others had woodpiles and skins stretching in the sun.

These mementos of years past were designed and assembled by students participating in the Monning Middle School's annual history fair. The fair is part of a historical awareness program. More than 400 students placed projects in this year's fair. Among them were quilts, models of oil derricks, a cross-section of a coal mine, a large rendition of the State Capitol building in Austin and sculptures of the Alamo.

There also were collections of antiquated barbed wire and livestock brands. Confederate money was in one display and an authentic pair of women's high-top leather shoes were in another.

In another part of the auditorium stood a Civil War display.

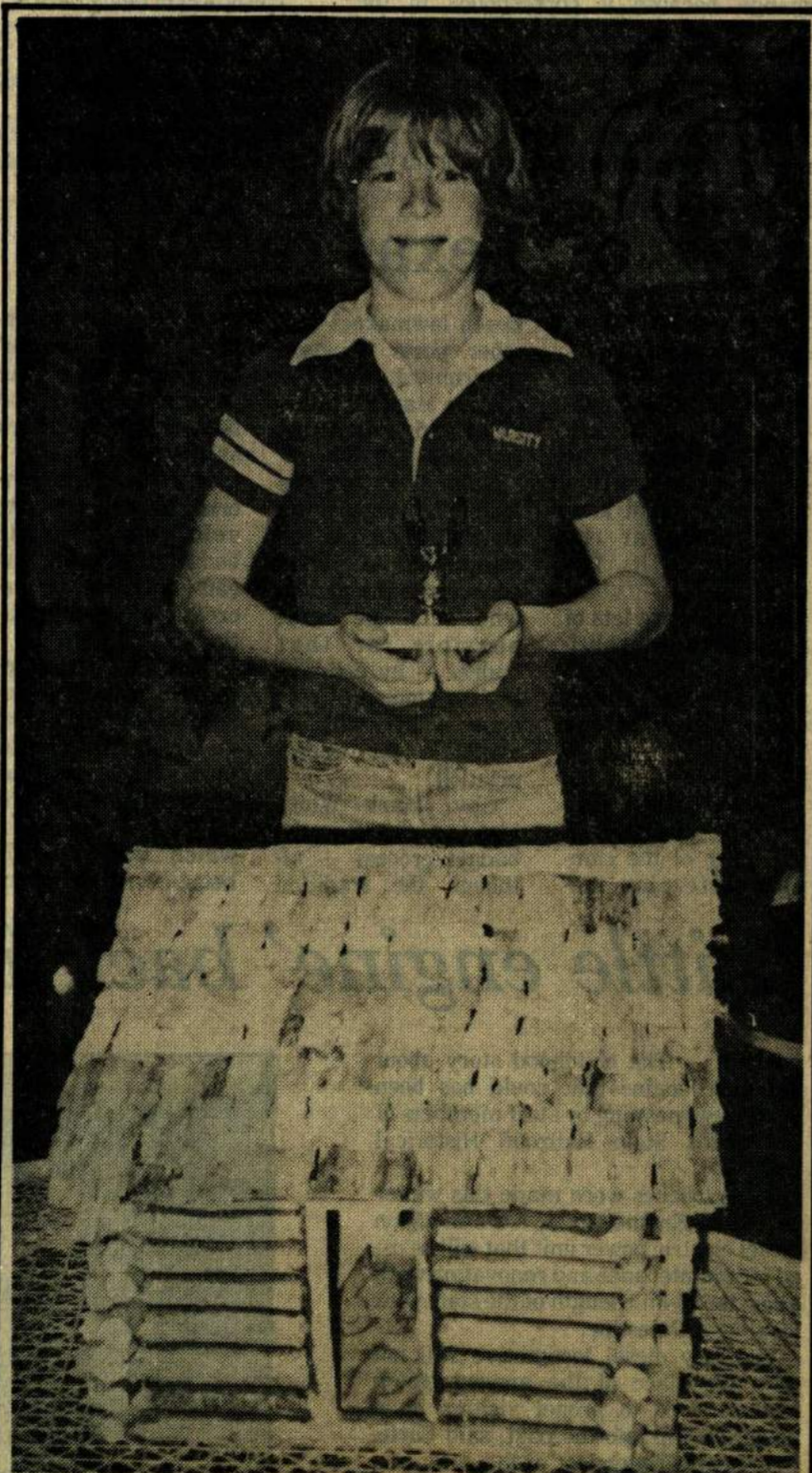
Students were given nine categories of project ideas in September. The quality of the entries posed a problem for the judges. Judges had intended to award one first-prize ribbon for each category, but later decided to award several first-prize ribbons as well as honorable-mention ribbons to the students, said Dena Bailey, the head of the social studies department and an eighth-grade American history teacher.

"We were just thrilled to death," Mrs. Bailey said. "I just think they've done a fantastic job."

Those who were awarded ribbons will have their entries placed in the Fort Worth History Fair for an interscholastic competition. Ribbon winners from the interscholastic competition will compete in Texas Christian University's History Fair in April.

Two students won school trophies for their entries. Lewis Washington, a sixth-grade pupil at the Mary Louise Phillips Elementary School, next to the Monning Middle School, won a trophy for a stagecoach and a boat he made out of wood.

Eighth-grader Amy Russell won a trophy for her replica of the original Christ the King Episcopal Church that once stood in Parker County, but now stands near the school.



LEE MITTON, son of Mike Mitton of Grapevine, was the "Most Outstanding in Show" winner at Cannon Elementary's recent History Fair, which drew about 85 entries. Lee is a fifth-grade student in Virginia Mitcham's class at the Grapevine school.

CMS Junior Historians plan essay publication

Mrs. Gail Riley met with the Colleyville Middle School chapter of Junior Historians Thursday Feb. 24. The Junior Historians met in the CMS Library to listen to Riley discuss their essay writing that will be part of their entries into the local history fair.

Riley is a Social Studies Coordinator for the Hurst-Eules-Bedford ISD. For many years she taught in the H-E-B district and for thirteen years was a Jr. Historian sponsor herself. In 1978 she was named the Texas State Teacher Association "Teacher of the Year." For many years her Jr. His-

torians were given the distinction of being "Chapter of the Year" for the State of Texas.

The Colleyville Middle School History Fair was held March 7-9.

In addition to the history fair, Jr. Historians had the opportunity to turn in their essays to several publications.

The Colleyville Middle School History Department hopes to put out a local history publication by the end of the year. The Metroplex American Heritage Association is sponsoring an annual publication entitled, *Trinity Tales*, which students from all over a ten-county area surrounding Dallas and Tarrant Counties will be contributing from.

Riley compared the writing of the students' essays to the preparation of a sandwich: the bottom slice is the introduction, the spread or center is the body of the paper and the top slice is the conclusion which states the main idea of the paper over again in a clear, brief manner.

According to student Chris Slaboda, "It was interesting and it was a good learning experience."

Refreshments were served for the break and a video tape of the meeting was made by one of the members. This is available for any CMS students or interested community members to view. Though Jr. Historians is organized around an active membership, the entire school is considered "membership at large" and all CMS student may contribute written articles to the above mentioned publications.

Those interested should see Donna Jernigan at the school. The three best projects from the CMS History Fair will be taken to the Jr. Historian State Convention which will be in Fort Worth during April. All winners, regardless of membership in Jr. Historians, will be invited to attend the convention.

... JUNIOR HISTORIANS IN TARRANT COUNTY...

COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES
Education Committee

Students gear for History Fair

COLLEYVILLE — The Junior Historians chapter of Colleyville Middle School met with Gail Riley, with the Hurst-Eules-Bedford Independent School District, on Feb. 24 to discuss essay writing that will part of the students entries into the school's history fair Monday and Tuesday.

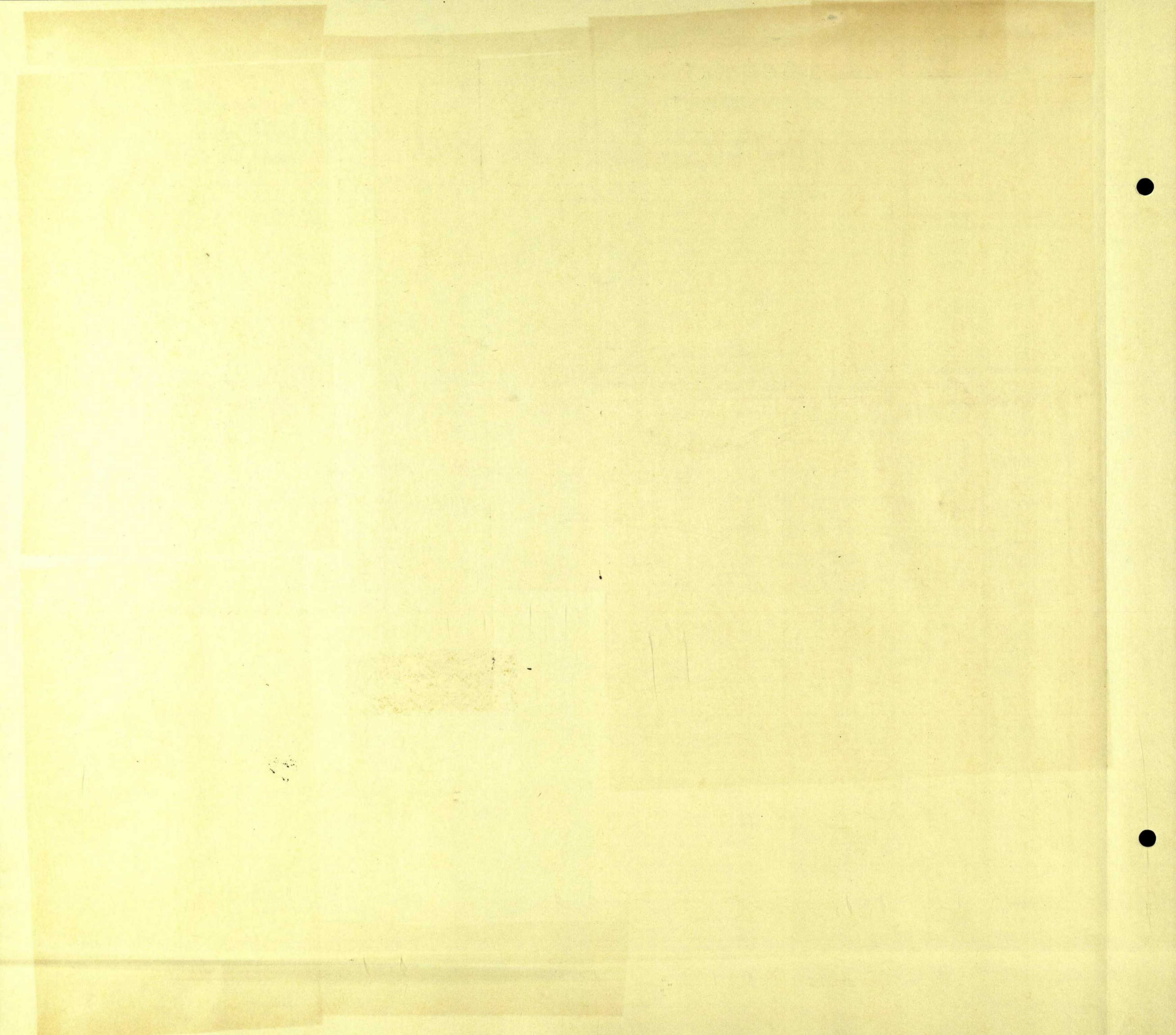
Riley, a social studies coordinator with H-E-B who was the 1978 Texas State Teacher Association Teacher of the Year, is a former Junior Historian sponsor.

Entries into the school's fair must be accompanied by written material, some of which can be

submitted to various publications, including a local history publication the CMS history department plans to produce by the end of the year.

Riley compared the writing of the essays to the preparation of a sandwich, likening the bottom slice as the introduction, the center as the body, and so forth. A video tape of the meeting is available for viewing, according to Donna Jernigan, the school's Junior Historian sponsor.

The three best projects from the Colleyville History Fair will be taken to the Junior Historian State Convention in Fort Worth in April.



Students receive recognition and honors

A number of Grapevine-area high school, college and private academy students have been recently recognized for graduations, honor roll attainments and other achievements.

Among those are:

— Carol Jane Gordon-Demlow, of Southlake, was named to the fall dean's honor list at Texas Christian University in Fort Worth. Gordon-Demlow is a senior at TCU.

— Donna Callenius, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donald D. Callenius of Grapevine and a senior at Grapevine High School, was selected as one of 20 high school seniors in the nation to be offered a Chancellor's Scholarship to TCU for the 1983-84 academic year.

The scholarship program, started in 1963-64, is a full-tuition award based on high school class ranking and pre-

college test scores.

— Cadet Scott Thomas Hudson, son of Bob Hudson of Grapevine, was named to the superintendent's list during the second grading period at the Marine Military Academy in Harlingen, Texas.

The academy is a private, military, college-preparatory boarding school for boys. The list is open to cadets with a minimum 3.5 grade point average, and conduct and proficiency requirements.

— Lorrie Jobe, and Kurt Boley, both of Grapevine, were among more than 1,000 students at Texas Tech University in Lubbock who received degrees in commencement exercises at the end of the 1982 fall semester.

— Grapevine students who were among the 856 students awarded degrees recently from North Texas State University included Charles N.

Lilly, English; Cevin Calame, finance; T.G. Spears, journalism; Teri Lyn Grant, secretarial administration; and Paul Buthman, speech and drama.

— Alison Sanders, of Grapevine, earned "Distinguished Student" status at Texas A&M this fall.

Recipients of the honor must earn at least a 3.25 grade point average, out of a possible 4.0. Sanders is a senior majoring in finance.

Vickie Lynn Hoover, and Ola Miller McCuller, both of Grapevine, were among 554 students to receive degrees in December from Texas Woman's University in Denton.

Hoover received a bachelor of science degree in occupational therapy, and McCuller earned a cum laude bachelor of science in home economics.

Junior historian meeting planned

Colleyville Middle School Junior Historians will attend their state convention at Green Oaks Inn in Fort Worth April 15 and 16.

On Friday the 15th they will tour the Pate Museum of Transportation in Cresson, Texas and be treated to a barbecue dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Aggie Pate.

On Saturday, the chapter presentations and awards will be made at a noon banquet. The three best of show history fair projects from CMS will be entered in the statewide competition.

Shelly Swaim, Chris Slaboda and Jeff Koehn will have their projects displayed there on Saturday at Green Oaks Inn.

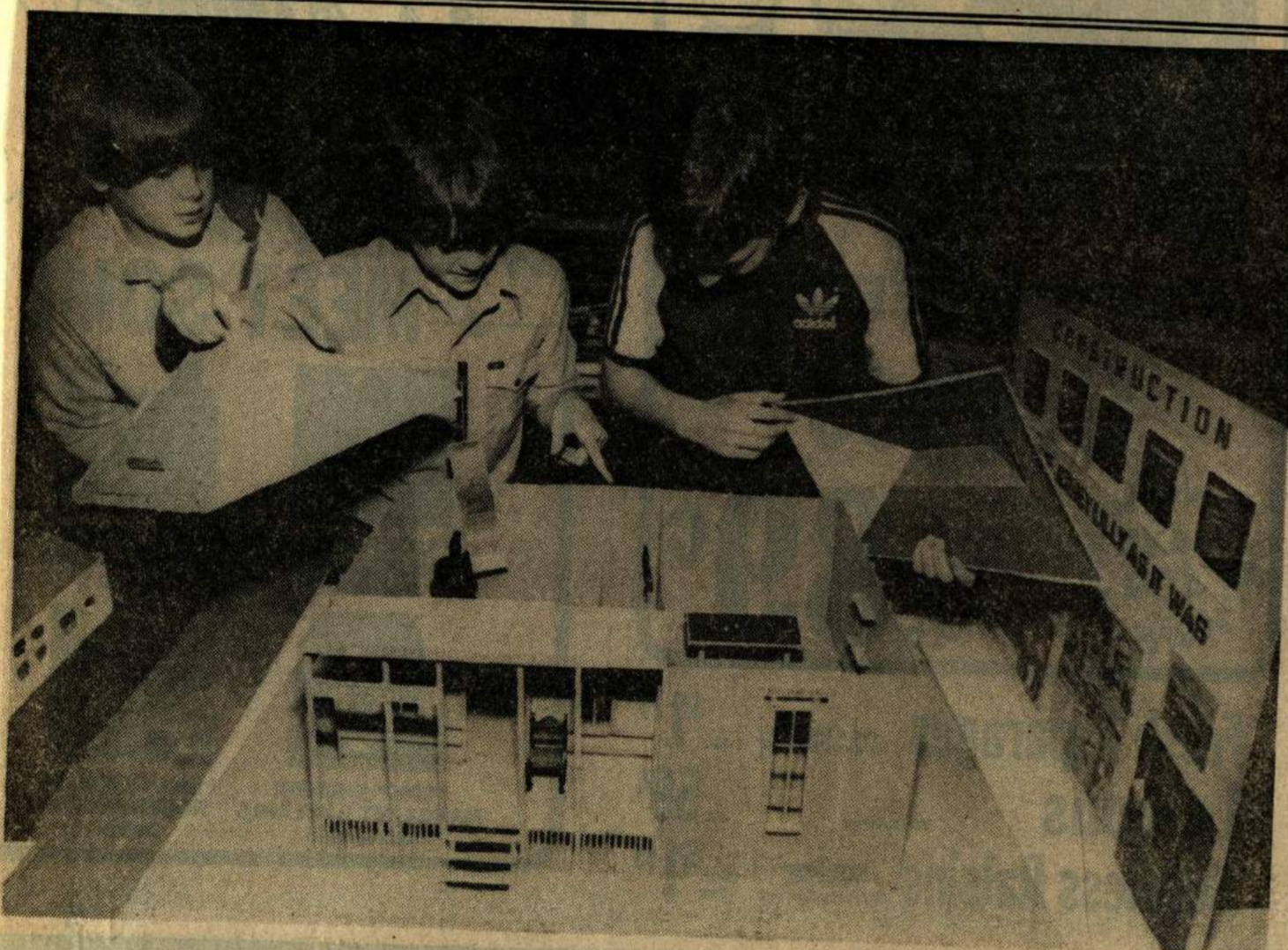
All blue ribbon winners at the History Fair, who are not junior historians have been invited to join the junior historians and be their guests at the convention.

April 23, many history students from CMS who are 7th and 8th graders will compete in a North Texas State University History Contest consisting of 100 multiple choice questions and a choice of two essay topics.

Many of the students have considered this experience beneficial over the three years they have participated in the annual event.

Also on the 23rd, the NTSU History Department is co-hosting the North Texas Regional Junior Historian Honors banquet. The Metroplex American Heritage Association, chaired by Junior Historian sponsor Donna Jernigan of CMS, is providing the banquet as an annual event. Twelve of the CMS students who have excelled in Junior Historian activities will be honored at the banquet. The event was held at Grapevine Concourse last year.

