

W. H. C. H. K.

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

**WE SHALL NOT DUPLICATE - BUT
COORDINATE AND COOPERATE**

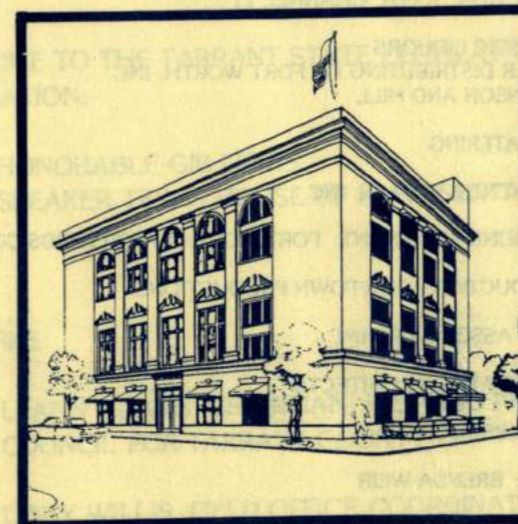
**THE SPONSORS DEEPLY APPRECIATE THE GENEROUS CONTRIBUTIONS OF
THE FOLLOWING WHO MADE THE VIDEOTAPE A REALITY.**

KTXA, CHANNEL 21
EXECUTIVE PRODUCER: RICK DAVEY
PRODUCER/DIRECTOR: MICHAEL HUSKISSON

SCRIPT: MARTY CRADDOCK, HISTORIC PRESERVATION COUNCIL FOR TARRANT
COUNTY, TEXAS
LIBBY WILLIS, TEXAS/NEW MEXICO FIELD OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL
TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

AMON CARTER MUSEUM
BOOTHE AND ASSOCIATES, ARCHITECTS
BYRD PHOTO SERVICE
RICHARD CAMPBELL
CAUBLE HOSKINS ARCHITECTS
CITY CENTER DEVELOPMENT
COLE BUSINESS, INC.
FAIRMOUNT NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION
FORT WORTH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
FORT WORTH CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU
FORT WORTH STAR TELEGRAM
GERLIND CAPLING WITH "TRIXIE" AND "BARON"
HISTORIC AND CULTURAL ADVISORY BOARD, CITY OF FORT WORTH
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COUNCIL FOR TARRANT COUNTY, TEXAS
HISTORIC PRESERVATION LEAGUE, DALLAS
KXAS, CHANNEL 5
MAGNOLIA CENTRE ASSOCIATES, LTD.
MAIN STREET ARTS FESTIVAL BY STUPFEL & HEWITT
MAMA LOU'S RESTAURANT
MANAGEMENT OF THE FORT WORTH CLUB
THE MEDALLION, TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MIKE MCDERMOTT
NORTH FORT WORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY
PAGE, ANDERSON & TURNBULL, INC., SAN FRANCISCO
PLANNING DEPARTMENT, CITY OF FORT WORTH
POLYTECHNIC BUSINESS ASSOCIATION
POLYTECHNIC MAIN STREET PROJECT
STOCKYARDS 85
STOCKYARDS HOTEL
TBA DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
TARRANT COUNTY HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY
TARRANT COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION
TEXAS HERITAGE, INC.
TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
TEXAS HOUSE SPEAKER GIB LEWIS, STAFF
TEXAS MAIN STREET CENTER, TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
TEXAS/NEW MEXICO FIELD OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
UNITED STATES HOUSE SPEAKER JIM WRIGHT, STAFF
VARD BOGARD AND ASSOCIATES

RECEPTION
HONORING
THE STATE LEGISLATIVE DELEGATION
OF
TARRANT COUNTY



5-7 P.M., March 13, 1987

Magnolia Centre
Video Premiere at 5:30 on Third Floor

Sponsored by:

Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce
Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County
Historic and Cultural Advisory Board, City of Fort Worth
Texas/New Mexico Field Office of the National
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THE SPONSORING ORGANIZATIONS GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGE THE FOLLOWING FOR THEIR SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS RECEPTION.

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MARTHA MIELKE
LIBBY WILLIS

VOLUNTEERS: FRANCIE ALLEN
SUALICE ARMSTRONG
JERI JO BLACKMON

CATHIE CRADDOCK
SUE MORTON
ANN SHELTON

VIDEOTAPE

APPEARANCES BY: JIM WRIGHT, SPEAKER OF THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
GIB LEWIS, SPEAKER OF THE TEXAS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
BOB BOLEN, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF FORT WORTH
JEFF LANDESBERG, MANAGER, STOCKYARDS HOTEL
JOHN M STEVENSON, CHAIRMAN, FORT WORTH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
JAMES R. TOAL, PRESIDENT
TBA DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
MARY LOU WATKINS, PARTNER, MAMA LOU'S RESTAURANT

PROGRAM

I. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION:

BOB MITCHELL, VICE CHAIRMAN, HISTORIC AND
CULTURAL ADVISORY BOARD, CITY OF FORT WORTH

II. WELCOME TO THE TARRANT STATE LEGISLATIVE DELEGATION:

HONORABLE GIB LEWIS,
SPEAKER TEXAS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

III. REMARKS:

LEANN ADAMS, CHAIRMAN, HISTORIC PRESERVATION
COUNCIL FOR TARRANT COUNTY

LIBBY WILLIS, FIELD OFFICE COORDINATOR, TEXAS/
NEW MEXICO FIELD OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST
FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

IV. GREETINGS:

CURTIS TUNNELL, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,
TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

V. INTRODUCTION OF "HISTORIC PRESERVATION: ITS ROLE IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM":

RICK DAVEY, OPERATIONS MANAGER,
KTXA, CHANNEL 21

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WARD BOGARD AND ASSOCIATES

Arlington's architectural past is fading fast, survey finds

ARLINGTON — Hurry, hurry, catch those historic buildings before progress crunches them into landfill.

Make that drive around town to see what's left of pre-1900 Arlington architecture before the bulldozers arrive.

The city had 26 structures believed to have been built before 1900 when a survey of historic or significant landmarks was

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O.K.
CARTER

kicked off about six months ago.

"Had" is the right word because three of them have since gone under the deadly blades. And then there were 23 and shrinking.

There's cause for concern, perhaps even alarm, though a number of the aging survivors are already being protected. Those range from some historic

cabins and an old school house to the Arlington Woman's Club headquarters (circa 1878).

Before local environmentalists panic, it's only fair to point out also that pre-1900 Arlington wasn't exactly New Orleans. At best it was a little farming community with five cotton gins, half a dozen saloons and perhaps 2,000 residents. There wasn't a whole lot of town to begin with, and a lot of buildings can be scrubbed in 87 years.

The azaleas arrived

Much has changed. Once pastoral and rural, Arlington has boomed. Offices and shopping centers shot up, English ivy and azaleas were put in. Subdivisions and streets went helter-

skelter, often trampling yesterday's history underfoot.

The survey reveals that though old Arlington is fast disappearing, more is left than one might imagine — if you know where to look.

For example, some 550 Arlington structures exist that were built before 1940. They're around, tucked away on little streets or hidden behind storefronts.

Finding them with the survey's help can be architectural and historically fascinating. They include structures built in the 1920s that remain at the heart of the present-day University of Texas at Arlington campus.

The search will turn up small, 80-year-old "shotgun" style

sharecropper cabins in the city's shrinking black neighborhood, homes that belonged originally to some of the city's historically elite white residents — slumlords of their day.

Wiped out

Newcomers to Arlington would discover that, indeed, the city did once have a little 1920s style downtown. But demolition crews wiped out all four blocks of it in two phases. The cotton gins are long gone.

And they'd find that the old Vandergriff Chevrolet building at 100 East Division St. is a rare survivor of commercial structures a half-century old or more.

Many of the surviving pre-1940 structures are homes. They

are scattered here and there, but tend to congregate in central Arlington neighborhoods that escaped the rippling shockwaves of post 1950 growth.

It's worth a little tour, another look. Drive by the 600 block of North Center Street (and the streets just to the west and east of it) and find little houses built between 1910 and 1920. Or drive out to the 1000 block of Ragland in east Arlington to discover a 1910 farmhouse.

Though we continue our rush for the year 2000, we should stop for a moment now and then to look back. The landmark survey, commissioned by the city, qualifies as such a reflection. Through it, we may yet save some history.

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COMMISSION MEMBER IS ON SURVEY COMMITTEE

Historical survey might save buildings from the bulldozers

By DONALD S. FRAZIER
C-J Staff Writer

The historical resource survey, commissioned by the city's Planning Department, may save many of Arlington's historic buildings from the bulldozer.

The Austin firm of Hardy, Heck and Moore is in the process of a study to identify and catalog all the buildings in the city built prior to 1940.

"We are primarily concerned with buildings and objects," said Daniel Hardy, firm representative. "We are following the national register criteria and following the pattern of the Tarrant County historical survey. All of this follows the Texas Historical Commission guidelines. We have identi-

Old buildings reveal history of community

By DONALD S. FRAZIER
C-J Staff Writer

When Daniel Hardy came to town, he was looking for a few old buildings. He found them, and they revealed a biography unique among Texas cities.

"The priorities here were different," said Hardy, who is an architect by training. "It's hard to say with a place exactly what was the most interesting or the greatest discovery or the best old building. So often, the houses that are saved are the homes of rich people who lived outside of town while the houses of the common working class are lost. It doesn't really reflect society."

Hardy said he was surprised to find a good collection of "average" houses here that came from a cross-section of early 20th century Arlington.

"There is very little 19th century architecture left," Hardy said. "They were mainly farm houses back then. As you see money come in and see growth in the 20s and 30s, there are some great examples of bungalow architecture."

"Most of all the buildings that we have found have been altered, which also shows that these people used their houses instead of keeping them the way they were," Hardy added. "It's a pattern of rapid expansion."

Unfortunately, said Hardy, most of the pre-1940s structures from downtown are gone. But hidden within newer neighborhoods are remnants of the earlier times.

"I've found a few good farm houses left, and also an ethnic neighborhood north of old downtown with frame shotgun houses that are still occupied," he said. "There is one old farmer south of town who still has the old family farm even from the 1800s, even though it's surrounded by houses."

fied between 500-600 properties that fit these guidelines."

By using old highway and fire insurance maps, Hardy has identified streets and areas that have the greatest concentration of old buildings.

"I have driven or walked all the old streets of this town," Hardy said. "After identifying the house, I put a priority on it and take a picture of it. All of these are then organized and cataloged and put on a computer."

The priority of a historical building is based on its age and condition, and will inform city planners which structures need the most attention. All of the identified sites, in catalog form, are then provided to the city along with photos and historical sketches.

"This will be a tool that we can use to identify sites that are significant to the City of Arlington," said Leo Sims, chief planner. "It was also understood that to make the Landmark Commission function, it needed a historical survey."

The Landmark Commission was formed in 1985 as an advisory body to the Planning Department. One of the first projects for the

commission was to collect funds for the survey.

"The cost of the survey was \$10,000," Sims said. "We used Federal Community Development funds to pay for it. It's been kind of slow, but we are finally to the point where we will be able to utilize our staff and volunteers here."

Staff and volunteers will do follow-up surveys of current building owners to determine some of the history behind the structures. County tax rolls and deed registers will also be researched.

Arlington's historical survey is part of a growing trend in Texas cities. Hardy, Heck and Moore have surveyed the cities of Bryan, Quero, Waxahachie, Ennis, McKinney, Victoria, the King William District of San Antonio, Georgetown and Austin.

"It's fortunate that the city has taken this step," Hardy said. "If they had waited much longer there would not have been anything left."

"The city's interest will in turn aid local history groups. Also, a comprehensive report like this will give the city much more information with which to make decisions."

Sunday, January 25, 1987 — THE ARLINGTON CITIZEN-JOURNAL — 5B

700 Arlington sites on landmarks survey

By KATTI GRAY
Star-Telegram Writer

ARLINGTON — A survey has identified about 700 structures that might qualify for state and national registers of historic sites, said chief city planner Leo Sims.

City officials will get the survey results this week, and the report will be available to the public in early May, after the City Council approves it, Sims said.

The survey, which was designed to identify structures that should be preserved or renovated, took more than six months to complete. Renovation generally raises property values, adding money to city tax coffers, Sims said.

The Fielder Museum, Masonic Home, the original Division Street site of Vandergriff Buick car sales, a still-operating well in southwest Arlington, several homes and churches are included in the survey, which was conducted by Hardy-Heck-Moore of Austin.

After the structures are identified, the next step in the preservation process is to document their history. The architect, builder and

previous owners should be noted.

Sims said city planners and the Landmark Preservation Commission have discussed creating a non-profit historical guild to raise money for renovation and to otherwise assist people wanting to preserve old property. The city eventually could seek volunteers to direct the effort, Sims said.

Sites listed on the survey generally are more than 45 years old and could be carried on national and state registers of historic sites if they are renovated and meet registration guidelines.

The city in November created a Landmark Preservation Overlay District to protect places of historic, architectural, archaeological and cultural importance.

City officials will regulate the renovation or demolition of facilities in the overlay district, which includes the Fielder Museum and the southwest Arlington well.

Sims said the 700 sites are about 200 short of what the Austin firm expected for Arlington, a city of 250,000 people. Some buildings that could have qualified no longer stand.

P917A 3-30-87 S.T.A.M

MINUTES OF MEETING
HISTORIC & CULTURAL
ADVISORY BOARD
September 14, 1987

Members Present: Paul Koeppel, Chairman; Joe Dulle, Katherine Livingston, Bob Mitchell, Bob Plummer and Lenora Rolla.

Staff Present: Lester E. Paige, Jr., Emil Moncivais, Robin Bodo and Becky Borton.

Having posted and finding a quorum present, the meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Paul Koeppel.

Minutes of the meeting for August 3, 1987 were unanimously approved with an amendment to paragraph nine. The sentence in question should read, "Kathy Livingston and Joan Kline both requested that the Cultural District Committee come before the Board as to what progress has been made concerning historic and cultural sites."

Emil Moncivais reported that due to financial constraints, the purchase of landmark plaques for individual structures will be deferred until next year's budget. The problem, according to Mr. Moncivais, has been in obtaining initial seed monies for the project. Bob Mitchell suggested a pay-as-you-go plan for the ordering and manufacturing of the plaques. Joe Dulle suggested that only a few of the plaques be made at one time. Mr. Koeppel mentioned the possibility of a pre-sale in order to meet the initial costs.

Robin Bodo reported that the Park Hill neighborhood is interested in applying for conservation district designation.

Discussion ensued as to the reduction in the proposed H/C and C/D zoning fees. Mr. Mitchell pointed out that the fees that are collected will result in increased revenue for the city. Mr. Koeppel urged all the board members to contact their respective Council representatives as to the need for such fees to be reduced.

After discussion, the Board decided not to combine the tax evaluation freeze measures to that of the zoning fees upon submittal to the City Council. Lester Paige summarized that either matter could bottle up both measures if presented at the same time. Mr. Koeppel suggested that the matters be submitted separately, at least one week apart for Council consideration.

Mr. Koeppel reported that neither he nor Ms. Bodo have had the opportunity to examine historic surveys pertaining to FWISD buildings.

As to the Cultural District and zoning cases, the consensus among the Board was that zoning changes should be abated until the Cultural Committee can give its input.

Mr. Moncivais gave a status report on the funding for the Historic Preservation Officer's position. At this time, the CLG and CDBG funds will support the position for only ten months. Mr. Koeppel expressed the desire that the City

Minutes of Meeting
Historic & Cultural Advisory Board
September 14, 1987
Page 2

Council should vote to pick up the balance through the end of the upcoming fiscal year. These funds could come from the General Obligation budget. Again, he urged that the council members be contacted by Board members as to the Board's concerns.

Ms. Bodo reported that the Grand Avenue National Register nomination process is proceeding, and that a meeting will be held soon. Also, preliminary district boundaries are nearly set. The Southside National Register nomination is also well under way.

Ms. Bodo updated the Board concerning the facade easement donation program being explored by the Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County. The developers of the T & P Warehouse, the Princeton Group from California, has indicated they will provide funding for the Council to set up an easement donation program. An easement committee has been meeting weekly on this issue. The Board then discussed the possibility of acting as arbitrators between the Tarrant County Preservation Council and the donor of the facade. In addition, the Board discussed the possibility that an ordinance may need to be written to give the Board the power to rule on such proposals. Bob Mitchell commented that interior easements should be considered as well. Ms. Bodo was instructed to look into the legalities of the issue and to work with the Preservation Council.

Copies of the annual report from the Historic and Cultural Advisory Board to the City Council were distributed to the Board Members.

An excused absence for Member Joan Kline for the September meeting was unanimously approved.

A poster announcing Thistle Hill as the 1987 Designer's Showhouse was displayed.

Ms. Bodo introduced Jim Steely and Dwayne Jones from the Texas Historical Commission. Mr. Jones made a presentation as to the Certified Local Government's objectives and Mr. Steely discussed a brief history of the National Register program as well as the current functions of the Register and the State Historical Commission. Mr. Jones then distributed and reviewed copies of the CLG manual. He also requested to be informed of any personnel changes on the Board as well as copies of any new/revised ordinances pertaining to historic preservation.

Mr. Koeppel announced that since he is eligible for a third full term, that he wishes to stay on the Board. A list of Board terms for all members was distributed to members.

Ms. Rolla made a motion for the Board to ask the City to hold a formal welcome for the new Director of Park and Recreation, Ralph W. Emerson. She proposed that a reception be held for him in order to offset some initial controversy concerning his appointment. Mr. Koeppel stated that the Board should consider the possibility.

Mr. Dulle inquired as to whether the City Council has ever received a copy of the Board's position paper on the Forest Park/Zoo controversy. Ms. Bodo stated that so far, only the Park Board had received copies.

And Cultural Sites

The Board discussed the need for the Zoning Commission to delay zoning changes in cultural districts until the Cultural District Committee is given an opportunity to have input on such cases. Kathy Livingston and Joan Kline both requested that the Cultural District Committee come before the Board as to what progress has been made concerning historic structures. The Board voted unanimously to have the Chairman write a letter to the Committee offering this Board's expertise and its need to be kept informed of the Committee's activities.

Bob Mitchell inquired as to the status of the Southwest Freeway.

Joe Dulle noted that according to the Fort Worth News-Tribune, the City may purchase the Exchange Building on the North Side and fears the possible loss of grant monies because of such a purchase.

Copies of the terms of office for Board Members were requested to be mailed before the next meeting.

Mr. Koeppel stated that television Channel 21 has broadcasted the documentary on Fort Worth's preservation efforts.

Mr. Mitchell suggested that members of the School Board and school officials should meet with the HCAB as to what role Historic Preservation could play in the educational process. Kathy Livingston asked Ms. Bodo to check on surveys as to historic-type properties and to report back to the Board at a later date. Mr. Koeppel stressed that the Board's proper approach to the district is to offer alternatives, not absolutes in its input to the school district as the proper approach. He asked Bob Plummer to make inquiries as to the school district's needs and problems.

Mr. Koeppel reminded the Board that due to the Labor Day holiday, the next meeting of the HCAB will be the second Monday of September.

There being no further business before the Board, the meeting was adjourned.

Paul Koeppel, Chairman

Lester E. Paige, Jr., Secretary

MINUTES OF MEETING
HISTORIC AND CULTURAL
ADVISORY BOARD
August 3, 1987

Members Present: Paul Koeppel, Chairman; Katherine Livingston, Robert Plummer, David Finrock, Joe Dulle, Joan Kline, Bob Mitchell and Lenora Rolla.

Staff Present: Lester E. Paige, Jr., Robin Bodo and Becky Borton.

Having posted and finding a quorum present, the meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Paul Koeppel.

The minutes for the previous meeting of July 6, 1987 were unanimously approved, subject to two corrections: Page 1, Paragraph 4, the deletion of the word "first" in the proposed amendment, and Page 2, Paragraph 3, "development" should be changed to "develop".

Mr. Koeppel informed the Board that the next Permit Committee is slated for Thursday, August 6, 1987, at 8:30 a.m., concerning the continuance of the case on Elizabeth Boulevard, involving a fence installation.

David Finrock stated that the Plaque Committee is waiting to hear from the Planning Department as to discrepancies of bids for completion of the project.

Robin Bodo reported that the H/C fee changes are now in draft ordinance form, but that no action has been taken as yet. As to the tax evaluation freeze, it also has not been acted upon, due to fiscal considerations.

Ms. Bodo also discussed the progress of the Grand Avenue/South Side National Register nominations. A preservation consulting firm from Dallas, Texas, Tom Niederaver and Associates, has been selected to complete the proposal for submission for the Register nomination for the Southside. The Grand Avenue proposal consultant will be chosen shortly. Part of the application will be written by the Planning Department.

Excused absence for Joan Kline for the June Board meeting was unanimously approved. A letter from Ruth Bonner was received, asking for excused absences from the June 22 and July 6 meetings was unanimously approved.

Mr. Koeppel informed the Board of a call he had received from a member of the City Zoning Commission, concerning a Quickway Shopping Center across from the Children's Museum in the Cultural District. He was informed that the Commission had rejected a proposed zoning change (Z-87-59) and that the matter would now go before the City Council. The owners of the market had requested a compliance zoning to allow for a broader use of the property from that of a non-conformance use. Mr. Koeppel said that in no way can this board make a specific recommendation to the Council as to this matter.

Keeping Informed by Cities

FUTURE OF THE PAST

National, State, Local Programs Help Historic Property Owners

By ROBIN BODO

In the field of historic preservation, the City of Fort Worth is way ahead of the game in comparison with most mid-sized cities in this country. With the completion of the Tarrant County Historical Resources Survey, Fort Worth can now take on the task of identifying and recognizing the important historic and architectural resources in the county.



Programs are available to owners of historically and architecturally important property at the federal, state and local levels. The National Register of Historic Places program is offered by the federal government through the Department of the Interior and the National Park Service. The State of Texas offers the Registered Texas Historic Landmark and State Archeological Landmark programs. Fort Worth offers local designation through Historic and Cultural Subdistrict zoning. The programs differ with the amount of restriction placed on the property, the incentives available and the protection offered. Programs can get confusing because they all can apply to the same property but they are, in actuality, completely unrelated.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER of Historic Places is a listing of the historically and architecturally significant properties determined by an application process, to meet established criteria for designation. These criteria include the reason why the property is important and whether the property retains the physical characteristics it had when the property gained its importance. All types of properties, from bridges to archeological sites and single buildings to entire neighborhood historic districts, can be listed.

Benefits of listing in the National Register include the protection from adverse impacts of federally funded or licensed projects, an investment tax credit for income producing property, and the recognition that comes along with being placed on the nation's honor roll of properties worthy of preservation. Listing a property in the National Register provides no restriction for the property owner. The building can be modified or even demolished without penalty to the owner. Listing does not require the owner to maintain the property or provide public access.

A few National Register listed properties in Fort Worth include the Stockyards Historic District, the Allen Chapel A. M. E. Church at 116 Elm and the Paddock Viaduct.

THE STATE OF TEXAS has two programs which recognize historic property. The Registered Texas Historic Landmark program is administered by the Texas Historical Commission. The RTHLs display medallions with the State of Texas on them. Properties designated as RTHLs must provide the Texas Historical Commission an opportunity to comment on proposed changes to a designated building. Examples of RTHLs in the city are the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Station at 1601 Jones St., the St. Mary of the Assumption Church at 501 W. Magnolia Ave. and the Marshall R. Sanguinet House at 4729 Collinwood Ave.

The other state level designation is the State Archeological Landmark. Archeological sites, buildings and other structures are eligible for listing as an SAL. This program is administered by the Texas Antiquities Committee which must approve of all changes made to designated properties. Properties

eligible for listing as an SAL are usually municipally owned. Some examples of listed properties in Fort Worth include the Stockyards site and the North Side Coliseum.

Local historic zoning programs can tell an owner what to do with his property. The purpose of historic zoning is to protect the historic character of the designated area through the review of all building and demolition activity. This type of overlay zoning provides the older historic areas similar protection and regulation provided in newer subdivisions through restrictive covenants and owner associations. Historic zoning is a tool to help residents and owners in historic neighborhoods protect their investment in the property through the management of growth and change in the area in an appropriate way.

THE HISTORIC ZONING program in Fort Worth is administered by the Historic and Cultural Advisory Board. The HCAB is composed of nine members with either interest or expertise in historic preservation, who are appointed by the city council. They interpret the design review guidelines for the district and approve permits based on those guidelines. Districts and individual properties can be designated as Historic and Cultural Subdistricts through application to the HCAB. In the case of a historic district, a large majority of property owners have to agree to the designation before the city will consider the addition of this zoning overlay. Only the activities which affect the exterior of buildings can be reviewed by the HCAB. Benefits of H&C designation include the stabiliza-

tion of neighborhoods, the improvements of property values, an increase in civic pride and improved public perception of the area. The HCAB and city staff can provide design assistance to help interpret the design review guidelines and provide information about the maintenance of historic buildings.

The Elizabeth Boulevard Historic District has been listed as a Historic and Cultural Subdistrict since 1981 and is the only district currently designated. Several individual properties have been designated since 1981.

Historic and Cultural Subdistrict zoning does not review alterations made to the interior of buildings, control secondary elevations as stringently as facades visible to a public street, apply design standards to work done before the designation occurs, force owners to improve their property, consider, review or control use of property or prohibit additions to existing property or new buildings from being constructed.

EARLIER THIS YEAR a new city ordinance was passed to allow the designation of conservation districts. This program was established to provide owners of property in areas not eligible for historic designation to apply for the same protection as historic property. This program will also be administered by the HCAB.

As you can see, there are many options for owners of historic property in the city of Fort Worth.

Robin Bodo is a historic preservation associate planner with the City of Fort Worth.

The Future Of The Past

City Working to Preserve Historic Places

By PAUL KOEPPE

The City of Fort Worth joined our nation's new sense of environmental purpose in April 1976 by using its zoning ordinance powers to protect and preserve places and areas of historic and cultural importance and significance, creating "historical and cultural sub-districts."



This sub-district designation is available to historic places and areas upon application. The ordinance established the Historic and Cultural Advisory Board and made it responsible for approving and protecting the sub-districts.

At present, historic places in our city protected by the ordinance are the Scott Home (Thistle Hill), McFarland Home, Laneri Home, Elizabeth Boulevard from 8th Avenue to College and the North Side Coliseum (Cowboy Coliseum), a structure so important to the history of the rodeo in Fort Worth.

IN CREATING THE ordinance, Fort Worth looked towards the future and charged the advisory board to create and adopt a preservation plan for the city. This plan has been researched, written and approved by the Fort Worth City Council and now is being turned into the required ordinances and policies for its implementation.

The major portion of the plan calls for reducing sub-district application fees to encourage historic districts to take advantage of

subdistrict protection and its restrictive nature. Additionally, an evaluation freeze to encourage preservation of historic places and areas was proposed and approved to help relieve the cost of that work.

The plan also called for nationwide use of such conservation districts to conserve their architectural attributes, thereby contributing to the stability of the areas and saving a valuable resource for future landmark status.

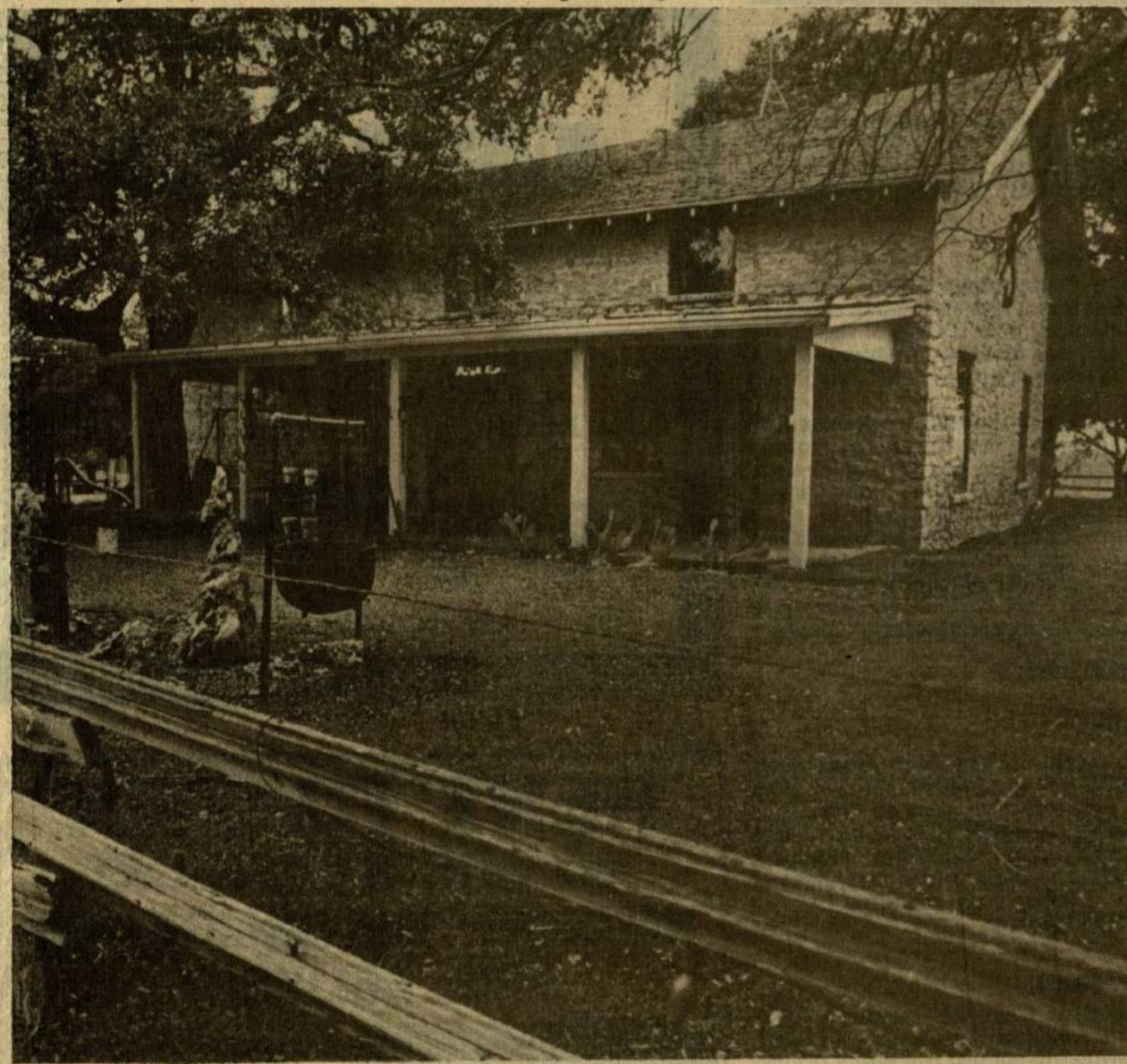
AS THE FEDERAL government seeks to place more and more of the administration of historic properties into the hands of local authorities, the Fort Worth advisory board has sought a new designation: "Certified Local Government."

This designation gives the Fort Worth board administrative rights over Federal Preservation Funds and first approval rights over local properties seeking listing as a Historical Place on the National Register.

We already are discovering the economic value of preserving our past and the ambience such preservation gives our cities, states and nation. Without preservation, we would find our environment does not give us that link to our heritage as recorded in the historic treatment of the built environment. Fort Worth has defined which way we need to proceed and history will take us there.

Paul Koeppe, chairman of the Fort Worth Cultural Advisory Board, is a third generation architect in Fort Worth.

4 January 14-15, 1987 • ©1987 Fort Worth Star-Telegram/Neighborhood Extra/South-Southwest



Star-Telegram/TONY RECORD

Exterior view of the stone house restored by Verna and Johnnie Stubbs. The Stubbses home was built in 1874.

Stone home built in 1874 oldest in White Settlement

By MARK S. LEACH
Star-Telegram writer

WHITE SETTLEMENT — When R. W. Tannahill built a stone house on his pioneer homestead west of Fort Worth in 1874, he built it to last. Current occupants Verna and Johnnie Stubbs say the 112-year-old structure is good for at least another century.

"This old house, it'll be here another 100 years if people will take care of it," said Verna, who restored and moved into the house with her husband in 1959.

During the couple's 28-year residence in the house, which served as a post office and stage coach station in the late 19th century, they have observed the passage of its 100th birthday and celebrated the placement of a Texas Historical Marker in the front yard.

Last month, the house was determined to be the oldest in the White Settlement school district in the White Settlement Sesquicentennial Committee's history contest.

"The Tannahill homestead is by far the oldest home (in the area) still standing," said Frances Colwell, a member of both the Sesquicentennial committee and the White Settlement Historical Society. The second oldest house in the area dates back to 1934, 60 years after construction of the Tannahill homestead.

Tannahill, a Scottish-born immigrant who was appointed chief justice of Tarrant County in 1861, paid for construction of the house with a 100-acre tract he acquired on the old Fort Worth-Azle Road in 1859.

Early accounts of the construction indicate that he hired Indians and Mexicans to dig rocks for the house from the banks of the nearby Live Oak Creek. Tannahill drew up his own plans for the structure and personally sawed every stone.

Tannahill was the postmaster and the front room of the house served as a post office from 1878 until Tannahill's death in 1885. The house was also a stagecoach station, serving as the first stop west of the fort. For area families, it was virtually their only link with the comparatively large settlement at Fort Worth.

"The stagecoach could bring medicine here," Verna said, adding that the house was sometimes used as a clinic. "Twenty-seven people were sick upstairs with the typhoid fever."



Johnnie and Verna Stubbs stand beside the fireplace they built out of stone hauled from a neighbor's old stone fence.

When the Stubbses purchased the house in 1954, it had not been maintained for many years. The stone walls had been stuccoed, the windows were missing and the north wall had pulled away from the house.

Restoration work included removing the stucco, moving the wall back into place and replacing the gabled, wood-shingled roof with modern, composition materials.

During the renovation work, carpenters were surprised to find the original floor joists were still in place.

"The joints were all hand-hewed oak, pegged together," said Johnnie, who followed in Tannahill's footsteps when he hauled in stones for a new fireplace and chimney. "We got the stone from a stone fence in a neighbor's pasture."

The Stubbses also added a kitchen and garage to the house, a move that unfortunately disqualified the structure from being included in the National Register of Historic Places.

But the house was well-preserved enough to merit a Texas Historical Marker, which was dedicated in October 1979.

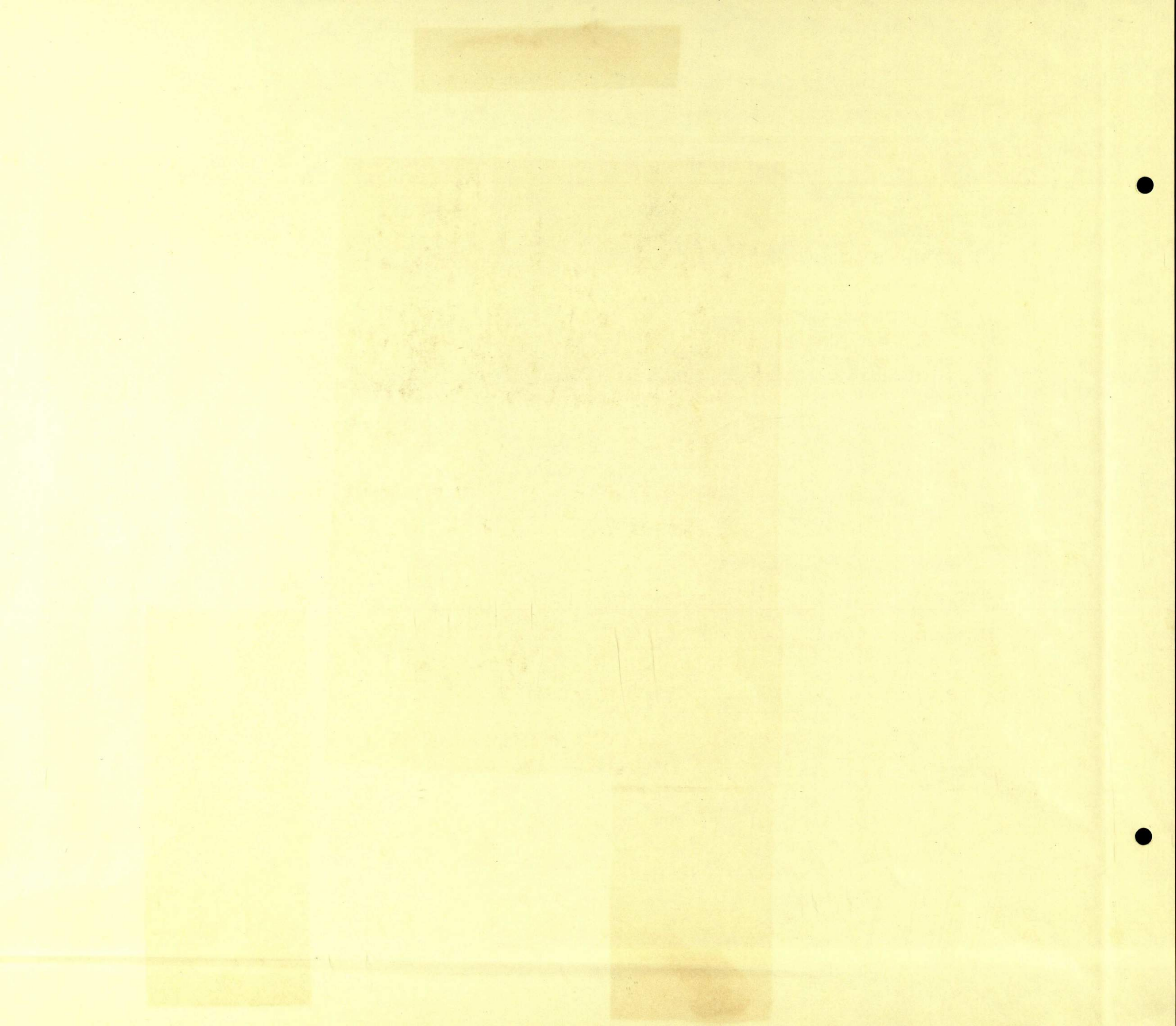
"It was quite a celebration that day," Verna said.

More than 350 people turned out for the event, which included airplane rides provided by Verna, who became a pilot and a member of the Civil Air Patrol during World War II.

Besides the satisfaction the Stubbses have received from living in a piece of local history, they have also reaped the financial benefits of low utility bills.

The 18- to 20-inch-thick stone walls, combined with storm windows and attic insulation, keep the house warm in the winter and cool in the summer.

"(Before the house was restored) we'd come up here in the summertime when it was hot as heck. And (after the restoration) it would be cool as could be," she said. "We're insulated well."





FACELIFT—Fort Worth's Fire Station No. 2 forms an impressive backdrop for the 1939 edition of deputy chiefs and their shiny cars in this old Fire Department photograph. The station had been in service seven years when this photo was made. Plans are now on the drawing board for a \$1.354 million renovation and refurbishing.

Interior Remodeling on the Boards For Downtown Fire Station No. 2

By FRANK PERKINS

Fort Worth architects Deely & Brown Inc. have begun working on a comprehensive remodeling of historic Fire Station No. 2 at Texas and Cherry Streets that will bring the far-flung fire department support services under one roof.

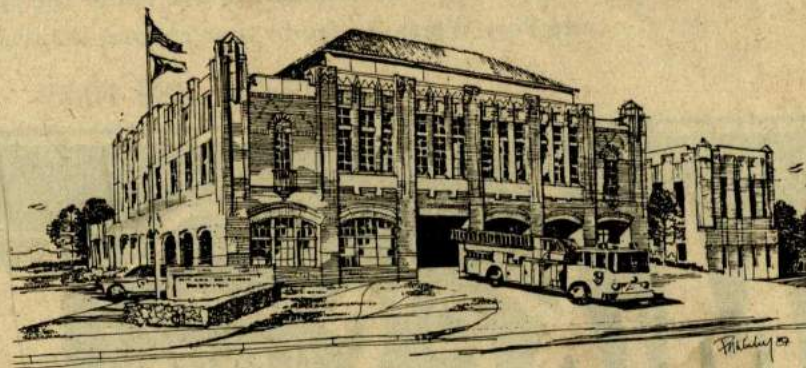
The design firm's fee for the estimated \$1.354 million refurbishing will not exceed \$166,000 and contracts for the first phase of the project should be ready for letting by early 1988, according to Deputy Chief S.L. Williams who heads the department's support services.

The plan calls for shifting the station's firefighters from their second floor living quarters to the first floor and converting the second floor into a fire department headquarters module, with offices for Chief Larry McMillen, his deputy chiefs and other headquarters personnel.

IN ADDITION, the ground floor quarters would be enlarged to house the department's supply facility, now at the Police and Fire Training Center and both the vehicle and facilities maintenance operations.

Renovation and refurbishing will be done with an eye toward keeping the exterior building as unchanged as possible.

"It is a historic structure, built about 57 years ago, so we are hoping that when the work is done, people who see the station every day will not notice much of a change," Williams said.



ARTIST'S RENDERING—The proposed remodeling for the Fire Station No. 2 will leave the building's historic facade largely intact.

PHASE I calls for spending:

- \$235,000 to preserve the exterior and interior fabric of the cream brick station and repairing its mechanical and electrical systems.

- \$266,000 to relocate the firefighter's second-floor living quarters into 4,840 square feet of the first floor working station.

- \$82,000 to expand the existing tire repair station into the facility maintenance and equipment supply area.

- \$230,400 to build a 4,000 square-foot-plus supply warehouse.

- \$79,400 for contingencies.

Phase II calls for:

- \$122,500 to refurbish the former living quarters into second floor offices.

- \$102,800 to convert existing gymnasium to mezzanine offices for fire marshals.

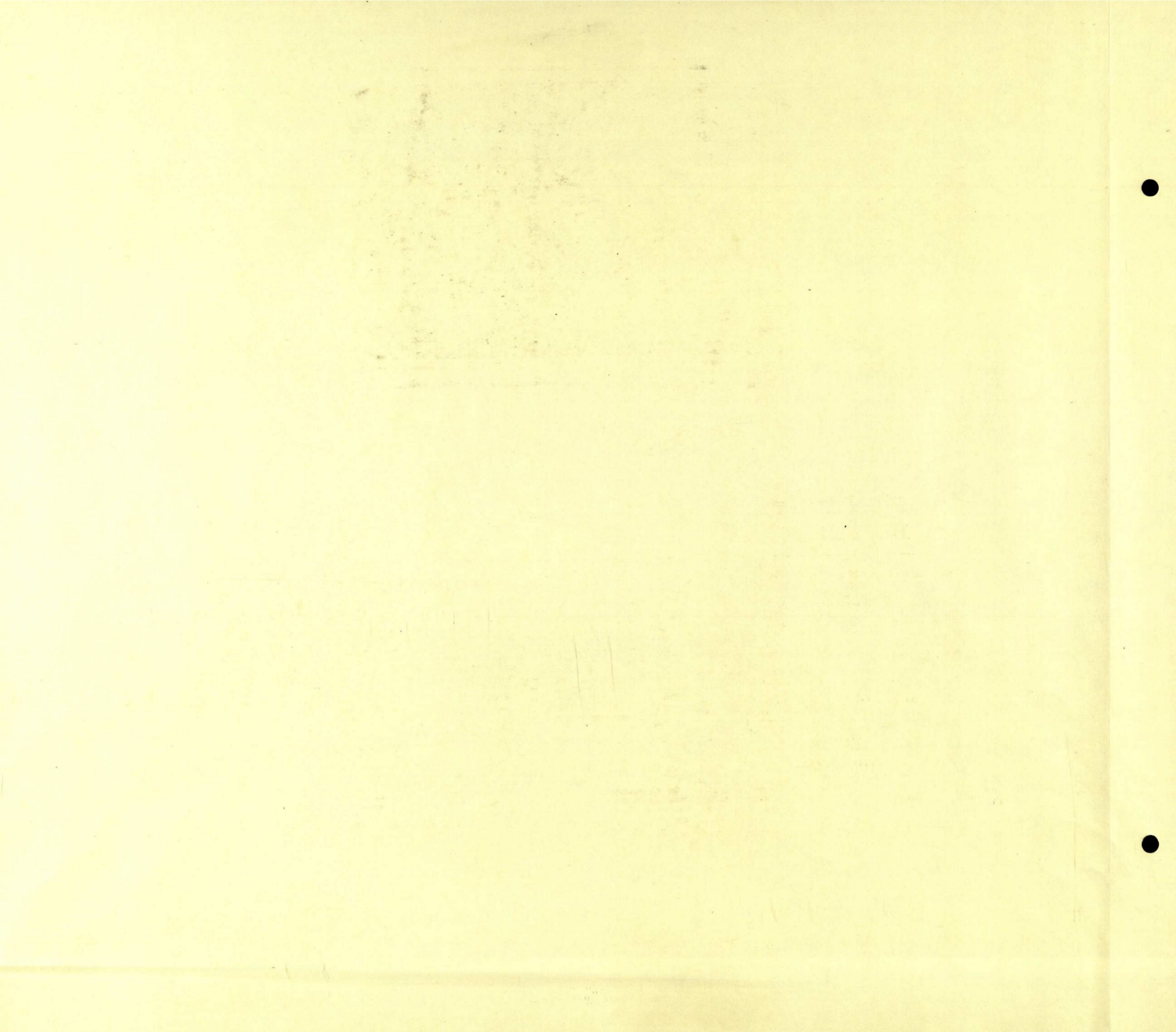
- \$45,000 for additional room for the alarm division.

- \$76,000 for renovating communications building.

- \$30,000 for equipment and furnishings.

- \$55,000 for contingencies.

The city will be responsible for reorganizing ground parking and landscaping, as well as the possible closing of 13th Street, forced by the proposed Southwest Freeway.



Everything old is new again with renovators

BY CASEY SELIX
Fort Worth Star-Telegram

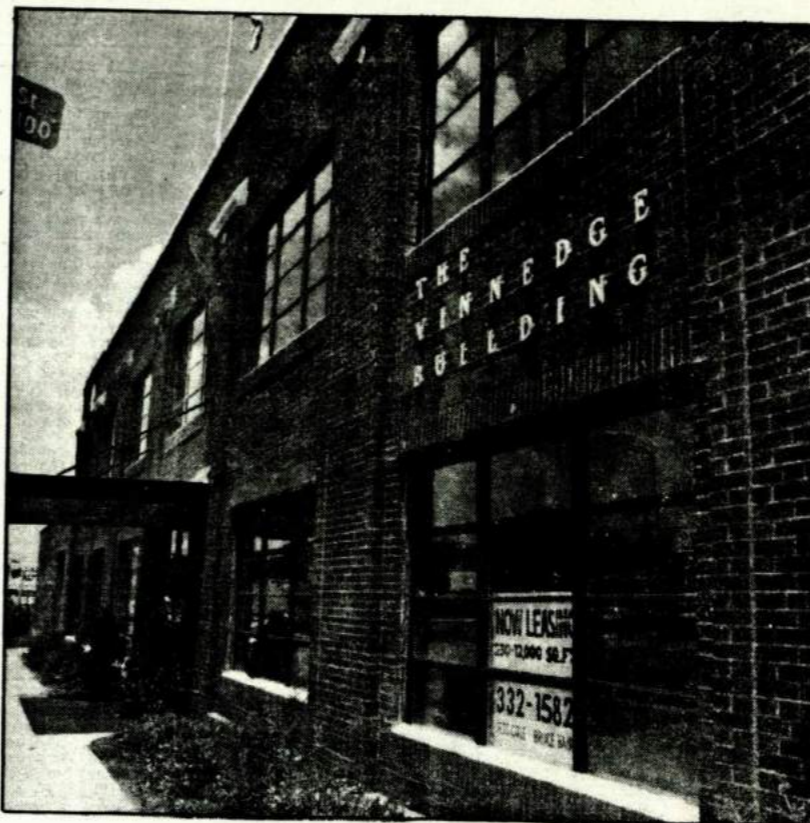
Transients cooperated more than lenders when Jess Cole and Bruce Baird decided to renovate the old Morton Foods building in north Fort Worth.

After the partners bought the building at 2100 N. Main St. in September 1985, they discovered a dozen transients slept where potato chips and pork skins were deep-fried until the early 1980s.

The 59-year-old building had been condemned because of broken windows and piles of litter inside, but the restoration specialists saw promise in a sound structure, maple floors and brick walls.

Initially, a lender saw promise, too, but that was before the real estate market — particularly offices — went from bloated to obese.

(More on RENOVATION, Page 2)



Fort Worth Star-Telegram / DALE BLACKWELL

The restored Vinnedge Building at 2100 N. Main St.

Section 3, Page 2 / Fort Worth Star-Telegram / Tuesday P.M., June 30, 1987

Renovation / From Page 1

When it came time to start the \$1.6 million renovation last year south of the historic Stockyards district, the transients agreed to guard the place in exchange for six-packs of beer.

But a nervous lender backed out. "We were scrambling like cows on ice then," said Cole, 37.

He and Baird later found a willing lender at Texas Commerce Bank-Fort Worth. The lender recognized Cole Business' track record with 11 restoration projects in Fort Worth, Cole said.

Texas Commerce also saw that nine investors had chipped in a total of \$450,000 to become limited partners in The Vinnedge Building, renamed after H.D. Vinnedge, who had a warehouse for his wholesale coffee brokerage there in 1928.

"We're committed to the North Side," said Chris Shoppa, a Texas Commerce-Fort Worth assistant vice president in real estate. "We feel like that's an area that's going to continue to grow

and continue to be renovated. This bank feels very comfortable with the Vinnedge Building and feels like it's a viable project and something that will enhance the North Side."

The transients kept their end of the bargain, too, shooing away intruders from the 40,000-square-foot building.

"We didn't have a single theft on this job, whereas we have had three or four on each of our other jobs," Cole said.

Cole and Baird, who is related to the Bairds of bread-baking fame, have worked together for about four years.

They buy, renovate, lease and then sell old buildings by lining up investors. Of their 12 projects, they've done six in partnerships and the others for clients. They still own three of the restored buildings.

They admit they are in a risky business — restoring run-down buildings in forgotten neighborhoods. With a depressed real estate market and the 1986 tax reform act, their specialty has become riskier.

While the new tax code still provides tax credits for rehabilitation and preservation, it is not nearly as generous as its predecessor.

Previously, the law allowed federal tax credits ranging from 15 percent to 25 percent of the rehabilitation costs on buildings 30 years and older.

The new law cut the tax credits to between 10 percent and 20 percent on buildings 40 years old and older and limited the maximum tax benefit to \$7,000.

Here's how it used to work, says an expert with the Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University:

An investor spent \$500,000 to rehabilitate a 40-year-old building. That qualified the investor for a 20 percent tax credit, or an immediate \$100,000 tax reduction.

Say the investor reported \$200,000 of taxable income that year, incurring a tax liability of \$80,000. With the tax credit, all federal income tax liability

was wiped out.

"If used to be much more favorable because you could reduce all of your taxes, and now it's very limited," said Jack P. Friedman, Julio S. Laguarta professor of real estate at Texas A&M.

"Those people who were willing to risk a lot of money to restore historic and older properties generally were in a very high tax bracket. The days of those big projects are probably gone. It now has to be done on an economic basis and not on tax motivation," he said.

Martin Growald, a Fort Worth architect known for his restoration work, said the tax incentives were designed to assist rehabilitation projects, not carry them.

"If you didn't have a tenant in there paying rent, the tax gimmick would be useless," Growald said. "If you didn't have any tenants, a lender would foreclose on your building. What it (the tax credit) was, was a seeding program. The government made it a little easier to

honor and restore our architectural heritage."

Still, the combination of the tax reform act and the depressed real estate market have halted some rehabilitation projects in the works for both Growald and Cole Business.

Growald is working on designs for six renovations, some of which he solicited. Cole Business is waiting to see how the Vinnedge Building leases before attempting another project.

But the same tax act that forces rehab projects to make more economic sense also narrows opportunities for pell-mell construction of office buildings.

"We don't sell investors projects based on tax credits," Cole said. "We sell them on money-making projects. The bottom line is still getting the building leased up."

Baird said their specialty still makes economic sense.

"We can buy, renovate and lease a building for \$55 a square foot," Baird said. "It costs at least \$75 to \$100 a foot

to build a new building from the ground up."

The lower costs for older buildings have kept rents down and occupancy up, Baird said. Occupancy in their 101 Building on South Jennings is 90 percent; their Bicochi Building, also on South Jennings, is 80 percent full. The Vinnedge so far is nearly 30 percent leased.

Three months after opening, tenants also are taking notice of what some renovation workers nicknamed the "Sesame Street building" as they painted the duct work blue and the staircase railings mauve.

In October, Craig Lydell, former owner of The HOP nightclub in the Texas Christian University area, and Bill Keefer of B.J. Keefer's restaurant, will open a 6,000-square-foot nightclub/restaurant called 21 Main Cafe and Club on the north side of the Vinnedge.



The Waddy R. Ross home in north Fort Worth has been recommended for national historic recognition. Fort Worth Star-Telegram / JOYCE MARSHALL

Historic district sought for Grand Avenue area

By MAN BAKER
Fort Worth Star-Telegram

The mansion of Waddy R. Ross, a founder of the Southwestern Exposition and Livestock Show, is among more than 100 buildings on Fort Worth's Near North Side being recommended for the National Register of Historic Places.

Ross' 2½-story brick home at 1352 Park St. is the centerpiece of a

historic district request being made by the city to the State Board of Review to place a five-block area on the register.

Most of the homes, including 83 lining both sides of Grand Avenue, were once owned by the city's prominent cattle and meat packing barons.

If a Grand Avenue Historic Dis-

trict is put on the National Register, property owners who agree to restore the homes to their original splendor would qualify for federal tax breaks.

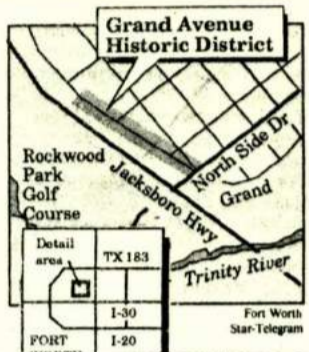
"The hope is that it will add a value today to the past and weave it into the future," said Emil Moncivais, assistant director of the city's Historic Preservation office.

It is possible the city also may someday grant tax breaks to property owners if they agree to return the buildings to their original state, he said.

A Jan. 30 hearing is scheduled in Austin to review the historic district plan. If approved by the state, the proposal will be passed on to the U.S. Department of Interior's National Park Service, which oversees the National Register.

The district consists of a portion of Grand Avenue curving along the bluffs overlooking the Clear Fork of the Trinity River, about two miles north and west of downtown.

Several of the homes are old mansions, including the 6,000-square-foot



edifice built by Ross in 1917. Ross and his brothers, Sam and R.E., owned the Ross Bros. Horse and Mule Co., that was in the Stockyards.

Ross was a self-made millionaire who at one time was the world's leading horse and mule dealer.

His home on the corner of Grand Avenue and Park Street, in particular, symbolized an elegant way of life in Fort Worth in the early 1900s.

Most of the rest of the area's homes are bungalows, constructed from 1906 to 1925. They exhibit a high quality of materials, craftsmanship and detail, according to the city's assessment of the area for the state historic commission.

The area began to decline in the 1950s as the packing plants cut back and eventually closed and the cattle industry reduced its need for a year-round stockyards.

In the past few years, however, people have been buying the homes and restoring them, Moncivais said.

J.D. White, co-owner of Industrial Scrap Materials, bought the Ross man-

sion several years ago and is currently restoring the 15-room house.

It is estimated that up to 74 percent of the buildings in the area can be returned to their original state.

"It won't automatically add value to the property," Moncivais said of the potential historic area designation "but it will assist people in the area to do something with their property."

Fort Worth Star-Telegram

1 January 1988



As part of the renovation effort, the balcony railing on the Back home on Smith Street is placed by homeowner Paul Round-

tree (right) and Danny Costello. Renovations are about one month from completion. News-Mirror Staff photo

House is step towards city renovation

By **SHELLEY BALL**
News-Mirror Staff Writer

The renovation of the Back house on Smith Street, one of the first sites of downtown Mansfield from the viaduct, is a step toward the refurbishment of the city.

Paul Roundtree, owner/renovator of the two story structure, said his six-month project was a spinoff of a squelched zoning deal for another piece of property he owned on Smith Street.

"Because of the zoning ordinances of the city, I couldn't locate my business on my property," Roundtree said. "I sat there (in my house) looking at that old house across the street. I decided why not?"

He decided to buy the old house, originally constructed in the 1890's as the residence of Jacob and Alida Muncy Back.

Although in ill-repair after years of neglect, Roundtree said the 90-year-old house was structurally sound.

"All that I've really done is to revitalize it," Roundtree said, but the revitalization has included new paint, new fixtures, a new foundation, and lots of fancy woodwork.

He said that while not following plans to return it to its original condition, he relied on his years of experience in remodeling to refurbish the local landmark.

While the interior work has taken the majority of time, Roundtree said the most visible result has been exterior work.

"We'd been working on the inside for a long time, but the comments and inquisitions came after we started work on the outside," he said. Work on the exterior included expanding the concrete porch to the length of the house, enclosing a side porch with lattice and adding new rails and trim to the balcony, in addition to fresh coats of paint.

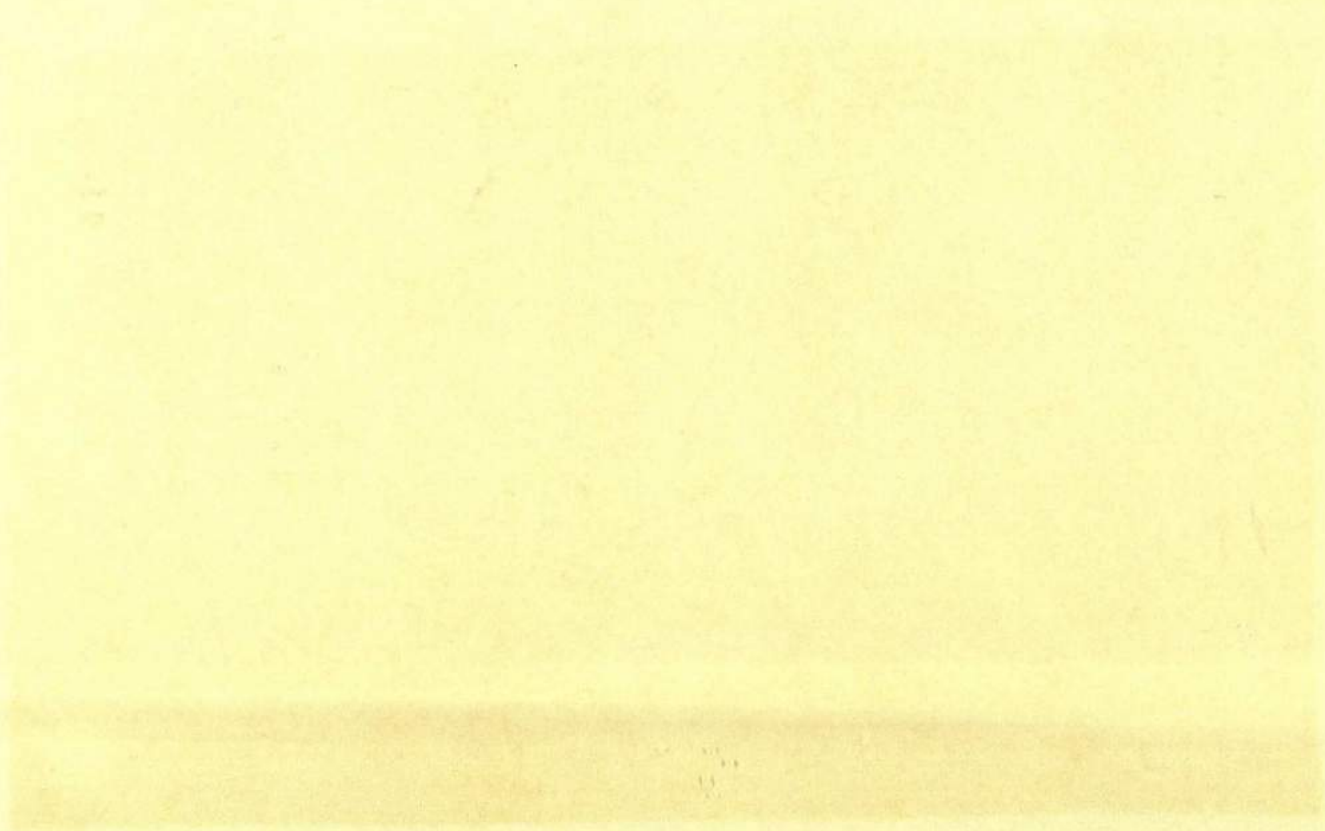
The front door opens to an entry hall, with large rooms, each equipped with fire places, to either side. The entry hall, adorned with gingerbread trim,

leads to a spacious dining room with a sun room and kitchen behind.

Also from the entry hall, stairs, including a railed banister, lead to the upstairs landing, two rooms and entrance to the balcony.

With about a month's worth of work still left to do, Roundtree said the house, on about an acre that has Community Business (C-2) zoning, would make a great spot for a restaurant or antique shop.

But whatever the use, a part of Mansfield's history has been preserved.



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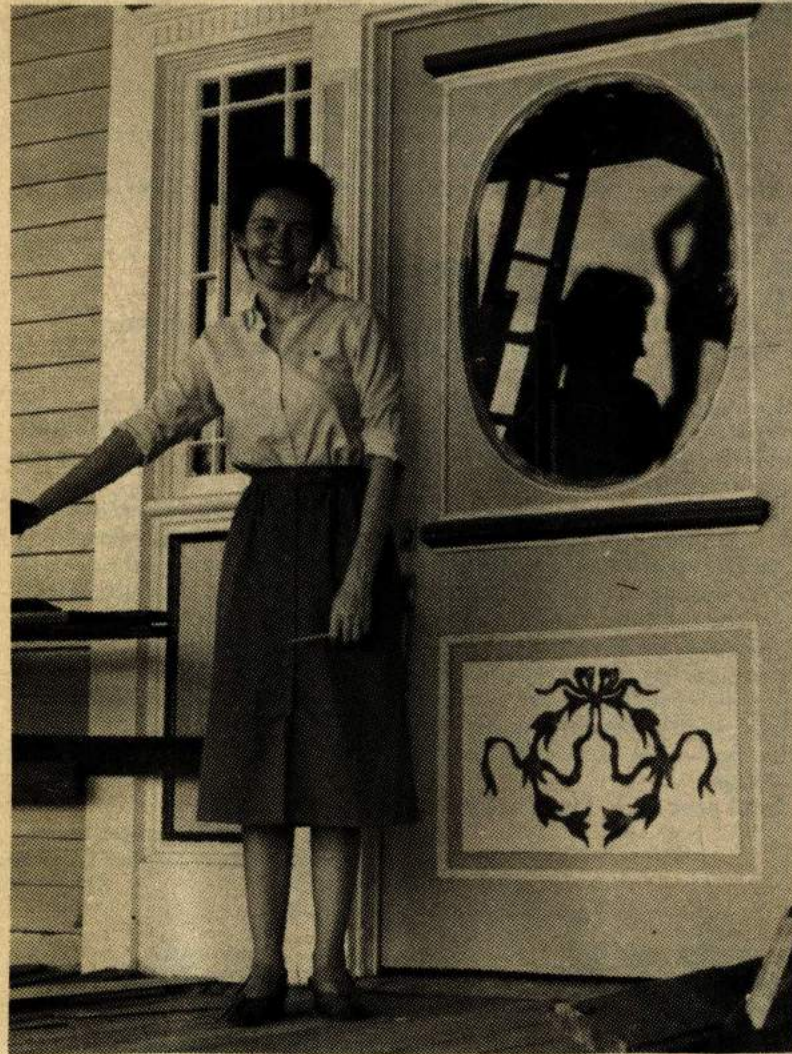
Colleyville, TX 76034

Thursday, June 25, 1987

Resident thrives on Old Treasured Memories

by BEN UTLEY

Authenticity, heritage and integrity are factors that owners Donita Wiggins and Joan Vandergriff hoped to instill in the restoration of the Victorian home now known as Heritage Hill at 5317



DONITA WIGGINS stands on the porch of the Wofford House at 5319 Bluebonnet in Colleyville. Wiggins foresees completion of the home in late July, followed by a home tour.

Bluebonnet.

Donita moved the three-story home from Bonham, Texas and restored it, finding demanding labor from the beginning. People told her that the job would be difficult, but Donita returned with the expression that "No task is to be avoided because it is impossible."

To confront the "impossible" work, Donita started with the best craftsmen available. Laborers were not hired unless they had a sense of adventure and a feel for creativity. Often Donita puts in long hours herself.

There are certain things that I do myself, that I don't trust anyone to do. The stairway going in to that house [Heritage Hill] ... the dental molding across the entry way ... I spent twelve hours scraping that and sanding it. No one else would have spent that much time. The quality I demand for the houses I do ... that's what I want my hallmark to be." Donita also settles for no less than the paramount in authenticity. She went to a wrecking yard where she spent three hours digging through piles of lumber just to find one piece of trim.

"You have to find something that has come off of an old house to put back on to an old house."

She drove all the way to Oklahoma one time to find the registers to put on the air conditioning ducts. The refrigerator in the kitchen is enclosed in an old-fashioned ice box. The bathtub has four feet.

After completing this restoration, Donita moved in from Athens, Texas the house that is now being refurbished. This Queen Anne Vic-

torian, to the left of Heritage Hill, is simply known as The Wofford House. The house possesses Victorian traits — the wrap-around porch, stained glass, a metal swag, a generous helping of gingerbread and the added columns of Colonial homes.

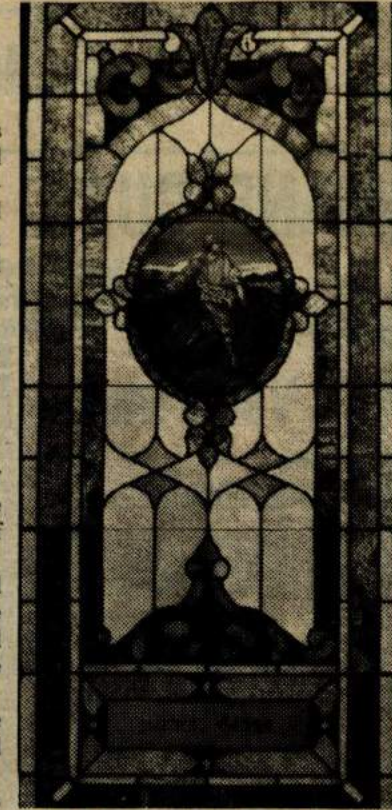
Donita says the true mark of a Victorian home is "what all you can stick on it ... trim, swag, gingerbread. You just can't go overboard."

The elaborate design is a result of cheap labor and supplies around the turn of the century, when this type of architecture was popular.

The rewarding labor prompted Donita to begin a business whose soul purpose is the restoration of old homes for residence, kind of like antique real estate.

Plans are under way for three more houses beside the Wofford House and some across the road.

"As Old Treasured Memories, as Donita Wiggins, I want these houses to be a state of excellence, I want there to be a step further."



THIS STAINED GLASS at the bend of the stairs in Heritage Hill is but one authentic part of the house from the turn of the century.

Video shot at Colleyville home

By Joyce Brown
Staff Writer

Colleyville — Nashville came to town Tuesday when country music star Reba McEntire stopped by to film her new music video.

The Victorian home at 5317 Bluebonnet, owned by Donita Wiggins and Joan Vandergriff, was chosen as the setting.

"I could spend all day in this house, live in this house," said McEntire, as she was given a quick tour of the house before filming began.

Wiggins said representatives of the production company, Lenny Grodin of New York, called last Friday to see if they could tour the house. Then, the decision to film

came rather quickly — they called Monday night to see if they could come out and film Tuesday morning.

The music video called "The Last One To Know" is also the title of the album. Reba's manager, Bill Carter, said the album is slated to be released in late August, but in the meantime, she will be performing at fairs across the country and in the fall will tour the northeast.

The setting for the video was in a bedroom upstairs with Reba sitting on the bed going through items in a suitcase.

Other sites for the video have included areas around the Metroplex. The scene shot in Colleyville, according to production personnel, will probably total six to

eight seconds when the video is completed.

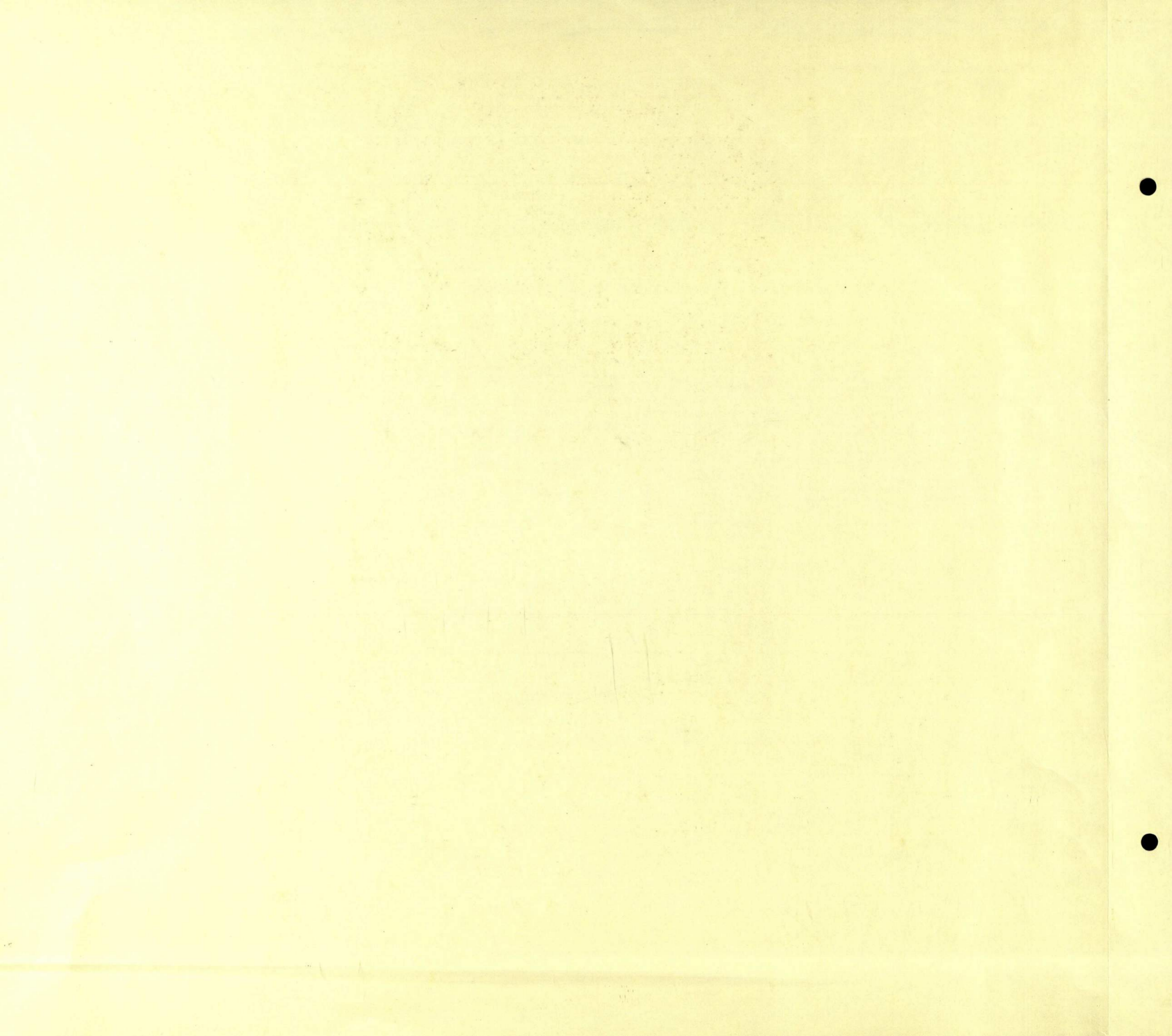
The bedroom that the company used was stretched for space with all of the equipment and people involved in the production.

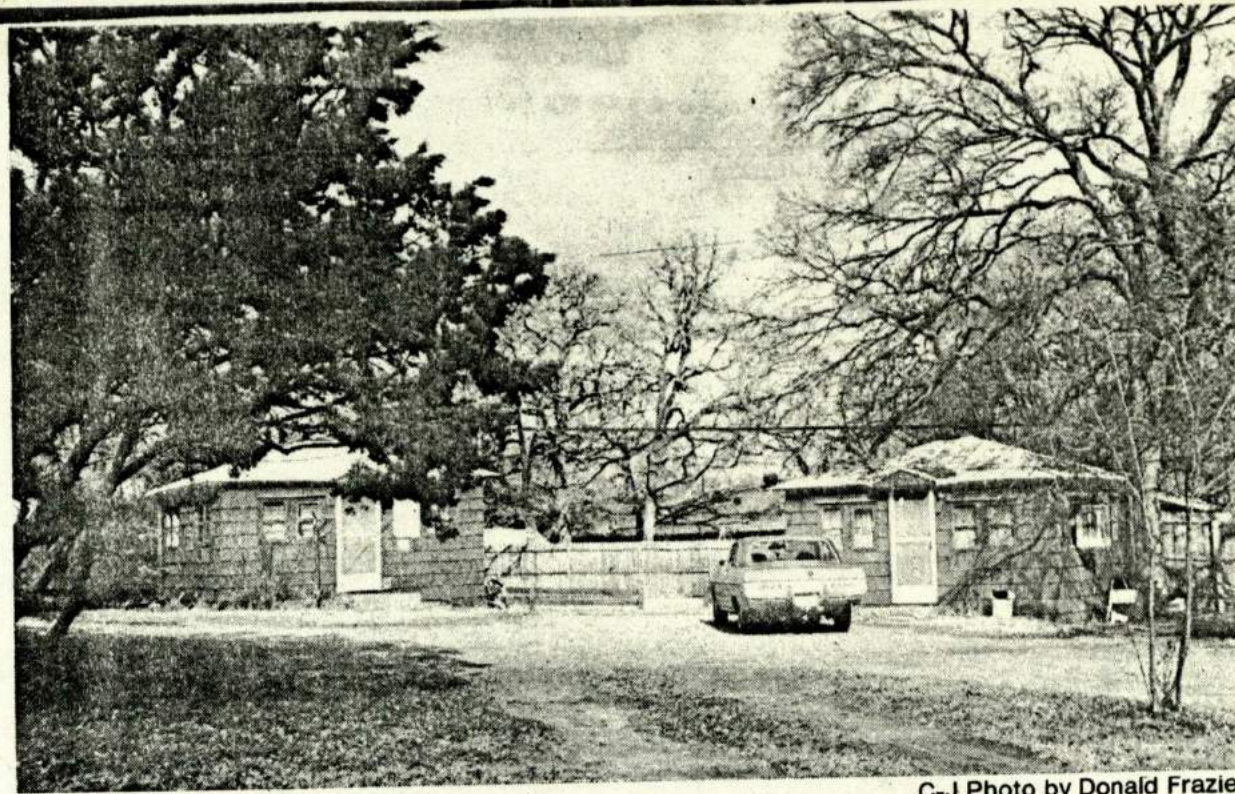
"I can't believe they used the smallest room in the house," said Vandergriff. The room that they used is called the Doll Room, and looks out toward Bluebonnet Drive.

"We looked for something with character," said Lenny Grodin, who's been doing videos for four years and is the producer of Reba's video. And, according to Grodin, their Victorian house filled the bill.

For the use of their house, Donita and Joan got a \$200 check and will receive a copy of the video.

6-11-87 GRAPEVINE SUN





C-J Photo by Donald Frazier

Home on the range

These two houses now stand at 1317 Park Lane as a reminder of a bygone era when the Double Y Ranch stretched over more than 100 acres. Today, a subdivision has replaced the dude ranch.

Neighborhood built on ranch site

By DONALD S. FRAZIER
C-J Staff Writer

The area between Davis and Fielder, along the north side of Randol Mill, looks like other subdivisions in town. The houses date back to the 50s, when the General Motors boom hit. The roads are wide and meandering, and the street signs bear neutral names like Ridgewood, Park and Redbud. Originally, this area was called the "Double Y Ranch."

"The ranch started right after World War II," said Charles Fagg, who, along with his mother, currently lives in one of the old buildings from the ranch. "It was a dude ranch, but it was defunct by the time it was sold."

"There was nothing but farms out here then, so people would come out from town and spend the weekends riding horses through the trails and trees," added Betty Courtwright. After the ranch was sold, her in-laws bought lots from the Double Y Addition and moved their Webb Egg Farm business to Randol Mill where it stayed until 1983.

A Fort Worth developer bought the out-of-business ranch and surveyed it for a neighborhood. The Fagg family bought a four-acre lot that had most of the old buildings on it, making their home in the old bunkhouse.

"By 1950, the ranch wasn't in that good of condition," Fagg said. "There wasn't a whole lot out here

in those days. We had half a dozen picnic tables, and sometimes people would sit at them thinking it was a park."

At that time, the Faggs bought a house in the country, with rabbit hunting available in a stretch of live oaks across the street.

"Randol Mill was a two-lane road in real rough condition," Fagg said. "Where Ridgewood intersects Randol Mill there used to be big brick pillars that marked the entrance to the ranch."

"My parents sat by the road one day counting cars," Fagg added. "They counted nine in one hour."

The Double Y Ranch covered around 100 acres, bordered by Randol Mill on the south and a dairy farm to the north. In addition to the main house, the ranch had a number of guest cabins as well as a bunkhouse. There was also a small log cabin, built on an island in the middle of a pond.

Outside the cabin was a concrete slab where dances were held.

"The rumor was that there was gambling going on out in the cabin," Fagg said. "Its a circular lake, like a moat, but something has happened to drop the water level so its dry and overgrown now."

The big-house was a two-story stone and frame building, close to the guest cabins and bunk house. In February 1973, the building burned and its owner, Clarence

Roten demolished the gutted building and built his current residence.

"It was a big ranch style house with a 16-foot by 33-foot basement with a fireplace," Roten said. "We used to play dominos downstairs. The main floor used to be the main dining room for the ranch, but it was divided into rooms by the time we bought it. Upstairs were the bedrooms and a big screened porch."

"It looked impressive."

Across Randol Mill from the entrance to the ranch stood the only store in the area.

"The creek that runs through the Double Y development was widened," said Courtwright. "My in-laws had the lots across the street from that store. The creek ran along side Mr. Reeder's little store. There was a big butcher block; well it was a just like a little country store."

A few furnishing relics of the ranch still exist. The Faggs own one of the dressers with the Double Y brand burned into it. Near their front yard, an old soda cooler was turned into a planter.

The buildings that remain, along with the Fagg's residence, are located at 1317 Park lane.

"There weren't any other houses out here; it was pretty secluded," Fagg said. "As far as the ranch goes, it really wasn't a big lash-up."

DOUBLE Y DUDE RANCH

ARLINGTON, TEXAS

WEEKLY REAL ESTATE

Sunday, June 21, 1987 FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM Section 9

Historic Sanguinet house graces Arlington Heights

Please see related Brants Realtors story inside.



ALSO INSIDE:

- Pre-Owned Homes
- Town Homes
- Condominiums
- Industrial Property
- Apartments
- Rental Property
- Recreational Land
- Investment Property
- Farm and Ranchland
- Manufactured Housing

Cover story

Brants Realtors



Know as the Sanguinet house, 4729 Collinwood proudly displays a historical marker.

This historic home at 4729 Collinwood was built in 1894 for renowned Texas architect Marshall R. Sanguinet and his family. It was constructed from the remains of his earlier home built in 1890 and damaged by fire in 1893.

Sanguinet was professionally associated with the development of the Arlington Heights subdivision, and his home is reported to have been the first one erected there. He lived in the home until his death in 1936.

Sanguinet had enjoyed a long and prosperous career in architecture and is credited with such buildings as the Burk Burnett and the W.T. Waggoner buildings, which are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Sanguinet house is a fine example of the Arts and Crafts Movement and Shingle style architecture, though most of the shingled walls are now brick.

The house was very contemporary for its time. The two-story home has a steeply pitched roof and shingled gabled ends. The hipped roofs of the porte-cochere and the dining room were both added in 1906. Today this period home has a historic marker.

Through the years the various owners have remodeled the interior. The first floor contains a large entry, beautiful living room (shown on the cover), completely remodeled spacious kitchen and banquet-sized dining room. The dining room, added in 1906, shows evidence of the craftsman influence in the detailed wainscot and built-in buffet, which is listed in the National Register.

The second floor contains three bedrooms including a large master bedroom and dressing room. The attic has been converted into an additional room and bath.

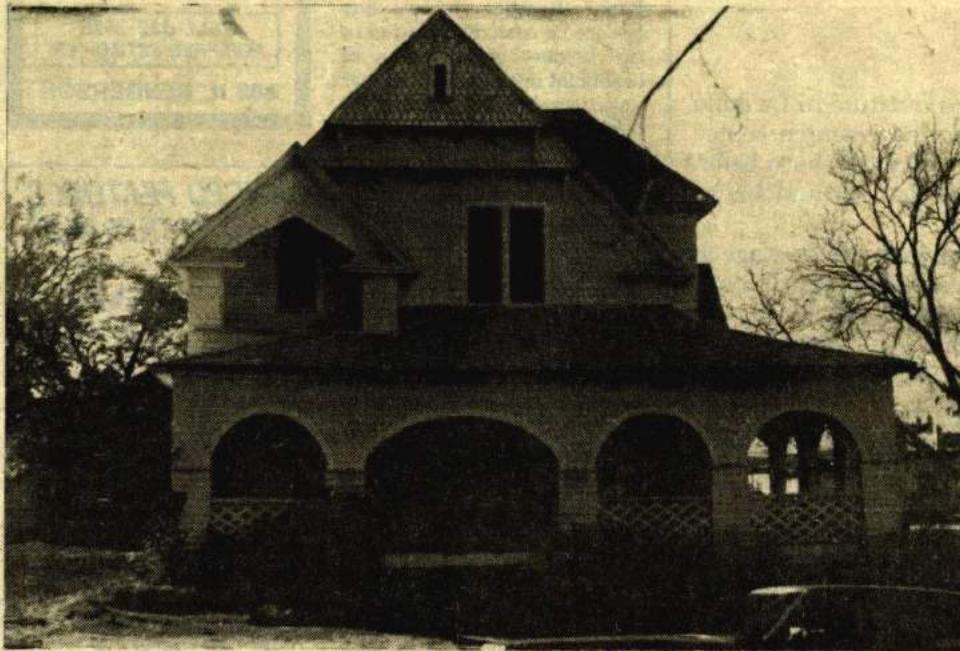
The completely remodeled home has a utility room, security system, wet bar and beautiful hardwood floors. The lot includes more than three original lots in addition to a playhouse, storage building, greenhouse and dog run.

The Marshall Sanguinet home is truly a treasure at \$475,000. Appointments to view the home can be made through Martha Williams and Martha Price at Brants Realtors' west side office.

21, 1987 CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING SECTION

Fort Worth News-Review Jan. 2, 1987

REAL ESTATE NEWS



The DeVitt House was built in 1909.

Development Centers Around DeVitt House

Fort Worth's near West Side will soon boast a garden office/retail complex featuring a Victorian Gardens motif.

Located in the 3300 block of W. 7th Street, near the Cultural District, the development by Brownstone Development Co., a partnership of William A. Massad and Paul K. Tripplehorn, will feature the renovation of several structures scheduled for the bulldozer.

The first structure to be rescued and set in place in the new development is the DeVitt House, formerly at 1634 S. Jennings. The house, built in 1909, has been identified by the Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey sponsored by the Historic Preservation Council of Tarrant County.

The building has unusual architectural features including interesting roof lines and brackets and 12-foot ceilings on the lower floor. It belonged to John Peter Smith Hospital and was obtained through the interest of the Historic Preservation Council and Marty Craddock, executive director.

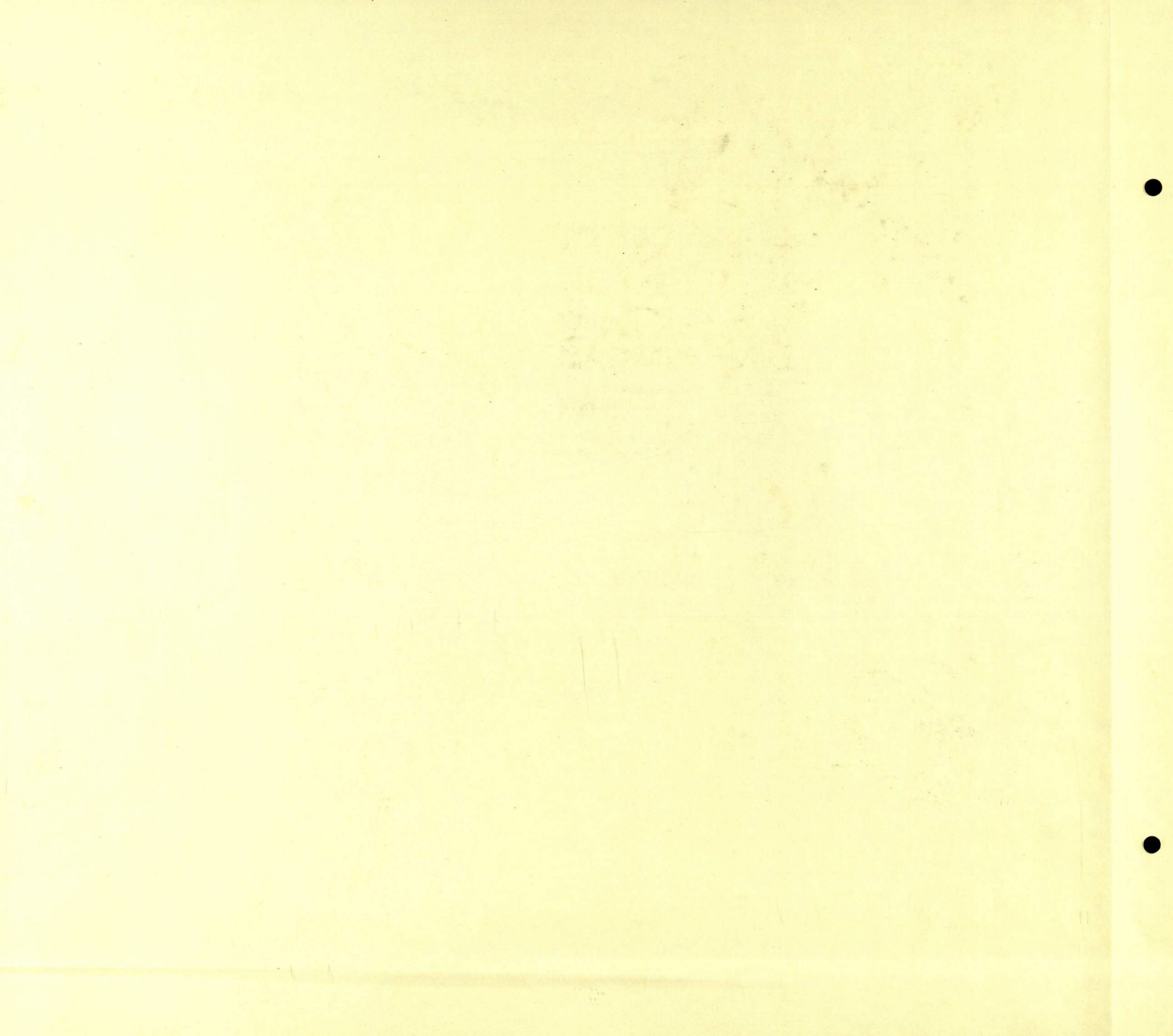
The two-story residence was built for Phillip M. DeVitt, president of Petrolia Land Co.. It is completely sheathed in a skin of decorative shingles.

The building has been cut in half and is being transported to the W. 7th Street site in pieces. After being set in place it will be converted to use as a restaurant, Massad said. Another proposed occupant is an "upper-end florist" to be housed in a circa 1900 Victorian gazebo which will be a point of architectural interest in the gardens, Massad reported.

The development, which will have in excess of 20,000 square feet, is located on land which Massad at one time contemplated erecting a high-rise condominium complex to be called The Brownstone.

Massad said other potential tenants for the garden complex include a travel agency, architectural firm, a graphics/advertising/marketing agency, a landscape architectural firm and an interior design studio.

The site is bounded by W. 7th Street, Boland Street and Darcy Avenue near the West Side Post Office.



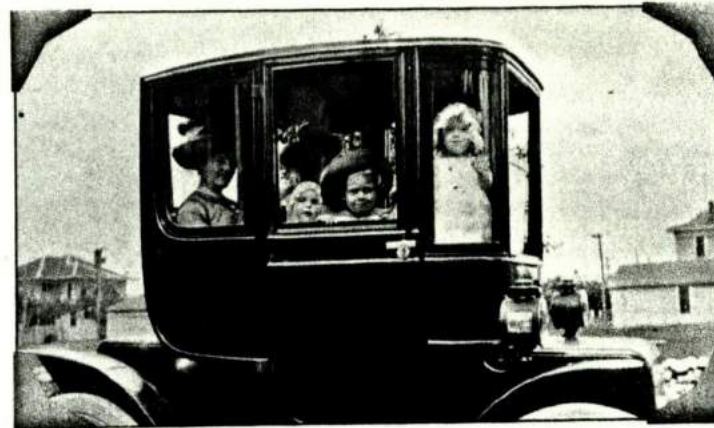
For more information

The Historic Resources Survey: Phase III, Fort Worth's Southside, published by the Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, lists the more than 450 architecturally significant structures in the Historic Southside Area. To obtain a copy of this publication or to learn more about living and working in Fort Worth's Historic Southside, contact the Council, 902 South Jennings Avenue, (817) 338-0267.

Acknowledgements

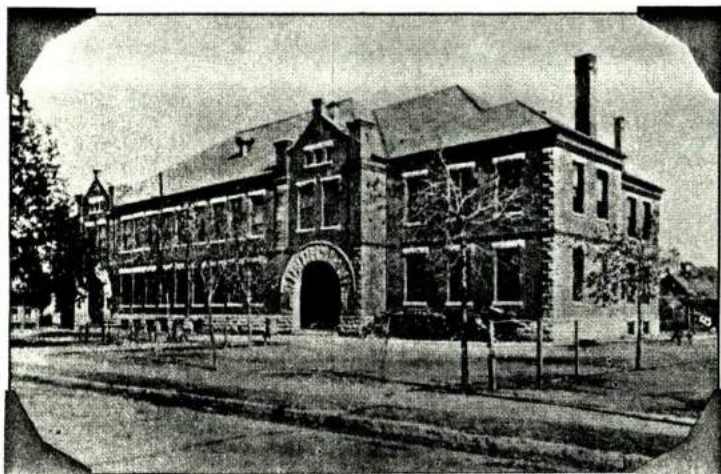
- Historic Southside, Inc.
- Branch-Smith, Inc. — design
- Olmsted-Kirk Paper Company — paper
- Madison Commercial Printing — printing
- The Fairmount Neighborhood Association
- Ryan Place Improvement Association
- Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County — research
- Historic Southside Business Association
- Sharla Inscore Johnson
- Gloria Record
- Carol Roark
- Lin McDaniel
- Gail Young
- Carolyn and Mike Patterson

A Driving Tour
through the
**HISTORIC
SOUTHSIDE**



A guide to sixteen outstanding commercial and residential structures in Fort Worth's premier historic neighborhood

From the turn of the century to modern times, the Historic Southside has played an important role in our city's business and community life. The commitment to the area began almost 100 years ago with the first homes built there, and that commitment is no less evident today as redevelopment efforts abound.



Stephen F. Austin Elementary School, 1892

We invite you to discover
Fort Worth's Historic Southside.

- Fairmount Neighborhood Association
- Ryan Place Improvement Association
- Historic Southside Business Association
- Historic Southside, Inc.

About the Historic Southside

- Development began during the railroad boom of the 1880s, as Fort Worth's residential expansion moved southward, and members of the city's upper and middle classes began building what today is one of the largest intact turn-of-the-century residential neighborhoods remaining in the state. Approximately 100 square blocks are potentially eligible for a National Register Historic District.
- Today the Southside comprises the city's second largest employment concentration; the six major hospitals here employ more than 8,000 people.
- The residential neighborhoods consist of fine examples of bungalows, prairie style and period revival homes.
- The distinguished historic buildings and residences of the Southside encompass a wide variety of great American architecture, from the Georgian Revival of Thistle Hill and the Italian Renaissance-inspired Dulaney House, to the Romanesque Revival of the Stephen F. Austin School and the Victorian Benton House.

About the Driving Tour

- The map inside depicts 16 historically significant sites characterizing the wealth of historic resources in the area.
- Although we hope you will take ample time along the tour route to fully enjoy viewing each of the sites, please respect the privacy of the property owners by remaining in your automobile.