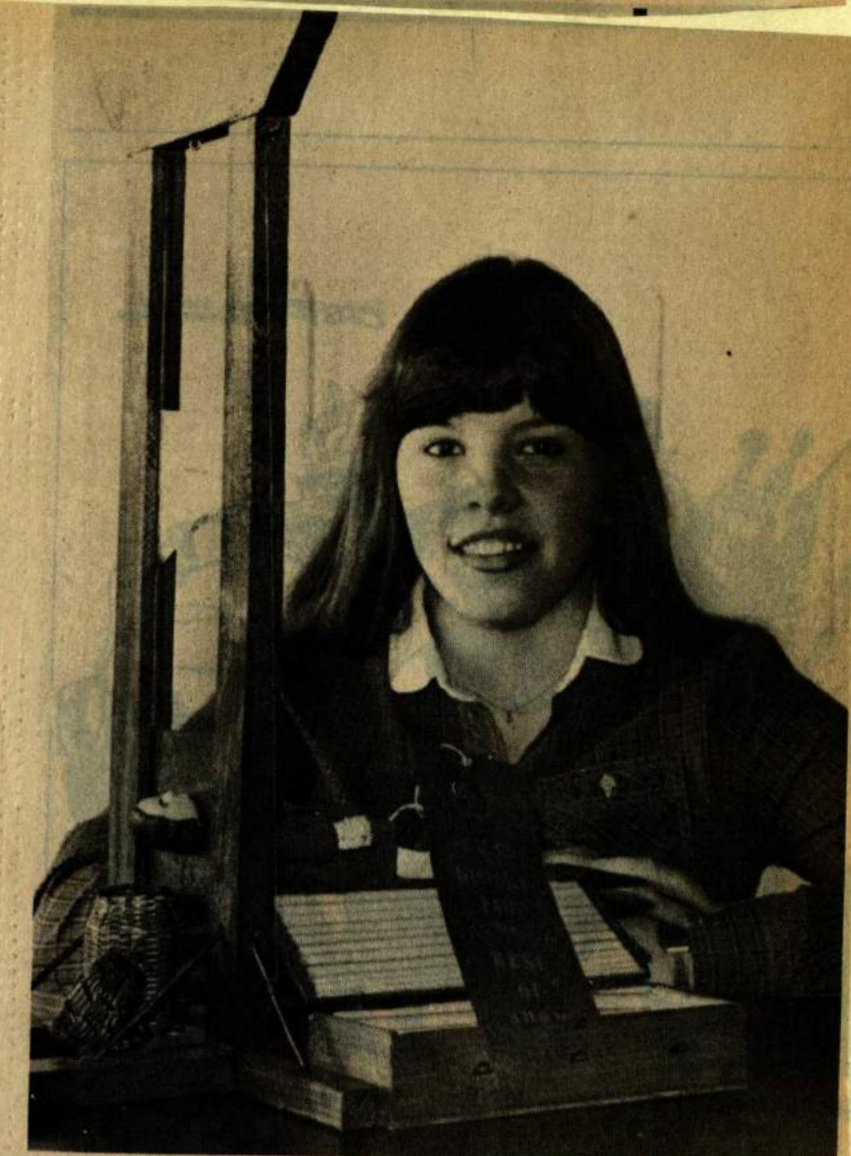
The last Junior Historian field trip for 1983 will be a trip to the Alabama-Coushatta Indian Reservation near Livingston, Texas. Since the Sam Houston Home at Huntsville is very close, the students hope to have time to tour that famous Texas site as well. The trip is tentatively planned for May 14.



Jersey Lilly

BRIAN KIRKLAND, Neil Tanner and Steve Gvenfer, seventh-graders at Colleyville Middle School, admire Patrick Hrantizky's model of the Jersey Lilly, which served as the infamous Judge Roy Bean's combina-

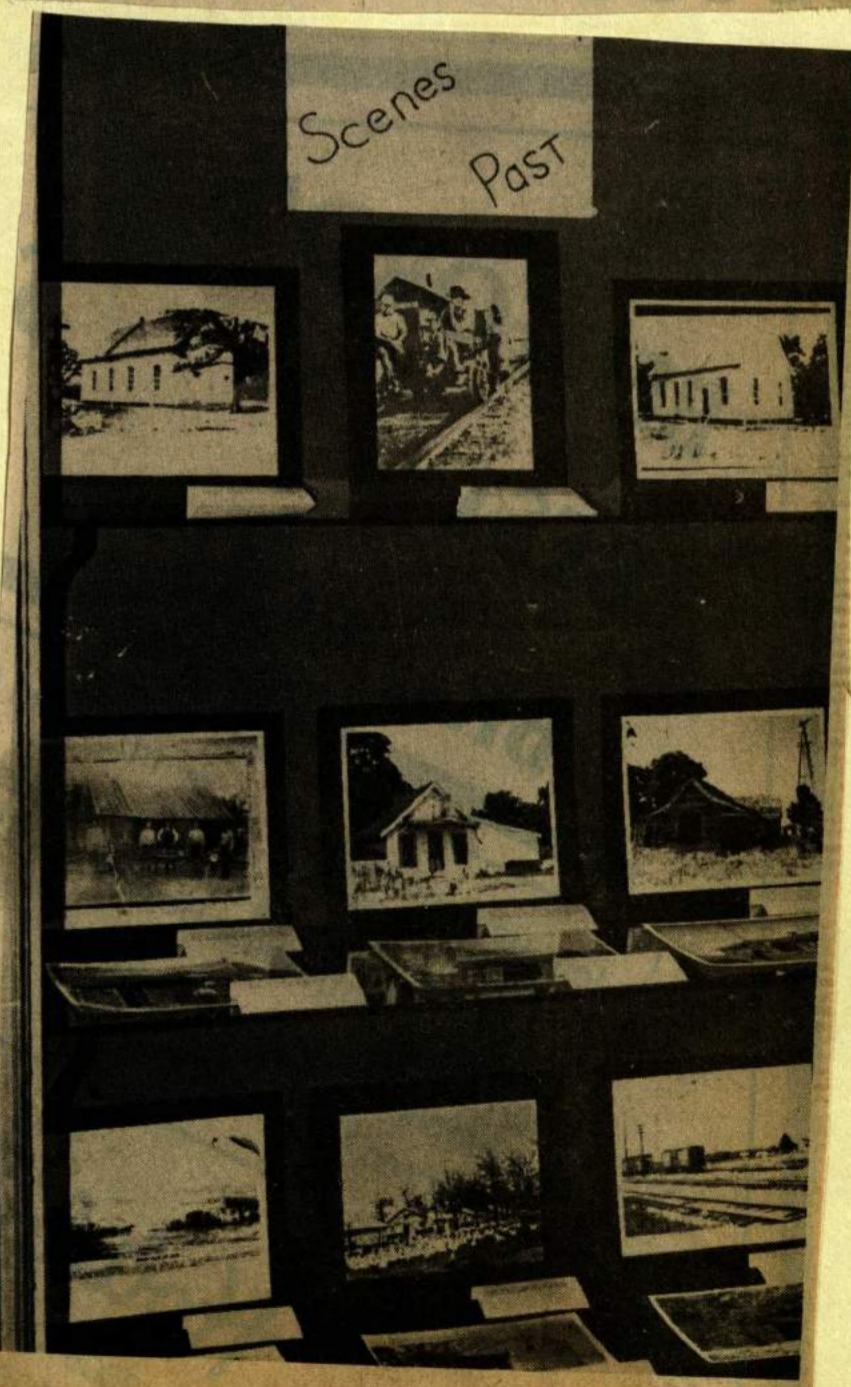
tion saloon-courthouse. The model, part of a recent History Fair at the middle school, won first place in the Historic Structure category.



Daily News photo by RICKY FLUKE

Heady history

Gina Newberry, a junior at Trinity High School and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H.D. Newberry of Euless, won Best of Show at the HEB History Fair for a workable wooden guillotine she built as a World History term project. Among her other interests, Gina plays drums in the Trinity band, is in the drum corps and enjoys photography.



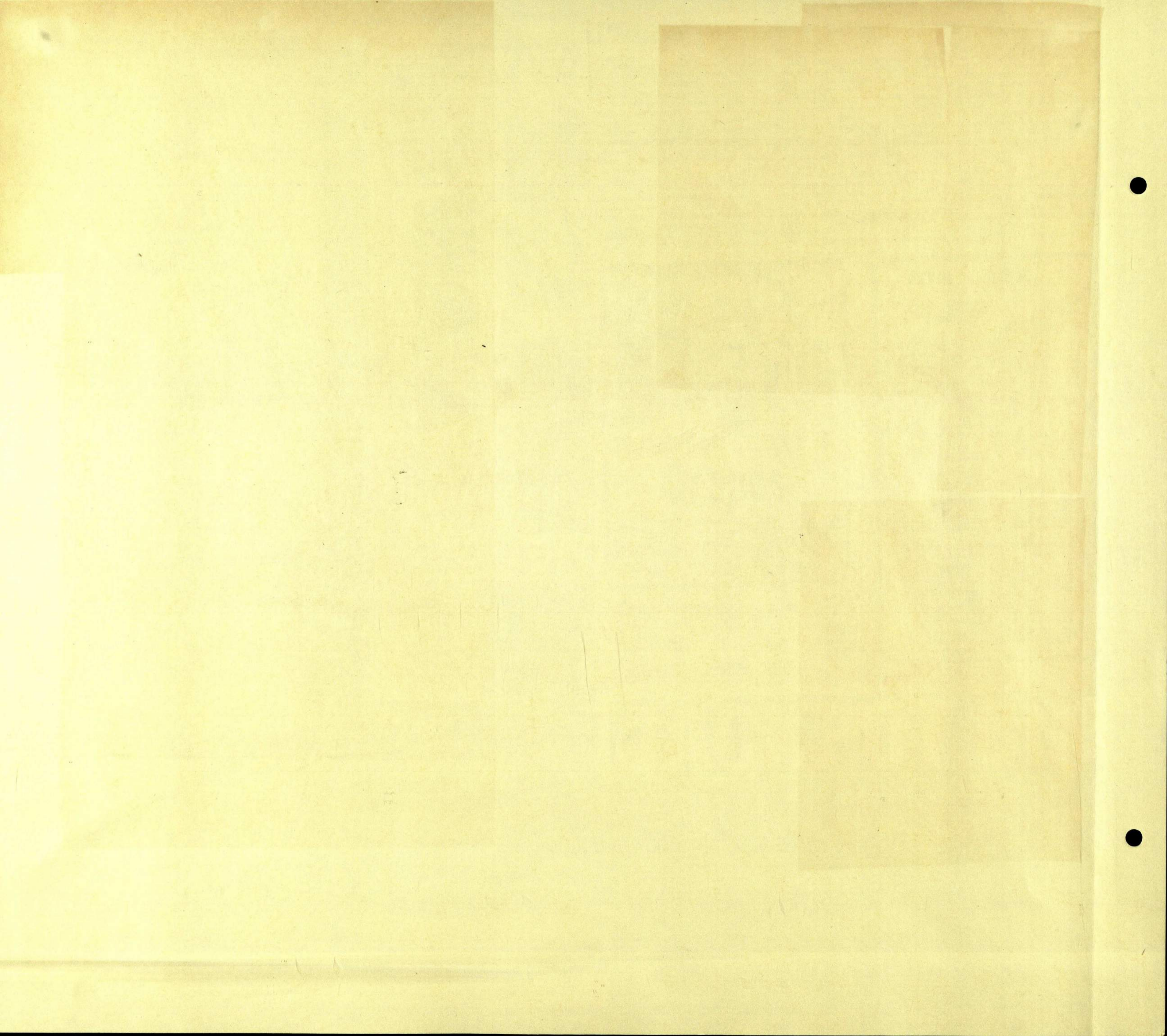
Daily News photo by JEFF YEATS

... JUNIOR HISTORIANS ...

History display

Old photographs and other memorabilia from early times in Northeast Tarrant County are in the Hurst Public Library. The special collection is in a case at the front of the library on Precinct Line Road.

6-1-1983



Students' goal to get a marker

By BARBARA HOLSOMBACK
Star-Telegram Writer

Around 1876, Eli Smith's neighbors were so grateful that he donated land for them to use as a church meeting place and cemetery that they renamed their community Smithfield in his honor.

They also erected a tall marble monument at the site of his burial three years later so that Smith wouldn't be forgotten. Since then, Smithfield has been absorbed by North Richland Hills and Smith's gravestone probably doesn't seem as impressive as when it was first positioned in Smithfield Cemetery.

Still, 19 students are trying to keep the Northeast Tarrant County pioneer's memory alive almost 105 years after his death. They are members of the LAMP, or Learning Activities for Mental Proficiency, program for gifted and talented students in the Birdville school district.

The seventh-graders at Smithfield Junior High School completed the research and wrote a paper in September to apply for a Texas Historical Marker to be placed at Smith's grave, which is within walking distance of their campus.

So far, however, they've been unsuccessful in their attempts to find a sponsor to pay for the marker.

Mike Patterson, the students' teacher and a well-known local historian, pointed out that the Texas

Please see Students on Page 3

Students seeking historical marker

Continued from Page 1

Historical Commission won't process an application for a marker until a fee is paid. The fee for Smith's marker would be \$326 if it was paid by a tax-exempt organization and \$341.26 by anyone else.

"I'm kind of disappointed we haven't found a sponsor," said seventh-grader Lori Barber, who helped write the application for the marker. "I was hoping we could get one real soon."

Paul Shuga, another student, echoed Barber's disappointment.

"I thought he was important enough to get a sponsor," Shuga said. "He has had a lot to do with the making of Smithfield. He should get some kind of recognition."

Patterson said if a sponsor can be found in the next few weeks the youths still could see the marker erected before they scatter for the summer.

"I feel, if we can get the money by Jan. 4, the application could be processed and the marker could be cast and shipped to us by the time school is out," he said.

Patterson said Smith does have some living descendants in Texas, but none in Tarrant County.

"The ones (living relatives) I've talked to were interested in the project," he said. "I feel like, if they have been able, they would have offered to sponsor the marker."

"But I didn't ask them to sponsor it."

Patterson said he and Duane Gage, Tarrant County Historical Commission chairman, remain optimistic a sponsor will be found for the marker.

"It would have been better for the students if we had gotten a sponsor immediately, when the excitement level was high in September," he said. "But the day I bring the check in and show it to the class, I think they'll be excited about that."

"I feel like there's someone out there who would like to sponsor this marker. I just think it's a case of the right people haven't heard about it. We don't plan to stop looking."

Anyone interested in sponsoring Smith's marker should call Gage at 281-7860 or 282-5740 or Patterson at 283-2658 or 485-0352.



Star-Telegram/WILLIS KNIGHT

GIFTED STUDENTS Cory Post, center, and Lewis Biscamp work on Eli Smith project as teacher Mike Patterson watches.

TCHC'er PATTERSON

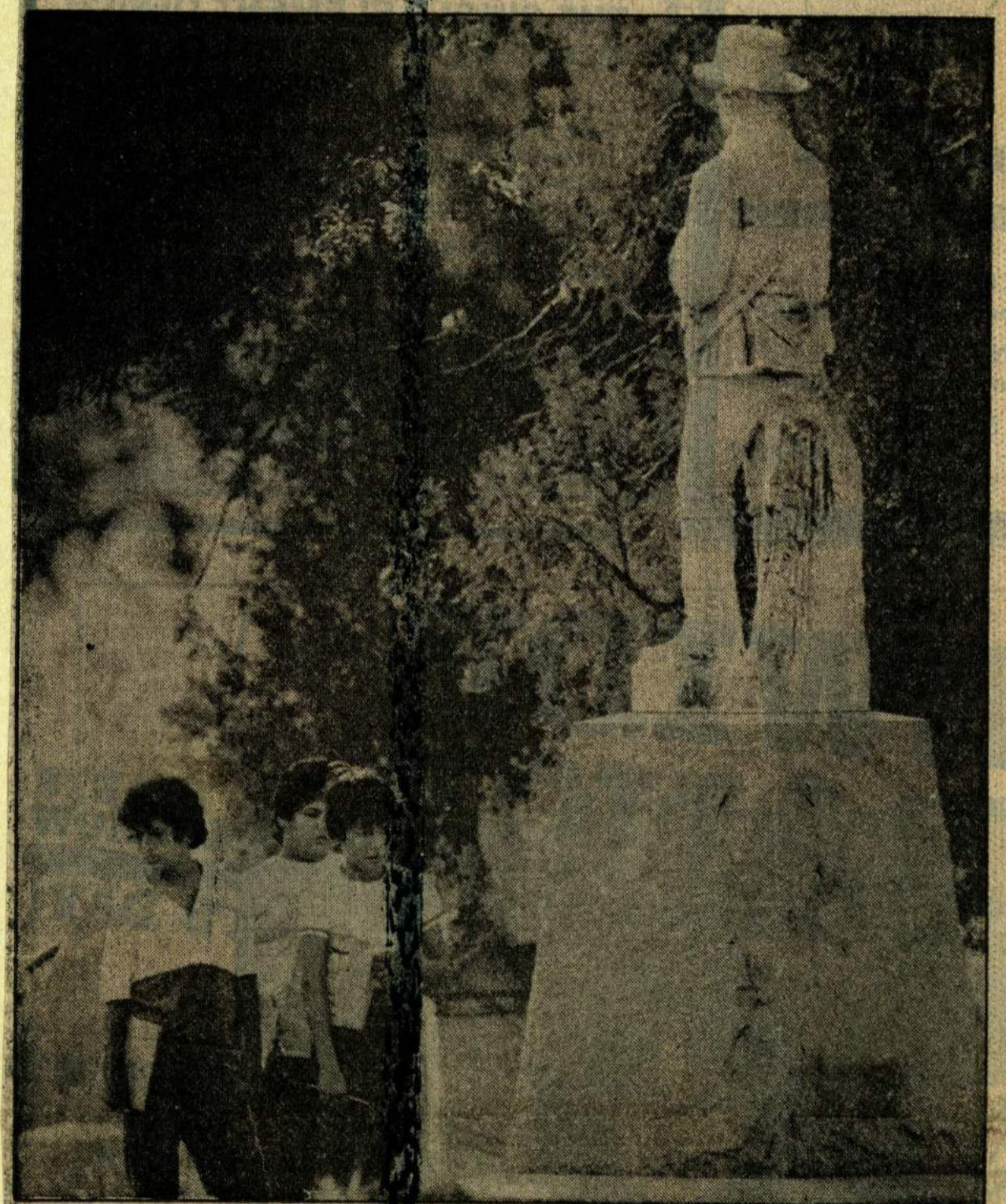
... JUNIOR HISTORIANS ...

NORTHEAST EXTRA PLUS

Star-Telegram

Northeast Tarrant ★ Published every Wednesday

DECEMBER 29, 1982



Star-Telegram/JOHN COSTELLO

FIFTH-GRADERS toured a cemetery as part of a "back yard history" social studies class recently. They stopped to look over a monument to Confederate soldiers who died in the Civil War.

... TARRANT COUNTY JUNIOR HISTORIANS ...

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

APRIL

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15-16 FORT WORTH— Junior Historians Annual Meeting for Junior High Chapters
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29 NACOGDOCHES— Regional Sesquicentennial Workshop
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20 DALLAS— Regional Sesquicentennial Workshop
20-22 MARSHALL— Stagecoach Days 1983
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PAGE 6

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- 12-13 DALLAS— Texas Je
28 Deadline for Ruth L

2 Texas Independence
2 HUNTSVILLE— Wa
3-5 HOUSTON— Texas S
6-12 Women's History We
9-18 ROUND TOP— Wine
25-26 SAN ANTONIO—
School Chapters
26 HOBBS, NM— Permi

6-9 CINCINNATI, OH—
Meeting
6-10 PHOENIX, AZ— S
Meeting
8-9 ABILENE— West Te
9-10 CALVERT— Robert
14-16 GALVESTON— THC
15-16 FORT WORTH— J
High Chapters
16-17 TERRELL— Heritage
21 San Jacinto Day
30-May 1 NAVASOTA— Nosta

Tarrant County Historical Commission

FEBRUARY 1983

Box 18331
Fort Worth, Texas 76118



TARRANT COUNTY COURT HOUSE
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

January 3, 1983

COUNTY JUDGE

Mike Moncrief

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Richard T. Anderson
Jerry Mebus
A. Lynn Gregory
B. D. Griffin

OFFICERS

Ch. Duane Gage
Ch. Em. Bennett L. Smith
V. Ch. Charlie McCafferty
Sec. Mrs. W. Albert Schmidt
Treas. Mrs. Herschel Payne

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Winston O. Sparks
Lou Linda Spaulding
Joe Standifer
C. George Younkin

Dear Social Studies Teacher:

Are you aware that the Fort Worth Star-Telegram is making available its exciting Dec. 7, 1982 Section, "The Rest is History," at only 50¢ a copy? "The Rest is History" is filled with reproductions of newspaper articles that span the past one hundred years. Your students will find many exciting articles which you can apply to the topics you plan to teach them this term.

The Star-Telegram will donate the proceeds from the sale of "The Rest is History" to projects of the Tarrant County Historical Commission, including our development of a special history display and meeting room in the restored Tarrant County Courthouse, where school groups can tour the building, visit the Archives Room, and absorb aspects of our local history.

I urge you to consider purchasing sufficient copies of this useful history resource for use in your school's curriculum while copies are still available.

Sincerely,

Duane Gage

Duane Gage
Chairman

News in Brief

Medallion Feb. 1

The Texas Humanities Resource Center at the University of Texas at Arlington is encouraging the preservation of Texas' past through a project entitled **Older Texans' Anthology**. The Center invites all history-related nonprofit organizations to sponsor a writing/publishing project, and invites all Texans over 55 to write and publish their own record of public events and personal discoveries from their past. To help in these activities the center offers guidelines for project directors, humanities grant applications, and a publication entitled *Pause for Nostalgia*, a model from an Older Texans' Anthology Project. For more information contact the Texas Humanities Resource Center, The University of Texas at Arlington Library, P.O. Box 19497, Arlington, TX 76019, 817/273-2767.

Tarrant County Historical Commission

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Sincerely,



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Chairman

... TARRANT COUNTY JUNIOR HISTORIANS ...

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28 Deadline for Ruth Lester Award Nominations

MARCH

- 2 Texas Independence Day, Sam Houston Day, Texas Flag Day
2 HUNTSVILLE— Walker County Pioneer Day
3-5 HOUSTON— Texas State Historical Association Annual Meeting
6-12 Women's History Week
9-18 ROUND TOP— Winedale Museum Seminar
25-26 SAN ANTONIO— Junior Historians Annual Meeting for High School Chapters
26 HOBBS, NM— Permian Historical Society Spring Meeting

APRIL

- 6-9 CINCINNATI, OH— Organization of American Historians Annual Meeting
6-10 PHOENIX, AZ— Society of Architectural Historians Annual Meeting
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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

MARCH

- 9-18 ROUND TOP— Winedale Museum Seminar
19-20, 26-27 SCHULENBURG— Spring Film Festival and Homes Tour
23 AUSTIN— Fourth Annual UT Archives Seminar
24 AUSTIN— UT "Effective Records Management" Seminar
24-26 AUSTIN— UT "The Texas Literary Tradition" Seminar
25-26 SAN ANTONIO— Junior Historians Annual Meeting for High School Chapters
25-26 THE WOODLANDS— 1983 Texas Lecture and Institute on the Humanities
26 HOBBS, NM— Permian Historical Society Spring Meeting

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Medallion, March '83

Webb Historical Society

History has its own awards

By GREG BISCHOF
Reporter

Members of the NE Campus Webb Historical Society won the Clifton Caldwell Award at a recent state convention for their 1982 photographic project depicting historical buildings, monuments and markers in downtown Fort Worth and surrounding areas of Tarrant County.

Included in the project were photographs of the old Fort Worth Post Office, Botanic Gardens, Tarrant County cemeteries, early twentieth century Protestant Churches constructed from granite and designed in a European architecture and the old Baker Hotel in Mineral Wells.

Each year, there is a State Historical Society Convention held in March for the purpose of presenting annual projects completed by each chapter of the Webb Historical Society. The Historical Society at NE Campus is classified as Chapter 16.

The approximately 25 members of the society continue to discover new historical facts about Tarrant County, Gage said.

Besides working on historical research projects,

society members also take fall and spring field trips to various places of historical interest in the area. Among them are the Amon Carter Museum, the Fort Worth Stockyards and the Pate Museum of Transportation.

Plans are now being formulated to sponsor a field trip to the Dallas City Parks, Gage said.

Last year the society began publication of an annual journal called "Touch Stone," which contains a record of all the special events, activities, meetings and new historical findings made by the entire Webb Historical Society.

Student members conduct extensive research into the history of Tarrant County and its surrounding areas.

The purpose of this research is to gather local historical information and make it available to anyone interested in knowing details about this area's past existence.

Most of these historical findings are in the Heritage Room on the lower floor of the NE Campus library. These records for the most part deal with the history of old churches, schools, cemeteries, business and industry buildings and restaurants located in Tarrant County.

Most of these historical facts can be found in documented sources at the county clerks office or in most local city libraries. Information can also be found at the County Court House in Fort Worth which contains tax records.

Gage said there has been a question of whether there are still plenty of historical facts that are still worth finding and documenting.

"There is no end to it, we're just scraping the surface," he said.

The society is a state-wide organization started about five years ago and named in honor of Walter Prescott Webb a well-known Texas historian. The Webb Society was formed by the state's junior colleges and a few senior colleges.

The Society is open to all students and no fees are charged.

Students enrolled in the Texas history course are automatically members. Meetings are not scheduled on a regular basis. Others are welcome, Gage said.

Officers of the TCJC Historical Society are Ellen Hot, president; Cynthia Wayland, vice president; Bonnie Tippets, secretary; and Tahesin Somji, treasurer.

'Heritage' resides at LRC

By GREG BISCHOF
Reporter

as well as papers on old churches, schools, local small towns, old cars and old homes.



photo by WARREN LANDRY

Webb Historical Society--NE Campus Chapter 16 members: Left to right, back row: Duane Gage, sponsor; Jeff Carol, secretary;

Tahesin Somji, treasurer; Front row: Ellen Holt, president; Cynthia Wayland, vice president; Bonnie Tippets, reporter.

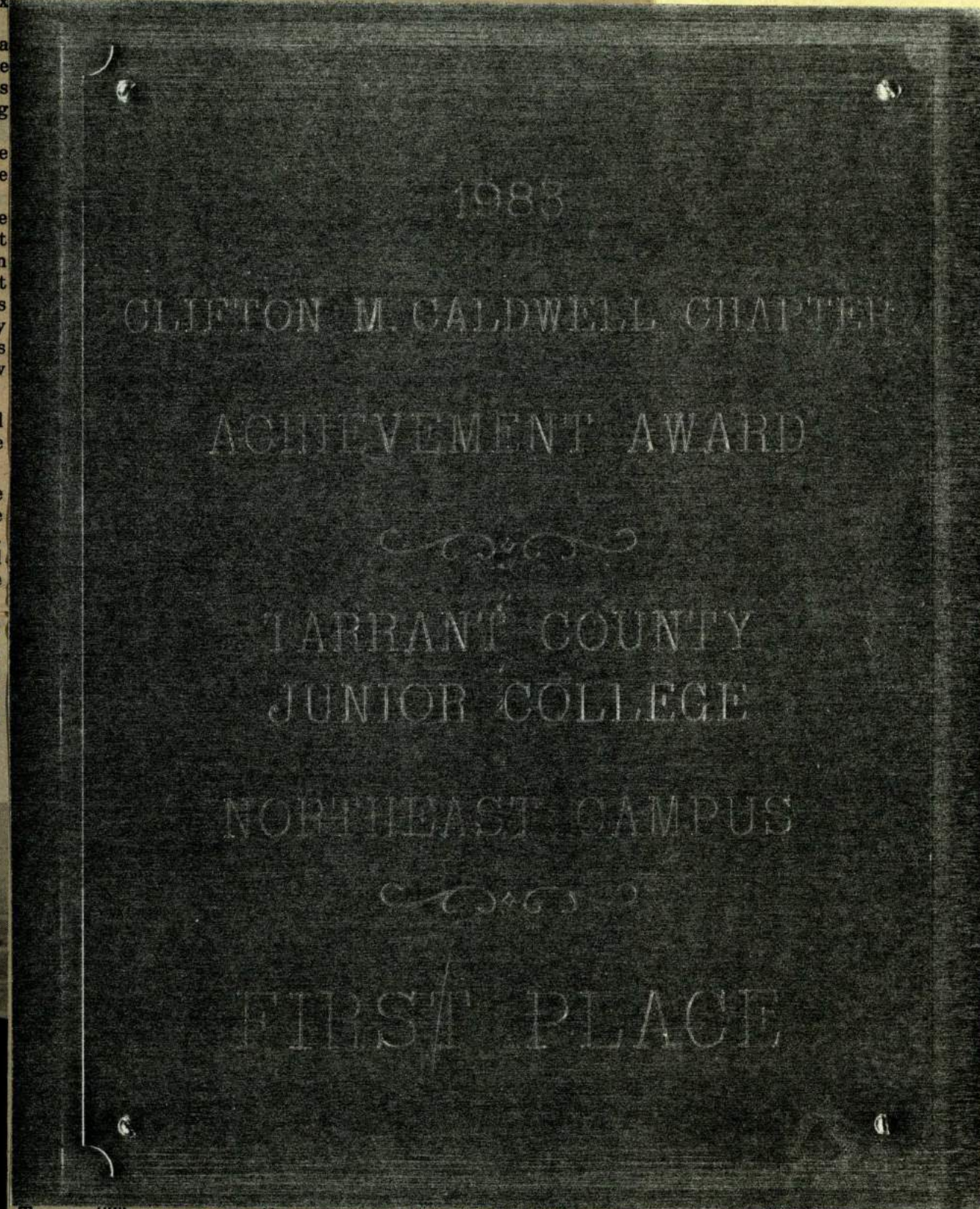
Texas. "There are on the average about 100 new contributions each semester, Darlene Crim, Library Secretary said.

Information about 27 different cemeteries located in Northeast Tarrant County, north of Interstate Highway 30 and east of Interstate 35 is provided in the Heritage Room along with a complete card catalogue of extensive research papers on family backgrounds submitted by

manuscripts, pamphlets, artifacts and books.

While the main emphasis is on the historical aspects of Tarrant County, there are also copies of contemporary church bulletins, city budgets, various Tarrant County Junior College District documents and other materials.

The Heritage Room is open to all students and faculty members 8 a.m.-5 p.m., Monday-Friday in the LRC 122.



WEBB HISTORICAL SOCIETY, TCHC CHAIRMAN DUANE GAGE, SPONSOR

1983

CLIFTON M. CALDWELL CHAPTER

ACHIEVEMENT AWARD



TARRANT COUNTY
JUNIOR COLLEGE

NORTHEAST CAMPUS



FIRST PLACE

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'Heritage' resides at LRC

By GREG BISCHOF
Reporter

Historical material concerning local cemeteries, schools, business centers, family roots and churches is not hard to find after entering the Heritage Room on the lower floor of the NE Campus Learning Resource Center.

The Heritage Room became part of the NE Campus Library in 1975 for the purpose of benefiting student, faculty, and community members interested in learning local history. Its primary function is to display collected and organized material concerned with the historical and cultural heritage of Fort Worth, Tarrant County and surrounding counties.

Material relating to the Northeast quadrant of Tarrant County makes up the core of this historical collection.

The idea of starting the Heritage Room began in 1973 when the Mid-Cities Historical Society was dissolved and three of its former members, Thelma Ray, Jeanette Tingle and Weldon Cannon wanted to put their collected historical material on display.

Finally, in 1975, the Hurst Bicentennial Heritage Committee was formed and began to consider the possibilities of this project presented by these three former members. Then the committee began working on the idea.

Duane Gage, associate professor of history at that time had been appointed committee chairman and was quite active in promoting the room's establishment.

The Heritage Room offers an abundance of historical information mainly about different areas of Tarrant County and other sections located in the Northeast portion of Texas. "There are on the average about 100 new contributions each semester," Darlene Crim, Library Secretary said.

Information about 27 different cemeteries located in Northeast Tarrant County, north of Interstate Highway 30 and east of Interstate 35 is provided in the Heritage Room along with a complete card catalogue of extensive research papers on family backgrounds submitted by NE Campus history students

as well as papers on old churches, schools, local small towns, old cars and old homes.

There are also many historical photo essays submitted by the NE Campus Webb Historical Society.

Besides historical research papers, the Heritage Room also has on file historical road and geography maps of this area over the years recording new-drawn city boundaries, and new commercial development. There are also TCJC catalogues of years past and bibliographies containing information on various Fort Worth districts, and records of men from Tarrant County who enlisted in the service for both world wars.

In addition, the Heritage Room has a collection of historical artifacts such as Indian pottery, old farming tools, several arrow heads, dolls, a sword, a rifle and a piano that dates back to 1907.

All of these were found locally or donated by local citizens. There is even a license plate that was once on a car believed to have been stolen by the criminal pair of the 1930's known as Bonnie and Clyde.

On display as well is a rare collection of Bibles, books on philosophy, historical books on Texas and the U.S.

There are also old western paintings and pictures of the pioneers who first came to settle in this area in about the 1870's-1880's.

Several of these pioneers had a great influence on the social, economic and cultural developments in this area. Such men were like William Letchworth Hurst, after whom this city was named.

Presently the Heritage Room contains 948 maps, 81 census books, 1,557 photographs and a general collection of historical data consisting of 4129 manuscripts, pamphlets, artifacts and books.

While the main emphasis is on the historical aspects of Tarrant County, there are also copies of contemporary church bulletins, city budgets, various Tarrant County Junior College District documents and other materials.

The Heritage Room is open to all students and faculty members 8 a.m.-5 p.m., Monday-Friday in the LRC 122.



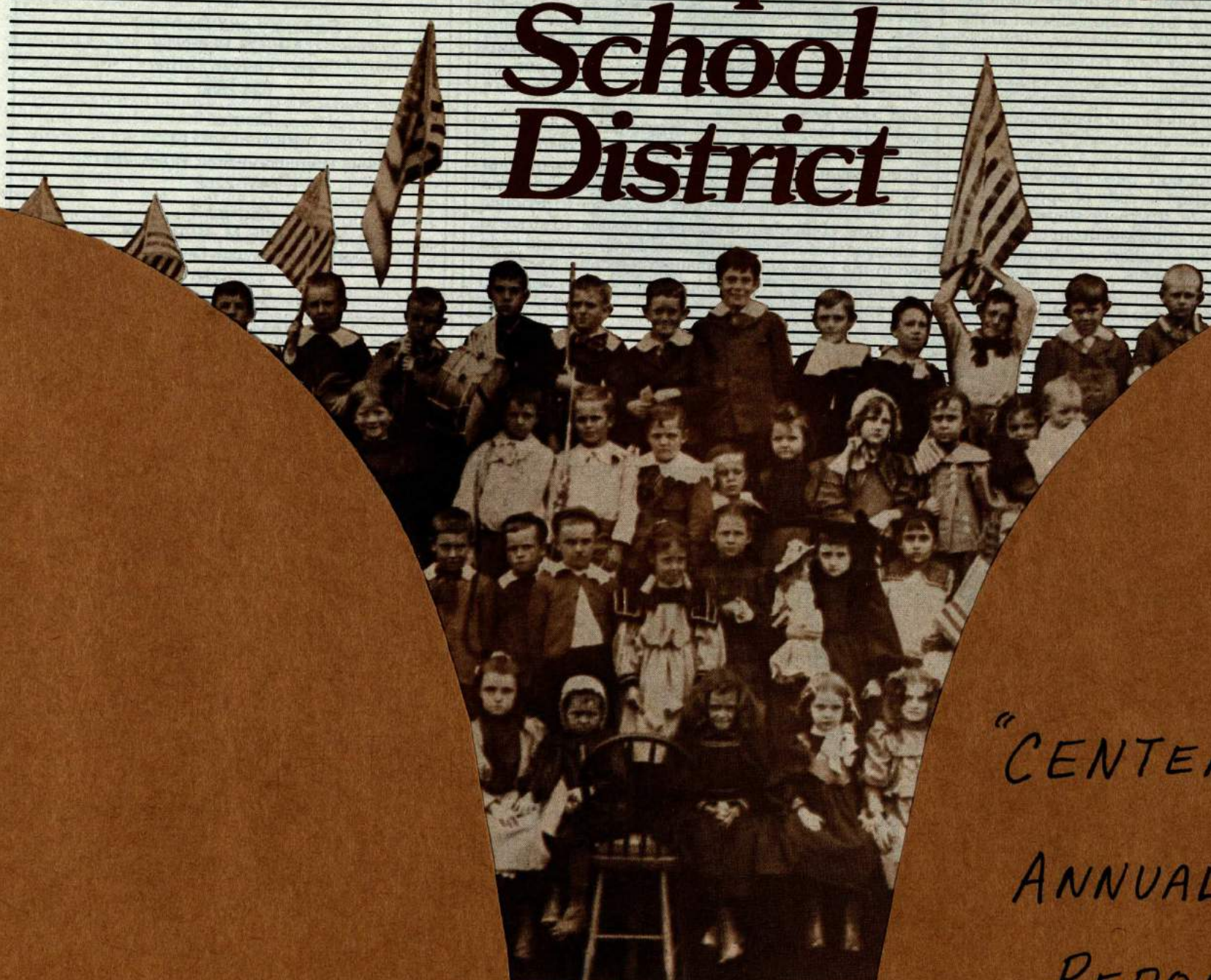
photo by WARREN LANDRY

Webb Historical Society--NE Campus Chapter 16 members: Left to right, back row: Duane Gage, sponsor; Jeff Carol, secretary;

Tahesin Somji, treasurer; Front row: Ellen Holt, president; Cynthia Wayland, vice president; Bonnie Tippetts, reporter.



Fort Worth Independent School District



"CENTENNIAL
ANNUAL
REPORT"

l Annu



Fort Worth Independent School District



Centennial Annual Report 1981-1982

Board Notes

The Board is pleased to present our annual report for the 1981-82 school year.

The schools had another good year last year. We made progress in student achievement, in planning, in setting tough but achievable goals and objectives. As you will see throughout this report, we are responding to community wants and needs in these areas. As your Board of Education, we represent the citizens and taxpayers as well as the students.

Our progress would not have been possible without our staff. A century ago free public schools opened in Fort Worth for the first time, with a staff composed of one superintendent and 21 teachers. Today, we have a superintendent, 3,497 teachers, and 3,417 support personnel. It is one of the finest employee groups of any large school district in the nation. Of these nearly 7,000 employees, 2,068 hold bachelor's degrees, 1,833 have received master's degrees, and 44 have earned doctoral degrees.

The fact that our average teacher salary is among the highest of the large cities in the state is due partly to a favorable economic climate and partly to the loyalty of our employees. We have a cadre of long-time teachers and support personnel who have remained with the district in spite of opportunities for higher pay elsewhere, who have stayed to share their knowledge and experience with our children. In fact, some of our staff members are teaching the children of their early students.