(To view map, please unfold)

1509 Pennsylvania, Thistle Hill
Wharton-Scott House, 1903-04.

Thistle Hill, the most impressive surviving mansion of the "cattle baron" era, was designed by Sanguinet & Staats and built by W.T. Waggoner for his daughter Electra and her husband, A.B. Wharton of Philadelphia. The house was purchased in 1910 by cattle baron Winfield Scott, whose descendants owned the property until 1940 when it was sold to the Girl's Service League. Save the Scott Home, Inc. saved the House from demolition in the early 1970s. The property was designated a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1977, and has been placed on the National Register. 1

600 Eighth Avenue,
Mitchell-Schoonover House,
c. 1907.

This house was built by James E. Mitchell, owner of Mitchell Greer Jewelry, and was designed by the Fort Worth architectural firm of Sanguinet & Staats. The house has beautiful oak paneling, coffered ceilings and a staircase with an extended balcony where family brides were married. It remained a private residence until 1979 when it was converted to use as a savings and loan and professional offices. The house is a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. 16

1604 Eighth Avenue,
Nash House/Ronald McDonald
House, c. 1915.

Attributed to architect L.B. Weinman, the house was built for John G. Nash, general manager of the Talbot Mfg. Company. It was sold by his widow in 1934 and occupied by the Harrison Clinic for over 30 years. The building was recently renovated as a Ronald McDonald House to board out-of-town families whose children are being treated in Fort Worth hospitals. 15

1730 Sixth Avenue,
Benton House, c. 1898.

Fairmount was only an open prairie when Meredith A. Benton, a native of Vermont, built this house. The house is a fine example of a Victorian residence, with wrap-around porch supported by lathed posts and ornamental brackets, decorative shingles and intricate gable and braces. Still owned by descendants of Meredith and Ella Belle Benton, the house received a Texas Historic Building Medallion in 1971, and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. 14

2108 Sixth Avenue,
Martin-Campbell House,
c. 1915.

This house was built for Mrs. Julia Martin, widow of Sidney Martin, a prominent Fort Worth merchant who had been president of the Martin-Brown Mercantile Company. She sold the house to Mrs. Belle Campbell in 1922 and the Campbell family lived here through the 1940s. The cross-gabled bungalow is constructed entirely of rubblestone and clinker brick. This bungalow is highly unusual in its use of materials. 13

1302 Elizabeth Boulevard,
Ryan-Smith House, 1914.

This two-and-one-half story mansion is one of the largest houses on Elizabeth Boulevard. The house was designed by architects Field & Clarkson for John C. Ryan, Sr., developer of Ryan Place. The house is a symmetrical composition with a wide flight of stairs leading to a roof-terraced portico with Tuscan columns. The house was sold to Bert K. Smith, co-owner of the Smith Brothers Grain Company, in 1917. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979. 12

1119 Pennsylvania Avenue,
Oxsheer House, 1916.

Fountain Goodlet Oxsheer, Sr. commissioned the Fort Worth architectural firm of Wm. Reed & Sons to design this two-story brick house. Oxsheer was a prominent cattleman and rancher who at one time owned ranches totaling nearly one million acres in Texas and Mexico. 2

319 Lipscomb Street,
Stephen F. Austin Elementary School/Williamson-Dickie
Manufacturing Company Headquarters, 1892.

An excellent example of Romanesque Revival architecture, the building was designed by Messer, Sanguinet & Messer and was originally called the Sixth Ward School. An addition in 1909 more than doubled the size of the building. The addition meticulously matched the materials and composition of the original structure to create the appearance of a building constructed in a single phase. The school, which was closed in 1977, was purchased in 1980 by the Williamson-Dickie Manufacturing Company, who commissioned Growald Architects to adapt the building to use as their corporate headquarters. The building stands as a distinguished example of successful architectural adaptation to differing needs and uses over its long history. It was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1983. 3

213 South Jennings Avenue,
Bicocchi Building, c. 1909.

This structure was built by Louis Bicocchi, a prominent grocer in 19th century Fort Worth, who rented out the ground floor storefronts to various businesses. The second story contained apartments. The building is notable for its use of materials, including cast-iron piers, skillfully applied brick and cast-stone trim. Cast-stone ornament includes an Art Nouveau-like woman's head and the letter "B" set into triangular projections of the parapet. 4

902 South Jennings,
Laneri House, 1904.

Laneri House was built for John B. Laneri, who immigrated to the United States from Italy in 1873, settling in Fort Worth in 1883. A successful entrepreneur with many business interests, in 1905 he established the Fort Worth Macaroni Company, which remains a family-owned business known today as the O.B. Macaroni Company. Substantially constructed of red brick with cast-stone trim, the house features bracketed gable cornices with eave returns and an expansive balustraded porch. The house was converted to office use in 1982 by Boothe & Associates, Architects. It was designated a Recorded Texas Landmark in 1982. 5

1200 Block, W. Magnolia Ave.,
South Side Masonic Lodge No.
1114/Magnolia Centre, 1923-25.

A three-story building of yellow and buff brick with cast-stone trim, the fraternal hall was built to serve Masonic Lodge No. 1114, chartered in 1915. In 1976, the building was sold to Lodge No. 251 of the Independent Order of the Odd Fellows. The lodge was sold to investors in 1983, who re-christened it Magnolia Centre and converted it to offices and related uses. Magnolia Centre was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1986. 6

2112 Lipscomb Street,
Moore House, c. 1907.

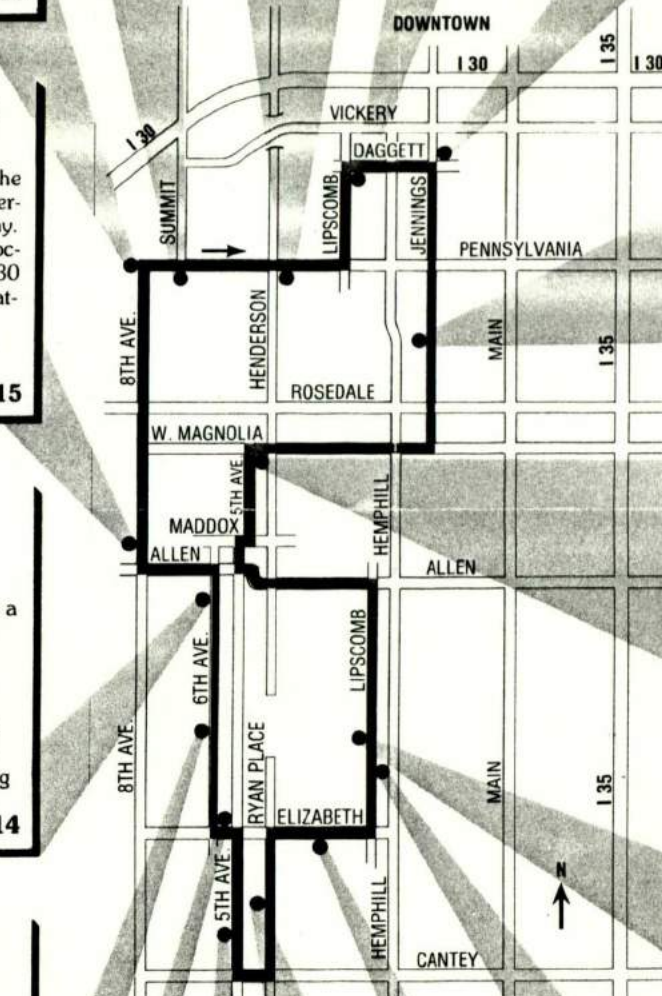
This house was owned by the Moore family from 1914 through 1960s. Reportedly, the house was built by Mr. Alvis, developer of the Bellevue subdivision, which was named for his wife, Belle. It is covered in clapboard on the ground floor, with shingles above. The giant, bulbous porch columns are set in concrete blocks. 7

2221 Lipscomb Street,
Huffman-Pannill House, 1914.

J.B. Huffman, master stonemason, designed and built this house. The house was sold to attorney William Pannill, whose family lived here until 1974. Built of large sandstone blocks and 18-inch thick walls, this house is an excellent example of stone construction by a master craftsman. 8

1001 Elizabeth Boulevard,
Dulaney House, 1923.

Situated on a conspicuous corner lot at the east end of Elizabeth Boulevard, this is one of the most imposing residences on a street celebrated for large, elaborate houses. The eclectic design, inspired by Italian Renaissance villas, has been attributed to architect Wyatt C. Hedrick. The original owner was R.O. Dulaney, a prominent Fort Worth businessman and civic leader. Dulaney was president of the Planet Petroleum Company. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979. 9



2600 Ryan Place Drive,
Melat House, 1923.

Designed by Joseph R. Pelich, this house was built by John C. Ryan, Jr. for H. Alonzo Melat, superintendent of the Gulf Production Company, who lived in the house until 1933. A two-story structure of symmetrical design, the house has a veneer of red brick and a green tiled roof with a central portico flanked by small-paned doors opening onto a terrace. 10

2622 Fifth Avenue,
Crites-Lawrence House, 1922.

This house was designed by Joseph R. Pelich for J.H. Crites and sold shortly after construction was complete to Henry W. Lawrence, secretary-treasurer of H.W. Williams & Company, distributors of wholesale drugs. This one-story stucco-clad house has a Baroque/Mission Style parapet and a half-round portico opening onto a full terrace with an urn-topped balustrade. 11





**American
Institute of
Architects
Fort Worth**

4388 West Vickery Blvd.
Suite 101
Fort Worth, Texas 76107

Dear Friend:

On April 4, 1987 over four hundred of us gathered at the old T & P train depot to celebrate the announcement of the book "Cowtown Moderne" and introduce author Judy Cohen. On behalf of the Fort Worth Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, I want to thank those of you who were able to attend for your interest and support. As a result of the reception we have received financial gifts from organizations and individuals to aid in publication of the book.

The enclosed insert explains the FWAIA's role in helping to sponsor the publication. For those of you who indicated your desire to participate in the publication of the book, we are providing the enclosed donor card and envelope for your use. We are accepting gifts and pledges through October 30, 1987. Pledge donations are due by December 31, 1987 with production of the book to begin once gifts and pledges reach the \$15,000 level.

With your help, the publication of this important project in the summer of 1988 will insure the perpetuation of Fort Worth's architectural and cultural history. On behalf of the Fort Worth Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, Judy Cohen and Texas A&M University Press, I want to thank you for your consideration of our request and hope we may receive a gift or pledge from you in the near future.

Sincerely,

Charles W. Nixon
President



TITLE: COWTOWN MODERNE
AUTHOR: JUDITH SINGER COHEN
PUBLISHER: TEXAS A & M UNIVERSITY PRESS
SPONSOR: AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, FORT WORTH

Cowtown Moderne documents Fort Worth's Art Deco buildings and the people and personalities that built them. The study grew out of the hope that such a book would be a nostalgic reminder of the architecture of the 1920s and 1930s for some and would serve as an introduction to the period for others, so that Fort Worthians would come to appreciate their Art Deco heritage and preserve an important chapter of their architectural history for future generations.

For over ten years Fort Worth has been undergoing a dramatic transition resulting in the demolition of many of its historic structures. It became increasingly obvious that a valuable portion of the city's architectural history was being erased before it had a chance to be appreciated.

The Fort Worth Chapter of the American Institute of Architects are most sensitive to the preservation of the city's architectural heritage. Judy Cohen has done an admirable job in documenting the period from both an historical and architectural viewpoint. When asked to support her efforts in publishing the manuscript, the Fort Worth Chapter of the American Institute of Architects eagerly agreed. The Chapter is not only assisting Ms. Cohen in confirming some of the documentation, but also in funding the publication cost. It is to that end that we solicit your help.

Books such as *Cowtown Moderne* are not written or published as profitable ventures. Because they serve the intellectual needs of selected segments of the scholarly and professional community and preserve the cultural heritage of the region, their audience is limited. However, this does not diminish the need to record this important information. We would hope, therefore, that Fort Worthians will take this opportunity to join the Fort Worth Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in funding the publication of *Cowtown Moderne*.

The Fort Worth Chapter of the American Institute of Architects has pledged to underwrite a substantial portion of the cost of publication. We have invited you, our friends, clients, and patrons of the arts to help make the publication of *Cowtown Moderne* a reality. Please fill out the form provided below and mail your contribution today.

Your commitment to this important project insures the perpetuation of Fort Worth's architectural and cultural history.



COWTOWN MODERNE

Cowtown Moderne: Art Deco Architecture of Fort Worth, Texas heralds the major architectural projects of the fascinating period of Fort Worth's history from 1920 to 1941.

An important addition in the documentation of the city's historic architecture, the book is sure to spark interest among its readers in the relationships between art, architecture, history and economics in Fort Worth.

Culminating years of dedicated and detailed research by author Judith S. Cohen, *Cowtown Moderne* is to be published in 1988 by Texas A&M University Press.

Cover illustration adapted from photograph courtesy of Fort Worth Parks and Recreation Department

The Longhorn—Symbolic of North Fort Worth—The Cattle Center
Cast stone relief by sculptor Evaline Sellors from North Side Senior High School (1937)

The Fort Worth Chapter of
The American Institute of Architects

cordially invites you to

PREVIEW
the forthcoming publication

**COWTOWN MODERNE:
ART DECO ARCHITECTURE OF
FORT WORTH, TEXAS**

and
to meet author
JUDITH SINGER COHEN

April 22, 1987 5:30-7:30 pm

Texas & Pacific Passenger Station
Main Lobby 200-300 Lancaster Street
Fort Worth, Texas

R/SVP: Mrs. Adams (817) 763-0242
Fort Worth Chapter AIA

Lifestyle/Entertainment

Monday PM, November 23, 1987

Tomorrow: What do you do with 1,000 pounds of government-issued egg rolls stuffed with armadillo meat?

When Ruby Schmidt makes an impression, it's

ETCHED IN STONE

BY TERRY GOODRICH
Fort Worth Star-Telegram

When Ruby Schmidt decides to make an impression, she does it a bit differently than most people.

She gathers up her tools — chalk, charcoal or crayons, a roll of sturdy paper, masking tape and some bug spray — and heads for an old cemetery. Once there, she chooses a likely looking tombstone, tapes the paper tightly to its surface and begins to rub her crayon across the paper with long, slow strokes.

In a little while, she has made an impression — a rubbing of a tombstone engraving. The stone's inscription emerges on paper as white lettering against her chalk or crayon background — sometimes easier to read than on the tombstone. (The bug spray keeps the ants away as she does this.)

"I'm been doing these rubbings, off and on, for 20 some years," said Schmidt, 64, a Fort Worth historian and past president of the Tarrant County Historical Society. "I do them primarily for getting the right informa-

tion, because sometimes you just can't read the tombstone itself. You can't tell if a number is an '8' or a '3' — or sometimes whether it's a '1' or '7.' The rubbing is more accurate than just looking."

That's the scholarly, recorder-of-history aspect of her rubbings. On the flip side, chasing details of the lives of characters from the past is fun. A tombstone inscription often piques her interest and springboards her into a search for more information about an individual.

At Pioneer Rest Cemetery — on Samuels Avenue just north of downtown Fort Worth and one of Fort Worth's oldest cemeteries — she recently did a rubbing at the grave of James Byrne, a New York native who came to Texas and "married a sweet young thing."

"His stagecoach was attacked by Indians. He was wounded by arrows and didn't die for three days — a pretty rough death," Schmidt said.

Byrne's tombstone notes he was wounded Aug. 10, 1880, and died Aug. 13.

(More on TOMBSTONE on Page 3)



Fort Worth Star-Telegram / MARK GAIL

Ruby Schmidt uses tombstone rubbings to gather information on an individual's past

Right materials make rubbing work

The first-time "artist" can make a tombstone rubbing by using these materials, many of which can be found in a local art supply store or stationer's, said Ruby Schmidt, a Fort Worth historian and past president of the Tarrant County Historical Society.

They include:

- Lightweight, tear-resistant paper, such as rice paper or architect's detail paper.
- Rubbing medium, such as chalk, crayon, heel wax, charcoal or graphite.
- Masking tape.
- Stiff brush — *not* wire, however — and eraser for cleaning stones. (A toothbrush removes lichen well; so does Styrofoam, Schmidt said.)
- Scissors for cutting paper, clippers and gloves to use

when trimming weeds that may be growing near the stone.

- A small spade to clear away dirt that may obscure writing or design at the bottom of the stone.
- Cushion or stool to kneel on while doing the stone. (These are crucial to prevent lower back pain, Schmidt advised.)
- Cloth to clean hands when finished.
- Cardboard tube or portfolio for storing paper and finished rubbings.
- Spray fixative for rubbings made of the softer mediums, such as graphite or charcoal. (If a professional fixative is not available, hair spray can be substituted, Schmidt said.)

— TERRY GOODRICH



Chalk raises an impression against granite's rough surface

COMMISSION MEMBER

Tombstone / From Page 1

The incident occurred near El Paso, Schmidt said.

"Tradition passed down by local historians says that Byrne had confided to a friend he didn't want to be buried out on the desert, where the animals might get his body — so the friend brought his body back to Fort Worth," Schmidt said. "They kept him in a barrel filled with whiskey to preserve him until they could get him back here. It took 50 days to get him and bring him back."

The inscription on his grave notes: "After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well."

On a recent fall day, she did a rubbing of another of her favorite tombstones, that of Ephraim Daggett, an individual who was given land in Texas in return for his service in the Mexican War.

"This ol' boy literally gave away land if people would settle here," Schmidt said. "He was a giant of a man — the Indians said he was too big for a man and too small for a horse."

That rubbing completed, she blew chalk dust away from the bottom of the stone.

"One thing," she said firmly as she tidied up around the tombstone, "is that you never leave it in worse shape than it was. You never use a wire brush to knock off the lichen, because then moisture can get in the stone, and when it gets cold, it cracks."

Though Schmidt's primary interest in rubbings is historical, others view them as art and spend hours laboring over a rubbing.

David Poston, manager at Oakwood Cemetery at Grand and Gould on Fort Worth's North Side, says college students sometimes come to do rubbings

at Oakwood, which was founded in 1879.

(Pioneer Rest and Oakwood Cemetery are open to the public, but Schmidt says people who want to pursue this hobby at private cemeteries need to get permission from the owners.)

Poston said students who are doing theses on historical characters "sometimes do a rubbing to go with it, and make it look as pretty as they can," he said.

Even Schmidt — despite her brisk, no-nonsense approach to doing the rubbings — has been known to debate for several minutes over which color of chalk will show an engraving best.

The art of rubbing is believed to have originated more than a thousand years ago in China, but was popularized in the last century in England, where rubbings were made of brass memorial tablets in the floors or walls of medieval churches, Schmidt said.

Poston, who was stationed at a military base in England in the 1960s, said several people in the military did rubbings of brass tablets, suits of armor and the like.

While cemeteries are Schmidt's forte when it comes to rubbings, the world is rife with other possibilities, she said.

"Some manhole covers have very pretty designs," she said. "And I'll bet as a child you had a nickel, put a piece of paper over it and did a rubbing of that with your pencil."

Not everyone shares Schmidt's enthusiasm for cemeteries as a source of historical information and art.

"When some people find out I do this, the reaction is 'Gross!' " she said with a laugh.

He urges attention to treasures

By VEE HARCHAS
News-Mirror Staff Writer

A Mansfield monument man says that we are losing treasures that may be irreplaceable and that may cost us a bundle to restore, if we don't get at it.

Our gravestone monuments are standing in the weather wasting away, says Jerry Leon, co-owner with wife, Edwina, of Mansfield Monument at 894 Hwy. 1187, just west of the railroad track. Outdoor locations of the stones can't be changed but he sees measures that may be taken to slow the deterioration.

Obviously appreciative of the massive Woodmen of the World monuments, the delicate stone angels, the intricate granite and marble flowers and leaf arrangements, the various symbols and phrases carved into the stone faces, he noted the relative cost of the stones when they were installed. By exact dollars compared to present prices the expense was minimal but measured against economic standards of the early 1800's the costs of the heroic-sized monuments was substantial.

"I don't know if you could find a Woodmen of the World headstone today. They are becoming rare. If you tried to have one of them duplicated the cost would be in the thousands of dollars," he said. "And see that one with the big angel. You'd look a long way to find another like it. Cleaning it now might save it."

Restoration and cleaning of the stones is not difficult, he added. The time may come, however, when much detail will be lost. He pointed out the rough surface of marble leaves on a tablet-like monument and said that the surface was smooth when the stone was new in the mid 1800's.

Lamenting the gray fungus spreading over the face of marble angel he explained a simple cleaning method that costs little but expenditure of some muscle work.

Drawing attention to the several

tall stones leaning perilously he warned that the top weight of the monuments and gravity will hasten the tilt until the stone falls and is further damaged. When a stone begins to sink and lean, Leon said that mere straightening in the early stage and enforcement of the base may save much expense later or the severe damage a fall may cause.

A couple of generations ago marble was a popular monument material but Leon said that it isn't used extensively now because it is a softer composition than granite and erodes much faster. About 90 percent of new monuments are now granite.

Leon recalled an incident of restoration by Mansfield Monument a couple of years ago that even now brings a flush of outrage to his face. Several stones, all old with one date of death being 1855, were taken from the Hawkins Cemetery near Hwy. 287 in Arlington. The monuments were found in a roadside ditch off Hwy. 1187. Damage and breakage was so extensive that fitting them back together was similar to assembling a jigsaw puzzle, he said. Culprits or reasons for the vandalism has not been found so far as Leon knows.

"Cleaning the moss and fungus off gravestones is simple," said Leon. "Household bleach diluted a little with water, scouring powder like Comet, Bab-O, Bon Ami, any like that; and a scrubbing brush is all you need."

He said that many "fancy" cleaners advertised for walls, floors and bath fixtures have an oil base which may discolor stone or seep into minute cracks and erode the stone from under the surface.

Restoration of the old monuments is an avid interest of Leon's. Mansfield Monument has done much work for the Mansfield Historical Society on saving the old monuments.

"The historical society doesn't want us to lose the stones," Leon said.



RARE AND FADING — Jerry Leon shows Woodmen of the World monument that may be irreplaceable.

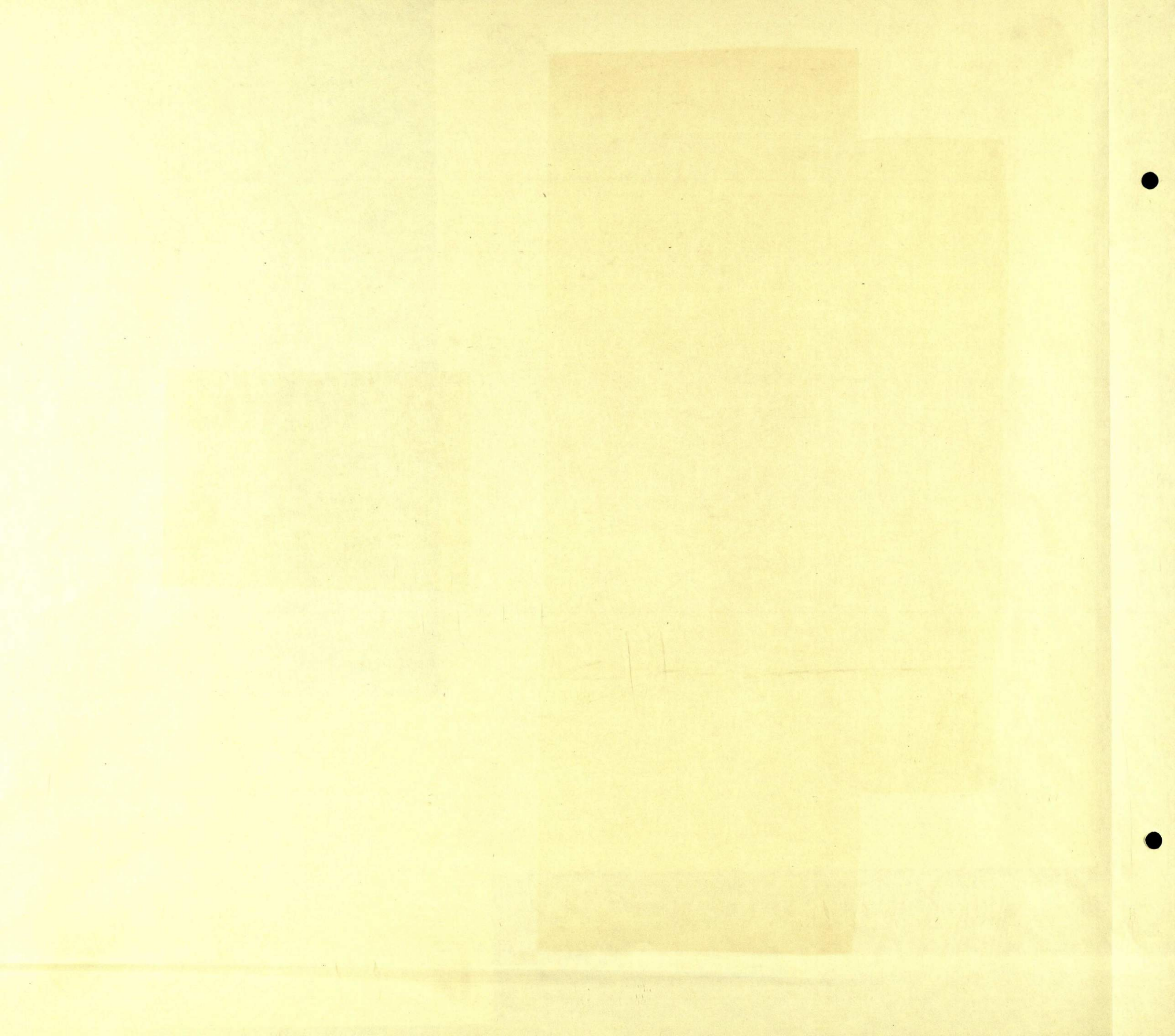
News-Mirror Stafffoto



DETERIORATING — Examples of grave monuments that Jerry Leon wants to save are three elaborate pieces at Mansfield Cemetery.

News-Mirror Stafffoto





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ld for Over a Century



News-Mirror Staff photo

Recent Halloween pranks at the Mansfield Cemetery resulted in approximately \$25,000 in damages to 100-year-old headstones. Jerry Leon, with Mansfield Monuments, Phyllis Looney and Terry Anderson, with the Historical Society's Cemetery Committee, review some of the damages.

Century old markers damaged

By SHELLEY BALL
News-Mirror Staff Writer

While most Halloween pranks are harmless and intended in fun, the antics of some on Oct. 30 caused approximately \$25,000 in damages at the Mansfield Cemetery.

Twenty-eight tombstones, most 100 or more years old, were damaged last weekend, according to Terry Anderson,

Mansfield Historical Society cemetery chairperson.

"A tombstone is not just a marker where someone is buried," Anderson said. "But we can look at the markings on the stone, or the manner in which the person is buried, to find out a lot about their history."

Depending on the size of headstone, she added that a person's economic status in the community could usually be determined.

"Most of the time, a family would buy a lot, where several family members could be buried," Anderson said. "Looking at who is buried where helps the society determine who was related to whom in a lot of cases."

Anderson said the importance of repairing the stones is due to the historic value to future generations.

But because some of the stones are so old, dating to the

mid 1800's, Anderson said many of the families no longer live in the area. So Anderson said the society is seeking donations to repair the markers. She added that some families already had made arrangements to repair their markers.

Jerry Leon, with Mansfield Monuments, said the cost to repair the stones would average \$90 each, depending on the size and the amount of damage.

Anyone interested in making a donation to the society for the repair of the stones should contact Anderson at 473-0843, or Phyllis Looney at 473-1182.

In addition to regular police patrols, Historical Society members say they will keep a closer watch on the cemetery, and add that additional lights and security may be added to deter vandalism.

A list of stones damaged

See STONES, page 3

STONES

continued from page 1

include those marking the graves of:

Samuel Henry Botts (1881-1949); Willie I. Botts (1884-1886); Nancy J. Blessing (born and died 1874); James J. Blessing (June 21, 1877-June 26, 1877); John G. Board (1815-1880); and Mary M. Board (1831-1912).

Also, William J. Burroughs (1834-1883); Margaretta Burroughs (1837-1903); William T. Burroughs (1891-1892); Mrs. Zeno (Smith) Childress (1816-1876); R.E. Bratton (no dates); Eustage Collier (1869-1871); and Edward Lucian Darby (Nov. 2,

1898-Nov. 9, 1898).

And, William A. Gill (1884-1901); John R. Fieldes (1871-1888); Caroline Fieldes (1850-1871); John F. Holliday (1861-1876); Pitt M House (1809-1889); Sallie Guinn (Cope) House (1811-1879); and Matie Jetton (born and died 1896).

Also, Mary A. (Rutledge) Yeates (1816-1885); James S. Yeates (only date-1879); infant daughter Stephens (born and died 1889); Stephen W. Kemp (1824-1873); Thos. G. Wilson (1828-1887); Susan C. Nichols (1852-1893); Lizzie J. Nichols (1847-1888); and Bertie M. Stahl (1886-1896).

Local/State

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'This . . . bespeaks a non-caring citizenship.'



Star-Telegram/RON T. ENNIS

Hattye Allen, left, and Willie B. Dodson look at a grave in the run-down cemetery at North 28th and Beach streets.

Restoring respect

Group trying to clean up, maintain black cemeteries

By ORVILLE HANCOCK
Star-Telegram Writer

A weather-beaten wooden cross, standing in simplicity, is barely visible above weeds and briars in People's Burial Park near North 28th and Beach streets in Fort Worth.

An old automobile engine lies on one grave. Worn-out tires, mattresses, chairs and discarded junk cover others. Grave markers are obscured, and tombstones have been broken by vandals using them for target practice.

People's Burial Park is a focal point in an effort to clean up and restore black cemeteries in Tarrant County. The clean-up work is backed by the Concerned Citizens Memorial Association.

"This is disgraceful," said Hattye Allen, coordinator of the campaign to clean up the cemetery and fix the broken tombstones and caved-in plots.

Allen, a music teacher for gifted and talented

students, is seeking donations from relatives of people buried in People's Burial Park and three other cemeteries to help maintain the graves.

Actually, there are four cemeteries in one at the 28th and Beach location. The front one is known as New Trinity Cemetery, a 1.7-acre plot. In the center is an unnamed 3.8-acre burial ground, and to the east is the 6.9-acre People's Burial Park.

Part of the burial ground has been used as a cemetery for paupers, accounting for the many unmarked graves.

"This dumping and vandalism bespeaks a non-caring citizenship," Allen said. "We have got to band together now and correct this situation."

Two historical markers have been placed at the New Trinity Cemetery. One is at the grave of Dr. R.A. Ransom, founder in 1918 of Fort Worth's first black hospital, Booker T. Washington Sanitarium, later called Ransom Hospital.

Nearby, a marker says that when the Rev. Greene Fretwell, a former slave, died in 1886, there was no black cemetery in the area. His widow started a fund and purchased the site of New Trinity Cemetery.

"Unfortunately," said Willie B. Dodson, head of Concerned Citizens Memorial Association, "as blacks died and were buried, that was the end of it for many relatives."

"They never did any upkeep on the graves nor was the cemetery kept clean."

Allen said that volunteers, including youth organizations, have been cleaning up the cemeteries.

Allen has planned a VIP banquet for 7 p.m. April 4 at the Hilton Hotel to help raise money for black cemetery restoration.

"We are asking the prominent blacks in the community to attend the banquet and help to establish a perpetual care program for the upkeep of cemeteries and graves of our ancestors," Allen said.

Pair changing burial site from neglect to treasure

By CHRIS WILLIAMS
Star-Telegram writer

HALTOM CITY — Next to Causey's coin shop on Layton Street lies a treasured relic of Haltom City's past—Harper's Rest cemetery.

Until recently, it was a treasure buried under trash and chin-high weeds in the heart of the business district.

It's likely that most collectors shopping for old coins at Causey's didn't know that under the rubble next door lay a family burial ground founded by Henry J. Harper, a Confederate veteran and early settler.

Haltom City residents Ollie Huston and John Goin have changed all that.

In six months, they've removed the weeds and trash and planted flowers. Now they're applying for a marker identifying the graveyard as a Tarrant County historical site.

Goin, still lean and fit at 69, jokingly said the cleanup job was one he just got tired of trying to avoid.

"I'd pass by there quite a bit going to town," he said. "(With all the weeds) a lot of people didn't even know it was a cemetery. I kept wondering why someone didn't clean it up. Then I said to myself, 'Well, why don't you?' So I did."

Huston, 63, dressed in T-shirt and jeans for a hard day's work, showed off the duo's handiwork. With the major cleanup done, the two now

"I kept wondering why someone didn't clean it up. Then I said to myself, 'Well, why don't you?' So I did."

— John Goin

are doing some beautification, she said, pointing with her lawnclippers at the crape myrtles and wildflowers Goin has planted.

Goin and Huston undertook the project as part of the city Beautification and Revitalization Board's Adopt-A-Spot program for cleaning up neglected areas of Haltom City.

Eighteen Adopt-A-Spot volunteers are working now, but many more are needed, Huston said. Volunteers can call her at 834-3929. The city is dotted with neglected tracts, and a little cleanup effort from a lot of people would create a much better-looking city, she said.

If enough volunteers turn out, they could wind up winning a prize. Awards are given to cities by the state for outstanding beautification programs, and Huston and Goin believe Haltom City could win if enough people turn out.

"Eulless won it last year, and we

want it this year," Huston said.

It won't hurt Haltom City's chances to have workers like Goin and Huston on their side. Goin now cares for two spots, but at one time he kept several tracts spruced up.

Although he and Huston do major cleanup work at the cemetery only every couple of weeks, Goin braves the heat every other day to water his crape myrtles.

The big task the two are finishing now is gathering historical data on the cemetery needed to acquire a marker for the site. They're still trying to contact Harper family heirs to see if they agree on using the name "Harper's Rest" rather than "Harper's Cemetery."

Once the data has been accumulated, Huston and Goin should have no trouble getting a marker for the cemetery, said Evelyn Cushman, chairman of the marker committee of the Tarrant County Historical Commission.

Not all the work in the cemetery has been done by Huston and Goin, however. Until this spring, the cemetery contained two dead trees they lacked the tools or manpower to remove.

That's when fate stepped in. One tree fell in March, and a storm took the second in May.

"We couldn't get anyone to help us, so nature did it for us," Huston laughed.



Star-Telegram/WILLIS KNIGHT

Ollie Huston, left, and John Goin clean Harper's Rest cemetery.

Star-Telegram
Sunday, August 30, 1987

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■ The Future Of The Past

Years Leave Their Mark on Cemeteries

By DAVE POSTON

When preservation is discussed, living museums, rehabilitated office buildings and renovated churches come to mind, not a cemetery. But historic cemeteries are ever changing, ever growing preservation projects that require planning, maintenance, surveying and even restoration.

Fort Worth's Oakwood Cemetery at Grand and Gould is over 100 years old and, like most preservation projects, it has the needs and problems that accompany such historic properties.

The first 20-acre cemetery plot at Oakwood was deeded to the City of Fort Worth in 1879 by John Peter Smith, a patriotic pioneer who directed the land be used as a burial ground.

Fort Worth was little more than a village then. The fort that gave the village its name was established on a bluff above the Trinity River only a short mile from the new cemetery.

A part of the tract was reserved for blacks and was called "Trinity Cemetery," the part for whites was called "City Cemetery" for the first few years.

ALTHOUGH THE size of the cemetery seemed adequate at the time, Bishop C. W. Dubois of Galveston asked that a separate plot be set aside for the Catholics. John Peter Smith partitioned land off for the Catholic Church and it became known as "Calvary Cemetery."

The East Oakwood portion of the cemetery was deeded to the Robert E. Lee Camp No. 158 United Confederate Veterans in 1903 by then-Mayor T. J. Powell. Known as "Soldier's Row," Confederate Veterans and their wives are buried there, watched over by the statue of a Confederate comrade, rifle in hand.

In 1937 the North Fort Worth Townsite Co. made a quitclaim deed to all the lands known as the East and West Oakwood Cemeteries to the Oakwood Cemetery Association. The gift, added to the original 20 acres given by John Peter Smith, increased the cemetery's size to 62.5 acres including the Calvary and Trinity divisions.

AT THE NORTH gate there is a small chapel which was built in 1912. The chapel has beautiful stained glass windows and was designed so that the upper floor could be used for funeral services. The lower level included burial vaults. Today the chapel is rarely used for funerals, although it is available for lot owners who wish to have funeral services there.

The intimate stone chapel seats 40 and is regularly used for weddings.

Many of the cemetery's mausoleums are works of art themselves.

Cattle king Burk Burnett, owner of the famous 6666 (Four Sixes) Ranch, had his tomb built of white granite with heavy wrought iron doors fashioned in a grapevine pattern. Looking through the iron vines, visitors can see Burnett's intricately carved white marble sarcophagus.

John B. Slaughter's mausoleum features a stained glass window picturing a sunrise over a Texas mesa. Slaughter was another famous cattle baron.

THE MONUMENT of B. C. Evans, a pioneer Fort Worth merchant, features a series of colonnades of rose colored granite imported from Scotland enclosed in an intricately designed wrought iron fence.

Probably the oldest mausoleum is in West Oakwood and bears the name Moore. It is made of large cement blocks bordered by a carved frieze of acanthus leaves. Above the tomb's entrance is a statue of a guardian angel holding aloft a crucifix.

The maintenance and preservation of the 62.5 acre historic cemetery is the responsibility of the non-profit Oakwood Association, which depends on donations to its endowment fund to pay for its works.

Only the interest from that endowment fund is used for maintenance and improvements. So far, the association's improvements include protecting the chapel's stained glass windows and the first complete survey of boundaries which enabled Oakwood to define these boundaries with a wrought metal fence.

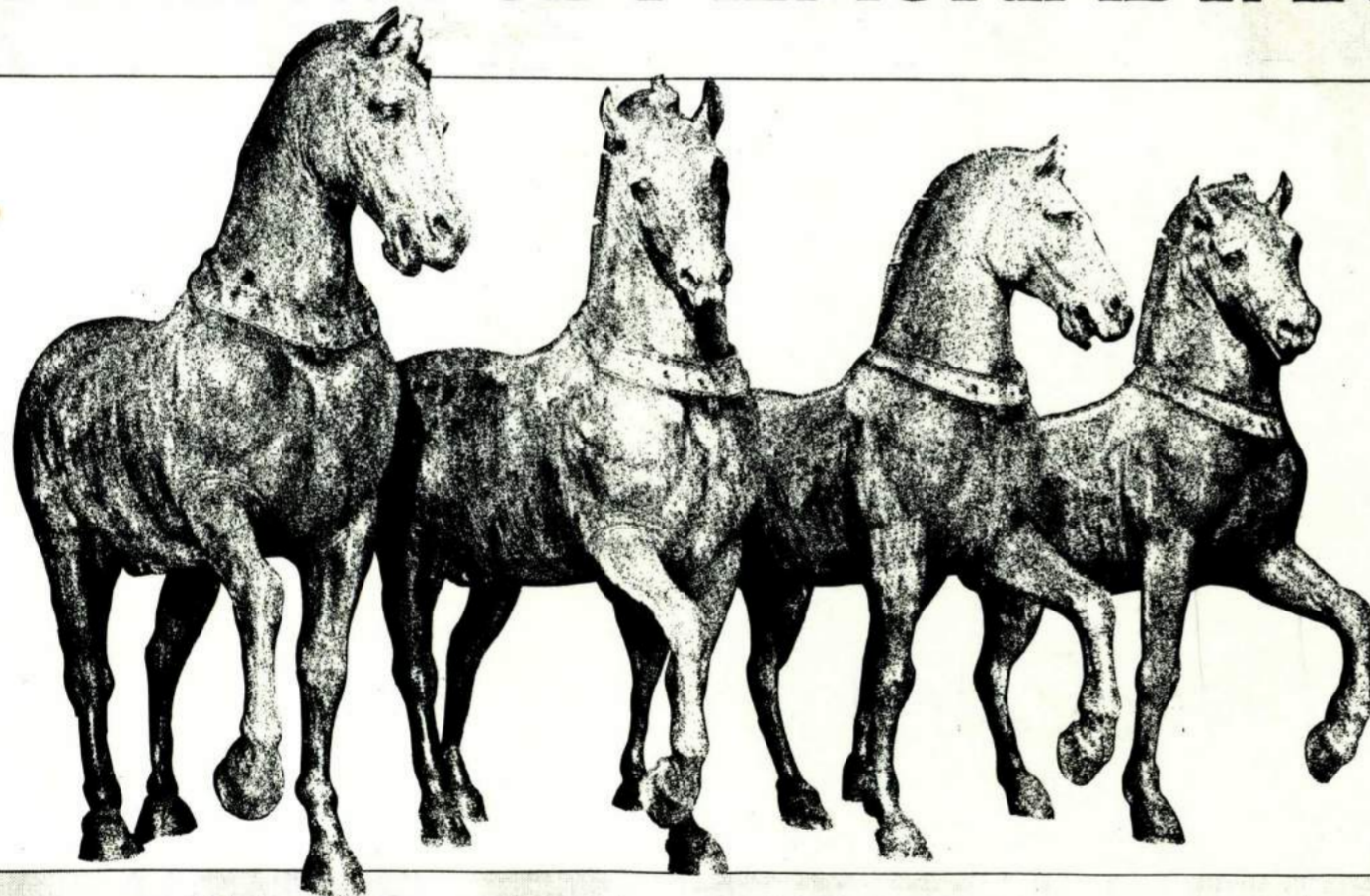
STREET REPAIR and restoration work are high on the funding priority lists. Like most preservation projects the list of repairs and maintenance is dependent on the amount of money available.

Oakwood Cemetery has some 5,000 individual spaces for sale because of replatting, closing some of the dirt roads that meandered through the cemetery and realigning the boundaries following the survey. There are even a few spaces available in the older sections.

Groups wishing to arrange for a guided tour of Fort Worth's historic Oakwood Cemetery should call 624-3531 in advance.

Dave Poston is Oakwood Cemetery's manager and resident historian.

GREENWOOD MEMORIAL PARK



Greenwood Memorial Park invites the public to attend the unveiling of its new entrance, featuring bronze reproductions of the famed Four Golden Horses of St. Mark's Square in Venice, Italy.

2 p.m. Sunday, June 21, at 3400 White Settlement Road
(across from the Elks Lodge).

GREENWOOD MEMORIAL PARK will unveil its new White Settlement Road entry featuring bronze reproductions of the

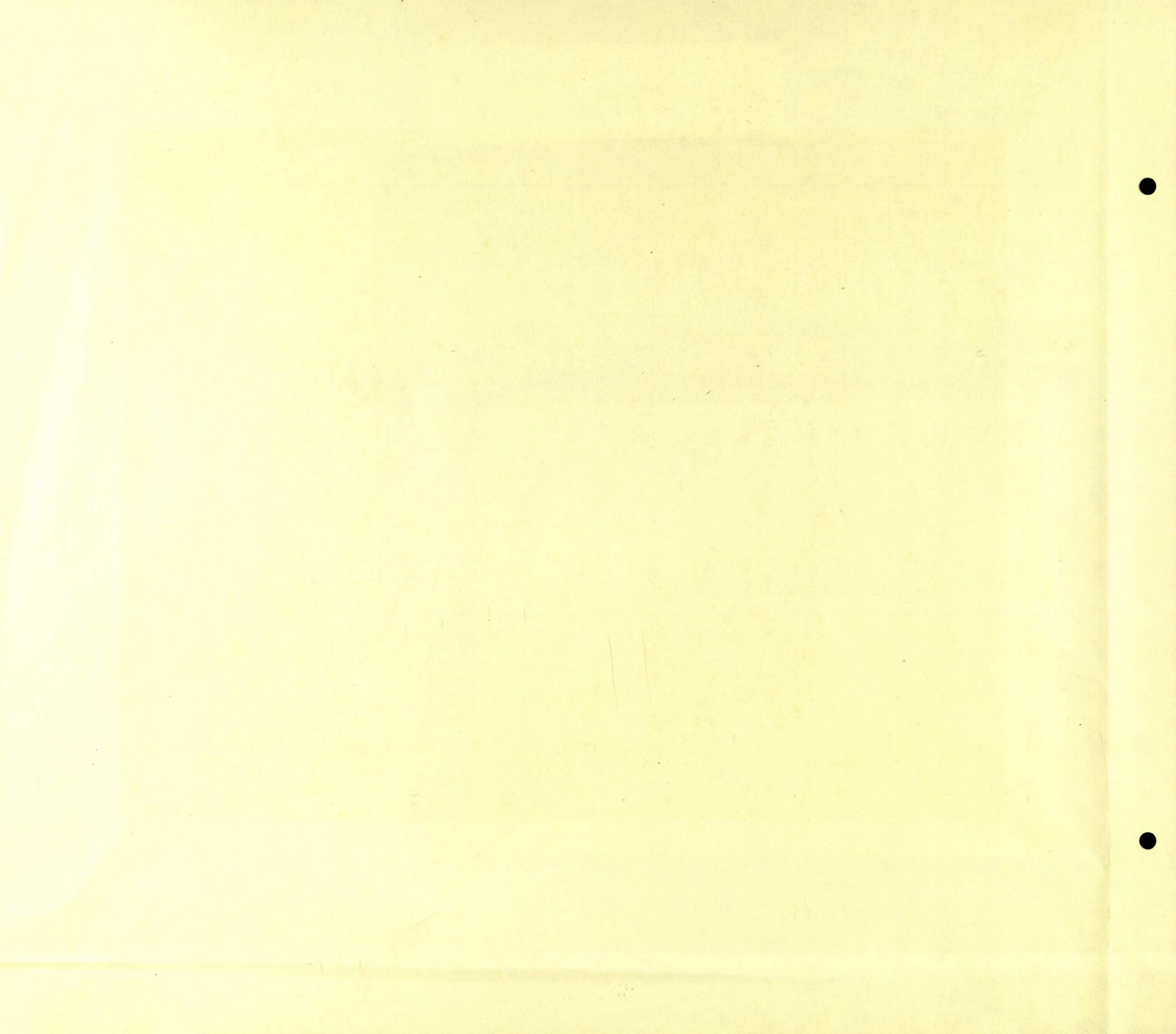


John T. Bailey

famed Four Golden Horses of St. Mark's Square in Venice at 2 pm Sunday. Mayor Bob Bolen will be the guest speaker at the unveiling, to which the public is invited. The new cemetery entrance includes a 7-foot high granite pedestal supporting the horses, landscaped walkways and a divided roadway.

The Cold Spring Granite Co. of Cold Spring, Minn., designed and built the entrance. The larger-than-life bronze horses were cast in Italy by the noted Tavarelli Marble Co. in Carrara and were shipped to Fort Worth in October 1985. The idea to install a reproduction of the famous horses that have been a Venice landmark for centuries occurred to John T. Bailey, general manager of Greenwood-Mt. Olivet Cemetery Association, while on a visit to Venice in 1983. He became fascinated with the history of the horses which are believed to be more than 2,000 years old and are known as one of the art world's most elusive mysteries. A common theory holds they are the work of the Greek sculptor Lysippus who created them in 300 B.C. and that they were on display for 300 years in Alexandria, 300 years in Rome, 900 years in Constantinople (now Istanbul) and about 780 years in Venice.

N-T 6-19-87



Rebel soldiers in mass grave might be brought home to Texas

BY BILL FEATHER
Associated Press

GLORIETA, N.M. — Skeletal remains of Confederate soldiers from Texas who died more than 125 years ago at the Battle of Glorieta Pass in northeast New Mexico may find a final resting place back in the Lone Star State.

A team of anthropologists from the Museum of New Mexico has uncovered 32 skeletons in a mass grave at the site of the March 28, 1862, Civil War battle southeast of Santa Fe.

Tom Livesay, director of the Museum of New Mexico, said there is no question the remains are those of Confederate soldiers from the Texas volunteer cavalry.

"This is an astonishing living page right out of history," Livesay said as he observed the work of the team excavating the grave. "It's like getting a living page of history presented to you that reveals things about the past that were simply unknown."

Livesay has contacted Texas officials who are interested in having the soldiers returned home for final burial in the Texas state cemetery in Austin.

He also said Gloria Gomez, administrator of the National Cemetery in Santa Fe, has informed him the remains could be interred at the National Cemetery.

And Livesay said that if positive identification is made of some of the remains, there might be descendants in Texas who might want to provide for private burial in family plots.

"If we can make proper identification we will make every attempt at reinterment with the family. That is important," Livesay said.

The historical find began with a backhoe.

Kip Siler, who is building his home on land his grandfather acquired 60 years ago, suspected he had made a significant discovery when he uncovered a skull while digging the foundation for his new house.

Closer examination revealed there were at least two human skulls, and Siler stopped digging. After he found another skeleton while excavating several yards from his first discovery, he notified authorities.

The grave is at what historians believe was the Confederates' final position when the Battle of Glorieta Pass ended in the late afternoon of March 28, 1862, he said.

Texans killed at battle

The Museum of New Mexico, which is excavating a mass grave of Confederate soldiers who died at the Battle of Glorieta Pass on March 28, 1862, has compiled a list of the men known to have been killed.

The list from the Confederate muster rolls shows that 47 Rebels were killed or mortally wounded during the battle.

Anthropologists from the Museum of New Mexico have uncovered 32 skeletons in the grave, which was discovered June 22 by Kip Siler while digging a foundation trench for a new house.

The muster rolls show the names and ages of the soldiers and the county from which they were recruited into the Texas Mounted Volunteers.

The Texas Mounted Volunteers under Brig. Gen. Henry Hopkins Sibley occupied the New Mexico Territory in early 1862. They abandoned the territory after a Union force, the Colorado Volunteers, turned them back in their campaign to invade Colorado at the Battle of Glorieta Pass.

The known Confederate casualties from the muster rolls and other sources are:

From the 4th Regiment of the Texas Mounted Volunteers:

Maj. Henry W. Raguet, 35 (some recent histories identify him as Ragnet).

Mustered in DeWitt County — Pvts. Everett C. Poley, 28; Thompson Harris, 33; James McCord, 20; and E.R. Standifer.

Mustered in Victoria County — Pvts. Ebenezer Hanna, 18; J.F. Henson, 20; and Alexander Montgomery, 18.

Mustered in Milam County — Pvts. Joseph Clinchey, 44; James R. Stevens, 30; Burton R. Stone, 22; Joseph G.H. Able, 24; J.S.L. Cotton, 20; E.R. Slaughter, 26; and W.M. Straughn, 17.

Mustered in Polk County — Pvts. Reuben P. Bentley, 23; John R. Martin, 20; Willie McCormick, 21; and William T. Parsons, 19.

Mustered in Austin County — Pvts. A. Buhl (or Juhl), 22; Charles Gollmer, 22; and T. (or F.) Schaefer, 26; and Sgt. A. (or O.) Schroder, 20.

Mustered in Nacogdoches County — 2nd Sgt. John H. McKnight, 29; and Pvt. Jesse W. Jones, 18. (Jones died in Santa Fe after the battle.)

Mustered in Houston and Madison counties — Pvts. F.J. Hopkins, 26; T.D. Wilson, 21; L.A. Wright, 21; and James McManus (or Manus), a blacksmith, 37.

From the 5th Regiment:

Mustered in Colorado County — Maj. John S. Shropshire, 28; and Pvt. S.E. (or S.C.) Jones, 21.

Mustered in Falls County — 1st Cpl. Benjamin G. Greely, 22.

Mustered in Grimes County — 2nd Cpl. J.K. Grissett, 23; and Pvt. R.P. Catlett, 26.

Mustered in DeWitt County — Pvt. Henry Brown, 18.

From the 7th Regiment:

Mustered in Comal County — 2nd Sgt. Stephen Harbach, 26; and Pvts. August Habermann, 25; and Frank Reidel (or Riedel), 18.

Mustered in Houston County — Capt. Isaac Adair, 35, who died in Santa Fe; G.N. Taylor, 42, a bugler; and Pvts. William Booker, 20; Peter Hail, 18; and R.P. Walker, 18.

Mustered in Anderson County — 2nd Lt. Charles H. Mills, 33; and Cpl. William Langston, 19.

From the 1st Regiment of Artillery:

Mustered from Bexar County — Pvt. E.T. Burris (or Burrowes), 19.

SOURCE: The Associated Press

Historical accounts show the battle that occurred about 18 miles southeast of Santa Fe ended about 5 p.m. and the Confederates returned the next day under a flag of truce to bury their dead.

The dead were stacked for burial. It appears about nine men were laid shoulder-to-shoulder in a trench and then another row placed with the heads at the feet of those in the first tier. The arms and hands were folded across the

chest of each man.

"I was aware there was a grave in the area," Siler said.

But past searches for the Confederate grave had been concentrated on the west of the nearby Pigeon's Ranch, which was the center of the battle between the Confederates and the Union's Colorado Volunteers, he said.

"When I uncovered the two skulls and then the other skeleton, I assumed

it probably was the Confederate burial site," Siler said.

Very few artifacts have been found in the grave. The fabric of the uniforms worn by the soldiers turned to dust long ago. Only the soles of the boots the soldiers were wearing have survived after 125 years.

But buttons and belt buckles have been recovered. And .58-caliber minie balls — the cause of death — have been found among the bones.

Seven U.S. half-dollars also were found. Most are corroded, but dates of 1853 and 1859 are visible on two of the coins, which were minted in New Orleans.

The bowl of a meerschaum pipe and remnants of a vulcanized rubber comb were found with one skeleton. All the skeletons were intact and will be removed individually for forensic study.

Yvonne Oakes, director of the museum's research section, is in charge of the excavation, and she said she is confident some of the remains will be identified.

"There will be forensic studies of each interment," she said. "From these studies we can tell the age (at the time of death), the height and weight, how they were killed, if they had old illnesses or injuries.

"I think we will be able to get quite a few identified," Oakes said.

Anthropologists have been working at the site daily since June 24, and it is expected that all the remains will be removed by this week.

Oakes said the physical anthropology department at the University of New Mexico has been asked to do the forensic studies.

"The forensic study could take as little as a month to complete or it could be several months, depending on the schedule of the department at UNM," she said.

Historian Don E. Alberts of Albuquerque, an authority on the Confederate campaign in New Mexico during the Civil War, has compiled data on Rebel casualties at the Battle of Glorieta Pass.

Alberts' research indicates there were 47 Confederates killed or mortally wounded during the battle at Pigeon's Ranch or during a skirmish at Cañoncito when the Union forces destroyed the Rebels' supply train. The names and ages of the Confederate casualties are included in his report.



Artifacts recovered from the mass grave include a corroded U.S. belt buckle (bottom) with a bit of leather attached; two U.S. half dollars (center); the bowl of a meerschaum pipe (upper left); and minie balls and metal shot.

Texans fight for the return of 31 sons from Civil War days

BY CATHERINE C. ROBBINS
New York Times News Service

GLORIETA, N.M. — When a landowner digging a foundation for his new house uncovered a mass grave here last summer, Civil War enthusiasts immediately guessed its contents: the remains of Confederate soldiers slain at the battle of Glorieta.

The brief but intense encounter, part of an ill-fated Confederate campaign in the Far West, was fought March 28, 1862.

While the battle largely is forgotten,

an emotional dispute has erupted over the disposition of the skeletons of the 31 Confederate dead.

They were from several Texas regiments organized into Sibley's Brigade, commanded by Gen. Henry Hopkins Sibley. Texans and New Mexicans, longtime rivals, now are replaying the 125-year-old battle and the Confederate heritage.

On one side, members of the Glorieta Battlefield Preservation Society of New Mexico want the remains interred in a monument at the battle's site, said Don

Alberts, the group's president. He is a professional historian who has edited the journals of a Confederate soldier at Glorieta.

Congress is considering legislation that would designate Glorieta as a national battlefield.

"Having the remains there would give meaning to the sacrifice these men made on the battlefield," Alberts said. "It would humanize what is a piece of historic real estate."

On the other side, members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, a na-

tional group that has state chapters in Texas and New Mexico, want the skeletons returned to Texas for burial in Austin.

"To people who share the Southern heritage, there's no doubt as to where you inter a bunch of Texans: You send them back to the state from where they served," said James Busbee, a New Mexican and commander of the national organization. That sentiment is shared by some New Mexicans who belong to both Busbee's group and Alberts' group.

In its recent newsletter, the Texas Sons of Confederate Veterans calls the effort to "bring our boys home" the most important endeavor in the group's history. James Vogler, the organization's project officer in Houston, said support for the cause has come from the Texas Legislature, Gov. Bill Clements, the Texas Historical Commission and the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Since August, the Texas Sons chapter has raised \$4,000 and has promises of

volunteer air transport and funeral arrangements.

"We've had donations from as far west as California and as far north as Ohio," Vogler said.

Harsh words have been exchanged. In a letter to New Mexico Gov. Garrey Carruthers, Alberts referred to "the neo-Klansmen leadership of the Texas organization."

Infuriated Texans and New Mexicans have responded.

"We don't consider him an authority (More on TEXANS on next page)

on the proper disposition of Confederate remains," Busbee said.

In Civil War annals, Glorieta plays an insignificant role. Jefferson Davis, the Confederate president, approved Sibley's plan to capture New Mexico, which at that time included the modern-day states of Arizona, New Mexico and part of Nevada, to distract the Union in the West. According to some accounts, Sibley had a larger scheme: to go on to Denver and then march to the Pacific, effectively splitting the Union off from the western territories the United States had taken from Mexico in 1848.

When the Texans clashed with Colorado volunteers and U.S. Army regulars at Glorieta, they were trying to reach the primary Union supply depot for the Southwest at Fort Union, 70 miles north of Glorieta. The battle involving about 2,000 soldiers raged for a day on 300 acres of forest straddling the Santa Fe Trail.

Sibley, who was known as a "walking whiskey keg" and who managed to miss all the battles in the New Mexico campaign, remained in Albuquerque. But his soldiers possessed the field at the end of the battle, leading Tom Edrington, a historian for the New Mexico Sons of Confederate Veterans, to conclude that the Texans won. Alberts argues that they lost, because Union troops destroyed their supplies and they had to retreat from New Mexico.

No matter, Alberts says, for he argues that it was the effort, not the outcome, that was important. From their base in San Antonio, the Texans carried out the Confederacy's westernmost penetration into U.S. territory.

The only monument at the battlefield, a marble slab on a large rock, was erected in 1939 by the Daughters of the Confederacy. Today, boulders around the monument are covered with graffiti, the ground is littered and vandals have used the slab for target practice.

But public interest in Glorieta has increased. A re-enactment of the battle on Father's Day this year drew 4,000 spectators. Preservationists have tried to establish good relations with the battlefield's owners until public purchase is possible. Development pressure is increasing because of the site's natural beauty and its proximity to Santa Fe, 18 miles away, Alberts said.

The mass grave was found in the battlefield's core, near Pigeon's Ranch, whose saloons and brothels offered respite for those nearing journey's end on the Santa Fe Trail. The dead ranged in age from 15 to 42, said Helmuth Naumer, the director of New Mexico's Office of Cultural Affairs. They were buried with their boots on and personal belongings intact. Some wore Union belt buckles upside down.

"It's a very touching story," Naumer said. "I was out there during the excavations, and you just tear up."

The skeletons, which are undergoing forensic analysis at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque, belong to New Mexico, which undertook the excavation, and the Regents of the Museum of New Mexico will decide their fate, Naumer said. He expects that remains of the dead who can be identified will be turned over to relatives and that the rest could be reinterred in the National Cemetery in Santa Fe with Confederates who died after the battle.

St. Paul's

Cemetery with many aspects

By GINNY ADAMS

News-Mirror Staff Writer

The marble and stone markers are mute testimony to the colorful past of the families interred at St. Paul's Cemetery.

The neat grounds are an obvious sign of the respect the living have for the past generations.

But I wondered why I was here. I was doing a story on the cemetery, a somber and somewhat sad topic to some. A difficult subject in many respects.

The day was windy, with grey and white clouds fleeing across a blue sky ahead of strong westerly breezes that carried away the recent rains.

Elements of the cemetery's history, snatches of the past, were being presented to me by one who knows the area well. Born and raised in the area, Dorothy Quinn recalled local history and family ties as she related basic components for the story.

These elements of history began to make a patchwork of interrelated family ties.

The legacy of William Gardner who owned 320 acres of farmland in the community at the edge of Ellis County in 1881 deeded one and one half acres for a graveyard for the benefit of the community. Again, in 1887 he deeded another one and one half acres.

There was also six tenths of an acre for use as a school building

site. It served as a school until 1941 when the last class left and the school was absorbed by the Midlothian Independent School District. After the school was gone, the land reverted to the cemetery.

The school building is gone and only a lone tree planted in the old well stands in tribute to the children who walked to school past the cemetery that many knew through family bereavement.

Many grave markers in the western part have been lost to time and the remaining, earliest legible marker is that of Mrs. Pearl Gainer dated 1854-1875 indicates the site had served the community prior to official delegation as a cemetery.

A brief moment's pause for those unnamed and lost to time seemed to coincide with a strong gust of cold wind. Mrs. Quinn and I moved on through the sections delegated to families.

Among those still surviving gravestones, there were found the interrelationships of all families — mothers, fathers, sons and daughters. The family names of Boyce, Ellis and Mills, descended from the Gardner family; the interrelated families of Mathis, Harmon and Cox; Beckum, Beard, Davis, Rhodes, Gainer, Curry and Fife.

As we walked, a more recent set of markers with the name of Adams came to my attention.

The last name made an impression as I realized it was

very likely that a distant branch of the family tree may be here beneath my feet.

In this day of gene splicing, the gene pool that supplied the blond hair and blue eyes of my children may have been laid to rest here.

Suddenly the care of the tombstones took on a more personal nature.

I was glad to hear about the fortunate gifts that have been given to operate the cemetery each year since the late Harold Davis and J.W. Mathis used to take care of it. As trustees of the cemetery, the two saw to the mowing, trimming, repairs and upkeep.

Today the board of directors, relying on donations from the general public and family ties, have hired E. L. Greeson and Associate to mow the plots. The job they do is more than just mowing and I wondered if they had been as touched by this dignified historical place as many before them.

There is care in the way efforts have been made to realign broken or leaning headstones; trim around the marble markers and arranging the floral arrangements that living family members have left in tribute.

At one time the cemetery was reportedly neglected and mowers were brought in to cut the tall weeds that had overgrown the area. Damage was done to many markers in the process but at least the area was reclaimed from the prairie before it was lost forever.

CEMETERY

continued from page 7

I look to the north and see the old church of St. Paul, which ended up giving its name to the graveyard, although it really had no connection with the graveyard except being the site for many of the last rites.

With a Methodist congregation, it was adjacent to the graveyard and school plats originally deeded by Gardner. There are still monthly services held at the site but the register for the church is now kept at the First United Methodist Church of Mansfield.

Walking quietly through a section of small tombstones topped with lambs, the tale of the 1918 influenza epidemic became more vivid. A child of six months; a toddler of two; a wife and mother.

St. Paul Cemetery received its Historical Marker on Nov. 13, 1985. A fitting tribute so close to veteran's day because vets from the Civil War, World War I, World War II and Korea are buried here.

Call it historical perspective, or maybe possible family pride, or even just respect for the efforts of those connected with the maintenance of the cemetery but whatever, the story of St. Paul Cemetery writes itself. I observed it quietly and recorded it for those who have taken the time to care.



Dorothy Quinn reads the historical marker which identifies the historical contribution of St. Paul Cemetery to the area.

Vandals ravage cemetery

By LOREN STEFFY
Daily News Staff

Halloween typically is a time of mischief, and a little roughhousing is tolerated in the spirit of the season. But sometimes the mischief leaves the realm of fun and becomes criminal.

Visitors to the Mansfield Cemetery can see the result of fun gone foul.

The night before Halloween, 28 headstones, most of them at least 100 years old, were broken and chipped. But Phyllis Looney, newly elected vice president of the Mansfield Cemetery Association, doesn't think ghosts and goblins are to blame. Vandalism is higher on her list of probable causes.

"We feel like it was, but we have no leads on it," she said.

Most of the damaged monuments are made of marble, and Looney said repairing them can be difficult.

"They don't make marble like that. They don't do inscriptions like that," she said. No matter how diligent the restoration effort, some of the original craftsmanship will be lost.

"We want to make them as realistic as possible," she said.

The Cemetery Association is taking bids on the restoration, but Looney said the process will be costly. The association enlisted the help of the Mansfield Historical Society.

BUT IT'S uncertain when the work will be finished, or even when it will begin.

"We want to make sure that they all repaired," said Terry Anderson, director of the historical society. "They are a valuable historical asset."

Together, the two groups are taking bids and overseeing the restoration.

"We're just jointly trying to see if we can raise the money," Looney said. Although a cement mixture can be used to repair the damaged tombstones, Looney said she prefers other methods.

"I understand that's not very durable. My preference is if you're going to do something, do it right. But funds are a factor," she said.

Jerry Leon, co-owner of Mansfield Monuments, which is handling privately some of the

restoration work for surviving relatives, said the older marble requires a specialized process to restore. First the headstones are cleaned, then holes are drilled along the fractures. Pins are inserted in the holes and will serve as reinforcements to strengthen the break when the restoration is complete. Leon then applies a special bonding material to seal and strengthen the breaks. The bonding material contains marble dust, which makes it blend easily with the headstone itself, Leon said.

"We may do some lettering. Usually, it's still readable. A lot of times the lettering is clearer than it was before because it's cleaner," Leon said.

IN ALL, the cemetery restoration will take about three more weeks to complete, he said.

Mansfield Monuments, which has been in business for about three years, is the only monument company in Mansfield, Leon said. The company has done similar restoration work for the Arlington Memorial Cemetery and the Watson Cemetery, also in Arlington.

See VANDAL, Page 8

Although Leon has bid on the whole project, the cemetery association hasn't awarded the job to anyone yet. The group is hoping many of the surviving family members will have the stones restored on their own.

Looney said the association alerted the families to the vandalism several weeks ago.

"Some of the families did elect to do their own repairs," Anderson said. "But in many cases, some of these stones are more than a hundred years old, and the relatives no longer live around here."

If the families still are in the local area, but don't want to pay for the restoration, Anderson said the historical society will try to foot the bill anyway, in hopes that future visitors will see the past of the town instead of the pastimes of reckless vandals.

1987

5th Annual

URBAN PIONEER HOME TOUR



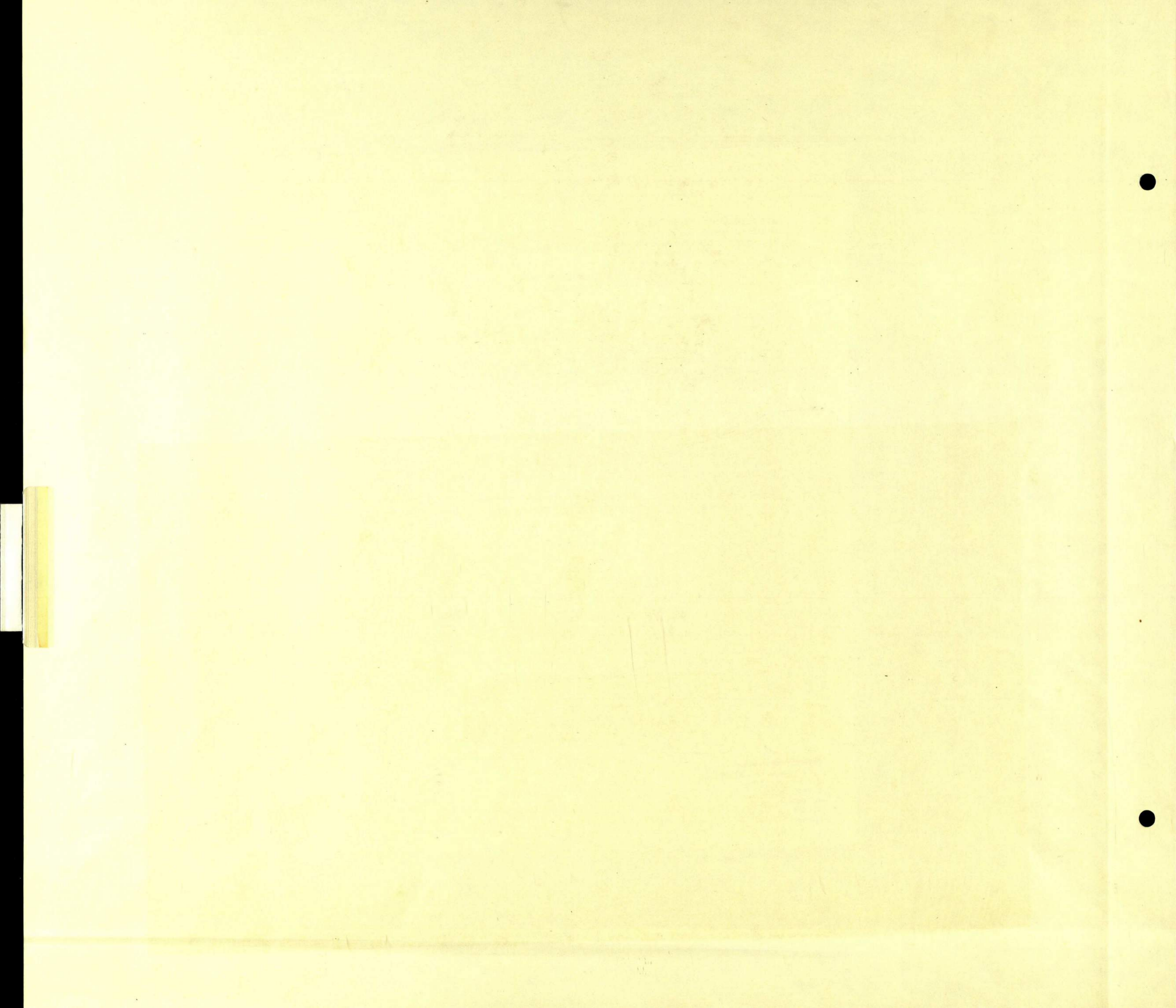
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Fairmount neighborhood receives national award

A national award was given the historic Fairmount area of Fort Worth for rehabilitation and preservation of old homes to upgrade the neighborhood.

Neighborhoods, U.S.A., at its convention in San Antonio May 23, made the presentation to Mike Patterson, chairman of the Mid-South Revitalization and Redevelopment Task Force.

"We're very pleased and honored to receive this award," Patterson said. "Everyone, business leaders, neighborhood residents and city planners, have put hundreds of hours of time into this effort and deserve a pat on the back."

The plan which won the award, and is being implemented, provides specific action policies to meet the needs of the neighborhood. The neighborhood residents work to prevent the loss of architectural and historical character, to help enforce building codes and to rebuild streets and housing.

Patterson said that Neighborhoods, U.S.A., is a national organiza-

tion that brings together elected officials, neighborhood people and public officials "to preserve, strengthen and improve the quality of life in urban neighborhoods."

Fairmount's award was given in the multineighborhood/physical need category.

The Mid-South Revitalization and Redevelopment Plan has been a three-year joint effort of the city planning department, Fairmount Association and Historic Southside Business Association to devise a detailed strategy to revitalize and redevelop the Fairmount neighborhood, Patterson said.

The Fairmount area is bordered by W. Magnolia Avenue on the north, Hemphill Street on the east, Jessamine Street on the south and Eighth Avenue on the west.

Many of the turn-of-the-century structures — bungaloes, foursquares — as well as some of Greek revivalist and Victorian architecture, have been restored to their original styles.

The Future Of The Past

Fairmount Association Award Culminates Years of Work

By MICHAEL PATTERSON

In the hot, sweltering summer of 1985, members of the Fairmount Association launched a major offensive against neighborhood blight. Armed with clipboards, survey forms, city plats and extra suntan lotion, they swarmed by foot over 100 square blocks, recording the ownership, land use and condition of each of the 1,500 structures in their neighborhood, sandwiched between Magnolia Avenue and Jessamine Street on the Mid-South Side of Fort Worth.



The survey generated valuable data that would later form the basis of the Mid-South Revitalization and Redevelopment Plan. Yet as they avoided growling dogs or dodged the cold stares of a few neighborhood undesirables, the volunteers often wondered if any project was worth broiling for under an intense July sun. The payoff came two years later, May 23, when the national convention of Neighborhoods, U.S.A. awarded the Fairmount Association first place honors and \$200 for the Mid-South Revitalization and Redevelopment Plan. The prestigious award recognized the partnership of residents, business community and city in addressing the needs of one of Fort Worth's most historic areas

FAIRMOUNT WAS ONLY an open prairie when pioneer businessman M. A. Benton built his Victorian cottage at 1730 6th Avenue in 1898. The neighborhood quickly swelled to a sea of bungalows and airy two-story frame houses between 1910 and 1920 as middle-class families sought the genteel life in South Fort Worth's first tide of suburban sprawl.

Homemakers shopped at corner stores and along Magnolia Avenue, the Hulen Mall of its time, while spouses hopped the Fairmount Avenue trolley for a ride to work downtown.

But younger families eventually preferred to follow the suburban wave, and consequently the housing patterns began to change in the 1950s. The gracious old homes were subdivided

into multi-unit rental property as the neighborhood gradually became a land of absentee ownership. Today, 60 percent of the property is owned by non-residents.

The genesis of the Mid-South Revitalization and Redevelopment Plan came when Fairmount residents grew concerned that their improvements efforts were showing too little progress. Business leaders also wondered whether the neighborhood would improve or continue to deteriorate.

Determined not to lose this historical area, Carolyn Patterson of the Fairmount Association, and David Motheral, president of the Mid-South Business Association, asked then-planning director James Toal to devise a detailed plan to revitalize the area. Toal agreed to help, if businesses and residents were willing to shoulder their share of the load. They were.

IN A PROJECT subsequently endorsed by Bruce McClendon, the current planning director, Fairmount members contributed more than 400 hours of volunteer time to gather field data. The information was put on a computer with funding support provided by Mid-South Business Association and Jobs Training Partnership Act. And the city planning department created a strategic team headed by Paul Nedde especially for this project.

Councilman Estil Vance, whose district covers the Mid-South, was briefed on the project early on, and he offered his enthusiastic support.

An additional boost came when Page, Anderson & Turnbull, the architectural firm surveying cultural resources for the Historic Preservation Council, recommended that the entire Fairmount neighborhood be listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Injected with a shot of neighborhood pride, residents, business leaders, social workers and city staff members met on a regular basis to discuss critical issues facing the neighborhood and how they should be addressed.

Many assets were identified, including rising property values, strong business and neighborhood associations, beautiful

vistas of downtown and a central location. Liabilities included a disregard for the architectural and historical character of the neighborhood, blighted property and decay of homes, businesses, streets and utilities.

From these assets and liabilities, 11 issues were identified that appeared to be the major impediments to redevelopment.

Specific action-oriented steps were then formulated to solve these problems. Some steps are short-term, taking a year or less, while others will take up to five years to implement.

The plan, for example, encourages more owner-occupancy by providing suggestions for several incentives to purchase and rehabilitate housing stock. Commercial pockets within the residential areas are proposed to be revitalized to meet modern marketing and parking needs without harming adjacent residential uses. The study also recommended a land-use plan that outlines a more compatible arrangement of commercial, multi-family and single-family development.

The Fort Worth City Council adopted the plan in January as part of the city's comprehensive plan.

THE STUDY IS the most detailed plan ever prepared for a Fort Worth neighborhood and already is serving as a model for other areas. Yet the Mid-South revitalization committee continues to meet regularly to ensure the plan is implemented.

Already, the Fairmount Association has received a small grant to landscape a greenspace at the intersection of 5th and Allen Avenues. Other efforts are under way to obtain the National Register designation.

The plan will be reviewed and updated annually to account for successes and failures, as well as to make any necessary adjustments.

The project will benefit everyone, making Fairmount a place that preserves an irreplaceable link with Fort Worth's past, building a stronger tax base and making it a neighborhood that anyone would want to live or work in or visit.

Michael Patterson is chairman of the Mid-South Revitalization and Redevelopment Committee.

Saturday, May 9, 1987

Hollywood Shuffle. uses robust comedy and uncompromising satire to strike a point. Page 13

PEACH OF A DEAL

An old bungalow at 1705 Fifth Ave. took on new life when a group of Fairmount neighborhood residents renovated it. New features include a vaulted ceiling and loft and an exterior color scheme in peach and salmon



By CAROL NUCKOLS
Fort Worth Star-Telegram

You can make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

The house at 1705 Fifth Ave. was, indeed, a classic sow's ear when a group of Fairmount-area residents decided to do something about it. The structure was marked by peeling paint, a sagging roof, an awkward floor plan, an uneven foundation, dreary paneling, broken windows, inadequate wiring, a trash-filled, overgrown yard and a city substandard notice on the door.

So seven residents of the South Side neighborhood, which is bounded by Eighth Avenue, Jessamine, Hemphill and Magnolia, formed a corporation to buy the house, fix it up and sell it at a profit. Now, the 1,650-square-foot house features a vaulted living room

South Side neighbors form a corporation and turn a shabby bungalow into a gem

ceiling, a loft, antique bath fixtures, a rear deck and an exterior color scheme in peach and salmon.

While retaining all the charm of an older home, it boasts modern amenities such as laundry facilities, an efficient kitchen and central heating and air conditioning.

And it's for sale and open to the public this weekend as one of five houses on the Fifth Annual Fairmount

Urban Pioneer Home Tour, sponsored by the Fairmount Neighborhood Association.

Four early 20th-century homes and a turn-of-the-century commercial structure (Magnolia Place, 1305 Magnolia) are open to the public on the tour, part of Historic Preservation Week, May 9-16.

Proceeds will go toward establishing the Fairmount neighborhood as a National Register of Historic Places historic district — an ongoing process involving extensive historical and architectural research of the neighborhood's 1,400 structures. Fairmount is one of the largest intact turn-of-the-century neighborhoods in the country, said Carolyn Patterson, a member of the neighborhood

(More on PEACH on Page 6)



Fifth Fairmount Urban Pioneer Home Tour

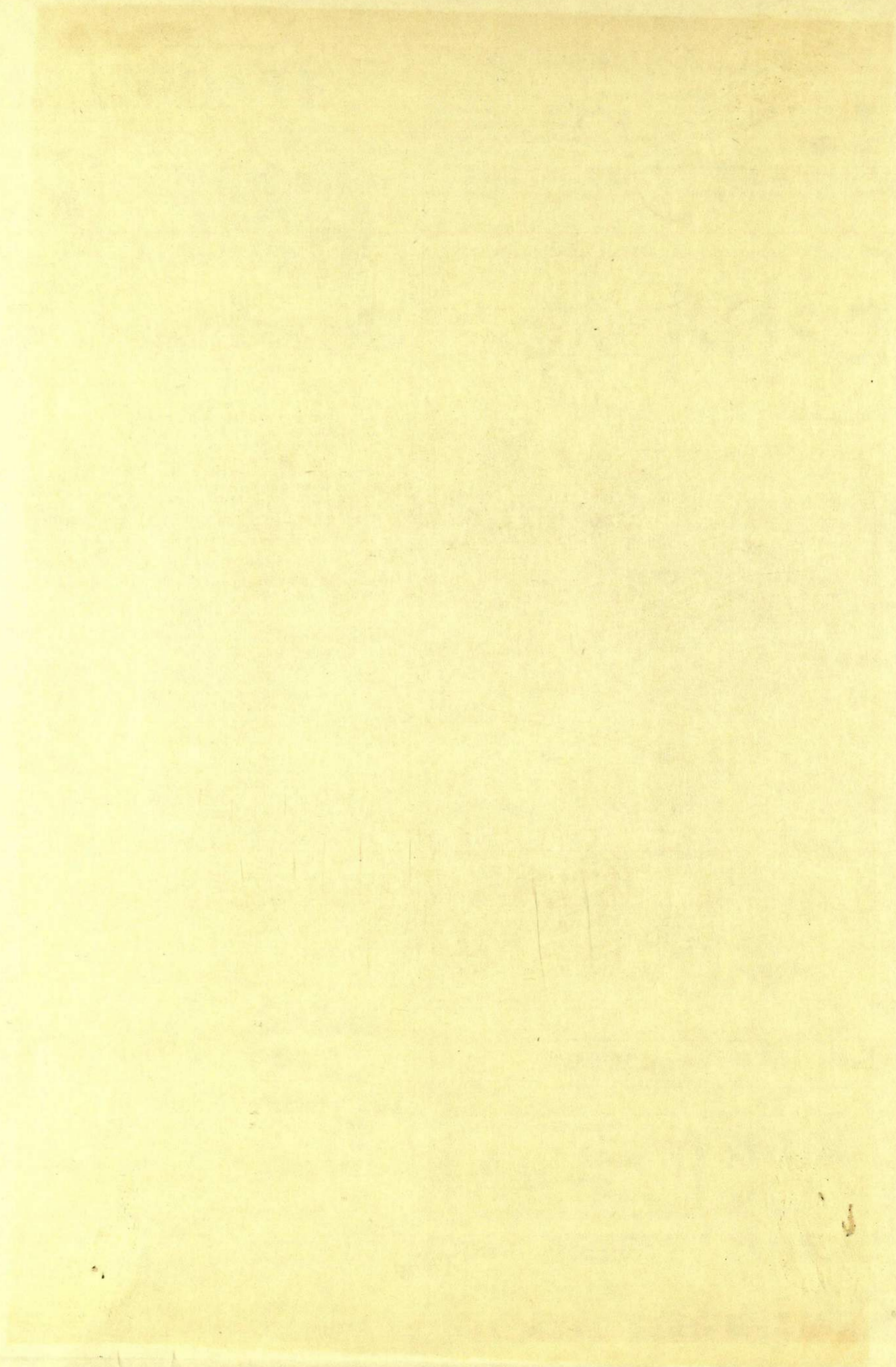
Today, tomorrow: 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. at the Fairmount neighborhood on Fort Worth's South Side. Five early-20th-century homes open to the public as part of Historic Preservation Week (May 9-16).

Tickets: \$5 for adults; \$3 for senior citizens and children younger than 12. Available at Kline and Lasko real estate office, 1305 Magnolia.

Living room of the house at 1705 Fifth Ave. as seen from the loft that was added during remodeling. Accessories are from Dozier's of Dallas

Fort Worth Star-Telegram / WILLIS KNIGHT

over



Peach of a deal / From Page 1

association.

The home tour was initiated to improve the neighborhood's image and to encourage the purchase of single-family, owner-occupied dwellings. The same sort of impetus went into the formation of the Fairmount Improvement Group Inc., which bought the Fifth Avenue residence.

"We forget now, but this place was probably the junkiest on the block," said Patterson, who is on the corporation's board of directors.

"More than likely, if we hadn't bought this house, it would have been rental property or been torn down," said Ralph Watterson, one of the corporation's original board members and general contractor on the renovation project.

"We formed (the corporation) basically because we wanted to improve the neighborhood," said Mike McDermott, a shareholder and assistant treasurer of the corporation. Three of the original board members — Claudia Bengé, Jerry McCole and Watterson — had been involved in a limited partnership to redo a house on Sixth Avenue, and "it worked so well we were willing to try it again," McDermott explained.

Renovations in the area weren't happening fast enough to suit the founders of the corporation, and some of the remodelings weren't up to their standard of excellence.

"We were really concerned about houses deteriorating," Patterson said. "We had a real concern about certain blocks. This particular block was really bad, with probably three good houses (out of 14)."

Before renovation, the house was a typical bungalow built probably between 1916 and 1922, she said. The floor plan comprised two bedrooms, a formal living room and dining room, kitchen and enclosed back porch.

"We felt we needed to give it more room, to make it more unique than the average bungalow," said Watterson, who has renovated seven houses in the neighborhood. "We felt like we needed a three-bedroom, two-bath to make it marketable."

So they removed the living room ceiling to achieve an airy, vaulted space, in the process revealing an unusual twisted brick chimney. Ceiling beams, installed for structural support, add visual interest. Wrought-iron banisters salvaged from an old Fort Worth residence line the loft and the stairs going up to it. A bedroom was carved out of the attic, which also yielded storage niches under the eaves.

Throughout the house, white stucco-textured walls, pine floors and special features such as a window seat in the dining room supply built-in charm.

Decorating and other decisions were made by the board of directors, although in many cases details were left up to the contractor, Watterson. Nobody liked the pink he first painted the exterior, so he toned it down to a soft peach.

But no serious disputes or hurt feelings have hampered the process, and the partners remain on good terms. At



Fort Worth Star-Telegram / WILLIS KNIGHT

Fairmount Improvement Group directors and officers: Ralph Watterson, left, Claudia Bengé, Carolyn Patterson, Mike McDermott and Geri Cotten.



The house at 1705 Fifth Ave. before renovation

any rate, they had agreed at the outset that the renovation would be high quality.

"Most people would feel that we overinvested in this house" from a strictly business standpoint, Watterson said. "But we wanted it to be nice enough that we would live in it ourselves."

It's been a long haul since the summer of 1984, when the group first started talking about such a project. After incorporating that December, they bought the house the following summer and work began in August.

Things got off to a slow start. They didn't move as fast as they could have; they were waiting to find a buyer and then custom-finish the house. Good idea, but it didn't work. They found a buyer and installed custom kitchen cabinets to his specifications. Then the deal fell through.

There's more. In October, the house caught on fire.

Patterson and her husband, Mike, who live down the street, heard the sirens at 4 a.m., then saw the fire. They and other shareholders were devastated. "It's like your own house burning down," she said. The fire, which was ruled arson, set the timetable back seven months.

Repairs included replacing the roof and the air-conditioning system; replacing flooring, studs and windows in both baths; treating smoke damage; repainting; and repaneling the old cast-iron fixtures in the master bath.

But now the travails of renovating an older home are over, and the partners agree that the effort was worthwhile. "I think we have done a real service for the neighborhood — taken a house that was substandard and made it into a gem," Patterson said.

"It's improved the neighborhood and that particular block. It's a very visible house, so people driving down Allen and Fifth Avenue can see progress in the neighborhood." Furthermore, when work on the house began, investors bought and began renovating four dwellings on the mostly rent-house block.

The house will be priced in the mid-70s, probably around \$77,000. It cost only \$16,000, but \$40,000 worth of repairs plus extra interest payments (due to the delay caused by fire) will cut into the profits when it is sold, Patterson said. Dividends will be paid to the 24 shareholders, who invested \$450 a share in the project.

Also at that time, directors will determine the corporation's next move. "We're looking forward to another project," Patterson said. "We want to see this (type of project) continue forever — get one house, fix it up, get another house, fix it up, then maybe two at a time."

That's why they set up a profit-making corporation rather than a limited partnership or a non-profit corporation.

They can't say that the project fostered neighborhood unity, because for several years the 175-member Fairmount Association has been an active, cohesive group aiming to improve the quality of life in the neighborhood.

"I think it's a sign that we are together, that there's a lot of unity," Watterson said. "We were trying to generate enthusiasm in people who aren't sure about buying into the neighborhood."

Anyone considering a venture such as this should take Patterson's advice. "Don't just look at it as an old rundown house," she said. "It can be fixed up."



Star-Telegram/RON JENKINS

Carolyn Patterson in front of renovated house at 2112 Lipscomb.

Recognition sought for old homes

By ORVILLE HANCOCK
Star-Telegram writer

Fort Worth building inspectors considered them structures to be condemned and torn down, but a San Francisco architectural firm viewed the old houses in the Fairmount neighborhood as cultural treasures.

Near demolition, many of the 1,400 old homes in the 100 blocks bounded by Magnolia Ave. on the north, Jessamine St. on the south, Hemphill St. on the east and 8th Avenue on the west have been rescued and restored by individual families and are now candidates for the National Register of Historic Places.

Each year, more are restored and the whole Fairmount neighborhood is being revitalized.

The architectural firm of Page, Anderson and Turnbull of San Francisco was hired by the Historic Preservation Council to prepare an inventory of Tarrant County's cultural and architectural resources.

In Fairmount, they found what they termed "one of the nation's richest collections of turn-of-the-century houses."

Carolyn Patterson, chairman of the Fairmount Neighborhood Association's annual tour held last week, said the firm recommended that the Fairmount neighborhood, about two miles south of downtown Fort Worth, be placed on the Na-

tional Register of Historic Places.

"We are going to use funds from our tour to help us apply for the National Register," she said. "Architects tell us that the Fairmount area may be the largest intact neighborhood of early 20th century architecture in the nation."

Predominant types of houses in the neighborhood include cottages, bungalows and American foursquares built between 1905 and 1920, Patterson said.

"Many of the bungalows have porticos with classically derived detailing," she said. "The columned porticos present remarkably evocative images of urban living."

Patterson said the neighborhood was platted between 1883 and 1907 and was the city's fashionable place to live in the 1920s.

As Fort Worth's suburbs grew after World War II, the Fairmount neighborhood was neglected and families didn't keep up repair.

Architects considered the distinguishable architecture and historic importance in pre-World War I Fort Worth to make it eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Although the architecture is largely bungalow and American foursquares, there are Victorian and Dutch Revival-style houses in the area.

Officials of the Southside Preservation League, a non-profit organization devoted to preserving the area's historical heritage, considers placing the area on the National Register as an important step in revitalizing the neighborhood.

The restored two-story home of David and Becky Coker at 1805 Hurley St. was chosen for the 1986 Home of the Year Award by the Greater Fort Worth Board of Realtors. Its interior is decorated with American primitive antiques with country touches.

Some of the old restored homes have period furniture and spiral staircases.

A 1918-style bungalow at 2115 5th St. was slated for condemnation when it was purchased and restored.

One of the houses in the area which draws a lot of visitors is that of Gary Miller and Scotty Mitchell. They bought the two-story, wood-framed house nine years ago. It is covered in clapboard on the ground floor with shingles above.

Giant bulbous porch columns are set on concrete blocks. The house was built around 1907.

Businessmen are purchasing old structures in the area, too. The old Masonic Lodge at W. Magnolia Avenue and 5th Avenue has been renovated and will be used for office space.

Patterson said there are plans for a bank and a restaurant in the structure in the future.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Urban Pioneer Home Tour Here This Weekend

By ERIN O'DONNELL

Persons in the market for a new dwelling may find bargains worth considering in a turn-of-the-century home in the Fairmount Neighborhood on the South Side, according to the Fairmount Neighborhood Association.

To show the potential the area packs, the fifth annual Urban Pioneer Home Tour will be held tomorrow and Sunday 1-5 pm.

Proceeds from the tour will go toward applying for a National Register of Historic Places designation for the 100-square-block neighborhood, said Carolyn Patterson, chairman of the event.

* * *

DEVELOPED about two miles south of downtown in the early 1900s, Fairmount is full of turn-of-the-century structures, many of which are being renovated by what the neighborhood group calls "urban pioneers."

Mike Patterson and his wife renovated and have lived in a two story house in Fairmount for seven years.

He said a house "in the rough" can be purchased for as little as \$30,000 and a completely renovated house for \$75,000 and up, depending on the extent of renovations and the size of the house.

"Then the buyer can have a very good house. If they choose to renovate it themselves, they can put as much or as little into a house as they want. Then, if they want, they can turn around and sell it.

"There is a profit in renovating houses. It's a small profit, but it's a profit," he said.

"For most people, painting a room is considered renovating. Most people are not into remodeling," he added.

* * *

MRS. PATTERSON considers the prices in Fairmount considerably lower than in comparable neighborhoods such as Ryan Place and Berkeley.

"Where a completely redone house in Fairmount might sell for \$90,000, a comparable house in Ryan Place might cost \$125,000. And property values are still going up here while in other neighborhoods they're still going down."

Mrs. Patterson explained that excellent buys can be found on houses-turned-rental property.

"A lot of buildings have been broken down into apartment buildings and the sellers were asking apartment building prices. The seller considered it rental property, but the buyer wanted single-family property. With some updating of the kitchen, bathrooms, foundation work and repainting, you can have a \$100,000 home. I'm really floored by some of the buys in the neighborhood," she said.



AFTER THE FACELIFT—This home at 2112 Lipscomb built about 1907 is typical of the houses open for view this weekend on the Fairmount Urban Pioneer Home Tour. Tickets for the two-day event are available at the door for \$5 for adults, \$4 for senior citizens.

try to include a commercial building on the tour. We hope someone will see it and want to do the same thing," she said.

Fairmount is believed to be the largest intact turn-of-the-century neighborhood in the country. That will be one theme the Fairmount Neighborhood Association will focus on in its efforts to have the neighborhood listed in the National Register.

* * *

THE OTHER theme entails a detailed description of the character of the area.

In addition, the group must provide research into each of the 1,400 structures, including who has lived there, architectural descriptions and a photograph of each.

The association members attempted to gather the massive amount of information on a volunteer basis in their spare time, but found it to be a "full-time" project. So they agreed to use a portion of the proceeds from the home tour to fund a research team.

After last year's rainy two-day event, the association is hoping this year's tour is a success. "We aimed at Mother's Day for this year's show. All mothers like to look at houses," Mrs. Patterson said.

Tickets for the tour are \$5 for adults and \$3 for senior citizens, 65 and over. Advance tickets are \$4 for adults and are available at Kline and Lasko Real Estate, 1305 W. Magnolia.

THE HOMES on the tour range from a two-story American foursquare to classically styled bungalows. One home at 1705 5th Ave. was renovated by Fairmount Improvement Group Inc., a corporation of shareholders in the neighborhood.

Patterson said the group began work on the condemned structure two years ago, but it's difficult to arrive at the amount of money that has gone into it.

"Half-way through (renovation) the house burned—it was totally gutted. So really it's been redone twice," he said.

"We decided the best way to show how these old houses can be restored is to do it ourselves," Mrs. Patterson said.

Saturday, July 25, 1987

What's drive-in movie critic Joe Bob Briggs doing in Los Angeles? Check it out. Art Chapman, Page 17.

The thrill of THISTLE HILL

Enthusiasm is reaching fever pitch among decorators, designers and historians as final plans are approved for the restoration of the "cattle baron mansion" on Pennsylvania Avenue.



1987 Designer Showhouse

Oct. 3-18: Thistle Hill, 1509 Pennsylvania Avenue

Details: Tickets are \$5 in advance, \$7 at the door. For group tours or advance tickets, call Julie Miers, 732-1289, or Toni Rankin, 732-7665.

Restoration of Thistle Hill will return the mansion to its 1912 grandeur

Fort Worth Star-Telegram / MICKEY TORRES

BY CAROL NUCKOLS
Fort Worth Star-Telegram

It was New Year's Day 1910. The scene was Thistle Hill — one of Fort Worth's finest mansions.

Elegance prevailed. The New Year's reception given by the owners, Mr. and Mrs. A.B. Wharton, reflected the formality of the time.

The hostess greeted guests in the drawing room, an already formal room further dressed up with smilax vines and large clusters of pink roses. In the oak-paneled library, champagne punch was served from

a table banked with moss and smilax. Vases and jardinières of long-stemmed American Beauty roses filled the oak-paneled billiard room, where coffee and sandwiches were served. Ices and cake were served in the dining room, where the table was blanketed with roses. Seventy people stayed for dinner.

Afterward, the dance began. Walls of the third-floor ballroom were covered with wild smilax, punctuated with pink and opalescent butterflies. Dancers were provided with military caps and flag aprons, ermine capes, stick horses and "sunflower" hats to carry out the themes of military, North Pole, barn

dance and sunflower dances. It was one of numerous and equally lavish parties given by the Whartons.

Thistle Hill, at 1509 Pennsylvania Ave., is the "cattle baron mansion." Built in 1903-4 by W.T. Waggoner for his daughter Electra and her husband, A.B. Wharton, it represents the opulent lifestyle enjoyed by the founders of vast cattle empires. It stands as a rare monument, in brick and mahogany and oak, to the fortunes involved in the cattle industry — a counterpoint to Fort Worth's Wild West image.

Thistle Hill is undergoing extensive

restoration in preparation for its role as the 1987 Designer Showhouse — the annual event in which each room of a grandiose home is decorated by a different interior designer. Designers' plans for Thistle Hill were approved earlier this week and last.

The restoration is intended to return the mansion to the way it was likely to have looked around 1912, after it was remodeled by its second owner, not long after the New Year's scene described above.

Not that it wasn't being restored anyway. But with the opening of the showhouse

(More on THRILL on Page 5)

THISTLE HILL

Thrill / From Page 1

Oct. 3, thousands of visitors will throng in to view designers' talents and the historic mansion's once-again glory. So the pace quickens.

Thistle Hill has not been so elegant in decades.

In 1911, when the Whartons moved to a ranch near Vernon, they sold the Georgian revival style mansion to Mr. and Mrs. Winfield Scott Sr. Scott died before their extensive remodeling was completed, but his widow and son moved in in 1912. Before her death in 1938 she added gardens, a teahouse and a pergola, and she, too, entertained lavishly. The residence became known as the Scott Home.

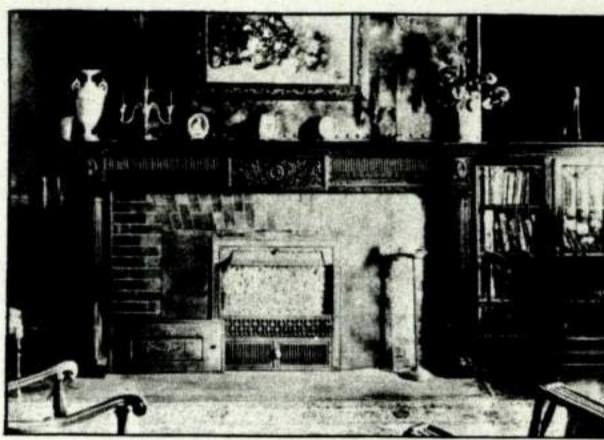
Between 1938 and 1940 it was sold to the Girls Service League, which used it as a girls' dormitory and allowed it to deteriorate. It stood vacant from 1968, when the Girls Service League moved out, until 1978, when it was purchased by Save the Scott Home Inc. (now Texas Heritage Inc.).

Since then, significant structural repairs have been made. The roof has been fixed, wiring updated, teahouse and pergola rebuilt, staircase restored, central heat and air installed, bricks repointed, exterior lighting added and limestone columns cleaned.

But those lengthy and expensive procedures made little improvement in the appearance of the house, which has been open for tours and rented for weddings and other events. People have wondered when Thistle Hill would be restored.

Now is the time. The showhouse is sponsored by the Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, Texas. In past years it has been held in private residences, which must meet such requirements as a minimum of 5,000 square feet, a front and back staircase, a good flow of traffic through the house and space on the lawn for a tea room.

Designers are invited to walk through the house and select a room to decorate, after which they present design boards — drawings, floor plans,



The library with brick fireplace in its heyday

fabric swatches and the like — to the showhouse design committee for approval.