Our instructional division, headed by Tommy Taylor, delivers the lessons to our children. We are concerned about student achievement, and standardized tests scores are one way we can keep track of our progress. We are pleased that our increased emphasis on the educational process is indeed paying off in improved student achievement.

But while the purpose of a school district is to educate tomorrow's citizens, it takes more than

qualified and dedicated teachers. The children must be transported to and from school, they must be fed, their classrooms and recreation areas must be kept clean and orderly. Textbooks and supplies must be ordered and maintained. The curriculum must be updated continually to reflect new discoveries and the emerging needs of children. Plans must be made for the next generation of children, and the generations following.

Our support personnel keep the district in shape and moving ahead so our teachers can do their jobs.

Our non-instructional division, led by Eugene Gutierrez, has made great strides in putting the district on a firm footing in the business arena. By being able to deal in a business-like manner, we can operate efficiently and effectively in our area of specialization — education.

The entire district continues to work toward ensuring that tomorrow's children will have as effective an educational experience as yesterday's and today's.

Under the strong and competent guidance of Superintendent Carl Candoli, this district is progressing, along with the city, into the twenty-first century. Fort Worth's continued growth will depend on the products of its schools. We pledge to produce the most competent graduates possible, to strive to increase the levels of student achievement, and to do so in the most efficient manner we can.

Thank you, Fort Worth, for your continued support of our efforts.

Seated left to right: Mollie Lasater, vice president; H. Richard O'Neal, president; Carlos Puente, secretary. Standing left to right: Bill Elliott, Maudrie Walton, William Johnson, Suzanne Lasko, Jocelyn Wuester, David Bloxom.



FWSD

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Non-Instructional Services*
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Instructional Services*
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**FORT WORTH
INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES**
3210 W. Lancaster
Fort Worth, Texas 76107
336-8311

Superintendent's Message

March 6, 1983

Dear Fort Worth Citizens:

As the Fort Worth Independent School District celebrates its 100th year, it seems appropriate to stop and evaluate our instructional progress.

When the schools began in Fort Worth, only a tiny fraction of the children were enrolled. Those students received instruction in only a few areas. Today's children are learning problem-solving, learning how to learn, and receiving career education as well as specific vocational or college preparation, if that is where their interests lie.

A century ago, less than half the population was literate. Today, more than 98 percent can read, write, and compute. Boys and girls in the past attended school only when their chores allowed. For today's children, obtaining an education is one of the most important jobs they have.

As times have changed, so has the school system. While the basic facts each person must learn in order to survive in the world have remained essentially the same, our methods of instruction have become far more effective. When the school population exploded in the sixties, we expanded to accommodate it. Now that the number of students of school age has shrunk, we are studying ways to ensure that our facilities and resources are used wisely and efficiently.

As you will see later in this report, the district has come up with a number of responses to help improve our students' achievement. We are actively seeking the support and help of the business community through our Adopt-A-School program. The Citizens Advisory Committee on Quality Education and Demography has gone out to the community and brought back recommendations for improving the educational process at all levels. In addition, they are studying ways to utilize our facilities more effectively while remaining sensitive to the needs of all students.

We have continued progress toward increased instructional leadership at the school building level (site based management). Under this system, principals are given increased authority and responsibility as instructional leaders in the schools. The central administration takes on a support role in most areas, allowing the individual school staff and parents to plan together to meet the needs of their particular communities.

Through a generous grant from the Sid Richardson Foundation, we have increased our staff training in areas such as teaching for mastery and more effective discipline. These methods, which increase the amount of time a class spends on the task of learning, result in more efficient instruction and improved student achievement. In addition, the grant has allowed us to bring nationally-known experts on effective schools to Fort Worth to train our teachers, administrators, and parents.

We have taken many of these steps in response to the results of last spring's city-wide survey



conducted for the schools by Texas Christian University's Center for Organizational Research and Evaluation Studies. This scientific poll showed that Fort Worth thinks fairly highly of the schools, but knows there is room for improvement.

Under the direction of our dedicated and hard-working Board of Education, we are striving to achieve that improvement — not only to live up to the expectations of the community, but to fulfill our mission — to produce an educated populace for Fort Worth's future.

These are exciting and challenging times in education, and I am proud to have a part in making the Fort Worth Independent School District responsive to the evolving needs of the community. Because of our fine and dedicated staff and our

active and concerned community, we can indeed become one of the finest urban educational systems in the country.

Thank you for your support, and for your expectations.

Sincerely,

I. Carl Candoli
Superintendent of Schools.



100 Years of Progress

Long before settlers ever trod west of the Trinity River, an acorn took root, managed to survive Indian camps, cavalry forays, cattle drives, and the establishment of a town called Fort Worth. That tree still grows in the northwest quadrant of the University and Lancaster intersection — a mighty live oak, a mute witness to the events swirling around its home.

One hundred years ago another seed was planted, this one deliberately, with care and nurturing attention. It was the seed of knowledge — the founding of free public schools for the children of that town called Fort Worth.

That seed still survives as the Fort Worth Independent School District. Its central offices share a home with the ancient live oak.

In 1882 John Peter Smith, already mayor, won his long, hard, and costly battle to make free public schooling a reality.

Upon his arrival in Fort Worth in 1854, the young Smith set up the first school in this area. He taught for nearly a year before health problems forced him to temporarily abandon his efforts to bring education to the frontier.

In the late 1870s, Smith convinced the city fathers to call a school election. On election day the turnout was light, but the vote was favorable.

Opponents of a tax-supported school system fought the decision, however, and won. Another election was called, again the results were favorable. Schools were organized in 1879, but again the opponents had the decision overturned on a technicality.

By December 1881 schools were again organized. Sue Huffman was superintendent. In June they were shut down for the third time. This time the opponents declared that the city did not have the 10,000 people that state law required to permit tax-supported schools.

During the summer of 1882, Smith provided \$300 of his own money for an official census. The results showed that Fort Worth had grown to 11,136 people, enough to permit a school system.

The City Council called for a tax election to be held August 29, 1882, appointed a school board, and approved that board's decision to hire Professor Alexander Hogg as superintendent of schools at an annual salary of \$1,500.

The tax election passed by a vote of 625 to 18, and the public schools were at last firmly established.

Seven public schools finally opened their doors on a permanent basis on October 2, 1882. Superintendent Hogg, 13 white and four black teachers (including Isaiah M. Terrell) made up the entire staff.

By October 11 enrollment had reached 640. Final enrollment figures for the year showed 1,258 students. John Peter Smith's dream had been realized — public education was a reality in Fort Worth.



Since that first year, Smith's "seed" has taken root, grown steadily, put out many branches, and produced thousands of graduates. A scant 100 years after its planting, the public school system in Fort Worth has grown to 69 elementary schools, 17 middle schools, 12 high schools, and nine special schools. The system serves nearly 65,000 children, ages five through 19, who range in talent and ability from the highly gifted to those in need of almost individual attention and special services. It has enlarged from four square miles to more than 190 square miles in area.

A high school was established in 1884, producing seven graduates in 1887. In 1982, 3,882 students graduated from the district's one special and 12 regular high schools. In the past century, the public schools have graduated approximately 150,000 students.

Much of the success of the district can be attributed to a tradition of strong superintendents hired by the Board of Education. In its 100 year history, the district has been led by only 15 superintendents.

Paralleling the schools' growth over the past 100 years, the superintendent's job has become considerably more complex and demanding. In the first listing of duties of the superintendent, published in 1886, Professor Hogg's job was outlined in detail. Nineteen lengthy and specific items related to students, three more related to teachers and to school administration.

Today's superintendent's job description contains eight points, none of which are more than one

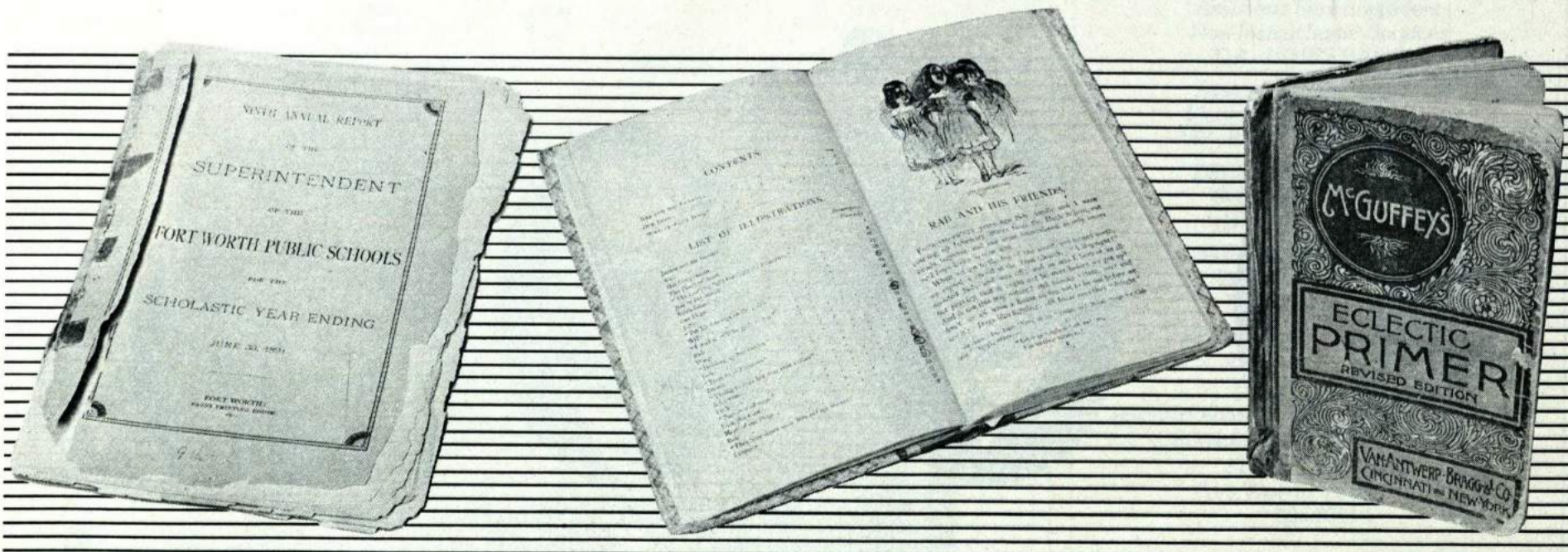
sentence. The duties of today, while not so specific as those of 100 years ago, are considerably more inclusive.

Both sets of duties begin with the same theme: The superintendent serves as the executive officer of the district. In 1886, the superintendent was assigned the task of thoroughly acquainting himself with the "nature and objects of common school education, and the different branches taught, with both philosophy and practice of teaching" on a national level to keep the Fort Worth schools progressive.

He was ordered to visit each school as often as possible to observe the instruction going on in the district and the modes of discipline used.

The superintendent was required by written policy in those early days to be in the office "between the hours of 9 and 10 a.m. and 3:30 and 5 o'clock p.m., to attend to such office business as pertains to his department." The office business included preparing payrolls, working with board committees, keeping a register of all students, their parents or guardians, their home addresses, grade levels, and scholastic achievements.

Today's superintendent, Dr. Carl Candoli, oversees these various activities rather than actually performing them himself. With a staff grown to some 7,300 full and part-time employees and with a student body approaching 65,000, the superintendent functions as a manager and a liaison between the district and the school board. His primary duties today are listed as: "Provide for the seven basic functions of the organization including



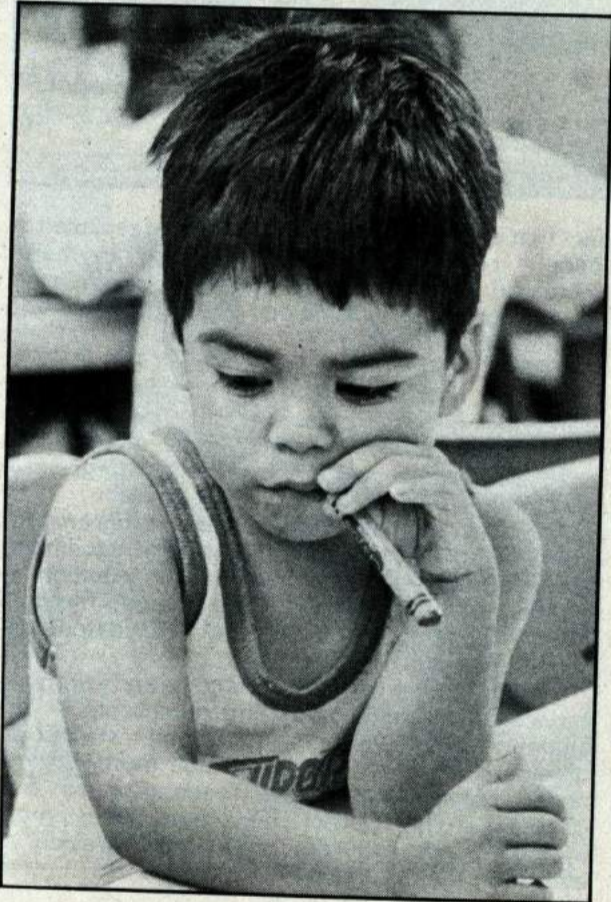
planning, delivery, evaluation, communications, finance, non-instructional support and instructional support."

In his 11th annual report of the schools, (1893) Professor Hogg stated:

While I have visited some buildings more than others, never failing to respond to a call from a principal of any building at any time, I have been in every room in each building seven times. On these visits I have read out the grades of each pupil as reported in the duplicate book, and while this has been exceedingly onerous, consuming much time and effort, I know of nothing that so cheers and inspirits the children — that is worth so much — as these peculiar visits.

In his 1982 State of the School District address to the central staff, Superintendent Candoli said: "I have visited each school in this district at least once each year since I came to Fort Worth. This is a very time-consuming task because we are so many and so spread out, but it does seem to improve morale while giving me a chance to see what is really going on with the children. It is costly in terms of time, but I enjoy it and I intend to keep on doing it."

Hogg ended his 1893 report with a thanks to the teachers and the board: "In conclusion, I have but to



add that the success of the schools has been the result of the joint work of teachers and principals, wisely directed by the rules, regulations, and council of the Board through the Superintendent."

Candoli also praises his teachers and principals for their joint efforts to educate Fort Worth's children: "This is one of the finest staffs I have had the pleasure of working with in my some 30 years in education. By working together to implement the policies and procedures adopted by our hard-working board, we can indeed become one of the finest urban school districts in the nation."

Professor Hogg, as the first superintendent, set the Fort Worth schools on a progressive course. A nationally noted educator, he fought for and won the practice of educating girls and black students as well as boys. The prevailing philosophy of the period was that education for girls was considerably less important, but Professor Hogg understood its necessity and implemented it.

Under Professor Hogg's guidance, the schools began homemaking and handiwork courses. He believed that, along with intellectual studies, students should be provided with classes which would help them fill empty hours. In addition, he felt that the schools should work to mold the students' spiritual and emotional lives.

Like the superintendent's job, the teacher's job has changed drastically over the past century. Teaching 100 years ago was far different from teaching today. The very body of knowledge teachers are expected to pass along to their students has grown during the century. Students must now learn so much more than just the "Three R's" of reading, writing, and 'rithmetic.

A 1912 geography book, for example, had large portions of Africa labeled "unexplored" and left blank. Today, those areas are filled in, and space exploration has turned modern day students' attention skyward with the moon, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn as mysterious and beckoning as Africa in 1912.

Thousands of works of literature, music and art have been produced since the Fort Worth schools opened. Geology, oceanography, biology, physics, calculus, shorthand, typing, accounting, management, child care, and computer science have all been added to the expanding high school curriculum. Teachers today must specialize in a realm of academia much as doctors, lawyers and other professionals specialize.

In 1886, the superintendent issued *Rules for Teachers*. These included checking outhouses, cleaning classrooms with soap and water on a weekly basis, and washing the windows. The dress code for that year prohibited female teachers from wearing bathing suits, bloomers for cycling, or bustles over 10 inches. These rules were in effect 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Male teachers were required to wear ties, keep their hair short, keep



their sleeves rolled down and their cufflinks fastened. In addition, cigarette smoking and consumption of alcoholic beverages were banned for both sexes of educators, as was the joining of feminist movements such as the radical suffragettes.

One hundred years later, teachers have far more personal freedom. No formal, district-wide dress code exists, but teachers are asked to look as professional as their particular subject area allows. Personal habits such as smoking or drinking are no longer regulated, but today's teachers are still viewed by the community as a reflection of the district, even in their off-duty hours.

The first hundred years of this school system have been years of growth and increasing strength. As a symbol of that strength and endurance, the Board of Education recently adopted the live oak tree as the centennial logo.

During this 100th anniversary year, the founder of the school system has been honored. A downtown school first had been dedicated in honor of John Peter Smith, the driving force behind education in Fort Worth. That school, however, was sold and destroyed, leaving nothing in the educational system to honor Smith. In the fall of 1982 the school trustees noted that omission and moved to denote a more permanent memorial. The same live oak tree adopted as a symbol of the district's centennial was dedicated the "John Peter Smith Memorial Live Oak," thus fittingly honoring Smith's efforts to plant the seed of knowledge on the frontier.

Editor's notes: Much of the material used in this article came from the research of Billy Sills, program director for Social Studies and chairman of the district's centennial committee. Other information came from: **Fort Worth: Outpost on the Trinity**. Oliver Knight, University of Oklahoma Press, 1953.

This article was reprinted from the February, 1983 issue of **Fort Worth Magazine**, courtesy of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce.



This annual report paid for by corporate friends of the Fort Worth Independent School District.

Non-Instructional Services

The non-instructional services division provides support to the instructional programs through pupil transportation, food services, building and ground maintenance, purchasing, warehouse, distribution, financial, and accounting services, and computer services.

The non-instructional group does not have a captive audience — it must be as competitive and responsive to the needs of the instructional program as contractors in the private sector. School district service departments must demonstrate, through quality of service and efficiency, that they are more cost-effective than contracted services. Otherwise, budgetary pressures may result in shrinking internal departments and more emphasis on outside contracting.

As a result of this very real possibility, the various non-instructional departments have made much progress in increasing cost-effectiveness of services.

BUSINESS OFFICE FUNCTIONS

The several departments within the business office have improved their efficiency while offering better services. The purchasing department, with fewer employees, now operates on a current and more controlled basis as it serves the instructional programs, transportation, food services, and all the various trades in the maintenance department. The district saves thousands of dollars by finding the best prices on the highest quality items.

The accounting department produces accurate and timely financial and control information to the satisfaction of the district's external auditors, Price Waterhouse & Co. All accounting and business office functions are being documented in handbooks to improve control and to provide better cross-training for employees.

The district's cash management program controls the investment of \$12 to \$60 million, depending on the time of year. Improved practices in this area have almost tripled the district's interest revenue since 1980.

In an effort to provide better service and faster answers to insurance-related questions, employees now contact the insurance carriers directly with questions or concerns.

DATA PROCESSING SERVICES

A larger central computer system has been installed to improve service to the business and instructional departments of the Fort Worth schools as well as to the 54 other school districts served.

An on-line, fully integrated payroll and personnel system is being developed. It will provide information for personnel management, evaluation, research, and budget control. Such a system is important because 85 percent of a school district's budget is spent on personnel — on people to teach children and provide support services.

The data processing department is also working to ensure that each principal can access and use information about his or her particular school to

make informed management and instructional decisions. This is one important aspect of the site based management program.

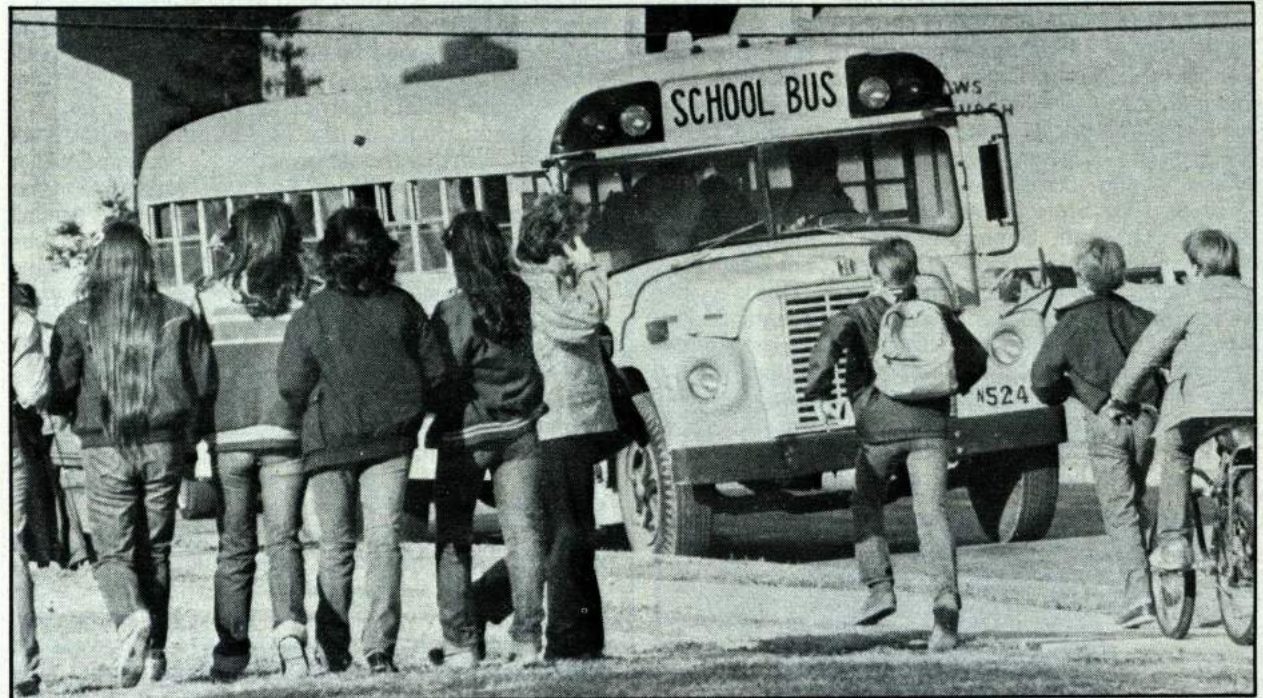
PUPIL TRANSPORTATION

The school district now transports more children with fewer buses than it did just three years ago. In 1980, 415 buses provided rides for approximately

central preparation cafeterias to serve low-enrollment schools in a continuing effort to cut overhead costs and to counteract federal cuts in funding for the lunch programs.

MAINTENANCE/CUSTODIAL AREA

The care and maintenance of the district's buildings have improved substantially in spite of the



18,000 children. Today, 277 buses handle the same task, and 17 buses have been added to handle expanded programs in special education, vocational education, and the magnet schools. The one-third reduction in buses saves more than \$2 million per year in tax dollars.

Recently, the district secured a financing package with a local bank to replace 60 percent of its aging bus fleet with new, diesel-powered school buses. The anticipated savings in fuel efficiency and lower maintenance costs will virtually pay for the new buses. In addition, the new buses will provide more reliable transportation for Fort Worth children and fewer worries for Fort Worth parents. The increased reliability of the new buses will be maintained in a comprehensive school bus repair and maintenance facility to be constructed this year.

FOOD SERVICES

A concentrated effort to improve productivity in the cafeterias has been successful. Dedicated food service workers now produce more and better-quality meals per working hour, guaranteeing a more efficient operation and better-fed students. Efforts are underway to vary menus and satisfy differing tastes. The district is experimenting with several

fact that more than 50 positions were not replaced as people retired or found other employment. Increased attention will continue to improve supervision and utilization of personnel and equipment.

WAREHOUSE AND DISTRIBUTION

A computerized and centrally controlled bus parts warehousing system has recently been put in operation to improve control over inventory as well as to assure lower cost for parts through large-scale purchasing.

The district has a continuing program for disposing of surplus and inoperable equipment through quarterly public auctions. In addition to generating revenue, the sales have freed-up substantial storage space and eliminated unnecessary handling costs.

These changes have reduced costs and improved service for our employees and our clients — the students and taxpayers. The non-instructional division was challenged to become more efficient and business-like, and is responding to that challenge. The district may now focus more attention and resources on its only mission — educating the children.



Personnel Services

Ranking high among the ten largest employers in Tarrant County, the school district has access to complete employment services through the personnel department. In addition to recruiting, interviewing, selecting, and placing applicants, the office also serves to resolve personnel problems for administrators, teachers, secretaries, paraprofessionals, maintenance and operations employees, transportation, and food service workers.

The department is dedicated to ensuring "that there is a teacher in every classroom who cares that every student, everyday, learns and grows and feels like a real human being."

To carry out this philosophy and to serve the personnel needs of the entire district, the department functions to:

1. Recruit, process, select, and assign all professional, clerical, and auxiliary employees;
2. Maintain all required records regarding employment, evaluation, certification, assignment, salaries, leaves of absence, resignations, retirements, dismissals, and transfers;
3. Determine that all applicants meet the standards set by the Board of Education and/or the certification requirements of the Texas Education Agency before recommending them for employment.

In order to provide better service and improve efficiency, the personnel department has recently



been reorganized. Personnel administration now closely reflects the organization of the instructional division.

The department is headed by the director of personnel, Dr. T. C. Wallace, Jr. Five assistant directors work with Dr. Wallace. The assistant directors for elementary schools (Elda Gonzalez), middle schools (Burnham Robinson), and high schools (Margaret Rach) work with teacher, paraprofessional, and clerical staffing. The assistant director for auxiliary services (Allen Phillips) works with all other categories — bus drivers, mechanics, maintenance and custodial employees, and food service workers, and is assisted by Grace Alaman. The assistant director for personnel services (Harold Williams) handles certification, recruitment, substitutes, evaluations, employee discipline, and general information. Records and reports are handled by Margaret Duncan.

The district has an extensive recruitment program

which assures that Fort Worth's children are served by the best people available. Recruitment efforts begin locally, with a close and careful look at substitutes and student teachers. Local universities and colleges also produce many high quality graduates, ready to join our ranks. In addition, personnel recruiters travel to universities in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Michigan, California, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Arkansas, Tennessee, Colorado, and Alabama.

Many of these recruiting efforts, especially those which range outside of the Fort Worth/Dallas area, help satisfy the 1979 federal court order which outlined a comprehensive integration plan. We are working toward a staffing ratio of 30 percent Black, 11 percent Hispanic, and 59 percent Anglo and others for central administrators, field administrators, site administrators, teachers, and support personnel. These ratios closely reflect the actual make-up of the student body and help assure a quality education for all children in the district.

Part of what makes the recruiting effort so successful is our competitive salary schedule and fringe benefit package. While still below the average salaries in private industry, our pay scale is among the best in the state for school districts. The following chart shows beginning and maximum salaries for teachers.

BACHELOR'S DEGREE

Beginning \$14,139
Maximum 24,600

MASTER'S DEGREE

Beginning 15,082
Maximum 26,490

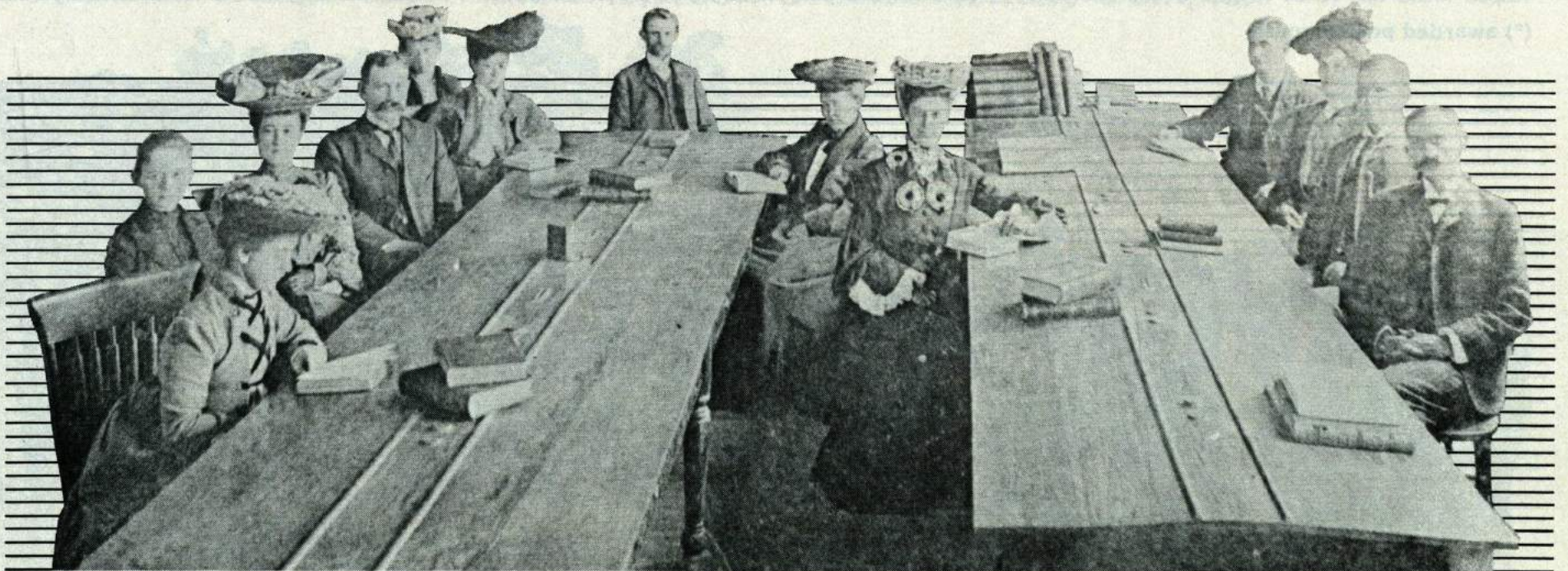
DOCTORAL DEGREE

Beginning 15,682
Maximum 27,090

The Fort Worth Independent School District is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer, and subscribes fully to the principles of equal opportunity for all in employment and programs for faculty, staff, and students. We operate on the basis of merit and fitness, without discrimination because of race, color, creed, religion, sex, national origin, age, or handicap. The Board of Education has adopted an affirmative action policy, and has charged the departments of personnel and affirmative action with implementing and monitoring it.

Recruitment efforts for the coming school year are now beginning. We have some areas of critical shortage and need certified people who want to work part-time or try our new "job-sharing" program. The areas of most critical need include mathematics, science, and foreign language instructors. To share a job with another teacher or for part-time employment with good pay and good working conditions, contact Dr. T.C. Wallace, Jr. at 336-8311, ext. 375.

Come help us have an impact on Fort Worth's future — help us teach today's youth.



This annual report paid for by corporate friends of the Fort Worth Independent School District.

First Century Distinguished Alumni Award Winners

These 25 First Century Distinguished Alumni Award winners are graduates who have brought honor to the FWISD through their accomplishments. Awards will be presented at the Centennial Celebration, 7 p.m. Monday, March 7 at the Wilkerson-Greines Activity Center (next to Clark Stadium). Come help us honor some of Fort Worth's most outstanding people.

Charlie Mary Noble*

Fort Worth High School, 1895
One of the foremost astronomy teachers of her time, Charlie Noble was namesake of the Noble Planetarium at the Museum of Science and History. She earned a Bachelor's degree from Texas Christian University (TCU) in 1923, after she had already taught five years. Her example and her lessons inspired many serious scholars before her retirement from the FWISD in 1943. Ranking high among her honors is an award from the Astronomical League — the first ever presented to a woman. She also received the Altrusa's First Lady Civic Award.

Marion Day Mullins

Fort Worth High School, 1910
Marion Day Mullins has lived her entire life in Fort Worth, but, her career of voluntary service to humanity has taken her around the world. A recognized specialist in genealogy, a researcher, and an author of note, she has helped establish several cultural and educational programs, among which are the Fort Worth Public Library, the Fort Worth Woman's Club, and hospitals in the city.

Versia L. Abrams Williams

Fort Worth Colored High School, 1919
Versia Williams served her entire professional career in the Fort Worth schools. In 1968, the Board of Education named the school in which she had been student, teacher, and principal in her honor. She is also pianist and youth choir director in the Greater Saint James Baptist Church. Williams' honors include an Alumni Award from the University of Southern California, recognition from the Longhorn Council of the Boy Scouts of America, and a trophy from the United Negro College Fund.

Mrs. Jacob (Lenora) Rolla

Fort Worth Colored High School, 1921
Lenora Rolla is founder and president of the Black Historical and Genealogical Society. She graduated from Alcorn College in Mississippi and did further study at Howard University in Washington, D.C. Once dean of women at Jarvis Christian College, she was one of 700 individuals called by Lyndon Johnson to discuss equal employment opportunities. Active in the religious community, she has also headed several projects which served disadvantaged youth. She helped found the Texas chapter of the Southern

(* awarded posthumously)

Christian Leadership Conference and the Fort Worth Urban League, and is a member of the Tarrant County Historical Commission.

Price Daniel

Central High School, 1927
A well-known political figure both in Texas and across the nation, Price Daniel resigned his seat in the United States Senate to assume the Texas governorship after the 1956 election. He served three terms as the state's chief executive officer, and in 1967 he accepted the role of Assistant for Federal-State Relations to President Lyndon Johnson. Governor Daniel is currently a justice on the Texas Supreme Court.

Herman Edwin Clark*

North Side High School, 1923
Graduating in 1927 from TCU, Herman Clark returned in 1932 to North Side High School as a physical education teacher and coach. In 1937 he was assigned to the administration and in 1939 returned to North Side as assistant principal. In 1942 Clark entered the service, but returned after World War II. He was then physical education consultant, and was promoted to director of athletics in 1949. Clark held this post until he retired in 1968. Although he died in June 1979, the FWISD's Clark Field stands as a permanent tribute to his memory.

Lon Evans

Polytechnic High School, 1928
After a successful career at Polytechnic High School, Lon Evans entered TCU, where he played football. After college, he went on to play professionally with the Green Bay Packers. In tribute to his success, he was inducted into the Green Bay Hall of Fame in 1976. Elected sheriff of Tarrant County in 1961, Evans is now in his sixth term as chief peace-keeper.

Dr. James A. Hallmark

North Side High School, 1929
Dr. Hallmark is a "home-town boy" who left only long enough to become a doctor. He attended M. G. Ellis, Circle Park, and North Side High Schools before entering TCU. After medical school, he returned to intern at John Peter Smith Hospital. In 1968 he won the Gold-Headed Cane award from the Tarrant County Medical Society, and in 1980 was honored by All Saints Hospital as the physician with the longest tenure. Two Texas governors have appointed Dr. Hallmark to serve on the Hospital Advisory Council.

Dr. Louis Joseph Levy

Central High School, 1929
A nationally-known orthopedic surgeon with a wide commitment to local civic organizations, Dr. Levy attended the Sixth Ward Elementary, Jennings Avenue Junior and Central High Schools. An active staff member at many local hospitals, he has served as chief-of-staff at both Harris and John Peter Smith. Dr.

Levy has received the 1967 Gold-Headed Cane Award, Rotary awards in 1967 and 1973, the 1974 National Conference of Christians and Jews Brotherhood Award, and the 1978 Humanitarian Award from the National Jewish Hospital and Research Center of Denver.

Major Horace W. Carswell, Jr.*

North Side High School, 1934
A 1939 graduate of TCU, Major Carswell was a B-24 pilot during World War II. He sank a Japanese cruiser and destroyer on October 16, 1944. He was killed when his plane was hit and crashed into a mountain during the attack. For his valor, Major Carswell was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal, and a Purple Heart. Later, an Air Force base in Fort Worth was named in his honor.

Charles D. Tandy*

Central High School, 1935
Charles D. Tandy, a graduate of Daggett Elementary, Daggett Junior High, Central High, TCU, and Harvard University Business School, transformed a small shoe shop supply business in Fort Worth into the world's largest chain of consumer electronics stores. In addition, he created Tandy Center, an eight-block complex which served as the catalyst for the extensive re-development still taking place in downtown Fort Worth.

Dr. Marion J. Brooks

I.M. Terrell High School, 1936
Dr. Brooks attended James E. Guinn Elementary, I. M. Terrell High School, Prairie View A&M, and Howard University Medical School. The founder of Brooks Clinic in Southeast Fort Worth, he has made numerous civic contributions. Dr. Brooks was co-founder of the Sickle Cell Anemia Association of Texas and the Tarrant Precinct Workers Council. Recognized widely for his work, he has won numerous honors, including recognition when the mayor proclaimed December 10, 1976 "Dr. Marion 'Jack' Brooks Day." Dr. Brooks was also instrumental in assisting with the peaceful desegregation process in the Fort Worth Schools.

A. M. Pate, Jr.

Polytechnic High School, 1938
When Aggie Pate graduated from high school, he joined the Texas Refinery Corporation as assistant sales manager. This began a step-by-step rise through the organization which culminated in his election as chairman and chief executive officer in 1980. Active in community and civic pursuits, Pate has particularly supported preservation of the past and encouraged effective citizenship in young persons. Included among his honors are several honorary degrees, an Order of Merit presented by the government of Luxembourg, and the title of Honorary Consul to that

country. In 1969 he organized and opened the Pate Museum of Transportation.

Manuel Jara

Technical High School, 1942
Manuel Jara has actively worked for the good of the community. Owner of a print shop on the city's near South side, Jara has served on the FWISD Human Relations Committee, the United Way Board, the Mexican American and South Side Chambers of Commerce, and the Business Development Center. He is a past chairman of the American G.I. Forum. He received the 1973 National Conference of Christians and Jews Brotherhood Award and the 1981-82 Good Neighbor Award. Jara is currently active on the boards of the Boy Scouts, Women's Haven, and the Salvation Army. He is also a member of the South Side Lions Club and the City of Fort Worth Human Relations Commission.

Erma M. Duffy Lewis*

I.M. Terrell High School, 1943
Erma Lewis attended Riverside Elementary School, I.M. Terrell High School, Dillard University, and Michigan State University. She established Fort Worth's Sojourner Truth Players and the Cultural Arts Center, which have received national acclaim. She also founded the Junior Debs, an organization of high school women which stresses academics, a variety of talents, and service to the community. Lewis' honors include a listing in the 1980 Who's Who Among Black Americans and in the 1981 Who's Who Among Women. She also received an Image Award from the Mayor's Council on Youth Opportunities as well as the Mary McLeod Bethune Bicentennial Award in 1976.

Captain Alan Bean

Paschal High School, 1950
The fourth man to set foot on the moon, Captain Bean took Paschal Pride as well as pride in America on his journey. After his return to Earth, he came home to Fort Worth to celebrate and share his achievement. While the community's enthusiasm for "our own astronaut" was evident everywhere, nothing quite matched the pride that Paschal High School had in the pilot of the Apollo 12 mission when he presented them a Panther flag he took to the moon and back.