The designers contribute their time and ideas and normally pay for labor and materials. Homeowners usually agree to pay for permanent installations, such as carpeting, that they wish to keep. This year, though, designers, manufacturers and benefactors will donate many materials.

As in the past, proceeds from showhouse ticket sales will go toward completing the preservation council's survey of historic resources in Tarrant County. This year, though, a portion of the proceeds will go to Thistle Hill.

And this year, the selection of Thistle Hill as the showhouse will speed up the mansion's restoration.

Surface work such as replastering, painting and wallpapering will be accelerated by an estimated five or 10 years. Windows are being repaired and painted, and hardwood floors will be refinished.

Some of the work that will be completed before the showhouse opens was scarcely more than a daydream before participants got involved. In the dining room, for example, replacement of

missing oak wainscoting would have taken place sometime in the distant future. But Ron and Lila Parker of Parker Designs and Associates Inc., which specializes in designing molding and millwork for old houses, offered to install it now.

Such offers have come as a surprise to Texas Heritage, which has given participating designers the choice of authentically restoring their selected rooms or merely decorating them in keeping with the house's history.

Nobody had dared dream that the dining room wainscoting would be replaced so soon. And the billiard room originally wasn't even on the list of showhouse choices, because "the special treatment on the walls and woodwork will be very expensive to restore and may not be painted," read the instructions given designers to aid them in room selection.

Keith Rawlings chose the billiard room anyway, opting to cover the walls with canvas wallcovering so as not to damage the stenciling and to restore the extensive woodwork by stripping and refinishing it. The library and upstairs



An early photograph of the foyer, looking into parlor

landing proved problematic, too; the ceiling covers may not be painted or papered because of stenciling recently discovered under layers of paint and canvas. Stenciling in the library will be restored; on the ceiling in the landing, it will be covered or perhaps left as is to indicate how it will look after restoration.

Restrictions on other rooms are less severe. For example, the morning room woodwork — now painted — eventually will be stripped and refinished as it was originally. For the showhouse, though, it will be painted. The greatest leeway is allowed in other rooms, whose original decor is largely unknown.

At any rate, certain restrictions apply throughout the house to prevent damage or inappropriate alterations: designers may not make nail holes in the plaster (although they may hang pictures from picture railing or crown molding), change the finish on hardwood floors or paint or strip unpainted woodwork. And designers are encouraged to avail themselves of information on historically correct paint colors, wall coverings and furnishings.

They don't seem to mind the limitations. Even the most contemporary-minded can adapt to a historical ap-

proach, and many welcome the challenge of stepping outside their usual style, said designer Brad Alford, design coordinator for the showhouse.

The changes designers make will either permanently contribute to restoration or temporarily improve the mansion's appearance, depending upon the degree of restoration and authenticity involved.

Authentically restored rooms, such as the dining room, will retain their appearance permanently. Rooms merely decorated — say with woodwork painted a historically accurate color but not stripped and stained to their original condition — will remain intact until eventually being restored.

Some restoration is being underwritten by private donors or foundations. Some items, such as window treatments and carpeting, likely will remain, donated by designers or manufacturers.

Designers don't mind suggesting to manufacturers that they donate materials, because the showhouse "goes beyond the scope of a showhouse," Alford said. "We're restoring a national treasure." Thistle Hill is, indeed, listed on the National Register for Historic

Places, is designated a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark and is included in the Historic American Buildings Survey.

Furniture and accessories will be removed after the showhouse closes, with few if any exceptions. If historically appropriate furnishings are used in the design schemes, patrons could purchase and donate them to Texas Heritage.

"For the membership and the board, to be able to make this kind of a leap forward is very exciting, particularly exciting as Fort Worth becomes more active in the national and international arena as a destination," said Bob Mitchell, president of the board of Texas Heritage. A visit to Thistle Hill "rounds out the impressions people get from the Stockyards and adds dimension to (their awareness of) what went on in that era. It does give a sense of context to our historical background."

Designers are enthused, too. "We filled up this house (with designers wanting to participate) quicker than ever before," Alford said. "We've gotten commitments for restoration from several, which is truly exciting."

Enthusiasm extends beyond the design community. "Antique dealers are calling to tell of us about shipments they've received with items from that time period" for possible use in the showhouse, Alford said. "Instead of us out beating the bushes looking for things, they're calling us."

Public enthusiasm also should run high. Past showhouses have drawn 8,000 to 10,000 visitors, said Marty Craddock, executive director of the preservation council. This year, 10,000 to 15,000, or even as many as 20,000, visitors are expected, she said.

"Everybody is quite anxious to see Thistle Hill as grand as it once was," Alford said. "It belongs to all of us; it's part of us."

He summed up the sentiments of the principals involved when he assessed the structure's showhouse potential. "It's going to be extraordinary," he said.

Thistle Hill shatters record as Showhouse

By JEFF GUINN
Fort Worth Star-Telegram

The 1987 Designer Showhouse closed Sunday after setting an attendance record for the annual two-week event sponsored by the Historic Preservation Council of Tarrant County.

About 18,500 visitors paid \$5 or \$7 each to tour Thistle Hill, the cattle barn-era mansion at 1509 Pennsylvania Ave. in Fort Worth.

"We are elated," said Marty Craddock, executive director of the preservation council. "Attendance was well over double any of the previous seven showhouses we've had. Though we will not have the final figures on income until the end of the month, obviously we're very excited."

The previous attendance record of

9,000 was set in 1983, when the home of Dr. Richard Halden at 1001 Elizabeth Blvd. in Fort Worth was featured.

Thistle Hill was selected as this year's showhouse by the preservation council, which arranges for redecoration by designers and charges admission to view the designers' work.

The bulk of proceeds this year will be used by the council for its area restoration projects. Texas Heritage, the nonprofit organization that owns Thistle Hill, will receive an unspecified portion of ticket sales.

Designers brought in temporary furnishings for many of the 20 rooms and hallways redone for Thistle Hill's two weeks as the 1987 Designer Showhouse. Though some furniture has been removed, restoration work done on



Thistle Hill was picked earlier this year as Designer Showhouse

walls, woodwork, ceilings and staircases remains.

"We will reopen Thistle Hill for (Texas Heritage) tours Nov. 1," group

spokesman Jane Gudgen said. "Some rooms will be without furniture, but there are still a lot of improvements to be seen."

Fort Worth Star-Telegram, 21 Oct. 1987

Future of the Past

Designer Showhouse Spotlights Thistle Hill Mansion

By MARTY CRADDOCK

Tomorrow, the 1987 Designers Showhouse opens its doors at Thistle Hill, the magnificent cattle baron's mansion at 1509 Pennsylvania.



Eighteen interior design firms, two landscape designers, the Texas Association of Landscape Contractors, Fort Worth Chapter and the TCU Department of Design and Fashion have joined under the sponsorship of the Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County to reopen in grand style this Fort Worth landmark.

This year's Showhouse, the Council's seventh annual fundraising project, is an unusual endeavor because the home is a museum owned by Texas Heritage Inc. since 1976. The Preservation Council is proud to bring the Showhouse to Thistle Hill so that the interior treatments could be accomplished with the invaluable expertise of the interior design community who are giving their talent, time and money. Some have made use of significant donations to Thistle Hill for specific rooms. All designers are providing a splendid gift to preserve the history of Tarrant County.

THE HISTORIC Preservation Council, a non-profit organization, was founded in 1980 to coordinate efforts among 38 heritage organizations and civic groups throughout Tarrant County. It serves as a general clearinghouse of information from historical marker programs to the tax incentives for investing in the rescue of older buildings.

For the past six years, the Council's primary project has been the Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey, an exhaustive inventory of architectur-

ally significant buildings and structures in Tarrant County. To date, over 100,000 structures have been evaluated with the selection of 1,900 structures of primary historical significance.

* * *

COST FOR the entire inventory will be approximately \$370,000. Principal funding sources for the survey are Texas Historical Commission, City of Fort Worth, Junior League of Fort Worth, Amon G. Carter Foundation and the Designers Showhouse.

Not only are the survey findings invaluable to those seeking historic designations, but also the survey has enabled the council to collaborate with entities throughout the county to broaden preservation programs.

- The council worked closely with the City of Fort Worth's ornamental streetlight program to save or retrofit 400 streetlights.

- The council received a grant from

"... My grandmother used to take me with her to visit Mrs. Scott in the home we now call Thistle Hill."

*—Honorary
Co-Chairman
Deborah Moncrief*

Tandy Corporation and software for the council, the City of Fort Worth and the Tarrant County Historical Commission to provide a computerized



One of the redecorated rooms at Thistle Hill.

database of the survey findings for those entities and for other potential users.

- The council collaborated with the South Hemphill Heights Neighborhood Association, the area business association and the city to produce the Hemphill/Berry Design Guidebook.

- The survey is being used by the Greater Fort Worth Board of Realtors Neighborhood Revitalization committee to produce neighborhood brochures which focus on the history, architecture and provide walking/driving tours for historic neighborhoods.

- The survey was used to document the historical significance of two National Register eligible houses which were threatened with demolition. The council worked to find new owners for the houses. One house has been moved to the proposed Jennings-Leuda Con-

See "Council" on Page 5B

Designer Showhouse To Open Tomorrow

The 1987 Designer Showhouse opens tomorrow and runs through Oct. 18 at Thistle Hill, 1509 Pennsylvania. Hours are 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Saturday, 1 to 6 p.m. on Sunday and Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 7 to 9 p.m. Tickets are available at Stripling & Cov, Monnig's, Ellison's, Under the Wall and at Thistle Hill.

An outline of Thistle Hill restoration plans

Here is a brief outline of participating designers' restoration plans for Thistle Hill, site of the 1987 Designer Showhouse. Rooms are numbered according to the floor plan. Furniture and accessories will be appropriate to the early history of the mansion.

101, library: Designer is Robert J. Lewis of Robert Lewis Interiors Inc., Fort Worth. The library, which served as a gentleman's retreat, originally had a wallcovering, stenciling on the cove ceiling and woodwork with a green glaze. Stenciling is being restored, wallcovering will be removed and duplicated and woodwork will be cleaned.

102, foyer, and 212, upstairs hallway and landing: Brad Alford, G. Bradley Alford and Associates Inc., Fort Worth, and Barbara Sims, Barbara J. Sims Designer Inc., Arlington. The natural oak wainscoting in the foyer will remain as is. Canvas on the foyer walls will be painted dark green. Ceiling stenciling in the landing may not be painted, so it will be covered or left as is to indicate how it will look after restoration.

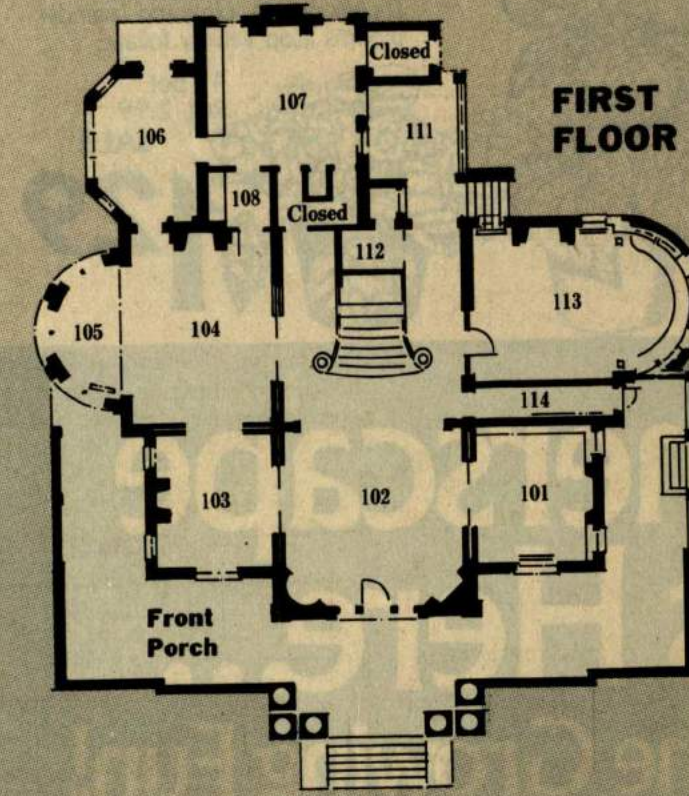
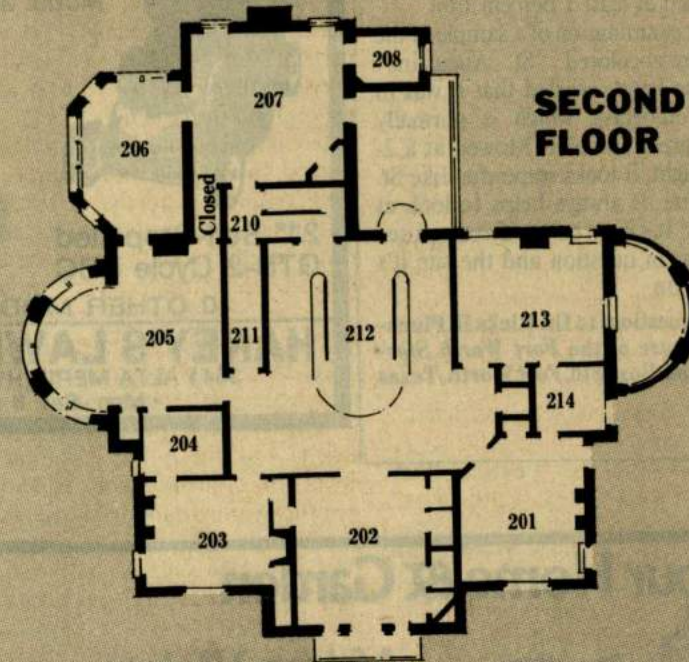
103, parlor: Gerald Tomlin, Dallas. The parlor already has been restored, with a bird's-eye maple floor and a mauve and gray-green color scheme with ivory decorative moldings. Tomlin will layer swagged, fringed draperies and antique lace at the windows and mix stripes and florals on the Victorian upholstered furniture for a formal atmosphere.

104, dining room, and 105, solarium: Ron and Lila Parker and Carolyn Jones, Parker Designs and Associates Inc., Fort Worth. In the dining room, the Parkers are re-creating missing ceiling moldings, stripping painted doors and woodwork down to the original oak and refinishing them. They will replace the original canvas-inlaid, oak wainscoting, now missing, and duplicate original stenciling that was just below the ceiling molding.

106, morning room: Machele Gwin and Lisa Morrow, Stem's Furniture, Fort Worth. The morning room originally featured unpainted woodwork and decorative canvas on the walls. The woodwork will be painted; walls will be painted the original blue, with a reproduction of the original blue and cream stenciling around the edge of the ceiling.

107, kitchen, and 108, butler's pantry: Lisa Henderson, Entirely Interiors, Arlington. The kitchen and butler's pantry are being restored, with the original deep aqua and white in the kitchen, rebuilt oak cabinets in the butler's pantry and dark woodwork throughout. These two rooms will be accessorized only. Texas Heritage is seeking a large Hoosier

1987 Designer Showhouse - Thistle Hill



Fort Worth Star-Telegram

cabinet in good condition to be included in the decor.

111, service porch: Joe and Charlotte Sherrod, Antique Avenue, Fort Worth. The service porch, with its original tile floor, brick walls and plentiful windows, recently was restored. It will be accessorized with antiques.

112, downstairs bath: Carol Tilley and Ken Craighead, Design West and Associates, Arlington. This small bath features hexagonal tile floor on walls and oak woodwork on the ceiling. Woodwork will be painted rather

than stripped to its original natural finish, and a floral wallcovering applied.

113, billiard room: Keith Rawlings, Corporate Art Collectors, Fort Worth. Recently discovered stenciling may not be harmed, so Rawlings will install a canvas wallcovering without damaging the stenciling. White paint will be stripped off the oak wainscoting, paneling, ceiling and beams, all of which will receive a dark finish. The brick fireplace originally was unpainted, so it will be stripped.

114, side entrance: Carole Alford, the Hummingbird, Fort Worth. This narrow hallway probably will be painted like the foyer and accessorized with art work.

201, bird's-eye maple bedroom; 213, mahogany bedroom; and 214, guest bath: Sherron Bishop, Dot Hamblet, Carole Smith Harston and Judy McNamara, Ellison's, Fort Worth. Bedroom walls originally were papered. In the bird's-eye maple room (so called because of the wood used in the mantel and woodwork) reproduction wallpaper will match the dull aqua of the fireplace tiles. The mahogany room will be covered in a reproduction wallpaper. The bath's decor has not yet been determined.

202, upstairs sitting room, and 203, master dressing room: Glen Boudreaux, Gabbert's, Fort Worth. The sitting room originally was wallpapered but has gone through many changes. It will be painted ivory, with natural woodwork. In the dressing room, woodwork — now painted — originally was natural but will be painted.

204, master bath: Terri Blackmon and Sara Jeffers. The bath originally was painted. Its decor for the showhouse has not yet been determined.

205, master bedroom: Kenneth Jorns, Kenneth Jorns and Associates Inc., Fort Worth. Walls probably were covered in canvas originally, with no evidence of wallpaper. Mahogany woodwork — now painted — was natural. Walls will be papered and woodwork painted.

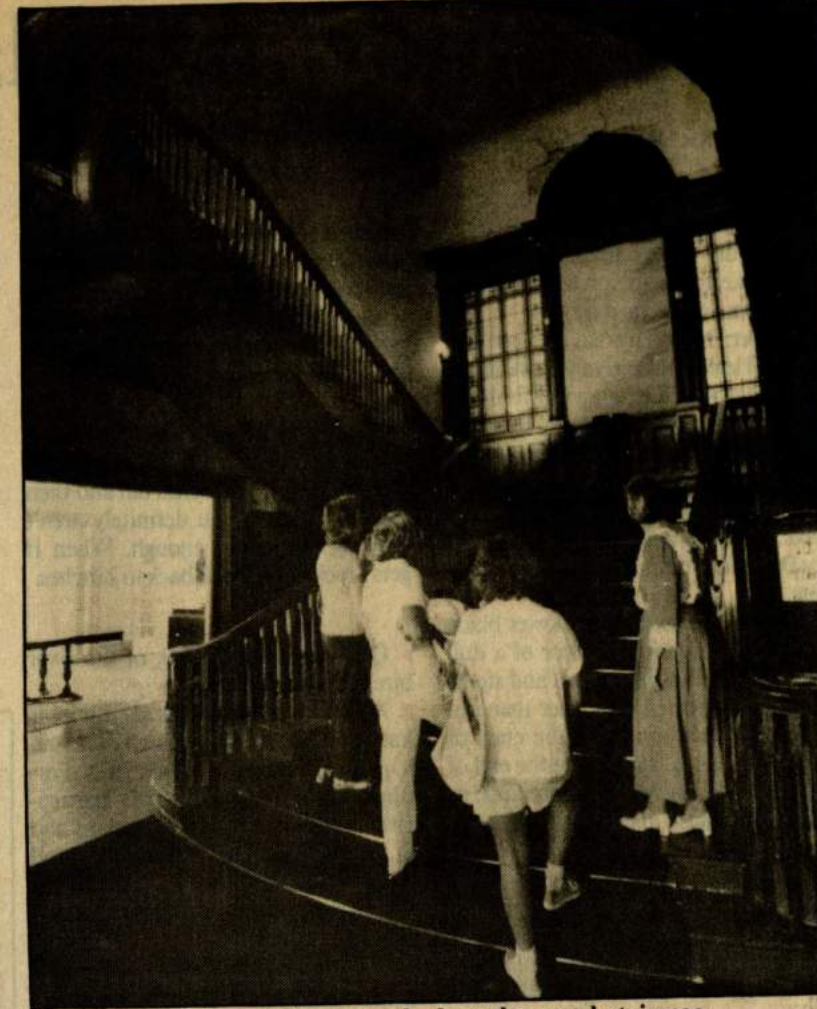
206, sunroom: Brad Guse, Marian McKeever and James McInroe, Frank H. Guse Associates, Fort Worth. The woodwork always has been painted, and walls probably were papered originally. Walls and woodwork will be painted.

207, nursery, and 208, bath: Nancy Morey, Island Breezes, Fort Worth. The nursery remained unpainted for years, after which it was painted and then wallpapered. On the bathroom ceiling will be an embossed wallpaper resembling a tin ceiling.

210 and 211, hallway from nursery to landing: Carole Alford, the Hummingbird. The hall will be painted and accessorized with art work.

Exterior: The front porch will be decorated by students in the Department of Design and Fashion at Texas Christian University. The pergola also will be a design area, and the grounds probably will receive some landscaping, although plans for these areas are incomplete.

— CAROL NUCKOLS



Tour visitors get a look at the grand staircase

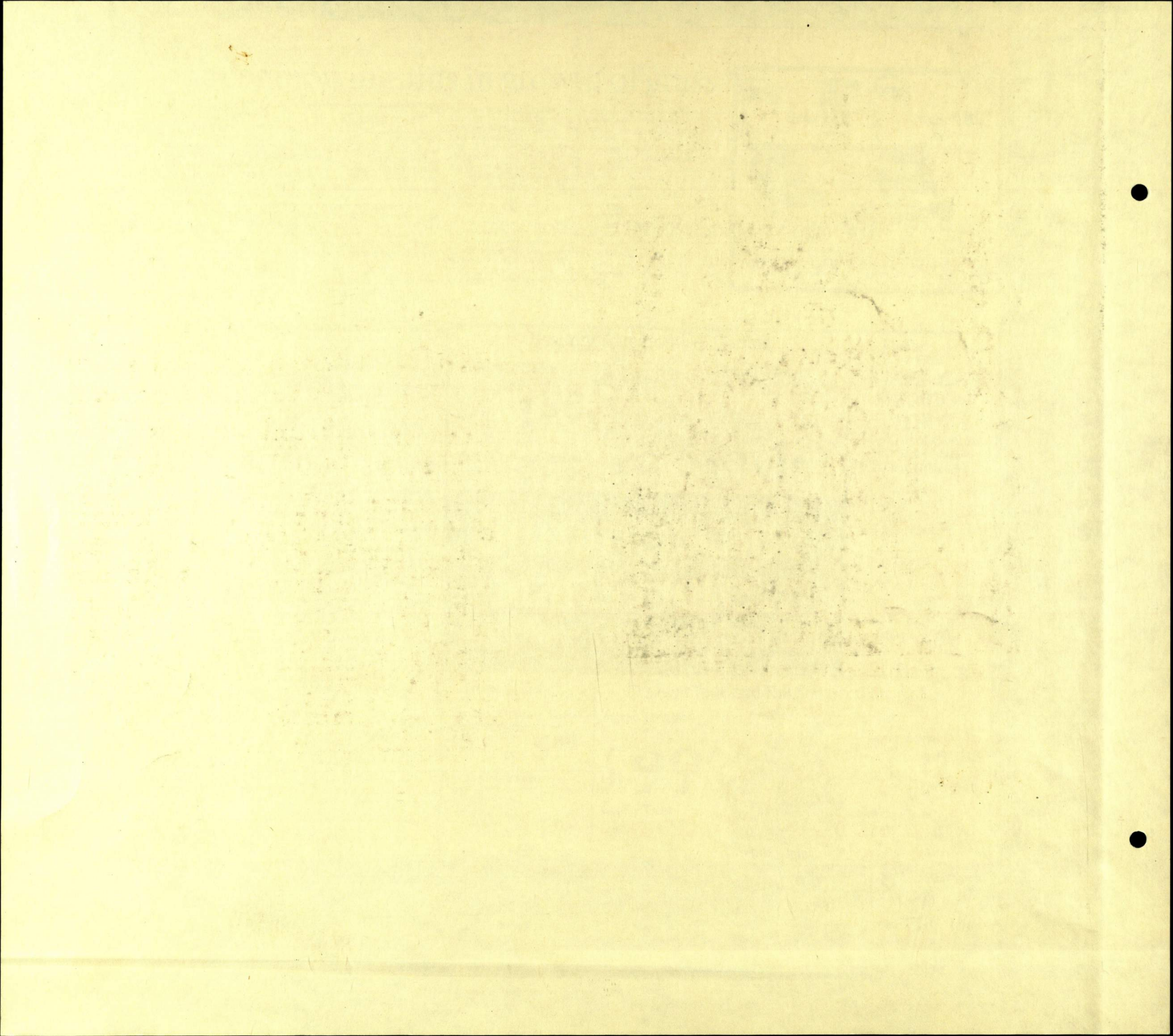


Restorers Richard and Stashka Szucko survey stenciling



Fort Worth Star-Telegram / MICKEY LORRES

Tours are given hourly at the mansion





Guests await time to go inside and tour Thistle Hill mansion

Fort Worth Star-Telegram / JOYCE MARSHALL

Thistle Hill, a showpiece of 1903, debuts as '87 Designer Showhouse

BY JEFF GUINN
Fort Worth Star-Telegram

For one evening, Fort Worth's turn-of-the-century Cattle Baron era was alive again.

Actress Mary Martin arrived at 1509 Pennsylvania Ave. in a horse-drawn carriage.

Five hundred Tarrant County residents dined on pork and beef and sipped champagne under a billowing white tent.

Last night, Thistle Hill, the lone mansion still standing from dozens built along Pennsylvania Avenue by cattle barons in the 1900s, was restored to glory.

The black-tie, \$75-a-ticket party commemorated Thistle Hill's re-opening as the 1987 Designer Showhouse sponsored by The Historic Preservation Council of Tarrant County. Though most guests arrived in recent-model cars and limousines, the evening had the distinct flavor of a past they don't want modern-day Fort Worth to forget.

"Thistle Hill is the flip side of the (Fort Worth) Stockyards," said Robert Mitchell, president of the board of Texas Heritage Inc., the non-profit group that has owned Thistle Hill since 1978.

"The people who owned the Stockyards lived in homes like this one, in this (near south) area of Fort Worth. They thought Thistle Hill was life at its ultimate. You have to see both sides — Thistle Hill and the Stockyards — to really understand what that period was

like and what our roots are."

Each year, the council chooses a county building or house to be restored. The council arranges for designers to redo rooms, outer walls and landscaping at no charge, and arranges permanent and temporary donations of furniture, plants and other decorations.

Thistle Hill, built in Georgian Revival style in 1903 by W.T. Waggoner, was bought in 1911 by the Winfield Scotts and became known as the Scott Home. The building deteriorated between 1940 and 1968 after it was turned into a dormitory for the Girls Service League. Restoration work began in 1978 when a group called Save the Scott Home Inc. — later to become Texas Heritage Inc. — bought the building and grounds.

Last night, guests who recalled the Scott Home declared the rechristened Thistle Hill to be as good as its original incarnation.

Martin and the event's honorary chairwomen, Deborah Beggs Moncrief and Electra Waggoner Biggs — both descended from the original Thistle Hill owners — were ecstatic after they cut an entrance ribbon to officially reopen the historic residence.

"I've literally been in this house with Electra hundreds of times when we were girls," said Martin, a native of Weatherford. "We had dancing parties here so long ago, when we'd have our patent leather dancing shoes on and bows in our hair. The house was glori-

ous-looking then and it is again now. Fort Worth deserves something like this."

Jeri Jo Blackmon said in a welcoming speech to guests that "over 1,000 volunteers made this possible." She said that the community joined in the effort by asking not if it could help, but how it could help.

The Thistle Hill designer teams chose materials and furnishings that reflected the plushiest styles of the 1900s. Seventeen rooms and hallways and the Thistle Hill porch were restored to their original elegance in about six weeks.

Robert Mitchell and Susan Hasker, who is executive director of Texas Heritage Inc., said they hope Thistle Hill supporters will not assume after last night's gala that restoration work on the house is complete.

"There's still a lot to be done," Hasker said. "But with all the improvements we hope to have more rentals (to outside groups for parties). That will give us the money to be able to support ourselves more and more."

But most revelers last night wanted to glory in the return of a home that was almost lost to Tarrant County forever.

"I never thought they could bring this place back like this, especially the way it looked a few years ago," Biggs said. "But this house is part of Fort Worth's heritage, and about all we've got left of that part of our past."

"They've torn everything else down, but this home is still here."



H.W. Kuteman III, James D. Lonergan, Electra Waggoner Biggs and Mary Martin



Deborah Moncrief and Electra Waggoner Biggs

THISTLE HILL GRAND OPENING

It was a grand night for the grand re-opening of Thistle Hill, the 1987 Designer Showhouse at 1509 Pennsylvania Ave. Special guest **Mary Martin** and honorary co-chairwoman **Electra Waggoner Biggs** arrived by horse-drawn carriage, accompanied by Martin's escort, **H.W. Kuteman III** of Weatherford, and Biggs' escort, **James Lonergan** of Wichita Falls. **Deborah Beggs Moncrief**, also honorary co-chairwoman, was joined by Martin and Biggs on the front steps to cut the ribbon and officially open the refurbished house. Among guests attending were Biggs' daughters **Helen Willingham** (wearing a necklace of dime-size gold coins, each bearing a replica of a family member, designed and crafted by her mother) and husband **Gene Willingham** of Vernon, and **Electra** and **Charles Winston** of Santa Fe. Also attending were grandchildren **Jennifer** and **John Willingham**, and **Ellie Winston**, who celebrated her 16th birthday with a surprise cake.



Helen and Gene Willingham



Ellie Winston

August 1987

Merry Christmas!

As the temperatures in our city soar to the 100 degree mark, here is some refreshing news for your group or organization to look forward to in December.

Texas Heritage, Inc. will present for the second year, "Eight Decades of Christmas" at Thistle Hill. The museum exhibit will capture the spirit of Christmas exactly as it was during each of the eight decades from 1900 to the 1980's. Each scene depicted will be beautifully presented in the charming rooms of Thistle Hill freshly refurbished following the Designer Showhouse. Each will be historically accurate in every detail -- from the tree and its ornamentation to the appropriate gift items under the tree. Strolling from room to room, decade to decade, Christmas to Christmas is like a leisurely walk through the history of our country, at that special time of year when everything seems beautiful -- the holiday season. A great deal of research and preparation has gone into this project, and is presented by a group effort of Texas Heritage, Inc., many area antique dealers and community volunteers.

For further information call Thistle Hill at 336-1212.

Date: December 4 - 23

Time: Weekdays 10:00am - 4:00pm
Wednesdays & Fridays 10:00am - 8:00pm
Weekends 1:00 - 5:00pm

Tickets: Adults \$3.00
Children under 12 \$1.50
10% discount for pre-arranged groups of 10 or more.

Tickets may be purchased in advance before November 1 from Lucy Wilson, 4318 Shorefront Dr., Fort Worth, Texas 76135



Texas Heritage, Inc.
1509 Pennsylvania Ave.
Ft. Worth, Texas 76104
(817) 336-1212

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Executive Director

February 23, 1987

Dear Member:

The 1987 Annual Meeting of Texas Heritage, Inc. will be Sunday, March 29, 1987 at 4:00pm. I hope you will plan to attend. If you have not been in Thistle Hill recently, I think you will be very proud of the progress.

In addition to election of the Board and Officers for the coming year, there will be a slide show from the Christmas exhibit and before, during and after slides of the Parlor, Kitchen and Service Porch projects. The Annual Meeting is also the time we like to recognize those whose special efforts have furthered our goal of providing Fort Worth with an authentic historic house museum.

I would also like to invite you to stay after the Annual Meeting for dinner. Last year's dinner was so well received, we decided to do it again this year. The dinner will be beef stroganoff, salad, tea or coffee and tarts. If plan to stay for dinner, please complete the reservation form below and return it with \$8.00 per person by Wednesday, March 25, 1987.

Saturday, March 7, 1987, 9am to 4pm there will be a Garage Sale at Thistle Hill. Because of the recent renovation and restoration projects the mansion has items it can no longer use and will be selling used air conditioners, refrigerators, stove, kitchen cabinets, and office furniture and equipment. No antiques will be sold from Thistle Hill itself. In addition, the contents of the now closed Gift Shop will be sold at cost. Items in the Gift Shop include toys, prints, books, glassware and some fixtures.

I hope you will attend the Annual Meeting so that you can share our enthusiasm in our progress and learn what you can do to help with our future plans.

Sincerely,

Linda Richards
Linda Richards
President

DINNER RESERVATIONS

Name _____

Phone _____

Number of Reservations _____ \$8.00 per person

Amount Enclosed _____

Pioneer Days to conclude

Fort Worth — Area residents who want a taste of what the Old West was really like had better hurry — the 28th annual Pioneer Days celebration concludes today. The theme of this year's event is "Honoring 100 Years of the Fort Worth Stockyards."

Since Friday, this National Historic District has been filled with the traditional western revelry, ethnic entertainment, lots of country and western, and rock and roll music, an old-fashioned parade, street dancing, gun-fighting, photo contest, arts and crafts, cowboys, cowgirls and cooking.

Pioneer Days has become a Fort Worth tradition. The event provides an opportunity for residents to show off their western heritage and visitors to experience the life of the Old West.

Cooking contests have always been a favorite of Pioneer Days, and this year will be no exception. The growing popularity of fajitas

in Texas makes the Fajita Cook-off more competitive than ever. This doesn't take anything away from the Texas Barbecue Cook-off, however, competitors from all over the country will be here to try for the top trophies.

The Old Time Fiddlers Contest tunes up for its seventh annual event. Various age categories will be held for both men and women's divisions.

There is no age limit for participants in the Stockyards Shootout, only a camera and a good eye for interesting subjects or action at Pioneer Days.

The Comanche Peak Muzzleloaders Society will be joined in their camp along East Exchange Avenue this year by the North Texas Reenactment Society and the Southern Volunteers. Exhibitions of Civil War times will be conducted throughout the weekend, with an occasional cannon being heard, while they reenact battle scenes from one of the many

movies that they have been in.

Marshall Dillon will be keeping peace amongst all the gunfighters on the streets between their many staged gunfights.

There will be an arts and crafts exhibit and sale in the Live Stock Exchange Building, with the Little Buckaroo Corral for the children on the front lawn of the building. The children can compete in races, contests, handicrafts, have their faces painted or go on one or all of the many rides.

The crowning of the Pioneer Days Queen took place at 2 p.m. Saturday. The winner will be sponsored on to the Miss Rodeo Texas Pageant in June. The contestants led the Grand Entry of the Cowtown Rodeo on Friday and the Fort Worth Police Rodeo Association rodeo on Saturday. The contestants will also lead the grand entry of the Police Rodeo Association rodeo today.

Police officers from across the State of Texas will be here com-

peting for prizes and points on their way to the State Finals.

Music is a must for Pioneer Days, and once again the four stages have been filled of the best of Texas performers. A highlighted stage this year has been the International Stage. This stage features groups from many ethnic backgrounds such as the Ballet Folklorica Azteca de Fort Worth, Polynesian, and Norwegians.

Cowboy Church will be held on the front lawn of the Live Stock Exchange Building on Sunday morning at 10 a.m.

Remote free parking is available at the Tandy Center parking lot off Henderson Street and south of the Trinity River. Shuttle buses will run to the area on Sunday until 6 p.m. Cost is 50 cents per person round-trip, with children under 12 riding free. Admission to Pioneer Days will be \$2 for adults, with children under 12 years of age free.

Chisholm Round-Up slated

Fort Worth — The 11th annual Chisholm Trail Round-Up, a festival tribute to the weather-beaten cowboys who pushed thousands of longhorns to Fort Worth and northern markets, heads up and moves out for three days of wild west fun June 12-14 in the historic Stockyards area.

Highlighting the huge celebration are concerts featuring the Highway 101 Band and Don Edwards, street dances, fiddlers' contest, American Indian dances and ceremonies, a western heritage parade, gunfights, an all-day trail ride, arts and crafts, barbeque and chili cook-offs and the Miss Rodeo Pageant.

"For three days, Fort Worth practically surrenders to the

cowboys and Indians. Even the police officers wear cowboy hats and ride horses," said Quentin McGown IV, general manager of the Chisholm Trail Round-Up.

The Chisholm Trail Round-Up runs 5 p.m. to 1 a.m. on Friday; 10 a.m. to 1 a.m. on Saturday; and 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Sunday. Admission is \$2 for adults and \$1 for senior citizens and children 12 and under.

"We want modern-day cowpokes to have a taste of the Old West and Chisholm Trail in a fun-filled serving the whole family can enjoy," McGown said.

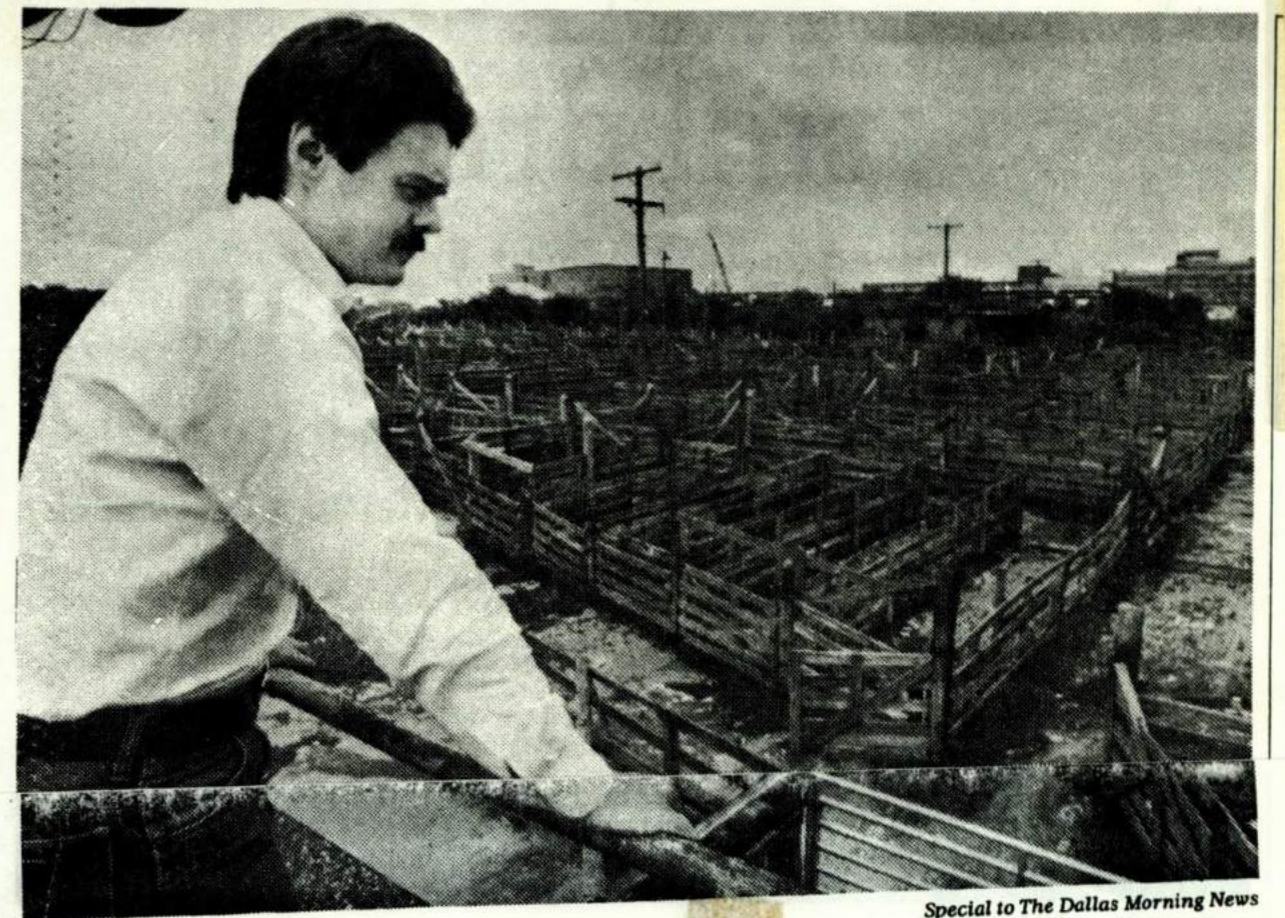
As a celebration of the Texas cattle heritage, the event takes on special significance this year, the 10th anniversary of the Fort Worth

Stockyards, McGown said.

"Chisholm Trail Round-Up commemorates our western heritage, which is rooted in cattle drives and the beef and agriculture business. Since the Stockyards have played a major role in our culture and economy for a hundred years, we want people to help us wish the area a happy anniversary," McGown said.

Two popular western-oriented activities that recreate life along the Chisholm Trail are an all-day trail ride, complete with authentic trail dust, and a race between chuch wagon cooks, McGown said.

For more information on the Chisholm Trail Round-Up, call (817) 625-7005 or Metro 429-4682.



Special to The Dallas Morning News

Quentin McGown surveys the Fort Worth Stockyards: "The satisfaction is great."

FW festival director chose boots over pin-stripe suits

Chisholm Trail Roundup chief is living a fantasy

By Kathy Jackson
Staff Writer of The News

FORT WORTH — Quentin McGown says he spent a good part of his childhood in a coat and tie.

But today, at 31, he is living a life most boys dream about. He makes a living playing cowboys and Indians and riding the Texas trails.

From his office near the Cowtown Coliseum at the Fort Worth Stockyards, McGown — who served as general manager of the sesquicentennial wagon train — has been the principal force behind the planning of the 11th annual Chisholm Trail Roundup. The three-day festival, which began Friday and will continue through Sunday, features Indian dances, country and western music and fiddling contests.

"It really celebrates the livestock heritage of Fort Worth and all the years that those millions of longhorns were driven up the trail to market," said McGown, whose ancestors settled in Fort Worth about 100 years ago. "It started as a joint effort between the (Fort Worth) Chamber of Commerce and the North Fort Worth Historical Society."

For the past 10 years, the Chisholm Trail Roundup has been produced by various volunteer organizations. But this year, for the first time, the effort is being orchestrated by a full-time staff and management team and a general manager — McGown.

"The job came available and they started soliciting applicants last winter," McGown said. "I was just lucky enough to get the job."

McGown and the Chisholm Trail staff have worked feverishly coordinating the festival's many events and supervising the vendors who came from all across the state to sell their wares at the tourist attraction, which McGown estimates will draw about 100,000 people.

Plans for the festival have included a kickoff breakfast and a 23-

The Chisholm Trail Roundup "celebrates the livestock heritage of Fort Worth and all the years that those millions of longhorns were driven up the trail to market."
— Quentin McGown, festival director

mile trail ride ending at the Fort Worth Stockyards. About 500 riders from across the state were expected to participate.

McGown is accustomed to dusty trails and horses' tails. He saw plenty of both during the six months he traveled with the sesquicentennial wagon train, coordinating each stop and camping out most nights under the stars.

"I wouldn't trade that experience for anything in the world," he said.

Although McGown rode the 3,000 miles across Texas in a car instead of a covered wagon, his task of coordinating the 6,000 wagon train participants was not an easy one.

"I would go back and forth between the wagon train and the towns setting things up," he said.

McGown's favorite parts of the wagon train ride were the areas around Fort Stockton, El Paso and Odessa.

"The people are remarkable out there. It's an area that hasn't changed all that much," he said. "There are areas where you can get away and imagine something of what it must have been like to try to cross that country 100 years ago."

The long trail ride was made a little easier for McGown by the presence of his wife, Laurie, who joined him on the six-month trek. "We just took up and did it,"

McGown said. "Luckily, my wife and I had the time to do it."

About 250 participants stuck it out for the entire 3,000-mile ride, McGown said. Although the McGowns enjoyed the experience, they were glad when it was over.

"It was nice to get back to a home that didn't move every day," McGown said. "I'm not sure anyone would try to tackle it again, but I wouldn't trade the experience for anything."

McGown graduated from the Fort Worth Country Day School in 1974 and received a bachelor of arts degree in theater and history from Texas Wesleyan College in 1979. He is active in the Historical Preservation Council of Fort Worth and Tarrant County, an organization that is coordinating an inventory of historic sites in the Fort Worth area.

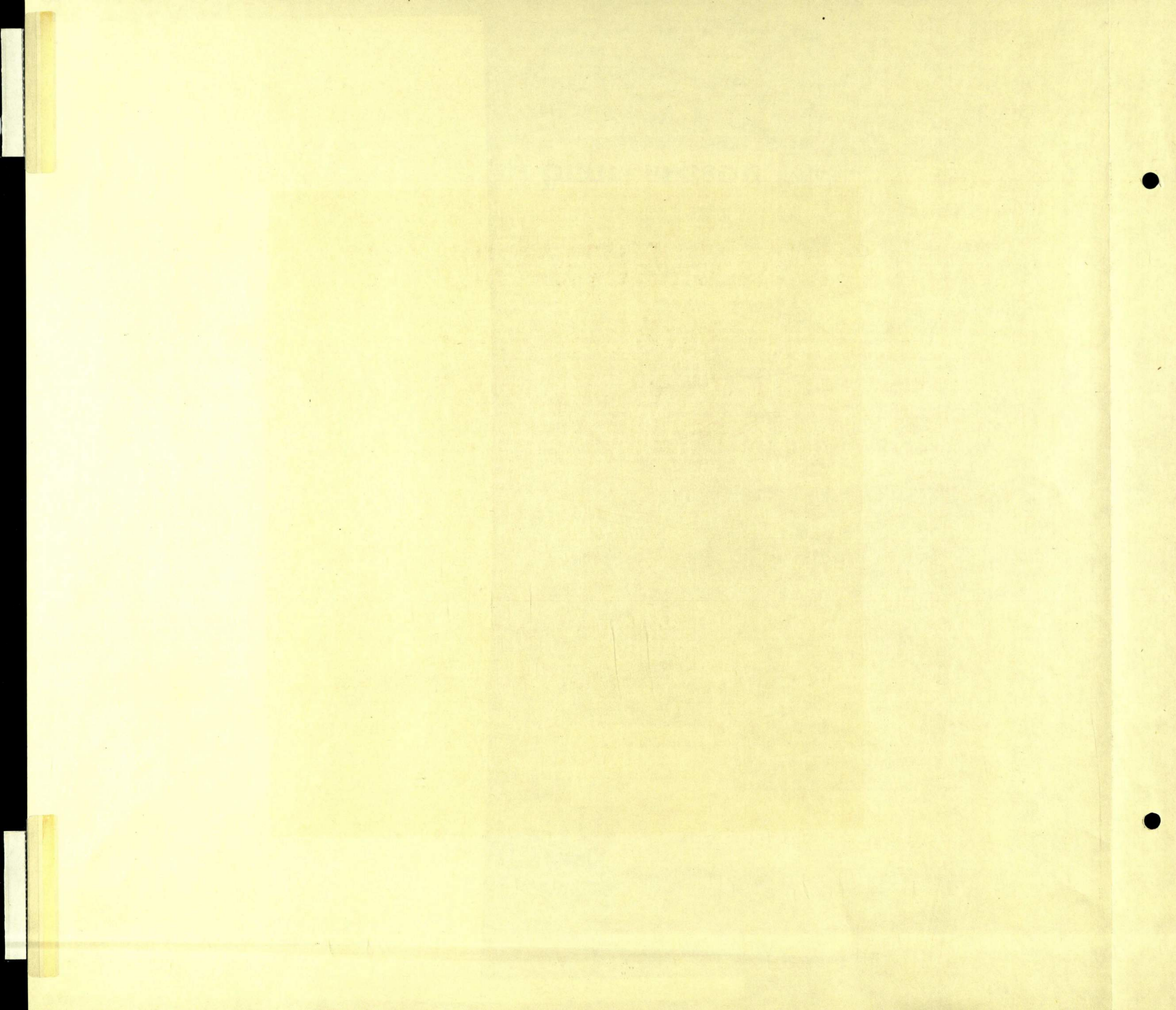
"It's a pretty remarkable organization," McGown said. "When it (the inventory) is finished, it will be the largest (historical) inventory in the entire country. It's one more way of preserving what we have. It's always been a worthy cause."

McGown's keen interest in all things Texan and historical has led him along a different path than most of his ancestors. "I come from a long line of attorneys," he said. "But I just didn't become one."

McGown chose cowboy boots over pin-stripe suits. "You can't grow up in Fort Worth without being comfortable in boots," he said.

McGown enjoys his work so much that he has no plans to make a career change. He's already making plans for next year's Chisholm Trail Roundup.

"It's what I really enjoy and the challenge is incomparable," he said. "The satisfaction is great. But something like this relies so much on volunteers. I'm just here to keep all the sticks from falling down."



In Old Fort Worth

North Side Exes Had Big Day in '26

By MACK WILLIAMS

May 12, 1926, was a big day on the North Side. Ex-students of North Side High School held their first homecoming.

About 600 former students and teachers attended, with M.H. Moore as guest of honor. In 1926 Moore was superintendent of the Fort Worth Public Schools but he had begun his career north of the Trinity and North Siders claimed him as their own.



The "exes" gave Moore a framed oil portrait of himself, with Dave Greines making the presentation. From an old North Side family, Greines was one of three brothers who became prominent. Dr. Abe Greines was a physician who helped keep generations of North Side families healthy in good times or bad. If they could afford to pay the bill, that was fine. If they couldn't, Dr. Abe would write it off without a word said. He also looked after TCU athletes without charge.

The other two brothers, Dave and Sol, became attorneys and practiced together for years.

MOORE RECALLED his first days as a teacher on the North Side. He started in 1892, serving simultaneously as principal, and until 1900 had only one assistant.

In 1902 Armour and Swift, the meat packer giants in Chicago, built plants on the North Side, at the head of Exchange Ave. The neighborhood's big growth began and an independent city, North Fort Worth, was incorporated.

"We used temporary wooden structures to try to keep up with it," Moore recalled. "The first expansion was Marine Park School. After that, Washington Heights School. Then Circle Park, Denver and Rosen Heights.

A. Frank Brooks, oldest "ex" at the reunion, started in school the year Moore became a teacher. Brooks owned a grocery and general store on the North Side for many years. He stirred waves of nostalgia at the reunion.

"Our school was known as Marine Park School and there were very few homes between school and town," Brooks recalled. "It was a long way for most of the students. Students traveled 15 miles or more from the country to attend.

"In 1892 there were two teachers at the Marine Park School, the principal, Mr. Moore, and one assistant. There were not more than 50 buildings in the area from Exchange Ave. to Central Ave. The entire area between the school and the Trinity River was home sites and farms where livestock roamed free. North Fort Worth's population was about 500. It was like living in the country.

"We had an old hand pump and a well in the school yard where we got our water. Boys came to school barefoot. North Main St. was covered with filtered sand, inches deep. Grassburrs were a constant problem for our barefoot boys.

"We brought our lunch to school in a pail, with holes punched in the top for air. Mostly, the pails were old lard pails. Boys fought a lot in those days and two or three fights in the school yard each day

were not uncommon.

"There was only one boy in our class who marauded the lunch pails. One day we soaked a biscuit in turpentine. He got into that particular pail and bit into the biscuit. That was the end of his marauding.

"There was no curriculum as we know it now. The students were classified by grades. Each student had to take everything that was taught in his grade, without having a choice of subjects.

"The pupils were divided up and down, in lower and higher classes. The total enrollment in Marine Park School in 1892 was 80. Seven to nine subjects were taught in each grade, and everybody had to take every one of them."

* * *

OTHER EARLY-DAY North Side students who attended that first reunion in 1926 was Mrs. Ben Baxter, Roy Hayward, Bill Sprinkles and Elbert Fogelin.

Carl Gardner, the North Side High School principal in 1926, promised the ex-students the reunion would become an annual affair. It did, and is held annually to this day.

Moore, guest of honor at the initial homecoming and North Side's first principal, moved across the Trinity and became superintendent of the Fort Worth Public Schools in 1915. He served until 1931, with the school system expanding greatly in his administration. The Handley, Polytechnic, Seminary Hill, Riverside, Arlington Heights, Forest Hill and Diamond Hill school districts joined the Fort Worth district during the Moore years.

Moore was instrumental in setting up the first medical services in the public schools and in his administration the first junior high schools and first independent Board of Education were created.

* * *

MOORE ALSO inaugurated the present school lunchroom system operated by the Board of Education. Before 1925 each principal operated his own lunchroom. He paid for the food, utensils and help. Profits were turned over to the school library.

The first public school cafeteria was in the old Fort Worth High School at S. Jennings and Jarvis. Later, it became Ernest Parker Middle School and is now vacant, awaiting the start of work by a Dallas developer who bought the building and land with plans to turn it into a shopping and apartment area.

W.D. Williams, principal at Fort Worth High, originated the idea of a cafeteria in 1899, working with a group of mothers. Pupils were not allowed to go home for lunch and recess was only 30 minutes. Mrs. Emma Fakes of the furniture-funeral home family, and Mrs. Arthur Goetz set up the first cafeteria at the high school.

The entire menu consisted of sandwiches (three cents each) and soup (five cents a bowl). At first the soup was cooked in the kitchens of nearby homes, with boys volunteering to carry the kettles to school. Later, kitchen equipment was added to the schools and girl students did the cooking as part of their home economics classwork. The first tables were unpainted boards propped up on sawhorses.

Moore's son, Joe P. Moore, also was Fort Worth school superintendent, serving from 1946 to 1963. He was succeeded by Eldon Busby.



Algia Pickett, center, second cousin of legendary cowboy Bill Pickett, talks with students from Lubbock after the unveiling of a statue in the Stockyards honoring his relative.

Star-Telegram/MARK GAIL

Unveiling history

Statue honors bulldoggin' cowboy Bill Pickett

BY BRETT HOFFMAN
Special to the Star-Telegram

In her bronze sculpture of the legendary cowboy Bill Pickett, artist Lisa Perry depicts the rodeo rider wrestling with a 1,000-pound steer.

But she left out one detail: how Pickett would sink his teeth into the steer's upper lip, throw up his hands and drag the animal down.

Saturday, Perry's 1,400-pound, 9-foot-by-10-foot statue of Pickett was unveiled at the Fort Worth Stockyards in front of Cowtown Coliseum — where Pickett performed at the grand opening in 1908.

The North Fort Worth Historical Society commissioned the statue two years ago to honor Pickett, a black cowboy who lived from 1870 to 1932 and

worked mostly at the 101 Ranch in Oklahoma.

Pickett is credited with inventing bulldogging, which later became known as steer wrestling.

"All of the other rodeo events cannot be attributed to one person, but Bill Pickett is solely responsible for inventing bulldogging, and he became famous when he exhibited it for the 101 Ranch and Wild West shows," said Perry, 36, of Azle.

It might be hard for today's steer-wrestlers to imagine, but Bill Pickett bulldogged steers that weighed about 1,000 pounds; most of today's riders wrestle steers between 400 and 500 pounds.

Sue McCafferty, president of the North Fort Worth Historical Society,

said Pickett was chosen to represent the American cowboy because "he went the full circle, and we feel that his life tells the story of the cowboy."

"Bill Pickett grew up doing ranch work, did his bulldogging exhibitions at Wild West shows, rode in professional rodeos and died on the 101 Ranch," McCafferty said.

The unveiling was in conjunction with the 24-month "Coming Home to America's Roots," a celebration of the nation's forgotten cowboys and Western heroes. The celebration began last June in Lubbock and will conclude with a three-day "International Salute to the American Black Cowboy" in Fort Worth July 8-10, 1988. The events were organized by George Richardson, a

Please see Sculpture on Page 34

Sculpture honors first bulldogger

Continued from Page 31
New Jersey public relations director.

Pickett's bulldogging feats earned him notoriety in his time and, after his death, a place in the National Cowboy Hall of Fame — the only black cowboy so honored.

During his glory days, Pickett was a familiar face in the Fort Worth Stockyards. He performed his bulldogging stunts during the coliseum's grand opening in 1908 while he was touring with the 101 Ranch Wild West Show.



Lisa Perry

Today, steer wrestling is confined to the rodeo arena. Cowboys ride a fast quarter horse out of a starting box, jump off, grab the horns of a running steer and twist it to the ground.

But Pickett's much more dramatic method was developed while he was working on the range.

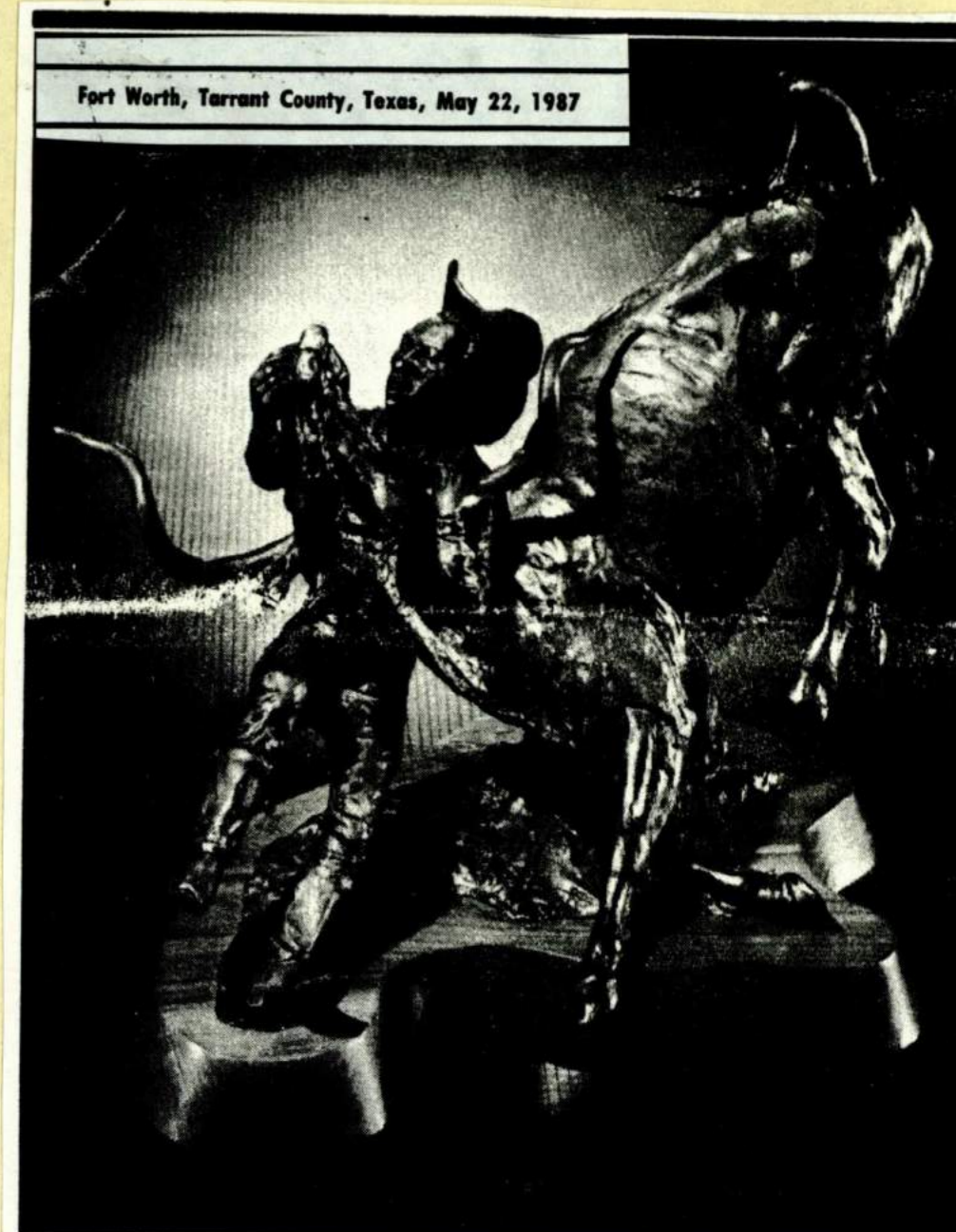
Pickett would jump off the horse onto the running steer, grab a horn in each hand and twist it until the steer's nose came up. He then bit the steer's upper lip, threw up his hands to show that he wasn't holding on any longer, fell to one side of the animal, and dragged on one side until the steer went down.

"In Bill Pickett's day, you had to have good teeth to hold onto the steer's upper lip," said Algia C. Pickett, 74, Pickett's second cousin whose father, Tom Pickett, rode with Bill Pickett. "My daddy said they saw a bulldog bite a cow by its upper lip and bring it to the ground."

"Bill saw how a cow yielded when a bulldog bit and held onto its upper lip, and he decided that 'bulldogging' would make a good show."

Earl Burrell, president of the Fort Worth Metropolitan Black Chamber of Commerce, said the Western Heritage Memorial Rodeo, June 19-20 at Cowtown Coliseum, will feature a special bulldogging event with cowboys holding on the way Pickett did.

"We've got cowboys who have committed themselves to come and try it in the Coliseum," Burrell said. "Like Pickett, they will have to grab the steer, bite its lip and take it to the ground."



BULLDOGGER—This is a model of the bronze sculpture of Bill Pickett bulldogging a steer to be dedicated tomorrow in front of Cowtown Coliseum in the historic Stockyards District. Following the dedication, a Memorial Weekend Patriotic Parade will wind through the Stockyards. Arts and crafts, a farmers market, campfire sing-a-longs and storytelling and a display of 101 Ranch items are among many events to be featured this weekend. —Photo by Lee Angle.

The North Fort Worth Historical Society

Cordially invites you to attend the
unveiling of the

Pickett Bronze

by

Artist Lisa Perry

Saturday, May 23, 1987

1:00 p.m.

Cowtown Coliseum

123 East Exchange Avenue

Fort Worth, Texas

A reception will follow
in the Room of the Stars located in
the Exhibits Building.

The 101 Ranch Collection will be on display.

The Statue is a gift to the City of Fort Worth
and honors the spirit of the American
working and rodeo cowboy.

Shoot, it isn't really a gunfight

Showdown in front of Stockyards saloon to re-create historic event

Special to The News

FORT WORTH — A century ago, two cowboy-gambler gunfighters settled a difference of opinion by reaching for their guns in one of the last great shoot-outs in Fort Worth's dusty streets. One hundred years later, they'll be shooting it out again in Cowtown.

Guns will blaze and men will fall on the sidewalks outside Fort Worth's White Elephant Saloon once again on Sunday, when the 100th anniversary re-enactment of one of the town's last great shoot-outs takes place.

Scheduled for 7 p.m. in front of the historic saloon, the event re-creates the 1887 shoot-out between Luke Short and "Longhair Jim" Courtright. Legends of the West, a troupe that re-enacts historical events, will bring the event to life in the Old West setting in the Fort Worth Stockyards district. Luke Short III, grandson of the victor, and his wife, Lou, will come in from Sierra Vista, Ariz., to watch the spectacle and greet the crowd.

One hundred years ago, Fort Worth was a major stop on the Chisholm Trail, a cattle route from the plains of Texas to the slaughterhouses of Kansas. Lonesome cowboys facing a long, hard drive were attracted to the women, strong drink and gambling offered in Hell's Half Acre, a notorious section of town long since cleaned up.

Luke Short, partner of Wyatt



Keith Bridwell (left) and John Snapp discuss a point of contention in a re-enactment of the confrontation between Luke Short and Jim Courtright.

Earp and one of the West's better gambling men, had bought an interest in the White Elephant Saloon's gambling concession and was doing a brisk business serving up exactly what the cowboys wanted when former City Marshal Courtright returned to town and set up the T.I.C. Commercial detective agency. He

had a profitable business offering protection to the saloons and gambling halls, a legitimate enterprise in the Wild West. But Luke Short felt that with his experience, he could take care of his own needs in that area.

Short's keno game was drawing many complaints. Accusations of

his cheating young trail hands and fleecing out-of-towners were affecting gambling hall business down the street in Hell's Half Acre.

On the evening of Feb. 8, 1887, Courtright visited the White Elephant, trying to sell his services. But Short would have none of it. An argument ensued, and Short and Courtright, two of the best guns in Texas, ended up shooting it out on the sidewalk. When the smoke and dust cleared, Courtright lay dying. His gun had jammed before he could fire a shot.

Newspapers carried conflicting reports from eyewitnesses, some crying murder, others stating self-defense. Courtright's wife claimed he was shot in the back — that Short wanted her for his own.

Short posted a \$2,000 bond but was never brought to trial for the shooting. He sold his interest in the saloon and moved to Kansas. At his death in 1883 (of natural causes), he was returned to Fort Worth and buried a stone's throw from Courtright in Fort Worth's Oakwood Cemetery. The White Elephant closed in 1913 and its building was converted into a pool hall.

In 1976, a group of local investors reopened the White Elephant Saloon at 106 E. Exchange Ave. in the Fort Worth Stockyards. The re-enactment of the Short-Courtright shoot-out has become an annual event.

Legends of the West's cast of characters for the shoot-out includes Keith Bridwell as Luke Short; John Snapp as Jim Courtright; Dave Davis as Jake Johnson, a friend of both men; Connie Farmer as Velvet/Rachel, a bar girl; Brenda Snow as Goldie, another bar girl; Dave Poston as W.M. Rea, city marshal; Paul Pryor as Bob Frazer; Roy Pompa as Mexican Jack, a member of the Courtright band; Bill Flickenger as Bill, a cowboy spectator; Mike Enger as Mike, the bouncer; and Ed Henry narrating.

Gunfighter troupe prides itself on its professionalism, accuracy

Special to The News

FORT WORTH — Fort Worth is home to many gunfighter troupes — people who band together to re-create the Old West atmosphere the city is famous for. One such group is Legends of the West.

While all it really takes to be a "gunfighter" is an old-fashioned pistol, some scruffy old clothes and a willing "victim," Legends of the West members say they pride themselves on professionalism, historical accuracy and attention to detail.

The group was formed in 1981 by six men who were dissatisfied with the gunfighting displays in Fort Worth. Their first performance, in November 1981, was a success. Since then they have continued to expand, research and refine.

The troupe has grown to 13 members, allowing varied casts for different performances. John Snapp serves as primary researcher and chief scriptwriter. Keith Bridwell is booking agent.

All the men and women in the group work full time in fields ranging from medicine to computers, from electronics to geology. But in their spare time, they research the post-Civil War period to provide re-enactments true to the Old West.

They scout antique and used-clothing stores, collecting authentic pieces for the costume ensembles. They study old photographs to see how the clothes were worn and the accessories carried. They not only read about the period, they scan the literature written back then so they can adopt historically correct speech patterns, phrasing and usage.

"We're not just a gunfight troupe," said Snapp. "We want an accurate portrayal of the West. We re-enact tamer events, too."

Legends has several presentations in its repertoire, and will customize an old stand-by or write a new skit to fit a special occasion.

The troupe performs each year at Fort Worth's Pioneer Days and Chisholm Trail Round-up and is available for parties, conventions, company picnics, festivals or parades.

One of the group's favorite presentations is the re-enactment of the Luke Short-Jim Courtright gunfight each year on Feb. 8 in front of the White Elephant Saloon on Fort Worth's Exchange Avenue. Presented on the anniversary of the famous shoot-out in Cowtown, the recreation is as historically accurate as the troupe can make it.

Troupe members are Keith Birdwell, Dave Davis, Bill Devenport, Mike Engler, Connie Farmer, Bill Flickenger, Ed Henry, Roy Pompa, Dave Poston, Paul Pryor, John Snapp, Brenda Snow and Ron and June Wilson.

For information about Legends of the West or to book the troupe, contact Bridwell in Fort Worth at (817) 292-5139.

Legendary shoot-out shot down

Re-enactment horrifies gunfighter's grandson

By JULIE GILBERTO
Star-Telegram Writer

Luke Short III, desperately waving his arms and shaking his head to no avail, watched with horror as the actor playing his grandfather cold-bloodedly shot an enemy in the back.

That's not the way it should have been, according to Short's family history.

Short, 77, was invited to the Stockyards for the 100th anniversary of the last Old West-style gunfight in Fort Worth. His grandfather, Luke Lamar Short, was the victor of that Feb. 8, 1887, duel.

But the re-enactment that Short watched Sunday night did not reflect what he had been told — and was different from the way the Legends of the West actors have portrayed the gunfight in previous years.

But Short could not say a word. He has not been able to talk since he was wounded in World War II.

In an interview earlier Sunday, Short wrote out his answers to a reporter's questions. In those answers, he wrote that his grandfather and "Longhair Jim" Courtright had argued the night of the gunfight because Courtright wanted Short to buy protection from him for the White Elephant Saloon. Short owned a gambling concession at the saloon.

The two men argued, and the showdown occurred while they were standing about six feet apart outside the saloon, at 306 Main St. The re-enactment on Sunday took place at the new White Elephant Saloon at 106 E. Exchange St.

"Luke told him to go jump in the Trinity River, and he said he wouldn't pay him to stay away from the White Elephant," Short wrote about his grandfather. "Then Courtright went for his gun, and Grandpa Luke beat him to the draw."

Short's first shot hit Courtright in the forehead, the next four went into his chest and abdomen, his grandson wrote.

"It was the reflex of a dead man that made Courtright shoot into the ground," Short wrote.

Another version of the story says Courtright fired the first shot and missed. While Courtright was trying to cock his weapon for a second shot, Short shot off his thumb and then shot him again in the chest. The same version says Short then shot Courtright in the face.

But John Snapp, who has been playing the part of Courtright for the past 10 years, said research reveals another account. The Legends of the West, a troupe that tries to recreate historical events as accurately as possible, constantly adds to its research, he said.

Please see Grandson on Page 19



Star-Telegram/JOYCE MARSHALL
Luke Short III watches the re-enacted shoot-out Sunday. Behind him stands a young cowboy, Matthew Keys, 4, of Boston.

Grandson sees legend shot down

Continued from Page 15

"Luke Short would never have out-drawn Jim Courtright," Snapp said. "Jim Courtright was one of the fastest men and accurate men in the Wild West."

In the version portrayed Sunday, Courtright pulled out a gun and admonished Short to stay away from his wife. When Short opened his coat to show that he had no weapon, Courtright put away his gun and turned his back. That's when Short drew a hidden weapon and shot Courtright.

Short's grandson disappeared into the crowd of about 250 after the gunfight.

He wrote earlier that the accounts of infidelity are not true.

"Some of it is not like it really happened," Short wrote. "Lou, his (Short's) wife, was with him, and he never tried to take Courtright's wife, for he loved his wife. And he never shot Courtright in the back,

like Courtright's wife claimed."

The Legends of the West put together its version from newspaper accounts — the Dallas papers called it self-defense, and the Austin papers called it murder, Snapp said.

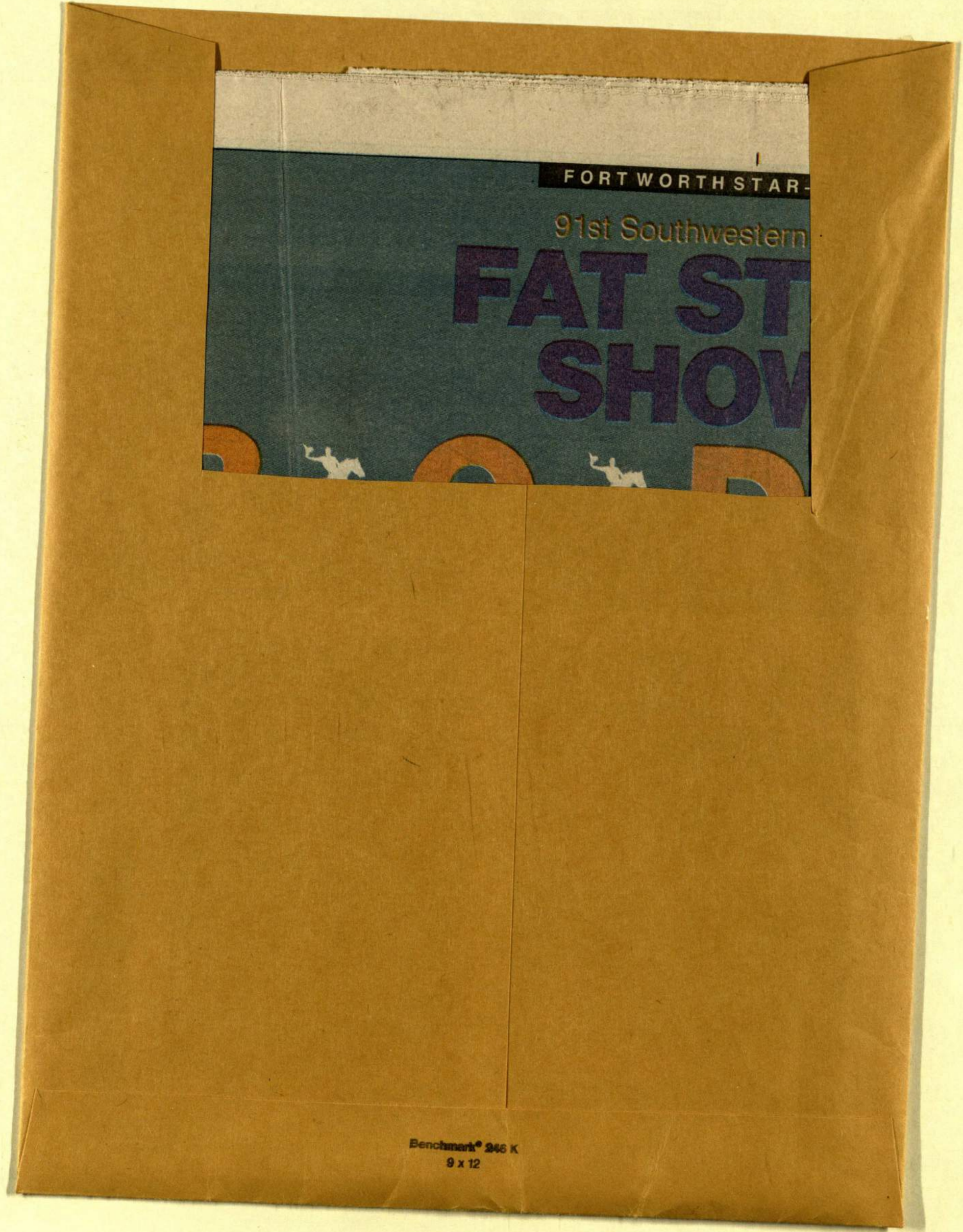
"Neither one was a saint, that's for sure," Snapp said.

Short was never tried for the crime. He posted \$2,000 bail and left town.

"He had a very profitable business," Snapp said. "Why would he go off and leave it unless there was an underlying reason?"

Short's grandson, of Sierra Vista, Ariz., never met his grandfather, but his life has been filled with stories about him.

Short always had been fascinated by the stories, imagining himself living in those days. Sunday, dressed in a black wide-brimmed hat, black long-tailed coat, black string tie and cowboy boots, Short looked as if he just arrived from the Wild West.



FORT WORTH STAR-

91st Southwestern

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FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM

91st Southwestern Exposition

FAT STOCK SHOW &

R O D E O



Photo courtesy of SOUTHWESTERN EXPOSITION AND FAT STOCK SHOW

Entrants in the Hereford competition around 1964 filled the floor of Will Rogers Coliseum with a symmetrical display of prime beef.

By any name or any number, the show goes on

By PRESTON LERNER
Star-Telegram Correspondent

The 91st annual Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show won't be staged next week.

Whoa, boys, now hold your horses. We didn't say there isn't going to be a 12-day extravaganza at the Will Rogers Complex. We just meant that what you see isn't going to be the 91st annual show.

Everybody agrees that the first local Fat Stock Show was staged in 1896, which would make the 1987 edition No. 91 — if one show had been held every year. And there's the rub.

The 1943 show, for instance, was canceled because of World War II. That leaves us with 90 shows. On the other hand, two shows may have been held in 1913. That brings us back up to 91. Then again, no show seems to have been held in 1915. Which leaves us with 90. Of course, two shows were held in 1896. Which means we're back where we started.

But annual shows they clearly ain't, so what say we drop the "annual" and just call it the 91st Southwestern Exposition and Fat

Stock Show? That covers all the bases, doesn't it?

Well, not exactly. You see, the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show title wasn't bestowed upon the event until 1918.

Before then, depending on which year you're talking about, it had been known as the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show, Texas Fat Stock Show, National Breeders and Fort Worth Stock Show and National Feeders and Breeders Show.

OK, so let's call it the 91st Fort Worth Fat Stock Show. Does that get it or what? Or what, unfortunately.

According to Janie Reid, a local historian who has researched the subject exhaustively, the show wasn't actually held within the city limits of Fort Worth until 1924.

She says the original site in the shadow of the North Side packing plants fell within the town of Marine. Annexation placed the show in the city of North Fort Worth from 1902 to 1909. Disincorporation in 1910 left the show in unincorporated Tarrant County for a single year.

When Niles City was incorporated in 1911, the show site became part of it. It wasn't until late 1923 that Niles City was annexed by Fort Worth.

As you can see, the history of the Fat Stock Show — let's keep it generic and stay out of trouble — is dotted with oddities. In fact, nobody — not even the principals — can agree on something as basic as its inception.

Three men — Charles McFarland, C.C. French and W.E. Skinner — are generally credited with collaborating to stage the first Fat Stock Show.

Fortunately, all three left written

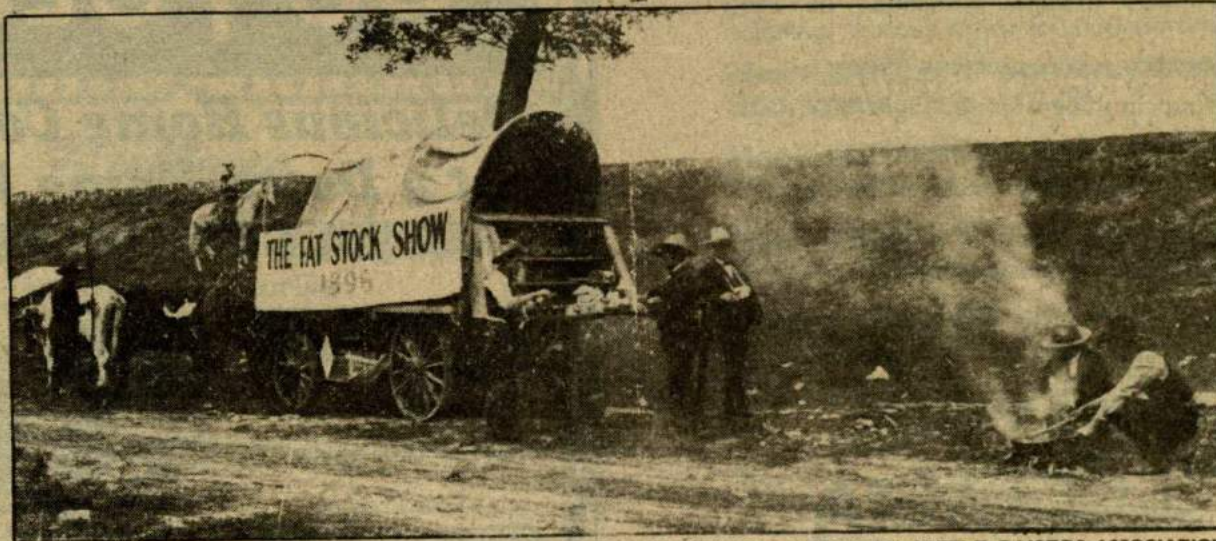


Photo courtesy of TEXAS & SOUTHWESTERN CATTLE RAISERS ASSOCIATION

A covered wagon pointed the way to the first Stock Show in 1896.

Please see Stock on Page 10

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Stock Show & Rodeo

Calendar of events

MONDAY, JAN. 26
7 p.m. Pre-Show Milkout, Open Dairy Goats — Swine Barn

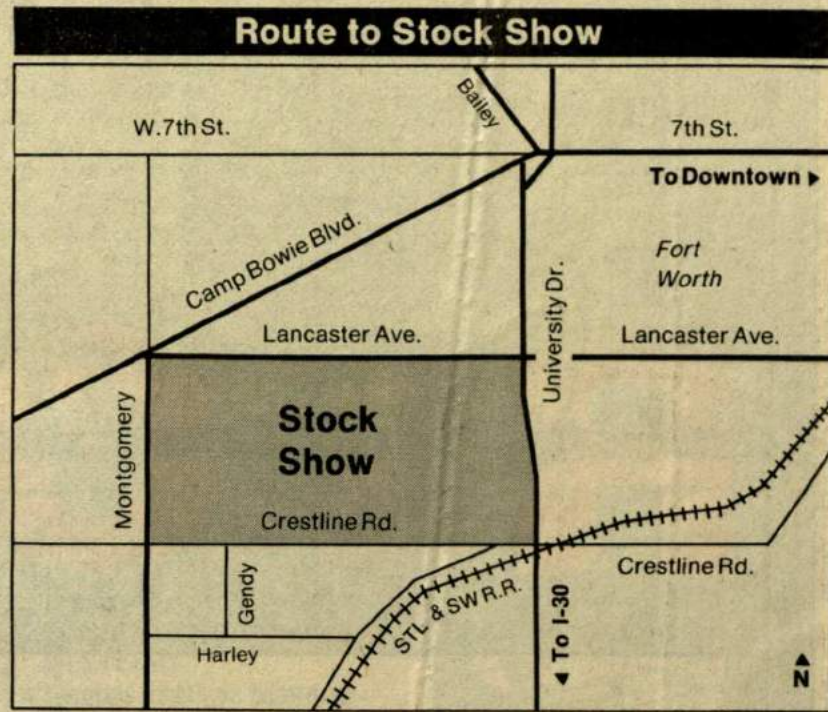
TUESDAY, JAN. 27
8 a.m. Dairy Goats, Open Show — Swine Barn
7 p.m. Pre-Show Milkout, Junior Dairy Goats — Swine Barn

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28
8 a.m.-11 p.m. Gates open
8 a.m. Paint Horse Halter and Performance Classes — Coliseum
8 a.m. Junior Dairy Goat Show — Swine Arena
9 a.m.-9 p.m. Children's Barnyard
9 a.m.-8:30 p.m. Hall of Commerce
11 a.m.-10 p.m. Midway, hours subject to change due to weather
1 p.m. Junior Wether Goat Show — Swine Arena
5 p.m. Lone Star Beefmaster Junior Heifer Futurity Show — Cattle Arena
6 p.m. Pork Chop Downs, pig races — Barn 8
8 p.m. Rodeo and Horse Show — Coliseum

THURSDAY, JAN. 29
8 a.m.-11 p.m. Gates open
9 a.m.-9 p.m. Children's Barnyard
9 a.m.-8:30 p.m. Hall of Commerce
10 a.m. Cowtown Beefmaster Classic Sale, Lone Star Beefmasters Breeders Association — Barn 6
11 a.m.-10 p.m. Midway, hours subject to change due to weather
Noon Paint, Appaloosa Horse Performance Classes — Coliseum
6 p.m. Pork Chop Downs, pig races — Barn 8
8 p.m. Rodeo and Horse Show — Coliseum

FRIDAY, JAN. 30
8 a.m.-11 p.m. Gates open
8 a.m. Sifting of Junior Heifers — Cattle Arena, between Barns 2 and 3
8 a.m. Appaloosa Horse Halter and Performance Classes — Coliseum
9 a.m.-9 p.m. Children's Barnyard
9 a.m.-9:30 p.m. Hall of Commerce
9:30 a.m.-10 p.m. Midway, hours subject to change due to weather
1 p.m. Appaloosa Horse Performance Classes — Barn 8
2 p.m. Rodeo and Horse Show — Coliseum
2 p.m. Shropshire Sheep, Open Show — Sheep Arena
3 p.m. Chianina Cattle — Cattle Arena, between Barns 2 and 3
4 p.m. Dorset Sheep, Open Show — Sheep Arena
6 p.m. Pork Chop Downs, pig races — Barn 8
7 p.m. Junior Beef Breeding Heifer Show — Beefmaster — Cattle Arena
8 p.m. Rodeo and Horse Show — Coliseum

SATURDAY, JAN. 31
8 a.m.-11 p.m. Gates open
8 a.m. Chester White, Hampshire and Yorkshire Swine — Swine Arena
8 a.m. Junior Beef Breeding Heifer Show — Shorthorn — Cattle Arena
8 a.m. Junior Beef Breeding Heifer Show — Angus, Texas Junior Angus Association Showmanship Contest, Texas Angus Association Futurity — Cattle Arena
8 a.m. Delaine Merino Sheep, Open Show — Sheep Arena
8 a.m. Junior Beef Breeding Heifer Show — Hereford — Barn 8
8:30 a.m.-11 p.m. Midway, hours subject to change due to weather
9 a.m. Standard and Bantam Poultry Show — Poultry Building
9 a.m.-9 p.m. Children's Barnyard
9 a.m.-9:30 p.m. Hall of Commerce
9:30 a.m. Texas Shorthorn Association Junior Showmanship Contest — Cattle Arena
10 a.m. Rambouillet Sheep, Open Show — Sheep Arena
10 a.m. Rodeo and Horse Show — Coliseum



1 p.m. Junior Beef Breeding Heifer Show — Charolais followed by Brangus — Cattle Arena, between Barns 2 and 3
1 p.m. Texas Angus Association Futurity Sale — Cattle Sale Arena
1 p.m. Junior Beef Breeding Heifer Show — Santa Gertrudis followed by Limousin — Barn 8
1 p.m. Suffolk Sheep, Open Show followed by Texas Suffolk Sheep Association Suffolk Ewe Lamb Futurity — Sheep Arena
2 p.m. Rodeo and Horse Show — Coliseum
3:30 p.m. Hampshire Sheep followed by Southdown, Open Show — Sheep Arena
4:30 p.m. Saddlebred Horse Performance Classes — Coliseum
6 p.m. Pork Chop Downs, pig races — Barn 8
7 p.m. Polled Hereford Southwest Section Sale, Texas Polled Hereford Association — Cattle Sale Arena
8 p.m. Rodeo and Horse Show — Coliseum

2 p.m. Shorthorn Sale Cattle — Cattle Arena
2 p.m. Rodeo and Horse Show — Coliseum
2:30 p.m. Southdown Sheep, Junior Show — Sheep Arena
3 p.m. Shorthorn "Cowtown Classic" Sale, Texas Shorthorn Association — Cattle Sale Arena
4:30 p.m. Pony of Americas Performance Classes — Coliseum
6 p.m. Pork Chop Downs, pig races — Barn 8
7 p.m. Maine-Anjou Sale, American Maine-Anjou Association — Cattle Sale Arena
8 p.m. Rodeo and Horse Show — Coliseum

MONDAY, FEB. 2
8 a.m.-11 p.m. Gates open
8 a.m. Arabian Horse Halter and Performance Classes — Coliseum
8 a.m. Charolais Cattle — Cattle Arena, between Barns 2 and 3
8 a.m. Southwestern Regional Classic Hereford Show — Barn 8
8 a.m. Shorthorn Cattle — Cattle Arena
9 a.m.-9 p.m. Children's Barnyard
9 a.m.-8:30 p.m. Hall of Commerce
9:30 a.m.-10 p.m. Midway, hours subject to change due to weather
2 p.m. Rodeo and Horse Show — Coliseum
4:30 p.m. Arabian Horse Performance Classes — Coliseum
6 p.m. Pork Chop Downs, pig races — Barn 8
8 p.m. Rodeo and Horse Show — Coliseum

TUESDAY, FEB. 3
7 a.m.-11 p.m. Gates open
7 a.m. National Cutting Horse Association Cutting Competition — Barn 8
8 a.m. Palomino Horse Performance Classes — Coliseum
8 a.m. Polled Hereford Show — Cattle Arena
9 a.m. National Maine-Anjou Show — Cattle Arena
9 a.m.-9 p.m. Children's Barnyard
9 a.m.-8:30 p.m. Hall of Commerce
10 a.m. Weighing and Sifting Barrows — Swine Arena
11 a.m.-10 p.m. Midway, hours subject to change due to weather
1 p.m. Weighing and Sifting Lambs — Sheep Arena
2 p.m. Rodeo and Horse Show — Coliseum
4:30 p.m. Palomino Horse Performance Classes — Coliseum
6 p.m. Pork Chop Downs, pig races — Barn 8
8 p.m. Rodeo and Horse Show — Coliseum

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4
7 a.m.-11 p.m. Gates open
7 a.m. Quarter Horse Junior and Senior Cutting Classes — Barn 8
8 a.m. Weighing and Sifting Lambs — Sheep Arena
8 a.m. Weighing and Sifting Barrows — Swine Arena
8 a.m. Palomino Horse Performance Classes — Coliseum
8 a.m. Weighing and Sifting Junior Steers — Cattle Arena
9 a.m.-9 p.m. Children's Barnyard
9 a.m.-8:30 p.m. Hall of Commerce
11 a.m.-10 p.m. Midway, hours subject to change due to weather
2 p.m. Rodeo and Horse Show — Coliseum
6 p.m. Pork Chop Downs, pig races — Barn 8
8 p.m. Rodeo and Horse Show — Coliseum

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1. Coliseum*	15. Commercial Exhibits No.2	29. Coliseum East Parking
2. Auditorium	16. Cattle Barn No.1	30. Will Rogers Statue
3. Commercial Exhibits	17. Cattle Barn No.2	31. Back Stage Club—Balcony
4. Stock Show Offices	18. Cattle Arena/ Sale Arena	32. Kimball Art Museum
5. Horse Barn	19. Cattle Barn No.3	33. Truck-Trailer Parking No.4
6. West Parking No.1	20. Cattle Barn No.4	34. Round Up Inn
7. Rodeo Horse/Stock Barns	21. Cattle Barn No.5	35. Poultry, Rabbits, Pigeons*
8. Memorial Tower	22. Carlot/Auction Barn No.6*	36. Milking Parlor
9. Casa Manana Theatre	23. Cattle/Horse Barn No.7	37. Feed Barn
10. Art Center	24. Cattle/Horse Barn No.8	38. Wm. Scott Theatre
11. Amon Carter Museum	25. Southwest Parking No.2	39. Livestock Parking No.3
12. Swine Barn*	26. Carnival Midway	40. Rodeo Ticket Office
13. Children's Barnyard	27. Southeast Parking No.6	41. Auditorium Parking
14. Sheep Barn*	28. Science-History Museum	42. Health Center

*Judging Arena Locations

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FORT WORTH FAT STOCK SHOW AND RODEO SPECIALS

Calendar of events

THURSDAY, FEB. 5

7 a.m. Quarter Horse Performance Classes — Coliseum

8 a.m. Junior Barrow Show, Crossbreeds — Swine Arena

8 a.m. Open Senior 4-H, Future Farmers of America and Texas Junior Quarter Horse Association Horse Judging Contests — Barn 8

8 a.m. Brahman Cattle — Cattle Arena

8:30 a.m. Junior Lamb Show — Fine Wool — Sheep Arena

9 a.m.-9 p.m. Children's Barnyard

9 a.m.-8:30 p.m. Hall of Commerce

11 a.m.-10 p.m. Midway, hours subject to change due to weather

11:45 a.m. Livestock Appreciation Day Luncheon — Round Up Inn, Amon G. Carter Exhibits Hall

Noon Junior Steer Show — Angus, Hereford, Polled Hereford, Shorthorn and American Crossbred Classes — Barn 8

1 p.m. Junior Lamb Show — Fine Wool Cross — Sheep Arena

1 p.m. Brangus Cattle — Cattle Arena

1 p.m. Junior Barrow Show — Duroc and Hampshire — Swine Arena

2 p.m. Rodeo and Horse Show — Coliseum

4 p.m. Quarter Horse Performance Classes — Coliseum

8 p.m. Rodeo and Horse Show — Coliseum

FRIDAY, FEB. 6

7 a.m.-11 p.m. Gates open

7:30 a.m. Junior and Intercollegiate Livestock Judging Contest — Coliseum

8 a.m. Santa Gertrudis — Cattle Arena

8 a.m. Junior Barrow Show — Berkshire, Chester White, Poland China, Spotted and Yorkshire — Swine Arena

8 a.m. Southwest Dairy Cattle Judging Contest for Senior Agricultural Colleges — Cattle Arena

8:30 a.m. Junior Steer Show — European Crossbred Classes, Grand Champion and Reserve Grand Champion Steers — Barn 8

8:30 a.m. Junior Lamb Show — Medium Wool followed by Southdowns — Sheep Arena

9 a.m.-9 p.m. Children's Barnyard

9 a.m.-9:30 p.m. Hall of Commerce

11 a.m.-11 p.m. Midway, hours subject to change due to weather

2 p.m. Rodeo and Horse Show — Coliseum

4 p.m. Quarter Horse Performance Classes — Coliseum

5 p.m. Open Dairy Holstein Show — Cattle Arena

6 p.m. Simmental Sale, Palo Pinto Simmental Breeders Association — Cattle Sale Arena

6 p.m. Pork Chop Downs, pig races — Barn 8

7 p.m. Longhorn Cattle — Barn 8

8 p.m. Rodeo and Horse Show — Coliseum

SATURDAY, FEB. 7

6 a.m. Intercollegiate Meat Judging Contest — Columbia Packing Co. — Dallas

7 a.m.-11 p.m. Gates open

7 a.m. Awards Breakfast for Teams in Senior and Junior Livestock Judging Contests — Round-up Inn

8 a.m. Open Dairy Brown Swiss Show — Cattle Arena

8 a.m. Future Farmers of America and 4-H Club Range and Pasture Plant Identification Contest — Cactus Room, Round-Up Inn

8 a.m. Quarter Horse Halter and Performance Classes — Coliseum

8 a.m. Rabbit Show — Poultry Building

8 a.m. Simbrah Cattle — Cattle Arena

8:30 a.m.-11 p.m. Midway, hours subject to change due to weather

9 a.m. Pigeon Show — Poultry Building

9 a.m.-9 p.m. Children's Barnyard

9 a.m.-9:30 p.m. Hall of Commerce

10 a.m. Open Dairy Jersey Show — Cattle Arena

10 a.m. Sale of Champion Steers, Lambs, Barrows and Wether Goats — Barn 6

Noon Simmental Cattle — Cattle Arena

1 p.m. Stock Show Quarter Horse Sale — Barn 8

2 p.m. Open Dairy Guernsey Show — Cattle Arena

2 p.m. Rodeo and Horse Show — Coliseum

4 p.m. Quarter Horse Performance Classes — Coliseum

5 p.m. Junior Dairy Holstein Show — Cattle Arena

6 p.m. Pork Chop Downs, pig races — Barn 8

8 p.m. Rodeo and Horse Show — Coliseum

SUNDAY, FEB. 8

7 a.m.-11 p.m. Gates open

7 a.m. Quarter Horse Performance Classes — Coliseum

8 a.m. Junior Dairy Brown Swiss Show — Cattle Arena

8 a.m. Rabbit Show — Poultry Building

9 a.m. Pigeon Show — Poultry Building

9 a.m. Donkey and Mule Halter and Performance Classes — Barn 8

9 a.m.-9 p.m. Children's Barnyard

9 a.m.-8:30 p.m. Hall of Commerce

10 a.m. Junior Dairy Jersey Show — Cattle Arena

1 p.m. American Miniature Horse Show — Sheep Arena

1 p.m. Junior Dairy Guernsey Show — Cattle Arena

2 p.m. Rodeo and Horse Show — Coliseum

3 p.m. Quarter Horse Performance Classes — Barn 8

6 p.m. Pork Chop Downs, pig races — Barn 8

8 p.m. Rodeo and Horse Show — Coliseum

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Stock Show & Rodeo

Digging dispels Stock Show myths

Rodeo researcher seeks historical marker for exhibition's early days

By PRESTON LERNER
 Star-Telegram Correspondent

Janie Reid is the first to admit that she doesn't know all there is to know about the early years of what's now called the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show.

Fair enough. But what she doesn't know probably isn't known. By anyone. Period.

"I'm not an expert. I don't like that word thrown at me," she insists. "I'm just a curious person. I like to track things down for myself."

Her home at 5941 Tourist Drive is filled with folders piled upon folders containing deed records, letters of incorporation, maps, newspaper and magazine clippings and a mass of notes accumulated during the past year.