Ann Richards Quinn

Arlington Heights High School, 1951
Having studied at North Hi Mount Elementary, Stripling Junior, and Arlington Heights High Schools, Gulf Park College for Girls and the University of Texas at Austin, Ann Quinn is an outstanding volunteer and professional. Currently vice president of Texas American Bank/Fort Worth, Quinn is giving back to the FWISD some of what she received by working with the bank in the Adopt-A-School program. She has served on the faculty at TCU and

has been a member of several cultural, service and educational boards.

Thomas Thompson*

Arlington Heights High School, 1951
With his writing talents noticed and encouraged at Stripling Junior High and Arlington Heights High Schools, Tommy Thompson majored in journalism at the University of Texas. Joining the staff of Life Magazine, his assignments took him around the world. In his travels, he gathered material for several major non-fiction works such as *Blood and Money*, *Serpentine*, and *Celebrity*.

William Slater Banowsky

Amon Carter-Riverside High School, 1954
President of the University of Oklahoma since 1978, Dr. Banowsky holds degrees from David Lipscomb College, the University of New Mexico, and the University of Southern California. A former president of Pepperdine University in California, his honors include being named one of the "Outstanding Young Men of America" in 1969 by the American Junior Chamber of Commerce as well as to Time Magazine's "Two Hundred Leaders of America's Future" in 1974. With several honorary degrees and membership on the boards of directors of a number of educational groups, businesses and industrial corporations, Dr. Banowsky is also active in civic and community service groups.

Frank B. Ryan

Paschal High School, 1954
Equally successful in both academic and athletic pursuits, Frank Ryan went to Rice University to study physics. He also earned a spot on the Rice football team, and after graduating played professionally, first for the Los Angeles Rams and finally for the Cleveland Browns, whom he led to a National Football League championship in 1964. While a quarterback, however, he also earned master's and doctoral degrees in mathematics from Rice, and served on the faculty. Dr. Ryan currently is both director of athletics and professor of mathematics at Yale University.

Bob Schieffer

North Side High School, 1955
A reporter for the Fort Worth Star-Telegram and an anchor and newsmen for WBAP-TV, Bob Schieffer later became the first Texan to report from Vietnam. He joined CBS News in 1969 as a reporter, and was named correspondent in 1970. He has covered the Democratic and Republican National Conventions since 1972. He has contributed to numerous award-winning CBS Special Reports. Schieffer was named

CBS News National Correspondent stationed in Washington, D.C. in 1980.

Steven H. Smith

Polytechnic High School, 1960
A distinguished pianist, Dr. Steven Smith has performed throughout Europe and the United States. A student at D. McRae Elementary, Forest Oak Junior High, and Polytechnic High Schools, he earned advanced Musical Arts degrees from the Eastman School of Music. Other academic honors include the Artist's Diploma from the Mozarteum, Salzburg, Austria. Dr. Smith has recorded extensively, and has performed several programs for the Public Broadcasting System. He currently serves on the faculty of Penn State University's School of Music.

John Denver

Arlington Heights High School, 1961
After high school, John Denver spent three years at Texas Technological University before going on the road with Chad Mitchell Trio. His lifelong love of music brought early success to him as a composer and performer. As a recording artist with Columbia Records, he won national and international acclaim singing many of his own compositions. Guest appearances on television led to several specials and a starring role in the film *Oh, God!* with George Burns.

Betty Lynn Buckley

Arlington Heights High School, 1964
After high school, this aspiring young artist went on to TCU, graduating in 1968. She then pursued a career as a stage and screen performer. Leading roles in *1776*, *Promises, Promises*, and *Pippin* were among her early New York and London accomplishments. Her celebrity status increased after her role as Abby in the television series *Eight is Enough*. Since then she has played Grizabella in the current Broadway hit *Cats*. Loyal to her roots, Buckley frequently returns to share her talents with Fort Worth students and the community.

James Ireland Cash, Jr.

I.M. Terrell High School, 1965
Professor Cash holds degrees from TCU and Purdue University with concentrations in mathematics, computer science, and accounting. Dr. Cash currently serves as associate professor in the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. He has written a number of articles, and is co-author of a 1983 book. An active consultant, Dr. Cash also served on the State Department's Advisory Committee on Trans-national Enterprises.

Help us honor these distinguished alumni March 7 at the Wilkerson-Greines Activity Complex



Achievement Levels

The testing design was modified last year to allow measures of pupil growth at each grade level. The charts on this page will allow an easy analysis of such growth in future reports. However, at this time, data doesn't exist for certain grade levels during some years.

In addition, research has demonstrated the success of selected school improvement activities which are appropriate for schools where an achievement gap exists between high and low socioeconomic groups. Consequently, our scores are reported this year in a fashion to encourage such improvement activities. Scores are reported separately for children who qualify for free or reduced price lunches and for those who do not.

We will also continue to report achievement results by each ethnic group so we can chart our progress over the next few years. The percentages of students at or above grade level are reported in the chart on page 11 for each ethnic group.

The accompanying scores are the results of our standardized testing program. We are reporting average percentile ranks in reading and math as well as the percent of our students who rank at or above the national norms in a variety of subjects. For these charts, we chose to report scores for kindergarten and grades five, eight, and eleven. We are also reporting the composite scores, which include reading, math, and other tests, for all grade levels over a four-year period. Again, because of the change in the testing program, we do not have data for all grade levels in all years.

COMPOSITE PERCENTILE RANKS				
Grade Level	1978-1979 Fall	1979-1980 Fall	1980-1981 Spring	1981-1982 Spring
Grade 11	-----	-----	-----	34
Grade 10	-----	-----	-----	33
Grade 9	-----	-----	-----	33
Grade 8	37	37	39	39
Grade 7	31	39	36	40
Grade 6	37	39	42	42
Grade 5	41	45	45	50
Grade 4	41	47	45	48
Grade 3	43	46	49	49
Grade 2	-----	-----	-----	49
Grade 1	-----	-----	-----	59
Grade K	-----	-----	-----	56

Average Reading and Math Percentile Ranks
From 1978/79 Through 1981/82
by Free Lunch Participation

AVERAGE PERCENTILE RANKS

READING

Grade	Kindergarten ***				Grade 5				Grade 8				Grade 11			
	78/ 79	79/ 80	80/ 81	81/ 82	78/ 79	79/ 80	80/ 81	81/ 82	78/ 79	79/ 80	80/ 81	81/ 82	78/ 79	79/ 80	80/ 81	81/ 82
Free Lunch	*	*	*	57	**	**	**	29	**	**	**	26	*	*	*	13
Others	*	*	*	73	**	**	**	56	**	**	**	49	*	*	*	42
All	*	*	*	67	42	44	41	45	39	37	40	42	*	*	*	36

MATH

Grade	Kindergarten				Grade 5				Grade 8				Grade 11			
	78/ 79	79/ 80	80/ 81	81/ 82	78/ 79	79/ 80	80/ 81	81/ 82	78/ 79	79/ 80	80/ 81	81/ 82	78/ 79	79/ 80	80/ 81	81/ 82
Free Lunch	*	*	*	47	**	**	**	37	**	**	**	22	*	*	*	13
Others	*	*	*	63	**	**	**	60	**	**	**	47	*	*	*	35
All	*	*	*	59	43	46	48	53	31	35	36	39	*	*	*	31

Note: 78/79 and 79/80 are fall scores; 80/81 and 81/82 are spring scores.

*These grade levels were not tested during the years indicated.

**Please see paragraph two above.

***The kindergarten program previously emphasized reading-readiness. Now we emphasize a reading program for those who are ready. The test was administered only to students who teachers perceived were ready to take it.

The national norms are based on the actual performance of students at various grade levels from across the nation. They represent an average, or typical performance. A percentile is not the number of correct answers; rather, it describes how a student performed in relation to others across the country who took the same test. A percentile rank of 70, for example, means that 30 percent of the students in the national norm group got a higher score.



The Fort Worth Independent School District uses a number of tools to monitor our students' academic achievement as they progress through school. These tools provide a measure of accountability to parents and taxpayers — our community. They also give board and staff members information about strengths and weaknesses of programs.

The major tools we use, aside from teachers' evaluations of their students, are standardized and skill-based tests.

Standardized tests compare the achievement of students across the nation. With this tool parents, teachers, and administrators can check the progress of an individual student, a class, or an entire grade level against students on the same grade level in other cities.

An overall view of the 1981-82 standardized test results show very favorable achievement scores at elementary levels, while identifying some problem areas at the middle and high school levels. It is encouraging that where it is possible to compare with previous years, middle school scores went up slightly.

Elementary students approached or exceeded the national norm of the 50th percentile.

In middle school, grades six through eight, the scores were in the 39th-42nd percentiles, while in grades nine, 10, and 11, scores were in the 33rd and 34th percentiles.

The Fort Worth standardized testing program went through some major changes last year. Under the new program, the district uses a single test series, the Iowa Test of Basic Skills, and its high

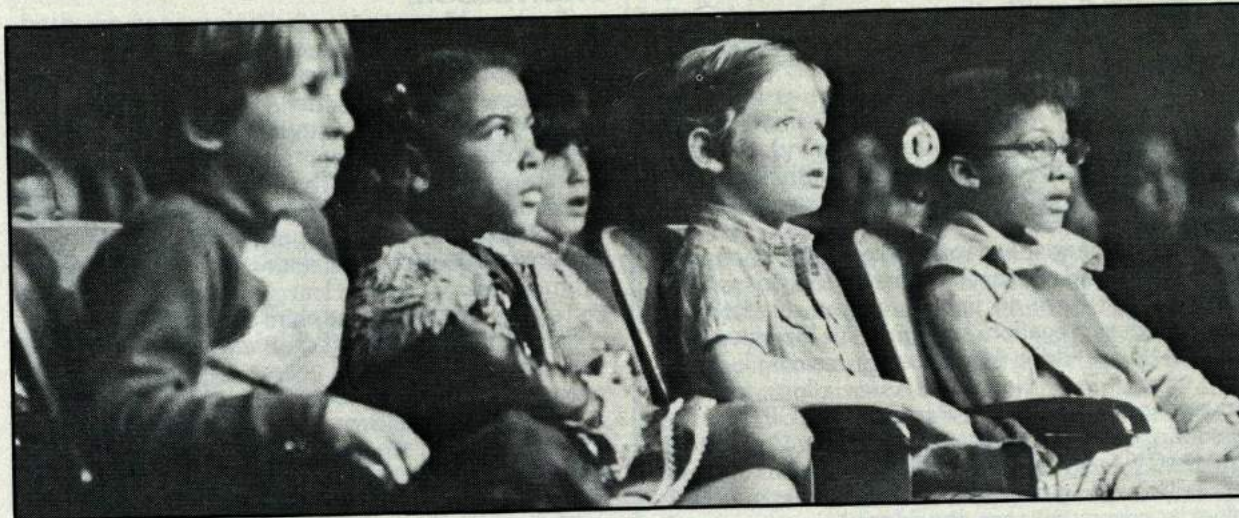
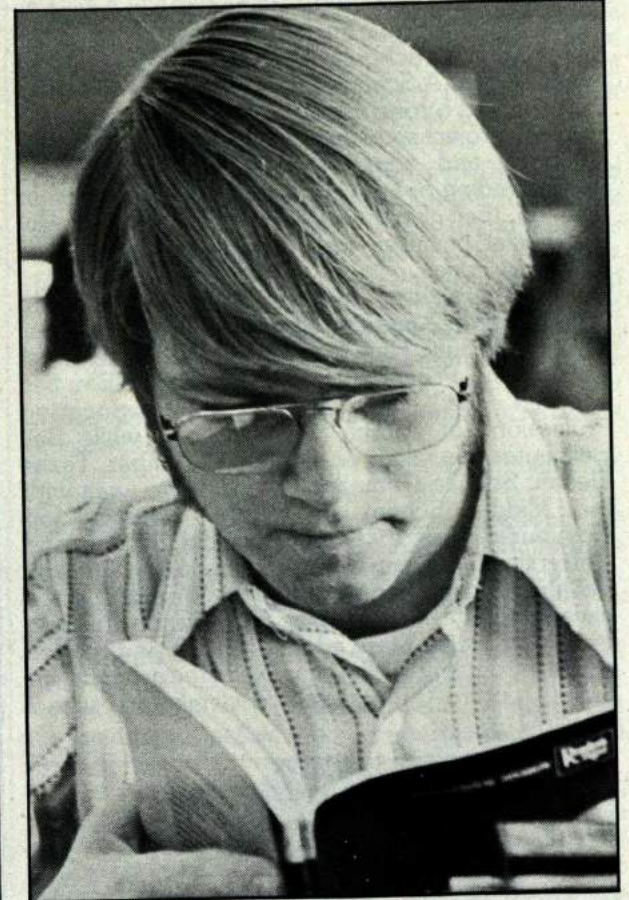
school extension, the Tests of Achievement and Proficiency, with all students grades K through 11. With the new testing program as a tool, the district can measure students' growth from year to year as they progress through the system. The new measurements will allow the district to accomplish one of the school board's major priority areas — the growth of one year in learning for each year spent in school for each student.

In the past, different tests (which measured different skills) were administered at different times of the year. Some grade levels were skipped entirely. It was not possible to track one class's progress from year to year — a deficiency which has been corrected.

In addition to standardized tests, the district also uses skill-based tests to help determine student achievement levels. One example of skill-based tests

are the Texas Assessment of Basic Skills (TABS) tests, taken by third, fifth, and ninth graders. Administered in February each year, the third and fifth grade TABS tests purport to measure minimum skills in reading, writing, and mathematics which the students should have mastered. The ninth grade TABS, called an exit-level test, is supposed to measure the minimum skills a high school graduate needs to function in an adult, literate world.

Fort Worth is now developing its own skill-based testing program, to be used in addition to TABS. When complete, the tests will measure skills needed to be successful in the next grade level. Pilot tests for math and reading will be ready for the 1983-84 school year. Because these tests are being developed locally and will be based on materials taught in Fort Worth classrooms, they will provide a valuable measure of our schools' effectiveness.



ACHIEVEMENT ABOVE NATIONAL NORMS

Grade Level	Percent At or Above National Norms											
	Vocabulary		Reading		Math		Composite		Soc. Stud.		Science	
	78/ 79	81/ 82	78/ 79	81/ 82	78/ 79	81/ 82	78/ 79	81/ 82	78/ 79	81/ 81	78/ 79	81/ 81
Kindergarten:												
Black	*	48	*	35	*	44	*	40	*	*	*	*
Hispanic	*	42	*	38	*	42	*	37	*	*	*	*
Anglo	*	67	*	52	*	70	*	70	*	*	*	*
All	*	55	*	43	*	55	*	53	*	*	*	*
Grade 5:												
Black	17	26	18	27	22	35	18	31	*	24	*	28
Hispanic	22	26	25	31	34	42	25	35	*	26	*	28
Anglo	59	68	58	67	57	68	58	71	*	62	*	64
All	37	45	37	46	40	51	38	50	*	42	*	44
Grade 8:												
Black	12	14	16	19	9	15	11	15	*	14	*	14
Hispanic	14	16	24	25	14	21	16	20	*	23	*	21
Anglo	54	59	57	65	48	57	55	64	*	53	*	56
All	33	34	38	40	29	35	34	37	*	33	*	34
Grade 11:												
Black	*	*	*	12	*	10	*	10	*	15	*	8
Hispanic	*	*	*	18	*	20	*	18	*	23	*	16
Anglo	*	*	*	58	*	52	*	58	*	59	*	52
All	*	*	*	36	*	33	*	35	*	38	*	31

*Please see the paragraphs on page 10 for an explanation.

This annual report paid for by corporate friends of the Fort Worth Independent School District.

Academic Improvement

The Fort Worth Independent School District students' achievement levels (reported on the previous pages) are rising, but could be better. Although our standardized test scores have shown a definite trend toward improvement over the past several years, they are still lower than district teachers and administrators would like.

To address this problem, the Board of Education has set priorities and established programs that depend on greater involvement of staff members and the community. We have reached out to the total community — to non-parents, to businesses, and to private individuals as well as to our parents.

One of the newest programs designed to improve instruction and involve the community is Adopt-A-School. This allows a business to work on a one-on-one basis with a school to help meet its instructional needs. Adopt-A-School brings business people into the school as tutors, mentors, one-time lecturers, or club and project sponsors. They work with teachers, students, and administrators to gain a better understanding of how the school system works. In addition, they give the students and teachers a view of the "real" business world through their experience and knowledge.

In its pilot year, Adopt-A-School has already brought Texas American Bank/Fort Worth together with Polytechnic High School and the High School for Finance Professions at Polytechnic. IBM has adopted the High School for Engineering Professions at Dunbar High School, while Bell Helicopter has taken on the rest of Dunbar. Texas Electric Service Company has agreed to work with the Middle School for Math, Science, and Communications at Dunbar Middle School, and University Christian Church has adopted Trimble Technical High School. Church Women United have adopted the New Lives program for pregnant high school girls. More adoptions are being worked on for the coming school year, when the program will branch out to the middle and elementary school levels.



Adopt-A-School is supplemental to the district's existing volunteer program, which coordinates the efforts of more than 7,000 parents and other concerned community members. These people give freely of their time and expertise to help the district extend its instructional dollars.

Another method of involving the community is through committee work. The recently appointed Citizens Advisory Committee on Quality Education and Demography is a prime example.

Brought together by the Board of Education to make recommendations concerning declining enrollment, desegregation, and quality education, this group of concerned parents and community leaders has spent many hours listening to citizens and sifting through information about the district. The committee's work, nearly wound up, involves increasing the quality of education offered to all students in Fort Worth as it responds directly to many of the issues raised by parents and others in hearings and in last year's community opinion poll conducted by Texas Christian University.

Consolidating smaller schools in response to both declining student population and the need for more academic choices, ensuring that all teachers and administrators are fully qualified and competent, and offering advanced programs for gifted children in their own schools are ideas the committee is considering to improve the overall quality of education in Fort Worth.

Creating more naturally integrated (stand-alone) schools and developing more magnet schools in minority areas are under consideration as well. After extensive public hearings in each school board district and follow-up meetings around the city, committee members began working with the staff to re-draw some attendance zone boundaries to achieve these aims.

All recommendations for change must, of course, be reviewed and approved by the school board. Any changes that have an impact on the district's 24-year-old desegregation suit must be approved by Federal Judge Eldon Mahon, the presiding judge in the case. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the Mexican American Education Advisory Committee (MAEAC) each have representatives on the committee to guarantee that the needs of the minority community are considered in every aspect of its work. Each of the remaining nine members was appointed by school board members from a single-member district, or by an at-large member.

In addition to increased community involvement, the Board and administration have developed internal programs to address student achievement. One of the major changes in the district last year was the initiation of a site based management program. As site based management is implemented, each principal will take on additional authority and responsibility for instruction in his or her school.

Principals will work with the building staff and the local community to ensure that the needs of the children are met. Certain levels of expectation for student achievement will be set by the school board, but local schools will determine the strategies to meet those expectations which best fit their individual situations. The central administration will take a more supportive than directive role.

Other instructional programs were designed and implemented to help children learn. Some of these are fairly new, others have been in existence a while. Space does not permit a thorough examination of all the district offerings, but a few are highlighted here.