She's using these documents to prepare a paper on the early years of the Stock Show — up to 1942, after which it's been held at the Will Rogers Complex. She plans to submit the paper in hopes of earning a historical marker for the old Fat Stock Show.

In so doing, she's unearthed documents showing that the Stock Show was held in three incorporated towns, not to mention an unincorporated portion of Tarrant County, before moving into the city limits of Fort Worth in 1924.

She's also discovered an abundance of commonly held misconceptions, foremost among them that 1943 was the only year the Stock Show hasn't been held since the first edition in 1896.

"The 1914 show was held in November," she explains. "There was no 1915 show because they (cattlemen) couldn't get their stock together by March."

Reid, a member of the North Fort Worth Historical Society and Tarrant County Historical Commission, is a self-trained researcher who became interested in local history in 1975, when entire portions of her native Niles City were being razed.

"All of a sudden, Niles City Hall



Janie Reid helped win a historical marker for Niles City, a long-ago home of the Stock Show.

was gone. It was leveled," she recalls. "That was always like a landmark. You always knew where you were when you could see it."

"Well, they had leveled the old school and they had leveled City Hall, and I felt like my history was disappearing. I decided that getting a historical marker would make sure that nobody would forget."

Niles City was an incorporated town north of the Stockyards, which was absorbed by Fort Worth several decades ago.

Reid was instrumental in winning a historical marker for Niles City, and she then worked successfully to

get other markers for the Stockyards Hotel and the North Side Coliseum, now called Cowtown Coliseum.

Next, Reid began work on documenting the history of the early years of the Stock Show.

Most of her time has been spent studying countless feet of hard-to-read microfilm of old newspapers.

"There were plenty of times I'd get disgusted," she says. "I'd leave and say, 'I'm not going to do any more.' But when I'd get home, I'd say, 'Yes, I am.' And I'd go back the next day. Once you get started, you get intrigued."

Besides correcting the many myths surrounding the Stock Show, Reid hopes to spotlight the fact that it was more than a cattle show.

"To me, cattle was important, yes. But the other events that people saw — and it was the only time they could see them — they were important, too," she says. "You had chickens. You had pigeons. You had hogs. You even had pets — dogs, cats, parakeets. This was our State Fair of Texas."

Reid says she has only one regret associated with her research. "After reading about those early shows," she says, "I wish I'd been there."

Contestants to judge animals for breeding, training

Compiled by Worth Wren

Open Senior 4-H, Future Farmers of America and Texas Junior Quarter Horse Association Horse Judging Contest — See what fine breeding and training does for a horse — through the eyes of the judges.

More than 50 teams are expected to repeat the annual horse judging contest at the Stock Show in Cattle Barn 8 on Thursday, Feb. 5. Each contestant faces 15-minute time limits to judge each of eight classes of horses.

They judge the look and bearing of the horse while led at halter, plus judging the horse's and the rider's abilities while performing in classic western riding and English riding skills. Contestants must cite reasons.

Junior and Senior Intercollegiate Livestock Judging Contest — Most livestock judges limit their work to one species, such as sheep. Many specialize in one breed of one species, such as Hereford cattle.

But entrants in this Stock Show contest must judge three breeds of cattle, three breeds of swine, three of horses and, you guessed it, three of sheep. In all, the would-be judges will look at 48 animals.

Like the professionals, contestants must evaluate how likely each purebred animal is to grow into a top performer for its breed.

While relying on their studies, common sense and ranching experience, the collegians must answer a lot of questions only by observing the livestock in the arena.

Are the heifers fertile and will they breed easily with the bulls? Will the heifers give birth — without physical problems — to sturdy calves and provide their babies with lots of milk?

In short, are the heifers feminine? Are they big enough, but not too big across the rump, down the hind quarter and through the shoulders?

Did mother nature bless these creatures with udders of the proper shape and size?

The judges probably won't be asked to judge any bulls, but if they are, the questions will be: Are the bulls alert, mobile, feisty and fertile? Do the testicles appear healthy? Do the bulls feature the long and tall frame size and proper bulk of beef through the shoulders and across and down the rump? Is their enough exterior fat on that frame? Like the heifers, do they feature the proper breed traits — i.e., coloring, frame shape and size, ears, folds of the hide, humps, leg length, etc.?

Can the heifers produce calves that will grow into tall, lean and muscular critters loaded with red beef? But will that beef retain enough fat to be juicy and tasty?

And will they yield this beef at a high daily rate of gain relative to the volume of feed devoured?

Are the boars and sows lean but not too lean to bring home the bacon? Are the colors, ears, tails and frame true to the swine breed history?

Will the ewes and rams yield the sheep herder's desired quality and quantity of lamb meat or mutton and wool? That leg of lamb can't be too little or too big to satisfy the consumer's demand.

Are the horses alert, agile, physically fit, groomed and well-trained? Are the basic colors, markings and frame size and shape true to breed? The horse's attitude is a prime ingredient for a winner.

More than 16 senior and 32 junior college teams will get only 15 minutes to rate each of 12 classes of livestock, with four animals per class.

Entrants must face the contest officials and vocalize eight sets of reasons for their rankings of the animals.

The event begins at 7:30 a.m. Friday, Feb. 6, in Will Rogers Memorial Coliseum arena.

Southwest Dairy Cattle Judging Contest for Senior Agricultural Colleges — Do those milk cows have strong udders, legs and feet, lean necks and sharp shoulders?

Teams from senior agricultural colleges gather each year to judge 10 classes of dairy heifers and cows from four breeds — Holstein, brown Swiss, Guernsey and Jersey. The collegians also must cite four sets of reasons for placing the cattle as they do.

Criteria include both breed and milk production traits. It all takes place on Friday, Feb. 6, in the Cattle Arena.

Range and Pasture Plant Identification Contest — Want to know the difference between bluestem and blue grama?

Twenty-four 4-member teams from high school Future Farmers of America chapters plus several county 4-H clubs can tell you during this contest in Amon G. Carter Jr. Exhibits Hall on Saturday, Feb. 7.

Teams revive old rivalries as members work against the clock to identify range and pasture plants. Each contestant has 30 seconds to name each of 40 plant samples and cite each plant's five major traits.

The 40 samples are selected from 200 Texas grasses, weeds, woody plants and legumes.

Intercollegiate Meat Judging Contest — You'll have to wake long before the roosters crow to witness this contest.

But it gives new meaning to the "USDA Prime, Choice or Good" meat ratings you see on store labels.

It begins at 6 a.m. on Saturday, Feb. 7, in Dallas at the Columbia Meat Packing Co. College agricultural students will grade two classes each of beef, pork and lamb carcasses, one class of fresh hams and two classes of beef cuts.

Contestants will be asking: Is there too much or too little marbling (flecks and strains of fat in the lean red meat) in that steak, roast or ribeye?

The carcass grading requires the students to beat the clock to rate quality and yield of lean meat. They must cite differences in the carcasses and cuts and reasons for the placing order.

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Stock Show & Rodeo

Kin ewe raid this? Maybe we kin hep

A guide to words and phrases sometimes heard at the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show:

- Ahl** — Personal pronoun. Used in first-person references.
- Aigs** — The fruit of the chicken. Generally served with beckon.
- Ain't** — Tiny stinging insect; esp., as in fahr ain't (which see).
- Angus** — Lead guitar player for AC/DC.
- awl** — Petroleum product, the price of which has reached low levels, causing economic stress in many areas of Texas.
- Awr** — Unit of time
- Bar** — Large woolly animal, two species of which are somewhat common to the United States (but not to Texas): the American brown and the grizzly. To tell the difference, kick the animal in the butt. If it runs up a tree, it's a brown. If you run up a tree, it's a grizzly.
- Borrey** — Temporary use of something belonging to someone else. "Kin Ah borrey \$5?"
- Barrow** — Soprano hog.
- Beckon** — Meat of a hog. Generally served with aigs.
- Bidnes** — To engage in commerce, as in "He's a good bidnesman."
- Bobwahr** — A type of fence.
- Bubba** — Most common name in Texas. If you don't know someone's name, call him Bubba. It'll probably be right; if not, it's still acceptable. If it's a woman, *Ma'am* will suffice. With the exception of *Bubba*, everyone in Texas is called by both their given names: Billy Joe, Darrell Wayne, Bobby Sue, Mary Lou, etc. No one knows why this is. But don't forget it.
- Bull** — First of two four-letter words normally associated together. Also a type of cattle that will not normally jump over a bobwahr fence.
- Dickens** — Used to emphasize description of various people and things, as in, "He's an ornery little Dickens, ain't he?"
- Drekly** — Synonym of *shortly*, as in "He'll be here drekly."

- Et** — To consume food, as in "Et yet?"
- Ewe** — Personal pronoun, as in "Foat Wuth, Ah Love Ewe." Also part of title of song sung by male sheep to their girlfriends: *Embraceable Ewe*.
- Fahr** — Flame.
- Fahr ain't** — Particularly troublesome stinging insect that has invaded Texas after hitching a ride from South America to Georgia aboard a banana boat in the 1930s. The imported variety is not to be confused with our native Texas variety, which are much more laid-back and less likely to attack. Natives also have only three teeth, compared to the imported variety's four, making them much less antsy. (This is a true item).
- Fixin** — Also a synonym of *shortly*. "Ahm fixin' to go to the little house out back."
- French lop** — If you were addressing one of these, you would be talking to a rabbit. (This is a true item).
- Geetjet** — Var. of *et*. A question generally associated with an invitation to lunch, as in "Geetjet? Want some grub (which see)?"
- Giant runt** — The largest breed of pigeon. (This is for real).
- Gret** — Large, as in "There's a gret big bird on yore barn."
- Grub** — An all-purpose word meaning, among other things, food. It also denotes a type of hoe and the act of hoeing, and, in an archaic reference, means to make out.
- Hahryew** — A form of greeting. "Hahryew today?"
- Heidi** — Also a greeting, as in "Heidi! Nice day, huh?"
- Heifer** — Sexist reference, as in "She's shore a purdy little heifer, ain't she?"
- Hoer** — One who hoes.
- Keywt** — A term applied to one's appearance: "She's shore a keywt little heifer, ain't she?"
- Kin** — A round aluminum or steel container often used to hold liquids, such as beer. Also used in a questioning sense, such as "Kin ah go with you to the store?"
- Kinahepewe** — An offer of assistance, most often used by salespeople, as in "Heidi, kinahepewe?"
- Owl, African** — A breed of pigeon. (This is for real).
- Plumb** — Adjective used for emphasis; sort of like *gret*, as in, "That's a plumb big fahr in the barn."
- Poe** — Someone living in poverty.
- Polled Hereford** — A breed of cattle that is born without horns. (This is for real).
- Sass** — An act of disrespect sometimes shown by young people. "Don't you sass me, young man..."

- Wahr** — A long, thin metallic substance often used in fences (see *bobwahr*).
 - Yawl** — Plural form of *ewe*: "How yawl folks doin today? Kinahepewe?"
 - Yore** — Possessive form of *ewe*: "Say, pardner, yore coattail's hangin' out."
- SOURCE: Several native Texans and one imported New Yorker

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Area earns \$87 million from show

Projections from a study conducted during the 1986 Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show indicate that the show generates an economic impact of more than \$86.9 million in the Fort Worth area.

These findings are based on research conducted by Moore Diversified Services Inc.

During the 12 days of the 1986 Stock Show, researchers questioned a number of the 730,000 spectators, exhibitors and rodeo contestants, paying particular attention to the approximately 170,000 out-of-town visitors.

A direct benefit to the coffers of the city of Fort Worth was the \$1.3 million in sales taxes, bed tax from hotel rooms, facility rentals and parking income.

According to Moore President Jim Moore, the raw figures indicate total expenditures for lodging, meals, entertainment, personal shopping and miscellaneous expenses totaled \$41.35 million from visitors, exhibitors and rodeo contestants. Using an economic multiplier of two, the impact from these sources alone would be \$82.7 million.

Moore said the American Horse Show Association uses a multiplier of four, and that some chambers of commerce use multipliers as high as seven. He said that if each dollar turned three times instead of two, the impact to the Fort Worth area would approximate \$124.1 million from visitors, exhibitors and contestants.

Apply that multiplier to major Stock Show expenditures such as salaries, professional services, supplies and utilities and add these to the visitor/exhibitor/contestant expenses, and the economic impact exceeds \$130.6 million.

"We knew the economic impact of the Stock Show was significant," said John Justin, show board chairman, "but this was the first time a scientific study has been made."

Figures from the survey indicate that visitors, exhibitors and rodeo contestants spent nearly \$11 million for lodging, nearly \$22 million for meals, just over \$3 million for entertainment, nearly \$4 million on personal shopping and just over \$2 million for miscellaneous expenditures.

Total traffic figures for the 1986 Stock Show and Rodeo were 729,100, up nearly 9 percent from the 1984 traffic of 669,700. Visitors and spectators account for nearly 93 percent of the traffic; commercial and live-stock exhibitors accounted for 6.9 percent; and rodeo contestants for 0.9 percent.

The city of Fort Worth owns the facilities at the Will Rogers Memorial complex and the Stock Show leases them for one month each year.

The activities at the site during the remaining months are the responsibility of a special city staff headed by B. Don Magness. One of the benefits to the city has been more than \$3.5 million worth of improvements by the Stock Show since it became a regular complex tenant in 1944.

Immediately after the 1987 Stock Show, construction crews will begin work on a \$16 million equestrian center project that will provide a total of 1,045 horse stalls; two new barns; an air-conditioned show arena with seating for 2,500; an adjacent air-conditioned, 700-seat auction arena; plus other amenities such as concession areas, wash stalls, rest rooms, office space, holding pens and a practice arena. A two-level parking facility will be built on the grounds near the University Street side, adjacent to Casa Manana.

Fort Worth Stock Show

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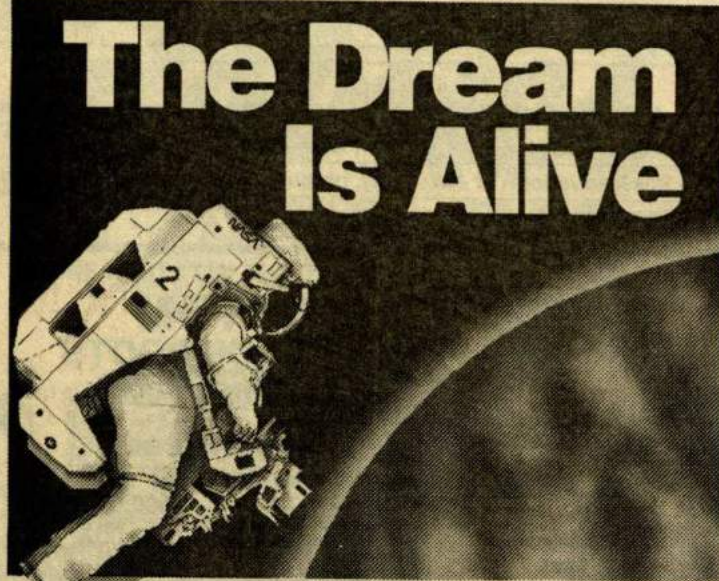
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1987 Commercial Exhibitors in the Amon Carter Exhibits Hall during the 1987 Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show:

- A**
- AT&T Communications
 - AAA Boot and Shoe Service
 - Acco Feeds
 - Ace Foundation
 - Adjustable Beds of Texas
 - Allen Original Food Tabs
 - American Breeders Service
 - American Dealer Accessories
 - American Paint Horse Association
 - American Sportsman Club
 - American Therapy Company
 - AMS/Oil Products
 - Animal Behavior Enterprises
 - Arlington Heights Lock and Safe
 - Ashler Inc.
 - Attorney General Office, Comm. Division
 - Australian Exposition Corporation

- B**
- B & B Metal Buildings
 - B & D Log Homes
 - Barbers Book Store
 - Bernina Sewing of Hurst
 - Bible Fellowship
 - Big "V" Feeds, Inc.
 - Bill McDavid Pontiac-GMC-Honda
 - Bill's Billiards
 - Bolinger Supply
 - Boot Hill Western Wear
 - Boot Town Inc.
 - Brown Mach., Rudy Inc.
 - Bubba's Western Wear
 - Bureau of Land Management
 - Burly Fence and Hardware

- C**
- C & S Trailer World
 - CAR Land & Cattle Co.
 - Cabinetpak of D/FW
 - Candles by Christy
 - Caps & Jackets
 - J.I. Case International
 - Castel
 - Cavender's Boot City
 - Children's Evangelistic Fellowship
 - Chuck Wagon Barbeque
 - Circle "C" Inc.
 - Circle "G" Larry Foretich
 - Circle "J" Trailers
 - City of Canton First Monday
 - Classic Glass
 - Coba/Select Sires, Inc.
 - Coca Cola Bottling Co.
 - Cole Grain Co.
 - Coleman Garden Room



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- C**
- Country Critters
 - Country Estate Fence
 - Cowboy Carvin's
 - Cowboy Cattle Co.
 - Cowtown Fiberglass Manufacturing
 - Crowther Corporation
 - Cummings and Son Inc.

- D**
- D's Enterprises
 - John Deere Co.
 - Diamond Mine (Copperama)
 - Discovery Toys
 - Donnell AG Genetics
 - Drover's Journal

- E**
- Eagle Custom Fit Windows
 - Elkins Hardware
 - Encyclopedia Britannica

- F**
- Factory Show Spas
 - Family Music Center
 - Federal Land Bank of Texas
 - From The Hide
 - Frontier Fruit & Nut Co.
 - Frontier Photo
 - Fort Worth Association of Life/UND
 - Fort Worth Billiards
 - Fort Worth Shaver and Appliance

- G**
- Gil's Caricatures
 - Gold Wire Jewelry
 - Goodman Jewelry

- H**
- H & R Manufacturing Co.
 - Hall Dist. Watkins Products
 - Hamm Supply Co.
 - Hatters Inc.
 - Hilary Helene
 - Horsepower Unlimited
 - House of Blades
 - Renne Hughes, Artist

- J**
- Jackson Boots
 - JCL Unlimited
 - Jeep Corp./Market Dimension
 - Justin Seed Co.

- K**
- Ben E. Keith Co.
 - KPLX 99.5
 - KSCS-FM
 - KTVT-TV

- L**
- Lazy Gate Manufacturing Co.
 - Leland Horse and Catt Franks
 - Leonards Farm and Ranch Store
 - Lewis Jewelry
 - Lions Organ Bank
 - Livestock Systems
 - Lone Star Beefmaster Association

- M**
- Mac Industries
 - Manna Pro Corp.
 - Marshall Grain
 - Donna Mattoon
 - McCollum Advance Communications
 - Kara McDaniel
 - Miles Homes
 - Miles Laboratories
 - Missouri Cattle Breeders
 - Morgan Boots
 - Morton Buildings
 - Morton Sheep Shearing Supply
 - MP & KD Horn Shop

- N**
- Nelson's Bar X - Judy Martin
 - Niagara Therapy
 - North Texas & Oklahoma Longhorn Association

- O**
- Old Goat Co.
 - Orme School and Summer Camp
 - Ozarka Drinking Water

- P**
- Panther Chemical Co., Inc.
 - Pat Greco Chrystals
 - Adrian J. Paul Inc.
 - Peters Brothers Hats
 - Pickup Riggins
 - Harold Pooser
 - Priefert Manufacturing Co.

- R**
- Rancho De Sonrisas
 - Richland Sewing Center
 - Risoll Concessions
 - Ritchey Sales Limited
 - Roll-O-Roper
 - The Royal Mile

- S**
- Saddlesmith Outfitters
 - Saladmaster
 - Sewing World
 - Dub Shaw Ford
 - Shepler's Inc.
 - Shermans of Gallup
 - Silver Brokers
 - Smiley's Photography
 - Spar Industries (Heartland)
 - Sparklett Drinking Water
 - Specialty Sales
 - Stockyard Enterprises
 - Stonegrinders
 - Charles C. Summey
 - Superior Concrete Fence

- T**
- T & S Enterprises
 - T.M. Sales (Timmy Motosko)
 - Tailored Tuff
 - Talland II Operating Co.
 - Tandy Carpets (Buck Stoves)
 - Tandy Leathers
 - Tarleton State University
 - Tarrant Baptist Association
 - Tarrant County Junior College
 - Teak Emporium
 - Televac Computers
 - Texas and Southwest Cattle Raisers
 - Texas Department of Agriculture
 - Texas Nature Exchange
 - Texas Per. Div. Sooner Ent.
 - Texas Show Supply
 - Texas Utilities Electric Co.
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 - Texas Western Belt Co.
 - Thomas Spur Co.
 - Tizwhiz Distributors Inc.
 - Trails West R.V.
 - Trinity Valley Beekeepers

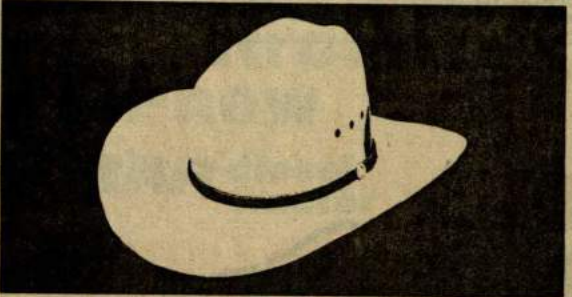
- U**
- USAF Recruiting Squad

- W**
- WW Manufacturing Co.
 - Wagner Products Co.
 - Water Wick Inc.
 - Watsu
 - WBAP-820 Radio
 - Weatherford College
 - Wiley Aluminum Co.
 - C.B. Williams
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 - James Wood Motors Inc.
 - Woodcraft Building Inc.
 - World Book-Childcraft
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- Y**
- Yamaha of Texas

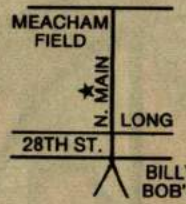
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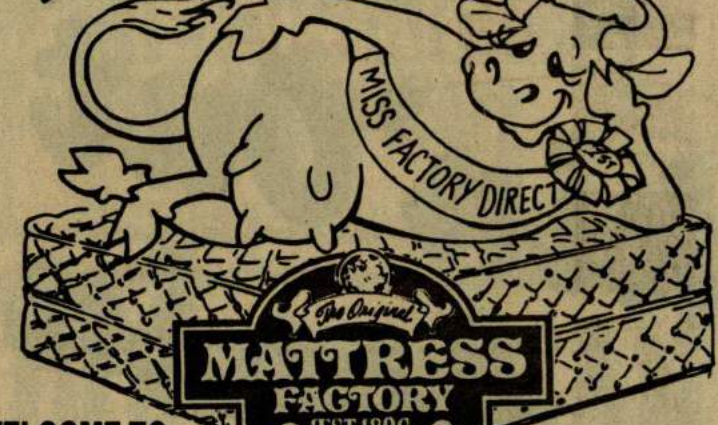
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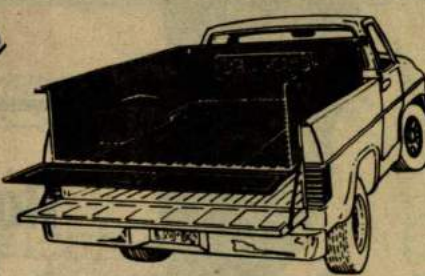


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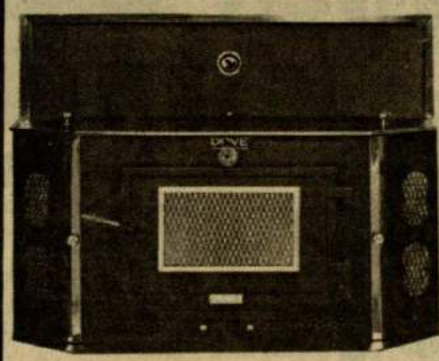
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Stock Show & Rodeo

I'm all right, 'mite'

Arlington cowboy from Down Under rides with pain and is rising to the top in his field

By BRETT HOFFMAN
Star-Telegram Correspondent

Dave Appleton of Arlington has experienced pain and glory during his quest to become a top contender on the professional rodeo circuit.



Dave Appleton

In July 1985, Appleton broke a small bone in his leg riding a bronc in Salinas, Calif. While dismounting the bronc onto a pickup horse, the bronc suddenly kicked him. He was scheduled to ride the same week at Cheyenne, Wyo., home of the season's largest rodeo.

He persuaded the judges to postpone his ride briefly while he rented a muscle stimulating machine. After a few sessions with the device, he placed second in one of the bareback riding go-rounds.

"I was on crutches and couldn't walk very good, but I could still mount my horses and ride," Appleton recalls. "It was an important time of the year with a lot of good rodeos and I felt that I had to keep on competing."

During the next few weeks, Appleton and his wife, Keely, drove across the country in a van from rodeo to rodeo while he had his leg packed in ice. Appleton says his leg healed in about three weeks while he kept up the pace.

"You can make a lot of money rodeoing, but the risks of injuries are tremendous," says Appleton, a native Australian who 10 days ago had a cast removed from his riding (right) hand after suffering from pulled tendons at the National Finals Rodeo in Las Vegas in December.

During the past three years, Appleton has qualified for the National Finals Rodeo in both bareback and saddle bronc riding. And since no Australian cowboy has won a world title in the Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association, Appleton says he's willing to keep putting his life on the line in hopes to become the first.

"I have a lot of goals in life," he says. "In order to fulfill them, a world championship is what I need the most."

In 1986, Appleton's dual bronc riding abilities enabled him to finish sixth in the all-around race for \$112,335 in total prize money. Appleton also finished sixth in bareback riding bronc riding and 12th in saddle bronc riding.

Appleton's one of a new breed of cowboys who compete in more than 100 rodeos a year, travel more than 100,000 miles and spend more than 200 days away from home. He makes his living by traveling more than any professional football player and continually mounting horses four times as heavy as any defensive lineman.

"Like pro golfers or tennis players, our expenses in pro rodeo are also very high," Appleton says. "But if you approach it like a business, you can be successful and make money."

Appleton — who once competed wearing a pair of designer jeans — is a maverick cowboy among this new era of rodeo performers. The 26-year-old wears a sportcoat and carries a leather briefcase aboard flights. In the ring he's one of the few who wear starched, monogrammed oxford shirts. His chaps are maroon and silver with tiny kangaroos sewn on the sides.

Appleton is in good shape and has avoided a crippling injury partly because he and Keely work out at physical fitness centers. They play tennis whenever the weather is warm. When it's cool they ski down mountainsides. He says being in shape helps him withstand the hard knocks that he takes from mounting approximately 300 bucking horses a year.

During the 12-day Fat Stock Show Rodeo, Appleton will be flying off to other rodeos after competing in the first go-round, double-dipping in effect, to try to pick up more prize money before coming back to compete a second time.

From all that racing around, Appleton belongs to dozens of airline travel and car rental incentive programs. He says he has slept in motels ranging from \$20 to \$100 a night.

"Dave's rarely ever home on the weekends and not seeing him makes it hard at times so you have to be extremely understanding and have a strong relationship with a lot of trust," Keely says. "I knew before I married him that there would be difficult times, but I've been lucky because Dave has allowed me to travel with him."

"We have a good home life," Appleton adds. "Keely is talented and she's always looking for ways to help me achieve my goals. She's on top of things, helps me get some good contracts and is a vital part of our corporation."

Appleton named their corporation Lone Roo Inc. signifying their Australian and Texas ties. He designed a logo of a large kangaroo jumping across the Lone Star State.

"When I win money at a rodeo, the check is made out to Lone Roo in stead of me personally," Appleton says. "I want to have a business so I

can step into something else when I decide to quit competing in rodeos.

"I guess you can call me a cosmopolitan cowboy who views things from a business perspective."

Appleton remembers learning to ride the hard way down under when he competed in Australian amateur rodeos.

"We had to mount a lot of green horses with no idea of what they would do," Appleton explains. "We competed on a lot of horses that had never been in the bucking chutes. They would chute draw a lot of times — you get on and ride immediately when you're called."

"I got off to a good start and got some good breaks. But I never dreamed that I would be living in the

United States and rodeoing full time professionally."

Before competing in the United States, Appleton competed professionally in the Australian Rough Riders Association. His membership in the AARA made it possible to come test his abilities in the United States at Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association approved rodeos.

Soon after he arrived in the United States, Appleton received a rodeo scholarship at Western Texas Junior College in Snyder, where he completed an associate of applied science degree in welding in May 1982. He qualified for the College National Finals Rodeo in Bozeman, Mont., for two consecutive years.

"Toward the end of 1981, I com-

pared my riding abilities to the (professional) cowboys that I saw who qualified for the National Finals Rodeo," Appleton recalls. "I felt that I could ride just as good and that I was wasting my time if I didn't do something about it."

"I knew that I could make money in the rodeo business, so I started at the beginning of 1982, trying to fit in as many rodeos as possible. When I finished college in the spring, I packed my bags and said to my friends, 'I'll see you in Oklahoma City (the location of the National Finals Rodeo).'"

Appleton wasn't just talking. He went on to qualify for his first NFR in bareback riding and has qualified every year since. Although bare-

back riding has been the Aussie's forte, he has qualified in the saddle bronc riding three times.

Appleton said there are more opportunities for a professional rodeo cowboy to excel in the United States than in Australia.

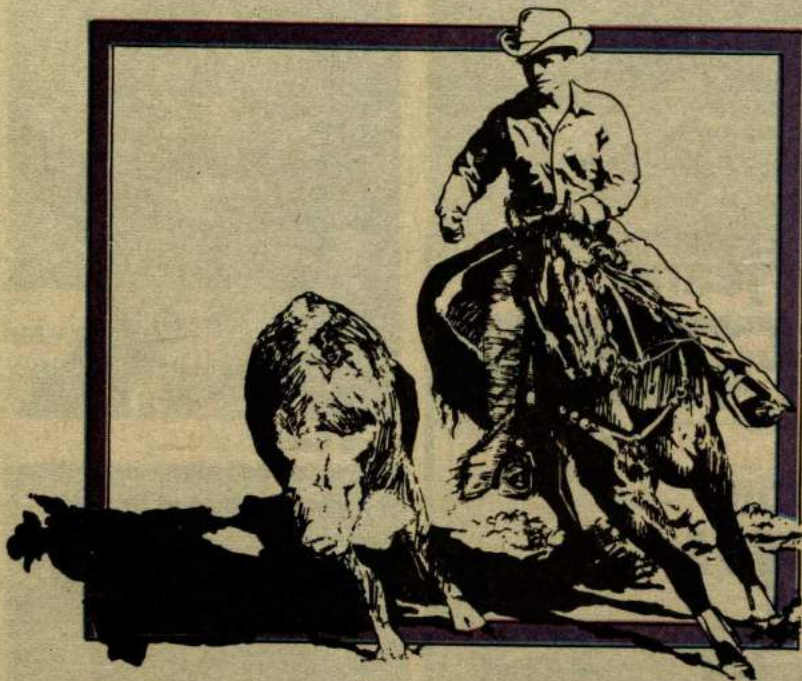
"Rodeos in the United States are a lot faster than in Australia — better livestock, more rodeos and more money, and better organizations," Appleton says. "The difference in pay is about ten-fold."

Although he's found fulfillment in the United States, Appleton says he's proud of his Australian heritage. Appleton's father, an Australian ranch cowboy, was killed in an accident when he was 7. His mother,

Claire Appleton Ohl, was left to provide for seven children, a task Appleton remembers being extremely difficult at times.

"I have the greatest admiration for my mother," Appleton said. "She gave us her best and worked herself to the bone to make sure that we had the things that we needed. We learned to pursue the things that we wanted to do in life, but she also advised us and cautioned us on what she thought would be the best course to follow."

"Although I'm 10,000 miles away from her now, we are still very close and stay in touch by phone. She will always be a big part of my achieving my goals as a professional rodeo cowboy and for the rest of my life."



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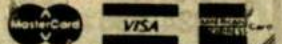
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Stock Show is born, gets first home

Continued from Page 1
records of the conversations that led to the show. Unfortunately, the accounts differ on at least one basic point.

French places the first meeting between them in the Pickwick Hotel. McFarland says it was in the Delaware Hotel. Skinner distinctly remembers it as being in the parlor of the Worth Hotel.

Is it any wonder that nobody knows for certain what animals were shown at the exhibition, or even which cattlemen exhibited them?

But don't despair. There's still quite a bit that we do know about the Stock Show. Here's some of it, from

the truly historic to the unquestionably zany, roughly arranged on a decade-by-decade basis from then until now.

A SHOW IS BORN

Fort Worth's first Stock Show was organized with the lofty purpose of showcasing the purebred animals that had recently been introduced into the Texas cattle industry.

What it turned out to be, though, was a humble one-day affair staged in March in the shade of the oak trees near the Stockyards Hotel, with cattle tethered to fence posts and a breeders list that could be counted on the fingers of two hands. "There were no buildings in which to show the purebred cattle, and there were but few exhibitors at the show," French recalled later. "It may be stated in passing that hogs and sheep were conspicuous by their absence, nothing being shown but cattle, as this was strictly a cattle country at that time."

The show was scheduled to coincide with the Texas Cattle Raisers Association convention, which was being held in Fort Worth. The idea, it seems, was to entice the association to meet again in Fort Worth the next year.

Association members, alas, voted to hold their 1897 convention in San Antonio — the Stock Show didn't even rate a mention in their minutes of the 1896 convention — but local cattlemen didn't lose hope.

Instead, they enterprisingly decided to hold a second Stock Show in October to coincide with the National Livestock Exchange session in Fort Worth.

The second show was a well-publicized two-day extravaganza featuring a Wild West show and a wide variety of entertainment ranging from barbecue provided by Burk Burnett to a dance at the Commercial Club, forerunner of the Fort Worth Club.

The agenda was reported in a trade publication: "The first reproduction of ranch life in Texas is planned, namely: 1. Parade through the streets; 2. Saddling for roundup; 3. Round up calves; 4. Branding calves; 5. Cutting out beef steers and dispute over ownership of some; 6. Contest over mavericks; 7. Cowboys 'take the town.'"

The October show was responsible for setting two precedents: First was a parade to open the show; more than 10,000 people reportedly watched it. Second was a small dose of dreadful weather.

"The first night of the show there came a great sleet storm," French recalled. "The cattle the next morning was a pitiable sight. With a coating of sleet on their hides half an inch thick, bunched up under the trees, they presented a sorry spectacle."

Ninety-one years later, of course, we know it wouldn't be a Stock Show without a little weather.

For the first half of its first decade, the Stock Show remained primarily an industry affair. By the turn of the century, though, it had become more of a citywide event.

Attendance topped 10,000 in 1902. By the three-day show of 1906, it had climbed to 24,000. By 1907, show directors were so attuned to the needs of the public that they bought what was thought to be the largest tent in the country from famed actress Sarah Bernhardt.

History records that it was blown down by high winds. Show organizers went back to the drawing board — literally — and began planning a sturdier future.

FIRST COLISEUM

Bands and many businesses closed at noon on Wednesday, March 11, 1908. The whistles from the city's packing plants and other factories sounded for five minutes to mark the opening of the "magnificent new \$250,000 coliseum."

Besides being the Stock Show's first building, the North Side Coliseum was the city's first such structure. Fort Worth's movers and shakers, who had been well-pleased by the open-air Stock Shows up until then, nearly expired from an overdose of civic pride even though it wasn't actually in Fort Worth's city limits.

"To the visitor who has attended all of Fort Worth's previous Stock Shows," the Fort Worth Star-Telegram reported, "the present exhibition will be a revelation. Where used to be a muddy vacant lot adorned by some scrub oak trees and odd piles of trash is a concrete and steel building, nearly 200 feet wide, nearly 300

feet long, and as finished for an exposition building as any opera house in the South."

Although at least \$200,000 in livestock was exhibited, the most striking aspect of the 1908 show was the breadth of ancillary entertainment.

There was a Wild West show feature Bill Pickett, the cowboy credited with inventing bulldogging. There was a freak animal show. There were concession stands offering everything from linament touted to repair broken barbed wire to dope reputed to turn a black horse white.

There was even a re-creation of a Civil War battle, with Confederate veterans playing themselves and National Guardsmen and military students portraying Yankees. The bookies weren't taking bets on the outcome.

For the record, some 7,500 rounds of ammunition were fired before the ersatz Yankees bowed to the inevitable and the Rebels "took" the coliseum.

Nothing during the rest of the decade matched the lavishness of the 1908 edition of the show, though much was done to widen its appeal.

The Fort Worth Manufacturers League was allotted space for the first time in 1909, and the inaugural automobile show was held in 1910. In 1913, in an effort to increase high-society involvement, a beauty pageant for debutantes was organized.

In 1915, however, a dispute over the dates of the show — the 1914 edition had been in November, and cattlemen weren't willing to return the following March — apparently led to its cancellation.

On the verge of its 20th birthday, the Stock Show seemed to have hit bottom. Of course, it's always darkest before the dawn.

RIDE 'EM, COWBOY

Toward the end of 1917, a committee was formed to create a competitive Wild West show for the 1918 gala.

Wild West shows in conjunction with the Stock Show in 1916 and 1917 had been exhibitions, but something special was sought for 1918, when the name Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show was to be used for the first time.

While discussing possible titles, a committee member suggested "rodeo" — Spanish for round-up — pronounced in the Spanish fashion, ro-DAH-oh.

The name was written on the blackboard for a second committee member who wanted to know how to spell it. "Why that's RODE-ee-oh," he said, and the English language had a brand-new word.

(Incidentally, Stock Show programs insisted until World War II that ro-DAH-oh was the correct pronunciation.)

Whether Fort Worth is thus the home of the first official rodeo is literally a matter of semantics. What seems to be beyond question, however, is that the 1918 Stock Show featured the world's first indoor rodeo.

Truth be told, though, the rodeo only vaguely resembled the considerably more formalized events now staged under the auspices of the Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association.

Cowboys rode steers rather than bulls in those days — in fact, steering champion Tommie Douglas not only kept one hand free during his ride but also used it to fire his six-shooter — and trick-riding and trick-roping were competitive events.

Women competed in bronc-busting back then. "It's exciting and fascinating. It never grows tiresome to me," said cowgirl Mildred Douglas, who apparently had mastered the arts of both horsemanship and understatement.

Other entertainment included a "Hun-killing" bayonet demonstration — World War I was being fought at the time — by eager soldiers, Roman chariot racing, mule-team racing over an obstacle course and automobile jumping.

Despite the competition, the livestock show more than held its own.

Some 3,000 bulls appeared on opening day, among them a 4,180-pound load appropriately named Big Charlie.

About 30,000 people were on the exposition grounds to witness a remarkable upset in the steer judging, as a black poll from near San Angelo won the grand championship over a renowned animal that recently had been sold for the astounding price of \$3,050 after winning the Chicago International Livestock Show.

The show was a resounding success. Attendance topped 175,000 — 25 percent more than in 1917 and more than double any other figure ever recorded.

The 1918 triumph shines so brilliantly that the next few shows paled in comparison. By the end of the show's third decade, in fact, it seemed the heyday of the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show had already passed.

Rumors of its demise proved greatly exaggerated.

DOWN AND UP

The Stock Show's fourth decade began with the auspicious election of Van Zandt Jarvis as president and hiring of John B. Davis as general manager.

Please see Stock on Page 11

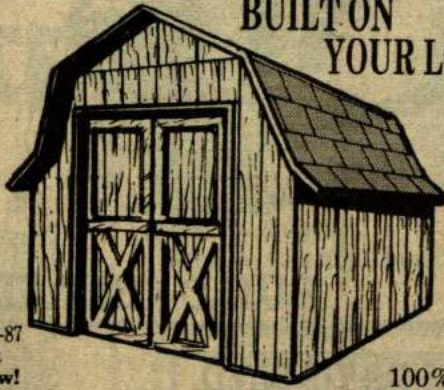
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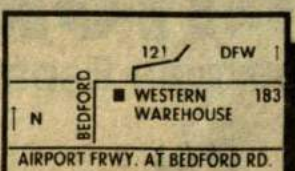
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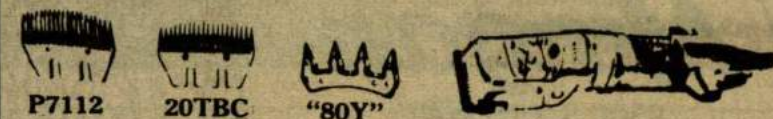


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Stock Show & Rodeo

Stock Show has ups and downs

Continued from Page 10

Although attendance was to nearly triple by the time they stepped down, Jarvis in 1940 and Davis in 1945, their tenures began on a flat note and quickly went further out of tune.

In 1929, the Stock Show suffered its worst tragedy when fire erupted shortly before noon Monday in the bunting on the ceiling of an exposition building.

Although initial reports indicated that only animals and buildings were destroyed in the blaze, a clean-up crew later found the charred body of 41-year-old traveling salesman W.R. James in the wreckage.

Buildings housing the poultry, merchants and agriculture exhibits were gutted in the fire, which was barely controlled before it reached another building containing the auto show.

The monetary loss caused by the fire was estimated at nearly \$160,000 — \$60,000 to the exhibit halls, \$85,000 to the merchants and \$14,000 in poultry.

Some 2,000 fowl — it had been billed as the largest poultry show ever in the South — were lost in the blaze. The thought of all those roasted roasters prompted Fort Worth resident E.P. Maddox to act.

"I think the citizens of Fort Worth ought to raise enough to recompense those exhibits for their losses, and I am willing to start the fund," he said, donating the first \$50.

This was the things-go-wrong era for the Stock Show. Problems ranged from the comical — a runaway steer charging the officials during the rodeo awards ceremony in 1928 — to Fort Worth cowgirl extraordinaire Tad Lucas' more serious injuries when her horse fell on her after jumping over a car in 1930.

The next year brought a considerably stronger dose of misfortune. By this time, a little thing called the Depression had arrived, and the Stock Show wasn't immune to the ramifications of the economic

upheaval. The 1931 show posted a loss of \$22,000.

But a funny thing happened on the way down the tubes. Whether it was because the show improved or because people needed a form of escape, interest flourished to unprecedented heights during the mid 1930s.

Attendance topped 200,000 for the first time in 1934. By 1935, it was poised to surpass 300,000.

The golden era of the North Side incarnation of the Stock Show was about to begin.

HIGH COTTON

W.A. "Tex" Moncrief Jr. has 30 years as a Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show director under his belt, but the shows he remembers most fondly are the ones dating back to his childhood.

"Back in the '30s, going to the rodeo, man, that was living," he recalls. "There were more events — horses jumping over cars, Indians, knife-throwing, you name it."

Ruby Schmidt, another longtime Fort Worth resident, feels a similar yearning for the good old North Side days.

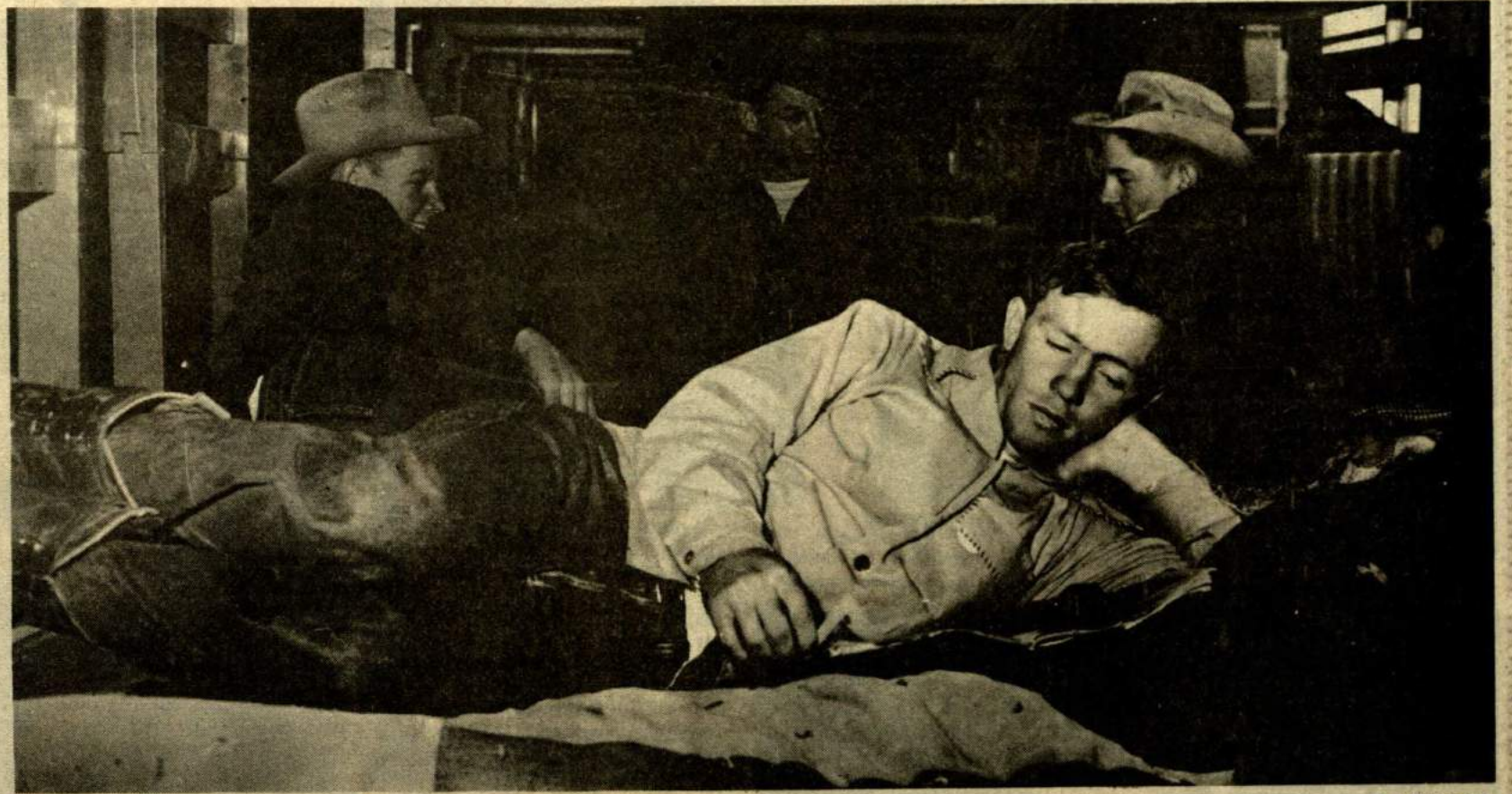
"The entire concept was so totally unique, since it was so rich and varied in the heyday of the old cowboy," she says. "It was much more earthy. It wasn't as professional as it is today."

"You look at that little coliseum," she says, "and you marvel at how much it has seen."

And that, in the final analysis, was the problem. You might say that success killed the North Side Stock Show.

By the early 1940s, there simply wasn't enough room for all the people and animals. Although an obvious solution was to move to the larger Will Rogers Memorial Coliseum, Stock Show directors hesitated to take this step for fear of alienating their North Side constituents.

The relocation faction lucked out during World War II, when the



Members of the Coleman Future Farmers of America passed the time talking and reading in a Stock Show dormitory area in 1948.

North Side Coliseum was used by Globe Aircraft Co. for the manufacture of warplanes.

This forced the cancellation of the 1943 edition and convinced Stock Show directors that Will Rogers was the coliseum of the future.

They had hoped to start the 1944 show with a bang. Instead, they ran into cold rain that forced them to call off the opening-day parade.

Thousands of spectators lined the streets anyway — some hadn't heard the cancellation order and others didn't believe it — and they cheered wildly when a small group of mounted riders staged their own impromptu parade.

Opening night went quite a bit better, when a record first-night crowd of 6,000 heard Gov. Coke R. Stevenson open the show.

Total attendance for the show — about 390,000 — also established a record. And despite wartime conditions, spectators were treated to a fine livestock exhibition.

A bull named Plus Blanchard 10th

sold for the local record price of \$9,000, while the grand champion steer commanded the highest price — \$2.50 per pound — paid since 1929.

Still, World War II managed to make its presence felt.

First, a special "dog watch" rodeo starting at 1:30 a.m. Sunday was held for aircraft workers who weren't able to attend regular sessions. Second, a woman covered the rodeo for the *Star-Telegram*.

"They never had had a woman cover rodeo as such," Mabel Gouldy recalls. "The men were all gone. We had some boys about 18 and men too old to cover it. All the warm bodies were off at war."

The dog watch rodeo disappeared with the end of the war, but Mabel Gouldy's byline continues to appear over rodeo stories for the better part of the next 10 years.

And a wild 10 years they were, too.

COMING OF AGE — AGAIN

The Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show began its sixth dec-

ade by electing W.R. Watt Sr. as president. Under his stewardship — he also picked up the title general manager in 1950 (and his son, W.R. Watt Jr. now wears both hats) — the show went from big to bigger.

The most influential change came in 1948, when the date of the show was moved from March to January in accordance with the wishes of livestock exhibitors.

Exhibitors also were pleased to find that the completion of a \$1.75 million building program made 1948 the first show in which indoor facilities were ample enough to accommodate all the livestock entries.

Although these were the best of times for the Stock Show, 1953 clearly stands out as the best of years, for it was then that the eyes of the nation turned toward Fort Worth.

As usual, no motorized vehicles (except police motorcycles at the front) were permitted in the Friday afternoon parade. But come Saturday and the rodeo matinee, the elec-

tronic age hit the Stock Show with a vengeance.

WBAP-TV (now KXAS-TV) had placed four cameras around Will Rogers to catch the action. When the rodeo commenced, images of it went out through an NBC feed to television sets tuned to about 100 stations in 33 states.

This historic moment marked the start of the first live, nationwide telecast of a rodeo. Western movie star Hoot Gibson enjoyed it so much that he called Watt from Los Angeles just to tell him he was watching.

Although the livestock shows didn't make national television — or local television, for that matter — they also were on a roll in 1953.

A particular crowd-pleaser was the grand championship contest between the show's top three steers — one from Oklahoma, one from Iowa and one shown by 19-year-old Sue White of Big Spring.

When judge Herman Purdy

Please see Show on Page 12

91 years of Stock Show history



Photo courtesy of TEXAS & SOUTHWESTERN CATTLE RAISERS ASSOCIATION
Banners flew at North Side Coliseum during the Cattle Raisers Association convention in 1910.

1896
The first Stock Show is held in March. It goes over so well, another is staged in October.

1897
The first official Texas Fat Stock Show is held in November.

1898
Sheep are exhibited for the first time.

1899
2,300 head of cattle are exhibited. More than 900 head of pure-bred and high-grade breeding animals are sold.

1901
The Stock Show is held in February to coincide with the Texas Livestock Association convention.

1902
3,000 cheering people watch as the cornerstones for the Swift and Armor packing plants are laid. The Stock Show features 1,600 exhibits.

1903
The show moves to a new site south of East Exchange Avenue.

1905
Will Rogers performs rope tricks.

1906
Premium awards exceed \$10,000.

1907
The first night and poultry shows are held, but the big news comes when Tarrant County Attorney Jeff McLean is murdered by a gambler while leading a crackdown on gambling.

1908
The first show is held in the North Side Coliseum.

1909
Quanah Parker and several Comanche Indians set up teepees outside the coliseum and remain there for the duration of the show. Inside, former President Teddy Roosevelt addresses the crowd.

1910
The first automobile show is held.

1911
The show site becomes part of Niles City.

1913
Mabel Long of Fort Worth is the show's first queen.

1914
The show is held in November.

1915
No Stock Show.

1916
The first Wild West show in conjunction with the Stock Show is staged by Joe Miller of the 101 Ranch.

1918
The first indoor rodeo is held.

1920
Steer-riding is out; Brahman bull-riding is in.

1923
Dallas beats Fort Worth, 4-1, in polo. Yakima Canutt, who would later become Hollywood's most famous stuntman, is one of the bronc busters.

1924
Net earnings of \$17,398 are reported.

1927
Verne Elliott introduces side-release chutes similar to the ones still used today. The first Stock Show programs are sold for 25 cents, though with the following caveat on the cover: "This program not complete without daily program insert."

1928
First eight-day show. A wild steer breaks out of the chute during the rodeo awards ceremony. The officials "executed a hasty retreat for the arena fence, leaving the silver trophies on a table in the center of the sawdust circle," the *Star-Telegram* reports.

1929
Missouri Pacific Railroad pays \$3.15 a pound — the highest price in the history of the South — for grand champion steer named Texas Rodney. At least 13 hotels from across the state — even Dallas — buy steers at the auction. The leader was the Stephen F. Austin Hotel, which paid a total of \$3,990.41 for 30 head.

1930
Attendance reaches 148,500.

1931
The show loses \$22,000.

1932
WBAP Radio, through NBC, broadcasts the rodeo nationwide.

1934
Mounted basketball is inaugurated. "It is well recommended as an entertaining feature," the Stock Show program reports.

1935
The opening-day parade is delayed briefly while rodeo contestants and organizers settle a dispute over prize money. The organizers eventually agree to include \$4,030 in entry fees in the rodeo purse.

1936
Mounted basketball is out; mounted football is in. "All the struggle of the gridiron game plus the speed of polo is embodied in this most thrilling of Western sports, and some believe it is destined to become a popular sport," the Stock Show program reads.

1937
A steer named Geronimo plunges through a barrier and bursts out of the coliseum before being riddled with bullets. A policeman is bruised, and an onlooker suffers a mild heart attack.

1938
Attendance increases to 315,000. Animal entries climb to 5,897.

1939
Santa Gertrudis cattle are introduced. Paul Whiteman and his orchestra are the featured entertainers.

1940
Ninety-six people drive down from Ponder, official population 84, to see hometown boy Willard Harrison compete in the wild Brahman riding.

1941
An 18-month-old Hereford from Aggieldand is named grand champion steer. Pabst Brewing Co. pays \$2 a pound for the 950-pounder.

1943
The show is canceled. "It is felt that the entire energy and equipment of the livestock industry should be devoted entirely to the task of increased production in line with our government's request," John B. Davis says. "It is felt that entertainment of the kind that is usually put on would be inconsistent at this time, and that it would be undesirable to lower the character of the show with a cheaper kind of entertainment."

1944
The show is held at the Will Rogers Memorial Coliseum for the first time.

1945
Special dispensation is received from the federal government to hold the show after agreeing that stock was to be shown strictly for sale, not merely for exhibition.

1946
The first Southwestern Aviation Exposition is held, and a brown pig is delivered to the Stock Show by helicopter to mark the occasion.

1947
Standing-room-only tickets are sold for the first time for rodeo performances. Program prices jump to 35 cents.

1948
The show moves to January, when it has been held ever since. The price of a program jumps again to 50 cents.

1949
The first grass-judging contest and local television broadcast by WBAP-TV are featured. After being paid \$6,000 for his grand champion steer, 17-year-old

Robert Henry Johnson of Goldthwaite announces that he plans to become a dentist. "I never did sit down in the dentist's chair that it didn't cost me money," he explains. "A dentist makes a good living all the time. That's for me."

1950
A record number of cattle are entered — 2,040, up from 1,730 in 1949.

1951
Vandals rip the boards off three rodeo pens, allowing 15 Brahman calves to escape. Three are killed and four are injured by cars on Camp Bowie Boulevard. The rest are found wandering in Trinity Park.

1952
Hometown boy Don McLaughlin wins the calf-roping crown and goes home with a total of \$3,697.88 — more than any other competitor. Jack Favor of Arlington wins the bulldogging event and \$2,750.15.

1954
The swine show is suspended because of the possibility that the animals might have vesicular exanthema disease.

1955
Palmetto polo is introduced. "It's a new game and one that seems sure to gain widespread popularity in coming months," according to the *Star-Telegram*.

1958
Star-studded special rodeo performance is broadcast nationwide.

1959
Attendance reaches 314,000 for Stock Show, 107,000 for rodeo.

1960
An Appaloosa class is inaugurated, and the World Championship Poultry Classic is introduced.

1961
A portion of the chariot race from *Ben Hur* is restaged by the stunt man responsible for the movie scene.

1962
Lorne Greene and Dan Blocker attend in *Bonanza* attire. The first steer carcass event is held.

1963
By order of Gov. John B. Connally, Minnie Pearl — the featured performer at the rodeo — is made an honorary Texan.

1964
Lone Star Brewing Co. pays \$7,000 — the most since 1957 — to buy the grand champion steer shown by Life Lewton.

1965
Sugar Simba, a palomino stallion and racehorse, sells for show-record \$10,200.

1966
A mechanical calf and fiberglass saddle debut in the Hall of Commerce.

1967
An electronic rodeo scoreboard is introduced. "But one thing is sure," Jerry Flenmons writes in the *Star-Telegram*, "they'll never replace the horse."

1968
Parade entries decline because the American Association of Sheriff Poses and Riding Clubs asked members to boycott it over a flap involving special seating. "We had to do this," association President Zip Taylor explains. "You can kick a dog so long, and he'll finally bite back. That's what we're doing — biting back."

1969
For the 10th year in the past 12, the champion Hereford is shown by a member of Llano's McBride family. "The Fort Worth show has been real good to us," patriarch Jeston S. McBride says after \$6,100 is paid for his son's grand champion steer.

1970
Attendance drops by 139.

1971
The Children's Barnyard is added. Passing by a group of skunks, a child asks, "Do they have their stinkers on?"

1972
Simmental cattle are judged for the first time.

1974
Program prices jump to \$1. The "Creature from the Black Lagoon" midway feature is closed after investigators attend the show and watch a young man skin a boa with a razor and eat the still-wiggling snake. The man who operates the independent exhibit contends that it couldn't be guilty of cruelty to animals. "Snakes are reptiles," he explains.

1975
Sue Long of Saginaw becomes the first woman recruited by the ticket-taking security force.

1977
Bidding war between car dealer Dub Shaw and Don Hansen, owner of Meacham Aero Inc., ends with latter paying \$15,000 for the grand champion steer.

1978
Shaw buys the grand champion steer for \$16,000, but Hansen buys the reserve grand champion steer for \$16,500.

1979
Hansen leads a 21-contributor group, including singer Glen Campbell, that pays a then-world-record \$52,000 for the grand champion steer shown by 18-year-old Sonya Deatherage of Stanton. A former winner grouses, "I wish those characters had been around in 1967 and 1968."

1980
Net income climbs from \$35,275 in 1979 to \$126,991 in 1980.

1981
Attendance reaches 632,900.

1982
There are a record 17,068 livestock entries.

1984
For the first time in many years, no star entertainer is hired to perform at the rodeo. Attendance doesn't seem to be affected.

1985
For the first time in many years, children aren't given a day off from school to attend the Stock Show. A record \$4,500 is paid for the grand champion barrow.

1986
An information booth is established.

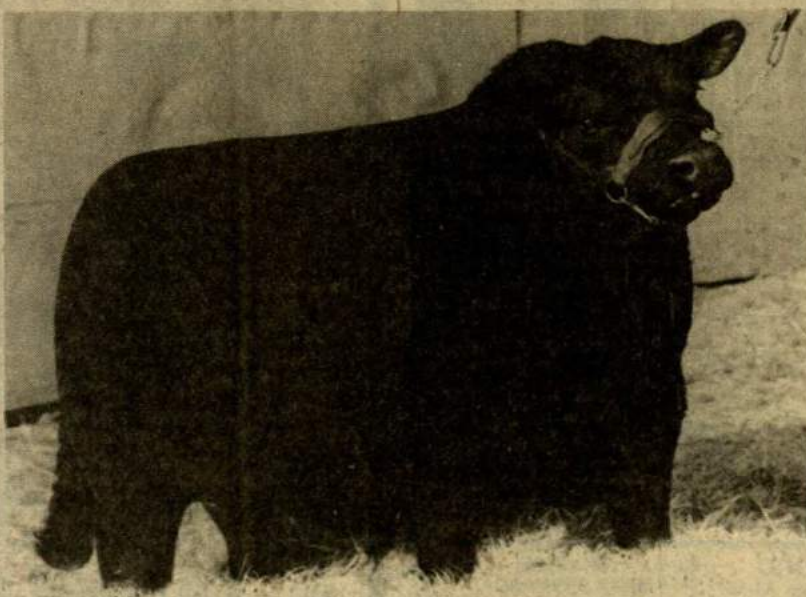


Photo courtesy of SOUTHWESTERN EXPOSITION AND FAT STOCK SHOW
When this Angus bull was crowned Grand Champion in 1961, Fort Worth really did have a Fat Stock Show.

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- McCart at Alta Mesa (next to Kroger)
- Mont Del Plaza (near Bryant Irvin Road)

Stock Show & Rodeo

Show blooms in its larger home

Continued from Page 11

slapped the rump of the Texas Hereford, a great cheer arose from the partisan crowd. Another Hereford was named reserve grand champion, marking the first time in five years that the breed had been doubly honored.

WBAP received 3,000 letters and postcards from viewers across the country who had enjoyed the rodeo. Local residents were no less pleased; attendance reached 434,000—more than 100,000 than would see the show in some later years.

FULL BLOOM

In many respects, the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show reached maturity in its seventh decade.

Long a fixture in Texas, it also was ingrained in the consciousness of the country through national television.

In 1958, for instance, a special one-hour live broadcast with Roy Rogers, Dale Evans and Gabby Hayes pre-empted the regularly scheduled *Dinah Shore Sunday Night Chevrolet Show*.

Talk about sponsor tie-ins? Jack Aldred made his Chevy sales pitch directly from the rodeo arena.

A claimed 50 million viewers—surely an inflated figure, considering the scarcity of television sets at the time—reportedly watched Jim Shoulders win the bareback bronc event and James Bynum take the steer-wrestling crown.

Local crowds of nearly half a million were commonplace during this decade, but the most popular show proved to be the 1962 edition.

An estimated 75,000 people lined the streets of downtown Fort Worth for the parade, which featured 2,500 horses and 29 marching bands.

Each of the first six rodeo performances played to sell-out crowds. The mass of people in the Midway was so dense that Fort Worth police officer T.W. Terry said, "You couldn't stir 'em with a stick."

Out-of-state visitors—and there were a bunch—learned that everything was bigger in Texas.

A Chicago man, gazing at the twin guardhouses at the west entrance of the Stock Show, said, "Back home, a duplex like that would bring at \$250 a month."

And an Iowa man, after showing the grand champion steer, was puzzled when asked for the name of his ranch. "We've got 52 cows," he said.

"You look at the cattle that won 20 years ago and compare them with the animals that win today, and other than the color, you wouldn't know they were the same breed."

—Ted Gouldy, editor, Weekly Livestock Reporter

"It's just a farm."

Few people realized it at the time, but perhaps the most important exhibit at the Stock Show was a scale model displayed in the Texas Ranch and Farm Show.

When the Astrodome was transformed from a toy into reality, it would house a Stock Show and rodeo whose sheer size dwarfed that of its more storied but less spacious cousin in Fort Worth.

The domed stadium would seat 50,000-plus, while Will Rogers was limited to little more than 7,000.

Even though the 1962 show set all sorts of attendance records—502,820 for the show, 138,000 for the rodeo and several one-day figures—a high-water mark seemed to be in sight.

The Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show could—and did—get better, but it was running out of room to grow.

THE TALL STOCK SHOW

Although attendance remained fairly stable during the exposition's eighth decade, the Stock Show portion of the annual affair was undergoing a fundamental transformation.

Look at photographs of the winners of cattle competitions 30 years ago and you'll be struck by how, well, fat, the animals are.

Their bellies hang virtually to the ground, and they give the general appearance of having spent a few seconds in a trash compactor before the operator realized his error and shut off the machine.

Dr. Randall Grooms, a livestock specialist with the Agricultural Extension Service and a livestock judge since 1967, says this type of cattle used to predominate because it thrived in the era before most animals were grain-fed.

"The trend during the '30s and '40s and even into the '50," he explains, "was toward lower-set, more com-

pact, early maturing animals that would accumulate fat more readily under those natural (grazing) conditions."

Although the feedlot industry developed during the '50s, dumpy, compact cattle known as "shorts" refused to disappear.

"We had so many cattle that carried the dwarfism gene that we almost annihilated some breeds and particularly some bloodlines," Grooms says.

During the '60s, large, heavily muscled Charolais cattle began being imported from France. By the late '60s, American interest in another European breed—Simmental—presaged the revolution in exotic cattle.

"They just kind of swept the country," Grooms says.

The winds of change were particularly powerful at the 1972 Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show. That was the first year Simmentals were judged, and—you guessed it—the Simmental show was the top livestock attraction.

(By 1978, a weekend Simmental show as a standing-room-only affair.)

The trend toward larger-framed cattle continued for another 10 years, though experts say the pendulum has begun swinging back away from abnormally tall animals.

Still, the cattle you'll see this year are so much taller and leaner than their predecessors that they probably would have been laughed out of the show ring 30 years ago.

"You look at the cattle that won 20 years ago and compare them with the animals that win today," says Ted Gouldy, editor and publisher of the *Weekly Livestock Reporter*, "and other than the color, you wouldn't know they were the same breed."

NEITHER RAIN NOR SNOW...

Horses get rode, cowboys get thrown and grand champion steers

get turned into ribeyes.

To these three Stock Show commandments, a fourth should be added: When there's a Stock Show, Stock Show weather is sure to follow.

In various incarnations, the Stock Show has been in January, February, March, October and November—and it's been plagued with bad weather in each of the months.

There were two Stock Shows in 1896, one in March and the other in October. Rain fell on the first one. A norther arrived for the second. You want snow? Try 1925 and 1949.

Opening-day parades have been particularly likely targets for bad weather.

The 1944 edition was canceled because of rain. The 1948 parade succumbed to arctic winds. In 1966, it was called off because of a combination of rain, snow and wind.

The 1961 parade went off as scheduled, though gloves worn by most spectators in the sub-freezing temperatures muffled the applause. "It was the finest example of loyalty to a strictly voluntary event of the Stock Show that I have ever seen," W.R. Watt Sr. said.

The Stock Show was blessed with mild weather during most of the late '60s and early '70s, but the curse returned by the end of the decade.

In 1978, for instance, a string of drizzly days caused featured singer Judy Lynn to contract what is commonly known as "the Stock Show Crud" and cancel several performances. The next year, bad weather on both weekends depressed attendance to below-record levels. And in 1985, a full one-third of the show was held when the temperatures ranged from 9 to 30 degrees.

In the interest of fair play and the American way, though, let's be honest: The weather during the Stock Show is generally pleasant, and good days far outnumber the bad.

Next year's parade, for instance, like the 1982 edition, may be staged in balmy 70-degree weather, and the only moisture you feel may come from some kiddo dumping a cup of Dr. Pepper in your lap.

Yeah, right.

If there's only one piece of Stock Show lore you glean from this history, it ought to be this:

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Stock Show & Rodeo



Photo courtesy of SOUTHWESTERN EXPOSITION AND FAT STOCK SHOW

WBAP-TV cameramen were on hand for the first live telecast of a rodeo at the 1953 Stock Show.

Never mind rodeo history — who was that cute kid?

By PRESTON LERNER
Star-Telegram Correspondent

Jan. 31, 1953, is the most memorable day in Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show history that no-body remembers.

OK, a lot of people remember that 1953 was the year of the first live, coast-to-coast telecast of a rodeo, but that's just about all they remember.

Even the WBAP-TV (now KXAS-TV) crew that worked on the Saturday afternoon telecast doesn't remember much about it.

"It was a typical rodeo," Jimmie Turner, the KXAS senior director who served as stage manager for the broadcast, says with an apologetic smile when asked for details. "Most of the ropers missed their calves."

You'd think there'd be a detailed record of a telecast that went out on about 100 NBC stations in 33 states. Think again.

Because the rodeo was broadcast live through a network feed, WBAP didn't actually film the event. Hopes that it might have been recorded by a WBAP news team also were dashed because the station didn't carry weekend newscasts in those days.

But what is crystal clear, even 34 years later, is that the broadcast was a huge success.

Some 3,000 letters and postcards poured in from viewers across the country, and former program director and production manager Bob Gould can't remember a single complaint.

"A lot of the fan mail was for a cute little kid I'll never forget," says Sid Smith, who served as director of the broadcast. "He was just a real cute kid on a shaggy Shetland pony. We got letters from everywhere about him."

Another letter came from *Radio Daily-Television Daily*, a trade publication of the day.

"The rodeo program made the annual Madison Square Garden affair look like a sideshow," the letter read, "and the techniques employed by the WBAP-TV cameramen were far better than anything done at the Manhattan show."

Memorable though the show may have been to television viewers, there are a few good reasons why WBAP personnel have only hazy recollections of it.

Most of them simply have more important professional memories. You've got to understand that some members of the crew had worked on the first television broadcast in the Southwest in 1948, and others were on the scene when Jack Ruby shot Lee Harvey Oswald.

Also, WBAP had been covering the rodeo for several years. The 1953 telecast was special only because it was being seen nationwide — and had to please hard-to-please network honchos.

"There's always pressure feeding networks, even if you're just taking a picture of somebody sitting there," says Homer Venso, a KXAS technician who worked the rodeo as a cameraman. "If you're using tape, you can do it again. But this was before tape. This was live."

WBAP had set up four cameras and several microphones connected by cables to a truck from which the telecast was sent to NBC.

Smith directed the show from the truck, communicating with his crew via headphones. I.N. Walker, a KXAS maintenance technician who

"It was a typical rodeo. Most of the ropers missed their calves."

— Jimmie Turner, KXAS-TV senior director

handled audio chores that day, was responsible for cuing rodeo announcer Cy Taillon.

The rodeo organizers apparently made a few concessions to the station, offering more broncs and bulls while reducing the number of more static horse show events during the matinee.

The only memory of the rodeo itself shared by most members of

the TV crew concerns an unfortunate bullrider whose hand got wedged under the rope wrapped around the animal.

"And that bull flopped him around like a rag doll all over the arena, right on national TV," Venso recalls.

The telecast began at 3 p.m. At 6 p.m., it was over.

And apparently forgotten.

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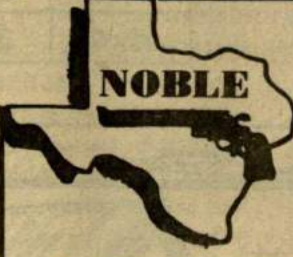


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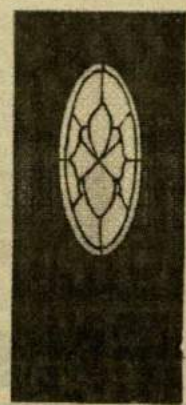
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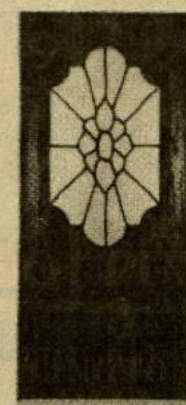
DOOR to DOOR



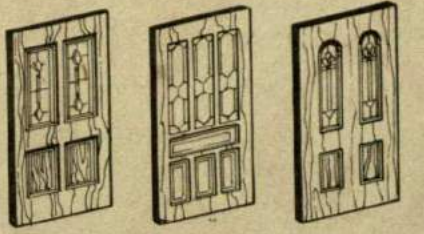
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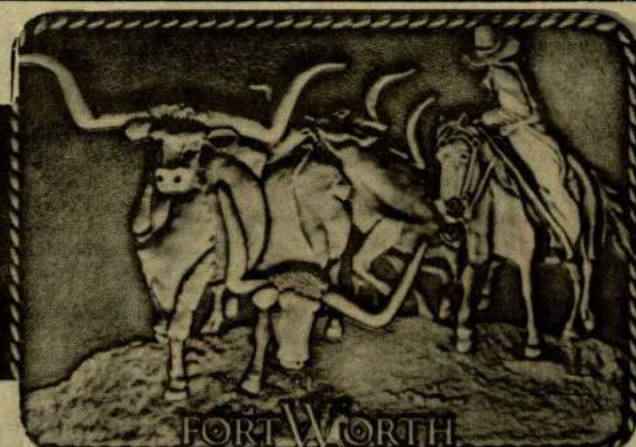


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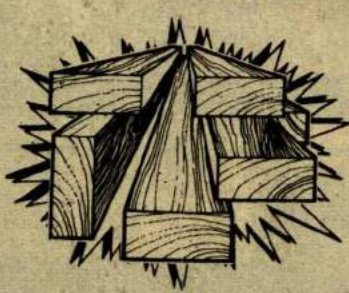
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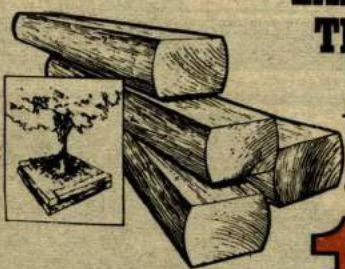
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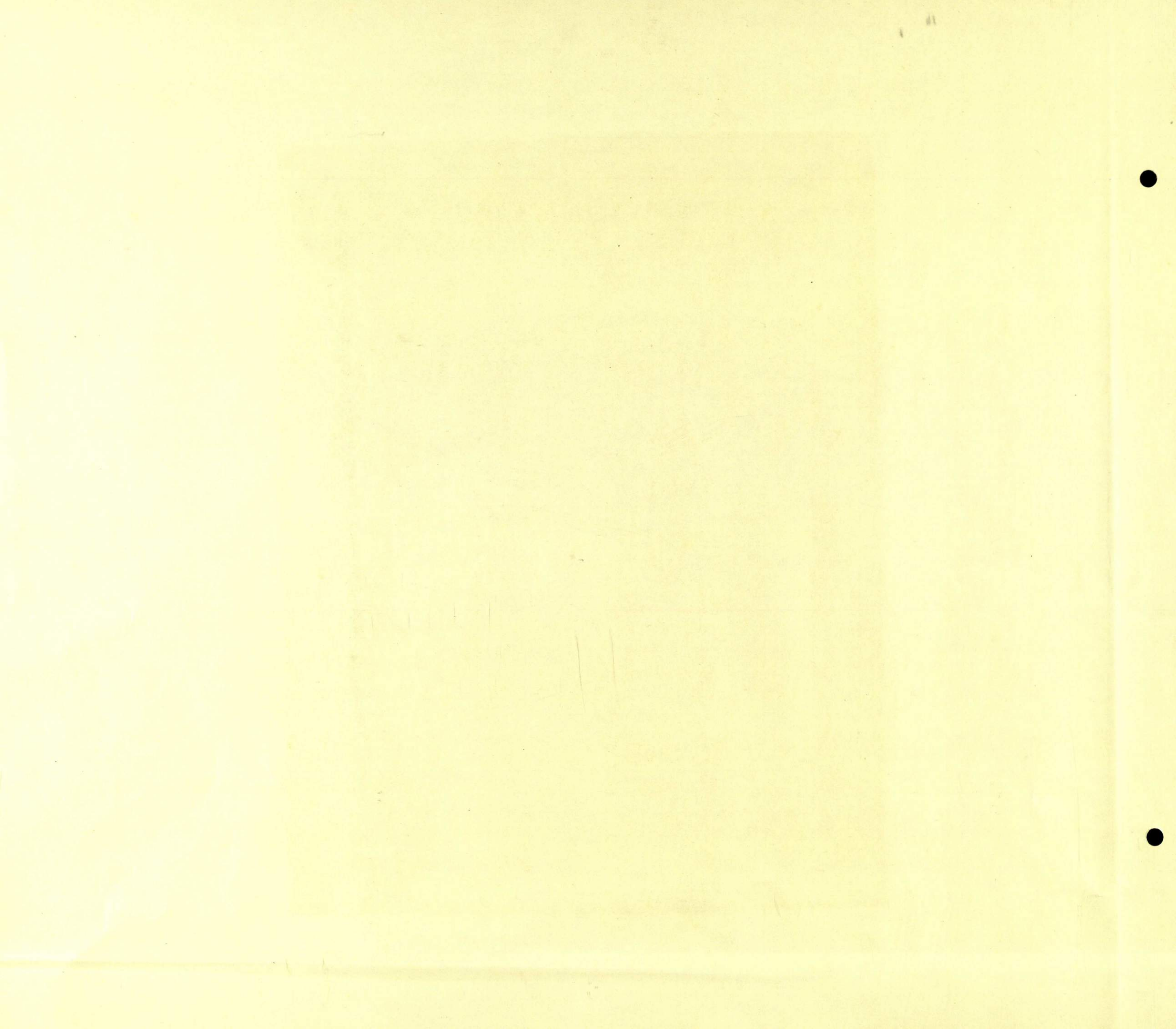
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In Old Fort Worth

Remembering When TCU Had a Prairie Campus

By MACK WILLIAMS

Remember when bustling, tree-lined University Drive was a single-lane dirt road with street car tracks bordering the raw Texas Christian University prairie campus?



James G. Goodwin of 3740 Somerset Lane is one of the few who do.

As a young boy earning his first spending money, Goodwin delivered the *Fort Worth Record* on horseback to the college dormitories and widely-scattered homes in the neighborhood.

That was in 1920, only a few years after the campus moved south from temporary quarters in a rented building on Weatherford St. opposite the County Courthouse. A city council bid of \$200,000 in cash, 56 acres of free land, utility and street-car service had brought TCU to Fort Worth from Waco, where fire destroyed the college buildings in March 1910.

By the time young Jim Goodwin saddled his horse for the first time to deliver the paper, TCU already had a football field located in the middle of a quarter-mile running track, with wooden bleachers on one side.

"The athletic field was where Burnett Library is now located," Goodwin recalled.

* * *

BUNDLES OF the *Record*, an excellent morning paper, arrived for Jim on the first trolley from town, the 5:50 am Green Bug. He folded the papers, rarely more than 16 pages, and stuffed them into his saddle bags, ready to pitch on porches and in yards.

"The hangout of students and neighborhood kids was Ford's Store, located on W. Cantey where University Christian Church is today."

—James G. Goodwin

Getting out of bed before dawn didn't ruffle Jim a bit. Spending money in those days was hard to come by. Young Goodwin caddied for a 40-cent fee for nine holes and 75 cents for 18 holes when Worth Hills municipal golf course opened at Stadium Drive and Bellaire Drive North soon after World War I.

"The first hole went west down a slanting fairway to a gully," Jim recalled. "All the greens were sand."

"Before the munny course, there was a nine-hole course that started on the south end of Wabash Street and continued north. There was also a skeet range at the lower end of Rogers. I fed pigeons for the shooters for 25 cents a session."

Other recreation in the neighborhood included skinny-dipping in the Trinity and family outings at Pecan Grove Beach, now the site of Colonial Country Club.

"The hangout for students and neighborhood kids was Ford's Store,

located on W. Cantey where University Christian Church is today," Goodwin recalled.

"Across the campus, on University facing Brite College, now the Educational Building, was the Jigger Shop, which like Ford's dispensed bottled pop, ice cream, candy and cookies. If you wanted a soda you bought a bottle of pop for a nickel, then a dipper of ice cream for another nickel and made your own, borrowing a glass to use.

"In summer horse-drawn ice wagons traveled all over the neighborhood, selling ice cream for five cents a dip. You provided the dish to put it in."

* * *

GOODWIN RETIRED several years ago after a long career in the grain business. He grew up in the 2500 block of Rogers, unpaved until his father graveled it himself down to McPherson Street, "so he could get in and out in bad weather in his Buick Four.

"He had to contend with other roads made hazardous in hard rain. I recall one April when floods washed out the bridge below Rogers leading to Stove Foundry Road, today's Vickery Blvd. I stood on a hill at the north end of Rogers and watched torrents of water carry the bridge away," Goodwin recalled.

After enrolling at TCU in January 1927, Goodwin earned pocket money playing in dance bands, but delivering the *Fort Worth Record* was his prime source of income before then.

"My newspaper route started at the Baby Hospital, on the site of today's Winton Terrace off Park Hill, and Bobo's Dairy, situated between Medford Court East and West, then on south to TCU. Only a few houses could be found beyond Berry St.

"Across the car tracks east of University only bare land was to be seen, with a small creek running through it. I used to catch crawfish and shoot rabbits in this wooded area. As a matter of fact, I shot a rabbit off my back porch on Rogers one day, to give you some idea of how undeveloped the area was around us.

"There was bare land as far as one could see north of our house. There were only two homes across the street and only a few on south to the campus. TCU was mostly vacant land and once I was paid 50 cents to pick up rocks, cans and whatnot to clear the area for an airplane to land. A young aviator named Errit Williams later landed his Jenny there," Goodwin recalled.

* * *

TRIPS TO THE STORE weren't as frequent then because horse-drawn milk, vegetable and ice wagons made the rounds of homes every day.

"The ice wagon was especially welcome to us kids because the chips we could gather from the wagon floor cooled us in the summer heat. No refrigerators back then, just plain old wooden ice boxes that kept the perishables," he said.

"The front porch was the gathering place for the family after supper, and for neighbor visits. No radio then or TV and the main manufactured entertainment outside the family was the silent movie. On Saturday the picture show might feature four or five films, including exciting two-reel serial dramas that always ended with someone left hanging over a cliff. You had to attend the next Saturday to find out what happened. These serials usually ran for 15 weeks. They were the forerunners of the soap operas."

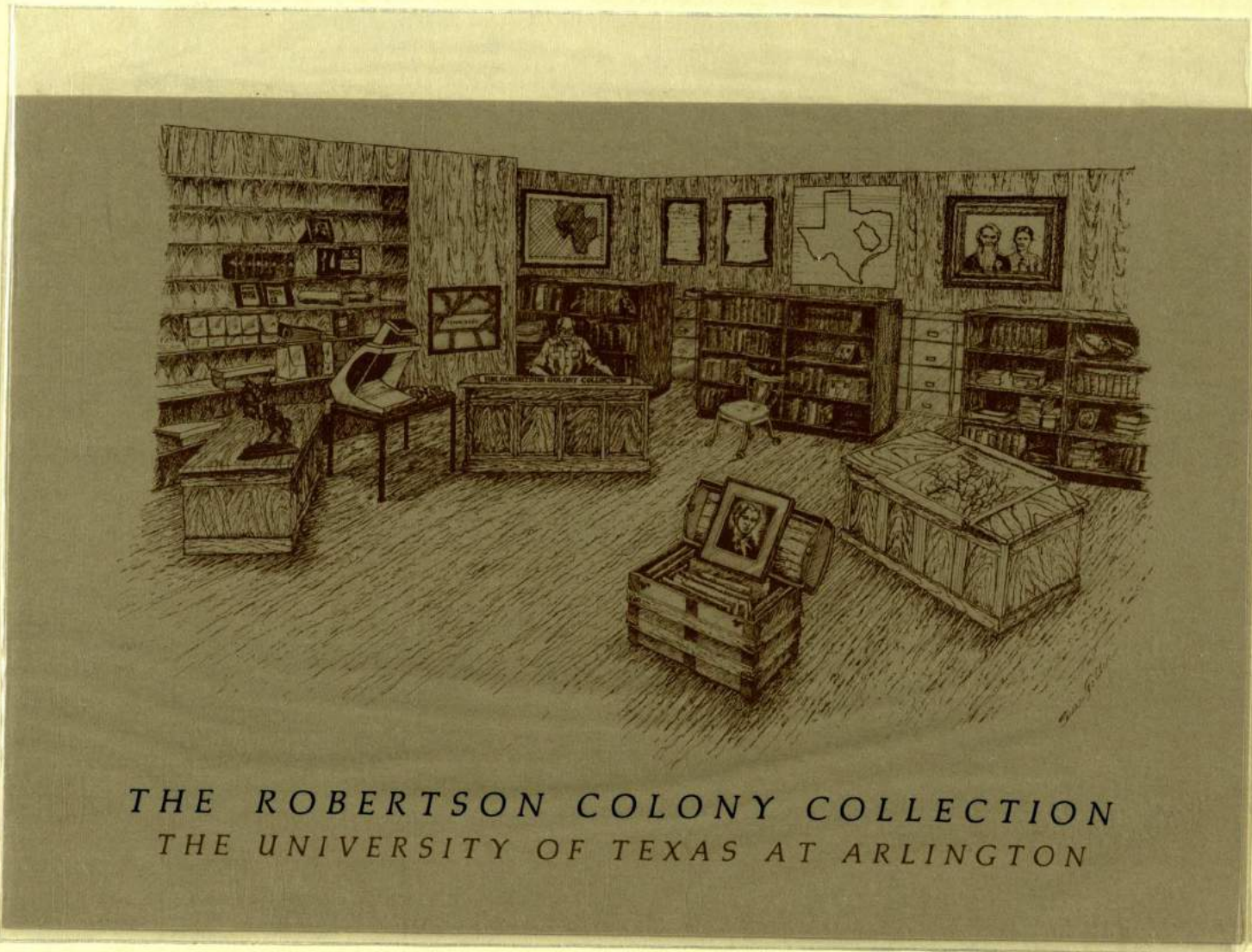
Goodwin says that when he moved into his present home on Somerset Lane he could still hear the mooing of cows from an adjacent ranch, now filled with homes and commercial development without a trace of rural life remaining.

"I am sure most youngsters today would be bored stiff were they transplanted back to 1920 and 1921," Goodwin says.

"For myself, I look back on those years and realize what happiness was all about."

EDUCATION

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ROBERTSON'S COLONY
In Texas



THE ROBERTSON COLONY COLLECTION
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT ARLINGTON

Papers Concerning
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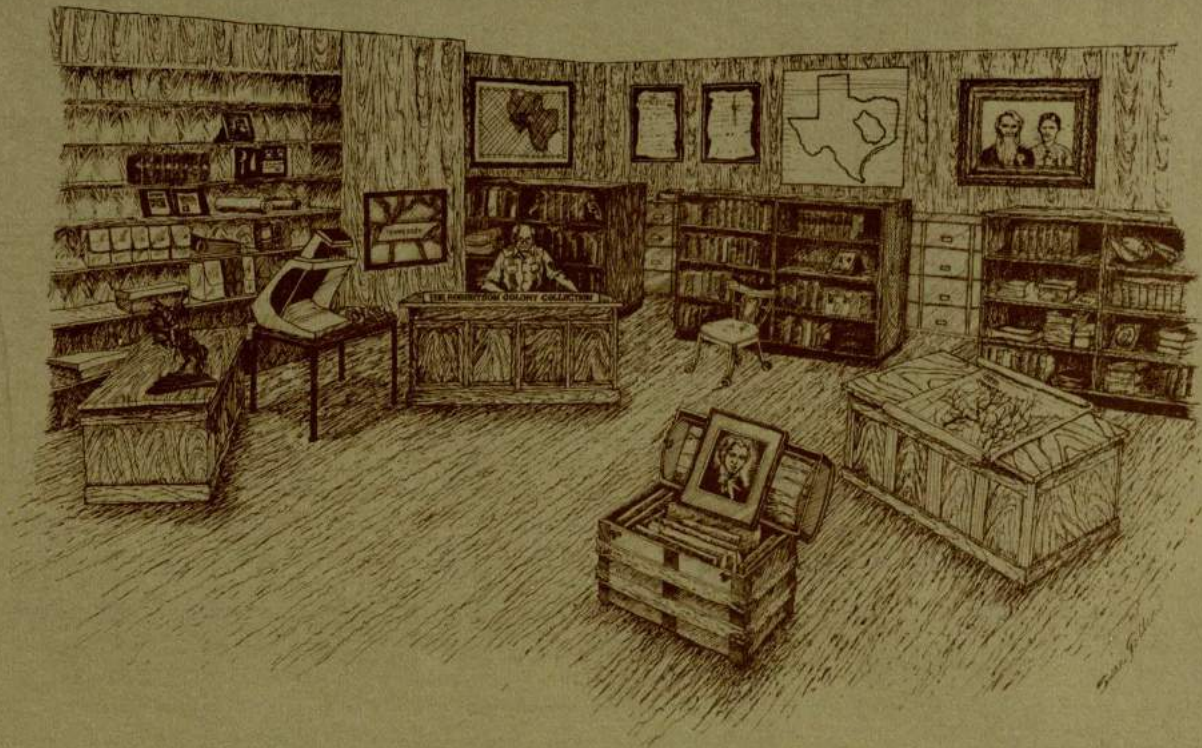
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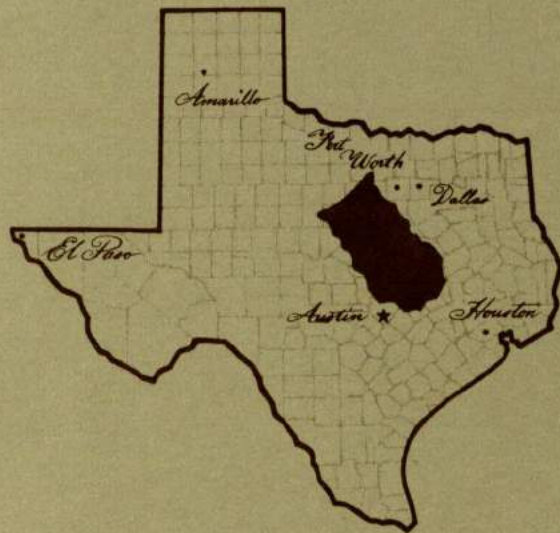
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THE ROBERTSON COLONY COLLECTION
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT ARLINGTON



*Map of Robertson's Colony as it flourished in 1834 and 1835.
Major Robertson brought the first permanent settlers here.*

Known successively as the Texas Association (1822-1825), Leftwich's Grant (1825-1827), the Nashville Colony (1827-1831), the Upper Colony (1831-1834), and Robertson's Colony (1834-1835), this colonization contract covered an area 100 miles wide and 200 miles long, beginning at the Nacogdoches-San Antonio Road and extending northwest up the Brazos River so as to occupy most of the territory between Fort Worth and Austin. After the Texas Revolution the area was divided up into 30 counties: namely, Bastrop, Bell, Bosque, Brazos, Brown, Burleson, Burnet, Callahan, Comanche, Coryell, Eastland, Erath, Falls, Hamilton, Hill, Hood, Jack, Johnson, Lampasas, Lee, Limestone, McLennan, Milam, Mills, Palo Pinto, Parker, Robertson, Somervell, Stephens, and Williamson. Among the persons attracted to Texas by this colony were George C. Childress, who wrote the Texas Declaration of Independence, Sam Houston, Commander-in-chief of the victorious Texas Army at the Battle of San Jacinto, and Sterling C. Robertson, who, in addition to serving as Empresario of the colony, later sponsored the bill establishing the General Land Office of Texas.

The sketch on the front page of this folder depicts the room which was built on the Sixth Floor of the UTA Library in 1979 for the specific purpose of preserving, compiling, transcribing, translating, editing, and publishing the original manuscripts of the Robertson Colony Collection, which were acquired by UTA in 1976. Dr. Malcolm D. McLean is shown editing the *Papers Concerning Robertson's Colony in Texas*. Beginning in 1974, one volume has been published each year, making this series the most intensive and extensive study that has ever been published concerning any colonization project in the United States. Since the Robertson Colony Collection covers the early period of Texas colonization and also documents the period up through the formation of the present Texas Constitution, it forms a valuable complement to the Jenkins Garrett Mexican War materials and the Cartographic History Library. The series has been made possible by research grants from the J. M. West Texas Corporation, the Kathryn O'Connor Foundation, the Alice Sneed West Foundation, Texas Christian University, the Texas Historical Foundation, The University of Texas at Arlington, and the Sid W. Richardson Foundation of Fort Worth. The series has won the Coral Horton Tullis Memorial Prize, offered by the Texas State Historical Association; the Summerfield G. Roberts Award, offered by the Sons of the Republic of Texas; an Award of Merit from the American Association for State and Local History; the Award for Research, sponsored by the Texas Heritage Council of the Texas Historical Foundation; Medalla de Acero Al Mérito Histórico "Capitán Alonso de León"; First Place-Area Study, Texas State Genealogical Society; included in John H. Jenkins, *Basic Texas Books*; Featured Author, Bond's Alley 20th Anniversary Art Festival, 1984, Hillsboro, Texas. The volumes may be ordered from The UTA Press, Box 19929, The University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington, Texas 76019-0929.

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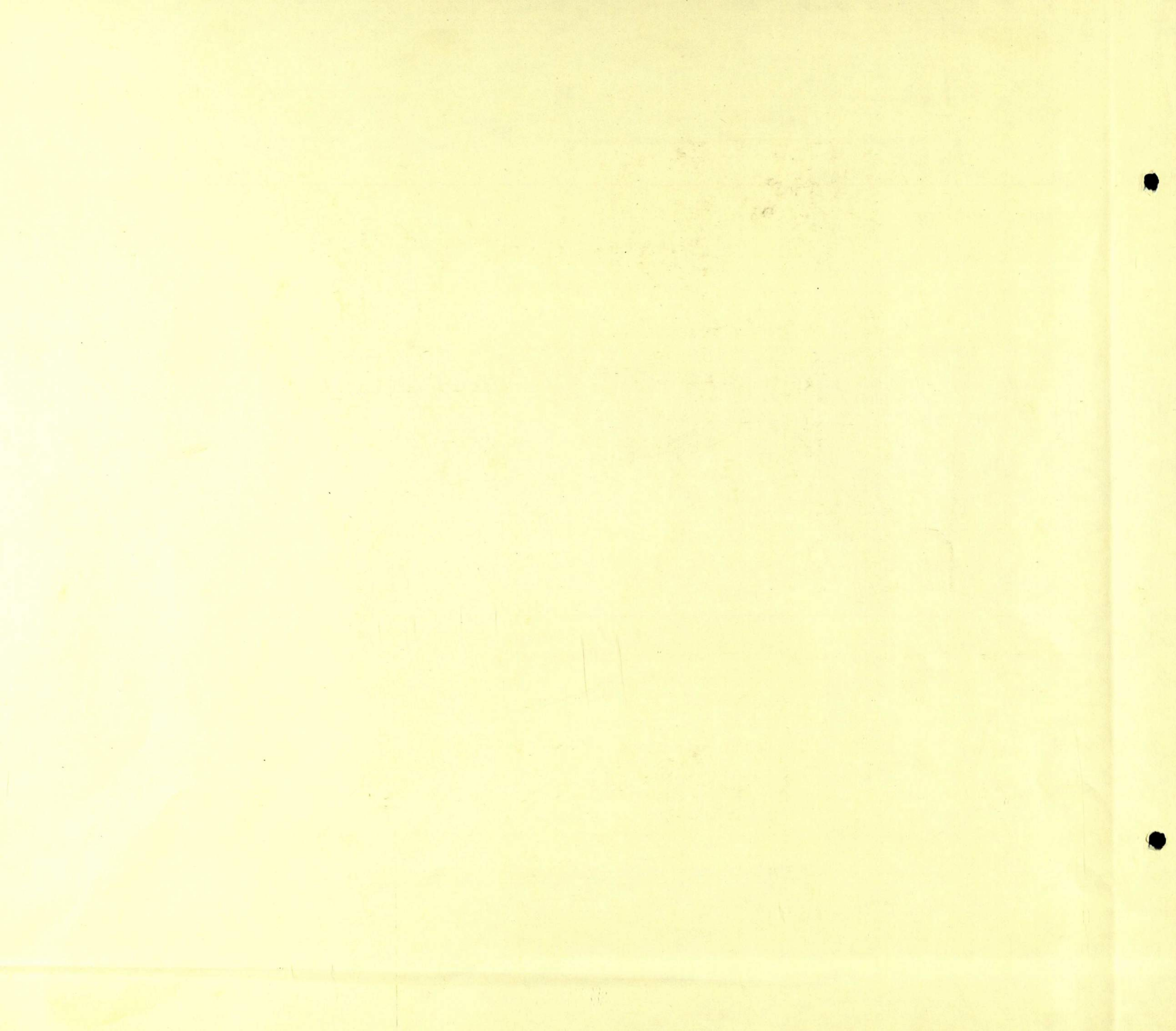
Manuscripts for 1988 judging must be submitted by

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**Submittal forms and additional information about the Essay Competition and Lectures should
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TWC finds grass is greener at home



Student Jeff Buck walks near the new Texas Wesleyan College library under construction

Fort Worth Star-Telegram / JERRY W. HOE

College's decision sparks a school and community renaissance

By MARTHA DELLER
Fort Worth Star-Telegram

As it begins its 97th year, Texas Wesleyan College continues to recover from financial and philosophical problems created by a former president's dream to transform the small liberal arts college into a larger, more prestigious university.