MONTESSORI

Twelve Montessori classes are currently in operation, spread through seven schools in the district. Montessori, a radically different method of teaching which is based on the individual child's mental, physical, and emotional progress, is taught at the pre-kindergarten, kindergarten, first, and second grade levels in the FWISD. A child's early years determine his or her life-long attitudes toward school and education. Proponents of the Montessori system believe it offers options to ensure positive attitudes and increased learning when the child goes to regular classes in the third grade and beyond.

The number of Montessori classes in the district has increased in recent years, largely because of a rise in the number of Montessori-certified teachers. A staff-training grant from the Sid Richardson Foundation has enabled more teachers to study Montessori methods and obtain certification.

TALENTED AND GIFTED PROGRAMS

The district offers a number of programs for talented and gifted students, aimed toward helping them reach their full potential. In many of the specialized programs, children study the basic curriculum, but go beyond it with enriching activities and opportunity for deep investigation of topics of particular interest.

Two programs which the district has had in operation for several years are Vanguard and RISE. In place in many schools, these programs have attracted some of the district's brightest students. With the new emphasis on site based management,





both are undergoing basic changes.

The Vanguard program brought children with relatively high ITBS scores together for a solid, enriched basic curriculum, covered in more detail than in the regular program. It offered opportunity for foreign language study. As the district moves toward fuller implementation of site based management, each principal will have the authority to continue a Vanguard-type program or to adopt other methods of bringing gifted children to realize their talents.

The current RISE program serves gifted and talented fourth and fifth graders. These children have shown outstanding ability for creative and productive thinking. RISE helps them learn to analyze problems which require more than simply remembering memorized facts. Students are encouraged to do independent studies of topics they select themselves. This year, many RISE students are involved in the Texas Future Problem Solving competition sponsored by the Texas Education Agency.

Under site based management, RISE will also undergo some changes. Principals will be able to expand RISE to more grade levels if they wish, and can use the RISE resource teachers to meet needs identified at the individual building level.

A program for musically gifted second graders has brought an understanding and appreciation of music to many students during its seven years. Music for

the Young, Talented, and Gifted (MYTAG) has offered lessons on a variety of musical instruments along with early voice training. Second graders in the program give concerts and perform at special events each year.

A pilot program designed to offer enrichment to all children and special help for gifted students is in operation this year at Alice Carlson Elementary School. ZENITH replaces the former Vanguard program. It offers benefits such as Spanish lessons for each child in the school. Students with talents in particular areas are given enriched programs in those areas. This pilot is a part of site based management, and involves the principal, the staff, and the community in its design and implementation.

Individual student needs have often been met by arranging for middle school students to attend high school and high school students to attend college. These activities for more able students have usually been on a part-time basis, and will continue as the need arises.

MAGNET SCHOOLS

Now in their second year, the district's two magnet high schools are progressing in their goals of providing quality, specialized programs for college-bound students while enhancing the district's integration program. Students at the High School for Finance Professions at Polytechnic High School are thoroughly involved in studies of advanced accounting and economics, computer science, and

business law. At the High School for Engineering Professions at Dunbar High School, up-to-date engineering labs allow students to perform strict scientific tests on their theories and design solutions. They, like the finance students, are taking computer studies.

The Middle School for Math, Science, and Communications at Dunbar Middle School is in its first full year. Students from across the district are getting a solid foundation in advanced academics while studying communication skills and getting a start in computer studies. A new magnet is being developed for William James Middle School. One of its two components will focus on advanced academics, with special emphasis on foreign languages and finance studies. The other will be a remedial program for students who may not be performing up to their potential. Named the William James College Readiness Academy, the new magnet program will begin with the 1983-84 school year.

REGULAR PROGRAMS

While we have several programs for talented and gifted children, we are not ignoring the majority of our students. We are training many of our teachers in mastery learning and effective discipline techniques, financed through a grant from the Sid Richardson Foundation. These methods will focus on attaining particular outcomes by allowing teachers and students to spend more time on the task of learning. This results in more efficient instruction and, ultimately, in improved student achievement.

In addition, lessons in test-taking skills will produce a more accurate measure of true achievement. Students who have mastered the material being tested, but who are uncomfortable with testing procedures, will know what to expect and will achieve a more accurate score.

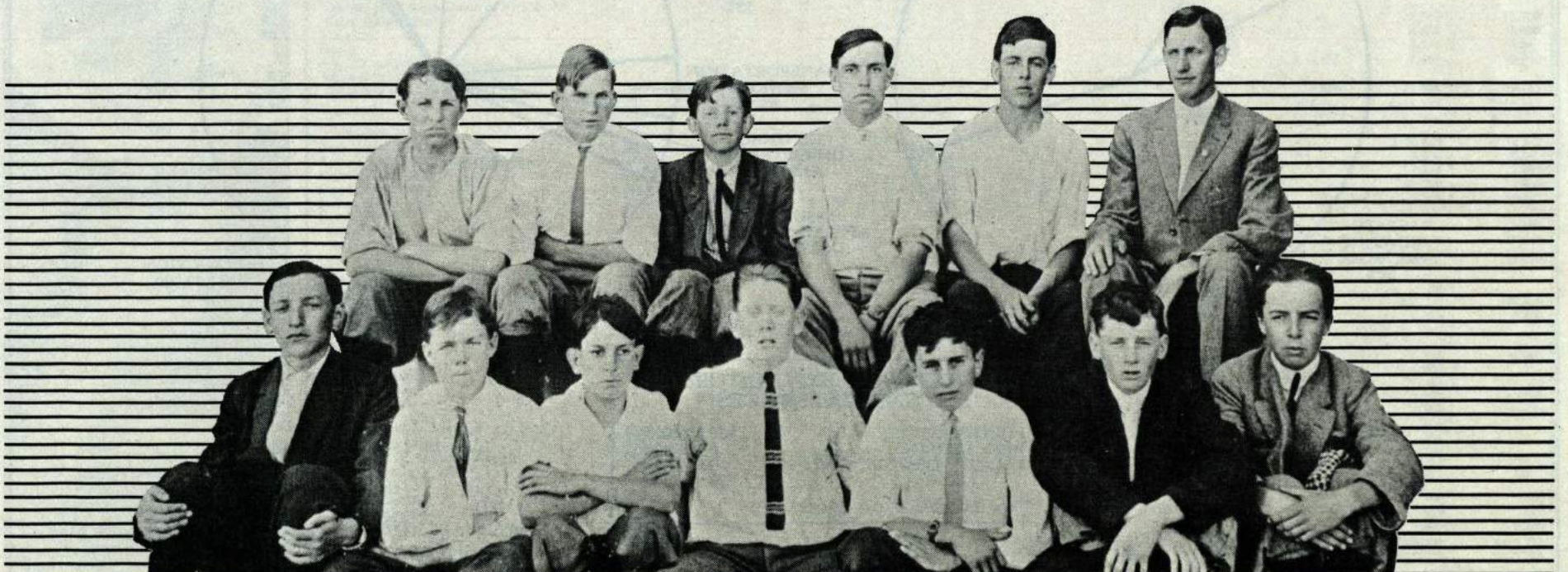
SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Students with special needs are also being worked with and helped. Our special education department offers services for children with learning disabilities or emotional, physical or mental handicaps of all severities.

The bilingual department helps Spanish-speaking children to become proficient in English while learning the regular curriculum. The English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) program helps children who come to Fort Worth from other countries learn their lessons while they learn English.

Our full-day pre-kindergarten and kindergarten classes give children an early start on the learning process. These students learn how to benefit from school, and are given basic instruction according to each child's readiness. The foundation for the ensuing 12 or more years in school is laid during pre-kindergarten and kindergarten.

Future achievement levels should reflect these programs and areas of emphasis. We are good, but we are definitely getting better.



This annual report paid for by corporate friends of the Fort Worth Independent School District.

Taxes, Budget, & Financial Information

COMPARISON OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS AND TARRANT COUNTY

School District	Refined ADA**	Per Pupil Cost	Pupil/Admin. Ratio	Pupil/Teacher Ratio	Average Teacher Pay	Total Tax Rate
Houston	175,328	2,192	257.65	18.2	19,582	1.0350
Dallas	114,278	2,151	246.00	23.0	20,000	0.7980
Fort Worth	57,580	2,145	261.22	18.0	19,124	0.8192
San Antonio	55,654	1,884	253.00	20.0	18,752	1.4000
El Paso	54,003	1,731	*221.30	*17.4	14,787	0.7260
Austin	49,116	2,545	169.00	23.4	18,481	1.0800
Ysleta	41,539	2,099	301.10	19.0	16,089	0.7360
Richardson	33,440	2,086	223.00	19.6	20,480	0.6650
Corpus Christi	33,922	2,150	*299.50	*17.2	19,889	0.8137
Pasadena	33,301	2,455	383.00	18.5	19,720	0.9790
HEB	15,003	1,986	234.40	21.8	18,980	1.2400

*Information is from 1982-83 Bench Mark from the Texas Research League.

**Average Daily Attendance, best five of six reporting periods.

The Board of Education and the administration have worked hard to maintain a stable tax rate. Their efforts have paid off handsomely for district taxpayers.

The combination of controlled expenditures and a healthy property tax base have enabled the district to reduce the tax rate by more than 11¢ per \$100 of assessed valuation. This translates to \$7,600,000 in lower tax bills.

For 1981-82, the board approved a salary increase for all employees of 8½ percent plus step increment. This included pay raises for all administrators, teachers, paraprofessionals, food service workers, custodians, bus drivers, and craftsmen. The average increase for teachers was 10.9 percent.

The district has been able to maintain competitive salaries and provide effective instructional and support programs in spite of its tax reduction efforts.

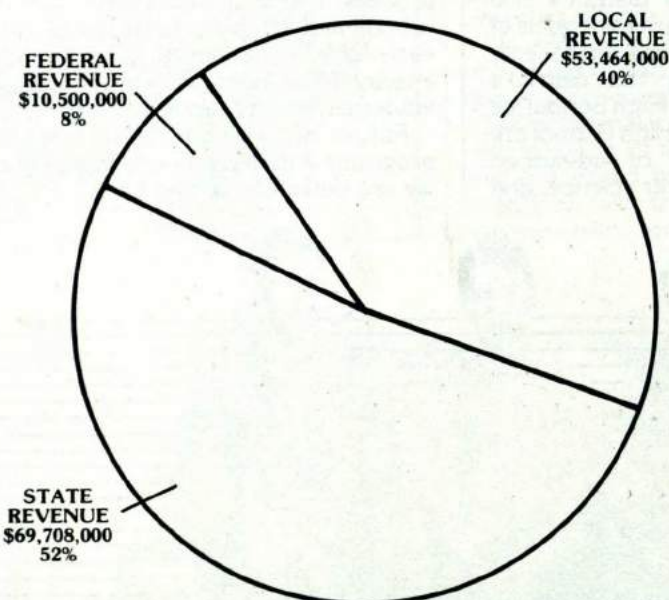
PROPERTY TAX INFORMATION

	81/82	82/83	Chng.
Net Assessed Valuation	\$5.4 bi	\$6.9 bi	+29.8%
Tax Rate			
Local Maintenance	.8550	.7297	-.1253
Debt Service	.0745	.0895	+.0150
Total Tax Rate	.9295	.8192	-.1103
Effective Tax Rate			
Change	+13.5%	+2.2%	

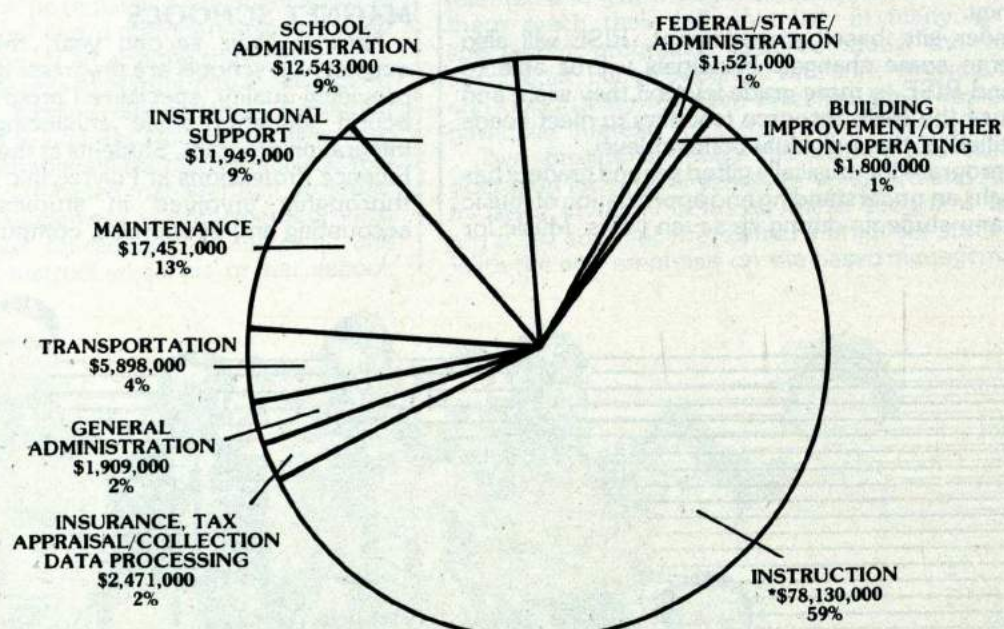


FORT WORTH INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT 1981-82 BUDGET FOR INSTRUCTIONAL AND SUPPORT PROGRAMS

SOURCES OF INCOME
\$133,672,000



TYPES OF EXPENDITURES
\$133,672,000



REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR SPECIAL SERVICES**

FOOD SERVICE	\$10,368,000
DEBT SERVICE	8,155,000
FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS	9,943,000
TOTAL	\$28,466,000

**Not included in pie charts

*Includes \$1,100,000 for Out of District Experience Suit and computer literacy equipment.

Price Waterhouse & Co., the school district's audit firm, has completed the 1981-82 audit. The complete report, together with all financial schedules, may be reviewed at the district offices at 3210 W. Lancaster. The combined statements of revenue and expenditures from the audit report are shown here.

The financial statements reflect the status and operating results of all of the district's funds. All but the general fund represent restricted programs governed by federal, state, or bonded debt guidelines. The district has little discretionary use of the monies controlled by these guidelines.

The largest fund, the general fund, pays all of the expenses for the basic instructional and support programs of the school district. This fund is the most important fund — it is directed and controlled by local board policies and administrative procedures.

The general fund has a balance which enables the district to operate its programs without having to borrow money in anticipation of its tax revenue flows; it also provides emergency funds for uninsured property damage caused by natural disasters such as hailstorms, floods, etc.



**FORT WORTH INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
COMBINED STATEMENTS OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 1982
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Revenues	General	Special Revenue	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Totals (Memorandum only)	
					1982	1981
Local Sources:					\$ 51,011	\$ 43,960
Property taxes	\$ 46,899		\$ 4,112	\$ 1,406	5,923	4,521
Interest	3,244		1,273		3,321	2,085
Other	2,682	\$ 639				
State Sources:					69,082	60,492
Per capita and foundation	67,899	1,183			626	4,867
Other	9	617				
Federal sources:				324	1,462	3,247
Received direct from federal agencies	534	604			9,348	9,892
Received through state agencies	268	9,080			14	797
Other	14					
Total revenues	121,549	12,123	5,385	1,730	140,787	129,861
Expenditures	68,522	8,508			77,030	71,746
Instruction						
Instructional related services:					12,543	11,914
Administration	11,765	778			3,121	3,174
Curriculum and instructional services	2,686	435				
Pupil Services:					5,898	5,484
Transportation	5,817	81			7,694	7,656
Counseling and health	6,332	1,362			1,134	1,126
Co-curricular activities	1,128	6			5,901	4,093
General administration	5,280	621			17,451	16,173
Plant maintenance and operation	17,276	175		9,943	9,943	16,506
Facilities acquisition and construction						
Debt service payments:					2,087	2,087
Principal					6,068	6,068
Interest						3,245
Total expenditures	118,806	11,966	8,155	9,943	148,870	143,204
Net revenues (expenditures)	2,743	157	(2,770)	(8,213)	(8,083)	(13,343)
Other financing sources (uses):						20,000
Proceeds from bonds issued						
Operating transfers:						
Capital projects funded from General Fund	(206)				206	
Contribution of capital to Enterprise - Food Service Fund					(53)	(53)
Excess of revenues (expenditures) and other financing source (uses) over expenditures (revenues)	2,537	157	(2,770)	(8,060)	(8,136)	6,657
Fund balances - beginning of year	1,403		10,937	13,370	25,710	18,034
Reserved:						
Unreserved:	1,195				1,195	2,234
Designated	9,171	96			9,267	9,247
Undesignated						
Total	11,769	96	10,937	13,370	36,172	29,515
Fund balances - end of year	3,365		8,167	5,310	16,842	25,710
Reserved:						
Unreserved:	1,295				1,295	1,195
Designated	9,646	253			9,899	9,267
Undesignated						
Total	\$ 14,306	\$ 253	\$ 8,167	\$ 5,310	\$ 28,036	\$ 36,172

The complete audit report, together with all financial schedules, may be reviewed at the district office, 3210 W. Lancaster.



**FORT WORTH INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
COMBINED BALANCE SHEET — ALL FUNDS AND ACCOUNT GROUPS
AUGUST 31, 1982
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Assets	Governmental Funds				Proprietary Fund	Fiduciary Funds	Account Groups		Totals (Memorandum only)	
	General	Special Revenue	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Enterprise - Food Service	Trust and Agency	General Fixed Assets	General Long-term Debt	1982	1981
Cash	\$ 270	\$2,017	\$ 3	\$2,809	\$ 10	\$322			\$ 5,431	\$ 3,901
Time deposits at cost	1,350								1,350	29,790
Certificates of deposit	22,083		7,618	6,218		23			35,942	12,614
Receivables:										
Delinquent property taxes (net of allowance for uncollectibles of \$565- Gen. Fund & \$38-Debt. Serv. Fund)	1,693		115						1,808	1,690
Due from state agencies	236	1,771							2,007	1,318
Due from federal agencies		81							81	274
Accrued interest	474		164	91					729	436
Due from other funds	5,287	3,273	345	206	1,149				10,260	7,609
Inventories	863				1,604				2,467	2,858
Other current assets	620	545	11	10	183				1,369	2,121
Land							\$ 12,116		12,116	11,891
Buildings and improvements (net of accumulated depreciation of \$45-Food Service Fund)					115		144,493		144,608	123,690
Construction-in-progress							73		73	12,908
Furniture and equipment (net of accumulated depreciation of \$1,515-Food Service Fund)					894		17,473		18,367	15,789
Vehicles							6,405		6,405	6,050
Books							3,573		3,573	3,657
Amount available in Debt Serv. Fund								\$ 8,167	8,167	10,937
Amount to be provided for retirement of general long-term debt								70,384	70,384	69,701
Total assets	\$32,876	\$7,687	\$8,256	\$9,334	\$3,955	\$345	\$184,133	\$78,551	\$325,137	\$317,234
Liabilities	\$ 5,343	\$1,805		\$3,139	\$ 220	\$276			\$ 10,507	\$ 7,647
Bank overdrafts				740	309				5,858	5,816
Acc'ts payable and accrued liabilities	4,319	214			1				3,753	2,833
Payroll withholdings	3,752								10,260	7,453
Due to other funds	4,987	4,806		145	322				1,573	1,411
Deferred revenue	169	609	\$ 89		706					
Bonds payable:								\$ 2,707	2,707	2,095
Current								75,844	75,844	78,543
Long-term								78,551	110,502	105,798
Total liabilities	18,570	7,434	89	4,024	1,558	276		78,551	110,502	105,798
Fund Equity					53				53	
Contributed capital							\$184,133		184,133	172,936
Investment in general fixed assets					2,344				2,344	2,260
Retained earnings										
Fund balances:										
Reserved for:									863	1,403
- inventories	863								902	
- encumbrances	902								69	69
- endowments						69			8,167	10,937
- debt service			8,167						5,310	13,370
- capital projects				5,310					500	
- mini facilities imp. prog. provision	500								350	
- computer literacy	350								750	
- out-of-district pay adjustment	750									
Unreserved:									766	666
Designated for:									529	529
- self insurance	766								9,899	9,266
- capital projects	529									
Undesignated	9,646	253								
Total liabilities and fund equity	\$32,876	\$7,687	\$8,256	\$9,334	\$3,955	\$345	\$184,133	\$78,551	\$325,137	\$317,234

This annual report paid for by corporate friends of the Fort Worth Independent School District.