Today, the dream and the dreamer are gone. Instead of moving the campus to West Fort Worth, as had been envisioned, college officials are building a new future on the 74-acre campus in the Polytechnic Heights community where they began.

Having made the commitment to stay, college leaders say they are determined to help revitalize the community, which was founded long with the college in 1891.

College and community leaders celebrated their new partnership Aug. 30 in a ceremony dedicating the original name of the community bounded by U.S. 287, Ayers Street, Berry Street and the Texas & Pacific Railroad tracks. The name was shortened to Polytechnic in the

1950s, 30 years after it was incorporated by the city of Fort Worth.

Symbolic of that partnership, longtime residents joined newcomers to re-lay the original cornerstone of the old Polytechnic Heights fire station at Rosedale Street and Vaughn Boulevard. The building is being remodeled as a scene shop for TWC theater students.

College officials proudly point to another symbol of that commitment — the \$10 million Eunice and James L. West Library that is rising from the dust of the old Music Rehearsal Hall in the middle of the campus.

Scheduled for completion in May, the library is the focal point of a 15-year master plan to renovate and expand the existing campus, TWC President Jerry Bawcom says. That plan was set aside during the early 1980s while college officials considered moving the campus, he says.

A few trustees say they regret that financial problems forced them to abandon the proposed move. But most leaders are focusing on a new future that, in hindsight, they say is more

realistic than the grandiose plans of former President Jon Fleming.

Recruited in 1978 to improve the college's image, Fleming easily inspired the campus with his vision of becoming "the Rice (University) of the humanities," says Pat Sprayberry, TWC development director.

"We were caught up in a beautiful dream," says United Methodist Bishop John Russell, a TWC trustee since 1980. "If the college had had \$100 million, the dream might have been realized."

"But now that we've had time to re-evaluate it, I think it might have been a mistake even if we had had the money."

Fleming, now a Dallas businessman, remains convinced that the move to West Fort Worth is the only way the college can achieve the greatness he envisioned.

"I wish them well in their attempt and would be thrilled to be proven wrong," he says. "The college may achieve a certain dimension of quality and sense of accomplishment in its

(More on COLLEGE on next page)



Registrar office secretary Pam Ford helps student Kaye Wilkes.

College / From previous page

present location.

"But until the political, philanthropic and business community make a conscious investment of hours too many to count and \$100 million for capital acquisition and heavy endowment funds, in my opinion it will never achieve mature greatness there."

From the new president to veteran professors to 1,500 wide-eyed students, college boosters now tout their decision to "be the best at what we do" as they once espoused their goal to emulate larger private universities.

"Texas Wesleyan has found its niche," Bawcom says.

"We're going to continue to focus on being a small, liberal arts college with opportunities for personalized education. Bigger is not necessarily better for us."

Bawcom says it took the proposed move to help college and community leaders realize that their survival depended on renewing their historic ties.

The 140-acre site of the former Polytechnic College was donated by A.S. Hall, W.D. Hall and George Tandy in 1890 with the stipulation that half the land be sold to form a community surrounding the college.

For more than 30 years, the college and the community developed together, with the Polytechnic Methodist and Baptist churches forming two corners of the campus.

In its early days, there were close ties between Polytechnic College — renamed Texas Woman's College in 1914 before assuming its current name in 1937. College students bought dormitory supplies at Paul Burge's Hardware and hung out at the corner drugstore, now closed.

Many neighborhood youngsters who took music lessons at the TWC conservatory later attended college there, recalls TWC secretary Marjorie Murphy, who grew up in the community and learned two degrees at the college in the 1940s.

As descendants of Polytechnic's middle-class white residents moved to newer neighborhoods, they were replaced by a mixture of poor white, black and Hispanic families. The renter-occupied housing deteriorated, businesses came and went, and the crime rate rose.

By the 1970s, TWC and the changing Polytechnic community were divided physically and philosophically by Rosedale Street. Few Polytechnic residents attended TWC, and TWC students crossed the street only to eat pizza at Mama's, says Dorcus Gibson, manager of Vestal Printing.

It wasn't difficult for Fleming to persuade college trustees to move the campus from Polytechnic to a 300-acre site bordering Loop 820 in West Fort Worth. The Arch Rowan family donated 150 acres and allowed the college to purchase the adjacent land for \$2.5 million.

But the dream started falling apart when the big endowments TWC had counted on to build the new campus diminished with the declining oil economy. That's when trustees learned that Fleming had dipped into restricted funds to purchase land for the new campus and to offset operating deficits.

That realization led Methodist offi-

cial to place the college on probation, forcing the 1984 resignations of Fleming and TWC board Chairman Jud Cramer, his chief supporter.

Abruptly forced to abandon their dream, TWC officials quickly rallied behind then Vice President Bawcom, who was named interim president. The church probation was lifted in June 1985, about the time Bawcom's post was made permanent.

Under Bawcom's leadership, the college has recovered about 200 of the 300 students it lost in 1984, putting it close to its optimal enrollment of 1,500, officials say.

Its \$6.5 million debt has been reduced to \$2.3 million. Bawcom says the loans will be reduced further when the real estate market improves, allowing the college to sell some surplus land on East Lancaster Avenue.

The donated portion of the proposed west campus has reverted to the Rowan family. The remaining land that TWC owns will be sold to repay the library endowment and add to its building program, Bawcom says.

TWC's endowment has tripled to \$24 million, and college supporters annually raise about \$3 million from foundations and private contributions.

And college leaders are involved in several community organizations founded to revitalize deteriorating businesses and housing.

Reba Henry, who chairs the Polytechnic Main Street Project that gets money from the college, lives five blocks south of the campus. She says she is pleased the college decided to stay in the community where she has raised her family since 1973.

"The college is an integral part of what this neighborhood is about," Henry says. "We've got a lot going for us, even though our negative aspects have been played up for a few years."

Perhaps most important, Bawcom has reminded his followers that TWC still is filling a vital niche in the higher education community that larger state and private universities do not.

Most die-hard supporters of the proposed move have left the board. Former Trustee Charles Terrill and Cramer, who remains a less active trustee, say the college passed up the chance to elevate itself to the status of Texas Christian University or even more renowned private universities.

The trustees who remain, along with some new members, vehemently defend their decision to stay in Polytechnic.

"I never thought the college should move," says former Fort Worth Mayor Willard Barr, who grew up in Polytechnic in the early 1900s.

Barr says he never would have joined the board if those who supported the move had prevailed.

"There's a real place in our society for a small college," adds Barr, who says he graduated from Southern Methodist University when it was in that category. "Unfortunately, that was forgotten during the preoccupation with monetary matters and the idea of a super campus rather than the basic goals of education."

"I think we're back on track now."

tors," said Drucella Andersen, social board spokeswoman. "It comes down to whether the system is as safe as it is and should be."

Andersen said that while the numbers of near-collisions and control errors have risen, so have the number of flights.

"As the number of daily flights increases, the number of near-collisions can also be expected to increase," she said.

According to FAA figures, commercial jetliners have flown more than 95 million hours since 1979, up 27.4 percent from the 75.3 million hours flown between 1971 and 1978.

During the past seven years, a number of fatal accidents has decreased 10.9 percent from the previous seven year period, declining from 387 to 34. In the same period, fatalities have dropped from 3,083 people to 1,944.

The safety board's statistics do not take into account the number of airplanes that call ahead to airports for emergency help each year.

Indians

From previous page

they will," she said. "I think it'll mean better relationships."

But the weekend was not just for American Indians.

John Sempe of Houston is known as a sycamore — the Indian word for non-Indian. Sempe said he has danced in powwows since he was a Boy Scout 25 years ago.

"I've always been intrigued by Indian culture, and I've always considered this a good form of meeting people," he said.

Mac McMillan of Justin brought his daughters to see the traditional dances. He said it was special to them because his great-great-grandmother was a Cherokee Indian.

His 10-year-old daughter said she enjoyed the dances.

"It was interesting," she said. "I especially liked their outfits. I'd read a little about Indians, but they don't go into detail at school."

The powwow was sponsored by the Dallas/Fort Worth Intertribal Association. More than \$9,000 in prizes were awarded in the championship.

More American Indian activities are coming up. Tribal American Network, a regional education and resource group, begins its celebration of American Indian Heritage Week with an outdoor prayer breakfast at 10 a.m. Sunday at a park at 5325 El Campo Ave. in Fort Worth.

The event is co-sponsored by the Continuing Health Education Center of Fort Worth, a non-profit educational group. For information, call 275-2432.

The annual Hoop of Nations Conference aims to raise awareness of Indian issues when it meets Sept. 24-26 at the Rodeway Inn in Arlington.

The conference is targeted at employees, educators, social service providers and other people interested in Indian social issues.

The conference starts at 8:30 a.m. each day and costs \$25 per day. For information, call 767-8335.

Indians hold powwow to share their heritage

By BRIDGETTE Y. ROSE
Fort Worth Star-Telegram

GRAND PRAIRIE — Like the heartbeat of the culture they're working to keep alive, the Indians' tom-tom beat a steady rhythm.

Dancers in various traditional American Indian costumes jumped and swayed to the drums' cadence. Bells jingled around their ankles, and feathers swayed in the air.

Just as their ancestors had centuries before, they were dancing in celebration.

The 25th Annual National Championship Indian Pow Wow in Grand Prairie last weekend brought American Indians together from around the country. The three-day event at Traders Village included Indian arts and crafts, food and a tepee village.

"It's to promote our heritage, to

show the youngsters our heritage," Ernestine Soro said yesterday. She had traveled from Oklahoma to see the championship.

Organizers of the powwow said the event provides a social gathering for Indians as well as a way to pass their cultural heritage to new generations.

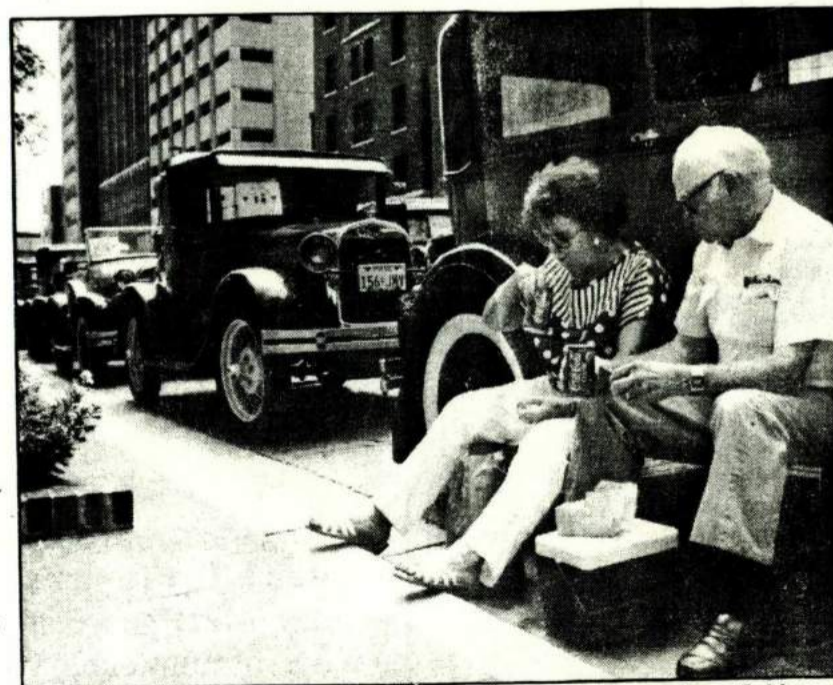
Fort Worth residents Marjorie and George Tahbone, full-blooded Kiowa Indians, won prizes in the dance championship.

"We grew up doing this," Marjorie Tahbone said. "We're striving to keep it alive. We feel like our ancestors are looking down on us."

She said such events could lead to better cultural relations.

"Even though the others don't understand our songs and dances, in time

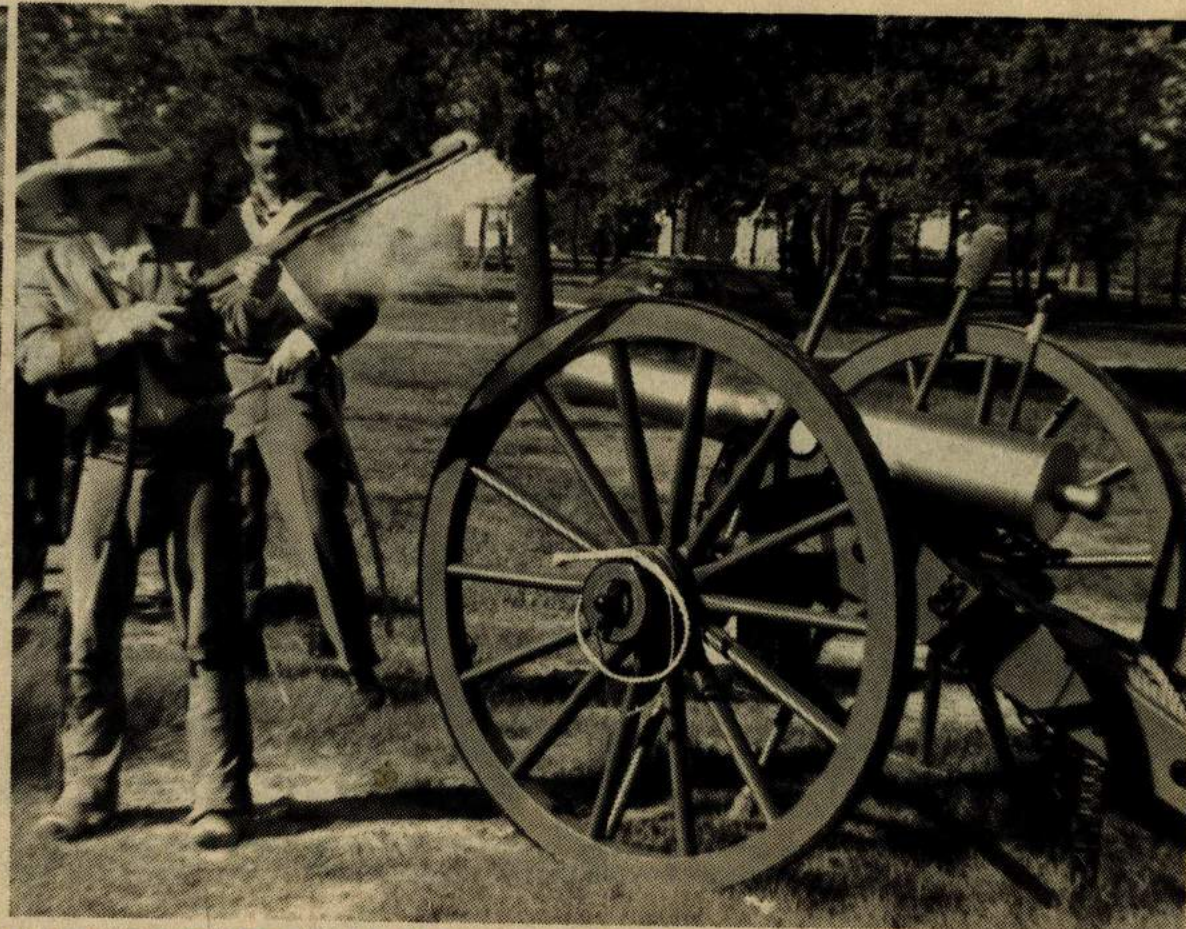
(More on INDIANS on next page)



Fort Worth Star-Telegram / BRIAN R. MCLEAN

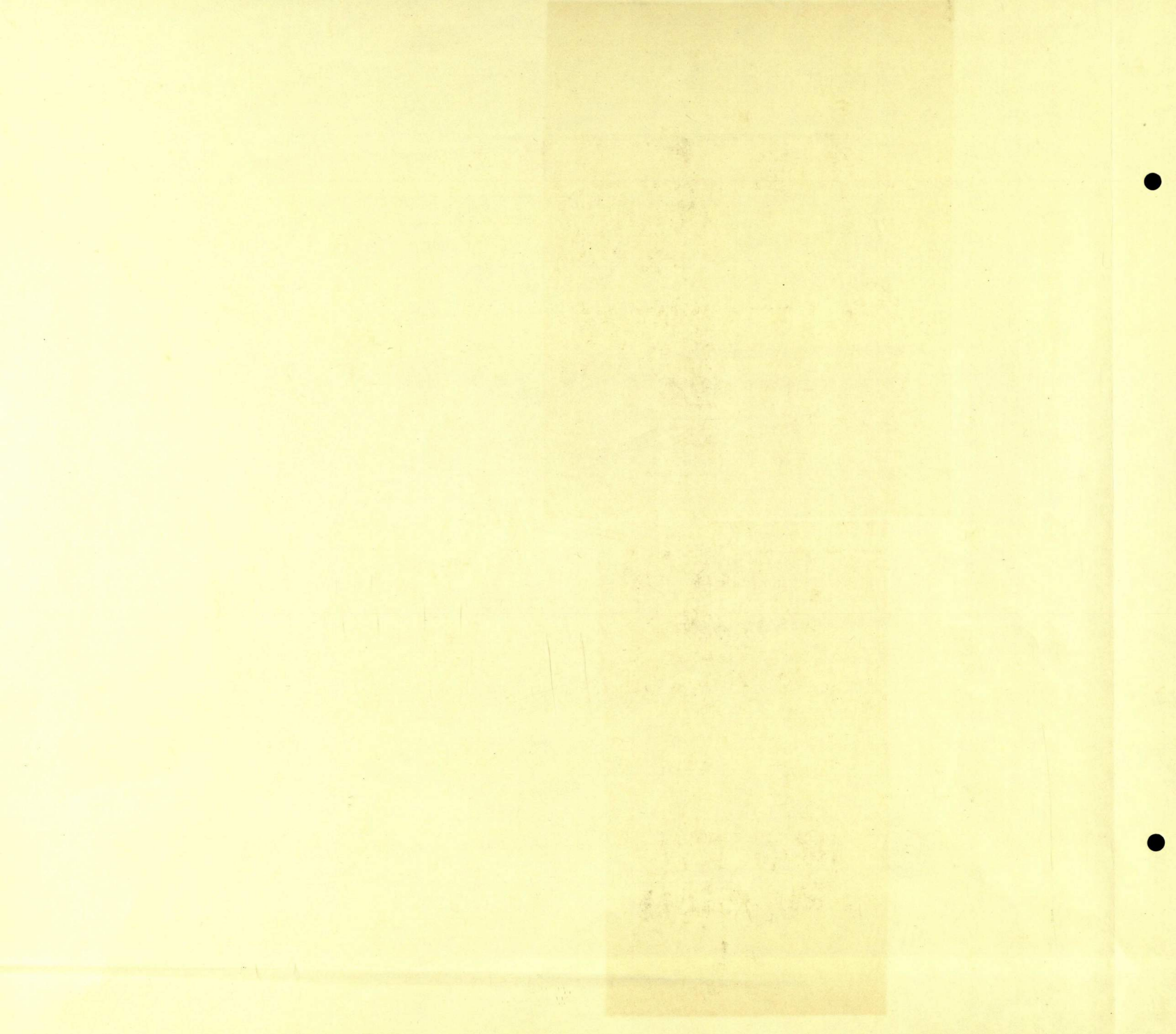
Philip and Ethel Dunham of Fort Worth have a running board lunch yesterday at the antique car show on Main Street in downtown Fort Worth. It took Dunham four years to restore his car. About 300 cars took part in the show, which was staged in honor of Grandparents Day.

Bedford Heights Elementary School
History Lesson



THE SHOOTING OF A REAL CANNON and a gunpowder rifle were highlights of the visit of "The Commanche Peak Muzzle Loaders" at Bedford Heights Elementary School recently. Tony Paul, left, is dressed as a Mexican soldier who fought on Texas' side during the battle of the Alamo, and Robin Clay is dressed as a Mexican revolutionary.

ACTOR CARL GOINES, who was in the remake of the movie "The Alamo" along with two friends make up the group "The Commanche Peak Muzzle Loaders." The three, who dress in period attire and use all authentic equipment, visited students at Bedford Heights Elementary to supplement a study unit on Texas history. Here Goines, dressed like Davy Crockett, explains the equipment used by the soldiers.





HELPFUL MOM FAYE CHAMBERS assists second graders in the intricacies of weaving a like old-timers did in pioneer days. The woven bowl students made was eventually used for a popcorn treat. The students and teachers dressed in authentic costume and brought in artifacts like quilts from the early American era. For more photos from O.C. Taylor Pioneer Days, see page 2.



DRESSED LIKE WOMEN of yesteryear, Rae Ann Pattison (left) and Carrie Crossland discover the joys of stenciling during Pioneer Day last week.



OFFERING SOME TEACHER'S ASSISTANCE, a second grader gets help making a paper quilt.



To Market, To Market

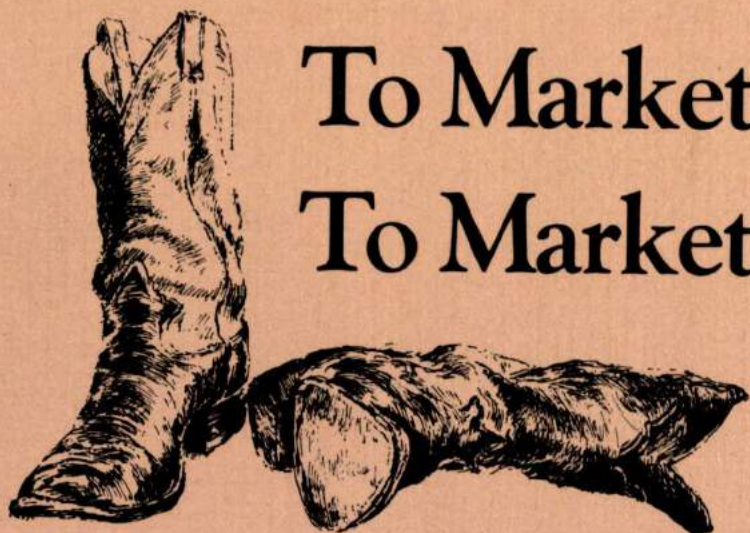
How and where to sell what you write

The 10th Annual
TCU/Chisholm Trail Writers' Workshop
Saturday, June 13, 1987
9 a.m. - 4 p.m.

The Moudy Building
Texas Christian University
University Drive at Cantey

Sponsored by
The Chisholm Trail Round-Up Association
Texas Christian University
Office of Extended Education
The TCU Press

Featuring
A highly successful Dallas literary agent
A luncheon talk by a new and talented Texas novelist
A wine and cheese reception and book sale



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PROGRAM

- 8:30 a.m. Registration
- 9:00 The Market for Texas Writers
Vicki Eisenberg
- 10:15 Break
- 10:45 New York Market Report
Larry Swindell
- Noon Luncheon, TCU Faculty Center
Speaker: **David Fleming**, author of
Summertime
- 2:00 p.m. Regional Publishing
Suzanne Comer, SMU Press
Robert Frese, Taylor Publishing
Anne Norman, Texas Monthly Press
- 3:00 The Market for Articles
Jerry Flemmons

WINE AND CHEESE RECEPTION

WORKSHOP FACULTY

Suzanne Comer is senior editor at Southern Methodist University Press where she is responsible for acquiring both scholarly and trade titles, fiction and nonfiction. Previously, Suzanne was humanities editor with the University of Texas Press.

Vicki Eisenberg began her advertising and public relations agency in August 1981. She has represented John Bloom, author of the Joe Bob Briggs column, since 1982, and incorporated her literary agency in 1984. Of the twenty books and seven movie projects she has sold, Carlton Stowers' *Careless Whispers* is one of the most prominent. Other books she has sold include *The Lady Is the Tiger* by Paul Coggins, released in May by Avon; *Joe Bob Goes to the Drive-In*, a compilation of columns being released in September by Delacorte; *Route 66: The Last Ride* by John Bloom, due in September from Taylor Publishing; and *The View from Nowhere*, Jim Atkinson's *Guide to Real Bars*, which Harper & Row is releasing in September.

David Fleming's first novel, *Summertime*, was published in October 1986 by TCU Press to wide critical acclaim. *Summertime*, in some senses autobiographical, is a ten-year-old boy's story of the great Texas drouth of the 1950s. David teaches high school English in Seguin, Texas and lives in San Marcos on his family's "cherished piece of blackland."

Award-winning journalist **Jerry Flemmons** has sold countless articles to major magazines and claims to have sold the same article eighty times. He's so successful as a free-lance writer that he sets his own minimum fee. Jerry is also Travel Editor for the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*.

Anne Norman is managing editor at Texas Monthly Press where she sees manuscripts through the publication process and assists the director in the acquisition of general interest trade manuscripts. She was previously with the University of Texas Press.

As Book Editor of the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, **Larry Swindell** has first-hand knowledge of current trends in New York publishing. He also sees the market from a writer's point of view—Larry is the author of five biographies of movie stars with a sixth, *Bogart*, due soon from Doubleday.

WINE AND CHEESE RECEPTION

Visit with local authors and conference faculty at an optional wine and cheese reception immediately following the conference. Please add \$3.50 to your registration fee if you plan to attend. The reception will not be far from the campus, and participants are asked to provide their own transportation, perhaps sharing a ride.

TCU/Chisholm Trail Writers' Workshop **June 13, 1987**
Registration Blank (please clip and return with payment)

Name _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____ Phone _____

Fee: \$50 (includes luncheon and coffee breaks) MasterCard Visa Check Cash
\$3.50 (optional wine and cheese reception)

Card # _____ Expiration Date _____

Make check payable to TCU

No acknowledgement sent

Texas Christian University policies apply equally regardless of sex, religion, handicap, race or ethnic origin.

Return to: Office of Extended Education · Box 32927 · Fort Worth, Texas 76129
Registration is limited. Please return this registration blank as early as possible.

Polytechnic High's rich history recalled

By LISA MULE
Star-Telegram writer

Students of today and yesterday gathered in a small, stuffy cafeteria room draped with Halloween streamers and sang their school alma mater at Polytechnic High last Wednesday.

Alumni, faculty, staff and some students were celebrating the East Side high school's 50th anniversary in the building at 1300 Conner St. one day before Homecoming weekend.

For some, such as Harry Meissner, a self-proclaimed "moldy oldy," the reception served as a small reunion.

"Oh, this school has a long history. Lots of prominent people went here," Meissner said, citing former Tarrant County Sheriff Lon Evans and several football pros as examples.

Meissner's memories, however, went beyond 50 years ago to when Polytechnic High School was located in another building down the street. Meissner, a 1933 graduate, just missed the opening of Poly's current school building, built in 1938.

More than half a century later, it didn't take long for Meissner to 'fess up to the time he lit firecrackers in the school hallway. Joe P. Moore was principal that year, he recalled.

"He sent word for me to meet him after school in the shop," Meissner said. "After everybody had left the school, I slipped around back there and there was Mr. Moore, working with boards.

"He never said anything and I never said anything. He knew why I was there and I knew why I was there. And after about an hour we talked, and he told me how dangerous it could be for me to set off firecrackers in the hall."

Meissner, still enthused by the sound those firecrackers made, shook his fists in the air and let out a "Yaaaaahooooo."

"It sounded like the Battle of Midway," he said, gleefully.

Also reminiscing were 1941 graduate Waunita Crowley Clark and 1942 graduate John "Bob" Hancock, whose faces brightened each time one recalled a familiar teacher. Both wondered what ever happened to



Star-Telegram/BEATRICE TERRAZOS

Wayne Clark, 1939 Polytechnic High graduate, signs guest book as his wife Waunita looks on.

Professor K.W. Dunkelberg, who taught physics and chemistry.

"He was a very scrappy person and had a very special place in the hearts of all of us," Hancock said. "He was tough, but most everybody liked him."

Hancock and Clark said not much has changed since their time at Polytechnic.

"It's really surprising — they've added on since we graduated, but I still have in my memory the auditorium and where we dressed in the gym," Clark said. "I couldn't remember where the library was."

One of the most common state-

ments overheard at the anniversary reception was that the kids are different, yet the same.

The high school has added new programs over the years to meet the needs of the changing community. The neighborhood, once predominantly white, now includes many blacks, Hispanics, Asians and other ethnic groups.

"We went from being lily white to segregation to what we have now," said Morris White, a business teacher who has worked at Polytechnic 19 years.

"The students don't change, the times change," he said. "We're

trying to meet the needs of the community. We now have a magnet program, special education, a day-care center and greater high school."

The High School for Finance Professions magnet program at Polytechnic was started seven years ago because of a desegregation order. Day care for children of students began three years ago, and a special education program was established last year.

Regular high school has been deemed "greater high school," although attendance has decreased over the last 20 years. White said he believes that's due to the higher population of elderly people in the community and a deteriorating neighborhood.

"It's an old school. It's a great school," White said. "But everything we see in the news is something bad. These are good kids — just look in the hall. If we had all white kids I don't think it would be any different."

He said Polytechnic was the first high school in the area to integrate students in 1968.

Poly's fascinating history, though, began in the late 1890s with a one-teacher country school called Manchester. In 1905, students were moved to a larger building called Polytechnic High School in what was then known as the City of Polytechnic.

Six students were the first to graduate from the school in 1912. Today the building is known as Texas Wesleyan College.

Newcomers rapidly moved into the Fort Worth suburbs like Polytechnic, lured by the discovery of oil in Ranger and Burkburnett. In 1923, the city of Fort Worth annexed the Polytechnic municipality.

After the Great Depression, the current Polytechnic High School was built and dedicated Feb. 18, 1938.

G-CISD plans events to honor Constitution

I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the republic....

By Cheryl Tucker
Staff Writer

That well-known phrase may resemble the beginning of a fourth grade homeroom class, but the Pledge of Allegiance Wednesday will take on more meaning than just an occasionally recurring chant which starts a child's schoolday.

It will represent a conscious effort of children and adults alike to recognize a citizenship often taken for granted.

A Celebration of Citizenship is part of a nationwide tribute on the 200th birthday of the United States Constitution and Grapevine-Colleyville ISD officials say they see it opening doors for local students. G-CISD students will present programs at the public library throughout the week.

Public and private schools nationwide have been asked to conduct a day-long teach-in on the Constitution and G-CISD classes certainly won't be lacking in activities as teachers and administrators have unique plans for just how they will deliver the message in the district.

To assist the cause, a Washington D.C. broadcast in which Chief Justice Warren Burger will lead Americans in a reading of the preamble to the Constitution will be televised nationwide Wednesday. Other national leaders will lead the Pledge of Allegiance. In addition, President Reagan will deliver a televised address Thursday.

Sherry Hamilton, a fifth grade teacher at Dove Elementary School, said children there will work on special projects this week, such as writing what the Constitution means to them and watching the televised presentations.

See G-CISD/11A

G-CISD

From/1A

Timberline Elementary School will feature a presentation of student government representatives Wednesday, according to fifth grade teacher Jane Doclar. Some of the students will present campaign speeches to the student body, while elections will be held later that day.

Doclar said she believes the student government activities scheduled will enhance the meaning of the Constitution to children. She said in a letter to teachers at Timberline, "What a truly fitting way to say happy birthday to the constitution, our grand document of government, by actually having our students learn about government as they participate in school government."

In other activities, Timberline students will dress in red, white and blue Wednesday and will put together a Constitution newspaper, reflective of their own personal thoughts and beliefs.

Doclar said, "It's going to be such a learning experience. You should see the kids."

Hamilton said Dove students have produced a literary magazine containing their opinions and views concerning patriotism and the Constitution. Copies of the magazine will be available during Citizenship Week. Proceeds from the literature, published periodically throughout the year, will go to purchase a "Liberty and Learning Flag" to be displayed in front of the school.

Hamilton explained how putting together the magazine will benefit the students.

"They're going to be able to use their writing skills, art and organization skills," she said, adding that the students will also be responsible for marketing the magazine, collecting funds and selling advertising.

Hamilton said, "I feel like they really learn from the experience. Patriotism is something we were really stressing this year."

Groups discussing merger

By BINNIE FISHER
Star-Telegram Writer

ARLINGTON — Declining membership in the Arlington Historical Society and the Fielder Museum's need for a permanent collection could bring the two organizations together by the end of March.

Martha Walker, president of the museum's board of directors, said Wednesday that a merger of the two organizations is being considered, but it will not be finalized until both boards can vote on the matter in late March.

Should the merger occur, she said, the historical cabins now operated by the historical society at 621 W. Arkansas Lane would become the property of the Fielder House Foundation. The historical society would come under the foundation's umbrella, along with the museum and the museum school.

Bob White, president of the historical society board, said Wednesday that few Arlington residents know that the cabins exist because the society has not had enough volunteers to open them to the public on a regular basis.

"One of our big activities is school tours, but we have had a problem getting docents for those tours," he said. "This would give us access to more docents."

Walker said an early priority of the Fielder board would be to open



Martha Walker

the cabins to the public on weekends and during the summer.

Unlike some of the structures at Log Cabin Village in Fort Worth that were moved in from outside the city, Walker said, the Arlington cabins were moved to the Arkansas Lane location from other areas in the city.

"They really are a part of Arlington history," she said.

Much of what the Fielder Museum exhibits is on loan from residents of the city, and directors of the museum have said for some time that having a permanent collection

would help when applying for grants. The cabins and their contents would meet that requirement.

White said the proposed merger would benefit the historical society by making it a part of a larger organization.

"We would have a place to meet and a telephone number where people could get information," he said.

White said membership in the society has been declining for the last several years.

"Many of the older people who are drawn toward this kind of organization have left for health reasons or death," he said. "Also, with the economics of the last year some of our people have had to go back to work."

The historical society began working to preserve historical structures in the city during the 1970s. The cabins were moved during the last 15 years to the current site, the Middleton Tate Johnson family cemetery. Johnson, an early Arlington settler, had a plantation nearby.

The collection includes three cabins, a one-room schoolhouse, a barn, a gazebo and a way station for the Interurban, the streetcar transit system that once linked Fort Worth and Dallas and ran through the center of Arlington.

The cabins and schoolhouse are furnished with period items donated to the historical society by Arlington families.

Arlington - Arlington Historical Society & Fielder Museum

Friday, June 5, 1987

THE MID-CITIES DAILY NEWS

Page 3-A

Arts and entertainment

Tours recall history of area

By BANSY JOHNSON
Arts Editor

Does Arlington have roots? The Arlington Historical Society thinks so, and they have plenty of family trees to prove it.

Each Sunday for the next three months, volunteers from the organization will provide tours of a group of restored buildings which involve the visitor in life as it was in 1865.

"This is the first time that the cabins will be opened on a regularly scheduled basis, and we at the Fielder Foundation, Inc. are very excited about it," said Gay DeFau, volunteer coordinator.

For Arlington citizens accustomed to the traffic jams, amusement parks and economic prosperity of 1987, there is an aura of peace and tranquility in the rural community revealed by the humble buildings and artifacts.

Traffic careening down Arkansas between Center and Matlock moves too fast to notice the little Johnson Family Cemetery on a hillside at 509 W. Arkansas Lane. Next to the weathered stones, hidden from the

"This is the first time that the cabins will be opened on a regularly scheduled basis, and we at the Fielder Foundation, Inc. are very excited about it,"

— Gay DeFau, volunteer coordinator.

street by trees and shrubs, are the old buildings and artifacts which offer a mini-history of Arlington.

Collected from scattered original sites are the log cabins of the Melear and Watson families for whom two Arlington streets are named; the old Johnson Station school house, a barn, a windmill and Arlington's original mineral well. And, under a majestic spreading oak, on land sloping gently down to old Johnson Creek, a worn marker bears the inscription: "Dorian Porter is at rest."

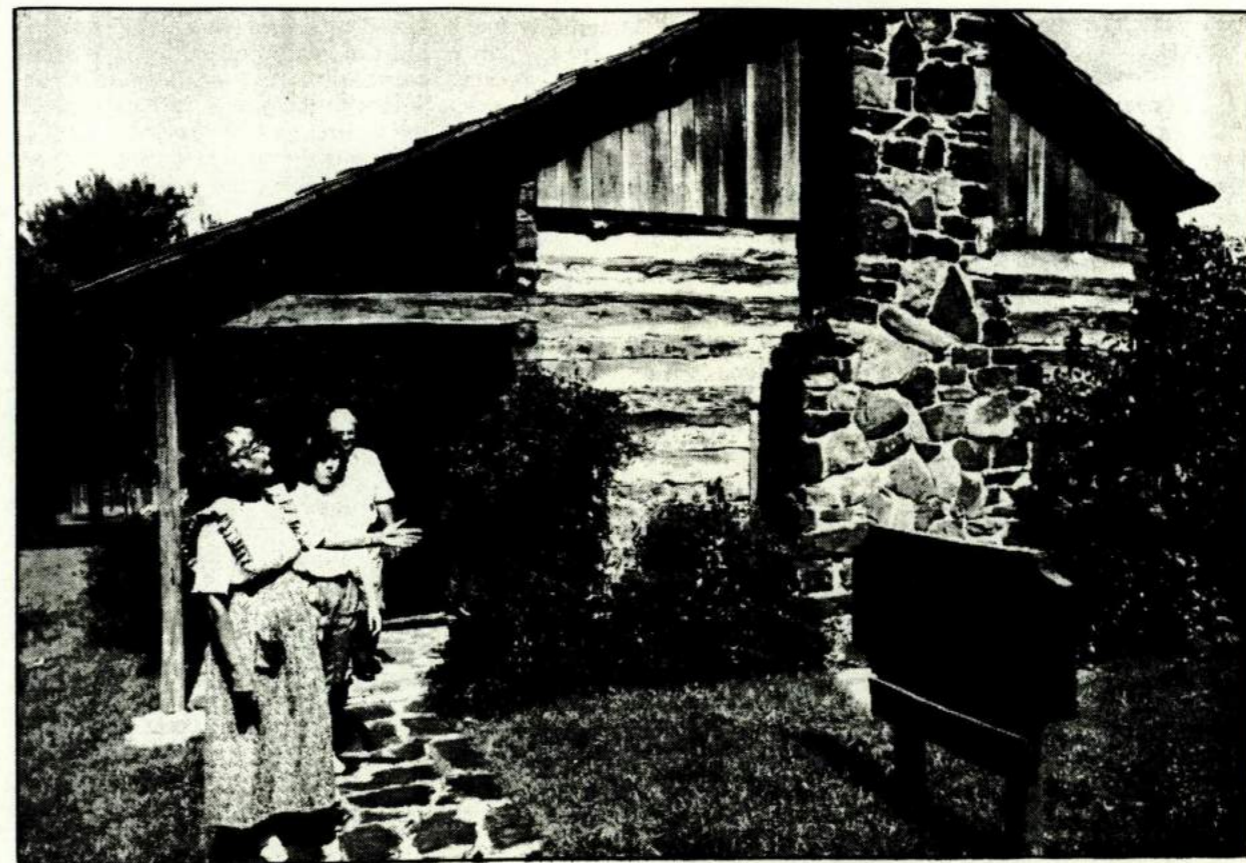
Beginning this Sunday, and continuing every Sunday throughout the summer, the cabins and cemetery site will be open for tours from 1:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. Ticket prices of \$1.00 for adults and 50 cents for

children age five and over help defray the costs of security and maintenance.

Cabins have been furnished with authentic household items from the days of Arlington's founding in 1846. Docents, who will guide the tours, have been trained to demonstrate the use of implements and utensils, DeFau said.

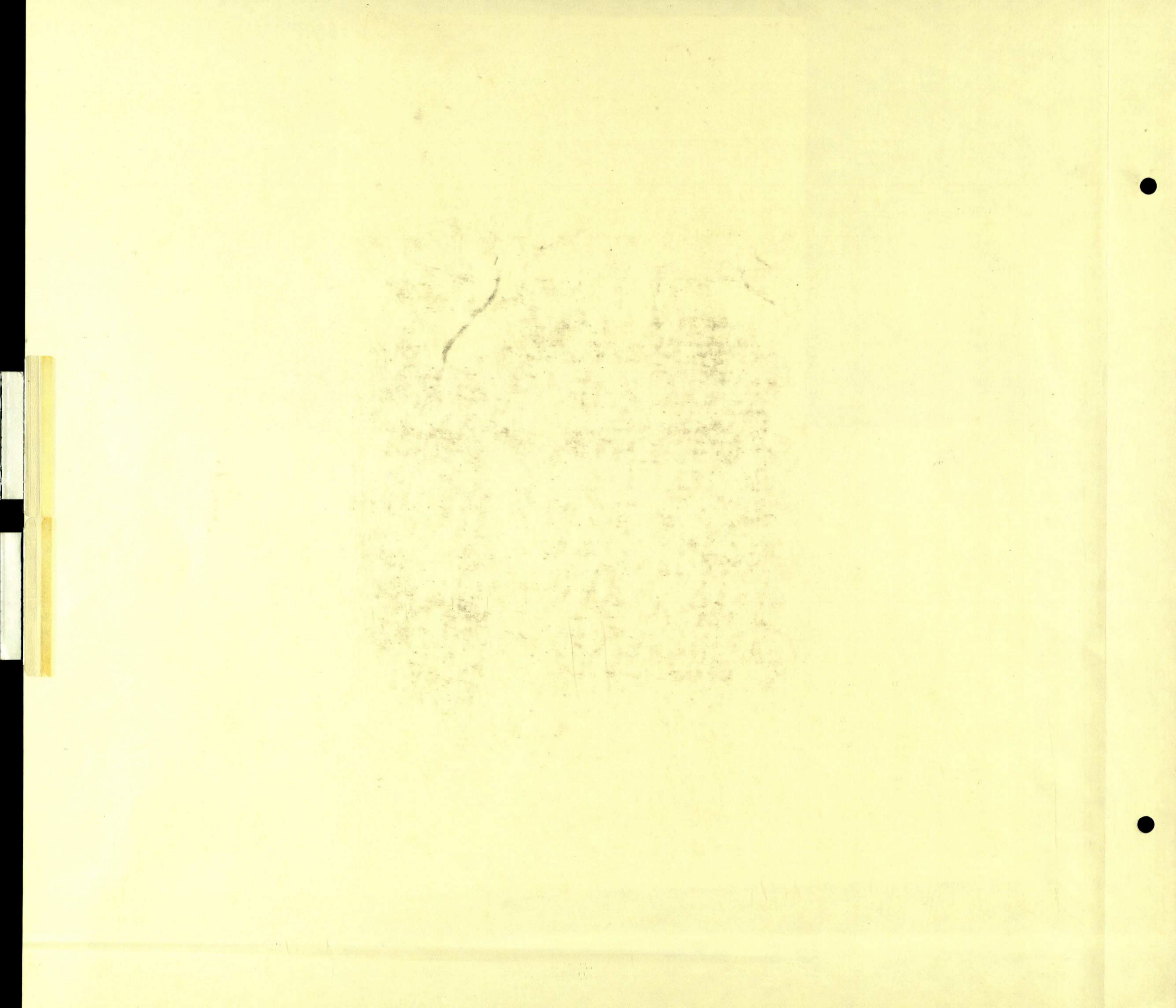
The site is maintained by the Arlington Historical Society, part of the Fielder Foundation, which also maintains the Fielder House Museum and School.

Parking is available across the street at Founder's Park. Picnic benches are provided for visitors who would like to lunch at the site.



DARRELL BYERS/Daily News

Fielder Foundation volunteers Joyce Cove, left, and Bill Bardin give Cove's granddaughter Angela a preview of tours of historic buildings which begin Sunday.



Learning from the past

Black historical group small but positive

On the first not-too-hot Saturday afternoon of late summer, 19-year-old Dione Roland and 10-year-old Tanjanika Andrews-Tatum sat inside an East Fort Worth building and waited.

"People are late, but this is the last Saturday before school and they may have a lot of shopping to do," said Dione. "We have to be flexible."

The two girls were the only Junior Historians on time that day at the Tarrant County Black Historical and Genealogical Society Inc. headquarters on East Humboldt Street. The plan for the meeting was for the Junior Historians, 50 black youngsters ages 6-20, to come to the society headquarters at noon and study the *They Showed the Way* exhibit honoring 125 black women leaders on display there. Then the group would be off to attend a luncheon honoring the same women and have a chance to meet real-life role models.

But by 12:30 p.m., only Dione and Tanjanika had shown up. They sat on metal folding chairs in the section of the building that was air-conditioned.

Dione is a co-sponsor of the Junior Historians, at the behest of her grandmother, Opal Lee. (Lee helped found the group.) Tanjanika was visiting Fort Worth from California. Both vehemently supported the black



community's need for a Junior Historians group.

"The society was started 10 years ago, so the Junior Historians are 8 years old," Dione said. "We want to get black kids interested in the history of the black community. We're going to start a school tutorial program to help members hold up their grades. We want to promote, uplift, edify. You have a lot of young black people out there who don't think they have any culture."

At 10, Tanjanika already has some practical perspectives concerning her peers.

"They need the Junior Historians to have another home away from the street," she said. "Like these women in the (*They Showed the Way*) show, after today we can say we were here with them, that we met them personally."

Dione and Tanjanika waited some more. They joked about which of them talked the most. Tanjanika toyed with a comb in her hair. An adult in another room played the piano.

"We got a very large turnout, at

least one half our members, at the Harlem Boys' concert," Dione recalled. "We meet twice a month, the second and fourth Saturdays at 1 p.m. We're starting to plan new activities, like a trip to Six Flags. Not just for fun. Each outing has some historical background. Like Six Flags Over Texas, we'll try to find black people who contributed under each of those flags."

"A lot of kids just don't care," Tanjanika interjected.

Dione sat up a bit straighter. "You don't want to think negatively," she said. "It may seem discouraging at times, but you don't downplay your program. It's just a little slow right now."

Maybe the word *history* discourages some prospective group members, Dione said.

"You sit in class in school and you think history is boring," she said. "But we want to get the kids interested with good things to do."

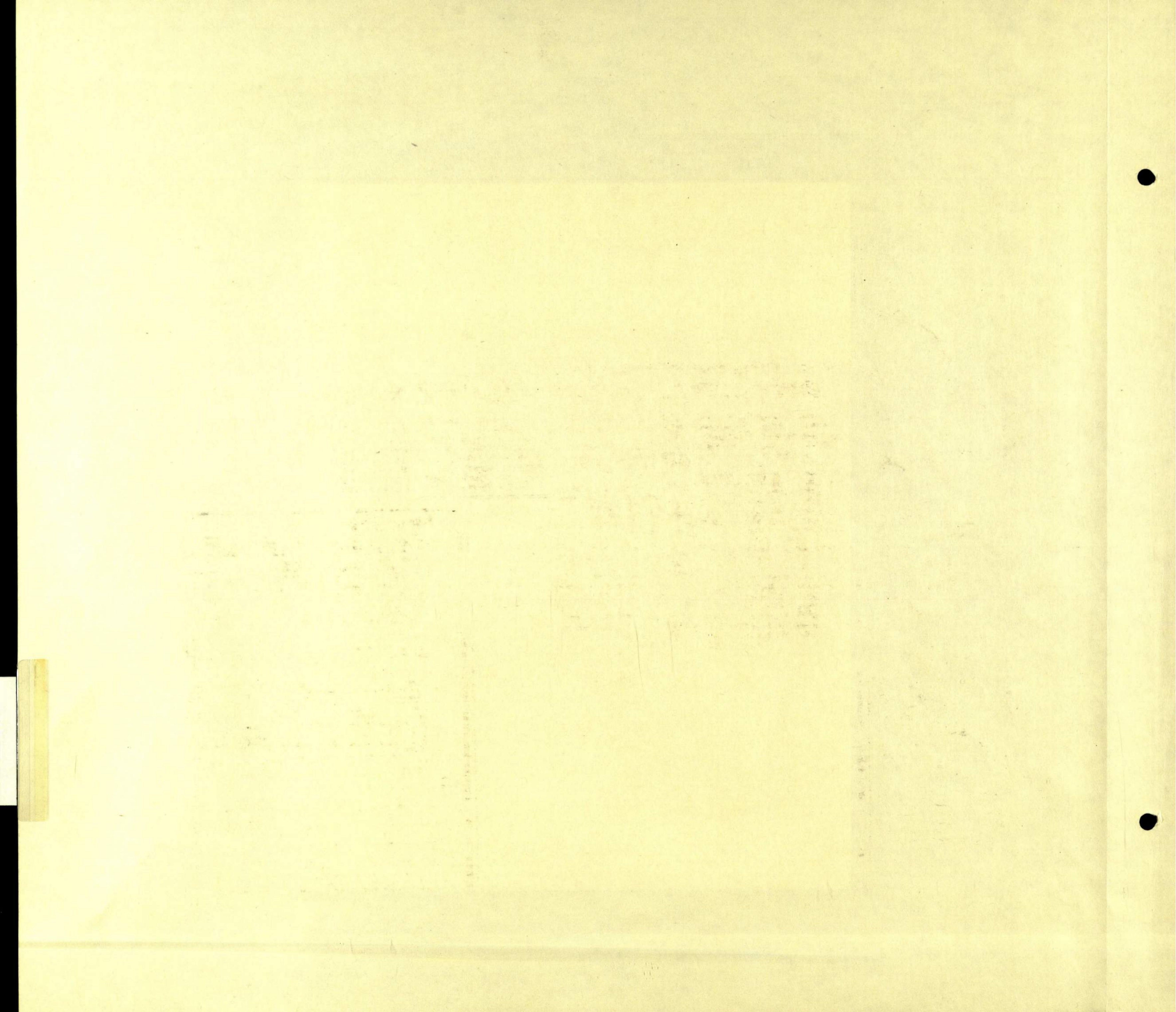
"It's real good to know about these women in (the show) here," Tanjanika added. "It's terrific."

And then they sat and waited. They said they'll wait as long as they have to for more young black people in Tarrant County to begin getting interested in their heritage.

"You don't downplay your program," Dione reminded Tanjanika. "You stay positive. It's the only way."

Fort Worth Star-Telegram

13 Sept. 1987



History group honors four black Texans

By CINDY LOPEZ
Star-Telegram Writer

In conjunction with Black History Month, the Texas Historical Commission has recognized four black Texans for their achievements in politics, religion, education, business and culture.

The four have been honored with official Texas historical markers. They are:

● **Rev. Nelson Taylor Denson (1845-1950), Falls County.** In 1868, Denson, his wife and 11 other blacks organized the first black church in Falls County. He also helped start a school, and by the mid-1880s schools were available to all blacks in the area. In 1882, Denson was elected county commissioner, becoming the first black official in Falls County.

● **Blind Lemon Jefferson (1897-1929), Freestone County.** Born blind, Jefferson began his career as a street singer-hoggar. He later became one of the world's greatest jazz musicians. At the peak of his career, Jefferson's records were averaging sales of 100,000 each. He was buried in Wortham, where his grave was neglected for more than 30 years. In 1967, his genius was again recognized, and his grave received a Texas Historical Commission marker.

● **Zenobia Trimble (1881-1950), Wichita County.** A nurse, teacher and social worker, Trimble founded the Colored Day Nursery, which provided care for children of working mothers. She ministered to the ill and underprivileged during the Depression. In 1944, Trimble was the first black to vote in Wichita County.

● **William McDonald (1866-1950), Tarrant County.** McDonald first became politically active in 1890. His ability to unite black and white voters led to his prominence as a leader of the "Black and Tan" faction of the Republican Party. He was a delegate to many state and national conventions. In 1906, McDonald moved to Fort Worth, where he was active in civic affairs.

Section 4, Page 8 / Fort Worth Star-Telegram / Tuesday P.M., June 16, 1987

Juneteenth celebrations to be Friday-Sunday

Juneteenth is the annual celebration of June 19, 1863, when Northern soldiers landed in Corpus Christi and announced to Texas slaves that they had been freed two weeks earlier by the Emancipation Proclamation.

Commemorative events are scheduled for Friday through Sunday, mostly in east Fort Worth's Sycamore Park. At press time, some events and times were still being scheduled. For more information, call the Juneteenth Committee at 332-6049.

Events include:
■ Western Heritage Memorial Invitational Exposition on Rodeo Drive in the Fort Worth Stockyards. An outdoor market offering souvenirs, food and music. Open Friday from 11 a.m. to 9 p.m. and all day Saturday.

■ Western Heritage Memorial Invitational Rodeo at Cowtown Coliseum. The state's largest rodeo featuring black contestants. Shows at 2 and 8 p.m. Fri-

day and Saturday. Admission \$8 to \$10, with children under 12 admitted for \$5.

■ At City Hall, city employees' Juneteenth program is scheduled for 11:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. Friday in City Council chambers.

■ Friday, Saturday and Sunday programs at Sycamore Park feature live music, rides, games and sports competitions beginning at noon. Some events will be held at the McDonald YMCA, 2400 E. Berry St.

■ Annual Juneteenth Celebrity Golf Tournament at Z. Boaz Municipal Golf Course at 10 a.m. Saturday. \$30 fee includes greens fee and golf cart rental.

■ Bowling tournament at Don Carter Lanes in east Fort Worth at 7:30 p.m. Friday.

■ "Hoe-down for the Showdown" dance from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. Friday at 2100 Evans St. in Fort Worth.

■ Celebrity Pancake Breakfast Saturday at 7:30 a.m. at the White Elephant Saloon Beer Garden. Celebrity chefs are scheduled to include Fort Worth Mayor Bob Bolen and Texas Speaker of the House Gib Lewis.

■ Showings of *Miracle in Harlem* and *Murder in Harlem*, sponsored by

the Fort Worth Public Library. Screenings of these two recently discovered movies produced by the black film industry 30 years ago will take place at the Tarrant County Black Historical and Genealogical Society headquarters at 1020 E. Humboldt St. Call 536-1945 for show times. No charge.

Almanac

Black History Month events

Friday — Deadline for entry of posters on Black History Month. The posters by elementary and middle school students will be on display until the Feb. 27 awards banquet. East Berry Branch Library, 4300 E. Berry St. in Fort Worth.

Friday, 8 p.m. — Black film festival featuring *A Soldier's Story*. Umphrey Lee Student Center Grand Ballroom at Southern Methodist University in Dallas. Admission: \$1.

Through Sunday, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. — Photography exhibition featuring the life of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Student Center, Tarrant County Junior College Northeast Campus.

Saturday, 7:30 p.m. — A lecture on the "The Black Filmmaker: Then and Now" by black actor filmmaker Bill Greaves. Screenings include *The Life and Legacy, Souls of Sin and From These Roots*. Bob Hope Theater in the Meadows School of the Arts at SMU. Admission: \$4 for students, senior citizens and children under 12, \$5 general admission. For ticket information call (214) 373-3665.

Saturday, 2 p.m. — "Sisters, The Beginning (1855-1919)," the first of four skits depicting the history of blacks in America performed by the Okizu District of Camp Fire Inc. Shamblee Branch Library, 959 E. Rosedale in Fort Worth. Free.

Saturday, 2:30 p.m. — *Art in America: Black Artists of the U.S.A.*, a film tracing the development of black American art from slave artisans through the Harlem Renaissance of the 1970s. Shamblee Branch Library, 959 E. Rosedale in Fort Worth. Free.

Through Feb. 8 — Photographs and the music of black artists, past and present, will be on display at Texas Wesleyan College, East Rosedale Avenue and Wesleyan Street in Fort Worth.

Through Feb. 13 — Exhibition of works by black artist Anita Cox at the University of Texas at Arlington's Center Gallery.

All month — Exhibition of 12 lithographs and collages of notable black entrepreneurs in American history from Booker T. Washington to Wally Amos of Famous Amos cookies. Fort Worth Central Library, 300 Taylor St.

All month — Art displays and programs saluting black Americans of Fort Worth at Kirkpatrick Middle School, 3201 Refugio in Fort Worth. 626-8286.

All month — An exhibit of photographs and history of black churches in Tarrant County at Community Christian Church, 1800 E. Vickery St. in Fort Worth.

The Arlington Independent School District will incorporate contributions of black Americans in its February curriculum, and has scheduled essay contests, special events, skits, poetry readings and other learning activities that focus on black history month. A 300- and 500-word essay contest on "The Most Influential Black Americans Today" for middle and high school students was started last month and will culminate in an awards ceremony in May, where a \$50 cash prize will be made.

Fort Worth Star-Telegram
6 February 1987

Black History - Calendar of Events

Please join us in Celebrating the
 10th Birthday
 of the
 Tarrant County Black Historical and
 Genealogical Society
 and help us save Guinn School
 on - Sunday, April 26, 1987
 at - The Masonic Mosque
 3433 Martin Luther King Frewy
 from - 3:00 - 6:00 p.m.
 RSVP - 332-6049

Don Curry Honorary Chairman
 Marcia Hall-Craig Natalie Whitlock
 party chairpersons

donation - membership in the historical society
 \$12.00 individual - \$25.00 organization - \$500.00 Life

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION
 (JOIN NOW! IF YOU DON'T, WHO WILL?)

New _____ Date _____
 Renewal _____

Name _____ Occupation _____ Phone (H) _____
 Address _____ City _____ Phone (W) _____
 State _____ Zip _____ Will Do Volunteer _____ Yes _____ No _____

TYPES OF MEMBERSHIP Life...\$500.00 Annual Individual...\$17 Organization...\$25

We need your help - your time - your support - your interest! Month of Birth _____
 Make check payable to TARRANT COUNTY BLACK HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
 Mail to: 1020 E. Humboldt, Fort Worth, Texas 76104

APRIL, 1987

Creetings from the staff of the Tarrant County Black Historical & Genealogical Soc., Inc

Because the month of February was so short and our Black History Month's schedule was so full, the president did not make the formal call for the regular first Saturday meeting of your board.

Herewith is your call for the:

REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD
 Saturday, April 4, 1987
 1:00 P.M.
 1020 E. Humboldt

Please mark this date on your calendar and make a special effort to be present. This should be a special meeting because April is the month of our organization's birth. We will be ten years old.

Once each year, we visit with a local church during the Sunday morning worship. This year we worshipped with New Mt. Calvary Baptist Church, 5800 Oak Grove Road. The Reverend Tom Franklin is pastor.

Several of our members and friends are political minded. In the city council races are Virginia Nell Webber, Bert Williams and Shelita Williams and James Bagsby. In the Everman School Board race is member Rev. Tom Franklin. Good citizens do vote!

The monthly SPOTLIGHT chairman, Betty Rambo, says up-coming leaders and events will continue.

The main event for March was the Black Aviators who trained for World War II at Tuskegee. There were 992 Black military Aviators who flew 15,555 missions with the 12th Tactical U.S. Army Air Force. Three of the LT. Col. Joseph Blalock, Major John Briggs and Capt. Claude Platt were our special guests. A diorama, constructed by Junior Historian Leron Sullivan depicted the 99th Division.

According to Rambo, the touch of gold was the approximately 10,000 hours of volunteer work given to the society by about 100 members and friends.

Our hats are off to you and to those who designated gifts for us through the United Way in the sum of \$877.40.

THANK YOU FOR LOVING US SO!

Society soloists, Dr. Francine Morrison and Deborah Pamilton sang at Morning Chapel CME Church at the invitation of Louise Erskine. Other members present were, Opal Lee, Lucille Wright, Carol Tatum, Mr. Ruby Thomas, Mrs. Lenora Rolla, Mrs. James Vaughn and the Barron family who became new members. The occasion was a musical.

Every once in a while, something great happens that brings joy to the total community such as word that Michelle Surles has become the first young lady from the Black Community to hold the title of Miss Lake Worth. Michelle is the daughter of Solomon Surles. Thanks to Mr. Ron Zepeda for the information.

Mr. Howard Barnes brings word that member Ozie Simmons of Chicago has some great plans in the working for the Society. Thanks for thinking of us, Mr. Simmons. (He is our Fort Worth football-great who attended James E. Guinn School.

Whatever the future holds, the committees are working toward. The Junior Historians have been the most constant by meeting each Saturday morning at 11:00.

TARRANT COUNTY BLACK HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

The Society is a non profit public service organization founded in April 1977, with twenty-one charter members dedicated to preserving Black Heritage.

The Society makes available historical and genealogical information to scholars and those who are interested in Black History.

Our philosophy is that Blacks have a God-given right to be recognized and respected for their contributions to society and that preserving, recording and sharing of such information will develop a finer Black Community.

HOURS FOR LIBRARY & MUSEUM FACILITIES

11:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.

For individuals and groups open at other times by appointment. For further information, call:

332-6049 or 534-1349

OUR PURPOSE

To research, record, reproduce, accumulate, distribute, instruct, circulate, and publish historical and genealogical information available to those who may be interested in family or general history of Blacks at the local and state level. To, thereby, help to perpetuate the memory of Black Texans and their ancestors and to inspire wholesome regard for those who have been, or are a part of, the heritage of our State and Nation.

OUR GOALS

Develop a museum of Black History and Culture.

Encourage the writing of books, especially on the history and contributions of Blacks in Tarrant County and Texas.

Collect artifacts.

Provide a permanent archive of source materials including tapes, news clippings, manuscripts, photographs, and memorabilia.

Promote living projects of Black Culture through performances and public display of the various arts.

Affiliate with State, National and International Black Organizations.

Sponsor workshops and programs featuring outstanding personages to appear in Fort Worth annually.

Encourage the community to become interested and contribute donations of memoirs, business papers, memorabilia, time and money to the Society so that the holdings of the Society will be truly representative of the Blacks in the Community.

Publish a Newsletter and/or Quarterly Publication.

OUR PROGRESS

1977 Twenty-one Charter Members

Chartered by the State of Texas as a non-profit organization.

1978 Held meetings open to the public at the Southeast Branch Library.

1979 Moved into quarters at 1150 East Rosedale.

1980 Purchased A. L. Boone home at 1020 East Humboldt for library and museum.

1981 Confirmed as a non-profit organization by the IRS.

1982 Over 190 members.

1983 Alliance with U. T. Arlington; T.C.J.C. Historical Society, Inc. for future use of Guinn School.

1984 Docent Program.

1985 Open library and museum facilities at 1020 East Humboldt.

PRESENT SOCIETY HOLDINGS

Books, photographs, pamphlets, manuscripts and memorabilia of the Blacks in Tarrant County.

If you have material on your family or Blacks in general, won't you consider depositing it with The Tarrant County Black Historical and Genealogical Society for preservation?

TARRANT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
1986-1987

Mrs. P. D. Henry (Virginia)
President
Mrs. W. Albert Schmidt (Ruby)
First Vice President
Dr. Edwin G. Troutman
Second Vice President
Mrs. Bryan R. Allen (Francie)
Secretary
Mrs. Frances Merrill Scott
Treasurer
Bennett L. Smith
Parliamentarian
Miss Frances M. Allen
Historian
Mrs. J. J. Ballard, Jr.
Lorin Boswell, Jr.
Mrs. Sam Cantey III
Mrs. Donald M. Cohen
William W. Collins
Mrs. Gus E. Cranz, Jr.
Duane Gage
Jenkins Garrett
Frank H. Goss
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Mrs. A. M. Pate, Jr.
Mrs. Tom B. Saunders III
Mrs. Adams Shugart
Mrs. Ann J. Smith
Marc B. Smith, Jr.
Joseph C. Terrell
Dr. Ron C. Tyler
Arthur W. Weinman
Mrs. Paul Richard Wells
Mrs. Jack G. Wilkinson
Mrs. Ed P. Williams, Jr.



May 27, 1987

Dear Friend:

The next meeting of Tarrant County Historical Society will be Sunday, June 7th, the day after Fort Worth's 138 birthday. This will be our annual meeting at River Crest Country Club with a social time and cash bar at 6:00 p.m. and dinner at 6:30 p.m. The cost of the delicious three course dinner is \$17.50 including gratuity. Please call Cricket McCluer at 731 1837 on Six Martin at 737 3335 for your reservation before Friday, June 5th. River Crest cannot add reservations after 10:00a.m. on Friday, June 5th. River Crest cannot cancel reservations after 10:00a.m. on Friday, June 5th. Note the firm deadline.

You may pay our treasurer, Frances Scott, at the door. Guests are always welcome. Our Membership Chairman, Marion Williams, will be receiving your annual dues for 1987-88 at the meeting.

The Nominating Committee will present a slate of officers and directors for 1987-88 followed by the election of officers and directors.

The delightful program will be given by Libby Banker Willis. She is Texas-New Mexico Field Office Coordinator for the National Trust for Historic Preservation. She will show a video tape entitled "Historic Preservation: Its Role in Economic Development and Tourism." It was written jointly by Libby Banker Willis and Marty Craddock and has been highly recommended as something everyone in Fort Worth should see. Linda Kesterson of Cowtown Productions is kindly assisting in operating the VCR and video equipment.

May I thank you for the privilege of serving as your President for the past two years. I have enjoyed the experience and consider you a wonderful group with whom to work. So many of you are willing to go "the extra mile" for the cause of Tarrant County Historical Society.

Sincerely yours,

Virginia Henry

Mrs. P.D. Henry

3200 Westcliff Rd. West

Fort Worth, Texas 76109

6A/The Grapevine Sun/Thursday, July 30, 1987

Historians to meet tonight in Colleyville

By Joyce Brown
Staff Writer

Colleyville — Restoring the Webb House will be the goal of the chairperson named to head a historical society for Colleyville.

Patsy Gray, who is holding a meeting at her house tonight, said she can't chair the group but insists she will help every step of the way.

Gray is a seventh generation Texan and had belonged to the North Fort Worth Historical Society, but felt she could get involved in something closer to home.

Patsy teamed up with Lila Coley to put together the Colleyville Historical Book that is available at Udderly Country or The Book Shelf for \$20.

The Webb House was first built in 1895, but caught fire in 1913 and was rebuilt a year later. Gray said that the Webb House is one of the last remaining homes in the Bransford area and since the city owns it, it makes it more accessible to have some refurbishing done.

She envisions remodeling the Webb House back to the way it used to look, like the photograph in the Historical Book, white with a picket fence. Gray would also like to

include plans for a gazebo and a croquet court.

The rooms in the house are large, according to Gray, and she feels that small meetings or small weddings could be held there.

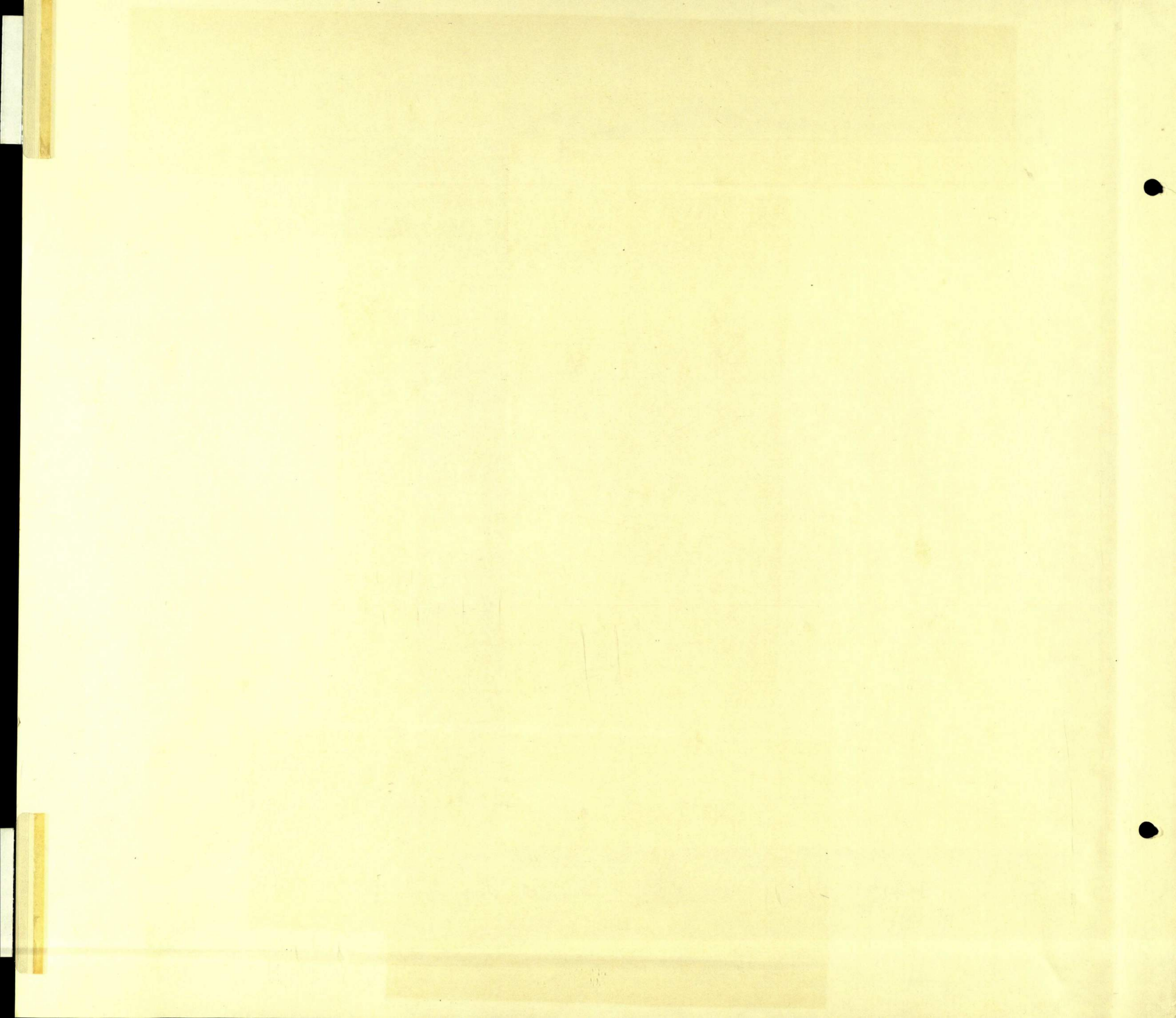
"We have no community center, we have no town square, we don't have anything historical more or less like other cities, and it is becoming a nostalgic fad to have things like that," said Gray. "I'd just like to see part of our beginnings kept."

Gray commented that the house itself is not historic, but that the area is because of the town once located there. "Bransford was a booming little community at one time," she said.

Gray is hoping to recruit former students from the Pleasant Run School, or people who are not involved with too many other organizations.

Various individuals have donated historical items for the house. Items donated include furniture, hats, gloves, ledgers — even a folding piano.

Tonight's meeting starts at 7:30 and the address is 1108 John McCain Road. Anyone who needs more information should contact Patsy Gray, at 488-7012.



The Grapevine Sun

Serving the Grapevine, Colleyville, Southlake, Trophy Club areas

Vol. 92, No. 74 28 pages in 4 sections

Your hometown newspaper since 1895

Thursday, July 30, 1987 25 cents

History pointers

Historians plan to place markers throughout city

By Dan Balaban
Staff Writer

The Grapevine Historical Society has formed a committee to place markers at local buildings, land sites and at the graves of historical personages that have significantly contributed to the town's heritage.

The landmark program is designed to make people "aware that we have quite a history here," said Janis Roberson, president of the Historical Society.

"This is an old town," she said. "(The program) shows what the flavor of Grapevine was 50 or 100 years ago."

To be eligible, buildings or sites must be at least 50 years old and meet at least one of 12 criteria, from being the site of a significant historical event to representing an aspect of community sentiment or pride.

An important person out of Grapevine's past may be judged eligible for a marker at his grave site five years after his death.

"We felt that there would be sites in the city that wouldn't meet state or national recognition (guidelines) but have unique importance as part of the city of Grapevine's past," said Marion Brekken, also a member of the historical society.



THE GRAPEVINE SUN

Markers like this one will soon be placed on historical sites in Grapevine.

Currently, about 15 sites are marked by the state historical commission as Texas landmarks. The local Historical Society estimates there are about 50 important sites in Grapevine that

may or may not meet the requirements for designation as a state landmark or to be listed on the national register.

See HISTORY/6A

History

From/1A

To recognize these sites and personages, the society has set up a landmark designation committee that will review nomination forms from property owners and other interested parties who want a marker at a particular site. The three-page form asks for background and historical information on the building, land site or personage and its historical significance to the community.

This spring, the society bestowed its first landmark designation on what is believed to be Grapevine's first site of local government.

The designation grew out of a project by Mrs. J. Doclar and her fifth grade classes at Timberline Elementary School, who researched old newspaper articles, the

Grapevine Area History Book and other records.

They concluded that in 1854, Grapevine pioneer Archibald Franklin Leonard, a prosperous businessman and farmer, along with his brother-in-law, Henry Suggs, and Judge James Tracy Morehead, met to lay out the town, create its name and decide on some rules that a new local government would operate by. Fifty-three years later, the city was incorporated.

The research determined that the men met in Leonard's store, believed to be located on a tract at Main and Wall streets. The tract, currently owned by the city, is the site of the Torian Log Cabin, one of the Grapevine area's oldest structures.

"A lot of people indicated that

they moved to Grapevine because it has a unique identity, a history, it's not just an outgrowth (of Dallas)," said Mrs. Brekken. "We want to retain that flavor."

The society also hopes the designations encourage owners to restore their buildings or exert subtle pressure on the owners not to tear the structures down or substantially alter them.

The markers consist of a roughly 6-inch diameter bronze seal of the city of Grapevine and a separate rectangular bronze plaque, which will carry an inscription describing the historical significance of the site. Together, the markers will cost less than \$100 per site, to be paid for by the city with hotel tax money earmarked for historical preservation.

The city's Main Street Director, Robert Vick, said the markers for the Doclar project will be erected at the Torian Cabin site when the plaque arrives.

All applications are funneled through Vick's office, but currently, Mrs. Doclar and her classes are the only ones who have applied for a designation.

Vick and members of the Historical Society say they expect more applications when the program becomes more widely known.

Week focuses on volunteers' "helping hand"

By NANCY DUGAN
M.I.S.D. Public Information

It may be someone working in the gift shop at the hospital, a senior citizen listening to the reading of a first grader in a one-to-one partnership, providing food in an emergency or to the needy from the neighborhood resource center, or building a playground for a new school. These are all volunteers lending a helping hand in some capacity in Mansfield and Rendon.

The dictionary definition of a volunteer, "to offer or give of one's own free will without compensation," doesn't begin to give the full view as any school, hospital, or fire department coordinator or director will attest to as well as those whose lives are made richer by volunteers. In order to honor these silent heroes, the week of April 27 and May 3 has been set aside as National Volunteer Week.

AREA LITERACY PROGRAM

About 25 volunteers, who have attended a ten-hour workshop, work two or more hours each week on a one-to-one basis with adults in the Mansfield Area Literacy Program. "These volunteers are so enthusiastic and committed, and it is so meaningful to the students," said Carol Ritchey, the coordinator and a volunteer herself.

NEIGHBORHOOD RESOURCE CENTER

The Neighborhood Resource Center program is made up of about 80 percent volunteers who assist with the food pantry, attend the tracking programs with other similar organizations and churches, answer phones, help with food baskets and toys during the special holidays, raise funds for family emergencies, keep the Center clean, and publish newsletters, and have speaking engagements. "We

could not serve nearly as many people without our volunteer support," explained Patrice Cooley, director of the Resource Center.

HCA MANSFIELD HOSPITAL

Twenty-seven volunteers serve in all areas in the HCA Mansfield Hospital from the paperwork of admitting and discharging patients to delivering flowers or providing areas for expectant fathers. "We also have junior volunteers mainly in the summer in a specific program," explained Karen Cook, coordinator of the volunteers. She explained that the biggest project now is the new gift shop completely run by volunteers. These hospital volunteers are also raising money for three scholarships — two to be given to graduating students entering the field of medicine and one for a licensed vocational nurse who is studying

See VOLUNTEERS, page 8



VOLUNTEER WEEK — Local volunteers, as well as those across the country, are recognized for their giving during National Volunteer Week, April 27 through May 3. Local organizations that rely on volunteer assistance include (from left-front) the Neighborhood Resource Center-Kathy Mosely, Rendon Volunteer Fire and Ambulance Department-Barbara and Buddy Maxwell, (back) The Senior Citizen's Center-Pat Dubois, Mansfield Nursing Center-Doris Hopkins, Area Literacy Program-Carol Ritchey, and The Mansfield Historical Society-Pam Holland.

News-Mirror Stafffoto

Mansfield Historical Society

Mansfield Historical Society meets from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m. the first Wednesday of each month at 101 Broad St.

The purpose of this society is to provide information for genealogy requests and historic preservation (cemeteries, documents, buildings, houses).

President is Pamela A. Holland; Beryl S. Gibson, vice president; Dorothy Quinn, secretary; Phyllis Harrison, treasurer. For membership information, call Susan Bratton at 473-4250.



HOLLAND



News-Mirror Stafffoto

Mansfield Historical Society at its Sept. 12 meeting elected as new officers, from left front row, Dorothy Quinn, secretary; Pamela A. Holland, president; Beryl S. Gibson, vice president; Phyllis Harrison, treasurer. In back row from left are, Myrtle Hart, genealogy chairperson; Mildred Clark, director; Grace Nichols, archives; Susan Bratton, membership; Terry Lynn Anderson, cemetery records. Not present for the photo were John Bratton and Kate McDonald, both directors.

Historical Society elects new head

By VEE HARCHAS
News-Mirror Staff Writer

The Mansfield Historical Society at the annual meeting Saturday, Sept. 12, in the Walnut Creek Country Club elected Pamela Ackerman Holland president to succeed Beryl Steele Gibson.

Gibson was named vice president. Other new officers are Dorothy Harmon Quinn, secretary; and John Bratton, director. Officers now on the Board of Directors are Mildred Clark and Kate McDonald.

In committee reports Archives

Committee Chairperson Grace Nichols said that during the past year the Society has obtained photographs of Julian Feild (not Field) and Ralph Man. Mansfield is named for the two men who were partners in a mill which became the nucleus of the settlement. Feild's name was misspelled in later records to become "field."

Nichols' report said the 500 photographs have been identified and cataloged. Negatives are stored in a safe deposit box. The Society office space in the McKnight building has earned designation as a museum by the

Texas Historical Commission which gives the Society eligibility to purchase government surplus property.

In other reports Mildred Clark of the Genealogy Committee reported activity in researching family data. Society records include documents on numerous early residents of Mansfield and the Committee has provided details to descendants seeking information.

It was noted that records on Mansfield's early black settlers is sketchy. Excellent sources have

See HISTORICAL, page 8

4/27/87

Vol. 104, No. 75
Two sections, 20 pages
Thursday, September 17, 1987
Mansfield, TX 76063

Historical society officers elected

Mansfield Historical Society officers for 1987 were recently elected. They are Beryl Gibson, president; Pamela Holland, vice president; Dorothy Quinn, secretary; and Phyllis Harrison, treasurer.

Others are board members, Myrtle Hart, John Bratton and Mildred Clark.

The Historical Society office is located at 101 E. Broad, near the Main Street intersection, is open from 10 a.m. to noon on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

HISTORICAL

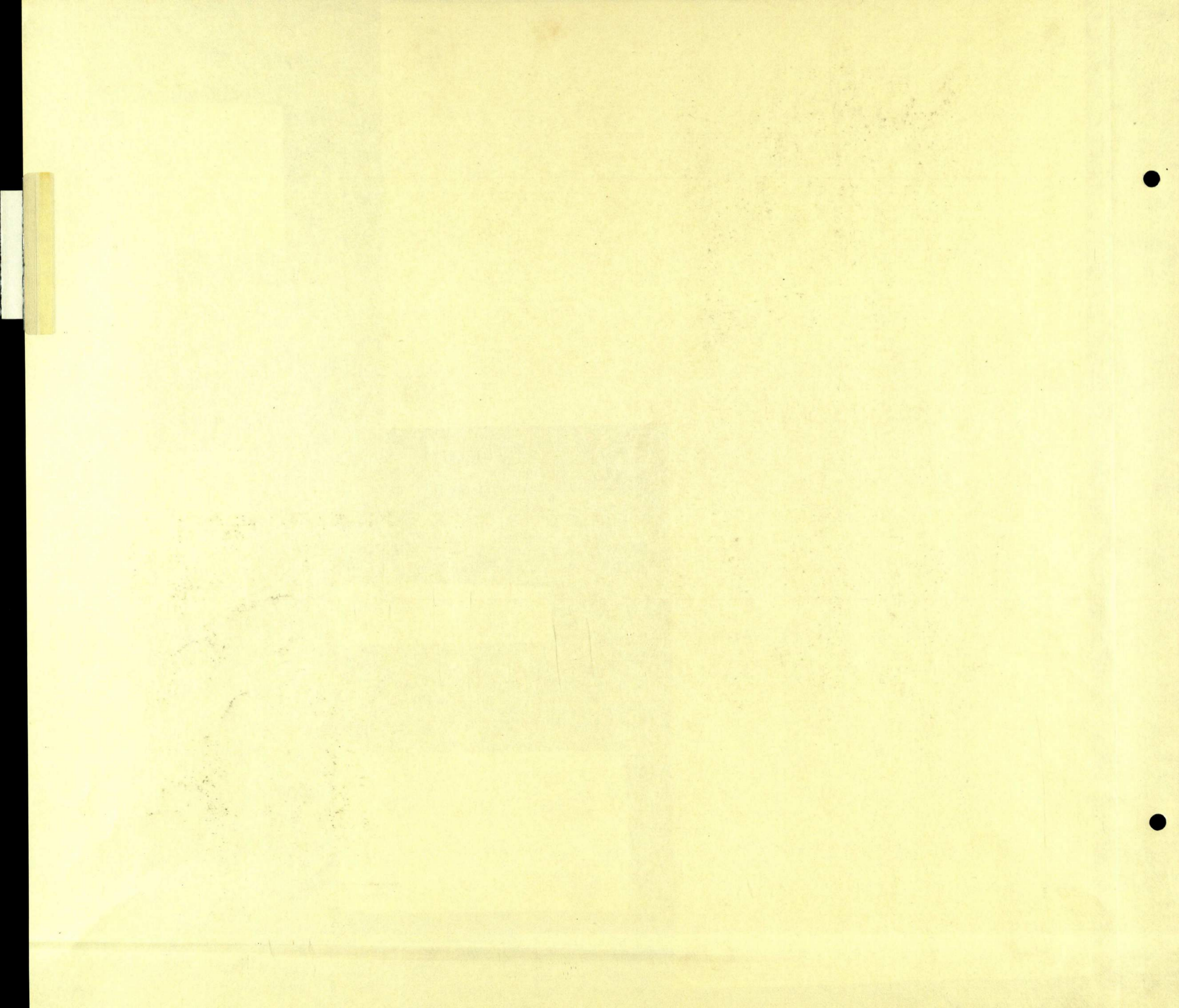
continued from page 1

been Elizabeth Moody Bean and Hattie Lewis Taylor. It is believed, because of recorded evidence, that Nathan Moody, Julius Jones and Jerry Bush and their families were among the first black residents. Grave sites for the black settlers have not been identified.

The Cemetery Committee headed by Terry Lynn Anderson reported that records of 33

veterans of wars prior to 1900 have been obtained and 15 military grave markers, provided by the U.S. Monument Service, have been placed. Objects for the future is to identify and obtain records of all Mansfield veterans of wars after 1900.

The meeting included a program of slides of early day Mansfield homes. Narrator was Donnie Anderson.



H O M E T O W N

Saturday
April 11, 1987

Mansfield
Texas

87

Celebration
5-K

Registration Forms Available Here
Or Call The
Mansfield Chamber Of Commerce
(817) 473-0507

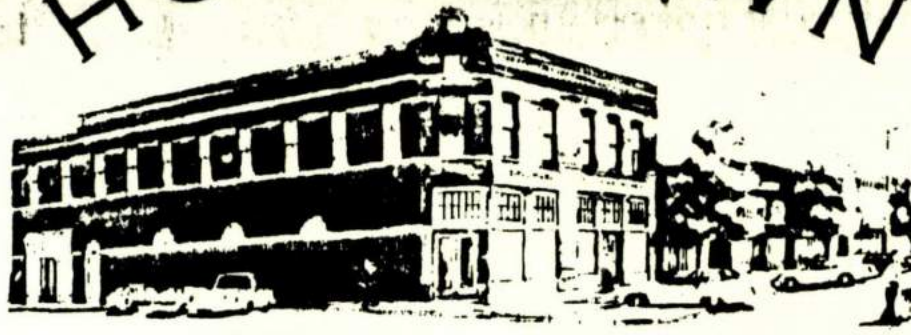
Monday, April 20, 1987 — THE MANSFIELD NEWS-MIRROR — 5



HOMETOWN GIFT — Ann Schrader, owner of the Kilroy Travel Service at 218 N. Walnut Creek Drive, hands a check to Beryl Gibson of Mansfield Historical Society. The donation came from a dart-throw game that Kilroy Travel hosted in its booth at the Hometown Celebration on Geyer Field.

News-Mirror Staff photo

HOMETOWN



Mansfield Masonic Lodge
erected 1900

Celebration
'87

APRIL 10, 11, 12
MANSFIELD, TEXAS

**JOIN THE
CELEBRATION!**

Parade Entry Booth Space \$10 Booth Space \$15 w/electricity

Check or money order made out to the Mansfield Chamber of Commerce must accompany this form:

Send to: Mansfield Chamber of Commerce
Attention: Cris Slimak
208 East Broad Street Suite 105
Mansfield, Texas 76063

NAME: _____

ORGANIZATION: _____

ADDRESS: _____ PHONE NO. _____

TYPE OF DISPLAY: 1ST CHOICE _____

2ND CHOICE _____

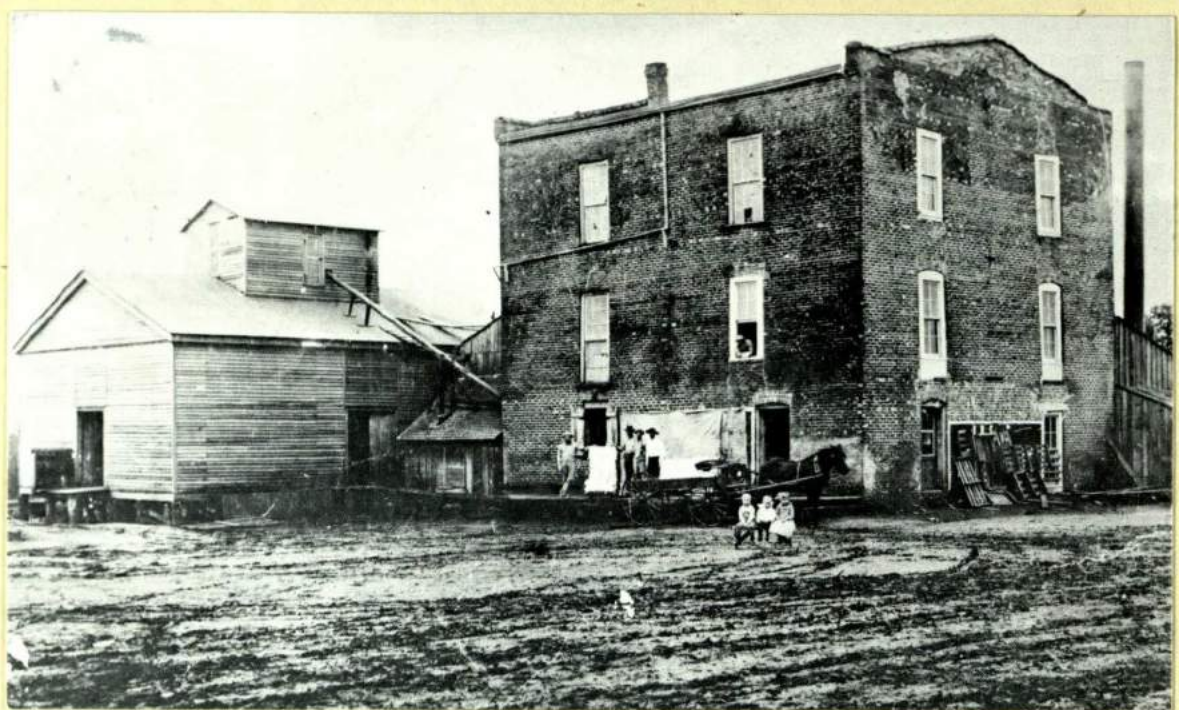
3RD CHOICE _____

Waiver Statement — MUST SIGN

In consideration of the acceptance of this entry, I, the undersigned, assume full and complete responsibility for any injury or accident which may occur to me during the event or while I am on the premises of the event, and I hereby release and hold harmless the presenters, promoters, and all other persons and entities associated with the event from liability for injuries and damages sustained by me whether same be caused by negligence of the presenters, promoters and all other persons and entities associated with the event, or otherwise. Further, I hereby grant full permission to the presenters, promoters and all other persons and entities associated with the event to use any photographs, videotapes, motion picture recordings, or any other record of this event involving me for any purpose.

X _____

(If minor, parent must sign)



- MANSFIELD MILL - BUILT IN 1859-60
by RALPH S. MAN & JULIAN FEILD



- MANSFIELD MASONIC LODGE - 331
LAYING OF THE CORNERSTONE - 1900



MEMORIAL HALL - 1919



TRADERS' DAY
September 16, 1907



- WALNUT CREEK BAPTIZING IN
JAKE BACK'S PASTURE



MANSFIELD JAIL - c. 1910

Mansfield's Annual Hometown Celebration - April 10, 11, 12, - 1987.

Postcards of Historic Photographs - A Project of the Mansfield Historical Society

MANSFIELD

In July, 1983, Tarrant County Judge Mike Moncrief called upon Duane Gage, chair of the Tarrant County Historical Commission and a professor of history at Tarrant County Junior College, to arrange an exhibit of historic photographs to be displayed in the restored Tarrant County Court House. Gage in turn extended an invitation to the historical society of Mansfield, a community southeast of Fort Worth, to submit some photographs for inclusion.

Al Crouch, then city manager of Mansfield and an active member of the Mansfield Historical Society, helped with the selection. The concept of the Court House exhibit appealed to him so strongly that he requested that the local historical society develop an exhibit that could be permanently displayed in City Hall.

Mansfield, with a population of 8,102, has experienced almost overwhelming growth. Within commuting distance of Dallas, Fort Worth, and Arlington, the population has rapidly become disparate. While the original objective of the project was to assemble in a highly accessible location a source of information on the history of the community, project leaders soon came to realize that such a permanent exhibit might provide common ground for all residents to relate to. Newcomers could develop a sense of the town's past, and oldtimers could feel elements of continuity despite dramatic changes.

The intent, then, was to develop a pictorial survey that could present an objective view of the character, interest, and

Livery Stable.
Mansfield Historical Society,
C.H. Harrison
Collection.



quality of achievement of the people who have shaped the economic, social, and cultural life of the town; the historic sites, buildings, events, and people that proved significant in the town's development from 1850 forward.

The Texas Committee for the Humanities awarded a grant of \$2,500 jointly to Mansfield Historical Society and the City of Mansfield to be used in the preparation of a permanent exhibit of photographs. The grant was to cover the cost of making museum quality copies, mounting and framing, and making the prints available for display in the public schools and in the community. Several public meetings were also scheduled.

Project director Dorothy Ballard of the Mansfield Public Library called upon Carol Roark, assistant curator of photographs at the Amon Carter Museum of Western Art, and Charles Colley, director of special collections at the University of Texas at Arlington Library, for assistance in carrying out the project.

To stimulate interest in the project, for its success would ultimately depend upon the willingness of community people to provide access to historical photos, the historical society sponsored a photographic workday on February 20, 1984, at the Mansfield High School Library. Through announcements placed in the local newspaper and other media, townfolk were encouraged to bring to the Library photographs from which negatives could be made. A copy photographer worked at the library through the afternoon.

The project got a boost on March 12, 1984, when 300 students and townspeople gathered to hear Carol Roark conduct a seminar on the care and preservation of photographs. On display were some historically significant photographs already identified and drawn from the archives of the historical society, many by early professional photographer I.D. Spearman of Mansfield. Attendees had been encouraged to bring photographs with them to the seminar, and after a lecture by Roark, she evaluated photographs brought by members of the audience. Additional workshops were held later in the spring to locate and identify other photographs.

On September 18, 1984, interested citizens were able to get a preview of the Mansfield history photographs that would eventually be on permanent display at City Hall. Charles Colley, working with the photographs, had prepared a slide program, grouping the photographs according to themes rather than chronology, a device, thought Colley, that might assist in bringing together through mutual interests both newcomers and oldtimers.

Finally, in April, 1985, after months of considerable research, the Mansfield Historical Society was able to mount its permanent display of historic photographs in the City Hall. Together, about 70 photographs were processed by the project leaders. In addition to the permanent display of a portion of the collection, a slide program involving all the photographs is available for use by the public schools and community groups. Two "scrapbooks," containing both prints and essays, were also created and made available for circulation.



Mansfield Mill, ca 1895. Mansfield Historical Society.

Bronco marks 11th anniversary

By VEE HARCHAS

News-Mirror Staff Writer

Jean Huggins and her crew at the Bronco will be marking their eleventh anniversary Saturday, June 20, with special steak dinners, free popcorn and French fries and the good cheer and family-style service that has been a menu staple for all those eleven years.

That is not to say that the restaurant is only eleven years old. Fifty years more or less is its true age (see box) and records indicate that the building in its infancy may have once been used to store hay.

Huggins bought the facility in 1976 having spent 17 years working for Sears. She moved to this area from Garland and since

then has been an active participant in civic affairs and service to the community. Her two children were graduated from Mansfield High School, Paula in 1979 and Paul in 1984. Both are now married and Paula has added two grandchildren to Jean Huggins' life.

Long time customers are the norm at the Bronco although travelers regularly find this place that fosters its old-timey family atmosphere. Huggins said that recently a customer who said he lived in Boston, Mass., expected to be served chicken when he ordered chicken-fried steak.

Huggins estimated that about 200 persons per day enter the Bronco doors. Regulars who have frequented the restaurant for at

least 35 years include Mansfield residents Casey Hardin, Ray Thomas, and Curley Griffin, said Huggins, and others have been customers for almost that length of time. Ira Gibson said that he has been a customer since the place opened. "I was just a kid then," he said with a smile but at 77 years of age he might not have been joking.

Running the restaurant is not a job for a couch potato. Huggins' day begins at 3 a.m. when she said that she usually makes pies. She also plans menus and begins cooking lunch. Later Bonnie Spencer and B. J. Malone, her assistants, attend the pots and help to dish up lunch.

Chicken-fried steak is a Bronco specialty any day of the week. Rib-eye steak is the main dish for Wednesday lunch. On Thursday the emphasis is on Mexican-type foods. Friday is fried catfish day and any day all day a customer may order breakfast.

When a customer enters the Bronco he or she sits without staff guidance where a vacancy exists. Ordering can be done from the specialty list on a big sign on the wall or from the standard menu. Eating utensils (not plastic) and water appear quickly and plates of food follow soon after. Fast-food accent is not the feature here but service is. Nobody stands in line to order.

The crew is almost as long term as the customers. Margaret Smith, one of the efficient waitresses, has been serving diners in the restaurant for 22 years beginning before Huggins became the owner. She often serves the children of customers she served when they were children.

Huggins said that she values the loyalty of the Bronco personnel. An example she cites is a

time that Huggins was off her feet for four and a half months with a back injury. Daughter Paula, who is manager-bookkeeper, Bonnie Spencer, and the other crew members maintained the restaurant in full service throughout her absence.

"That could never happen in some business places. I really appreciate the people that work with me," she said.

The general atmosphere of the Bronco in Mansfield is typically that of a small town in a cattle and horse country, in spite of being situated on the edge of two of the largest Texas cities. Huggins, cooks and waitresses wear jeans, slacks or whatever is comfortable. Customers may be garbed in anything from business suits, summer dresses, sport clothes or jeans and overalls.

Huggins' commitment to service has included a few years ago her work as president of the Merchants Association, part of the Mansfield Chamber of Commerce at that time and now absorbed by other committees. For years a strong supporter of the local Lions Club she recently assisted in the Bronco to serve the Lions Pancake Breakfast as a fund-raiser for the group. Tickets for the drawing for a Mother's Day flower arrangement were also sold in the Bronco to gather Lions Club funds. Formerly the group held meetings in the Bronco and will do so again in the near future.

A week ago Huggins was sworn into Lions Club membership as the first female to apply after Lions members became aware of a Supreme Court ruling applying to Rotary Clubs allowing women to join.

Almost every civic function in Mansfield involves the Bronco in some capacity. Huggins believes in supporting her hometown.

Restaurant history

Highlights of the known history of the building now occupied by the Bronco restaurant were provided to the News-Mirror by the Mansfield Historical Society and are as follows:

The Tarrant County tax records show that the building was built in 1898. However, deed records show that there was a building on the site as early as 1870. It was occupied as office space for Dr. Duff Hodges (James McKnight's grandfather) and Dr. Julian Feild (son of Captain Julian Feild). The building had a dirt floor. About 1874 the building was occupied by Drs. James T. Stephens and W. H. Baldwin and, also, a drug store operated by G. A. Sergeant.

In 1908 Dr. McKnight bought the brick building from the

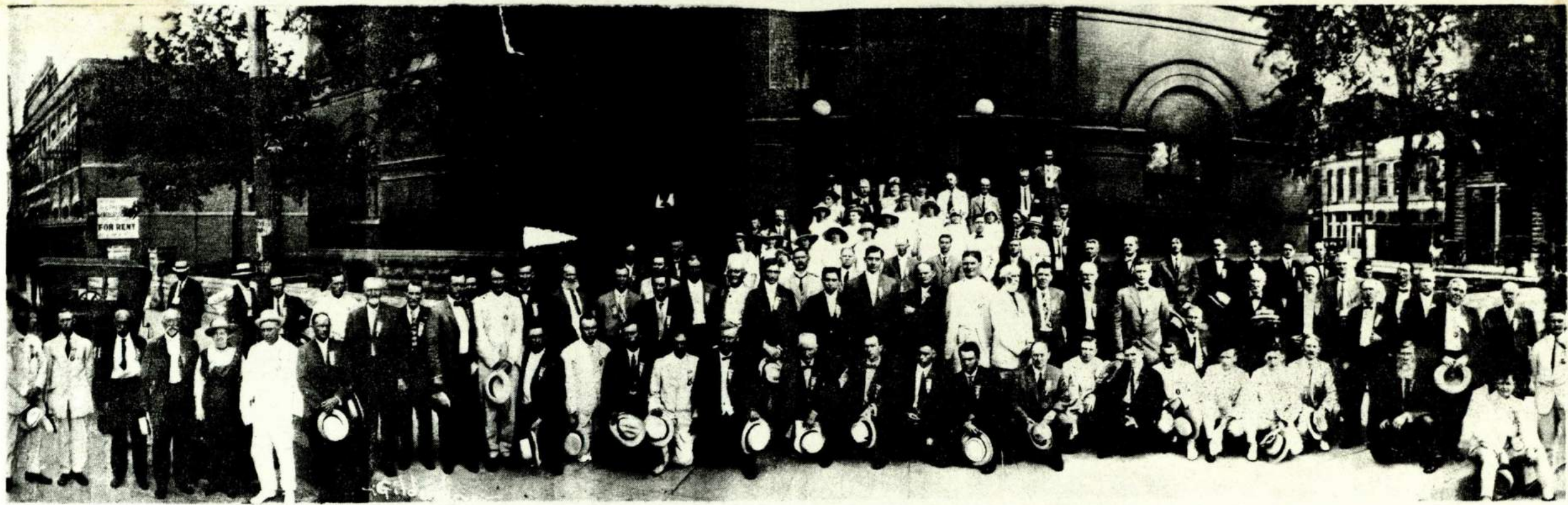
Sergeant estate. The only use of the building that can be recalled in the early years was that Ed Bradford stored hay in it. His hardware was next door on the north. It has been occupied by a cafe at least since the 1930s and always known as the Theater Cafe because the Farr Best Theater was in the building on the north side (now St. John's Lutheran Church). There was usually large crowd in the theater and cafe, especially for the Saturday afternoon matinee and Saturday night movies.

Known cafe owners were: W. M. Clayton (1930s), Otis Hall (about 1943), Odessa Tipps, Mary and Sonny Bishop, Dorothy Renfro, Faye and Wick Ervin.

The News-Mirror or the Historical Society will welcome additional information about the above.

MANSFIELD NEWS-MIRROR

18 June 1987



PICTURE IDENTIFICATION

The Mansfield Historical is requesting help in indentifying persons in the photo, as well as the building and location. The society believes it could be a photo of the Robert E. Lee Camp, taken sometime between 1910-15. The society also would like to know who donated

the picture, found in an old desk. The name "Gildersleeve" is on the face of the photo, and it is assumed that was the name of the photographer. Anyone with information about this picture is urged to contact the society at 473-4250.

Mansfield News-Mirror

13 July 1987

Date of Photograph - c. 1910 - 15 - Believed to be the United Confederate Veteran's
Robert E. Lee Camp No. 154 - Fort Worth

Historical photograph identified

The News-Mirror recently published a photo obtained by the Mansfield Historical Society in an effort to identify the persons and the location of the photo.

The Society learned that the photo was donated by newcomer Charlie Thomas, and was taken by F.A. Gildersleeve, a well known Waco photographer for more than 50 years. A collection of his historic photographs have been published by Ralph N. Conger.

The identity of the group is still not certain, but evidence suggests that it is the United Confederate Veterans Robert E. Lee Camp No. 154, and that it was made in Waco during a state convention.

The Robert E. Lee Camp was Fort Worth's organization of the UCV. The Mansfield organization was named the Dick Gano Camp No. 127, but a list of its members has not been located.

Mansfield News-Mirror
30 July 1987

Corrections: The photograph was not donated by Charlie Thomas - he recognized Gildersleeve as a Waco photographer. The Dick Gano Camp was No. 1274.



HOMETOWN CELEBRATION — In the early 1900's, the Mansfield Band provided entertainment at many local events and parades. In 1987, locals can showcase their talents in the Hometown Celebration, scheduled for April 10-12. For more information, contact the Chamber of Commerce at 473-0507. Photo courtesy of the Mansfield Historical Society

January 22, 1987 Mansfield News Mirror

Mighty oak was first claim staked

By VEE HARCHAS
News-Mirror Staff Writer
Why does an oak tree grow in the middle of Oak Street?

Not only does it split the street just off Mansfield's main thoroughfare, it looks as if it was there first and is doing the traffic a favor by allowing autos to travel under its branches.

The tree is right. It was there first. It has been there probably more than 100 years. The street as it is now is of comparatively recent vintage. When the oak was a seedling the "street" may have been little more than a cow trail.

Early settlers of Mansfield were willing evidently to allow the tree to grow as it would. The country was big enough for wagons, buggies, horses and also trees in the middle of the street.

Eventually a large, gracious house was built on the city lot North of the street. Dr. Julian T. Feild Jr., son of Mansfield founder, contracted the construction of the house

probably in the late 1860's. Feild was married in 1869 and it is assumed the house was built either immediately before or after the marriage.

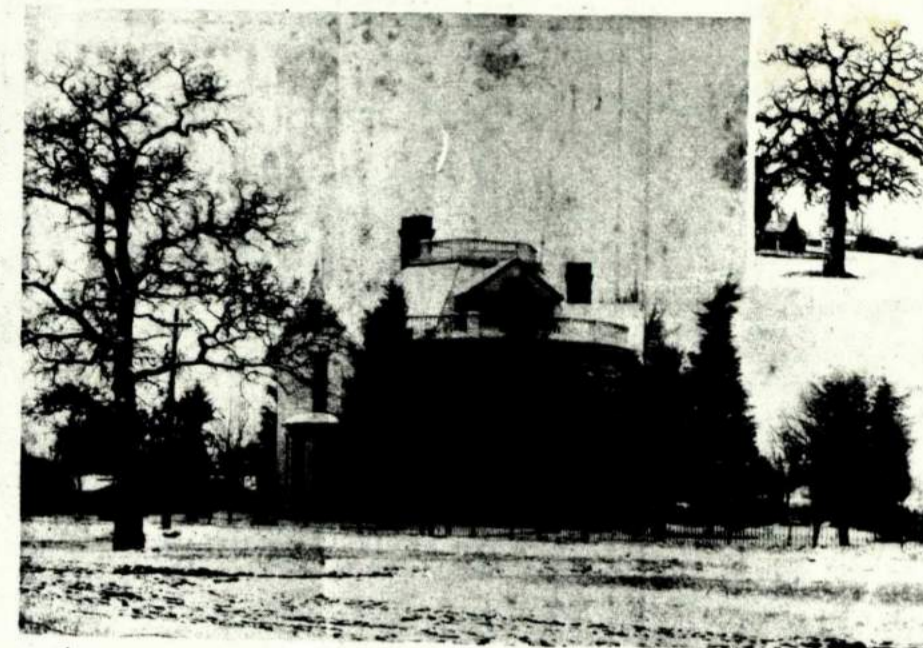
The architect and construction contractor are not known. Existing photos of the interior of the house show meticulous care and skill in craftsmanship.

The second owner of the house after Dr. Feild moved to Fort Worth was Dr. James T. Stephens.

Dr. William B. McKnight was third owner of the house. He built columns and porches onto the front. The Mansfield Historical Society, which has assembled information about the structure does not have a photograph of the house taken prior to the remodeling.

Dr. McKnight was the father of James S. McKnight, who died March 2, 1986, leaving to the City of Mansfield a portion of his estate including a three-story building at

See MIGHTY OAK, page 8



EARLY OAK STREET SCENE — The Oak tree at left still stands in the middle of Oak Street just off Main Street. This photo may have been taken about the turn of the century. The house was taken down after 1921 and three houses built from salvaged material still stand on site of the big house. Photo courtesy of Mansfield Historical Society

Jan. 26, 1987
Mansfield News Mirror

'Colored School' has place in history

By LYNN ANDERSON
Mansfield Historical Society
(Note: This is the second of two articles paying tribute to local African-American Heritage, long thought to have been omitted in local history. During Black History Month, the society

focused on the contributions of Nathan Moody and his descendants to the growth of Mansfield, in this first article, and in this article, the history of the Colored School, so named in the early 1900's.)

The descendants of Nathan

Moody have aspired to the example set by their predecessors to build and shape the future of Mansfield.

Nathan's great-grandchildren, Elizabeth (Bean) and Thomas Mayfield (T.M.) Moody and great-grandson Rev. Floyd Moody

have played key roles in the growth of education in Mansfield while another great-grandson, Maclendon (Mac) Moody currently carries the tradition to the seat of city government as a Mansfield councilman.

Elizabeth was born on the old Moody place west of town in 1897. She was the oldest of nine children born to Charlie, Sr. and Emma (Brinson) Moody. She still makes her home in Fort Worth.

The Colored School, the one-room class Elizabeth attended, has records dating back to the 1908-09 school year. It lists the teacher as Miss Lillie B. Jones, who earned a salary of \$60 per month.

Elizabeth remembers two teachers before Jones, the first being Miss Emma Clayton followed by a Miss Merguson.

Elizabeth, as well as two of her sisters, attended college — Elizabeth and Lena (Moody) Elliott, Prairie View and Tyler colleges, respectively, graduated in the early 1920's and Susie (Moody) Allen, who attended Wiley College, a few years later. This was very unique, given the racial, educational and economic barriers of the time.

"When Papa ran out of money for school expenses," said Elizabeth, "Mr. J.H. Wright would always make him a loan until his crops were in."

When Elizabeth returned to Mansfield after attending Prairie View College in College Station, See BLACK HISTORY, page 4



CLASS PHOTO — Students who attended the one-room Colored School in 1921 posed for a school picture near the building, located on West Broad Street. Names of some of the students pictured include Moody, Lewis and Briscoe. The Mansfield School District was not integrated until 1965, despite a court order from the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals to integrate in 1956. Photo courtesy Mansfield Historical Society

Feb. 19, 1987 Mansfield News Mirror

— BLACK HISTORY — continued from page 1

she held a teaching certificate and taught in the Colored School. She later taught at Eagle Ford and Sabine County, where she married Wesley Bean in November 1926.

Thomas Moody was active in the local NAACP movement and saw it that black education was carried out the letter of the Separate but Equal Law. T.M. attended school board meetings and demanded the exact same equipment for the black school as was provided for the white schools.

Floyd Moody down plays his role in Mansfield's past, but he

will not be forgotten in state of local history. In 1956, Floyd wanted to attend high school in his own town. Instead, black high school students were bused 25 miles to Fort Worth's black high school, I.M. Terrell.

Floyd's desire to attend Mansfield High School resulted in the district being the first Texas school district to be integrated under court order by the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Only three black students tried to enroll. Including Floyd, they were Charlie Moody and Nathaniel Jackson.

The students and their families brought the integration issue to the forefront of the Mansfield community as well as communities across the state. But it was not until 1965 that Mansfield schools finally were integrated, and one of Floyd's younger brothers was allowed to attend the school.

One of the latest entries in the Moody family tree in Maclendon Moody, the first black to serve in Mansfield's city government. He has served as a councilman for two three-year terms, including one year, 1985-86, as Mayor pro-tem.

MIGHTY OAK

continued from page 1

the intersection of Broad and Main streets and a request that the Historical Society offices be housed therein for 99 years.

The fourth owner of the house was A.J. Dukes. According to records of the Historical Society, in his late years, Dukes, was unable to walk to the town bank from his home, which at that time was located elsewhere in Mansfield. To be within walking distance of the bank, he traded his home for the Feild-Stephens-McKnight structure.

Dukes died in 1921. His daughter had the big house taken down and rebuilt on the same property three houses from material salvaged from the old house. The three houses now exist on the lot north of the oak tree.

The present Mansfield Cardinal Road on the east boundary of the property was the Old Fort Worth highway, known as Cardinal Road. The name had nothing to do with the name of the well-known Texas red bird. It was named in the sense of a prime factor, most important point — or street.

The then Cardinal Road, however, does not appear to have been the principal street of Mansfield, according to a map dated July 28, 1890. It is probable that the Fort Worth of that time was no more important than any other town neighboring Mansfield.

On the 1890 map, the main north-south street of Mansfield was Water Street, named thus because the city water well was in the middle of it. The Water Street of that time was six-tenths of a mile long — from Oak Street to Dallas Street. Now a state highway, it is Mansfield's Main Street.

Members of the Historical Society have hoped that a small city green strip park can be built around the tree on Oak Street. James McKnight had expressed interest in the project before he died and bids were gathered for the construction and landscaping. One promising bid figure was \$570. An Historical Society officer said that she doesn't know if the bidder is still interested in doing the work. Public record shows that McKnight bequeathed \$10,000 to the Society but that money has been invested with income from it used to pay monthly expenses.

Meanwhile the tree thrives, even with a NO U TURN sign backed up to its venerable trunk.

First local schools listed in 1854

By VEE HARCHAS
News-Mirror Staff Writer

Mansfield Independent School District has come a long way from the days of one or two-room buildings established near clusters of family dwellings to be as near to students as possible.

According to records deciphered by members of the Mansfield Historical Society the first schools in the Mansfield area are on record in 1854, before incorporation of the town in 1890, and were designated as Tarrant County District 20, Nugent Schools, named for Joseph Nugent, Mansfield's first mayor.

The district may have also been known as the Loyd (not Lloyd) Schools. Names of families in the area on the county records gave the Society members clues to the location of the district. Names listed were Lynn, Revman, Bratton, Estes, Couch, Grimsley, Ragland, Curry and Howerton.

Before school buses pupils traveled to school by foot, horseback, buggies or wagons and the schools' locations had to be within traveling distance of

limited means of the mid-1800s, therefore the main reason for many small schools. Compared to today's halls of learning where students are delivered by fleets of buses or family cars, or even by individual cars of students, the comparison seems so remote as to be irrelevant.

Other comparisons such as quality of education, expertise of instructors, variety of course choices, educational equipment, could, perhaps, in light of the present day elevate contemporary ratings. By standards and available resources of the 1800s, however, Mansfield was said to have one of the best schools in Texas. Within eight years of its founding in 1870 the Mansfield Male and Female College was rated, according to the Fort Worth Democrat newspaper, in "first place among the institutions of learning the state."

The college was the first real school in Mansfield, although numerous one or two-room schools had operated for years. John Collier, Presbyterian minister, was the founder.

The land, site of the present MISD administration building on Walnut Creek Drive, was donated by Julian Feild (not Field), a co-founder of Mansfield with the stipulation that "said premises (sic) and grounds are deeded for school purposes and never shall be diverted from school purposes."

The college was incorporated May 2, 1871, by the 12th Legislature of Texas and was

empowered to confer degrees in arts and sciences.

Classes first met in two small buildings. Later a two-story frame building at Fort Belknap was dismantled and rebuilt on the college site. This new structure was used for classes, church services and lodging. The corner stone for a second two-story building was laid on June 24, 1875.

In 1877 Professor Collier built a two-story frame house on the west side of the school grounds for his family. Five small rooms on the second floor served as dormitory rooms for the female teachers and students. The house still stands and was designated a Recorded Historic Texas Landmark in 1984. It is the present site of Blessing Funeral Home.

In 1889 fire destroyed the first college building but the college had closed in 1887. Competition of religious denominational schools and state schools rang the death knell of Mansfield Male and Female College. In 1890 the site was deeded to the trustees of the Mansfield Public Free School.

The Mansfield Academy for all school grades was built on the site and opened about 1909. In 1923 that building was demolished.

This article includes excerpts from material compiled by Mansfield Historical Society member Ralph Walker for inclusion in "The Handbook of Texas", published by the Texas State Historical Association



The Mansfield Academy, pictured, functioned from 1909 to 1923 when the building was demolished. The site is now occupied by the Mansfield Independent School District administration building.

Church series

First Baptist, 101 years

The First Baptist Church of Mansfield celebrated its centennial anniversary in 1986. The following article was taken from its publication to mark the event.

We, the members of the First Baptist Church of Mansfield, give thanks unto our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ for giving us one hundred years of opportunity for service.

The first religious meetings in the Mansfield community were held jointly by the Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists. The Presbyterian Church building was shared on a rotational basis. The building was at the southwest end of the old high school campus. As the congregations grew each church had to find its own meeting place.

The Baptist Church called D. I. Smith as its pastor in 1886. At that time the church was meeting in a small building at 603 East Broad Street. By 1890 Mansfield had a population of 418. With their own hands 16 members of the church built the first meeting house.

Charter members of the church included the Jake Back family, Henry Lee Watson and the Walter Watson family, the Morris family, the Kinnards family, the Shaw family and the Hipps family. They met in the wooden structure that seated 250 people.

In 1907 J. N. Hunt was pastor. His salary was \$12 per month when the offering was good. There were times when Brother Hunt had to supplement his

income with the growth and sale of sweet potatoes. He often gave most of his salary back to the church for maintenance and repairs of the building.

During the summer it was not unusual for the church to have outside evangelistic meetings. Mrs. Audrey Galloway recalled the summer revival in which she accepted Christ.

"A tent was put up in front of the church and the business people of the city sent palm leaves and other fans with their advertisements on them," she said. "The ladies came with their parasols for the morning services. By the night time it was cool and pleasant under the tent."

Lucille Ward and Audrey Galloway had talked about "going down" and accepting Christ. Mrs. Galloway was 10 years old. In a morning service she responded to the invitation, stepped out and accepted Christ. She counts this decision as the happiest and most important moment of her life. Lucille Ward and Audrey Galloway were baptized in a small creek that ran behind Jake Back's house. This is now Walnut Creek.

In 1915 pews, new pulpit chairs and a new pulpit were donated to the church by Mrs. Sam Marrs.

In 1917, under the pastorate of E. D. Reece, the building was remodeled to include a baptistry, which was built in the floor of the choir loft. There were no dressing rooms, and the baptismal candidates had to climb a

ladder and come through a window from outside the building to enter the baptistry. Forrest Bratton, the church's 15-year-old custodian, helped build the baptistry by carrying the buckets of cement needed for construction. Before the baptistry was built all baptizing was done in Walnut Creek which flowed through Back's pasture.

W. E. Locklar came as pastor in 1921. He had in his younger years played a coronet. He brought the coronet to church and kept it beside the pulpit. When the choir sang he accompanied on the horn.

In 1932 Dr. J. M. Price, the first head of the School of Religious Education at Southwest Theological Seminary, was called as pastor of the First Baptist Church on a bi-monthly basis. Prior to this the church had full time church and Sunday School services. For about two years during "The Great Depression" Dr. Price alternated between the First Baptist and the Webb Baptist churches.

His pastorate here lasted eight and a half years. Under his leadership the building was remodeled again. The entrance was changed from the east side to the south side. A new front entrance was added as was a redesigned bell tower. The wallpaper which "looked like the sky on a cloudy day" was removed. The interior was given a fresh coat of paint and the church was refloored.

Dr. Price was one of the most

outstanding pastors in the history of the church. He had a sense of humor and loved to tease others but he didn't like to be teased himself. The WMU made a namesake quilt with members' names embroidered on each block. They meant to give the quilt to Dr. Price at an ice cream social to be at Helen Allmon's house on April 1st (April Fool's Day). Dr. Price suspected that the WMU intended to fool him in some way and did not show up at the social. The church members teased him about this for years after.

In Dr. Price's time the church celebrated its 50th anniversary on Sunday, June 14, 1936. Former pastors who spoke at the all-day meeting included J. W. Newbrough and Clarence Crowe. About 250 persons attended with basket lunches and a report written in 1886 by Lena Hart about the first meeting of the church in 1886 was part of the program. Present were 13 people who had been members of the church for 25 years or more. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Back who were present had belonged for 45 years.

The E. E. Harris family and the Ben Ward family were two important groups in the church in the 1930s. The two families had 13

See FIRST BAPTIST, page 10

FIRST BAPTIST

continued from page 9
children each and it was difficult to have Sunday School without them. Mrs. Ward was leader of the Sunbeam Band and also taught the married ladies' class from 1913 to 1940 when her family moved to Fort Worth.

The 1950 census showed that Mansfield's population had grown to 964. In 1951 the First Baptist Church called Leslie Welch as pastor. The Tarrant Baptist Association minutes showed First Baptist Church Sunday School attendance averaging over 200 for the year. The church began to plan for a new building.

On April 4, 1954, the church voted to move to a new location on Graves Street and erect a new building. On Sunday, Sept. 11, 1955, the church held dedication

and homecoming services to celebrate usage of the new facility.

The late 1950s and early 1960s were years of further growth and expansion. Air conditioning and central heat were installed and a new organ was purchased.

On Sept. 10, 1961, during pastorate of Jim E. Tillman, the church marked its 75th anniversary. Special speakers for the occasion included Dr. Ramsey Pollard, former president of the Southern Baptist Convention, who held revival meetings in the First Baptist Church during the 1930s; Dr. Charles Sullivan, former pastor of First Baptist Church; and Dr. J. M. Price, former pastor and retired head of the School of Religious Education at Southwestern Theological

Seminary.

Between 1963 and 1967 during pastorate of Gerald Davidson, church growth necessitated changing to two morning services, beginning Sept. 7, 1969, and continuing until October, 1970. Under the pastorate of Thomas Eliff the present auditorium was built and outreach to children and families grew through the beginning of a bus ministry. A teaching and caring ministry began at the Mansfield Nursing Home in the early 1970s.

In 1974 James H. Moore was called as pastor and he continues in that office at the present.

Other staff members are Don Miller, minister of education; Ross Rogers, minister of music and senior adults; Bob Hanson, minister of youth. The

enrollment is now more than 1500 with average Sunday attendance of 800 or more.



Black history : intricate part of Mansfield

By LYNN ANDERSON

Mansfield Historical Society

(Note: This is the first of two articles paying tribute to local African-American Heritage, long thought to have been omitted in local history. During Black History Month, the society will focus on the contributions of Nathan Moody and his descendants to the growth of Mansfield and the history of the Colored School, so named in the early 1900's.) The search for Mansfield's roots begins with familiar names found throughout Mansfield's history, names such as McKnight, Man and Feild. But until now, the list has been incomplete.

Names such as Moody, Wyatt, Nolan, Jones and Wilson, founding names in their own right, brought to the Mansfield area as



THE MOODY FAMILY — from left, Charlie, Sr., John, Bill Lamb (?), Tom, Robert "Bid" Lawson and Charlie Davis.
(courtesy Historical Society)

slaves to work the land and build the town.

Many of the founders children and grandchildren have forged ahead despite hardships, their lives interwoven in the fabric of Mansfield, making it stronger because of their contributions.

One such man was Nathan Moody, a slave, a carpenter and a leader.

In the 1930's, Mrs. Sallie Hodges McKnight wrote that Nathan Moody "had his place in the building. Follow the furrow of cultivated land and you will find his footprints. Hear the gentle rustle of the cotton and the corn fields and they will whisper of him."

If Mrs. McKnight were alive today, she might add listen to the

toll of school bells and turn your eyes toward our city government, for there too will his influence be found.

Nathan Moody was quite a remarkable man and leader, despite the fact he was a slave. He was born into slavery in Franklin County, Alabama, or Hardeman County, Tennessee, around 1827. Nathan was probably born in Hardeman County because it is thought that the Moody family who owned him moved from Alabama to Tennessee shortly after 1821.

Nathan was one of 43 slaves that belonged to Epps Moody. When Epps died in 1847 or 48, Nathan was bequeathed to L.H. Miliken, whom is believed to be the son-in-law of Epps Moody. The will states that Nathan was 20-years-old at this time, and was valued at \$688.

Circumstances are unclear how, why or when Nathan was brought to Texas. However, it is known that between Oct. 10, 1837 and Jan. 1 1843, Thomas O. Moody, son of Epps Moody, came to Texas and in 1850 he settled in Mansfield to engage in farming and merchandising.

In a June 1931 article from the Tarrant County News, the blackland farms of early Mansfield were listed as "to the west of Miliken, Morison and Moody..." The farm listed as belonging to the Miliken family is now commonly known to locals as the Dunn place. It is thought

that at some time it may have belonged to L.H. Miliken, thought to be Thomas O. Moody's brother-in-law, and that at some point, a trade of Nathan took place between Miliken and Moody.



CHARLIE MOODY, SR.
(1872-1947)
Grandson of Nathan Moody
(courtesy Historical Society)

Though dates and descriptions of Nathan are often uncertain, Mrs. McKnight left brief biographical sketches of him. It appears that Nathan was well thought of and often sought out by his peers for advice when problems arose.

Nathan was a carpenter by trade, which he thought gave him a special calling. In his own words, according to Mrs. McKnight, "young massa Jesus...was a carpenter himself."

When Nathan died or where he is buried is a mystery. He is most likely buried in the black section of the Cumberland Presbyterian Cemetery, or perhaps somewhere on the old Moody place west to town where



EMMA (BRINSON) MOODY
(1877-1987) 1973
photo made in 1938
(courtesy Historical Society)

his descendants still live.

It also is uncertain who Nathan married, but he probably already was married when he came to Texas. It is known that he had children: Joe, Betty (Wyatt), Sofy (Nolan) and Tom.

The following article will spotlight contributions by Moody descendants. Elizabeth Moody Bean, Thomas Mayfield "T.M." Moody, Floyd Moody and Maclendon Moody; and give a brief history of the Colored School.

The Foster Family Journals

Editor's Note: A recent acquisition of the Mansfield Historical Society is a collection of a dozen handwritten diaries begun before the Texas Republic by members of the Finis Foster family. In addition to Pastor Finis Foster and his wife, Louisa, the books are authored by Cleburne Pharmacist John Collier Foster, Sr., who became a son-in-law of Julian Feild, a founder of Mansfield.

By MARTHA WEICKER

Special to the News-Mirror
The concluding pages of the pivotal Volume 10 of the Foster Family Journals present Louisa Foster's account of emancipation. Pastor Foster had taken a position in the office of the State

Treasurer of Texas in Austin and the family had moved to the capital city.

Louisa wrote on March 15, 1866:

I am reading the correspondence of Bishop Gregg of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Rev. Mr. Charles Gillette, Rector of St. David's church, Austin, Texas—during the rebellion—

Bishop Gregg being a hot secessionist, Mr. Gillette a staunch Union man—of the conservative cast—a perfect gentleman, and a Christian—I met him first 20 years ago—he and wife at their marriage lived in Houston at the same time that Houston was our home—

I remember in Houston they had ministers prayer meeting, all denominations met there—well do I remember to have heard Mr. F. (Finis Foster) speak of the perfect fraternal spirit manifested by Mr. Gillette on those occasions—

Saturday, March 17th 1866:

.....One of Ann's old fellow servants came to see her—I was glad and treated him kindly and made him feel (I think) that he was welcome to visit Ann—I think servants ought to be permitted to enjoy their social relations and friendships—I believe in conforming to this new order of things (that has by the late war been inaugurated.)..... God has so lately shown us the

time had come for their bondage to end.

O Lord, rule and overrule all our scisms that jar our land and that so much mars our peace and bring order out of confusion, light out of darknes, may every troubled wave cease to roll its turbid waters across life's great arena—

March 24th Saturday, 1866:

I have missed another week somehow—writing in my journal—

...Sickness, sickness, measles—dying—many deaths young and old, never such mortality has been in Austin before—

Some think it is caused by soldiers being camped so near—so many dead horses—

some say it is abating. The hearse has just passed as I was writing this.

Sunday morning, March 25th, 1866:

...I arose with no other intention and partly dressed for church—Ann was washing breakfast dishes—I asked Finie to tell her, set the table nice maybe someone would be here to dinner. She ordered him not to bring too much company here—said she wanted to go to church at 3—said she did not believe in Sunday visitors—I told Finie to tell her, she had prepared yesterday expressly for dinner today, she had but very little to cook—she did little else all day yesterday but cook for

Sunday—

She said she knew that—she had but little to cook—but she did not want to be washing dishes—I told her I had never had so much company in my life, so as to prevent my servant from attending church—

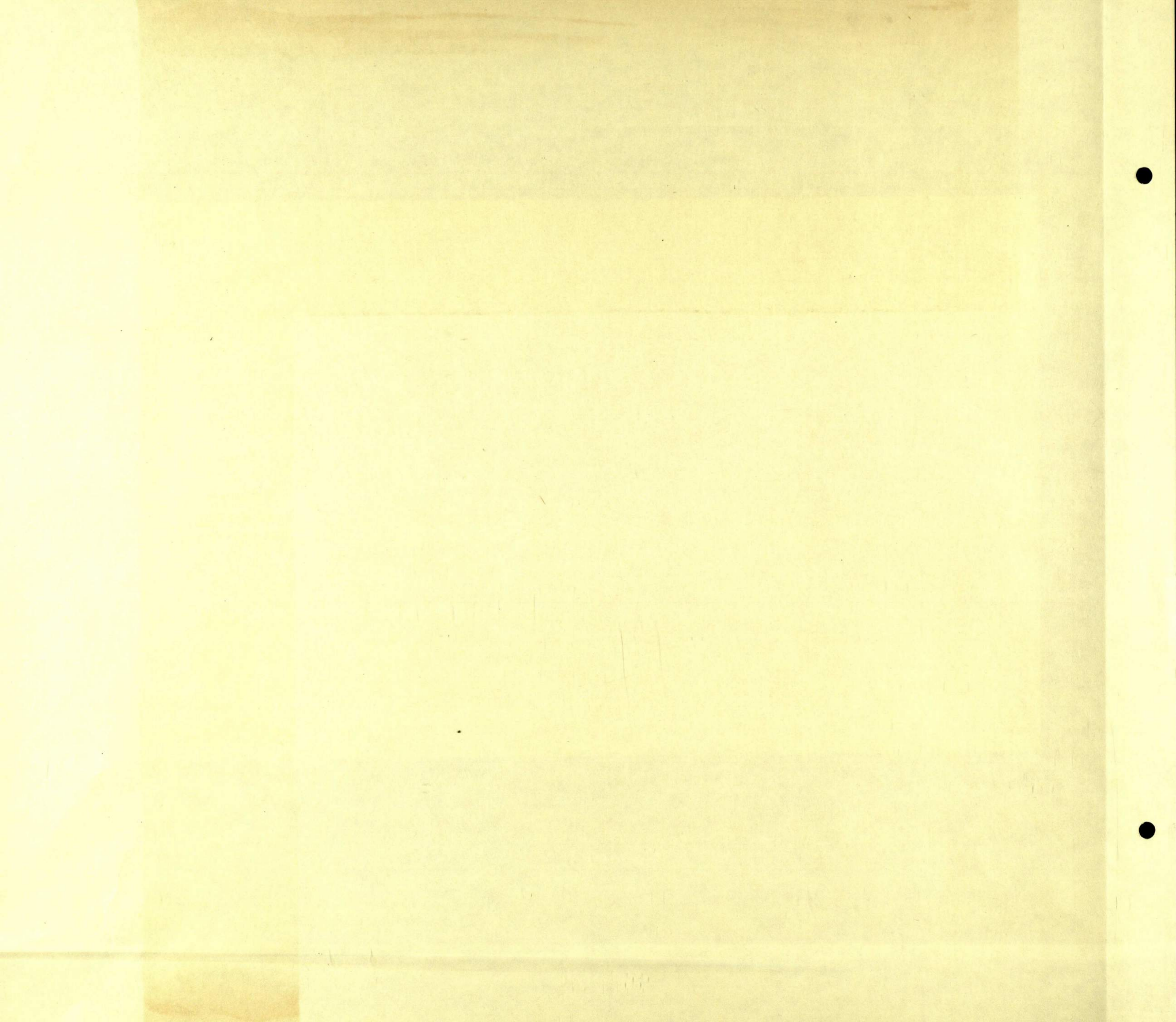
Uncle Joe last Saturday week, when he was told to turn out so as to go home, cut Sunday wood and prepare for sabbath—he said this is a mean way of doing—we ought to plough till sundown, cut Sunday wood on Sunday—that was the way he was always used to—I don't believe in cutting Sunday wood on Sunday.

O what inconsistency!
When Ann came here I told her at the beginning that if I gave her \$10, that exorbitant price, she must work hard all the week—and do what was obliged to be done on Sunday—she said she was willing and would do it.....

The African race is freed among us—they are here—let us do all we can to elevate in morals and in piety—thus assist them in this new area to become good useful citizens—

...Ann begged my pardon, said she ought not to have talked that way—I freely forgive her—

11 of a series.



THE FOSTER FAMILY JOURNALS

Editor's Note: Excerpts from the Foster Family Journals, carried in the News-Mirror for the last year, will be concluded this month.

The dozen hand-written diaries are a recent acquisition of the Mansfield Historical Society. Contents of the entire collection have been transferred to micro-fiche and are now in the national archives of the Presbyterian church.

Begun before the Texas Republic, the books' authors are Pastor Finis Foster, a travelling preacher throughout Central Texas; his wife, Louisa, and their son, John Collier Foster, Sr., Cleburne Pharmacist who became a son-in-law of Julian Feild, a founder of Mansfield.

This is the next-to-last in the News-Mirror series of about 30

excerpts.

**By MARTHA WEICKER
Special to the News-Mirror**

By January 1867, as revealed in Volume 11 of the Foster Family Journals, the family of six was living in Austin and Paster Finis Foster was temporarily a missionary to an Austin congregation. His wife Louisa, author of Volume 11, expected him to be officially appointed to that post at the summer General Assembly of the church. There was no mention of Finis's previous Austin job in an office of the Texas State House.

Louisa, meanwhile, started a "Ladies' Prayer Meeting" group to meet regularly in her home. This move was suspect among some critics who apparently believed that women could not conduct any religious pursuits

without the leadership of men present.

The Fosters' servant situation altered from their earlier arrangements at the close of the Civil War. Previously Louisa paid the "exorbitant price" of \$10.00 (weekly, or monthly was not specified) to full-time household help. Volume 11 quotes Louisa: "Sometimes Mollie, Finie and I do the ironing, sometimes we hire it for dried roasting ears, or fish or something we have in the house."

And in another place she writes: "The old woman has gone. We have no servants, a kind, black, Christian woman does our washing for 50 cents a week and takes pay in corn, meat, or our partly worn clothes." Though the family by January of 1867 owned a

"half-block" of property in the growing capital city, and hoped to build a home.

Louisa also referred to her "adverse lot in life," but declared, "But I am happier thus situated than I ever expected my proud spirit to be."

A significant element in Volume 11 are tiny notes added years later when small son "Collie" has become the adult John Collier Foster, Sr., perusing his family's journals in preparation for adding his own written record.

Regarding Louisa's Friday, May 17th account, the comment "Read this page" is initialed by J.C.F. and the note added: "Oh! that the dear Mother of mine had lived 'till I was old enough to show my appreciation of her." also initialed J.C.F. but with no

date added.

On October 29, 1890 J.C.F. initialed and dated this addition: "How can I ever be thankful enough for such a precious Mother!"

The "precious Mother" Louisa had written at one point regarding the above mentioned J.C.F.: "Collie said his little lesson sweetly as he always does."

Excerpts from Volume 11 in Louisa's own words follow: Thursday, Jan. 24th 1867 — Austin, Travis County

This has been a day of alternate clouds and sunshine as I write this evening 8 o'clock, a norther seems to have arrived.

After 4 this afternoon, we commenced a female prayer meeting in our parlor — Sisters Cummings, Dignon and

Harrington were the only ladies that came to the meeting. My sister across the street did not attend — I thought surely she be lieved in females thus retiring to pray for their loved ones, and especially the dear children of our love —

Commie is studying his lessons for school tomorrow, Finie also. They are going to Professor Baker, an Episcopalian...

sweet Mollie and Collie after a fine, healthy romp, have gone to sleep....

Finie sold \$1.35 worth of beef, milk and eggs today for himself after school.

Friday, Jan. 25th, 1867 — Mr. F. (husband Finis Foster) went up the river day before yesterday to Bro' Lockett, a minister in the original Methodist church, to preach Wednesday night and then help Bro. L. to make a fish trap and catch fish. He will return today or tomorrow — I today have closed the reading of Daniel's visions — Saturday, Jan. 26th, 1867

...Mr. F. performed the marriage ceremony between a federal officer and Miss Fornie Peck, a frenchman and a German lady this evening a 7 o'clock. He gave Mr. F. \$5 in gold, Mr. F. gave me \$2.50 — I handed round coffee and cake. The groom and bride promised to attend our church and weekly prayer meeting — The groom, Mr. Charles LaMore, of his own accord promised to call round with his bride some evening next week, bring his guitar and play for us, he is a teacher of music — Monday, Jan. 28th, 1867

...I must go to braiding Collie's pink morino suit for next Sunday the anniversary birthday of our beloved Zion (church). Friday, Feb. 1, 1867 completed the suit — O my headaches so bad — After 4, Mr. F. Mollie and I called on Sister White, C.P. (Cumberland Presbyterian) just moved to our city — I like her, I think she will help us build up our own beloved Zion.

As we returned home we called on Sister Amelia Castleman, she has just moved to our City from her father's Mr. Alfred Smith's — She met us warmly — I feel sure she and her dear husband will be quite an acquisition — Saturday, Feb. 2, 1867

We look forward to tomorrow with deep interest as it is the anniversary of our beloved Zion — and Mr. F. Will preach (no preventing Providence) a set discourse upon the Distinctive Doctrines, Rise and Progress of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Saturday, 11th May, 1867 — ...Mr. F. accompanied Finie, Mollie and Collie to see a man walk a rope on the avenue. I doubt the propriety of children going to such places, but they were so anxious that I reluctantly gave my consent, perhaps I may be too strenuous....

My heart has been pained since the children came home, they talk more about the feat they witnessed than anything else. Tommie hoed out the Irish potatoes, he was so tired he did not wish to go...

The Foster Family Journals

FOSTER FAMILY JOURNALS

Editor's Note: This is the final excerpt from the hand-written daily diaries of the Finis Foster family, begun before the Texas Republic and continuing periodically until 1882.

The set of 16 volumes is now in the collection of the Mansfield Historical Society. The writer of today's excerpt, John Collier Foster, Sr., is believed to have been a son-in-law of Julian Feild, a founder of Mansfield.

This final selection is late in publication due to the death in Arlington last month of Mrs. Weiker's father, Mr. George Kuhns, aged 93.

By MARTHA WEICKER Special to the News-Mirror

Five separate young women vied for the attention of young Mr. John Collier Foster within a span of two weeks.

Such was the life of the bachelor pharmacist in Marshall, Texas, in the summer of 1882.

Prayer meetings, theatrical performances, musical evenings at home and frequent correspondence were the interests of the grown-up John, about whom his mother, Louisa Foster, had written so affectionately (and

sometimes with anxiety) for many years of his boyhood.

At the time of this final volume in the series, both parents, Finis, Sr., and Louisa, have died, as well as their daughter, Mollie.

The writer's brother, Finis, worked with John in the drug-store in Marshall which was under the auspices of a local doctor. The youngest brother, Tommie, was still a student due to finish his education soon.

John Collier Foster's words follow:

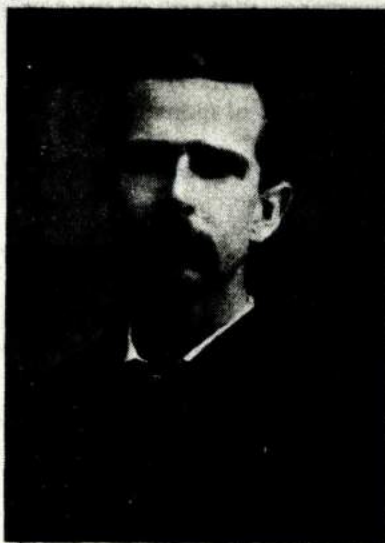
JOHN C. FOSTER'S JOURNAL Marshall, Texas

Aug. 1, 1882

This morning I begin my second diary — about 5 months ago, having been reading in my dear mother's Diary a good deal, I concluded to write one — so I commenced and have only missed one or two days during that time. I shall try to write a little more careful in this one than before so it will be a little more presentable to the eye.

It is very warm this morning, will be a terrible hot day I expect.

Bro. Finis has gone to breakfast and I have finished cleaning up the store an am now ready to go to mine when he returns.



FINIS A FOSTER, son of Pastor Finis Foster and wife, Louisa, taken in Marshall, Texas, 1881, where he worked in a drug-store with his brother, John Collier Foster, author of today's excerpt from the Foster Family Journals.

Photo courtesy of Mansfield Historical Society

Business has been better for the last four days than for some time past.

Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1882

A regular August morning, the beginning of a hot day.

Last evening was our prayer-meeting evening. Will Allen lead for us in Dr. Ward's absence. We had a very interesting prayer-meeting. After prayermeeting I walked home with Miss Belle Sanders and had a very pleasant time with her and she gave me her Autograph (book) to write in.

As I came back by the Opera House they were having a rehearsal for a play to be given for the benefit of the "Women's Christian Temperance Union" and just as I got there Eugene Bromlitte told me Miss Ethel Turner wanted to see me so I went over and she told me she wanted me to take the part of a Juryman in the play and I told her I would see if Dr. would let me off and if he would, I guessed I would take it and let her know this morning whether or not I could take it. I guess the doctor will be willing and as I think it is a worthy cause, I will lend my assistance....

Thursday, Aug. 3, 1883

A very pleasant morning after the rain, hope it will not rain any more so we can have our Sociable tonight.

I wrote in Miss Belle's Album this morning.

In looking over some of papa's and mama's papers I read 2 letters written by Papa to Mama before they were married, over 40 years ago, they were very interesting indeed.

Friday, Aug. 4, 1882

A pretty warm morning in the sun though cool and pleasant in the shade.

We had a Social down at Dr. Sears house last evening for the benefit of the Little Helpers, they raised \$4.50, it was a very pleasant affair.

I had the pleasure of Miss Bell Sanders company. She was just back from a picnic, so was pretty tired, so of course didn't enjoy the games as she otherwise would have done.

Mrs. Turner sent me word about dark that there would be a rehearsal of the Dickens Play at her house and for me to be sure and come down. So I took my girl to the Sociable, excused myself and went down for the rehearsal, but a good many didn't come, so

we had none, so I went back to the Social.

I had the pleasure of meeting for the first time Miss Lula Hog. I like her very much, she is very pleasant and entertaining.

Sunday, Aug. 6, 1882 —

This morning I have been reading some of the letters I recd. from my dear sister before she died, and also read the manuscript of a piece on "The Danger of Card Playing"...

I attended the Northern Methodist church and Brer Finis and I made most of the music for them, in the morning and heard a good sermon from a minister from Austin.

Attended the M.E. South in the evening.

Monday, Aug. 7, 1882

A very pleasant morning so far.

I have just finished a letter to Ida. Tonight is my regular night for correspondence, but there is to be a rehearsal for the play tonight so I thought I would write this morning.

I put up a lot of pkgs. of Epsom Salts today.

Tuesday, Aug. 8, '82 —

A nice cool morning as it is somewhat cloudy, looks somewhat like it will rain. Hope it won't for it might interfere with our play this evening.

We had a good rehearsal last evening, it was the first time I had rehearsed with them, I got along very well.

I have been reading letters from my dear sister to me before she died. I enjoy them so much...

I recd. a postal from Bro. Tommie this morning, his school closes on the 18th, he didn't say what he was going to do next. I wish he would come over and see us as I haven't seen him in nearly a year.

Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1882 —

A cool cloudy morning.

The Dickens Entertainment came off and was a success, had a good crowd. I don't know exactly how much was made yet.

Thursday, Aug. 10, 1882

I wrote to Pierce this morning and sent his sister Heather one of my photos in return for one she sent me in his last letter.

I have just finished putting up and labeling 2 Doz. Quinine bottles. Finis put up some Paragoric and Eye Water, he is now putting some more Eye Water to filter.....

Saturday, Aug. 12, 1882

I had the pleasure of calling on Miss Lula Whaley of Longview last evening which I enjoyed very much. She converses well and also played and sang several songs for me. Altogether it was a very pleasant evening.

I got a letter from cousin Jennie Stokes a day or two ago, she said she had promised to visit Dr. Ward next Christmas, hope she will for I should be pleased to see her.

10 p.m. — I wrote a letter to Alfred tonight and as it is about bedtime I will close up. Another week has past and gone forever.

Friday, August 4, 1882

A pretty warm morning in the sun though cool and pleasant in the shade.

NORTH FORT WORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

131 East Exchange Avenue, #112
Fort Worth, TX 76106
(817) 625-5082

MEETING NOTICE

WHEN: Thursday, February 12, 1987
TIME: 7:30 P. M.
WHERE: Room of The Stars - in the Exhibit Bldg.
on Rodeo Plaza (see map on back)

We are very fortunate to have Dr. Julian MarDock, a Dallas physician, as the evening's speaker. He is a much decorated hero of World War II, receiving a Distinguished Flying Cross for his heroism throughout 100 flying missions. However, his subject Thursday night will have nothing to do with either medicine or war memories.

Dr. MarDock, who was born in Texas, will speak on "The First Chinese Family To Come To Texas". Both his parents were from Canton, China but came to Texas locating in Tyler. He has authored several publications on the history of the early immigration of Chinese into Texas.

We look forward to hearing Dr. MarDock speak on this portion of Texas history that we know so little about.

ANNUAL AWARDS DINNER

The NFWHS Board of Directors has made the selections for the society's annual awards. Presentations will be made at the annual dinner on Friday, March 13, 1987, at the Fort Worth Police & Fire Training Academy. Invitations will be mailed the last week of this month. However, reservations may be made by seeing BECKY McCASH at Thursday's meeting. Cost is \$15.00 per person. MARK YOUR CALENDAR!!

P.S. Hurry, seating may be limited!

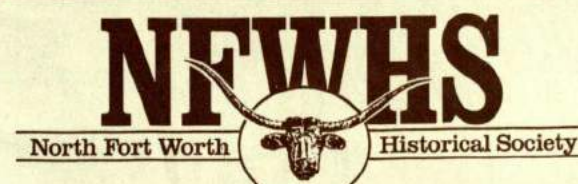
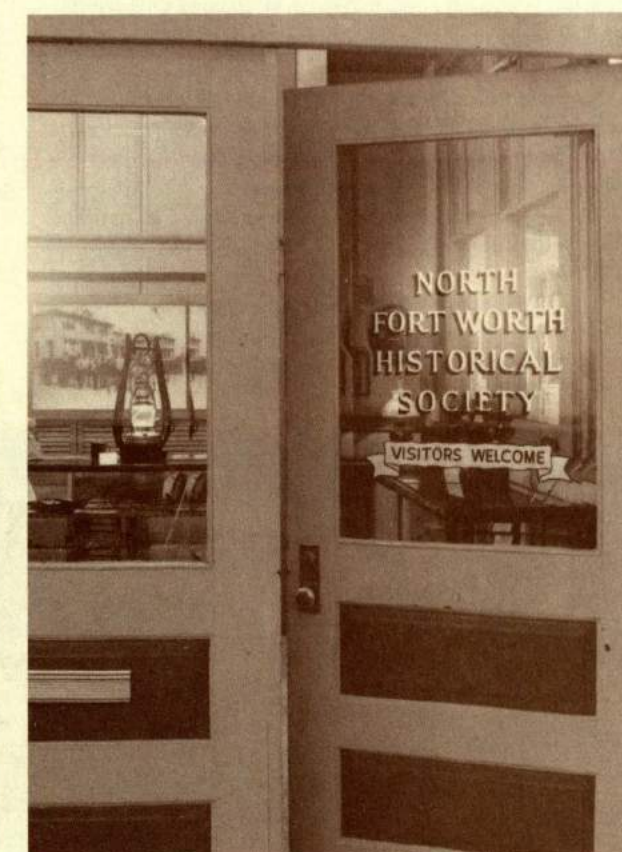
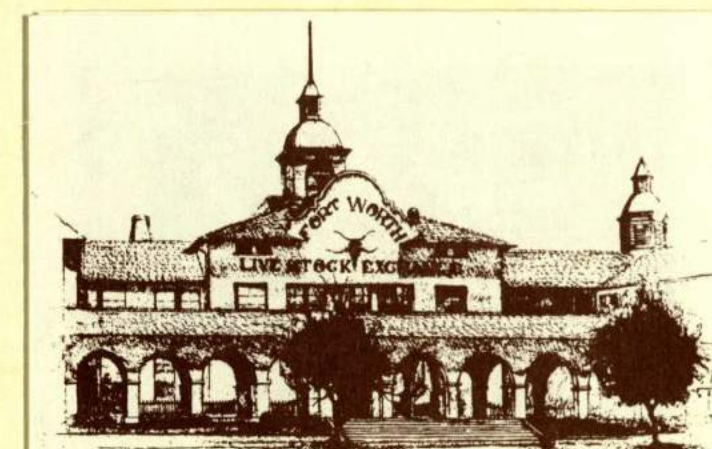
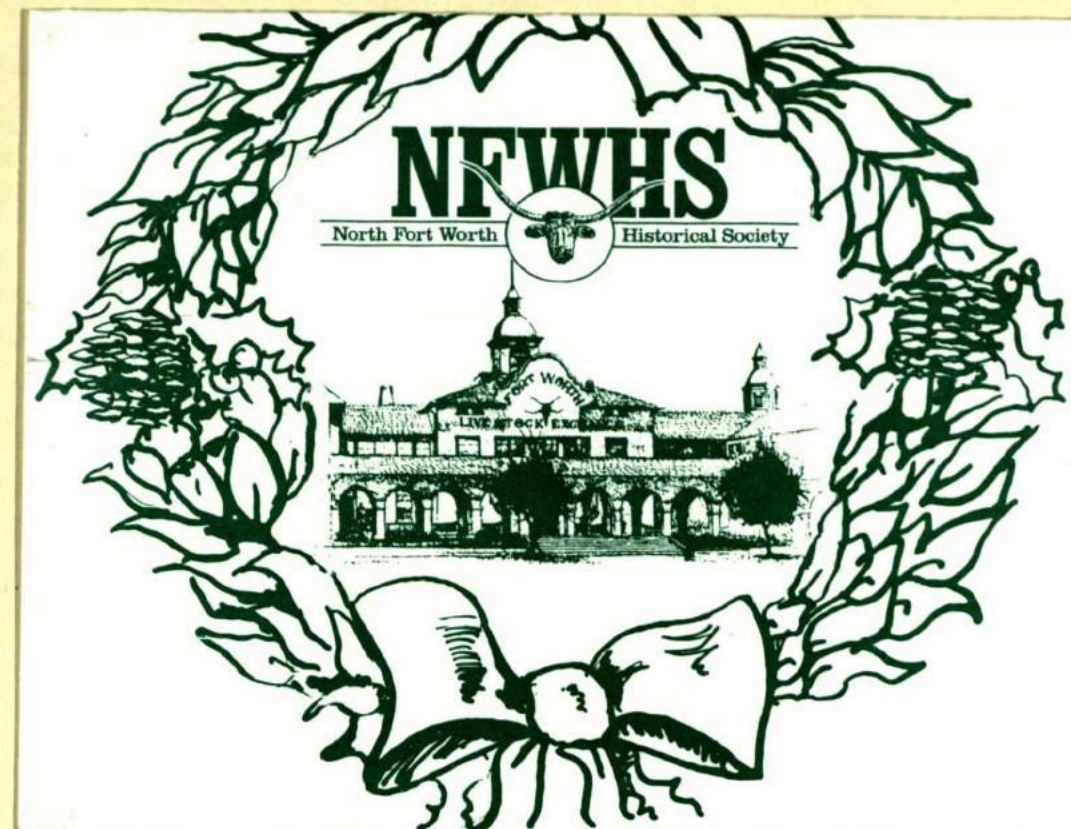
100TH ANNIVERSARY OF SHORT-COURTRIGHT SHOOTOUT!

The Legends of The West will again re-create the last "Old West" shootout to take place in Fort Worth. The renown gunfight group will perform this amazing feat in front of the White Elephant Saloon on Sunday, February 8 at 7:00 P.M. In the Stockyards, of course!

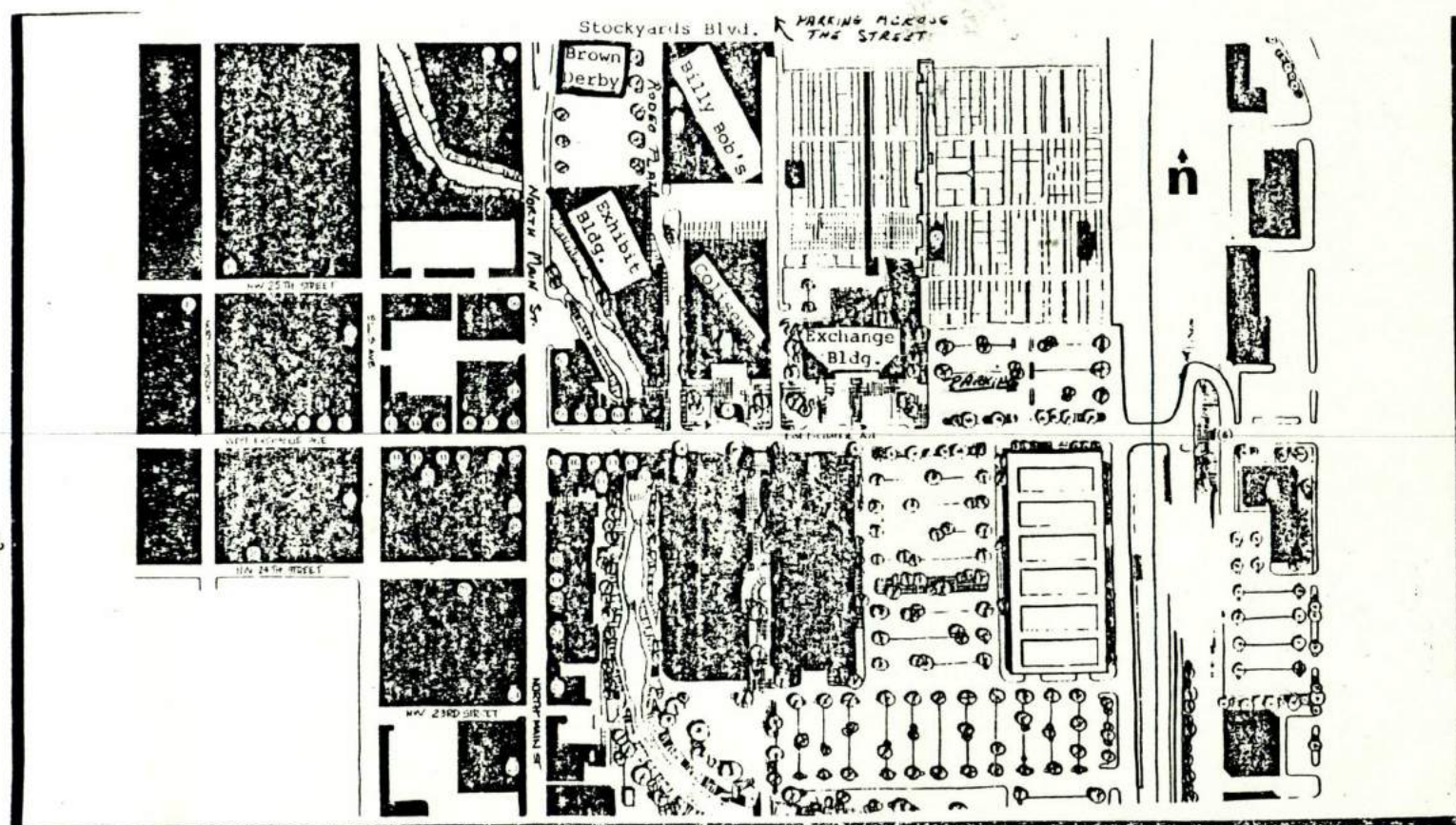
Gambler Luke Short and former city marshal Jim Courtright settled their dispute with guns in front of the original saloon in 1887. Surely the outcome will be the same, but who knows, Jim may get lucky this year!

FOLKS, IF YOU HAVEN'T PAID YOUR 1987 DUES - PLEASE DO SO NOW!

Individual	- \$18.00	Student	- \$12.00
Married Couple	- 24.00	Patron	- 106.00



to rediscover, perpetuate & preserve...



Fort Worth Stockyards Historical District

NORTH FORT WORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NEWHS

North Fort Worth

Historical Society



Celebrate the Holiday Season with

NORTH FORT WORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

at their

Eighth Annual Holiday Party

Livestock Exchange Building

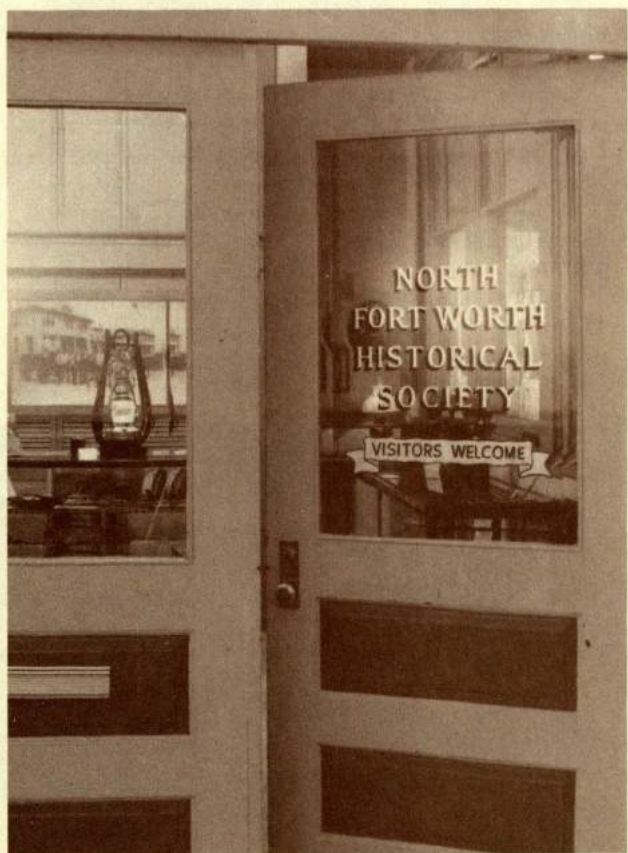
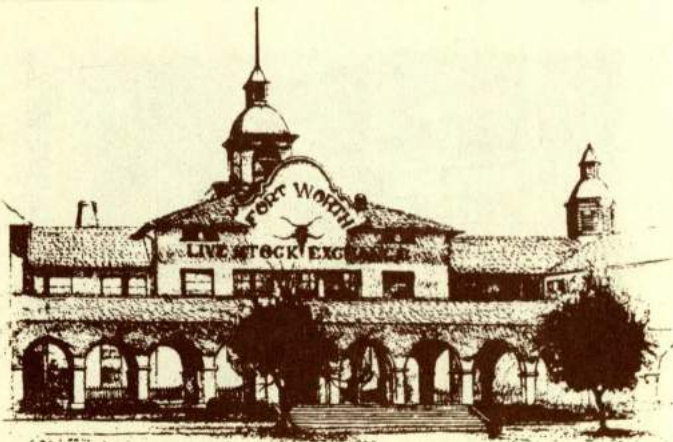
131 East Exchange Avenue

Thursday, December 10, 1987

7 - 9:30 P.M.



Come enjoy a tradition in this historical building
and join the celebration of the 100th Anniversary
of the Fort Worth Stockyards (1887-1987).



NEWHS

North Fort Worth



Historical Society

to rediscover, perpetuate & preserve...



The North Fort Worth Historical Society (NFWHS) has been an active participant in the Fort Worth Stockyards National Historic District since the beginning of the revitalization project in 1975-76.

For more than a decade, the NFWHS has enjoyed the privilege of being located in the Fort Worth Livestock Exchange Building. Today, the NFWHS's Collections Room and connecting office are located in Suite 112 of this historic structure.

The NFWHS's volunteer staff welcomes visitors who drop by when in the historic stockyards, Monday thru Friday, 9:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.

The NFWHS membership meetings are held on the second Thursday of each month at 7:30 P.M., location varies. Visitors are always welcome to attend these meetings. For more information call 817/625-5082.



The North Fort Worth Historical Society (NFWHS) diligently researches and records the history of that part of Tarrant County known as North Fort Worth, which was an incorporated city from 1902-09.

The NFWHS's commitment to historical preservation has proven to be one of the most enthusiastic programs in Texas. Always mindful of the future, the society tries to pass along this enthusiasm to school - children through programs and tours of the stockyards area so that the students will take pride in the early development of Fort Worth and its cattle and meat packing industries.

The Society continues to enjoy researching and dedicating official Texas Historical Markers. One of the greatest accomplishments of the Society was being responsible for getting the State Archeological Landmark (SAL) designation for the Cowtown Coliseum, home of the world's first indoor rodeo. The result was the restoration of this historically significant building by the City of Fort Worth in 1986. The NFWHS was also responsible for obtaining this SAL designation for the Fort Worth Stockyards Entrance sign and the Armour & Swift Plaza. It is unusual to have more than one SAL site in such close proximity.

In the spring of 1987, the NFWHS unveiled the life-size bronze statue, The Bulldogger, by Artist Lisa Perry. The NFWHS commissioned the statue as a gift to the City of Fort Worth. This dynamic statue is located on the west courtyard of the Cowtown Coliseum.

Design, Art Direction and Production: Tom Greenwood
 Photography: Photomedia/Jimmy Crocker
 Type: LinoTypographers
 Printing: Stafford Lowdon Company





Archives Photo Circa 1920





Annual NFWHS Board of Directors Meeting


The North Fort Worth Historical Society invites you to join in on the fun and vitality of preserving Fort Worth's colorful heritage. We think you will experience the excitement of accomplishment while enjoying the fellowship of fascinating individuals like yourself.


 Receive a membership certificate which declares you to be "a right-minded person of sterling character and shining virtue."


 Enjoy the annual spring pilgrimage to historic towns such as Jefferson, once Texas' largest city and inland port.


 Become involved in the ongoing research for the historical marker program of North Fort Worth.


 Participate in the stockyards area celebrations, which benefit the neighboring communities and schools.

 Volunteer in the Society's office and welcome visitors to "Cowtown."

 Take a picnic lunch and travel the back roads of Texas seeking out forgotten historical sites and cemeteries.

 Work with other organizations such as Fort Worth Sister Cities International, Inc.

 Join in the fun of the NFWHS Annual Holiday Ball or the annual summer picnic.

 Attend monthly meetings and enjoy entertaining programs.

Whether you want to relive history, take part in celebrations like Pioneer Days, or simply have fun and enjoy the camaraderie of interesting people - then the North Fort Worth Historical Society is for you!



Yes, I want to join the North Fort Worth Historical Society and become a participant in Fort Worth's colorful heritage.

- Individual - \$18.00 (annually)
- Married Couple - \$24.00 (annually)
- Student (Grades 1 thru 12) - \$12.00 (annually)
- Patron (Business) - \$106.00 (annually)

I cannot join at this time, however, I have enclosed a tax deductible contribution in the amount of _____.

The NFWHS is a nonprofit corporation and all donations are deductible to the fullest extent allowed by law.

• NAME _____
(please print)

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

TELEPHONE: (Home) _____ (Business) _____

Please make check payable and mail to:
North Fort Worth Historical Society
131 East Exchange Avenue, #112
Fort Worth, Texas 76106

*Community Pride Award — Congressman Jim Wright
Speaker of the House*

Historic Preservation Award — Mr. Jim Lane

The Tad Lucas Award — Mr. Jenkins Garrett

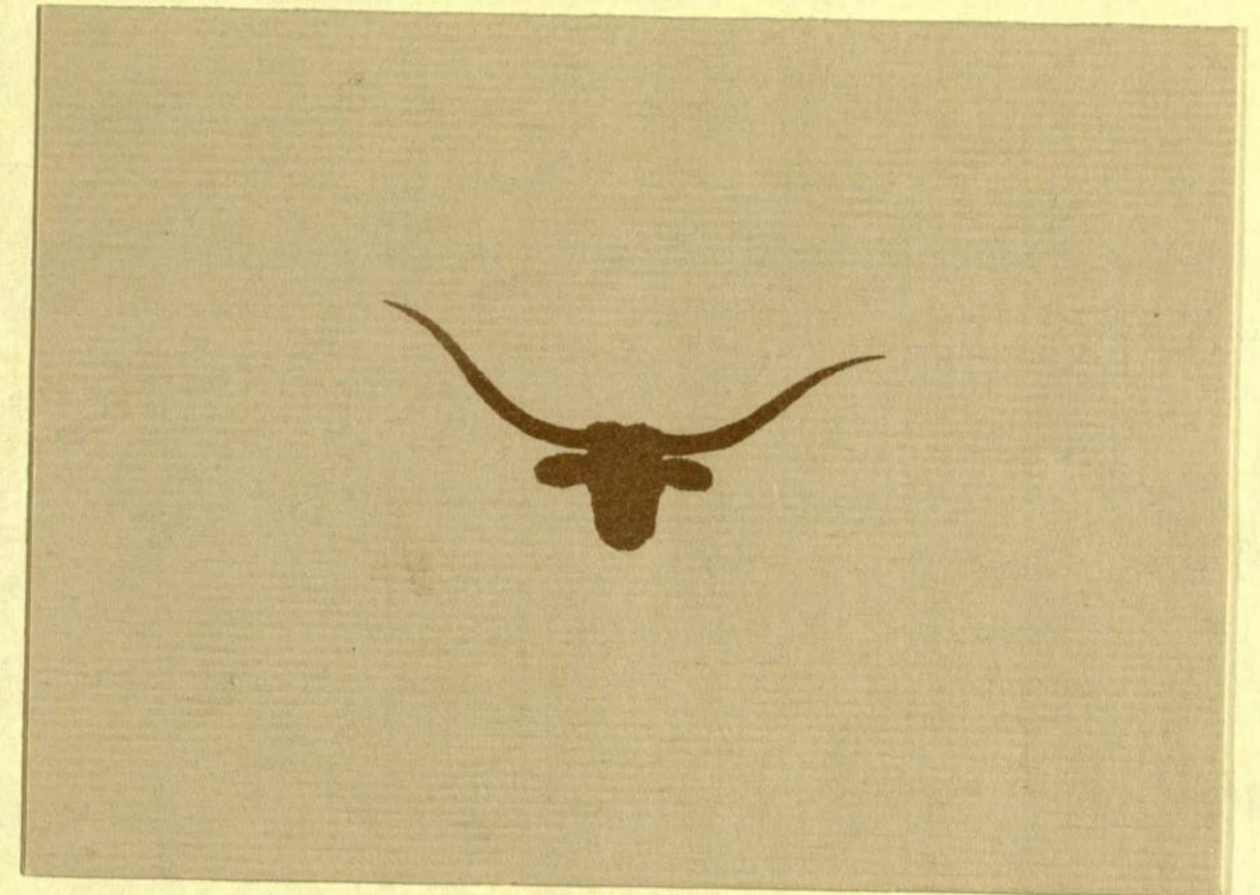
The Joseph J. Ballard, Jr. Award — Mr. Bill Turner

*NFWHS Appreciation Award — Mrs. Mary Palko
Mr. Dale Abel
Fort Worth Police Department
North Area Division*

Meritorious Service Awards — NFWHS Members

*Speaker — State Rep. Gibson D. "Gib" Lewis
Speaker of the House*

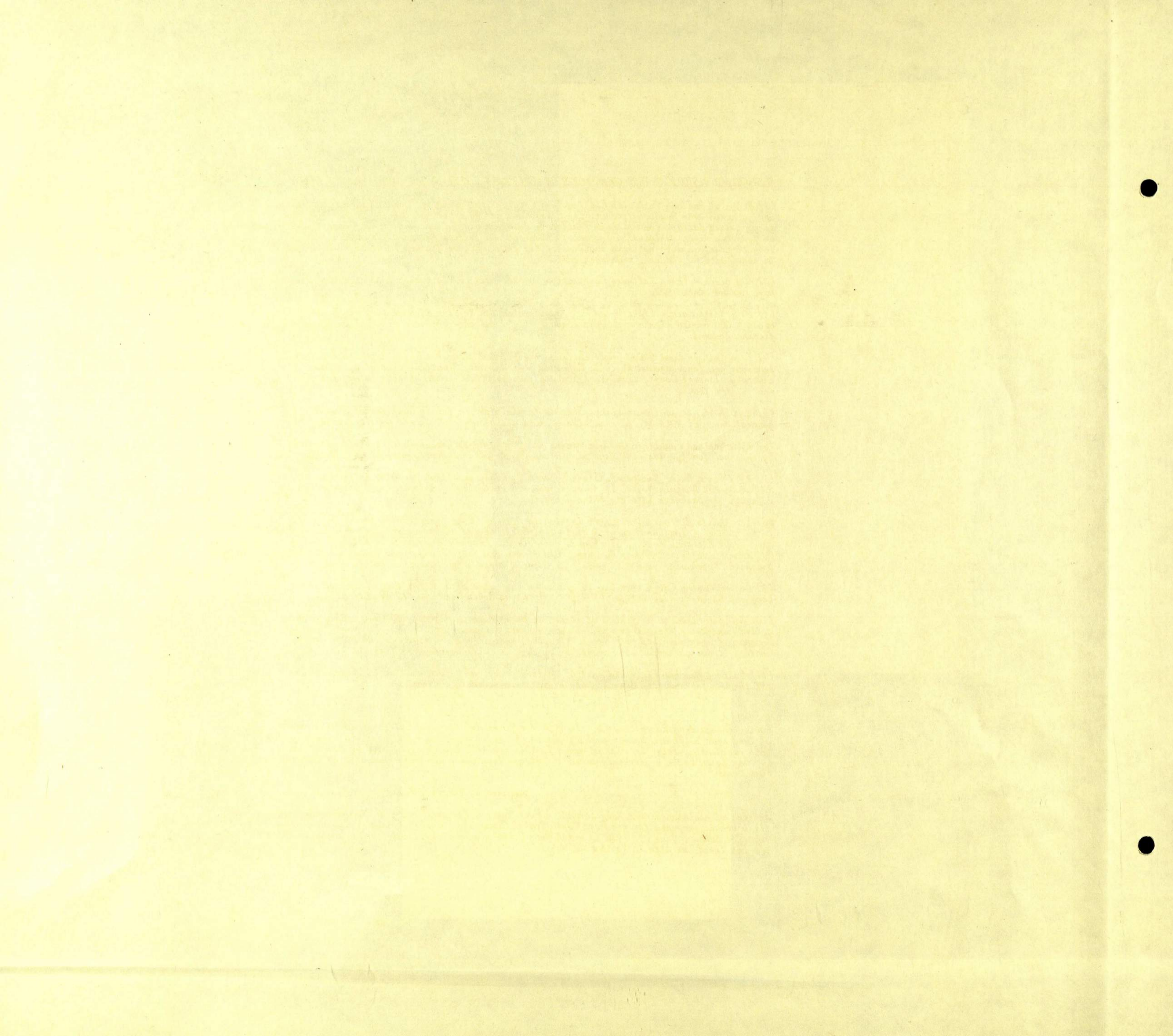
*You are cordially invited to
The North Fort Worth Historical Society's
Third Annual Awards Dinner
honoring those individuals and organizations
who have made substantial commitments to
perpetuating Fort Worth's legacy
Friday, March 13, 1987
7:00 P.M.
Fort Worth Police & Fire Training Academy
1000 Calvert Street*



R. S. V. P.

Yes, I will attend. Please reserve _____ tickets @ \$15.00 per person. Enclosed is my check in the amount of \$_____ payable to the North Fort Worth Historical Society.

RETURN TO:
131 East Exchange Avenue, #112
Fort Worth, Texas 76106



SELF-GUIDED HISTORICAL TOUR GOING NORTH ON NORTH MAIN STREET TO VAN ZANDT FARM RESTAURANT

(1) Begin at Paddock Park with Charles Tandy statue just north of Tarrant County Courthouse, and go north over Paddock Viaduct. The Clear Fork and West Fork of Trinity River join here to go toward Dallas. The Chisholm Trail came down the bluff from what is now Commerce St. to ford the river. Originally low water crossings and ferries provided the only access to connect downtown with northern sections of the city. This bridge was built in 1914 and named in honor of B.B. Paddock, newspaper editor.

(2) 800 block - Texas Refinery Corporation, where three generations of A.M. Pate, Sr. family have worked since 1922.

(3) 1012 North Main - Ellis Pecan Co., constructed for Ku Klux Klan meeting place. In 1922 about 5,000 hooded klansman paraded through city's darkened business district carrying flaming crosses.

(4) Turn left on East Grand (past railroad tracks) and go west to Harrington to see the handsome new fence around historic Oakwood Cemetery. Note beautiful view of city from cemetery. Tarrant County Historical Society gave \$1,000.00 in March 1986 to pay for 55½ feet of the fence.

(5) At 20th St. on southwest corner Shannon Funeral Home, a family business of several generations. At 20th St. on east side were the old police station and public library.

(6) 1300 Greiner Furniture Co. was opened in 1905 by Meyer Greiner and is still operated by original family. His five sons played important roles in development of Fort Worth.

(7) 2385 North Main, Jacobson's Store, opened by Harry and Sarah Jacobson in 1919 as H. Jacobson's Bargain House. It moved across street to 2400 N. Main in 1951. Sheldon is carrying the business into its third generation.

(8) Stockyards Historical District is rich in history. Read section starting on page 27 in Fort Worth & Tarrant County: A Historical Guide edited and revised by our own Ruby Schmidt. Read about Exchange Avenue, Stockyards Hotel, White Elephant Saloon, Mule Alley, Countown Coliseum, Livestock Exchange Building, Old Armour and Swift Plants (the latter is now the Spaghetti Warehouse), and Billy Bob's is located where once there were cattle pens.

(9) Beyond Marine Creek note bronze statue on east side of N. Main, future home of Texas Longhorn Breeders Association. ^{Read footnote about Rosen Land Co. 312 NW 25th St.}

(10) Meacham Field on east side of street, as North Main is Highway 287 - Originally it was called Fort Worth Airport in 1925. It was renamed Meacham Field in 1927 to honor Henry C. Meacham, former mayor of Fort Worth. The first airmail plane landed here in 1926. In 1927 Charles Lindbergh landed at airport. Wiley Post and Will Rogers were frequent visitors.

(11) East of Meacham Field and east of railroad were the Jarvis and Burgess homes. Follow 287 through Saginaw. The Burrus grain elevators were early landmarks.

Footnote regarding Rosen Land Co. In 1904 the Rosen Heights Land Co. acquired 300 acres of land near Swift and Armour packing plants. Later it acquired 1,500 acres to be subdivided into residential lots. In 1920 it moved to this location and is still used by Rosen Land Co. Sam Rosen built a privately owned street car line which ran from this area to downtown Fort Worth.

prepared by Virginia Henry

Sources of assistance were Ruby Schmidt's Fort Worth & Tarrant County: A Historical Guide, the brochure prepared for the Fort Worth Jewish Community Sesquicentennial Celebration and Tour for Sunday, June 29, 1986, in which Judy Cohen played a major role, and Frances Young, who has lived her life in North Fort Worth.



Fort Worth Genealogical Society
 Box 9767 Fort Worth, Tx 76107

Genealogical Workshop

March 21, 1987

HOLIDAY INN NORTH
 2540 Meacham Boulevard
 Fort Worth, Texas 76106
 Alongside Interstate 35 W



FORT WORTH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

1987 SPRING WORKSHOP

DATE: MARCH 21, 1987

PLACE: HOLIDAY INN NORTH
 2540 MEACHAM BLVD.
 FORT WORTH, TEXAS

TIME: 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

REGISTRATION: \$ 19.50

AFTER MARCH 11th \$ 22.50

LUNCH INCLUDED

SPEAKER

DR. GEORGE K. SCHWEITZER

GEORGIA

SOUTH CAROLINA

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

PROGRAM

8:00 Registration

9:00 Welcome, Introduction

9:20 LECTURE I - GEORGIA

10:25 Break

10:50-
 11:55 LECTURE II -
 SOUTH CAROLINA

11:55-
 1:30 Lunch

1:30 Door Prizes

1:45 LECTURE III -
 THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

2:45 Break

3:15 Questions and Answers

4:00 Adjourn Workshop

BOOKS AND GENEALOGICAL
 MATERIALS WILL BE
 AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE

DR. SCHWEITZER

Dr. George K. Schweitzer is Professor of Chemistry at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville. He holds doctoral degrees in Chemistry, Philosophy and History. His duties include teaching in these areas and researching environmental chemistry.

Dr. Schweitzer is an authority on military genealogy, German research, and research in Pennsylvania, Virginia and the Southeastern United States.

An author of more than a dozen books of genealogical material, he is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, is listed in Who's Who in America, American Men and Women of Science, Who's Who in Genealogy and other publications. He is also a member of a number of county and state genealogical and historical societies.

Dr. Schweitzer is a noted lecturer and presents his programs in costumes to suit the period.

His books will be on display and may be purchased at the workshop.

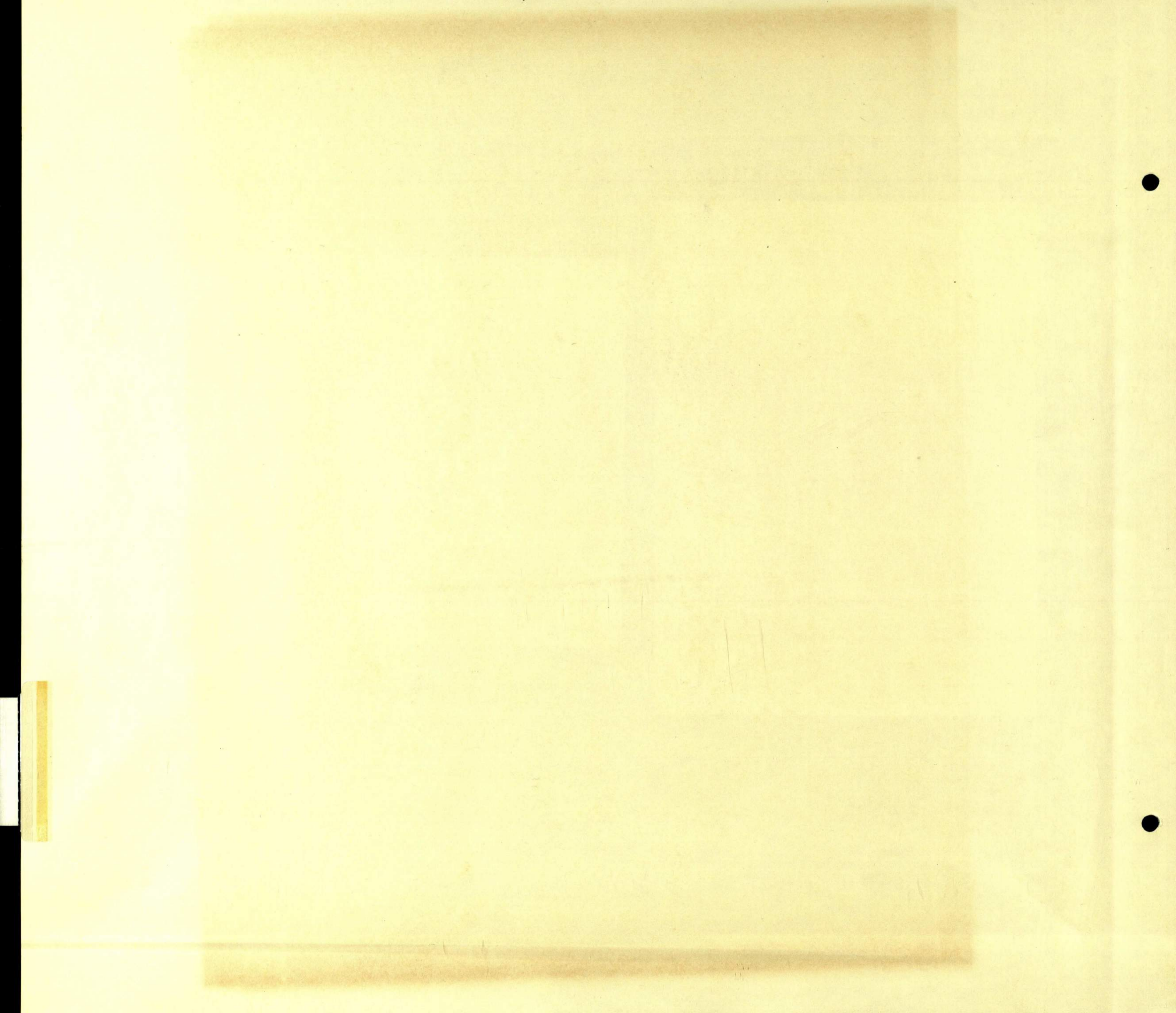
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Wright Prepares for Speaker's Position

Speaker-to-Be Reflects On Seven Presidents

By IRVIN FARMAN

Jim Wright delights in telling the story of how an interviewer once asked Sam Rayburn how many presidents of the United States he had served under.

The irascible Speaker of the House glowered at the questioner and responded drily, "I haven't served under any presidents, but I've served *with* eight."

Wright loves to spin yarns about Rayburn who was his mentor when he arrived on Capitol Hill as a freshman Congressman 32 years ago.

In the course of an interview, Wright responded to a similar question about presidents by quoting Rayburn and then methodically ticking off the names of the seven presidents who have occupied the White House while he's been serving in Congress.

Wright's list of presidents conjured up a short course in recent American history—from Dwight D. Eisenhower to Ronald Reagan and including John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson, Richard M. Nixon, Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter.

The first was a golf-playing general who had led the nation to victory in World War II. Next came a stylish young man struck down by an assassin's bullet at the height of his career. Then a Texan who dreamed of a Great Society and retired a bitter victim of an unpopular war.

Next was a man who must live forever with the realization that he is the only president ever to resign the nation's highest elective office. He was followed by an amiable ex-football player from Michigan who did his best to rally the nation after his predecessor's debacle. Then came an ex-submarine skipper who was a peanut farmer. And, finally, a former movie actor who parlayed a series of conservative one-liners into a mandate to get the government off the backs of the people.

* * *

FROM HIS SPECIAL vantage point of more than 30 years of Congressional service, his tenure as House Majority Leader and upcoming ascendancy to the House Speakership, Wright has filed away a storehouse of recollections about the seven presidents with whom he has served in Washington.

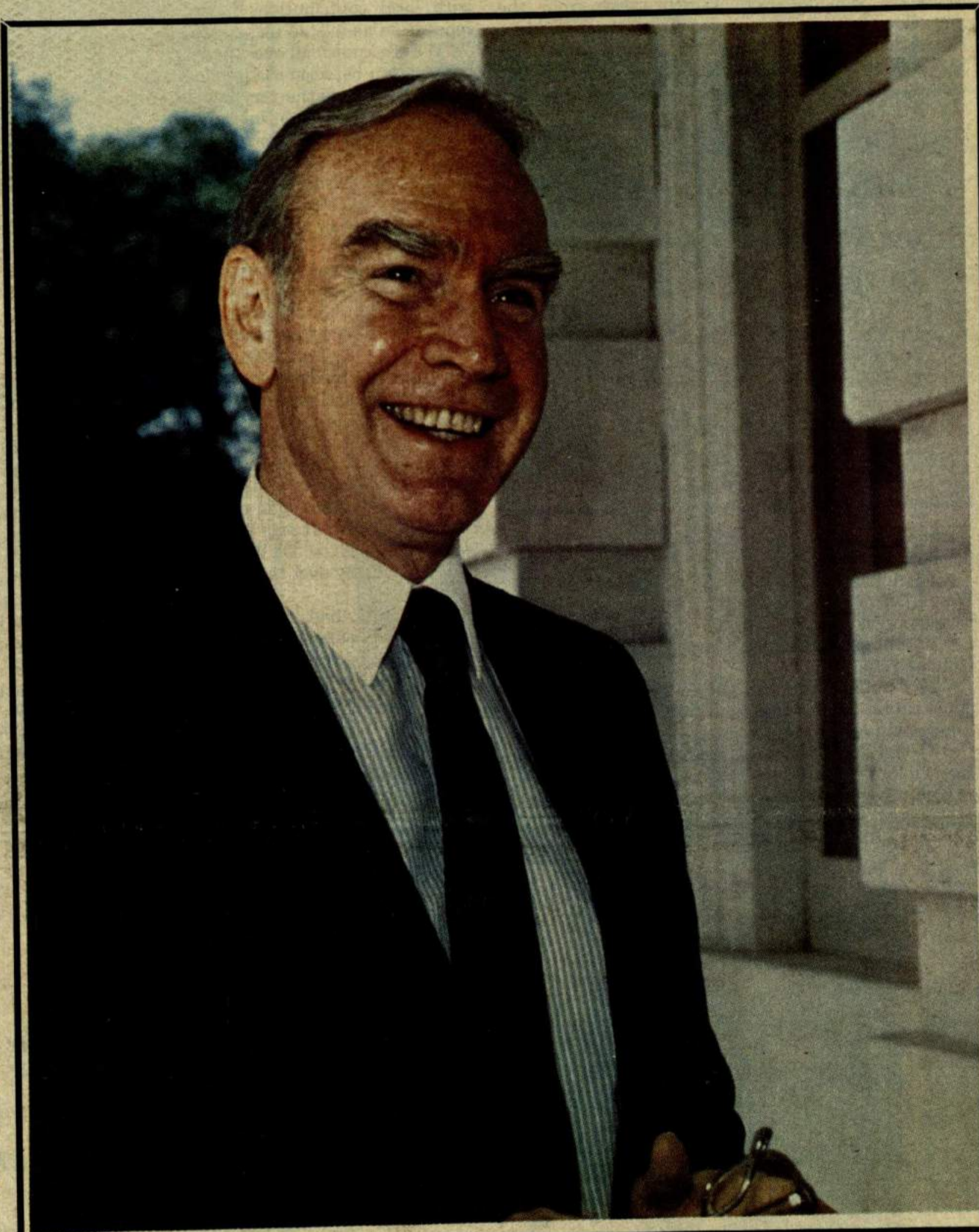
"Eisenhower was like a father to me and Jerry Ford was my good friend from our days in Congress," Wright related.

He still recalls vividly flying in Air Force One from Washington to the Ozarks for the "Big Shootout" between Texas and Arkansas in 1969 for the number one college football ranking. President Nixon had invited Wright to attend the game as his guest.

Nixon was chatting aboard the aircraft with Wright and Bud Wilkinson, the former University of Oklahoma football coach and strong Nixon supporter in the 1968 presidential campaign.

"Nixon considered himself a football expert," Wright recalled. "He once even sent a play to Tom Landry. We were talking sports and he told Bud and me about a tennis player who played a defensive game. He told us the guy's coach once said he could be a really great tennis player, but he played not to win but not to lose."

"Nixon paused for a moment, then looked squarely at Wilkinson and said, 'I don't believe in playing not to lose.' Maybe," Wright reflected. "that told us a lot



House Speaker Jim Wright

about the real Nixon."

Wright found Nixon "the least extroverted and the most introverted president of those he has known. 'I sometimes got the impression he didn't want to get too close to anyone for fear of getting hurt, as if he'd had some disappointments in his relationships with people. But he was always very cordial to me. I couldn't help liking him.'"

* * *

JOHN F. KENNEDY was the "most gifted, the most informal, with the best sense of humor," Wright said. "He did a lot by wit. I remember once at a Washington Gridiron Dinner in 1960, when he was called upon to speak right after a devastating skit

about spending his father's millions in the primary campaign for the presidency.

"Kennedy got up and told the audience, 'I have just received a telegram which I'll read to you. It says, Dear Jack, don't buy a single vote more than you need. I'm damned if I'll pay for a landslide. Signed Dad.'

"With that single stroke, he totally disarmed the audience, and he went on to make a great speech."

Wright was closest to Lyndon Johnson of all the presidents with whom he served.

"Lyndon was complex, he defied categorization. He was at his best in an informal setting with 30 or fewer people in the room. He could be the most persuasive

Continued On Page 12B

News-Tribune Salutes House Speaker Jim Wright

Federal Grants Bring Millions, Jobs to FW

Wright Saves Economy, General Dynamics Here

— Page 2B

— Page 8B

FW Residents Can See Swearing-In Ceremony Here

Fort Worth residents don't have to go to Washington to celebrate the swearing-in ceremonies of Jim Wright as Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives Tuesday.

The ceremony can be seen live at the RoundUp Inn of the Amon G. Carter Jr. Exhibits Hall over closed-circuit television at noon following a barbecue luncheon at 11:30 am.

Wright will address the crowd from Washington at 2 pm. Admission is free and open to the public.

Member of House Public Works Committee

Wright Brings Millions Here in Federal Grants

By FRANK PERKINS
House Speaker Jim Wright's years on the powerful House Public Works Committee have paid off handsomely for Fort Worth.

Through his help, hundreds of millions of dollars in federal projects have come here, sparking in turn more hundreds of millions of private dollars and thousands of jobs.

Projects which the veteran congressman directly or indirectly won for Fort Worth range from the marvelous to the mundane, from the glittering Main Street-Sundance Square revitalization project to a \$1.7 million silt-dredging operation at Lake Worth.

• \$9.9 million in two EDA demonstration grants to redevelop and expand tourism and livestock operations in Fort Worth's historic Stockyards District.

ALL OF THESE GRANTS were of the matching fund variety, with equal millions of local dollars coming from the private sector, and Fort Worth's success at getting both federal grant money from increasingly tighter federal resources and then matching them with local contributions has given it an enviable reputation as a "can do" town.

"We are known all over the world for our history of cooperation between the public and private sector at all levels to have the very best opportunities for our citizens," Mayor Bob Bolen said.

"No place else but Fort Worth can enjoy a reputation of such cooperation between government and private enterprise. We all work together to bring the very best this country and its free enterprise system can bring to every citizen of this city," Bolen concluded.

The spirit of cooperation between government and private business has been typified by two recent developments: Fort Worth's selection as a site for the first U.S. Treasury currency plant to be built outside Washington D.C. in 140 years, and former Mayor John Justin's pledge two weeks to raise \$3.5 million in private donations to help build the Will Rogers Equestrian Center.

William Harvey and his associates donated 100 acres valued in the millions as a site for the new currency plant, the city will extend utilities to it at no cost and the county will do all the site preparation, again at no cost. It was this largesse, as well as the site's nearness to DFW Airport, that gave Fort Worth a victory over the 80 other cities vying for the plant.

The voters had approved \$12 million for the Equestrian Center project, but the project had increased in scope and complexity and the final low bid on it was \$17.4 million.

Justin, chairman of the board of the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show's board of directors, pledged to raise the difference, allowing the project to go forward as scheduled.

It will bring about \$60 million in direct benefits to

Continued On Page 4B

"... everything I have ever done for Fort Worth and the 12th Congressional District has been in the best interests of my neighbors and fellow taxpayers who live there."

—Jim Wright

Among the more important federal grants Wright helped Fort Worth win are:

- \$3 million for the Americana Hotel (now The Worthington) project from Housing and Urban Development funds;
- \$6 million from HUD for the Hyatt Regency Hotel garage;
- \$3.7 million from the Urban Mass Transit Administration for the Houston-Throckmorton St. bus spine now nearing completion;
- \$3 million from the Economic Development Agency for repaving Main St. from 2nd St. to 8th St. as part of the downtown revitalization project, and

Warmest wishes to our good friend

Jim Wright.

His leadership in Washington has put our city on the map.

—James Leggett —Tom Leggett



"Jim, keep your eye on the Ball!"



'The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena . . . who knows the great enthusiasms, the great devotions, and spends himself in a worthy cause.'

—Theodore Roosevelt

We salute
Jim Wright.
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OATH OF OFFICE — A young Jim Wright is sworn in as mayor of Seaberry with the late Mayor Byron Weatherford in 1949. Administering the oath of office is the late Borden Patrick looking on.

Wright, Lewis

Tarrant to Benefit from Speakers

By TOM MOSELEY
News-Tribune Austin Bureau
AUSTIN — Jim Wright and Gib Lewis have not sat down and planned strategy together for their unique roles in the future of Tarrant County as speakers of the U.S. House of Representatives and Texas House, but according to a Lewis spokesman, it's just a matter of time before they do.

"They have not had much time to finalize any substantive plans," Doc Arnold, Lewis' executive assistant in Austin, said Monday. He said Wright and Lewis cannot even recognize each other as "Mr. Speaker" until Lewis is

so chosen by his colleagues. However, that seems to be a mere formality.