FWISD—Whom to call for assistance

In any organization, there is a certain line of responsibility. With nearly 7,000 employees, the Fort Worth Independent School District is no exception.

When a citizen has a problem or concern about a school-related matter, he or she may not know where to call to have the matter resolved most efficiently.

At the school level, the problem or concern should be taken up with the principal. In most instances, everything will be cleared up at this level. In rare cases, however, more information is needed, or a parent may wish to take the matter up with another administrator.

The director of elementary schools, J. D. Shipp, may be reached at the main administration building number, **336-8311**. His extensions are 200 and 211. Richard Wilson is the director of middle schools, and is at extensions 277 or 361. The director of high schools, Twain Morrow, may be reached at extensions 275 or 388.

Troy Sparks is assistant superintendent for elementary education, and can be reached at extensions 223 or 393. Dr. R. M. McAbee serves as assistant superintendent for secondary education, and can be reached at extensions 233 or 235.

Special education concerns can be answered by the school principals. If more information is needed, the director of special education, Kay Jones, can be reached at 737-6646.

Questions about or problems with school buses are handled by the director of transportation, Joe Young. His office may be reached through the main number, extension 333, or directly after hours at 625-6451.

Security or emergency maintenance should be called in case of an after-hours emergency or suspicious activity at a school site. Call 332-3973.

School district tax collections are handled by the City Tax Office at 870-6660 for taxes or 870-6665 for

homestead exemptions.

Problems with truancy or other illegal activities on school campuses may be reported to the Court Related Office. Billy Whitworth is the program director, and can be reached at extensions 213 or 368.

The Human Relations Committee is an independent body appointed by the school board to serve as a bridge between the schools and the community. It addresses concerns about the district's policies, operations, and structure, and seeks positive solutions to any problems which arise. Questions or concerns may be brought to the attention of the committee by calling **336-4592**.

The following list of administrators and offices should help answer most other questions, but if you are not sure where to call, the schools have an Information Center to help you out. Call **336-2626** during school hours and someone will be able to guide you to the correct office. After school hours, you may leave a message and someone will call back with an answer on the next working day.

I. Carl Candoli — ext. 424

Superintendent

- Affirmative Action, Gus Whitted — ext. 203
- Community, Employee and Governmental Relations, Joe Ross — ext. 303
- Communications, Joe Sherrod — ext. 326
- Personnel, T. C. Wallace — ext. 375
- Assistant Superintendent, Planning and Development, Richard Benjamin — ext. 395
- Accreditation, Raul Contreras — ext. 384
- Adopt-A-School, Toni Brown — ext. 222
- Career Education, Janice Hogue — 737-5921
- Curriculum Development, Dewey Mays — ext. 261
- Discipline and Learning Environment, Marvin Boyd — 731-4952
- Evaluation and Research, Charles Evans — ext. 307
- Instructional Planning, Frances Chaney — ext. 247
- Planning, Carolyn Christopher — ext. 229
- Staff Development, John Barnett — ext. 339
- Teacher Center, Grace Daum — 737-4661

Associate Superintendent, Instructional Services

Tommy Taylor — ext. 212

- Assistant Superintendent, Elementary Education, Troy Sparks — ext. 223
- Elementary Schools, J. D. Shipp — ext. 200
- Assistant Superintendent, Secondary Education, R. M. McAbee — ext. 233
- Middle Schools, Richard Wilson — ext. 277
- High Schools, Twain Morrow — ext. 275
- Adult Education, D.L. Jones — 332-7544
- Athletics and Physical Education, Ronny White — ext. 253
- Bilingual, Alice Contreras — ext. 392
- Court Related, Billy Whitworth — ext. 213
- Homebound, Linda Doyle — 921-6321
- Magnet Programs, Dennis Dunkins — ext. 270
- Occupational Education, Bettie Herring — ext. 231
- ROTC, Lt. Col. Herman J. Vanbebber — 332-5931
- Special Education, Kay Jones — 737-6646
- Speech Therapy, Linda Doyle — 921-6871
- Student Affairs, JoAnn Wright — ext. 321
- Support Services, Louis Tassionne — ext. 299
- Federal Programs, Frank Fanning — ext. 278
- Health Services, Jan Herron — ext. 281
- Home-School Coordinators, Ann Arnold — 732-3762
- Library/Media Services, Leroy Johnson — 327
- Outdoor Learning Center, Charles Cheek — 1-433-5320
- Psychological Services, Reba Jones — 731-0793
- Student Records, Ralph Waller — ext. 256
- Volunteer Services, Charlotte Sherrod — 732-8381

Superintendent, Non-Instructional Services

Eugene J. Gutierrez — ext. 241

- Accounting, Roger Kearns — ext. 260
- Auditing, Vernon Evans — ext. 295
- Budget Control, George Hobson — ext. 394
- Controller, Maureen Hull — ext. 260
- Data Processing, A.V. Majors — ext. 301
- Food Services, Jerry Barrett — 625-4381
- Free Lunch Tickets — 626-5512
- Purchasing, Carl Schoof — ext. 314
- Assistant Superintendent, Non-Instructional Services, James Bailey — ext. 240
- Maintenance, Dan Duncan, James Fitzpatrick — 332-3359
- Operations, James R. Ford — 336-4501
- Security, Lawrence Wood — 332-3973
- Transportation, Joe Young — ext. 333, 625-6451
- Warehouse, Warren T. White — 338-4025

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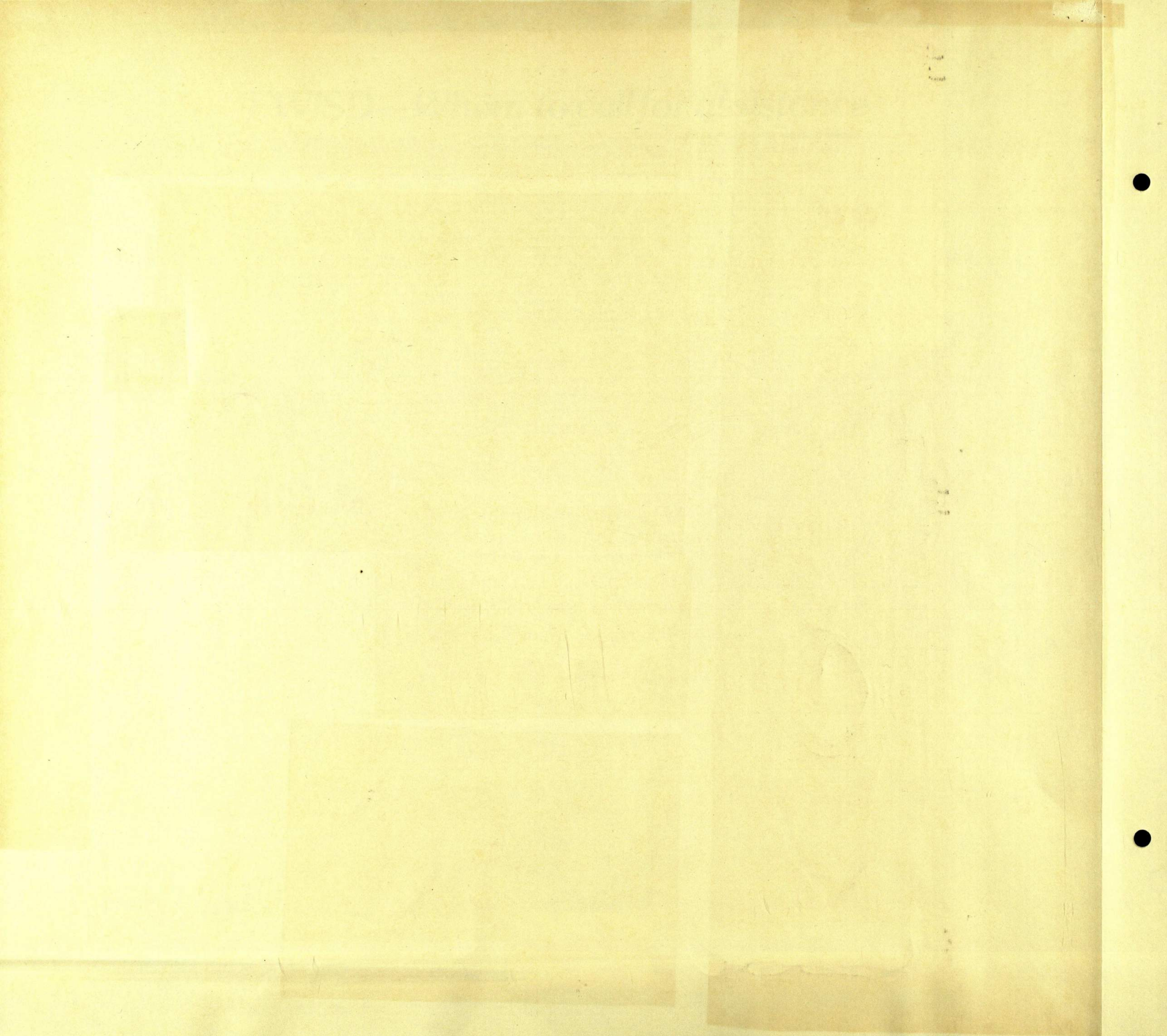
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Birdville students plan field trips to San Antonio

By BARBARA HOLSOMBACK
Star-Telegram Writer

The Birdville gifted and talented program will take to the skies in February when at least 200 of its pupils in grades seven through nine fly to San Antonio

to study at the Institute of Texan Cultures.

The estimated \$20,000 tab for the five flying field trips, a first for the school district, will be picked up by the parents of the students, said Don Williams, Birdville director of

support services.

The one-day trips will cost about \$100 per student. "This is the sixth year for the LAMP (Learning Activities for Mental Proficiency) program for the gifted and talented in Birdville,"

Williams said. "It's also the first time ever we've asked the parents to respond in this big a manner financially, and we didn't know if it would go or not. "But I felt like it was worth the investment. It is not a required trip.

The students and parents have an option. I'm very happy with the response. I think the parents believe in the LAMP program strongly or they wouldn't let their children fly or spend that kind of money."

About 50 percent of junior high LAMP pupils have received parental permission to take the trips, which will be the grand finale of a unit they are studying on culture. The groundwork for the field trip will be laid in

local classrooms. "They are in the culture unit now, and the field trip will be the last part of their unit of study," Williams said. "The students are going to study what makes up a culture of people. "In some cases, they are going to develop their own theoretical culture, as a classroom, by setting up laws and rules and talking about food and dress and all those things that make up culture."

Then they will visit the Institute of Texan Cultures, sponsored by the University of Texas and located on the Hemisfair grounds. "The institute is a museum-kind of place that houses artifacts and information about the various cultures of Texas," Williams said. "There are many different culture groups, the Germans for example, that were very important in the settlement and development of Texas in the early days. "By visiting the institute, I think the students will get a much greater understanding of the cultural diversity of Texas, as well as a much better understanding of what culture is. Of course, that's why we're going, to get a handle on word culture."

The 200 LAMP students will be split into five groups to visit the institute Feb. 4, 8, 9, 11 and 16. The students will leave D/FW Airport about 9:30 a.m. on each of those days and return about 5:30 p.m. While at the institute, the pupils will hear a 1 1/2-hour presentation by a guide on Texas cultures.

"Then, if there's time left, and I think there will be, they'll have lunch and do some looking around at historic sites in San Antonio, such as the Alamo and River Walk. The students will be accompanied by their LAMP teachers. Williams and other administrators also plan to take at least one of the trips. This won't be the last flying field trips in Birdville.

About 175 LAMP pupils in grades 4 through 6 will take a similar trip in May to National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Johnson Space Center in Houston.



TCJC's Texas History course, a popular vehicle for newcomers to Texas to acquaint themselves with the state's history, culture and politics, is also open to native Texans who want to learn more about the area and the state. History instructors J'Nell Pate and Duane Gage also sponsor the local history club, the "Webb Historical Society." Pictures from left to right are Dr. Pate, Cindy Wayland, Club Vice President Ellen Holt, President Gage and Bonnie Tippets, secretary.

TCJC offers 'Yankees' chance to learn about their new state

Texas History is a unique elective available at Tarrant County Junior College because it makes a broad appeal to most citizens of the metropolitan.

Thousands of northerners or 'Yankees' who have moved to Texas recently because of economic problems in their home state, want and need to learn about the history, culture, political make-up and heritage that is Texas," according to Dr. J'Nell L. Pate, associate professor of history and government, who will be teaching the course in the spring.

"I usually give a newcomer about five years to become a 'naturalized' Texan," she said. "Of course, it is understood that Texans should feel a need to know as much about their state as they can, and I'll wager that most don't know as much about Texas as they think they do. I learn new things all the time and this is my special area of study!"

A chronological story of Texas History will form the basis of the one-semester course, but Ms. Pate plans a unit

on local history with an emphasis on understanding complicated Texas politics. Dr. Pate also teaches Texas government on the Northeast Campus of TCJC. She plans to intersperse films and slides into the chronological format and to invite speakers such as Texas Rangers (the law enforcement kind, not baseball), employees from some of the state agencies, and persons knowledgeable about specific phases of the state's history.

Tours of downtown sites and the historic stockyards area could also be worked into the course, Dr. Pate said. Another unique aspect of the course is that students in it each semester form the nucleus of the Texas History Club, the "Webb Historical Society," which is affiliated with the Texas State Historical Association. The club will plan activities and a field trip in the spring.

Because the course is elective and not a state requirement, it will not be as structured as a Texas govern-

ment or an American History course," Pate said. More discussion and class participation should make it a lot of fun.

Pate is a native Texan, born in Jacksboro, but she has lived in the Fort Worth area since age four. She recently completed a dissertation at North Texas State University on a history of the Fort Worth Stockyards. She completed her master's degree at TCU with the thesis topic of a cavalry officer, Ranald Slidell MacKenzie, stationed in Texas during the era of the Indian wars of the 1870's.

Her knowledge of both Fort Worth history and of Texas has been enhanced by these studies as well as her memberships in the North Fort Worth Historical Society, the Azle Historical Museum Society, the Texas State Historical Association, and the Western History Association.

Dr. Pate will take over teaching the Texas History course form Duane Gage who has taught it for the past several years. Pate previously instruct-

ed the course from 1973-1975. Gage is presently chairman of the Tarrant County Historical Commission and was responsible for the placement of approximately 100 historical markers within the country during his four years as head of the marker project. He will remain a resource person for the Texas History course, and promises to be a guest speaker during the local history unit. Because of Gage's extensive knowledge of local history is primarily due to the many historical markers he helped local citizens obtain. While teaching the course he encouraged his students to write their family histories which have contributed much to the knowledge of Tarrant County. Many of these local histories are on file in the Heritage Room, which is the local history resource room of the Northeast Campus library.

The Texas History course, History 2843, will be offered at 11 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in the spring.

NORTHEAST

Sunday Star-Telegram

JANUARY 16, 1983

History curriculum plan gets

By BARBARA HOLSOMBACK
Star-Telegram Writer

Educators in Northeast Tarrant County are giving mixed reviews to a proposal for ending the teaching of American history in the eighth grade.

The State Board of Education probably will decide within a year whether to remove the course, which takes eighth-graders to 1877. The proposal would shift all of American history into one year of high school. High school students now spend a year on the period from 1877 to the present.

an understanding of their American heritage."

Even if a student graduates from high school, he may get only a broad overview of this country's history, some administrators believe.

"We'll be trying to get all the history into one year," said Mrs. Riley. "You're just going to concentrate on major events in American history. There's not a lot you can do in one year."

Ray Thompson, Birdville school district's secondary social studies consultant, agrees.

"I hate to see us delete something

"To a certain degree, students will suffer... the inherent danger is we'll never get past the Civil War."

—Gail Riley,

secondary social studies consultant in the H-E-B district

Elementary students would continue studying American history.

The proposal is only a small portion of the first curriculum reform for Texas public schools in 50 years. The Texas Legislature last year turned the entire decision-making

process for public school curriculum over to the state board, which is expected to take a less political look at what is taught than legislators have in the past.

Some local administrators can accept the removal of the course in

exchange for a streamlined social studies curriculum. Others said the proposal has disadvantages.

"To a certain degree, students will suffer," said Gail Riley, secondary social studies consultant in the Hurst-Euless-Bedford school district. "Unless we're careful, the inherent danger is we'll never get past the Civil War (in only one year of high school American history), and we need to make it relevant to our present-day world."

"If we have an increased rate of dropouts, and if they drop out in the eighth grade, then they would miss

HISTORY
EDUCATION
IN TARRANT
COUNTY.

Educators' reviews mixed on plan to shift history class

Continued from Page 1

Committee. "I think kids are better able to handle the implications of American history when they're in high school than they would be on the eighth-grade level," Mrs. Faurot said. "On the other hand, I don't think it hurts to have things repeated. The students would absorb more if it was taught both in eighth grade and high school."

"It would be a very full course if it was taught only on the high school level. I think it could be done, but it would be difficult."

Grapevine-Colleyville Superintendent Bob Fail said American history may be too repetitious as currently taught. "My personal opinion is with all the things that have been added to the curriculum through the years, there has to be some relief," Fail said. "Since there is considerable repetition of American history, that is certainly a logical place to look to trim down the volume of the social studies curriculum."

"I really don't think the kids would suffer that much."

If American history were removed from the eighth grade, Carroll Superintendent Jack Johnson said he would favor putting it in the ninth grade before world history.

"I'm in favor of sequencing of social studies," Johnson said. "I definitely think American history should be taught prior to world history on the high school level. Don't try to teach the child world history before they learn about our local area and spread out in the upper grades, just like we do with everything else."

Within the overall social studies proposal, world history would continue in high school and Texas history in seventh grade.

Public hearings on the American history proposal, along with other curriculum changes, will be held this summer. After that, the state board will make its final decisions on the curriculum reform.

NORTHEAST

Sunday Star-Telegram

JANUARY 16, 1983

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"I hate to see us delete something

that important," Thompson said. "I think this will necessitate certain things in American history being left out (in the high school course). I think the students will suffer some educationally."

But the local districts haven't been left without any clout on the committees of teachers, administrators and laypersons established by the state board to help decide how public school curriculum should be changed. H-E-B trustee Judi Faurot has been appointed to the Public School Boards of Trustees Advisory

Please see Educators' on Page 3

HISTORY
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