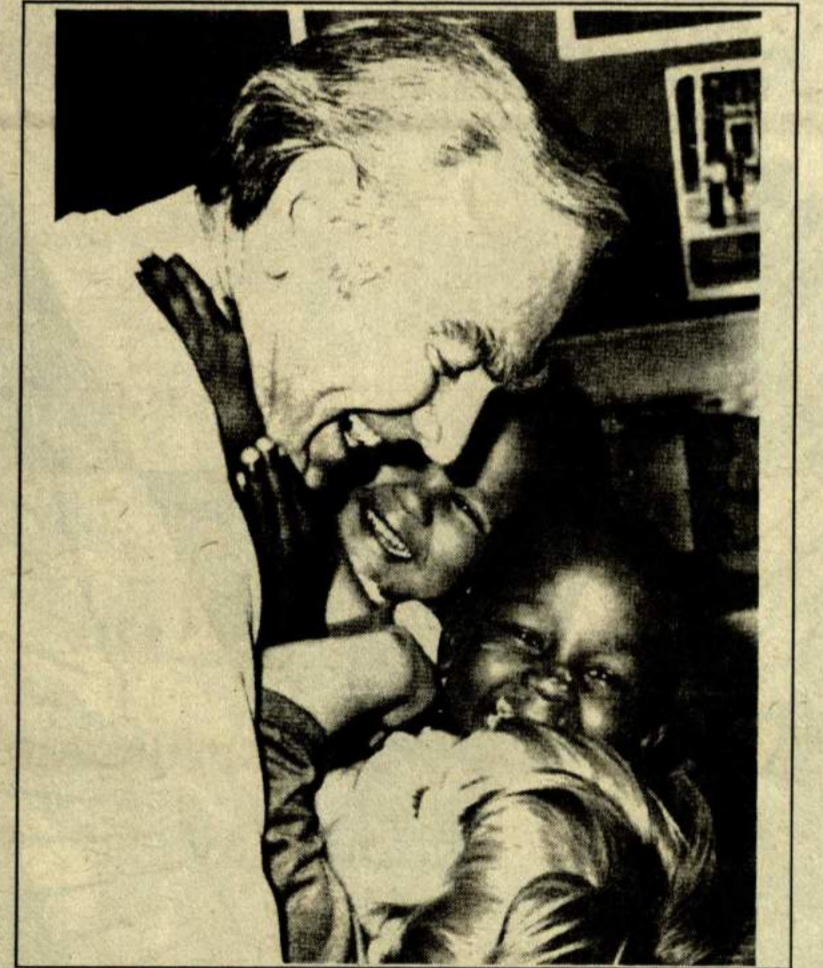
"Rep. Lewis hasn't been elected speaker yet," Arnold said, stating further, "but he's got enough pledge cards to make it unanimous."

Arnold said despite any lack of formal plans so far between Wright's and Lewis' offices, the two should get along well on behalf of their constituencies.

"The most important thing that goes on between our office and Speaker Wright's office is that the men who head them are close, personal friends."



In Washington, our Congressman Jim Wright is MR. SPEAKER and second only to the president in political power.



Back home in Tarrant County, Jim Wright is not only Mr. Speaker, our Congressman and friend, he is our neighbor and leader who is concerned about ALL citizens.

THANKS MR. SPEAKER

- For bringing to Tarrant County the prestige of having one of its highest offices in the land.
- For all you have done, through the years, to make sure Tarrant County receives its fair share of federal resources.
- For never being too busy to understand and to help with our personal concerns and problems.



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When Jim Wright was a freshman congressman, Sam Rayburn said he would someday be Speaker of the House.

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Congratulations Mr. Speaker!

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—John McMillan



Terri Moore
Vice President



madison systems corporation



Jim Wright, far right, shows off a solar energy project at DFW Airport.

Federal Grants Bring Millions, Jobs Here

Continued From Page 2B
the city when it is completed in December.

ANNOUNCING MULTI-MILLION dollar grants is only the tip of the iceberg of benefits Wright has won for his district.

He has worked indefatigably behind the scenes and in the glare of the public eye as the second ranking member of the Public Works and Transportation Committee for such vital public projects as DFW Airport, one of the hottest political battles ever waged between Fort Worth and Dallas during the late 1960s; keeping military contracts coming through for General Dynamics-Fort Worth, the lin-

chpin of the district's manufacturing base; shifting American Airlines headquarters from New York City to Fort Worth, and battling successfully to forestall moving the Federal Aviation Agency's regional headquarters from Fort Worth's Meacham Field.

Cynics have said a Congressman's contributions to his district in the form of demonstration grants and direct aid are merely "pork barrel projects" designed only to win elections.

"I am aware of that tendency," Wright said. "And it doesn't bother me because I know that everything I have ever done for Fort Worth and the 12th Congressional District has been in the best interests of my neighbors and fellow taxpayers who live there."

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The Briscoe Company salutes Speaker Jim Wright for his hard work for the citizens of Fort Worth. He has demonstrated his loyalty and dedication to his hometown in countless ways through the years. Now, as he assumes one of the highest offices in the land, we wish him the continued strength to work for Fort Worth, Texans and all the citizens of this great nation.

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GENERAL DYNAMICS

Personal Insights, Random Thoughts, Observations in 'Reflections'

By MA'LISA YOST

Jim Wright is not only a man of laws, but also a man of letters.

Author of five books, "Reflections of a Public Man," Wright's latest work is, as the publisher's note states, "not a partisan book, nor a plea for any particular legislation," but "a collection of random thoughts and observations, wisdom and humor, inspiration and concern" from the man who has often been called the most persuasive debater in the U.S. House of Representatives.

In the book, Wright gives his personal insights on everything from a fourth grader's view of the PTA to political integrity and the media and morality.

One of Wright's most humorous reflections comes from his days as mayor of Weatherford, his hometown. Even as Speaker of the House — considered the No. 2 position of power in the United States — it is doubtful that he will ever have the "raw power" as he did in that position. Then, it seemed, problems had direct, simple solutions, he wrote.

"Very early one morning when I was mayor, I had a phone call from a lady on the south side of town complaining about some wicked little boys with BB guns shooting at the song birds in her yard. She felt the city had some responsibility to stop such depredations."

When another call quickly came from a north side woman complaining of sparrows roosting in the eaves of her house, Wright came up with a simple, yet effective solution.

"I SIMPLY transferred the boys," he wrote. "I drove down to the south side and summoned the young fellows into my car. 'You guys want to shoot some birds?' I said. 'Let me take you where there's lots of birds.' I drove them to the north side home."

Solutions are not always so easily found in the U.S. House of Representatives, he later discovered. Sometimes compromise is necessary.

"Compromise — not necessarily a dirty word — is the very essence of the legislative process," he wrote. "Those who scorn the art of conciliation and consider it somehow lacking in principle simply do not understand the business of lawmaking."

Those who have trouble with compromise might also have trouble realizing their own fallibility.

"There is a great danger in presumptive moral judgments in the political arena," Wright reflected.

"To become completely convinced of the infallibility of one's personal predilections of the secular political issue is to play God, to assume to oneself the attributes of deity. It cultivates an arrogant intolerance of dissenting viewpoints and relegates one's political adversaries to the category of evil per se."

Wright learned tolerance from his mother and from his father, an "almost wholly self-educated man" whose own father had died when he was young and whose mother was a victim of polio, forcing him to quit school in the fourth grade to make a living for the family.

In the book, Wright demonstrates his father's subtle teachings on tolerance in a discussion on a charismatic "holy rollers" group holding an annual camp meeting in his hometown:

"Dad, those people are really different," I insisted. "They're really crazy! They even think they hear voices."

"How do you know they don't?" ... Dad looked over to our radio. "See that little box?" he pointed. "It's just full of voices."

"Sure, I know."

"But we can't hear them now, can we?"

"Of course not. It's turned off."

HE WALKED OVER and switched it on. A song came forth from the Mineral Wells station. He turned the knob to another frequency. A man was talking. Then Dad switched the instrument off.

"We didn't hear those voices because we weren't tuned in," my father said. "But that does not mean someone else wasn't hearing them."

Wright's father wasn't the only one to teach him valuable lessons. His good friend and mentor, Sam Rayburn, the long-time Speaker of the House from Texas, taught him one he would never forget in encouraging him to follow his convictions in supporting the first civil rights bill to pass Congress since Reconstruction.

"Mr. Rayburn put it this way: 'Jim I think you want to vote for this bill. I'm sure you've been receiving a lot of bitter mail against it. But I believe you are strong enough to withstand and overcome any such opposition as that. And I know that in future years you will be proud that you did.'"

"As it turns out, he was right on all four points, Wright recollected. "A full generation later, I honor

his memory for having believed the best about me and appealing to me in a way that showed he did."

One excerpt from the book most aptly describes the road Wright will most likely follow as he takes his place as Speaker of the House. It is a difficult road — a road on which he will simply do the best he can. The excerpt describes the job of a leader.

"He plies his trade by instinct, by intuition, by the seat of his pants. He cajoles, conciliates, sympathizes, remonstrates, mediates disputes, pleads for support and tries to inspire. He attempts to help members with their problems, and he always should thank them when they stick on a hard vote. He must be part parish priest, part evangelist, and every now and then, part prophet."

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Limited Agenda of Achievable Objectives

Wright: Return Congress to Dynamic Role

By FRANK PERKINS

Speaker of the House Jim Wright wants this historic 100th Congress to resume its traditional role as the initiator of legislative policy and he will be working toward that goal from the opening gavel.

"This 100th Congress is a historic moment," Wright told *The News-Tribune* in an exclusive interview. "Two hundred years ago this year our founding fathers were writing our national constitution in Philadelphia, a document that has stood the test of time for ours is the oldest constitutional republic in the history of the world."

"This 100th Congress is a historic moment"

—Jim Wright

"I want this 100th Congress to return to the role envisioned for it by our founding fathers, a creative and dynamic role. Congress was not intended to be merely passive and merely reactive, supine and complaisant to an all powerful executive branch; it was supposed to come forward with legislative agendas." Wright has just such a legislative agenda in mind, "a limited agenda of achievable objectives," as he put it.

That agenda includes:

- A "dynamic trade initiative" in Wright's words that would halt the nation's \$170 billion trade deficit and restore America's competitive edge;

- Welfare reform initiatives that will provide incentives for welfare recipients to get jobs and "get off the welfare rolls and onto payrolls," and
- Halting the "tidal wave" of family farm foreclosures.

"I hate to see the family farm go out of the picture," Wright said. "Our people have eaten better on a smaller percent of their income than any other nation in the history of the world because of our system of individual family farms," Wright said.

WRIGHT ALSO WILL take aim at the budget deficit as well.

"Obviously something must be done about that deficit," he said. "We can't go on doubling military

expenditures within five short years and reducing income elements by \$135 billion a year through tax cuts for the wealthy and still balance the budget. You can't do all three of those things at the same time.

"It seems to me we have to be realistic and make some hard choices; we're going to have to bite the bullet and try to bring the deficit down in a realistic way and stop kidding ourselves."

Wright has been seriously disturbed at the Reagan White House staff's failure to keep Congress and its intelligence committees informed of the arms deal with Iran and the resultant scandal when the deal hit the headlines.

"THE IRAN ARMS deal would have been unthinkable in the 1940s and '50s and if they (the White House) had obeyed the law, it would have been unthinkable at this time," Wright said.

"The law says they must give prior notice of such operations to the intelligence committees. They didn't do that."

"The law says that if there are situations where prior notice cannot be given, such as the bombing of Libya or the invasion of Grenada, they have to give prior notice to the leaders of Congress and 'timely notice' to the committees. They didn't do any of those things."

"Timely notice' doesn't mean 10 months later. Ten hours later perhaps, but certainly not 10 days later and most emphatically not 10 months later."

Congratulations Speaker Jim Wright

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U.S. Congressman Jim Wright was an honored guest speaker at the April news conference announcing the extensive \$25 million renovation of Seminary South.

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Wright's Belief in General Dynamics Once Saved Fort Worth's Economic Life

By FRANK PERKINS

House Speaker Jim Wright's awesome powers of persuasion once saved Fort Worth's economic life.

It happened in 1962 when Wright won a brief but fateful private audience with President John F. Kennedy to plead for a fighting chance for General Dynamics-Fort Worth, one of two major competitors in a high-stakes race to design then Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara's dream tri-service fighter, the "TFX," or "Tactical Fighter-Experimental."

Boeing was the other entry in the TFX battle, and the Seattle-based company had the inside track because it had built the Air Force's B-52 bomber, the pride of the Strategic Air Command's feisty commander, Gen. Curtis E. LeMay.

"I honestly believe that the design, engineering and production team at General Dynamics-Fort Worth builds the very best military airplanes in the world."

—Jim Wright

Gen. LeMay felt that GD built only lemons and made no bones about it. Wright already had learned the depth of LeMay's antipathy toward GD-Fort Worth's products when he met with the cigar-chewing general in SAC headquarters in Omaha, Neb. to argue for a continuation of the Air Force contract for the Fort Worth-built B-58 Hustler Mach-2 supersonic bomber.

LeMay abruptly cut off the future Speaker of the House in mid-sentence with a terse and insulting, "Congressman, I could sit here and talk with you about this all day if I thought you had the intelligence to absorb it!"

THE B-58 HUSTLER contract was fast winding down and Wright knew that when that program shut down in the very near future, it also would shut down 18,000 jobs and the lion's share of Fort Worth's manufacturing industry.

As the last B-58s began their journey down the mile-long assembly line back in Fort Worth, Wright begged the late Vice President Lyndon Johnson, a fellow Texan, to wangle him an appearance before the president.

Johnson did so and was in the Oval Office with President Kennedy when Wright arrived at the White House on Feb. 8, 1962 behind the wheel of his dented Pontiac station wagon.

Graham Purcell, then a newly elected Congressman from Wichita Falls, also was in the room as Wright

made his plea to keep Fort Worth in the running for the TFX contract.

Wright told President Kennedy that the United States had a tremendous investment in the engineering staff and facilities at GD-FW and stressed that closing the plant and letting that finely-tuned production and engineering staff disperse to the four winds would be a loss to the nation.

"O.K. Jim," Wright recalled JFK saying. "You've made some valid points. If the price is in the ballpark, I'd expect the Fort Worth plant will get the contract."

THAT WAS CAUSE for elation, but the battle was not yet won. The country, and the Kennedy administration had to handle the tensions of the Berlin Crisis and the call-up of the nation's reserves, including the Texas Army National Guard's 49th Armored Division and its units in Fort Worth, followed by the Bay of Pigs disaster and the Cuban missile crisis stand-off.

Word reached Johnson that the Boeing lobby had once again won Secretary McNamara's ear and was again running free on the inside TFX track. Johnson called Wright and sounded the alarm.

Wright went to see President Kennedy's special assistant, the late Kenneth O'Donnell.

As Wright recalled the conversation to former News-Tribune publisher Mack Williams, O'Donnell heard him out, picked up the phone called Sec. McNamara, and after listening to an apparent pitch about the Boeing entry from the former Ford Motor Co. president, said, "You apparently don't understand, Bob. You sent the recommendation (favoring Boeing) over here once and we sent it back to you and said we wanted ANOTHER recommendation. Do you understand, Bob? ANOTHER recommendation."

"... I have no hesitation at all in doing everything I can to see that GD-FW gets a fair shake when contracts are handed out."

—Jim Wright

Then, putting down the phone, O'Donnell smiled at Wright and nodded toward the Oval Office. "You heard what The Man told you back in February. Go home and stop worrying about it."

On Nov. 24, 1962, Wright's home phone rang while he was shaving. It was an aide saying GD-FW had been given the \$5 billion TFX contract.

THE TFX ULTIMATELY became the F-111 "Swingwing" fighter, a revolutionary design that flew at low altitudes with its wings extended and then swept

Continued On Page 9B

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Wright Helped Save Fort Worth Economy

Continued From Page 8B

them back in flight for supersonic flight at high altitudes.

It was equipped with the very latest in electronic gear and amassed a distinguished combat record in Vietnam, but it never won a large following among the Boeing-oriented Air Force brass. The Navy positively despised the airplane, saying it was too large and too heavy for aircraft carrier operations. A naval version never was built.

All told, GD-FW built 562 copies of the aircraft, a \$5.5 billion contract that kept Fort Worth's industrial wheels turning and its unemployment below the national average until the present.

Wright has the highest praise for Fort Worth-General Dynamics warplanes. He won the Distinguished Flying Cross as a crewman aboard a Fort Worth-built B-24 during World War II, flying combat missions in the four-engined Liberator in the South Pacific.

"I HONESTLY BELIEVE," Wright once recalled to publisher Williams, "that the design, engineering and production team at General Dynamics-Fort Worth builds the very best military airplanes in the world."

"If I did not genuinely believe that, people might accuse me of parochialism in working so hard for a home town industry. Some do anyway. But that doesn't bother me in the least. I know that these people in Tarrant County are a truly valuable industrial resource for our country. They have proved it time and time again. That's the reason I have no hesitation at all in doing everything I can to see that GD-FW gets a fair shake when contracts are handed out."

Which goes a long way toward explaining why Wright is one of the first people to be invited to go for a test hop in any new GD-FW designs.

So far, he's flown in a B-24 as a World War II airman; in a B-36 as an Air Force reservist (1954); in a B-58 Hustler where he became the first member of Congress to fly at twice the speed of sound; in an FB-111 and most recently in GD-FW's latest, the F-16.

Those are all potent weapons, but in the halls of Congress where Wright must fight his battles, the power to persuade is the most potent weapon of all.

Wright Finds Satisfaction In Public, Not Private Sector

Jim Wright turned down a job offer in 1973 which would have meant an annual income of about \$100,000. He was then making \$42,500 a year as a congressman.

Wright turned down the job with a national trade association because, he said, he was convinced public service was the only thing he could ever find any real satisfaction in doing.

Wright gave the offer "long and hard consideration," a

member of his staff said, but finally decided "it was not his cup of tea," saying public service was his "first love and what makes him happy."

Wright at the time was not in a very good financial position, his aide said, as a result of "some bad investments," including a limited partnership in a "now defunct Pontiac car dealership in Leesburg, Va."

A News-Tribune subscription makes an ideal gift.

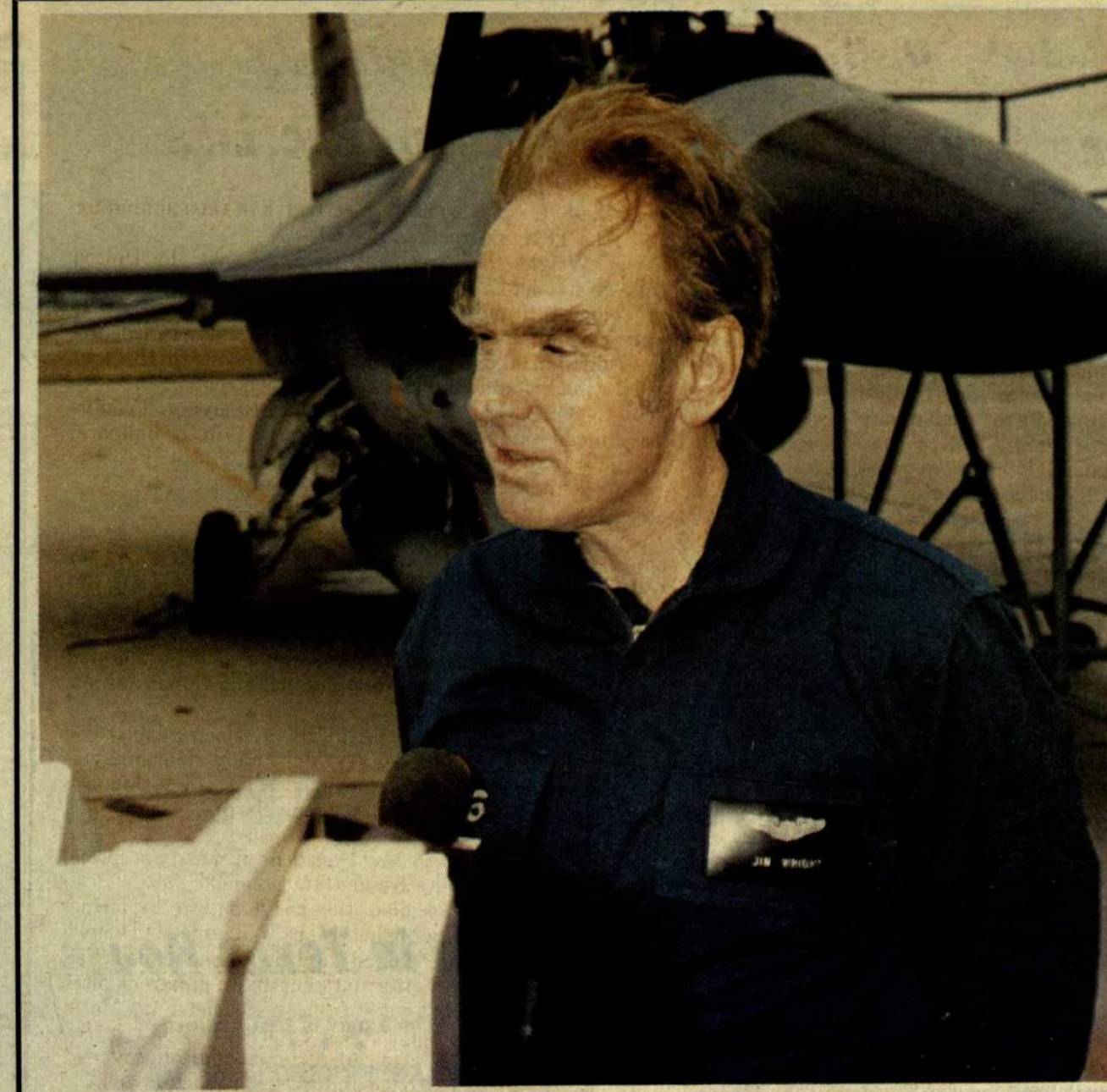
Chamber Charter Full For Wright Ceremony

The Jim Wright inauguration flight next week sponsored by the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce is full and chamber officials are trying to find commercial airliner seats for the more than 50 Fort Worthers who were left when 150-seat chartered airplane filled up.

"We could sell space out on the wings, they want to go to Washington so badly to see Mr. Wright sworn in as Speaker of the House," said Greta Brisendine, the chamber's special projects director.

"We're doing all we can to get airline accommodations for the ones who didn't wind up with a seat on the charter," Ms. Brisendine said.

The charter list includes the top movers in Fort Worth's business, professional and political circles.



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Sir Winston Churchill, Nov. 11, 1947
Speech in the House of Commons

For Jim Wright the democratic process has worked again and again, and we have placed in him our public trust for 32 years as our representative. We appreciate his hard work and congratulate him on becoming the third most powerful man in government, Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives.

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GETTING OUT THE VOTE — Pictured with Jim (left front) are Craig Raupe (bow tie), former administrative assistant, and Jimmie Lee Bodiford (standing center), top Fort Worth aide.

Elected in 1946

Wright Began Political Career in Texas House

By ERIN O'DONNELL

At the age of 11, Jim Wright had already displayed the characteristics which are most often taken for granted about the new Speaker of the House — concern for others.

Inspired by his love for reading which he inherited from his parents, James Wright Sr. and Marie Lyster Wright, young Jim decided he would run away and live with the Indians. With Indian blanket and "good stuff" in hand, he left, only to return in the early morning hours soggy from a rainstorm.

That short-lived adventure perhaps best displayed Wright's early concern for people. "I decided that the Indians had been given a raw deal," he said. "It offended me that the white men had made promises and not kept them. I decided that I was on the side of the Indians."

It was also at that tender age that the young Weatherford boy aspired to two professions—a football coach or preacher. But as he matured, the oldest of three children, he developed a fervor for politics, a sign of the future. In high school, he joined the debating team and was elected student body president. Although his small 130-pound frame and a knee injury dampened his athletic hopes, his call to preach was not ruled out — and he later served as a lay pastor at a Presbyterian church in Granbury.

After graduating from Adamson High School in Dallas, he attended Weatherford College, where he put his love for words to use on the school paper and met his future wife, Mary "Mab" Lemons.

"I thought he was good-looking and I thought he was smart," she recalled. "I thought he had a future

and I wanted to be a part of that future."

WRIGHT TRANSFERRED to the University of Texas, majoring in political science and economics, when the completion of his degree was interrupted by World War II. He never went back to finish.

Only 25 days after Pearl Harbor, Wright volunteered for the Army Air Corps, and was at Fort Wolters outside Mineral Wells for basic training on New Year's Day 1942. When the itch to enter aviation cadet training hit the 19-year-old, he called the office which handled training applications and, imitating a certain Col. Olds, demanded immediate action on his application. Four days later, he reported for training as an aviation cadet.

By the following December, he had earned his wings and was making a then hefty \$150 a month salary. It was then he phoned Mab and asked her to fly to Tucson, Ariz., to marry him. The ceremony took place Christmas Day, two weeks later.

Wright served as a pilot in the South Pacific with the 380th Heavy Bombardment Group flying B-24 bombers, earning a Distinguished Flying Cross and the Legion of Merit, and returned to Weatherford as a war hero.

Now he could concentrate on his political ambitions. In 1946, he won a race for the Legislature when he was only 23 despite several major campaign blunders.

"I publicly supported the losing candidate for governor, managed to alienate the speaker-to-be of the House in which I sought membership, spoke out needlessly on the most controversial issues, accosted

Continued On Page 12B

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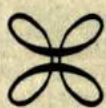
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JIM WRIGHT

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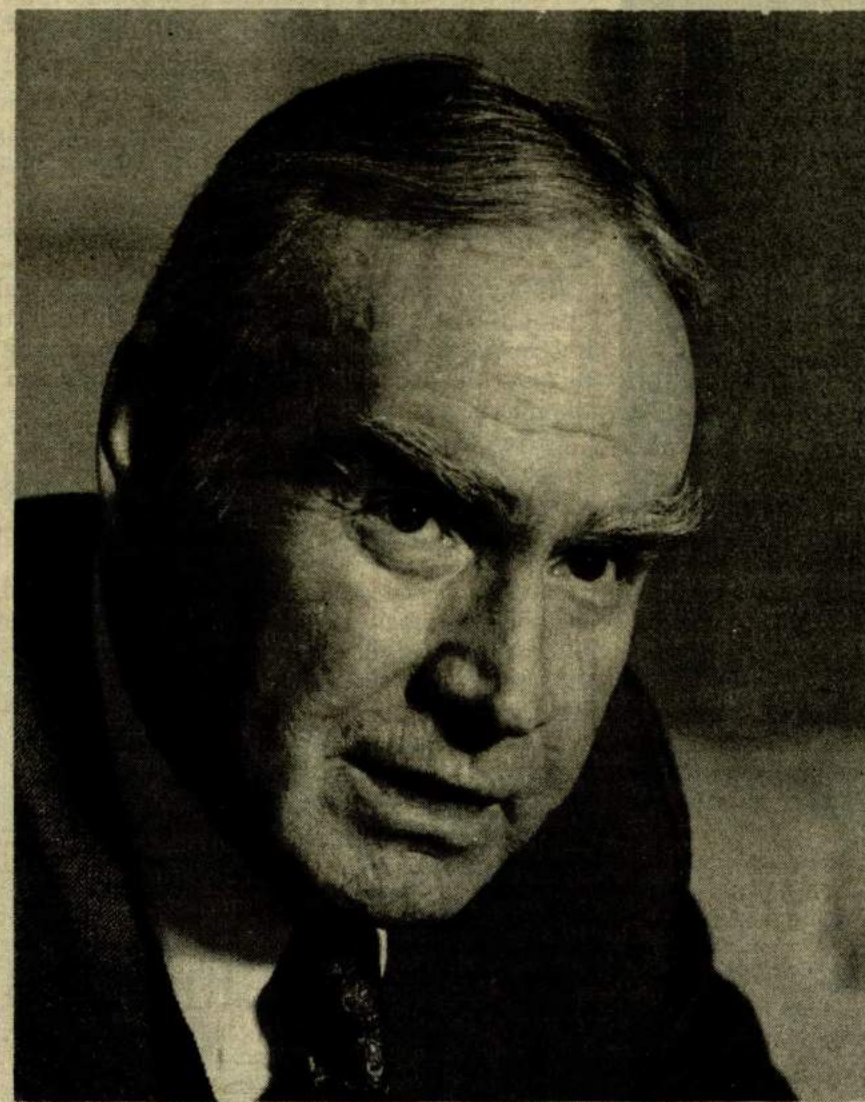
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Keep Punching, Jim!

Sterling Pruitt

Oveda Pruitt

Mary Ann Pruitt



Backyard watermelon party during 1954 campaign. Arrow points to Jim Wright standing with his mother and former wife, Mab. Photo courtesy of Jimmie Lee Bodiford, Wright aide for 32 years.

Wright Reflects on 30 Years of Service

Continued From Page 1B
sive man I was ever around in that kind of setting. He was the smartest president I ever knew, not the most intellectual, not the most inspiring in speech, not the most eloquent, not the best on television, but the shrewdest.

"HE WAS UTTERLY disarming. He came on like a country boy, and he'd get to you, even when your guard was up. He could read people like a book—and pretty soon he had you agreeing to do what he wanted."

Jimmy Carter was "an enigma," Wright recalled. "I enjoyed him and liked him. He was a quick study, but seemed to lack perspective of the problems he had to face. He had an uncompromising moralism. He thought he was always right."

Carter, Wright continued, was at the "opposite extreme from Ronald Reagan in leadership style. He was a hands-on man. He could quote facts at length and in detail. He read voluminous reports and remembered every word."

Reagan, on the other hand, Wright continued, "is a broad brush man. He frankly doesn't know and isn't interested in details. As a result he frequently makes errors in fact while making speeches or at press conferences."

The current president, according to Wright, "is the quintessential positive thinker. He feels a problem will go away if he pretends it doesn't exist. He can psyche himself up to where he can reject facts he doesn't like or doesn't want to believe. And that is potentially dangerous."

Otherwise, Wright opined, Reagan is the "best communicator" of the presidents he has known. "He is to television what FDR was to radio."

Wright and Reagan were quite friendly during the early days of Reagan's presidency. Reagan even invited the then House Majority Leader to his 70th birthday party in the Oval Office. Wright gave the president a tie tack in the shape of a cowboy boot imbedded with a small ruby.

"Later," Wright recalled, "the president called me aside and showed me the tie tack he had worn to the party. It was the rear end of a horse. He told me it was given to him by a friend to remind him not to be one."

"I wear it a lot these days," the president confided.

Wright Overcomes Re-Election Defeat in 1948

Continued From Page 10B
the state's dominant economic interests and opposed the governor-elect at the state Democratic convention," Wright related.

EXPECTING HIS chance for re-election in 1948 to be clear-cut, Wright's career received a blow when one of his two opponents, Eugene Miller, was shot and killed in his Parker County farm home. Fingers pointed at Wright, especially when on his deathbed, Miller suggested he may have been shot by "henchmen" for Wright. Wright donated blood for Miller and contributed reward money for the assailant's arrest, though no arrests were made. Wright lost the election by 38 votes, and now found himself at age 25 with both his political career and character in question.

Wright absorbed himself in his father's business in Weatherford, and in 1949 when the mayor resigned, supporters urged him to begin his political career anew. He was appointed mayor, and in 1950 won election easily. His tenure as mayor of Weatherford proved to be beneficial to both Wright's career and Weatherford's future. Among his achievements were the building of a sanitary landfill and installation of new gas mains in a low-income area of north Weatherford.

His attention at this time was not limited to city hall. He maintained a leading role in his father's business and served as chamber of commerce president, Scoutmaster and Golden Gloves coach. He was named by the Jaycees as one of five "Outstanding Young Texans."

The congressman's most famous election occurred in 1954 in his first race for Congress against incumbent Wingate Lucas. Wright touted himself as the "people's candidate," did not accept any campaign donation of more than \$100. Lucas ran on his experience, aided by support of the publisher of *The Star-Telegram*, Amon Carter Sr. The campaign turned on a three-quarter-page ad Wright took out in the *Star-Telegram*.

"YOU HAVE AT least met a man, Mr. Carter, who



LOOKING BACK—Rep. Jim Wright in his younger days on Capitol Hill

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Wright Shares Attitude on Speaker's Post

"If you're going to be a bear, be a Grizzly," is Jim Wright's current attitude about becoming Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives.

In a recent talk in El Paso, he told business leaders there, "The office of speaker is the most influential position for a lawmaker anywhere in the Western world. Just as anyone wants to go to the top in his or her profession, I find it an honor and achievement to serve as speaker because that's the top of mine."

Wright said he plans "to restore the House to a position of primacy, which the people who wrote the Constitution intended for it to be."

He wants the House to take a more active role in the legislative process instead of reacting to White House proposals and legislative initiatives.



Congratulations to
America's new Speaker!

I am behind you
all the way.

Senator Hugh Parmer

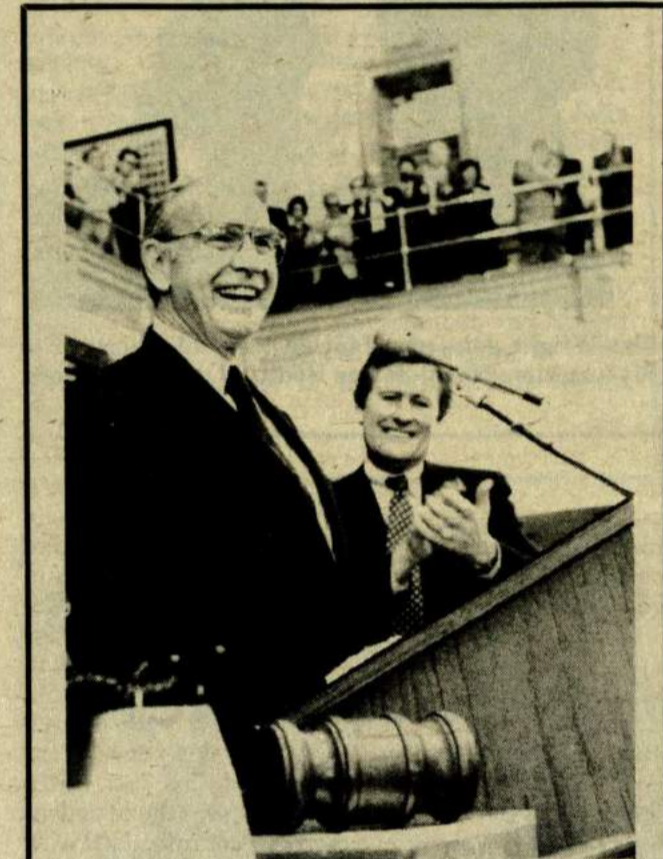
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Frequent Guest Lecturer

Wright Long-Time Supporter of Public, Private Education

By MA'LISA YOST

Future Speaker of the House Jim Wright has contributed many things to education. He had a hand in the National Defense Education Act of 1958, authored a bill calling for federal funding for school districts impacted by educating illegal aliens and fought hard in Congress to make sure college Pell Grants were not completely diminished by Gramm-Rudman cuts. However, one of his greatest local contributions came in 1981, when he worked to clarify a



SPEAKERS — Tarrant County is the home of both U.S. House Speaker Jim Wright and Texas House Speaker Gib Lewis.

law that would have seriously damaged the funding of private colleges and universities like Texas Christian University.

The law involved an oil windfall profits tax that exempted educational institutions but did not exempt trusts which were established for the sole benefit of educational institutions. That caused problems for TCU, since the university was the sole beneficiary of the Mary Couts Burnett Trust. With Wright's help Congress clarified the law, exempting trusts whose entire revenue goes to charitable institutions and saving TCU millions.

"Jim didn't work around the law, but simply worked with us and the people in Washington to clarify the law so it conformed to the will of Congress," TCU Chancellor William E. Tucker said. "This provided enormous help to TCU and many other institutions."

Wright has shown support for the school in many other ways, he said.

"In the midst of what must be an enormously hectic schedule, Jim frequently takes time out when he is

Wright as House Speaker

Good for Fort Worth: Kelly

Having Jim Wright as Speaker of the House is "incredibly good fortune for Fort Worth and the rest of the 12th Congressional District, according to Fort Worth attorney Dee Kelly, a longtime political observer.

Kelly served as legislative clerk to the late Sam Rayburn of Bonham during a portion of "Mr. Sam's" long tenure as Speaker of the House.

"That's where I developed a tremendous respect for that office from close, first-hand observation of what is the second most powerful office in the land, exceeded in power and prestige only by the presidency," Kelly said.

"Having Jim Wright in that post is of enormous impact and benefit for Fort Worth

and the district," Kelly continued. "Everywhere we went when I worked for Mr. Rayburn we could see his (Rayburn's) footprints, things he had gotten done for his home district.

"We can expect the same thing from Jim. He always has been of great support on local matters, being strictly non-partisan in helping get them through the Congress. If the proposal had merit, he would help it all he could no matter if it was the project of a Republican or a Democrat.

"I hope Fort Worth leaders will exploit that desire of Jim's to help Fort Worth and his district to lure new business here and generate more income for the area."

in Fort Worth to speak to students. That is not only at convocations, but as a guest lecturer in classes as well," Tucker said. "In fact, he visits our Head-Start program for exceptional students almost every summer to talk to students."

TCU has honored Wright by making him a member of Phi Beta Kappa and by giving him the TCU Alumni Association's Golden Purple Award. However, the school is not the Congressman's only educational interest, Tucker said.

"Jim has long been a supporter of education at every level in the nation, both tax-supported and independent," he said. "He deserves the reputation as a leader in this area of our national interest."

Congratulations,
Congressman Wright.
You've done an
outstanding job as our
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words. When the
(W)right man rings
them."

... Robert Louis Stevenson

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Abraham Lincoln by Jim Wright

'If He Had More Time'

Wright: Renaissance Man With Artistic Leanings

By TERRY HILLER

If Jim Wright had time, he would be a Renaissance man with definite artistic leanings.

Considering that he works 18 hour days at a pace athletes might consider taxing, Wright has produced a remarkable body of evidence which shows a sensitivity to art and to his own creative instincts.

In his 32 years in Washington he has produced books, poetry and paintings. He has read prolifically and has become famous as an orator of power and persuasion.

He has written five books. In them he shows himself to be a thinker, a man who likes to take an idea and develop it to watch it unfold. In his latest book, "Reflections of a Public Man," he writes about "Reading and Writing:" The more we learn, the more we realize that there is more to learn — and the more there is in learning.

"Perhaps you have discovered the joys of reading. I want to recommend them to you. They are far more satisfying I assure you, than the passive joys of sitting in a chair and watching television.

"Please do not think that I disparage television or the movies. Of course they are enjoyable. And of course there are some things that you can learn from both.

"But a young chimpanzee can sit in a chair and watch television. He cannot read.

"A SECOND WARNING is this: Do not let the telephone become a substitute for writing. The telephone is a wonderful invention but it also can become the lazy man's cop-out.

"A moron can talk on the telephone. He cannot write. Reading and writing are like music. The more we do of them, the more enjoyment we will get from them."

Wright's oratorical talents attest to a flair for the dramatic, which would serve him in good stead as an actor. He is the last of a breed of politicians weaned, not on television, but on the written and spoken word. While his image may not translate as effectively in the electronic media, in person Wright can convey feeling — and talk what many people consider to be good sense — with a power and authority which are unsurpassed.

In 1985 he made a stage appearance at the Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C., with the Schola Cantorum of Texas. He narrated excerpts from Randall Thompson's "The Testament of Freedom," a choral work based on writings of Thomas Jefferson. It was a singular moment, and showed as much as anything Wright has ever done, a commitment to arts in the truest sense.

As a painter, Wright has produced several oils of historical figures in an American primitive style that reflects a solid mastery of form and technique. The works convey a sense of order and dignity as well as attention to detail.

A FORMER WRIGHT campaign director said Wright's schedule prevents him from participating



Jim Wright painted a Lincoln look-alike portrait of his long-time friend James Bodiford of Weatherford.

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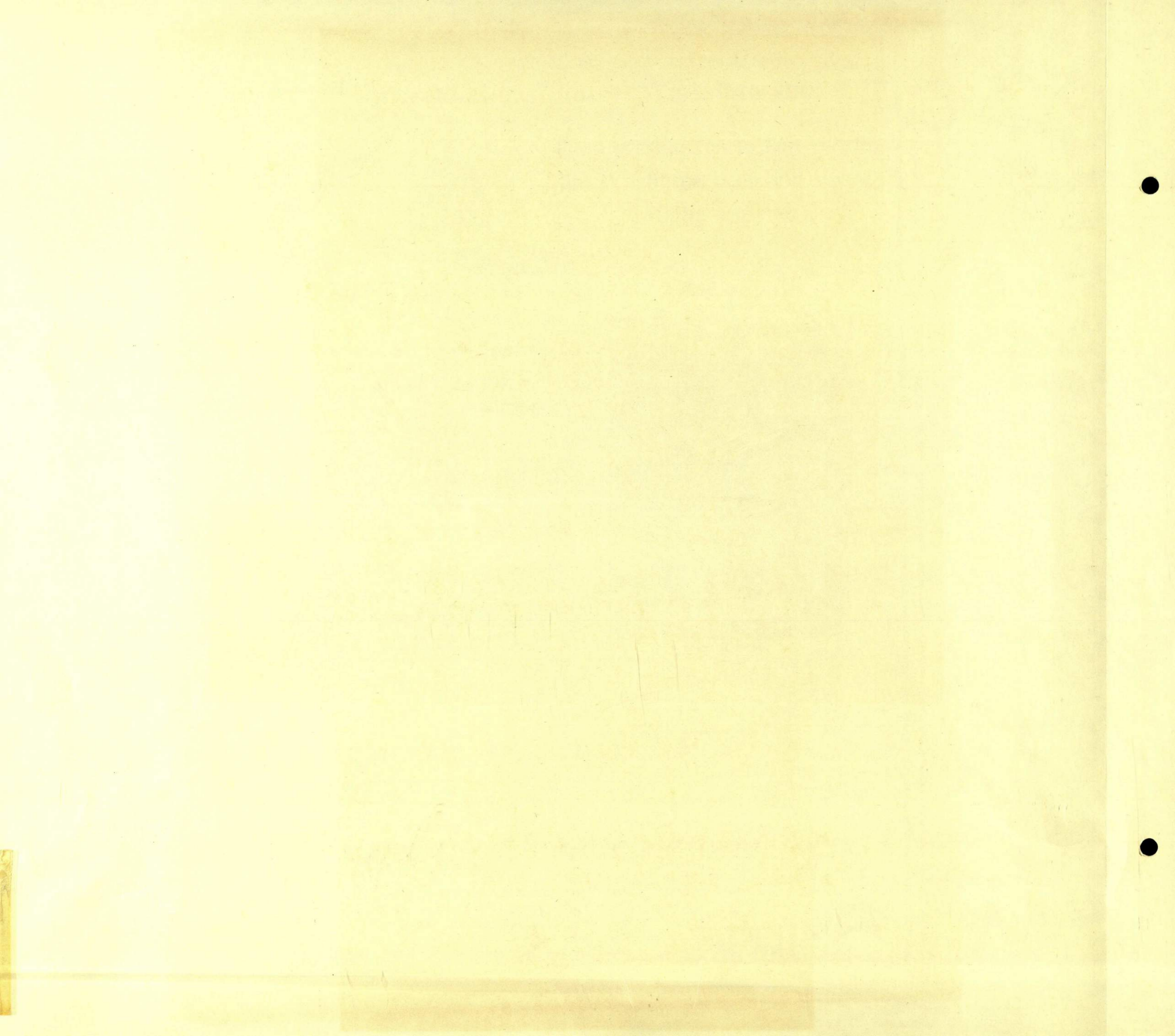
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Jim Wright's Photo Album Chronicles History

House Speaker Jim Wright believes in keeping in touch with the folks that put him in Congress in the first place, which means that he shows up at every important and many not so important events.

Clockwise from the right hand top of the page, Wright is shown touring the Stockyards before helping it win \$10 million in government redevelopment grants; greeting former astronaut and unsuccessful presidential candidate John Glenn after Glenn's flight in a Fort Worth-built F-16; posing left to right with, John O. Hickman, Mayor R.M. (Sharky) Stovall and Wright's former wife Mab, at the 1973 opening of Fort Worth's Ramada Inn Central; showing wife Betty her anniversary portrait by Fort Worth artist Emily Guthrie Smith; teaching government and history in a Fort Worth classroom and keeping in touch with senior citizens in his 12th Congressional district.







Fort Worth Star-Telegram / MICKEY TORRES

Marion Smith, at center, dabs at his eyes after a statue of two World War I doughboys was unveiled yesterday at Veterans Memorial Park at Camp Bowie Boulevard and Crestline Road. The statue has been referred to as Pappy's statue in honor of E.L. "Pappy" Sprague, a World War I veteran who spearheaded the drive to put up the memorial. STORY IN LOCAL/STATE, PART 2, SECTION 1

'Duty' a dream come true for doughboy, other war veterans

BY CHRISTOPHER EVANS
Fort Worth Star-Telegram

It wasn't Veterans Memorial Park that E.L. "Pappy" Sprague saw when he used to pass the small, wedge-shaped tract of land at Camp Bowie Boulevard and Crestline Road. It was Camp Bowie itself, a pre-World War I training facility that he remembered from his doughboy days. It wasn't the park itself that bothered him. It had, after all, been the site of the old camp's headquarters. What made him sad was that the park seemed such

a paltry, ill-kempt memorial to men who served and died in the war. Yesterday — Armistice Day, as Sprague and his buddies still call Veterans Day — the park began to take on a new look. On a crisp morning disrupted only by the hum of traffic on Camp Bowie Boulevard and an occasional clatter from a crane working on the fire-damaged Arlington Heights United Methodist Church, about 300 veterans, dignitaries and others came to the park to dedicate a statue.

"Pappy's statue," they were calling it. There were the customary Veterans Day trappings. The Moslah Temple Shrine Band played *Onward, Christian Soldiers, Faith of Our Fathers, My Country 'Tis of Thee*, and *God Bless America*. Old men in garrison caps adjusted hearing aids. Women in furs sat on folding chairs, then stood, sang, sat and stood again. Children frolicked on the lawn during the 45-minute ceremony. But it was the statue — and the man

whose pet project it became — that made this ceremony unique. Sprague, 89, is past national commander of the Veterans of World War I and current quartermaster of the Veterans of World War I, Department of Texas. He came up with the notion of a statue more than a year ago, about the same time he decided something needed to be done to improve Veterans Memorial Park. Sprague, a native of Traverse City, Mich., was dispatched to Fort Worth before the war. And although his gun-

nery training took place at Hicks Field north of the city, the importance of Camp Bowie and Fort Worth were never lost on him. He met his future wife, the former Lind Greathouse, in the city before deciding to make it his home. The statue, a 12-foot-high bronze rendered by Dallas sculptor Barvo Walker, depicts two World War I doughboys, one tumbling backward while the other, a rifle in his right hand gouging the sky, braces the fall of his wounded buddy with the left arm. (More on VETERANS on next page)

Section 1, Page 22 / Fort Worth Star-Telegram / Thursday P.M., November 12, 1987 ★

Veterans / From previous page

Called *Duty*, the statue was commissioned after Sprague obtained \$10,000 in seed money from the state World War I veterans organization. It was cast at the American Art Foundry in Rhome in Wise County. The statue, at Sprague's behest, is a memorial to veterans of all wars. "It is truly one of the most forceful statements I've ever seen in any memorial statue," said Jack Shannon, Sprague's son-in-law and a member of the statue committee. "What this means to Pappy can't be put into words." Walker, the sculptor who grew up on Tulsa Way not far from the park, said his research was aided by "an Arlington Heights woman who loaned me her late husband's World War I uniform." "Her husband had been a small man, so I got some high school students to model it for me," he said. "That was how I really decided what I wanted to

do. I am particularly grateful to Mr. Sprague and his friends for giving me the opportunity to put my work not only in my home town, but in my old neighborhood." When it came his time to speak, Sprague strode deliberately to the lectern and asked Mayor Bob Bolen to join him. A wispy, bespectacled man in a yellow cardigan sweater and beige coat, Sprague told the mayor he was officially turning over the statue to the city. "I don't know what you want, a bill of sale or what," Sprague quipped. "Your word is good enough, sir," Bolen said. The statue is part of a \$75,000 Veterans Park restoration project jointly sponsored by the World War I veterans, the Crestline Area Neighborhood Association and the Fort Worth Park and Recreation Department. Lighting, new sodding, a sprinkler system and a raised



E.L. "Pappy" Sprague: Spearheaded drive to erect statue

stage-type area are planned. The remainder of the money needed is to be raised by donations. Contributors of at least \$1,000 will receive one of 75 marquette miniatures of *Duty*. Only about 50 of the numbered, limited-edition bronze miniatures remain, Shannon said.

Park on air base to be dedicated to Maj. Carswell

By MARK S. LEACH
Star-Telegram writer

Maj. Horace S. Carswell, Jr., the World War II pilot for which Carswell Air Force Base was named, will be eulogized Friday morning at the dedication ceremony of an on-base memorial park.

Air Force officials and acquaintances of Carswell, a medal of honor recipient who died in combat in 1944, will be on hand for the ceremony, which is also serving as a second funeral for the Fort Worth native.

Lt. Col. Richard Hill, chief of public affairs at Carswell, said the body of Carswell was moved from the Rose Hill Cemetery in Fort Worth to the memorial park about two weeks ago.

"It's the only air base in the world that has the person buried there that the place is named for," he said.

The dedication ceremony will begin at 10:30 a.m. with an invocation delivered by the Rev. James N. Morgan, a former pastor at North Fort Worth Baptist Church who conducted the funeral for Carswell on Feb. 26, 1948.

A U.S. Army band will play during the ceremony, and base officials are scheduling a flyover by a B-24 bomber, the type of plane Carswell was flying when he was shot down over Burma.

The idea for the memorial park began about two years ago when several area residents complained to base officials about the rundown condition of Carswell's gravesite at Rose Hill Cemetery.

Hill said he contacted Carswell's son, Robert, and they discussed the possibility of moving Carswell's body to the base.

"It was really my idea," Robert said. "I'd been thinking about it for a long time."

Hill began filing the necessary paperwork with the U.S. Air Force in fall 1984.

"When you put a body on base, you're almost establishing a cemetery," he said.

Final approval for the project came in August.

Please see Carswell on Page 2



Maj. Horace
S. Carswell, Jr.

2 October 15-16, 1986 • 1986 Fort Worth Star-Telegram/Neighborhood Extra/South-Southwest

Carswell Park to be dedicated

Continued from Page 1

Construction of the memorial park is strictly a private venture. Work is being organized by the Carswell Memorial Park Committee.

To date, about 75 percent of the money needed for the \$170,000 project has been raised, but more donations are needed, said John Long, co-chairman of the group.

"Everybody has been extremely supportive, but we sure could use some more money," he said.

Area businessman Earle N. Parker is committee chairman. Tarrant County Judge Mike Moncrief is also a member of the group.

"This is a total civilian project," Hill said. "To me, it really concretizes

the relationship between the base and the community."

Patrick J. Meehan, director of facility requirements and resources for the Secretary of Defense, will accept the memorial park on behalf of the Air Force.

Born in Fort Worth in 1916, Carswell was a graduate of North Side High School and Texas Christian University, where he played on the Horned Frogs football team. He joined the U.S. Army Air Corp and graduated from Advanced Flying School in 1940.

Carswell and his crew were making a bomb run against a Japanese convoy on Oct. 26, 1944 when their B-24 was hit by enemy fire. He ordered his crew to bail out while he tried to

save the aircraft, the injured copilot and a crew member whose parachute had been damaged by gunfire. Carswell and the two crew members died when the plane rammed into the side of a mountain.

For his efforts, Carswell was posthumously awarded the Purple Heart, Distinguished Service Cross, Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal. In 1946, he was awarded the Medal of Honor.

"He was a very aggressive, very impressive person," said retired Col. John B. Carey, a friend and flying school classmate of Carswell. "I think (the memorial park is) just a great thing."

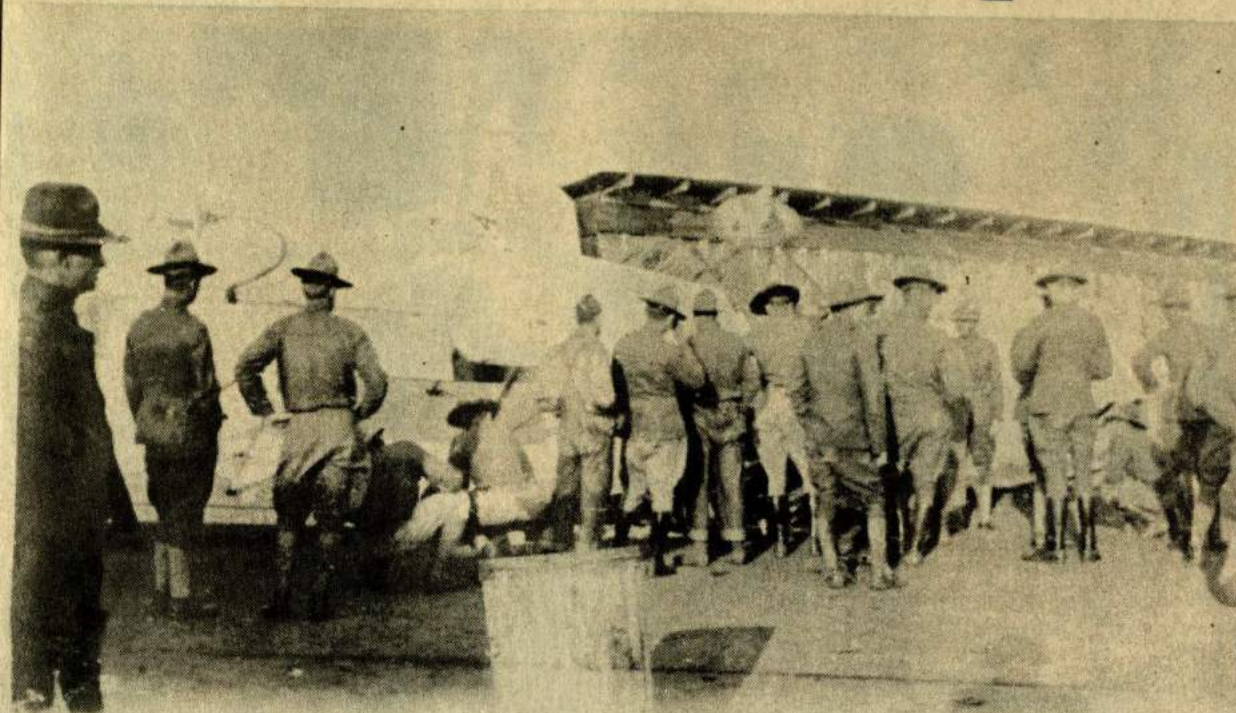
Most of the work on the park will be completed before the ceremony, Long said. Work began last month.

"I've kind of got a gun to their back," he said of the construction crew.

When completed, the park will feature concrete walkways, extensive landscaping and a granite obelisk. The gravesite will be marked with a granite monument and surrounded by a low, brass fence.

Recollections: Fort Worth

Reminiscences of Camp Bowie And World War I France



AIR CRASH—Hal Lattimore, great-uncle of *News-Tribune* publisher Jim Lattimore, took this snapshot of an airplane crash somewhere on Camp Bowie during World War I. The white portions are the plane's wings and tail and the round object that resembles a Mexican sombrero over the booted officer in the light colored twills is the plane's landing gear. Famed dancer Vernon Castle died in just such a crash while training at Benbrook Field near Camp Bowie.



HEADQUARTERS—This is Headquarters Hill at old Camp Bowie at Benbrook during World War I.



IN FRANCE—Lattimore poses for a formal portrait in a French photo studio shortly after arriving in France for his part of the "War to End All Wars." The tent is genuine Army issue, but the Army never issued infantrymen such fancy wicker rocking chairs.



TIME OUT—Lattimore and some of his buddies relax in a quiet rear area of France. On the back of the photo, Lattimore thumbed his nose at superstition noting, "Some of the boys of Squad No. 13. Some number, but we are a lucky bunch!"



RARIN' TO GO!—A heavily armed Lattimore, at right, poses with two of his buddies from Squad No. 13 shortly before moving up into the line. "Please show me a German," Lattimore penned on the back of the photo. "I am fired up to hunt lions, tigers or Germans or anything else that looks like it is wanting a fight!!" He soon got his wish. He picked up at least two wounds for which he received the Purple Heart before the Nov. 11, 1918 Armistice.

Recollections: Fort Worth

FW Nurse's WWI Experiences Documented By Red Cross

By FRANK PERKINS

This Memorial Day weekend, while admiring all the flags and the martial music and the patriotic parade in the Stockyards, pause a moment and remember Edith Mary Kelly, a native Fort Worth who served her country during World War I as a Red Cross Army nurse.



Her wartime service is extremely well documented at Fort Worth's Red Cross chapter headquarters, 6640 El Campo. The crumbling archives of the period include pictures taken by Miss Kelly as she nursed the survivors of the Battle of Verdun, her cotton nursing caps and collars, her service patch and a memorable diary of treating the wounded in France.

"She must have been a marvelously interesting woman," said Mary Ellen Schattman, a public relations staffer with the local Red

Cross and self-appointed archivist sorting out uniforms, pins and other memorabilia that date back to World War I and beyond.

According to Berniece Kelly, Ms. Kelly's surviving sister, the Kelly family lived at 2018 N. Houston. The three Kelly girls went to Mt. Carmel Academy while the two Kelly sons attended North Side High School.

* * *

NURSE KELLY began her training at the old St. Joseph's Hospital Infirmity Nursing School in 1912 after her graduation from Mt. Carmel. She was declared a Registered Nurse May 12, 1915, just before the bloody attrition began in the second year of World War I in Europe.

When the United States entered the war in April 1917, she joined the Red Cross and volunteered for overseas nursing duty.

In those days, the Red Cross was the entry way into the Army Nurse Corps, and she soon was ordered to begin training at Camp Logan near Houston.

She reported Aug. 18 to the Holley Hotel in New York City for embarkation to France and arrived in time to nurse the wounded from the battle of Verdun.

She was assigned to U. S. Army Base Hospital No. 67 at Mesves, France, within walking distance of the house where Joan of Arc was kept a prisoner until her trial and ultimate execution.

The wounded treated at Mesves were a horrifying experience for the 29-year-old, gently raised daughter of a Fort Worth carpenter.

In one of her many letters home, that horror seeped out of the page.

"A trainload of patients came in from Verdun in the most terrible condition of any that ever came into the hospital," Nurse Kelly wrote.

* * *

NOTHING HAD prepared the nurses and doctors for the horrific wounds and the almost instant infections attendant upon them.

The latest American war was the Spanish-American War of 1898 vintage and, although the Spanish 7 MM Mauser rifle gave



VETERAN NURSE—Red Cross nurse Edith Mary Kelly poses in her uniform shortly after her return from duty in France. She is wearing the American Defense Service Medal and Red Cross Foreign Service medals. The chevron on her sleeve is a wound stripe awarded her for a bout with Spanish Influenza she contracted while treating the wounded.

the doctors some experience in treating the wounds from high-velocity projectiles, nothing had prepared them for the combina-

tion of modern chemistry and technology.

Reports on file with the Army Medical Service after World War I list such hidden surprises as the almost instant development of gas gangrene from shells using English lyddite as a bursting charge and white phosphorous-filled shells that spread the chemical over hundred of yards. The phosphorous ignited upon contact with the air and burned until smothered in water. Sometimes, it would burn completely through a man's body.

The French soil also spread infection and disease. In addition, the widespread use of poison gas by the Germans and English left thousands dead and wounded in its wake.

According to Ms. Kelly's letters, surgery was brutally fast and nursing reduced to the the simplest of scut work.

"I was in grammar school when Edith was in France," Ms. Kelly recalled. "And didn't know much about what she was doing, but I do know that at one time she had to go hungry because there was no food available for her hospital. And I do recall my parents talking about how horrible Edith said things were in one of her letters."

* * *

THOSE THE wounds and infection failed to kill fell to Spanish influenza, a viral infection that ultimately would kill millions all over the world.

Nurse Kelly was one of its victims, but survived the onslaught. A wound stripe on the sleeve of her uniform tunic marked the event.

She remained in France until June 1919 when she was released from active duty and returned home.

According to her Army records, carefully preserved by Ms. Schattman, her last monthly paycheck was for \$134.95, including a separation bonus.

She was a changed woman when she returned to the family home here.

"The thing I recall about her was that she was always talking," Ms. Kelly recalled. "My brother used to tease her by saying the family could tell when she got off the streetcar on NW 20th St. because we could hear her talking a mile-a-minute until she got home, but I remember she didn't talk much about her days in France.

"We began to piece together those days a little at a time as the years passed and she began to tell us about them."

She remained a nurse, working at various Veterans Administration hospitals throughout the country.

She was nursing at the Fort Baird, N.M., V.A. hospital when she met and married her husband, Earl Knight.

The couple returned to Fort Worth where Knight opened a watchmaking and repair business and she returned to nursing at various hospitals.

"She was intensely patriotic and wrote many, many letters of a patriotic theme to the local newspapers here," her sister recalled.

According to Ms. Schattman, Ms. Knight remained an active Red Cross volunteer until her death in 1970 at age 81.

AMERICAN FRONTIER LIFE

Early Western Painting & Prints

For immediate release
May 1987

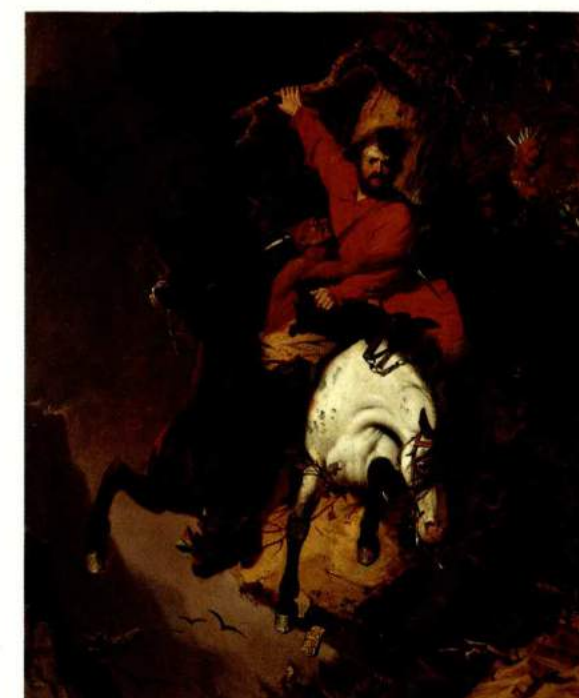
FACT SHEET

- EXHIBITION** American Frontier Life
Early Western Painting & Prints
- DATES** October 17, 1987 - January 3, 1988
- ORGANIZATION** The exhibition has been organized by the Amon Carter Museum and the Buffalo Bill Historical Center.
- SPONSORS** The Henry Luce Foundation, Inc., Burlington Northern Foundation, Boulevard Mortgage Company, Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer P. Potamkin, and an anonymous donor.
- CONTENT** Life in the frontier West as seen by American artists in the decades before the Civil War is the subject of this exhibition of over forty paintings and twenty prints. Western narrative and genre painting were major forces in American art in the years 1830 to 1860. During this time much of the public perception of the West was formed, and artists' scenes of everyday life helped the exotic West become an integral part of America's concept of itself. To those who lived and worked in the rapidly industrializing eastern cities, images of the frontier offered vicarious adventure, escape, and also a confident sense of the progress of civilization. American Frontier Life presents new scholarship on the work of nine artists who depicted life in the trans-Mississippi West: George Caleb Bingham, William Ranney, Charles Wimar, Charles Deas, Arthur F. Tait, Alfred Jacob Miller, Seth Eastman, John Mix Stanley, and George Catlin.
- PUBLICATION** American Frontier Life: Early Western Painting and Prints, with essays by Peter H. Hassrick, Ron Tyler, Carol Clark, Linda Ayres, Warder H. Cadbury, Herman J. Viola, and Bernard Reilly, Jr. (204 pages, 75 color plates, 59 black and white illustrations, hardbound \$39.95, softbound \$20.00, Abbeville Press)
- TRAVEL** After the premiere at the Buffalo Bill Historical Center (June 12-September 10, 1987), the exhibition travels to the Amon Carter Museum and the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts (January 28-April 22, 1988).
- SYMPOSIUM** Western Narrative Painting: The Exotic Genre
October 17, 1987, 10:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m., Amon Carter Museum Theater. Lectures are "The Easterners' West" by Elizabeth Johns, Associate Professor of American Studies, University of Maryland; "Encoding the Frontier: Ideology into Imagery" by Dawn Glanz, Associate Professor of Art History, Bowling Green State University; "American Painters and the Close of the
(more)

BUFFALO BILL HISTORICAL CENTER
Cody, Wyoming
June 12-September 10, 1987

AMON CARTER MUSEUM
Fort Worth, Texas
October 17, 1987-January 3, 1988

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
January 28-April 22, 1988



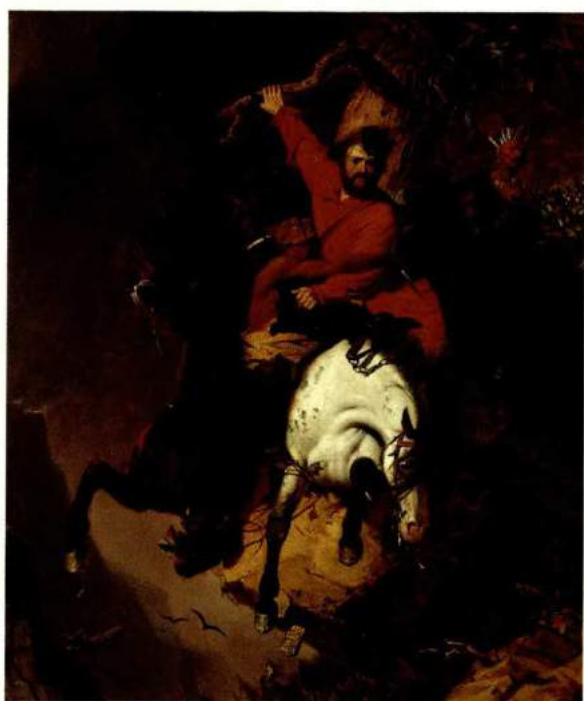
AMERICAN FRONTIER LIFE

Early Western Painting & Prints

Frontier" by Rick Stewart, Curator of Western Art and History, Amon Carter Museum. There is a \$30 registration fee, which includes a softbound copy of American Frontier Life, a reception Friday evening, and lunch on Saturday. Travel stipends are available for a limited number of graduate students doing work in the field of Western art. For additional symposium information call or write the Department of Special Programs, Amon Carter Museum, Post Office Box 2365, Fort Worth, Texas 76113-2365, 817/738-1933.

END

For further information and photographs contact Irvin Lippman
Public Affairs Office, 817/738-1933



AMERICAN
FRONTIER LIFE

Early Western Painting & Prints

In the decades before the Civil War, the West held a central place in the American imagination. When artists turned to the theme of the westward movement they naturally responded to its epic scope and historical significance, but some of them also painted the everyday life of the frontiersman and Indian. Thus arose a new variety of genre and narrative painting, depicting the colorful and adventurous detail of a life few Americans lived, but many cared about. To those who already lived and worked in the rapidly industrializing eastern cities, images of the frontier offered vicarious adventure, escape, and also a confident belief in the progress of civilization.

The artists represented in *American Frontier Life* were particularly qualified to paint the exotic subjects of the West. Most of them had firsthand experience (in some cases both intimate and prolonged) of life among Indians and frontiersmen, and they arrived on the scene early enough to witness some things already fast disappearing. George Catlin, for example, saw and painted the Mandans' bull dance a few years before smallpox decimated that tribe. Alfred Jacob Miller recorded scenes from the Rocky Mountain fur trappers' annual rendezvous — one of the most storied and colorful events of the early West — not long before the rendezvous were discontinued. George Caleb Bingham drew from his boyhood along the Missouri to paint the boatmen of the river, another picturesque breed of men made obsolete by the changing times. Though their purposes were not merely documentary, these artists all valued authenticity and took pains to use accurate detail, giving their work a lasting historical significance.

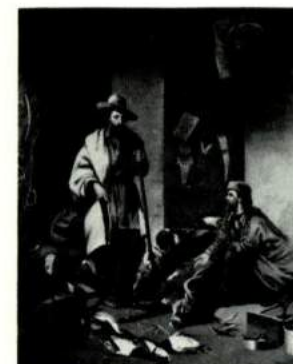
The power of such painters to shape the popular imagination was further compounded by the wide distribution of prints after the paintings, especially using the newly improved technique of lithography. Hundreds might see an original painting on exhibition; thousands might receive a print through membership in one of the art unions of the 1840s; tens of thousands could purchase the prints later produced by such firms as Currier & Ives, often with the active collaboration of the original artists.



CHARLES WIMAR *The Attack on an Emigrant Train*, 1856
The University of Michigan Museum of Art, Ann Arbor
Bequest of Henry C. Lewis

In painting, as in folklore and literature, the art generated by the frontier was above all narrative—it aimed at telling some of the adventurous stories that caught people's imaginations during a romantic age. The most vivid of western stories were those of conflict between Indians and whites. The conflict is often painted in a climactic moment, as in Charles Wimar's elaborately staged battle scene *The Attack on an Emigrant Train* or Charles Deas' dramatic *The Death Struggle*. Even in moments of conflict the Indian is usually painted with respect, as a worthy adversary; the view of the Indian as "noble savage" still held some currency in American thought.

Many more paintings, such as Seth Eastman's *Ballplay of the Sioux on the St. Peters River in Winter*, feature Indian domestic life, strongly affirming the Indian's appeal in the earlier nineteenth-century imagination. The earliest painters of the Plains Indians, such as Catlin, wanted to record as much as they could of a people and a way of life already visibly waning. But in scenes such as those of Indians playing cards or checkers (a subject taken up by John Mix Stanley, Deas, and Eastman), the painters found counterparts for the genre scenes of white pioneer life, creating some of their finest studies of custom and character.



JOHN MIX STANLEY *The Disputed Shot*, 1858
Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.
Gift of William Wilson Corcoran

The most popular of all subjects was the mountain man, the fur trapper of the Plains and Rockies who functioned as a kind of advance scout for civilization and who embodied the independence, courage, and resourcefulness that Americans saw as the core of their national character. Through paintings and prints the mountain man entered the nation's pictorial iconography. Other subjects spanned the gap from wilderness to the coming civilization: French Canadian voyageurs and their mixed-blood families, the independent boatmen of the western rivers, squatters, farming families emigrating in their wagons, the rough-and-tumble of early western political campaigns. Taken as a whole they suggest the human forces then reaching to occupy a continent and fulfill a manifest destiny.

After the Civil War the nation's esthetics changed considerably, and this mode of western painting fell into critical disfavor. Grandiose landscape paintings supplanted genre scenes; in popular culture the noble savage became merely savage as the final conquest of the Plains Indians became more difficult and bitter.

In their best work, however, the earlier painters of the frontier celebrate the life of a young nation — a nation crude, perhaps, but vigorous, egalitarian, democratic, still with an aura of freshness and innocence.



LEOPOLD GROZELIER, after CHARLES DEAS
Western Life—The Trapper, lithograph, c. 1855
Amon Carter Museum, Fort Worth

cover

CHARLES DEAS
The Death Struggle, c. 1845
The Shelburne Museum, Shelburne, Vermont

AMON CARTER MUSEUM NEWS RELEASE

ATTENTION: THIS IS A SEMI-ANNUAL PUBLICATION
PLEASE RETAIN UNTIL THE JANUARY 1988 EDITION

ADVANCE EXHIBITION SCHEDULE THROUGH 1988

CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING OF EXHIBITIONS

Through July 5, 1987	John Storrs
June 5-July 12, 1987	A Woman's Eye: Photographs from the Permanent Collection
July 11-September 6, 1987	Certain Places: Photographs by William Clift
July 17-August 30, 1987	An American Indian Gallery: Prints from the Permanent Collection
September 4-October 18, 1987	Architectural Photographs from the Permanent Collection
September 12-October 25, 1987	The Architecture of Richard Morris Hunt
October 17, 1987-January 3, 1988	American Frontier Life: Early Western Painting and Prints
October 31, 1987-January 3, 1988	Eliot Porter
January 9-February 28, 1988	Francis W. Edmonds: American Master in the Dutch Tradition
March 5-April 24, 1988	Supreme Instants: The Photographs of Edward Weston
May 7-September 4, 1988	An American Sampler: Folk Art from the Shelburne Museum
September 10-November 13, 1988	George Bellows' Prints
November 19, 1988-January 1, 1989	John Sloan: Spectator of Life

The Amon Carter Museum is located at 3501 Camp Bowie Boulevard, Fort Worth, Texas. It is open Tuesday through Saturday from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m., Sundays from 1 until 5:30 p.m. Admission is free. Tours of the collection are given at 2 p.m. Tuesday through Friday. Group tours must be scheduled at least two weeks in advance by calling the Tour Coordinator, 817/738-6811. To arrange for interpreted tours for the deaf, call the Tour Coordinator or TDD 817/232-2892. For information, call 817/738-1933.

(more)

Post Office Box 2365 • Fort Worth, Texas 76113 • 817/738-1933 • For further information, contact the Public Affairs Office.

The Architecture of Richard Morris Hunt

September 12-October 25, 1987

Known to his contemporaries as "the dean of American architecture," Richard Morris Hunt (1827-1895) was one of the founding members of The American Institute of Architects and the first American trained at the prestigious Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. Between 1866 and 1895, Hunt designed more than 220 projects including the New York Tribune Building, the pedestal of the Statue of Liberty, the Fifth Avenue Wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, monuments, apartment buildings, and skyscrapers throughout the country. He also designed many private residences, several commissioned by members of the Vanderbilt family, including the Breakers and Marble House in Newport, Rhode Island, and Biltmore in Asheville, North Carolina. The exhibition explores Hunt's career, from his student days in Paris in the 1840s to Biltmore (1888-1895), his last major commission. The exhibition is drawn largely from Hunt's extensive architectural records held by the AIA Foundation's Prints and Drawings Collection. The exhibition was organized by The Octagon Museum of the American Architectural Foundation and made possible with support from the Max and Victoria Dreyfus Foundation, Inc., and from Glen-Gery Brick and Gerald Hines Interests.

American Frontier Life: Early Western Painting and Prints

October 17, 1987-January 3, 1988

Frontier life was a rich source of imagery for many mid-nineteenth-century artists who traveled or lived west of the Mississippi. This exhibition, organized by the Amon Carter Museum and the Buffalo Bill Historical Center, features the important works of the best of those artists, George Caleb Bingham, William Ranney, Charles Deas, and Arthur F. Tait, along with the Indian paintings of George Catlin, Alfred Jacob Miller, Charles Wimar, Seth Eastman, and John Mix Stanley. Also included is a selection of prints, demonstrating the medium by which the images reached the broadest audience. The exhibition premieres at the Buffalo Bill Historical Center in Cody, Wyoming (June 12-September 10, 1987) and also travels to the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts (January 28-April 22, 1988). Accompanying the exhibition is a fully illustrated catalogue, with essays by Peter Hassrick, Carol Clark, Herman Viola, Bernard Reilly, Warder Cadbury, Linda Ayres, and Ron Tyler. Research on the exhibition and publication of the catalogue are supported by a grant from the Luce Fund for Scholarship in American Art, a program of The Henry Luce Foundation, Inc. The exhibition is made possible by grants from The Henry Luce Foundation, Inc., Burlington Northern Foundation, Boulevard Mortgage Company, Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer P. Potamkin, and an anonymous donor.

Eliot Porter

October 31, 1987-January 3, 1988

Eliot Porter (b. 1901), among the foremost color photographers in the world, is best known for his photographs of the natural landscape. This first retrospective exhibition of his work spans his career from the black and white pictures Porter exhibited at Alfred Stieglitz's gallery in 1939 to images made recently in Macao and the American Southwest. The exhibition premieres in Fort Worth before going on a national tour and celebrates Porter's plans to bequeath his photographic collection to the Amon Carter Museum. Accompanying the exhibition is a book with an autobiographical essay by Porter.

Francis W. Edmonds: American Master in the Dutch Tradition

January 9-February 28, 1988

Francis William Edmonds (1806-1863), though a banker by profession, was an artist of considerable talent who played an important role in the cultural and economic life of New York City. This exhibition, organized by the Amon Carter Museum, surveys the artist's genre paintings from his early, lighthearted images to later depictions of the vicissitudes of life. Included are about 30 paintings along with related oil sketches, watercolors, drawings, and prints. Accompanying the exhibition is a catalogue written by H. Nichols B. Clark, Director of the Lamont Gallery, Phillips Exeter Academy, and curator of the exhibition. The exhibition also travels to The New-York Historical Society (April 6-June 19, 1988).

(more)

A Woman's Eye: Photographs from the Permanent Collection

June 5-July 12, 1987

The Amon Carter Museum, which holds the photographic estates of Laura Gilpin and Clara E. Sipprell, also has a significant collection of images by Dorothea Lange, Carlotta M. Corpron, and Barbara Morgan. This exhibition features the work of women photographers, from the incisive portraits of Gertrude Käsebier to the unsettling oddities of life recorded by Diane Arbus.

Certain Places: Photographs by William Clift

July 11-September 6, 1987

William Clift (b. 1944) studied with Paul Caponigro and worked as a commercial architectural photographer before moving to Santa Fe. New Mexico captivated Clift and became a focus of his work during the early 1970s. The southwestern landscape dominates his imagery; Clift examines the relationship of land masses, the dramatic effect of light and shadows, and man's influence upon the land. The exhibition also presents architectural images from the Seagram-sponsored courthouse project and a series of photographs made in France in 1981-82 when Clift was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship. This exhibition is organized by William Clift and The Art Institute of Chicago.

An American Indian Gallery: Prints from the Permanent Collection

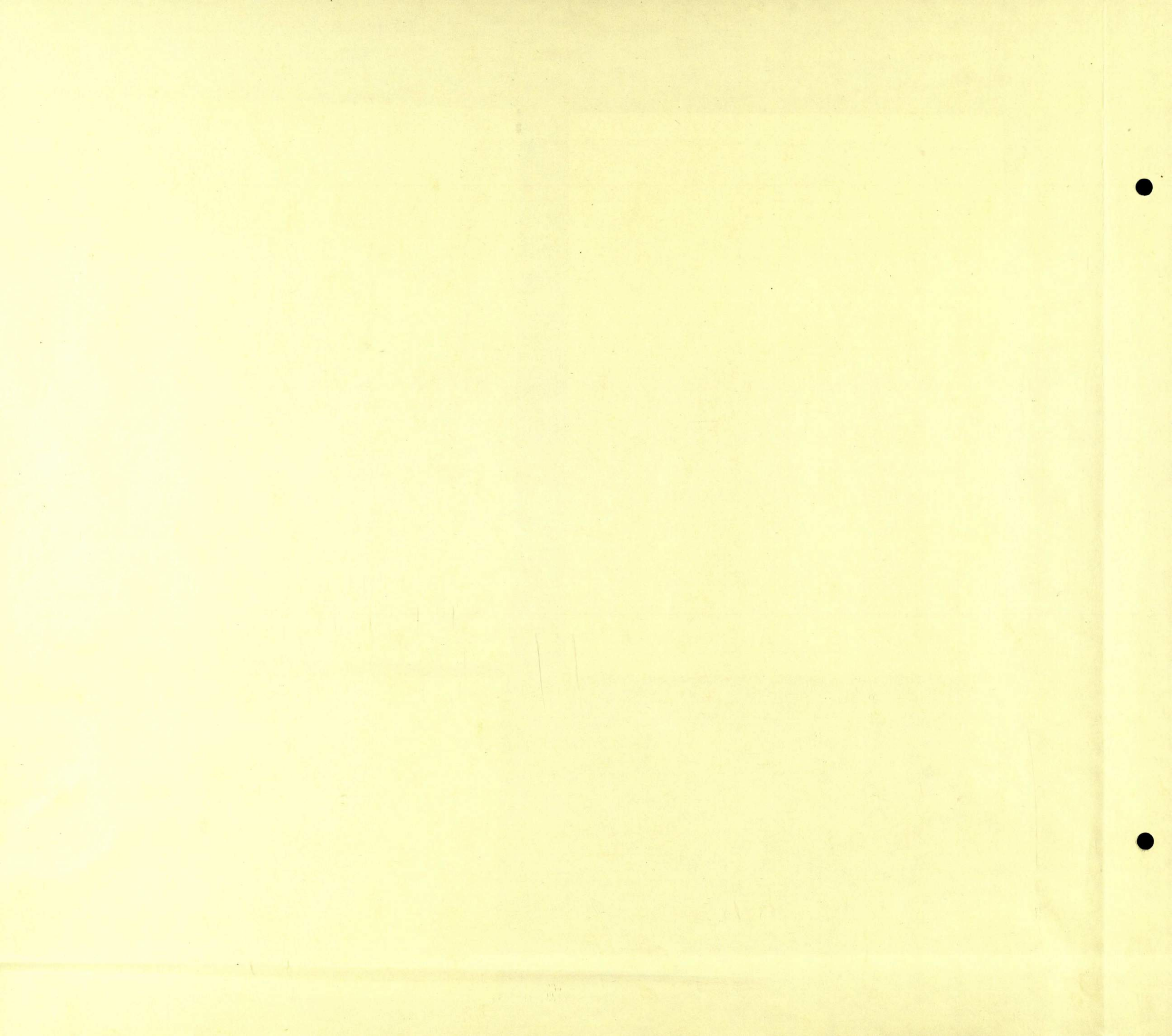
July 17-August 30, 1987

This exhibition draws approximately 70 works from the Museum's extensive collection of historical prints and books dealing with the history of the American West. The images range from late eighteenth-century engravings to the large-scale chromolithographs of a century later, when the frontier had all but closed to further settlement. Visitors to this exhibition will discover, through a number of fine objects that are not often on view, how the perception of the American Indian changed as the United States grew to its present boundaries.

Architectural Photographs from the Permanent Collection

September 4-October 18, 1987

Architectural photographs record a building's form and structure, but they are not limited to an objective viewpoint. The cultural and artistic values of the photographer convey sentiments ranging from urban optimism to the despair of architectural blight. This exhibition, presented in conjunction with **The Architecture of Richard Morris Hunt**, contains nineteenth- and twentieth-century architectural photographs, including works by Ansel Adams, Walker Evans, William Henry Jackson, and Berenice Abbott.



Lifestyle/Entertainment

Monday P.M., June 22, 1987

E

The Fort Worth Ballet, under its new artistic director, puts on a masterful show in San Antonio. Page 7.



Lloyd
Stewart
Cissy

Museum depicts cattle industry

A major museum which will become one of the leading tourist attractions in Fort Worth opened quietly Friday.

Those who attended the opening were the people who built The Cattleman's Museum — members of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association and the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Foundation.

Briefly, the museum shows the development of the cattle industry through nearly five centuries. It tells its story in a fascinating way — through life-size figures in ranch settings; exhibits of six-shooters and chaps; a recreation of an early western town; and a dazzling breed wall where visitors at the push of a button activate a combination of computer and video display telling not only the characteristics of the breed, but the history, famous people and ranches associated with the breed, anecdotes, numbers and size.

The museum actually is the second to have been on this site — the headquarters of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association at 1301 W. Seventh St. It's the building with the large bronze of the brand

inspector in front — and the brand inspector is a part of the museum's story. When the building originally opened a few years back, it contained a Cattleman's Museum.

The association members never were completely satisfied with their original museum, so about five years ago Frates Seeligson of San Antonio — then president — began a \$2.5 million development program for the educational, scientific and charitable work of the foundation.

Seeligson's daughter, Ramona, is the wife of Lee Bass — youngest of the four Bass brothers of Fort Worth. John E. Birdwell of Lubbock, current president of the association and the foundation, and his wife, Genene, and a number of past presidents were on hand for the museum opening.

The expanded museum developed by Exhibitgroup New York and deMartin, Marona, Cranstoun, Downes, Inc., is more than double the size of the original. It utilizes new display techniques designed to fascinate everyone from school children to scholars. It also will tease the memories of Fort Worth

people.

To give some hints: the lifelike figures in the cyclorama of a West Texas ranch look very familiar. The brand inspector is a ringer for Charles Moncrief, the ranch wife resembles Kit Moncrief. The rustler, caught in the act, could be Bucky Wharton, Waggoner Ranch heir whose grandparents, Electra Waggoner and A.B. Wharton, lived in a "honeymoon cottage" Fort Worth now calls Thistle Hill.

The cattleman lounging against a fence is J.J. Gibson, ranch manager for Anne Windfohr Sowell's 6666 Ranch. Her great-grandfather, Burk Burnett, was one of the 40 cattlemen who founded the TSCRA at Graham in 1877. The longhorn cattle in the scene not only seem to have personalities, but talk. One is branded "Tex," another "Kit."

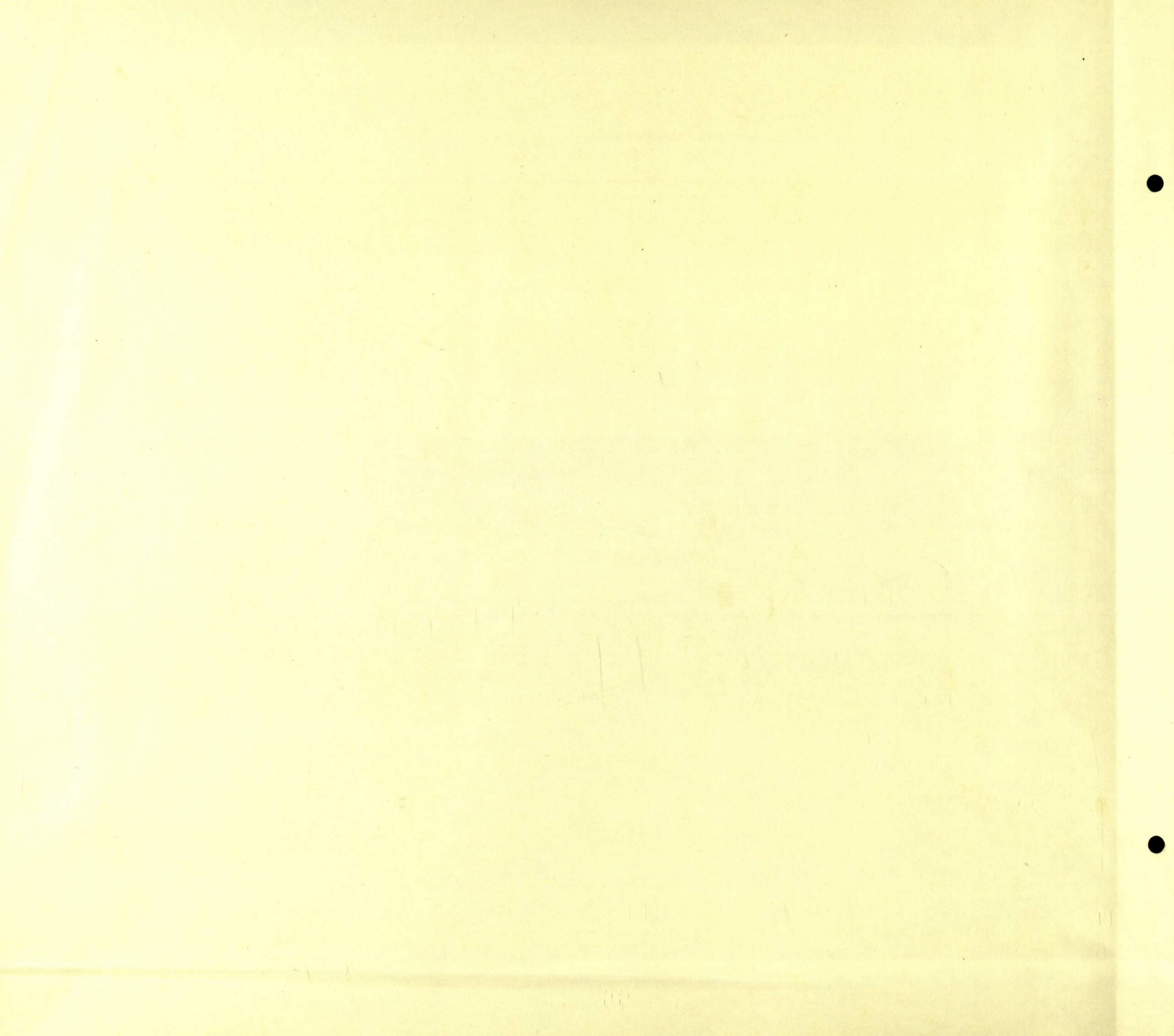
The story of the association and its brand inspectors program is shown in a short movie in the Amon G. Carter Theatre. Exhibits include a couple of six-shooters contributed by Frances Spiller Merrill Scott. The guns were used to murder brand inspectors Dave Allison and Horace Roberson in Seminole in 1923

when they were preparing a case to be presented to a grand jury.

Frances Scott's father was secretary and general manager of the TSCRA at the time, and when the gunmen were arrested, he was given their guns. Frances Scott is the only life member of the TSCRA. The Fort Worth woman was elected to that membership at the age of two months.

Watt Matthews has contributed a single action revolver and gunbelt and a pair of spurs. The spur rowels are held by shanks in the form of a woman's leg. The black leather and silver mounted saddle, chaps, vest, and gauntlets which the late Billy Bob Watt wore in Stock Show parades also are on exhibit. "I always wondered why Billy Bob rode such a large horse until I lifted that vest," Don C. King, current secretary and general manager, admitted.

The museum is free. It is open to the public from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays and closed Saturdays and Sundays — at least for the present.





The Fielder World

A community-supported museum of local history and culture

MUSEUM HOURS: Tuesday-Friday, 9:30 a.m.-4:00 p.m. Sundays 1:30-4:30 p.m.

1616 W. ABRAM ARLINGTON, TEXAS PHONE 460-4001

JUNE 1987

NOTE FROM THE DIRECTOR

The Fielder is very proud to announce the merger of the Arlington Historical Society and The Fielder House Foundation, Inc. As with most marriages, there is to be a name change. Fielder House Foundation, Inc. is now the Fielder Foundation, Inc. and will oversee the operation of both the Fielder Museum and the Arlington Historical Cabins. Plans are in the works for the cabins to be open every Sunday in the summer from 1:30 P.M. until 4:30 P.M. This will give those of you who have not seen the two historic cabins, the school house, the old barn an opportunity to step back in time and take a look at the Arlington of long ago.

The two cabins were built by pioneer Arlington families and were occupied up until the 1960's. Moved to the site at Arkansas and Matlock in 1976, these first homes are in beautiful shape and have a great deal of historical significance.

Plan to bring your families and friends to visit the cabins this Summer!

EXHIBITS

The Arlington Miniatures Exhibit was a huge success thanks to the Arlington Miniatures Club. Special thank yous go to Beverly Rompf and Art Bell who spent hours at the museum talking to visitors and explaining their "small world".

Summer brings the kites back to the Fielder Museum. All colors, shapes, and sizes of kites from all over the world will be on display from June 7 through August 30.



The Fielder World

A community-supported museum of local history and culture

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1616 W. ABRAM ARLINGTON, TEXAS PHONE 460-4001

MARCH 1986

NOTE FROM THE DIRECTOR

The Fielder Museum is very proud to announce the 1986 attendance figures of 14,241. This is the largest amount of people ever reached by this institution. During the past year, **Fielder Staff and Volunteers** shared the history of Arlington with over 2000 people through the outreach program. Please visit us soon and bring your friends. The FIELDER has the look of a **WINNER**.

EXHIBITS

by NANCY BENNETT
First a personal thanks from the exhibit coordinator to Jane Baird, Gay De Fau, and their helpers for the beautiful job they did in staging the show. I certainly can appreciate all the time and effort involved. If you haven't had an opportunity to see the show you are missing a treat. Please come visit and cast your vote for the "Public Favorite" award to be given in March. Looking ahead to April and May, we will be seeing things on a slightly "smaller scale" when the Arlington Miniatures Club fills our gallery with little things. During the three summer months we will "Go Fly a Kite" and celebrate the 200th anniversary of the U. S. Constitution. In August we will have a gallery showing for the local artist Bill Hall.

FIELDER WORLD GALA

The Fielder Gala Dinner Soiree featuring **The Moonmaids** was a wonderful evening thanks to the painstaking efforts of **Kathryn Wilemon, Gwen Boddenhammer, and Mary Boddenhammer**. All donations to the Gala go toward the operating budget of the museum. Without this money each year, the museum could not continue to serve the community with six to eight new exhibits plus the many outreach programs we provide to schools and organizations.



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Summer brings the kites back to the Fielder Museum. All colors, shapes, and sizes of kites from all over the world will be on display from June 7 through August 30.

EXHIBITS CONTINUED

members of the Jewels of the Sky (J.O.T.S.). The kites will be unusual, rare, handmade, and historically interesting in nature. They will be showing in the upstairs gallery, along with panels describing the history of kitemaking and kite flying.

In celebration of the 200th anniversary of the Constitution of the United States, the museum will feature a case display containing information about the forming of this important document and James Madison, a major framer of the Constitution.

Apologies go to the hard working Doris Schroeder and all of those who helped work on the Quilt Show. Doris and her crew labored many hours to make the show run smoothly and this typewriter left her name out of the last newsletter.

Another exciting and most welcome addition to the Exhibits Corner is Kathy Grieve. She will be serving as chairman of the Exhibits Committee and assisting Nancy Bennett who will serve as Exhibits Curator. The Curator job consists basically of assembling and presenting the exhibits to the public. The Exhibits Committee decides on future exhibits for the Museum. If you have any terrific ideas, send them to Kathy via the museum office.

VOLUNTEER CORNER

Volunteer Of the Month

The volunteer salute goes to Bob White. Mr. White moved to Arlington from Baltimore, Maryland, in 1977 after retiring from the Bendix Corporation. He began his volunteers career by lecturing on economics for the "Project Business" program for junior high students, followed by helping at the Arlington Handicapped Association. In 1981, Bob became a docent at the Fielder Museum where he conducted school tours for four years. Bob was also First Vice President on the Board of Directors for the Fielder Museum in 1983 and 1984. Bob became involved in the activities of the Arlington Historical Society in January, 1985, and was elected President of the Society in the Spring of that year. He has served in that capacity until last month. Bob has been a true "jack of all trades" for both the museum and the

MEMBERSHIP

Thank you to all our faithful members who renewed their memberships these past few months. In order to save postage, we will not be mailing a special thank you to you. Please let it suffice to show our appreciation in our newsletters and other special events that we plan for you. We do appreciate your support.

Mr. & Mrs. Bill Shupe
Patricia Jones
Mrs. Odie N. Scott
Carolyn Casselberry
Mr. & Mrs. J.C. Boe
Kathy Howe
Mr. & Mrs. G. Elton Smith
George Hawkes
Dr. Charles Deur
Mr. & Mrs. W.T. Bundy
Mr. & Mrs. Ronald Reynolds
Beatrice Lloyd
Kay Orton
Elizabeth Fagerstrom
Nancy Strittmatter
Mr. & Mrs. George Jones
Tracy J. Wenzel
Robert W. Mahoney
Jean T. Peters
Pat & Joe Harry
Elise Deffenbaugh
Jeanette Goodson
Jeff & Mary Perry
Mr. & Mrs. Howard Wilemon
Theresa Reichenstein
Virginia Whitsitt

Dorothy Shawn
Mr. & Mrs. John Morrone
Mrs. Jack B. Snowden
Octavia Morrel
Emma Lou Robson
Mr. & Mrs. A.V. Lynch
Bernadette Herz
Mr. & Mrs. Robert Greenwood
Dr. Debra Duer
Theo Hammonds
Dr. & Mrs. Kent Cherry
Ruth Savage
Mr. & Mrs. Ken Orton, Jr.
Mr. & Mrs. C.W. Aydt
Dr. & Mrs. R.G. Alexander
Ken & Kristy Keener
Sara S. Holmgren
Mr. & Mrs. William Gildner
Dr. Rush Pierce
Marguerite Duncan
Pam Robbins
Kit & Jane Hussey
Martha & Tom Trostel
Mr. & Mrs. Keith Reed
Dr. & Mrs. George Anagnostis
Jo Ann Bushart

FIELDER RUN WINNERS

Congratulations to the Bluebonnet Run winners Ron Isbell, Ricci Washburn, and Scott McCaskill. This is Ron's second year to win the Fielder race. All first three place winners in each category will receive a years membership in the Fielder as well as their trophies and ribbons.

Thanks to all the many volunteers that helped this years run go so smoothly!

THANK YOU FROM THE HEART TO:

Bluebonnet Run Volunteers

Tri Delta Sorority
Susan Buxton
Holli Harry
Kappa Alpha Fraternity
Sweet Adelines
Mayor Richard Greene
City of Arlington
Arlington Ham Radio Operators
Citizen-Journal
Volunteer Center
Bunny Edwards
Doris Schroeder
Sue and Dick Stevens
Marilyn Prengaman
Mike Tucker
Ken Ferguson
Eve Mills
Marilyn Smith
Dee Dee Ross and Friend
Mildred Kibby
Martha Walker

Don Zetnick
Joe Harry
John Danielson
Gunn Jr. High Band
Persis Ann Forster
Arlington Runners Club
Barbara Brown
Museum Docents
Arlington Daily News
Mike Pringle
Jo Johnston
Otto Schroeder
Gus White
Ryan Rudolph
Jennifer Dollar
Donna Norton
Kathryn Wilemon
Carol Walters
Rush & Amanda Pierce
Nance Fitzgibbon
Dorothy Rencurrel

Special thank yous go to San Jacinto Savings Association for their generous underwriting of the Bluebonnet Run! Very special thank yous go to Pat Harry! It was Pat's organization and dedication that made our Run one of the smoothest and fun activities in the area.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

KITES AROUND THE WORLD	June 7 - August 30
U. S. CONSTITUTION BIRTHDAY	June 7 - August 30
HISTORICAL CABINS OPEN	July 4
4th OF JULY PARADE	July 4
ARLINGTON CIVIC BAND CONCERT	July 19
METROPLEX THEN AND NOW	Sept. 6 - Nov. 29

VOLUNTEER CORNER CONTINUED

cabins, doing everything from repairing display cases to answering false alarm calls in the middle of the night at the cabins. He has averaged twelve to fifteen hours of volunteer work a week! Bob is married to an equally energetic volunteer, Gus. They certainly give a new meaning to the word "retire"!

Volunteers Honored

New Volunteer Coordinator, Gay DeFau, hosted the Volunteer Dinner for over fifty very special friends of the Fielder Foundation on May 19. The evening got off to a perfect start with some old tunes being sung so sweetly by Something Special of the Arlington Junior League.

Volunteers receiving top honors that evening were:

Marilyn Prengaman - Volunteer of the Year - over 100 hours
Tom Koonce - Director's Award - over 100 hours

Top Award Winners:

Dorothy Rencurrel	Gus White	Bob White
Nancy Bennett	Kathy Greive	Susie Wheaton
New inductees in the	"Over 40 Club" (over	40 hours):
Ginny Whitaker	Doris Schroeder	Lois Burchfield
Mary Mahon	Caroline Hyde	Bryan Cather
Eve Mills	Buster Fulton	Nancy Cooper
Pat Morigi	James Ballew	Rick Corley
Mary Penson	Nancy Blackwell	Aileen Frantz
Debbie McIntosh	Lisa Melton	Kay Spradlin
Betty Marston	Philip Waibel	Pat Aydt
Bill Bardin	Sandy Beyer	Liz Buckingham
Jackie Bundy	Marilyn Daily	Nola DeMott
Marjorie Gathany	Thurman Jasper	Toby Linville
Fern Martin	Terry Mathis	Charles McCurry
Juanita Skelton		

Appreciation awards:

Maxine Deering	Joyce Love	Adell Compbell
Ricky Conner	Marianne Hodges	Kathy Polozola
Eddie Ulrich		

All of our volunteers are special and without them there would be no Fielder.



The Fielder World

A community-supported museum of local history and culture

MUSEUM HOURS: Tuesday-Friday, 9:30 a.m.-4:00 p.m. Sundays 1:30-4:30 p.m.

1616 W. ABRAM

ARLINGTON, TEXAS

PHONE 460-4001

MARCH 1986

NOTE FROM THE DIRECTOR

The **Fielder Museum** is very proud to announce the 1986 attendance figures of 14,241. This is the largest amount of people ever reached by this institution. During the past year, **Fielder Staff and Volunteers** shared the history of Arlington with over 2000 people through the outreach program. Please visit us soon and bring your friends. The FIELDER has the look of a **WINNER**.

EXHIBITS

by NANCY BENNETT

First a personal thanks from the exhibit coordinator to Jane Baird, Gay De Fau, and their helpers for the beautiful job they did in staging the show. I certainly can appreciate all the time and effort involved. If you haven't had an opportunity to see the show you are missing a treat. Please come visit and cast your vote for the "Public Favorite" award to be given in March.

Looking ahead to April and May, we will be seeing things on a slightly "smaller scale" when the Arlington Miniatures Club fills our gallery with little things. During the three summer months we will "Go Fly a Kite" and celebrate the 200th anniversary of the U. S. Constitution. In August we will have a gallery showing for the local artist Bill Hall.

FIELDER WORLD GALA

The Fielder Gala Dinner Soiree featuring **The Moonmaids** was a wonderful evening thanks to the painstaking efforts of **Kathryn Wilemon, Gwen Boddenhammer, and Mary Boddenhammer**. All donations to the Gala go toward the operating budget of the museum. Without this money each year, the museum could not continue to serve the community with six to eight new exhibits plus the many outreach programs we provide to schools and organizations.

Fortunately for the museum, there are generous people such as **Bob Duncan, Eddie Williams, Howard Wilemon, Jane Mathes Kelton, and Joe Martin.** The generosity of these underwriters and their continued support of the museum deserves much applause. The **FIELDER FOUNDATION, INC.** wishes to thank all of these individuals and their companies as well as all of you who attended our Gala this year. We cannot do it without you!

The following businesses bought tables or contributed substantially to the **FIELDER GALA** and deserve our thanks and our support.

TEXAS COMMERCE BANK	PICKENS, SNODGRASS, KOCH & PARTNERS
LONE STAR GAS	SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE
TEXAS ELECTRIC	SUN EXPLORATION
FARRAR REAL ESTATE	FIRST CITY BANK CENTRAL
FOX ELECTRIC	BONDURANT AND GARNER ATTORNEYS
FIRST CITY BANK	TEXAS AMERICAN BANK FORUM
CITIZEN JOURNAL	PAXTON, BARRIBALL, AND REMINGTON
ARLINGTON DISPOSAL	KELTON MATHES DEVELOPMENT
MARTIN SPROCKET/GEAR	EDDIE WILLIAMS MANS SHOP

THANK YOUS OF THE LARGEST KIND

The generosity of this community is **terrific.** Once again, **Jim Kier** and **Coble-Cravens Insurance** have made major contributions to the museum. With these gifts, the museum will be able to purchase some much needed equipment. Our hats are off to these community-minded citizens!

FIELDER RUN COMING SOON

The **FIELDER RUN** lead by **FIELDER FOX** is coming up on May 3. A 10km run and a 2 mile Family Fun walk will begin on the first Sunday in May at 1:00 P. M. T-shirts will be given again this year with that special design by **Susan Gaylord Buxton**, fine line cartoonist for the Citizen Journal. Run registration forms will be available soon at the Fielder Museum office. To make sure you receive your form, you may want to call the office at 460-4001 and get your name on the list. The race for 1987 will begin and end at the **FIELDER.** This will make for an easier run and more activities on the grounds. Plan to be there!

MUSEUM SCHOOL NEWS

Dinosaurs, nature, astronomy, birds, and oil painting are just a few of the new classes Fielder Museum School is offering in cooperation with Arlington Parks and Recreation Department. New classes will begin in March at the city's various recreation centers and will be taught by our museum instructors. For more information on times, dates, and specific classes, call the **museum school at 460-1315.**

For five years, preschool classes at the Fielder Museum have been very popular. Now we're proud to announce the opening of our very own preschool. Slated to begin in September and run through May, the preschool will provide an enrichment curriculum of art, music, nature studies, and cultural activities. The tuition for the entire program is \$360 or \$40 a month. Advanced registration is going on NOW! Call the museum school for more information.

THANK YOUS FROM THE HEART TO:

ALPHA PHI OMEGA for the raking of leaves and the painting of the gazebo.

CHARTER ART for the special help on art layout.

GAY DE FAU for the many, many hours helping the Director.

TOM KOONCE for the many, many hours helping the Director.

ED BOST for his continued support of our landscaping projects.

BOB WHITE for his many, many hours of helping the Director.

CHARLES MCCURRY for his carpentry assistance.

BROWNIE TROOP 1620 for the papier mache carrots and potatoes for the root cellar.

EVE MILLS for her donation of the carpet sweeper.

GENERAL MOTORS for the generous underwriting of our Winter/Spring class brochure.

PAT VANDERHEYDT and BOY SCOUT TROOP 520 for raking leaves.

PETE DE FRANK for the wonderful matboard and supplies.

FOR THE 1987 GRADUATES ON YOUR LIST - GIVE A MEMBERSHIP IN THE FIELDER MUSEUM. IT IS THE GIFT WITH CLASS.

MEMBERSHIP

Thank you to all our faithful members who renewed their memberships these past few months. In order to save postage, we will not be mailing a special thank you to you. Please let it suffice to show our appreciation in our newsletters and other special events that we plan for you. We do appreciate your support.

Mr. & Mrs. Robert Patton

Mr. & Mrs. Keith Thieroff

Mercie Skiles

Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Grieve

Scott Warren

Wanda Portman

Ann Bastable

Mr. & Mrs. Richard Bates

Mr. & Mrs. Gary Ingram

Elizabeth Taylor

Carol Walters

Megan Ferguson

Dr. & Mrs. Eugene Hardy

Bruce & Carolyn Chapman

Mr. & Mrs. Matt Lux

Dr. & Mrs. Phil Mycoskie

Bill Burdette

Robert E. Lynch

Mr. & Mrs. Paul Derr

Terry Timberlake

Joyce Tynes

Lucille Mebus

Rachel Work

Mr. & Mrs. Rod Barthold

Mr. & Mrs. Frank Smith

Jean Swogger

Jan Morris

Mr. & Mrs. David Karthauser

Dr. Kurt Meyer

Ann O. Ivey

Juanita Skelton

Judy Bockstahler

Natalee Parr

Mark & Dawn Spellman

Mr. & Mrs. E. Fitzek

Mr. & Mrs. Graham Pierce

Mr. & Mrs. Tom Patridge

Mr. & Mrs. Roger Springer

Dr. & Mrs. Anthony Palmer

Mr. & Mrs. Ron Reasor

Debbie Stokley

Mathew Perry

Charlotte Mathes Redd

Cliff Redd

Benjamin Jackson

Anna Davidson

Mrs. Wm. E. Beeman

Ramona L. Lindbloom

Mrs. Beverly Reynolds

Warren S. Green

Mr. & Mrs. Bryan Lancaster

J. Ann Loe

Dr. & Mrs. B. J. Mycoskie

Mr. & Mrs. James Wheaton

Fern Martin

Betty Jennings

Gaylaro Eduardo Gatza

Henry Clayton

Emily Vaughn

Mr. & Mrs. L. Spencer

Louise Swogger

Rosemary Taylor

F. S. Dingworth

Verne Hargrave

Mr. & Mrs. Billy Neckar

Ben Wheaton

Pat Luke

Nancy Armstrong

Mrs. Clarence Foster

Jane Robyn Ellis

Bonnie Burson

Brittany Gerard

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

SIXTH ANNUAL QUILT SHOW	January 11 - March 29
ARLINGTON MINIATURES EXHIBIT	April 5 - May 23
FIELDER RUN	May 3 - 1:00 P.M.
KITES AROUND THE WORLD	June 7 - August 30
U. S. CONSTITUTION 200th ANNIV.	June 7 - August 30
FEATURED ARTIST BILL HALL	All the month of August
METROPLEX - THEN AND NOW	September 6 - November 29

VOLUNTEER OF THE MONTH

by MARILYN PRENGAMAN

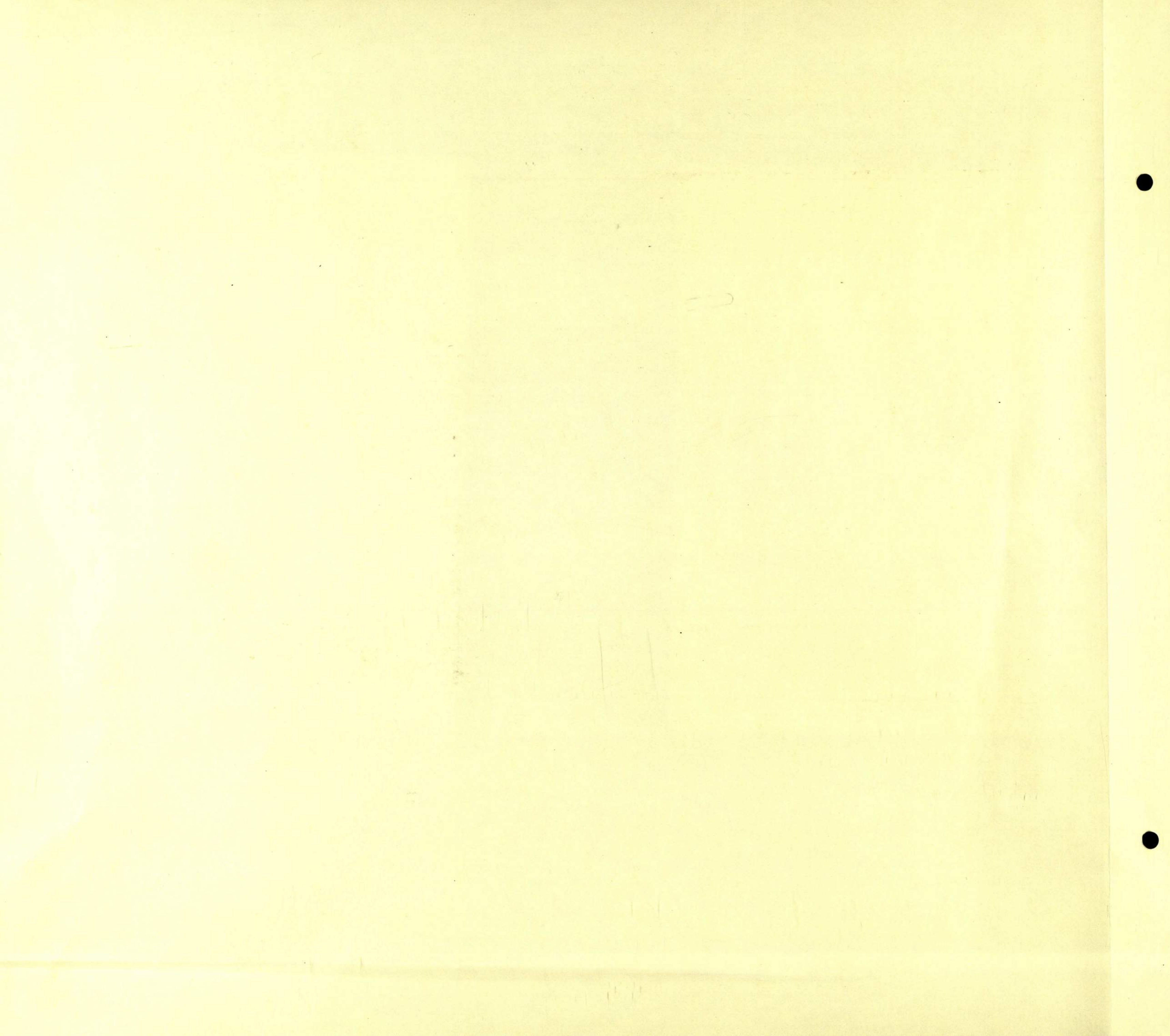
Fern Martin, a resident of the Arlington area since the early 1950's, is our first Volunteer of the Month. Fern deserves this distinction since she has been a decent at the museum for more than five years.

Many Arlington junior high school and high school students had Mrs. Martin for History and Government. After retiring and taking one year off for herself, Fern decided to devote some time to community work. She decided on the FIELDER because of her interest in the Fielder family as well as the history of Arlington.

There are many things that Fern Martin enjoys about her work at the Museum. She says, "There is no finer bunch of people anywhere than the staff and volunteers at the Fielder Museum." Secondly, the visitors are so interesting, especially the older Arlington residents, many of whom saw Arlington's early history in the making. She adds, "In all my years as a docent, I have never heard anything but compliments about the Museum and the exhibits."

The Quilt Exhibit heads the list of Fern's favorites at the Fielder. That's because quilting is a hobby for Mrs. Martin. She has made quilts for her seven grandchildren, all of whom live in the area. Reading, genealogy, gardening and, of course, family are her other interests. Fern and her husband are presently doing the landscaping at the Church of the Good Shepherd where they are active members.

The Fielder Museum is very fortunate to have Fern Martin as one a volunteer. She is a joy to know and an asset to the Fielder Museum family.



Land donated for Comanche center in area

By ORVILLE HANCOCK
Star-Telegram writer

WHITE SETTLEMENT — At times when western breezes brush her brow, Lynda Roecker has visions of Indians on running horses and Comanches camped on the banks of streams.

It's been that way since October of last year when she became involved in a campaign to build a \$1 million Comanche Learning Center to compile the history and culture of the Comanche.

The center won't be ready for a few years, she said, but a start has been made with acquisition of a \$175,000 plot of land, one acre at 8001 White Settlement Road, on which the building will be constructed.

Land for the center was donated by Guy Thornton, a developer and president of the White Settlement Area Chamber of Commerce.

Roecker, executive director of the chamber, blew new breath into an old notion that had been kicked around for several years, that the city should do something to honor the Comanche.

When she started brainstorming with friends, she thought of cowboys and Indians and how both have a rich heritage in the Fort Worth and White Settlement area.

The Comanche was the dominant tribe in Texas, after running out all the competition. They were fierce warriors and great hunters. Sometimes they could be downright mean when they went on their raiding parties, which could last a year. Whites and Indians of other tribes were part of the things they brought back.

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r four years.

He was the band's singer, too.
Thornton started out playing jazz, his real preference in music, but later switched to country music.
"I went into country music because you couldn't make much money in jazz and the big bands were breaking up," he said. "I like coun-
Please see Thornton's on Page 7

White Settlement got its name for being the only white settlement in the area surrounded by seven Indian villages.

"We did a \$7,000 feasibility study and the Chamber of Commerce voted to sponsor the museum and learning center," Roecker said. "We have \$1,000 donated by fifth graders of the city's schools and we think it will take about three years to raise the money by private donations and public fund-raising events."

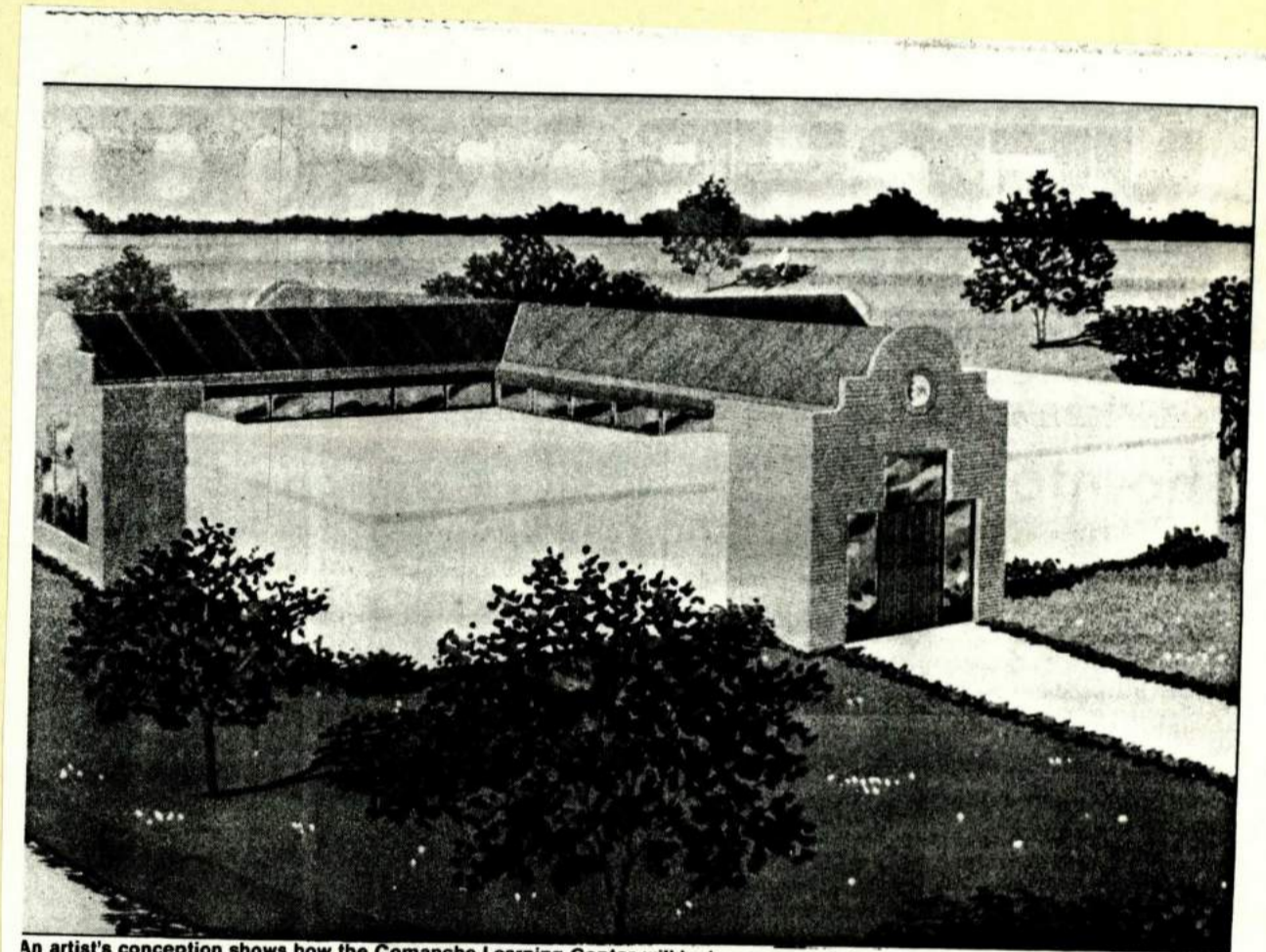
She said that construction won't begin until the money has been raised.

The learning center will be the first such facility in the United States dedicated exclusively to the Comanche, Roecker said. It is designed to preserve the history and culture of the Comanche Indian.

"There will be permanent collections of historical artifacts and an extensive audio-visual system," Roecker said. "The audio-visual system will cost \$300,000."

She said the learning center will be a first class tourist attraction for the city and will add to the cultural district of Fort Worth. She said the museum will be on a par with the Amon Carter Museum and the Fort Worth Museum of Science and History.

"We propose hands-on classes in the art and culture of the Comanche people, which will be a good learning experience for today's youth," she said. "Texas Christian University has endorsed our project with a view toward establishing an internship program. We are getting prom-
Please see Construction on Page 2



An artist's conception shows how the Comanche Learning Center will look upon completion.

Construction work will start after enough money raised

Continued from Page 1

ises and pledges of support from the American Indian Program at the National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution, North American Indian Museums Association and the Texas Historical Commission."

Endorsement from the Comanche Tribe has been made and two people from the tribe have been appointed to work with the White Settlement project. They are James Chasenah, secretary treasurer of the Comanche Nation, and George Watchetaker, Comanche artist and tribal leader.

Watchetaker, known as "The Rainmaker," is doing a painting to hang in the museum. It is of an elderly Comanche teaching children of different races about the Comanche heritage and culture. He has given permission to White Settlement to

sell prints of the painting to help raise money for the museum.

Another artist, Jack Bryant, who created the bronze statue in front of Will Rogers Coliseum, is sculpting a bronze statue depicting a Comanche on a running horse. It will stand in the museum. Miniature versions of the bronze will be sold to pay for the main art work, Roecker said.

The audio-visual system planned for the museum will have headsets, video-cassette recording equipment and slide presentations to teach culture of the Comanche.

Sandra Day, chairman of the Comanche Learning Center Committee, said the Comanche tribe has agreed to assist in obtaining artifacts for exhibit.

"The headsets are a neat feature," Roecker said. "A person can proceed at his own pace and learn one-on-one with the headphones."

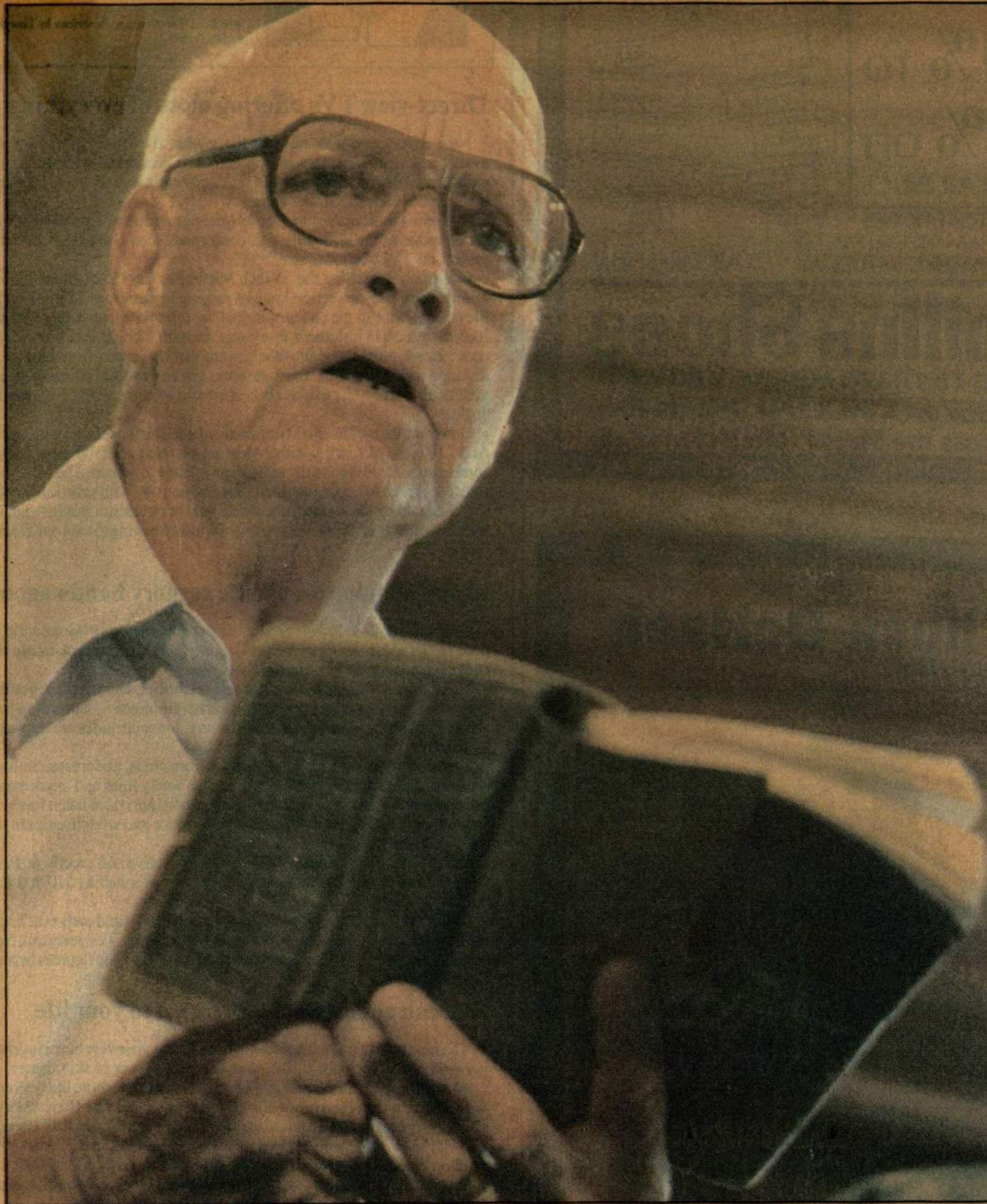
In the center of the 5,395-square-foot building will be a large wigwam, reaching to the ceiling. It will be part of the learning process for children. They will play in and around it.

There will be classrooms, a work area, gift shop, display area, audio-visual and room for expansion, Roecker said.

Preliminary design has been provided by Don Palmer of Palmer Architects Inc. Thornton, of Guy S. Thornton and Associates, has agreed to build the learning center facility for a fixed fee of 10 percent above the cost of building and improvements.

Roecker said that in addition, Thornton is providing supervision of the project at no charge.

Within four years, the center may rise, she said, "but if the funding comes in quicker, the building will be started earlier."



Woodrow LaRue of Cedar Hill has attended St. Paul's Methodist Church singings for the last 15 years

On most days, this weathered old church is populated only with the spirits of circuit preachers and memories of Sunday school children who have long since grown old. But 13 times a year the past and present meet, and the little building comes

ALIVE WITH SONG

MANSFIELD — Most days, the faded and weathered little white church is locked up tight.

But on the third Friday of every month and on homecoming day the fourth Sunday in July, St. Paul's Methodist Church comes alive much as it was during nine decades with voices raised in song.

"They come from as far away as Waxahachie and Cleburne and even from way on the other side of Glen Rose," Rufus Hinton, 75, said recently.

For more than 90 years, the white clapboard building, just south of Mansfield on U.S. 287, has been the worship and singing center to all who wish to attend.

It is a place that evokes memories of circuit preachers, revivals under the brush arbor and Sundays spent in Bible study and Sunday school. It recalls a place where babies were baptized, couples met and married, and friends and relatives gathered to say goodbye to church members who died.

"Not many people are left from the original congregation," Hinton said. "But it's not uncommon for someone new to be here who has come back from having grown up in the church and moved away. They have special memories about being raised in St. Paul's."

W.S. Fife of Waxahachie donated the church land in 1894 to serve the farm community. His one stipulation was that the church bear a biblical name — thus St. Paul's.

It was one of four Britton circuit churches in the area that circuit-riding preachers visited once a month.

Mansfield resident LaRue Miner Homan, 67, remembers some of those preachers.

"I was 10 when I joined St. Paul's and the one thing I remember was the revivals we used to have under the brush arbor near the church," she said.

"The preacher would be dipping snuff and he'd get to singing so loud and strong the tobacco juice would

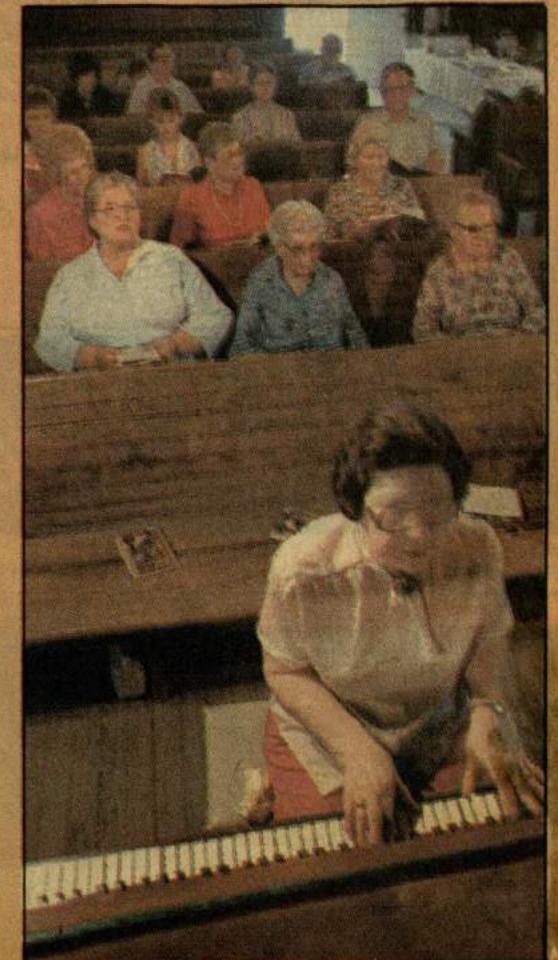
(More on CHURCH on Page 6)

BY JULIE GREENE
FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM

PHOTOS BY
JOE D. WILLIAMS
FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM



The more-than-90-year-old church is lighted with bare bulbs hanging from the ceiling



Maudellon Minor plays piano

come spraying out of his mouth. I had to bite my tongue to keep from laughing out loud."

By 1950, many of the farmers had moved away and the circuit riders had dwindled to a few. The church disbanded, but the singing services continued.

On a recent Friday night, more than 40 people, mostly retired, attended the singing.

Mothers, daughters, fathers, sons, a grandchild and even a preacher or two join in the singing of traditional hymns such as *When I Wake Up To Sleep No More* and *I've Got To Cross That Lonely River*.

Harry Upchurch, 72, of Itasca, takes his turn leading the congregation while Culver Curry, 72, of Fort Worth, plays the upright piano.

A quiet breeze passes through the open wooden windows, cooling the warm spring evening. The pine pews show signs of heavy use, creaking and yellowed with age. White and yellow lightbulbs hang from low wires strung across the ceiling.

Aubry Webb and his wife, Dee, came from North Richland Hills.

"We've been coming for 34 years," said Dee. "I can't imagine us not coming to the singings. I think I'd come no matter how far away I lived."

At one time the church had a steeple that housed the church bell, but a wind storm in the 1930s caused it to lean and it eventually had to be taken down. To this day, the building leans to one side.

It had been Homan's chore to ring the bell, and she misses it.

"The bell really added a lot to the look of the church," she said. "I really felt privileged to get to ring the bell."

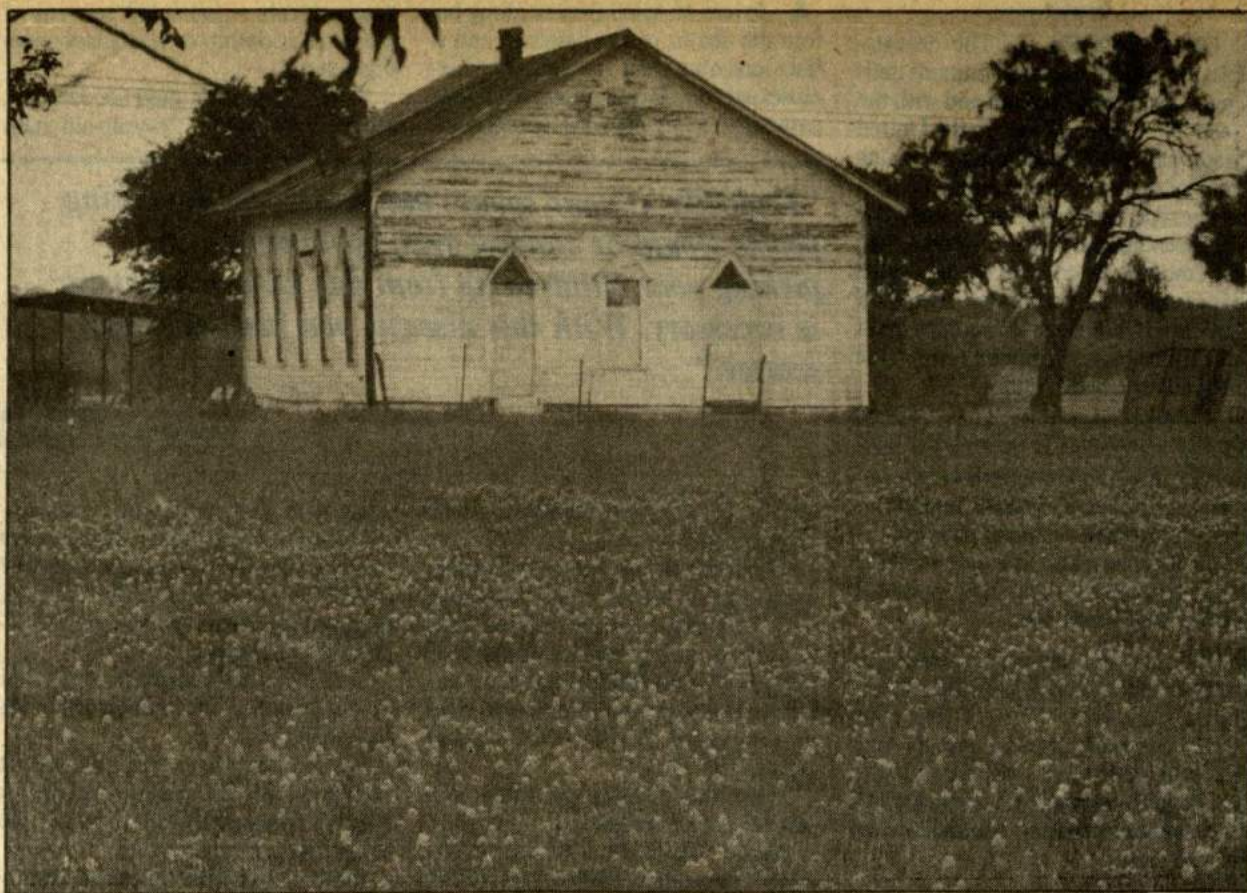
Across the road, St. Paul's Cemetery bears an historical marker. Donated back in 1878 by William Gardner, also from Waxahachie, the land serves as a final resting place for former church members, pioneers and victims of the 1916 influenza epidemic.

Also at the site, a rectangular stretch of empty space signifies where the William Gardner School once stood. It was here that Homan and other children attended Sunday school on days when there wasn't a church service.

"I remember us sneaking out with our lunches and going down by the creek," she said. "When the teacher caught us, she gave us a choice of either getting a whippin' or staying inside."

"The boys decided on the whippin' and the girls to stay in. But you know what happened? The switch broke, so the boys never got their punishment and we girls had to stay in for four Sundays. I didn't think that was very fair."

The school was moved in the late 1940s to Midlothian, south of Mansfield, and converted into apartments.



St. Paul's Methodist Church stands empty except for one day each month

Fort Worth Star-Telegram / JOE D. WILLIAMS

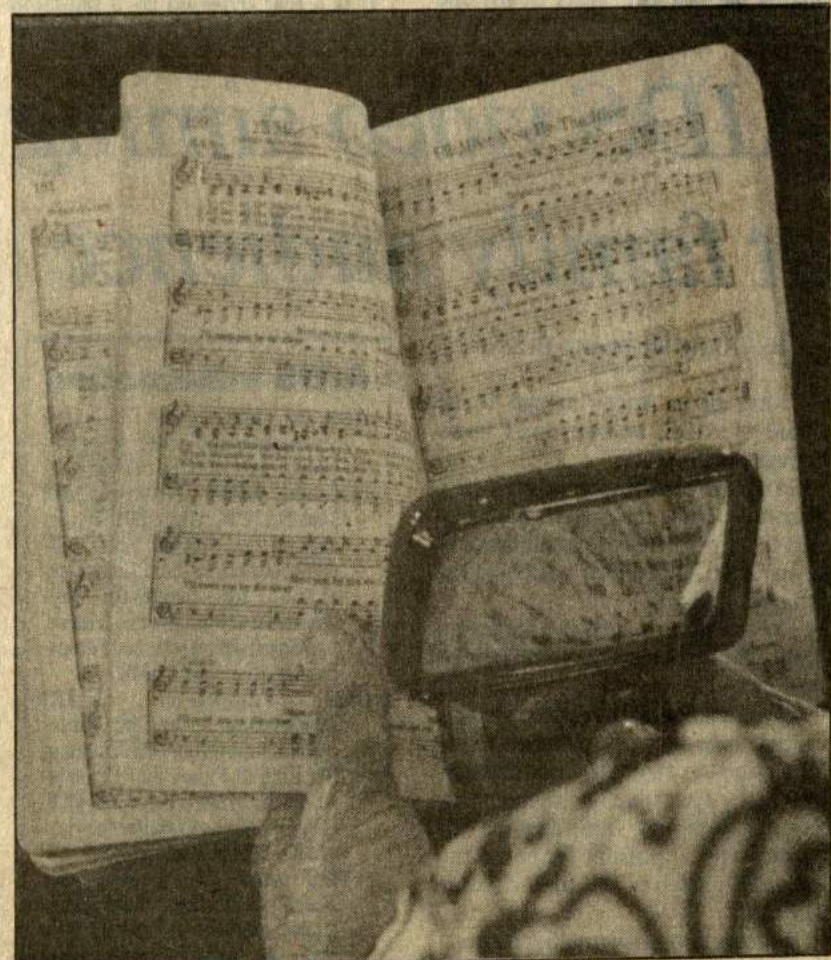
"At one time we had close to 500 people coming to the July homecoming. We'd bring our picnic baskets and sit out on the lawn or under the awning. . . . Last year's homecoming was the slimmest turnout yet. We only had maybe 75 people. I don't know how much longer people will keep coming."

— LaRue Miner Homan
57-year St. Paul's member

As time passes, the number of people coming to the Friday gatherings and July homecomings has gotten smaller and many wonder what will happen to the little church.

"At one time we had close to 500 people coming to the July homecoming," Homan recalled. "We'd bring our picnic baskets and sit out on the lawn or under the awning."

But that is changing. "Last year's homecoming was the



Juanita Hess, 75, uses magnifying glass to read songbook

slimmest turnout yet," Homan said. "We only had maybe 75 people. I don't know how much longer people will

keep coming." Homan thinks the gradual decline in attendance is due to the death last year of Harold Davis, one-time superintendent of the Sunday school and her uncle. His wife, Flo, now resides in a rest home in Mansfield.

"He and my Aunt Flo looked after the church for more than 25 years," she said. "They were always real good about making sure everyone knew about the homecoming and the singings. The church meant everything to them and they really worked to keep the place going."

Church members, however, say that as long as the church is being used once a month for worship and church functions, it isn't in jeopardy of being closed.

"After that, it's supposed to go back to (Fife's) heirs," Hinton said. "But as far as I know all his kin have been dead for years, so I don't know what will happen to it once we stop coming."

When the church does finally close, it will leave a void in many memories.

Max and Maudellon Minor of Ennis both had heard about the Friday night singings at St. Paul's after their first spouses had died.

"We started courtin' there 19 years ago," said the 71-year-old Maudellon.

"We went almost every time. There just aren't too many places where older people can get together, and even today people tease us now about spending our honeymoon at St. Paul's. We still go whenever we can."

Hinton passes the hat at the homecoming to pay the yearly light bill and also acts as a kind of security guard.

"In recent years, we've had quite a bit of vandalism so I try to stop by quite a bit, especially if I notice kids wandering around or a strange car," he says.

Broken windows have been replaced with wood, and the pine-beaded pulpit bears deep crevices where it has been carved with a knife.

But none of those problems seems to matter much when there are hymns to be sung.

As the sun sets, the voices linger in the air.

Dee Webb and Maudellon Minor stop long enough to turn their heads and say to a visitor: "Thanks for stoppin' by. You come back now, you hear?"

ST. PAUL CEMETERY

In 1881, William Gardner deeded this site to the Mountain Creek School Community. This tract, which contained graves dating from 1875, remained in use as a public cemetery, and adjoining land was set aside for a school. After W.S. Fife and his wife, L.M., gave adjacent land for a church in 1894, the property became known as St. Paul Church and Cemetery. Burials here include those of pioneer area settlers and several victims of the 1918 influenza epidemic. The school closed in the 1940s, and the land was later conveyed to the cemetery association.

(1983)

This marker is a gift from
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Browning

Note: The cmty. is located 5 miles south of Mansfield but it is in Ellis County.

His love of history has roots deep in the family

EULESS — Dr. Weldon Green Cannon's roots are intertwined deeply into the history of the cities of Euless and Bedford, and history is a subject he loves.

Cannon taught government and history at Haltom High School from 1958 to 1965 and has taught history at Temple Junior College the past 20 years. He received his doctor of philosophy degree in history from Texas Christian University in August.

"I was privileged to know all my grandparents and one great-grandfather," said Cannon, 53. "They'd tell the stories coming from Tennessee and what it was like right after the war."

He especially credits his love of history to the time spent with a special grandmother, Idella Whitener Cannon, who lived next door to his Euless home when he was growing up.

"We fought World War II all over her living room floor," Cannon said. "My grandmother loved maps. She

PRIME TIMERS



Pat Nimmo
RIDDLE

listened to the radio and cut articles from the newspaper. She studied the troop movements. I know that's where I got my great interest in geography and history and maps."

Cannon's great-grandfather and namesake, Green Cannon, a Confederate veteran moved to Bedford from Bedford County, Tenn., in 1873.

"There were hard times in Tennessee right after the Civil War," Cannon said.

The economy was rugged, and the land was wearing out. Texas was a new fresh land where settlers could start over.

"Other friends had come earlier. It was a mass migration from adjacent Coffee (Tennessee) and Bedford County. Most of the old time settlers in Euless and Bedford were from Bedford and Coffee," Cannon said.

He wrote a history of Adam Euless, the city's namesake and former sheriff of Tarrant County, which will be included in the revised *Handbook of Texas* to be published in 1985. He also will have a writeup in the handbook on B.M. Temple, for whom the city of Temple was named and who was the subject of Cannon's dissertation.

Another set of Cannon's grandparents, Joe and Sarah Jane Reden Whitener, moved to Euless in 1880 from Coffee County and bought 100 acres on what is now South Main Street. They donated the land for the Euless School where South Euless Elementary is today. One of Cannon's future projects is to get a historical marker for the school — also one for the site of Adam Euless's cotton gin, "the site where Euless began," Cannon said.

After Green Cannon's son, Arch Cannon, married Idella Whitener, they built a home at the corner of Main and Hollywood streets in 1900. Although vacant, it still stands today and is one of the oldest homes in Euless, Cannon said.

Cannon's parents, Ross and Winnie Cannon, built a sprawling, brick home next door to Arch Cannon's house, where Cannon grew up and which he still owns. Since he lives in



Photo by Pat Nimmo Riddle

Weldon Green Cannon with the tombstone his grandfather made for Ma Ferguson.

Temple much of the time, he rents the house now and lives in a garage apartment next door.

While growing up, Cannon often heard tales of his grandfather Arch Cannon making a tombstone when Texas Gov. Miriam "Ma" Ferguson lost her bid for re-election in 1926.

"I think he poured concrete in an empty ham can," Cannon said. Then he put her photo at the top, put glass over it, embedded it in the concrete and set it up in his back yard.

"My grandfather was sort of a prankster or practical joker," Cannon said. "When anybody came, he'd laugh and say, 'Look, we buried Ma Ferguson, and there's her tombstone.'"

He said he never did find out why his grandfather hated her so much.

According to the family story, Cannon said, Arch Cannon's wife's aunt had been buried in an unmarked grave in the old Calloway Cemetery in Euless. After awhile, the Ma Ferguson joke wore off. Idella Cannon, who for years had been

bothered by the idea of her aunt having no tombstone, took the fake marker, added a three-fourths-inch layer of concrete over it and scratched in the aunt's name, "Mrs. M.A. Daniel."

A few years ago, Weldon Cannon decided to see for himself if the story was true, so went to the cemetery and found the old tombstone. The added concrete was flaking off.

"I thought, 'Well it's going to come off anyway,' so I just took my knife to find out if the story was true, and the whole thing fell off," Cannon said.

Sure enough, there was Ma Ferguson's epitaph.

"I just was astonished," Cannon said. "I made another marker like my grandmother made and set it at my aunt's grave before I removed this marker." "I think it's a marvelous piece of history and that's why I did it."

Cannon's love of history has led him to be a part of many historical societies. He was the first president

of the Northeast Historical Society in 1964, which is now disbanded. He's a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Republic of Texas, Texas State Historical Association, American Historical Association and the Bell County Historical Commission.

Cannon said he gets his college students interested in history by teaching them patterns of migration caused by wars and depressions.

"I always begin my class with a lesson on local history and the different things that brought people here (to Temple) such as the military, good farm land, hospitals and railroads," he said.

"Then I ask them, 'Why did your family come here? You're here for some reason. What is it?'"

"They find out their families have done exactly as those families they read about in the history books."

"That way they can see how they are a part of history."

Havrans show dairy collection

by NANCY CAINE

Cream separators, antique milk bottles, churns, and old photographs depicting the delivery of milk and business of dairy farms are important parts of Ed and Muriel Havran lives.

The Colleyville man and his wife who have been interested in the dairy industry for many years have been instrumental in setting up a unique collection of dairy equipment in the area.

Ed and Muriel have recently helped set up a display of the dairy artifacts at Tarrant County Junior College — Northwest Campus. The historical collection is on display in the college's Walsh Library.

Unbeknownst to many people, Ed said the Fort Worth area figures heavily into dairy history in the state, as in 1907 it housed the world's largest family dairy — the Shaw Brother's Dairy, which has now become Foremost Dairy.

Also at one time, Fort Worth was the center of the dairy industry of the South, he added.

Another fact probably not known to many people, the first ice cream made mechanically in the United States using ice mechanically produced was made in Texas.

Ed has been around dairies all his life, he said. His father was the first Grade A dairyman who sold milk in the Oklahoma market in the 1920s. Their family later moved to Texas where dairying was quite common. Later, Ed said he continued his interest in the dairy business through showing dairy cattle in Future Farmers of America and through his job as a vocational agriculture teacher.

Along with Dean Bob Claussen from TCJC, the Havrans have helped set up the display which includes interesting photos of days gone by and oral histories of persons involved with the dairy business in the last few decades.

The collection of Texas' dairy heritage was begun during the Sesquicentennial Year of 1986. Now, Ed is spending some time collecting oral histories of individuals in the area who remember the good old days in the dairy business.

Ed recently interviewed a man over 100 years old who described his family's involvement with bottling milk in Denison. His family started the process in Denison about 100 years ago. Before modern methods of refrigeration, the man used to take 100 pints of milk with him to work each day to sell to the workers. (Bottles of milk became available in 1887.)

Around Colleyville, there were many dairies, Ed noted; at one time he estimates there were about 25-30 dairies operating between Grapevine, Euless and Colleyville. What happened to them? The airport, Ed said, moved out a few. Lake Grapevine also displaced some and in the 1950s the area began to grow so people had the opportunity to sell their land for a profit. Also, as progress marched in, so did more restrictions for the use of the land.

He said the methods of dairy farming have changed drastically in the past century, as dairy farms no longer let the cows graze for food. Instead, he said, they eat on a feed lot, and the food is brought to them. "There virtually is no grazing at all," he noted.

Before, he said, one cow grazed on about three acres. Now, 20-30 cows live on one acre. And now dairy operations are no longer using the large volumes of land once needed to run a dairy business.

In the early part of the century, dairying used to be quite a profitable business. In fact, Dean Claussen said the Depression was the biggest period of growth in this area. Ed said in the 1920s through the 1940s was a profitable period in dairying history. However, after the 1940s, other industries became more profitable

KAS DAIRY HERITAGE FOUNDATION



ARTIFACTS FROM TEXAS DAIRYING over the past 100 years are being gathered by two Colleyville residents, Muriel Havran, left and Ed Havran, far right, with the help of Bob Claussen from Tarrant County Junior College Northwest. A display of the Texas Dairy Heritage Foundation is now being put together in the college library.

when one considers how much time milking cows twice a day seven days a week could take.

Claussen estimates there are about 2200 dairies still running in Texas, about 12 of which are in Tarrant County, which used to be one of the largest dairy counties in the state.

Most of the large dairies are now

in South Texas, Ed noted.

The Havrans and Dean Claussen are among several individuals working on preserving artifacts of dairy history in the college showcases and in displays.

"It is an intriguing thing to put it (the historical story of dairy farming in the area) together," Ed said. "I hope we can."

BETTY COX



THE GRAPEVINE SUN / GERRY GRAZULIS

Deputy Fire Chief Dick Ward surveys the remains of the Mack Williamson House south of Nash Street, which burned to the ground as a result of a Tuesday morning fire. Ward has called the origins of the fire

"suspicious." The house, built around 1910 on a gentle hill, was at one time Grapevine's finest with a view of both Dallas and Fort Worth. In more recent years, the home had been abandoned.

City landmark lost

Fire takes 80-year-old local house

By Dan Balaban
Staff Writer

A long lane lined with pear trees led to the big house on the hill. Longtime residents say the trees' blossoms were beautiful and the pear crop bountiful.

The trees have been gone for years. And now only the buff-colored brick chimney stands tall on the hill, a remnant of the early morning fire Tuesday that destroyed what was once one of Grapevine's finest homes.

"It's as if they burned part of my

heart," said 31-year-old Will Wickman, who grew up in the two-story frame house, built nearly 80 years ago.

The house had stood vacant among oak and red bud trees in the sloping field on the east side of South Main Street since 1972. It had become a temporary shelter for transients and a make-out joint for high school kids, who circulated stories that the house was haunted.

Deputy Fire Chief Dick Ward said he is interviewing persons who may give him clues to the origin of the 12:30 a.m. blaze, which was so far along by the time firefighters arrived that Fire Chief Bill Powers decided to let it burn.

Ward said he's gotten reports over the last couple of months of fires being set in the fireplace, probably by the same type of transients and kids who have trashed

the interior of the house over the years.

He speculates that Tuesday morning's fire also started in the fireplace and quickly spread to the second story. A brisk wind from the west swirled through the house's many broken windows, feeding the flames.

"People have been trying to burn it down for the last couple of months," said Ward, who is also investigating several other suspicious fires striking vacant houses over the last several months. "It was a beautiful old house at one time. In recent years it was very dilapidated. It was getting in to a very hazardous state."

The condition of the house in its later years is not something Betty

See HOUSE / 8A

8A/The Grapevine Sun/Sunday, March 29, 1987

House

From / 1A

Yancey likes to think about.

She had lived there from the time she was 13, after her parents, Mack and Julia Williamson, bought it and the 200 acres surrounding it as their dream house in about 1938.

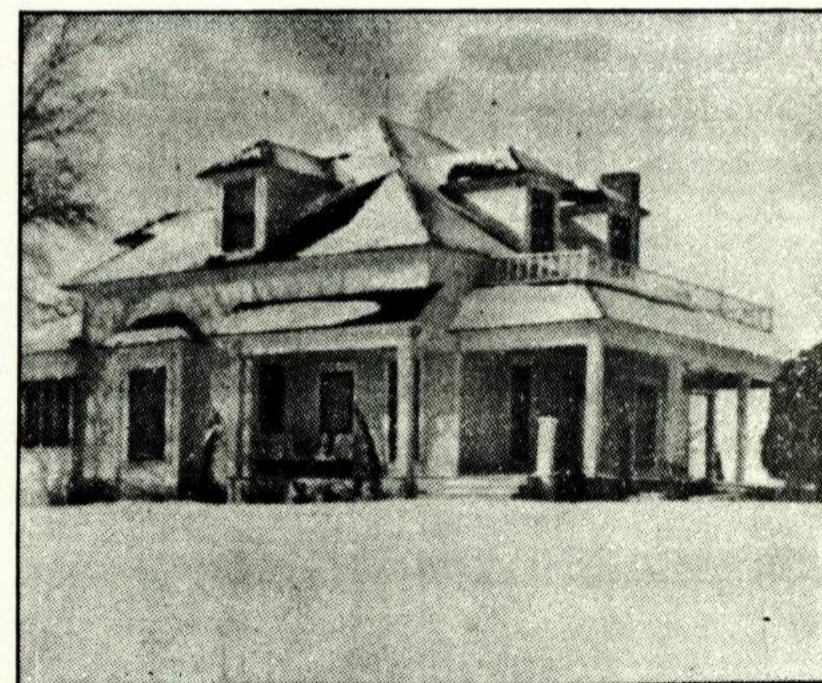
"That was just beautiful," said Mrs. Yancey of the pear-tree lane that led to the circular drive in front of the house. "That was the highest point in this area, we would sit on that porch and you could see Dallas and Fort Worth."

Every Christmas her father would attach a large iron star, illuminated by light bulbs, to the roof outside of her bedroom window. The ornament "could be seen all over Grapevine," remembers Mrs. Yancey.

Her nephew, Wickman, recalls the family gatherings during Christmas time, when it would take he and his sister and their cousins all day to decorate the 12-foot tree in the living room.

Wickman may not know about the ghost stories that inevitably spring up when a large house stands vacant for a number of years. But he knows of the spirit that lived (or so he believed) in the house's attic while he was growing up and which made the walls creak every so often.

This ghost answered to the whim of Wickman's grandmother, who would summon it "when she had a problem with us (kids)," said



This Yancey family photograph shows the house as it looked in its prime, when it was known as one of the finest residences in Grapevine.

Wickman. "Then we would listen to the creaking."

Wickman, a former Grapevine police officer and private detective in town, said he didn't get the nerve to venture to the attic until he was 15.

The family sold the house and property in 1972, the year Mack Williamson died, to Trinity In-

dustries of Fort Worth.

Wickman said the firm would have let him move the house, but he later estimated it would cost nearly \$200,000 to relocate and remodel the structure.

"I often wondered what that hill would look like without that house," said Wickman.

Now he knows.

Efforts to preserve history earn awards

Five individuals—two of them children—who have worked to preserve history will be honored Thursday by the Mary Isham Keith Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

They will be given awards at a noon luncheon of society members and guests at Anna Shelton Hall of the Woman's Club of Fort Worth, 1326 Pennsylvania Ave.

Those to be honored are:

● Edith Deen, local author, editor and columnist, who is to receive the Medal of Honor, the DAR's highest award for service and patriotism.

● Dr. Malcolm D. McLean, head of the Robertson Colony Collection at the University of Texas at Arlington, who is to receive the National History Medal for preservation of history.

● Tom Lemmons, teacher at



Deen



McLean



Lemmons



Steinberger



Lao

Amon Carter-Riverside High School, who is to receive the Outstanding American History Teacher of the Year award.

● Misty Rae Steinberger, a fifth-grader at Ridglea Hills Elementary School, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gary Steinberger, who will receive an American History Essay Contest award for an essay she wrote called *A Letter to the Editor—September, 1787*.

(In the contest, students were asked to assume the role of one of the signers of the Constitution and compose a letter to a newspaper editor urging ratification of the Constitution and explaining why this should be done.)

● Bennjin Lao, a seventh-grader at Trinity Valley School, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benito Lao, who also entered *A Letter to the Editor—September, 1787* American History Essay Contest, will receive an award.

Deen, formerly women's editor and columnist for the *Fort Worth Press*, has written several books, among them *All of the Women of the Bible*, *Great Women of the Christian Faith* and *Family Living in the Bible*. She was married to the late Edgar Deen, a Fort Worth mayor.

Deen was one of the first women to be elected to the Fort Worth City Council, a member of the first Texas Commission on the Status of Women and was named to the Board of

Regents of Texas Woman's University. The Deens collected a 4,000-volume library, which they gave to the Mary Couts Burnett Library of Texas Christian University.

McLean, who earned a master's degree from the National University of Mexico and a doctorate from the University of Texas at Austin, has been an archivist at San Jacinto Museum of History in Houston and a government research analyst.

He has taught Romance languages at the University of Texas and the University of Arkansas. He was a professor of Spanish at Texas Christian University and later a professor of history and Spanish at the University of Texas at Arlington.

Lemmons, who earned bachelor's and master's degrees from Abilene Christian University, received grants and studied in East Africa in 1970 and in India in 1971. He has taught at Amon Carter-Riverside High School for 27 years. He requires his students to participate annually in a mock constitutional convention.

—TERRY GOODRICH

5/21/87

HISTORY

West

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GENESIS:

The first settlement in Tarrant County was Bird's Fort, a tiny outpost consisting of a block-house and a few cabins seven miles north of present-day Arlington. Established in 1841 by the order of Gen. Edward H. Tarrant, who later lent his name to the county, the garrison was abandoned one year later when scouts detected preparations for a massive Comanche attack on the fort.

Although campsites were established near what are now the cities of Grapevine, Bedford, Watauga and Haltom City during the next few years, the strength of the Indian threat discouraged widespread settlement of the area.

In 1844, for instance, two Arkansas men were held captive by Indians for a year before managing to trade their way to freedom and out of the region. As one of them recalled later, "It was either a case of leaving Tarrant County — or what is now Tarrant County — or losing our scalps, and when a man lost his hair in those days, he generally lost something else."

Indian depredations declined, though they didn't cease, after Middleton Tate Johnson arrived in 1847 and established Johnson's Station three miles south of Arlington.

While the settlement included amenities such as a general store, blacksmithy and grist and sorghum mills, its most important function was to serve as an outpost for a company of Texas Rangers who protected nearby residents from Indian raids.

Two years later, when U.S. Army Brevet Maj. Ripley Allen Arnold was ordered by Gen. William Jenkins Worth to build a military post "somewhere near the confluence of the Clear and West Forks of the Trinity River," he turned to Johnson for help.

Together, on June 6, 1849, Arnold and Johnson selected a site on the bank of the Clear Fork and named it Camp Worth in honor of the general. (Worth, incidentally, died of cholera without ever visiting the post or, for that matter, knowing that it existed.)

Arnold and some three dozen men were given the unenviable task of protecting about 100 miles of frontier. Even more vexing, their bivouac flooded whenever the river rose and was beset by mosquitoes whenever it didn't.

By the end of the summer, Arnold had ordered his men to build a new campsite on the top of a bluff near the spot where the Tarrant County Courthouse now sits. By mid-winter, work was nearly completed, and on Nov. 14, 1849, Fort Worth was officially created.

From this inauspicious beginning, great things soon transpired.

ARRIVAL AND EXODUS:

Protected by the troops at Fort Worth, Tarrant County blossomed during the 1850s.

When the county was organized in 1850 with Birdville as the county seat, the population stood at a shade more than 600. By the end of the decade, it had topped 6,000 — a peak that wouldn't be matched again until the 1870s.

Even the abandonment of Fort Worth by the military in 1853 — the troops were needed further west — did nothing to slow the tremendous growth of the county. Settlers merely transformed all of the military structures into civilian establishments.

In 1854, Fort Worth got its first school and civilian physician. In 1856, it got its first two-story building and saloon. By then, civic pride had risen to the level that local residents thought Fort Worth should supplant Birdville as the county seat.

The Texas Legislature scheduled a special election for November 1856. After a violent and bitter

campaign, Fort Worth emerged the winner by a scant seven votes.

Although the free whiskey ladled out at the polls in Fort Worth may have contributed to the city's triumph, some observers claimed the margin of victory was the votes cast by an inebriated group of 14 Wise County cowboys.

Outraged Birdville residents successfully contested the results but fared no better during a second election. Fort Worth remained the county seat and Birdville faded into obscurity, eventually becoming part of present-day Haltom City.

But while Fort Worth dominated the development of Tarrant County, other settlements made progress of their own.

The county's first post office went not to Fort Worth, for instance, but to Johnson's Station in 1851. In 1858, Grapevine became the site of another post office.

Perhaps the most important of these other settlements was Mansfield, which profited immensely from the business done at the grist mill Julian Feild built in 1856. In 1869, in fact, Mansfield College became one of the first co-educational institutions in the state.

By 1860, Tarrant County seemed to be poised on the edge of even more startling growth. What happened during the next few years was startling, all right, but it wasn't growth.

With the onset of the Civil War in 1861, Tarrant County virtually ceased to exist. Although fighting never reached Fort Worth, the manpower needs of the Confederacy left the county short of soldiers to protect the area against Indian raids.

By war's end, the Tarrant County population had plummeted from 6,020 to fewer than 1,000.

And the carpetbaggers were on their way to Texas.

KING CATTLE:

When Fort Worth isn't calling itself "Where the West Begins," it's calling itself "Cowntown." And with good reason.

Without cattle, Fort Worth might have barely survived Reconstruction. As it was, the city thrived.

Although cattle had been driven north from Texas as early as the 1840s, the massive cattle drives to the great railroad terminus at Abilene, Kan., didn't begin until after the Civil War.

By the late 1860s, Fort Worth was widely known as the last outpost where one could find goods and entertainment before crossing the Red River and hitting the Chisolm Trail.

As a result, numerous saloons, casinos and houses of prostitution sprung up to meet the needs of cowpokes looking for a last fling before embarking on the trip up the trail.

Hell's Half Acre, where most of these establishments were located, became a haven for all sorts of Wild West desperadoes and low-lives. Later, it was a favored hideout of Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid, and Baptist minister J. Frank Norris made a name for himself by preaching for its closure.

Besides lending color to Cowntown, the cowboys represented a consistent source of business revenue. Recognizing the existence of this ready market, entrepreneurs flocked to the area.

The city's population doubled between 1865 and 1868. By 1873, a year in which 116 buildings were erected in a single week, the population climbed to about 4,000. By 1880, it was up to 6,663.

Even after the cattle drives petered out in the 1880s, Fort Worth retained its ties to its Cowntown roots.

The first Fat Stock Show was held in 1896. And in 1902, after the failure of several local packing operations, Swift and Armour both opened major — and highly successfully — packing plants in the Stockyards.

(More on West on next page)



HISTORY



Where the West Begins: it's true

BY PRESTON LERNER
Special to the Star-Telegram

Fort Worth: Where the West Begins.

As city slogans go, this one seems too good to be true. Certainly, after a cursory look at the area, a newcomer probably would conclude that the slogan contained more fiction than fact.

Fort Worth and Tarrant County have their internationally renowned art museums, their nationally esteemed universities, their gargantuan amusement parks, their mammoth manufacturing plants and all other evidence of 20th-century civilization.

Sure, you can find a couple of cowboys if you look hard enough, but most of them ride in pickup trucks, not on horseback. And yes, you'll see a lot of cowboy boots making tracks through the area, but some pairs cost as much as a true frontiersman would have earned during the better part of a decade.

Despite appearances to the contrary, however, the Where-the-West-Begins slogan is more than a promotional myth. In fact, it goes to the very core of the Tarrant County soul.

Flashback to Sept. 29, 1843: Representatives of the Republic of Texas and nearly a dozen Indian tribes convene for peace negotiations at Bird's Fort, a tiny outpost that was then the only settle-

ment in what would later become Tarrant County.

After several flowery speeches, the negotiators agree to end hostilities between native Indians and white settlers by drawing a north-south line through Texas. Land to the east of the line would belong to the white man. Land to the west was to remain the property of the Indian.

Fast forward six years: A garrison is established in the Trinity River Valley to protect the newly created Tarrant County and the rest of North Texas.

Its name? Fort Worth, of course. Where the West Begins.

From the start, Fort Worth and Tarrant County were frontier outposts. And while the frontier quickly moved west of Tarrant County, some frontier spirit stayed behind.

The full-speed-ahead, never-say-die attitude of Tarrant County leaders helped bring cattle drives and railroad lines through the area, later made Fort Worth a natural headquarters for wildcatters and eventually spawned the local development of the aviation industry.

In the beginning, though, Tarrant County was settled by people with a not-so-lofty but no-less-important goal — survival.

(More on West on next page)

HISTORY

West

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The prosperity of the Stockyards area, located in what was then an unincorporated part of the county, prompted the creation of the city of Niles in 1911. With a \$30 million tax base within a few dozen city blocks, Niles was nicknamed "The Richest Little Town in the World."

In 1923, Fort Worth annexed the tiny city, and Niles went the way of Hell's Half Acre.

THE IRON HORSE:

To those reared in the age of jet airplanes and satellite communications, it's difficult to comprehend the impact the coming of the railroads had on rural Texas.

But consider Tarrant County. Although it was almost entirely settled by the late 1870s, most of the settlements were so sparsely populated that the county had only three towns.

Think about that for a moment: Some 868 square miles of land and only three towns. Today, by way of comparison, the county has more than three dozen incorporated cities.

One of those three towns was Johnson's Station, home of the county's first major settlement. But come 1876, when local residents learned that the Texas & Pacific Railroad line from Dallas to Fort Worth was going to pass three miles north of their town, Johnson's Station disappeared.

That's right. It was wiped clear from the face of the map.

The residents of Johnson's Stations, making the best of what seemed to be a bad lot, packed up their belongings and moved three miles north to a site they dubbed Arlington.

And Arlington, drawing sustenance from the railroad, enjoyed unparalleled growth. By 1879, in fact, one block of East Main Street alone featured five saloons catering to the overflow from Hell's Half Acre in Fort Worth.

The creation of Arlington was none too unusual. The thriving settlement of Double Springs was another town that was effectively dissolved when the railroad bypassed it in favor of nearby Athol.

Double Springs residents, however, not only packed up their belongings but also moved their entire homes as well to Athol, which later was named Keller in honor of a railroad foreman.

Other towns that owed their turn-of-the-century prosperity, and in some cases their names, to the arrival of the railroads include Saginaw, Crowley, Haslet, Watauga, Benbrook, Everman and Burleson.

And Fort Worth.

Cowtown was in high cotton in 1873. Then, in September, came the shocking financial disaster known as the Panic of 1873. The New York Stock Exchange shut down, and construction of the T&P line from Dallas stopped 26 miles east of Fort Worth.

People left the city in droves, causing the population to dwindle to about 1,000. "The grass literally grew in the streets," city chronicler B.B. Paddock wrote later. "This was not a metaphor to indicate stagnation, but a doleful fact."

A more amused tone was adopted in the Dallas Herald, which wrote that a panther had been seen sleeping undisturbed in the downtown business district of Fort Worth.

But the frontier spirit of civic leaders was by no means crushed by the setback. They donated land for the railroad and formed the Tarrant County Construction Co. to begin grading the bed for the tracks.

By the summer of 1876, the T&P had nearly run out of time. The Texas Legislature decided that its land grant agreement with the railroad would expire if the tracks didn't reach Fort Worth before the legislators adjourned.

While Tarrant County supporters in Austin used parliamentary procedures to block adjournment, Fort Worth residents worked around the clock to finish the line. The tracks grew shoddier and shoddier as they approached Fort Worth, but approach Fort Worth they did.

At 11:23 a.m. July 19, 1876, the first train rolled precariously into Fort Worth on the crooked tracks and precipitated a nightlong celebration.

With the arrival of the railroad, Fort Worth's future as a major metropolis was assured.

OIL, AIRPLANES AND EVERYTHING ELSE:

Considering that there is precious little oil within its boundaries, Tarrant County seems to be an unlikely hub of the petroleum industry.

But when the bountiful fields at Desdemona, Ranger and Burkburnett were discovered in the late-teens, wildcatters and refiners quickly set up shop in Fort Worth and took advantage of the city's railroads and central location.

During the same period, Tarrant County likewise became a major aviation center when the U.S. Army Air Force took over operation of three training fields that had been used by its Canadian counterpart. Today, Fort Worth's Carswell Air Force Base is the home of sophisticated military aircraft.

As far as commercial aviation went, Meacham Field opened in 1927 with a landing by Charles Lindbergh, and Greater Southwest International Airport was erected shortly after World War II.

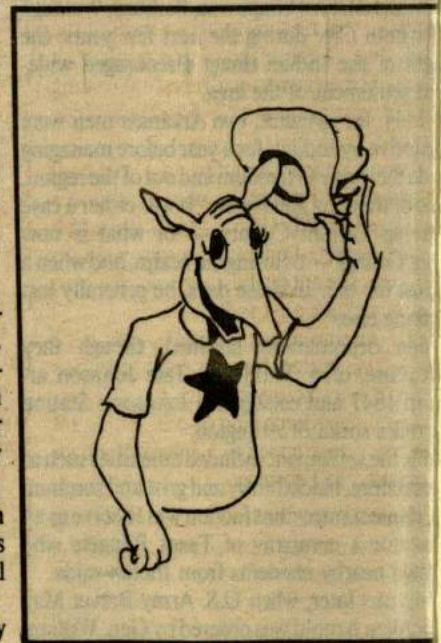
Both fields were overshadowed, of course, by

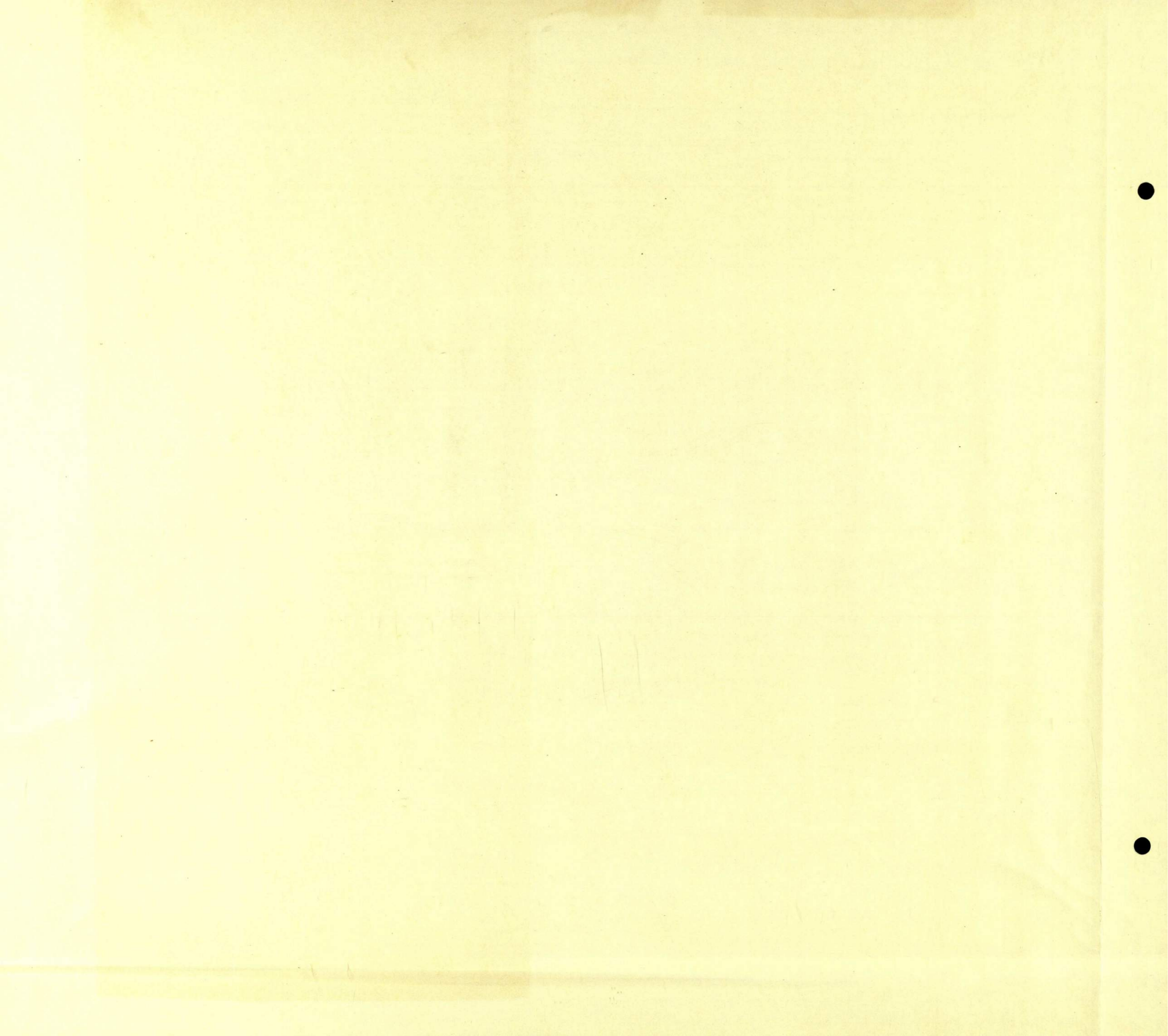
the opening of Dallas Fort Worth Regional Airport near Euless in 1974. At the time it was built, DFW was the largest airport in the world.

Since the World War II era, Tarrant County has benefited from the manufacturing end of aviation industry.

During the war, local manufacturers built 10 trainers and B-24 bombers, the latter at a plant featuring the longest assembly bay in the world. In 1950, one of the city's B-50s made the first non-stop flight around the world.

Today, General Dynamics and Bell Helicopters are two of the county's largest manufacturing employers, along with the General Motors facility in Arlington.







Star-Telegram/DALE BLACKWELL

Nancy Jacobs with quilt squares that were displayed at Statue of Liberty Celebration.

Guild to display historic quilt

By ORVILLE HANCOCK
Star-Telegram writer

Trinity Valley Quilters Guild succeeded where many others tried and failed.

They obtained 79 quilt squares which were part of the historic "Sea to Shining Sea" quilt that was part of the Statue of Liberty Celebration July 4 in New York.

Those sections, including nine from Texas, will be displayed at the Guild's Fifth Annual Quilt Show Friday, Saturday and Sunday at Amon Carter Exhibit Hall in the Will Rogers Complex.

"We are one of the very few who have been able to exhibit the quilt, following its showing at both the unveiling of the repaired Statue of Liberty and the Great American Quilt Festival last April on the New York Exposition Pier," said Nancy Jacobs, chairman of the quilt show this weekend.

She said the quilt festival was a Museum of American Folk Art event. Jacobs said that the 79 squares brought to Fort Worth, representing 12 states, are worth \$50,000.

When the 333 squares from all the states and Guam were completed and fastened together by the National Needlework Association in July, they made a banner quilt 1,000 feet long.

Jacobs said the finished product began with the sunrise in Maine and traveled through every state, end-

ing in a rainbow in Hawaii. Each state's history was put in stitches.

Fort Worth was asked two weeks before the event to present a square for the "Sea to Shining Sea" quilt.

"I designed the three-by-three-foot square and members of the Trinity Valley Quilters Guild worked on it day and night to get it ready for the national observance," Jacobs said. "The design is a circle with the Lone Star of Texas in it. In the space between the points of each star are emblems of the state's history."

Those appliqued emblems on the Fort Worth quilt are cowboy hat, cowboy boots, a Longhorn steer, an oil well derrick and a bluebonnet flower.

This square will be part of the 79 featured at the Will Rogers Complex.

"We got the quilt section from Detroit and we will send it to Miami," Jacobs said. "It is the first showing in Texas, but will be coming back to Dallas later in the year."

After the exhibits around the country are finished, the entire banner quilt will be preserved in the Museum of American Folk Art in New York.

Jacobs said she was refused when she first asked to exhibit part of the historic quilt in Fort Worth.

"I told them that they called on us at the last minute to present a square for the national quilt and that we fulfilled their request and I thought

it was a bad deal if we were not able to exhibit it," she said. "They put us on the list."

The Trinity Valley Quilters Guild was formed five years ago. That's when Jacobs joined. She had never quilted, but had sewn from patterns since a young woman.

"I took quilting lessons and joined the Guild," she said. "I thought that putting pieces of a quilt together would be artistic and interesting."

She said the club meets every month for quilting.

"I have learned a lot," she said. "All this week has been proclaimed 'Quilting Days in Fort Worth' by Mayor (Bob) Bolen and he is going to appear at our opening Friday."

Jacobs, 50, and her husband, Anton, moved to southwest Fort Worth 17 years ago from Michigan. He is manufacturer of air conditioners for Volkswagen of America.

She was born in Carlinville, Ill., and grew up in Illinois. She is mother of two grown sons and has three grandchildren.

Jacobs said that the weekend quilt show will feature squares of quilt from other Texas cities with patterns which feature emblems of the Alamo, San Jacinto Monument, NASA and the Astrodome.

Squares in the quilt section also feature Texas' neighboring states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and New Mexico.

In Old Fort Worth

City Had Its Worst Fire April 3, 1909

By MACK WILLIAMS

"Learn not to burn" is a top priority fire department program in schools here today, and with good reason.

Fort Worth's worst fire, the most extensive in Texas history, ravaged the South Side April 3, 1909. The first report, still preserved in the fire department log book, stated: "One p.m., barn fire at Tucker and May, kid and match, Box 52."



Kids and matches have been responsible for other fires since then, but none approached the intensity and range of the blaze here 78 years ago. More than 20 blocks were swept by flames that destroyed 306 buildings. Among them were Broadway Baptist Church, the Walker Sanitarium, two other churches, the Texas & Pacific Railway's roundhouse and dozens of other well-known structures.

One resident and one fire horse were killed and 20 firefighters had to go to the hospital, some with severe burns. Although the Gulf Hotel fire in Houston Sept. 7, 1943 had more fatalities, taking 55 lives, the number of buildings destroyed in Fort Worth's "kid with a match" disaster has not been equaled in Texas.

* * *

ONCE THE UNIDENTIFIED youngster got the flames going in the South Side barn, they spread quickly, aided by a dangerous combination of low humidity and heavy winds.

Minutes after a resident turned in the first warning from the electronic alarm box at Tucker and Jennings, sparks ignited a second barn. Another neighbor got on the phone and called Number 26, Fire Chief Bill Bideker's number at the Central Fire Hall. Jumping on his horse, which he kept harnessed behind the stone fire headquarters at Throckmorton and Monroe, Bideker galloped to the scene.

By the time he got there, several homes were burning. Fleeing residents stopped only to turn in more alarms, opening the glass doors of the eye-level boxes mounted on poles at numerous corners, and pulling the hooks.

As the wind whipped the flames, Bideker succeeded in summoning Hook & Ladder Company No. 1 and Hose Company No. 2, both stationed at the Central Fire Station. He then tried to rally additional reinforcements, but failed. By this time the fire was so hot the alarm box wires had melted. Bideker finally obtained more aid by telephone.

In addition to unfavorable weather, accidents plagued the men fighting the South Side conflagration. Near the corner of Hemphill and Magnolia, a pushcart rolled into the path of a horse-drawn, steam-powered engine. The steamer crashed into a telephone pole, killing the lead horse.

* * *

WITH HIS MEN unable to advance against the wind and flames, Chief Bideker tried to get help from Dallas. The first reply was encouraging. Dallas officials said they would send men and equipment by train but the mission ended before the relief column could start. A fire broke out in Dallas, and like the Fort Worth blaze spread quickly under the impact of the heavy gusts. Before Dallas firemen

returned to their stations 75 buildings had been destroyed or damaged.

Desperate Fort Worth firefighters watched as their hoses melted in the flames. There was nothing left to do but retreat. To protect their horses, they unhitched the teams and pulled the steam engines to safety by hand.

Late that night the fire finally ran its course, flickering out at the Texas & Pacific yards on Railroad Avenue, today's Vickery Boulevard. The roundhouse was left a charred ruin with damage estimated at \$8,000. Flames also destroyed the huge coal bins and their contents.

Only charred walls were left standing at Dr. Walker's hospital at 106 W. Railroad and the Broadway Baptist Church at Broadway and St. Louis Avenue. Whole blocks of St. Louis, W. Daggett, W. Railroad Avenue, S. Main, Bryan, S. Calhoun, E. Daggett and Cleveland vanished from the map.

At 212 S. Main, where the *Fort Worth News-Tribune* building stands today, a two-story boarding house operated by Mrs. C.A. Earl fell to the flames. J.N. Hubbard, the foresighted owner of the building, carried \$100 insurance. Though small by today's standards, that sum went a long way in 1909. Many property owners in the stricken area had no insurance at all.

* * *

ALL 306 BUILDINGS destroyed in the fire were meticulously listed by owner, occupant and damage in the fire department's 1909 log book, owned today by Mason Lankford. A former General Dynamics fire chief and Tarrant County fire marshal, Lankford recently ended a one-year assignment in Saudi Arabia as a firefighting consultant. He is now with the Fort Worth Fire Department.

Lankford's 1909 log tallies nine fire deaths for the year, 650 fires and damage loss of \$5,430,497. All this in a city of 17 square miles.

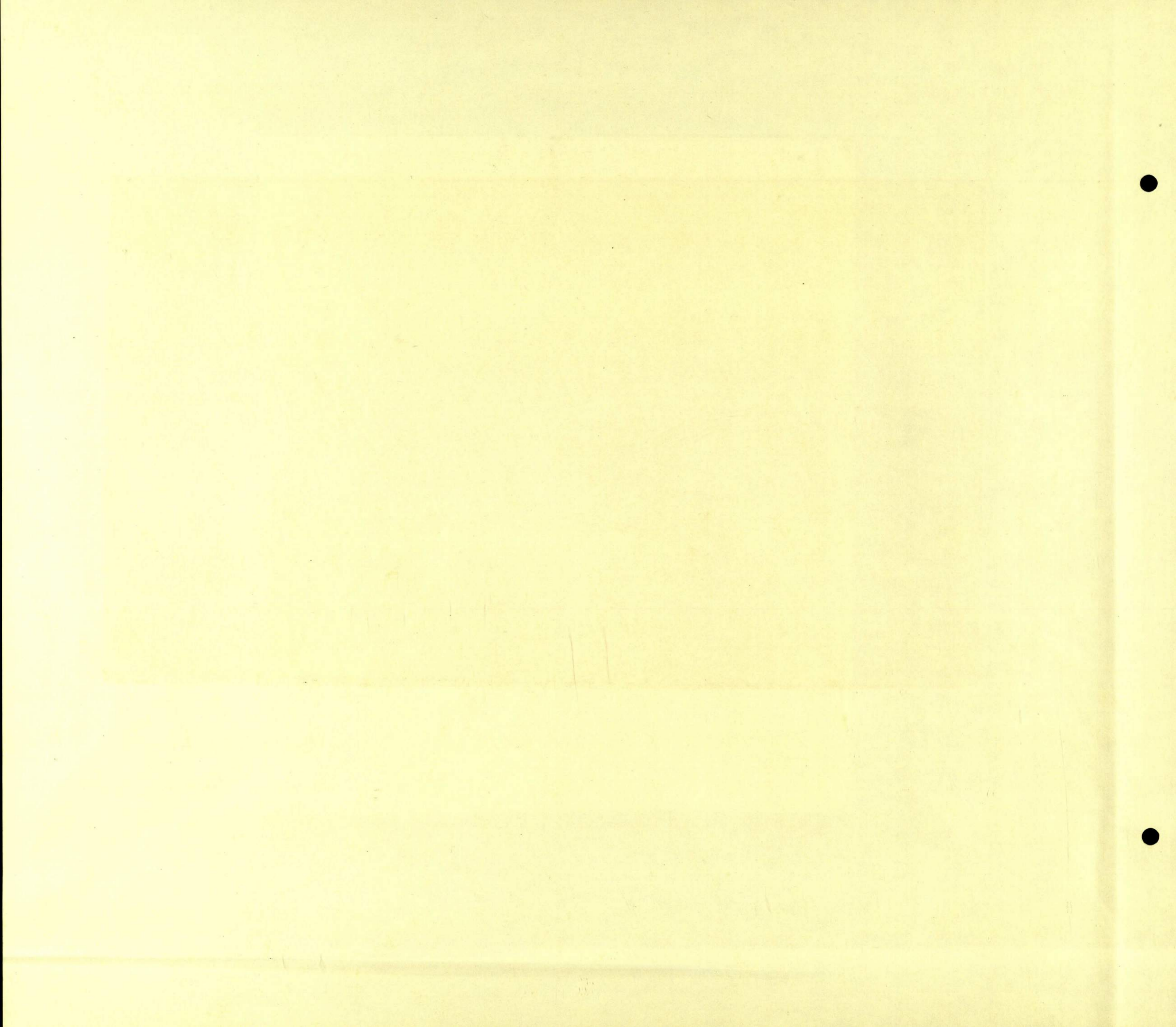
The figures stunned the city council, too, and a few months later Fort Worth took delivery of its first motorized trucks. From that time on, mechanization continued at a brisk pace. When the department purchased eight new trucks in 1919, the process was complete. Horse-drawn equipment no longer existed.

The remaining steeds were turned over to the street department, but not without a pang and tear. Firemen loved the horses, treating them like members of the family and naming them for well-known figures. Bill was named for Mayor Bill Davis, Casey and Swasey for two wholesale liquor dealers, Dewey for the admiral hero of the Spanish-American war and Tom and Jerry for a popular tippie.

Well-trained, the horses raced to their posts in front of the wagons when the electric fire alarm sounded and the stalls opened automatically. Harnesses suspended from the ceiling dropped on the teams and out they bounded.

Fire Chief Standifer Ferguson, who succeeded Bideker and served from 1919 to 1939, claimed Dewey was so smart he could unlatch his stall gate and run up the street.

The only way to get him back, Chief Ferguson said, poker-faced, was to ring the fire bell. The familiar clang would bring the intellectual horse back to his place in front of the wagon.



Recollections: Fort Worth Remembering the Charm of Bicycle-Powered Tamale Carts

By FRANK PERKINS

After a 40-year hiatus, food vending carts are coming back to Fort Worth. Of course, they won't be the old bicycle-powered tamale carts of treasured memory but state-of-the-art chrome monsters costing \$8,000-\$10,000 each.



They also will be rather scarce. The ordinance passed Thursday night allows food pushcarts only on commercially zoned private property in the Stockyards District and shopping malls and only in downtown parks and their adjacent sidewalks. And if those restrictions are not tight enough, the enabling ordinance requires fees of up to \$1,000 to get the carts on the street, plus an annual health permit of \$150. It also orders the food to be sold in the carts to be cooked at a central commissary and wrapped before it can be vended.

There went the mom-and-pop carts, friends.
There also went a lot of the charm of pushcart foods.

THOSE OF US fortunate enough to grow up in Fort Worth during the late '30s and '40s fondly recall those tamale carts that once patrolled downtown and some of the city's residential neighborhoods, sometimes in concert with pushcart ice cream vendors.

The vendor my family favored was an elderly man who wore a straw hat winter and summer. He peddled his tamales from a cart made from the rear half of a bicycle attached to a green painted food box salvaged from the upper half of an old refrigerator. A couple of smaller wheels underneath the food box and a jingling bell finished out the ensemble.

He sold his tamales for a nickel a piece, or 50-cents a dozen, and they were the nectar of the gods.

My stepmother, a registered nurse with a pathological hatred of all things bacterial, usually took the tamales home and gave them another dunking in boiling water to keep the dreaded *E. coli* at bay.

For years, I thought the hot in hot tamales referred to this sec-

ond cooking which left the delicacies so hot they were almost impossible to eat without scalding your mouth, instead of the spices which gave the food its piquancy.

MY AUNT FLO was a true tamale *aficionada*. She wanted her tamales as they were from the cart—no frills and no re-boil. Some of my fondest memories of this most treasured of aunts are of standing beside her outside Monnig's Department Store downtown while she joyously shared with me a quarter's worth of tamales bought from the cart.

She could eat the greasiest tamales made without getting a speck on her spiffy shopping duds. Thus fortified, she would wipe her fingers and mine on a handkerchief, hand the emptied corn shucks to the vendor, grab my hand and dive into the Monnig's shopping fray with a will.

During the debate over the new pushcart ordinance, Councilman Russell Lancaster questioned whether or not the carts would draw visitors downtown. He doubted it. "I really can't see people at home suddenly jumping into their cars to come downtown for a hotdog from a pushcart," Lancaster said.

He never knew my Aunt Flo. The memories of my childhood years are replete with scenes of her suddenly jumping up from our game of Old Maid, saying, "Wash your hands and let's go get some tamales!"

Within minutes we would be in her 1937 LaSalle sedan, zooming off down E. Lancaster enroute to town and a rendezvous with the nearest tamale cart.

We would top off those tamales with icy Eskimo Pies bought from our neighborhood ice cream pushcart man.

The new city ordinance restores those ice cream vendors to Fort Worth neighborhoods as well.

DOWNTOWN FORT WORTH was a movable feast in those

pre-World War II days of my youth.

Street vendors sold tamales, popcorn and peanuts and both upper and lower Main boasted hamburger stands with serving windows opening onto the street where you could buy a delicious hamburger and an icy soft drink for 30 cents and consume them while standing on the sidewalk, watching the passing crowd.

Downtown also boasted a guy who wore a giant papier-mache peanut shell to publicize the Planter's Roasted Peanut Store products that filled the corner of 7th and Houston with the most delightful odors.

His uniform was topped off by a cardboard top hat and a monocle, a life-size copy of Mr. Peanut, the firm's trademark.

At age 5, I could accept the idea of a giant peanut wearing a monocle and a top hat and sporting arms and legs, but once I got a glimpse of the guy's face through a breathing hole in the peanut shell I was determined not to have anything to do with a man-eating peanut.

We got off to a bad start, Mr. Peanut and I.

He walked up behind me while my step-mother and I were parked in the family car outside my dad's shoe store waiting for him to get off work. Mr. Peanut tapped me on the shoulder to give me a free bag of peanuts, but when I turned around and spotted the man inside that huge shell, I gave a scream that stopped traffic. My screams sent the poor guy in retreat and I can still see that huge peanut topped by that black hat scurrying into the peanut store while the crowd laughed itself silly.

Mr. Peanut cautiously courted me for about a week and finally convinced me he meant no harm when he gave me a genuine Mr. Peanut mechanical pencil. The pencil barrel had a smaller version of the peanut man floating in some sort of fluid. The tiny figure would rise and fall as you tilted the pencil up and down.

I kept that pencil for years.

In Old Fort Worth

First Police Badge: A Silver Dollar

By MACK WILLIAMS

When 22-year-old Joe P. Witcher became a Fort Worth policeman, the entire force consisted of four men and Chief Sam Farmer.

"We didn't even have badges," Joe recalled later. "I got a silver Mexican dollar and paid a jeweler to hammer it into the shape of a star and engrave 'Police' on it. I usually carried it pinned to my vest out of sight. We had no helmets in those days but wore black slouch hats and blue uniforms."



That was 1879, when Fort Worth's population of 2,600 swelled in the spring and summer as cowboys drove their herds through town to northern markets.

"I knew pretty well how to take care of myself," young Joe observed, and that was fortunate because a policeman's life here 108 years ago presented difficulties.

"Shady characters and the rougher element were very much in evidence," Witcher said. "Saloons and gambling houses were wide open. Without any patrol wagon or vehicle to answer its purposes, the policeman who arrested a limp and helpless 200-pound cowboy was forced to transport his burden to lock-up by dint of his own exertions."

WITCHER RECALLED his days on the police force in a memoir he wrote many years later.

"It required a lot of tact to deal successfully with the unruly element then," he wrote. "Cowboy parties composed of a dozen or 15 men who had come to town to spend in a few riotous days the savings of months were frequent. Freighting wagons from Fort Sill and the frontier brought another class of men who sometimes caused trouble. The trail hands coming up from South Texas contributed their share of rough characters."

The Texas & Pacific Railway, which reached Fort Worth in 1876, was extending its line westward then and payday at the end of each month brought "a delegation of hilariously inclined" railroad laborers flocking to Fort Worth, Witcher wrote.

"It was sure wild and wooly in those days," he recalled. "Rough and reckless as these men were, they were seldom dangerous. They would resent any overbearing assumption on the part of an officer but usually responded to discipline if treated fairly. They were more clannish than sailors on shore leave in a foreign port and would fight a policeman or anyone else at the drop of a hat if they believed a friend had been mistreated."

Witcher had been on the force only a few weeks when such a situation made him fear for his life.

"A cowboy had gotten into trouble with a woman in a dance hall at 12th and Rusk, pulled his six-shooter and drove the inmates of the place out of doors. Another officer and myself went to the scene and arrested the young fellow. We had gone about two blocks toward the calaboose with him when five of his friends with their guns out came galloping after him.

"I'm not ashamed to say I felt nervous; these particular cowboys had a bad reputation. We paid no attention when they came up to us but walked right along with our business. The cowboys reined up their horses, looked us over carefully and then went on. We expected to hear the bullets whistle before we reached our destination, but were happily disappointed. We landed our prisoner in jail without interruption."

THE JAIL was a long building in the rear of what became No. 1 Fire Hall at Second and Commerce. Today it houses a gem of a historical museum created by the Bass brothers and filled with artifacts provided by the Fort Worth Museum of Science and History.

In Witcher's day the jail had two cells above ground and a dungeon below. On a busy Saturday night the police crowded 25 to 30 malefactors into these apartments.

From the jail the policemen started their rounds, two by night and two by day. They usually patrolled together, covering the territory from the river bottoms back of the courthouse to the thinly settled district south of Railroad Ave., today's Vickery Ave. Silk stocking row at that time was the area around Lamar and 7th Street, where the Neil P. Anderson Building stands now.

Not only desperadoes and frolicking cowboys kept Witcher busy. Young men from wealthy families added to the work load.

"One of the most potent sources of annoyance to the Fort Worth police officer of the early 1880s was the midnight hack rides frequently indulged in by young men of the better class," Witcher recalled. Summoned to one locality to check an untimely exhibition of hilarity, the officers would respond at full speed. Arriving out of breath, they would be greeted by derisive cries of celebrants disappearing in the distance and urging their driver to greater haste.

"Once in a while we would recognize some of the boys and shout their names after them. Many a morning at daylight I've met a bleary-eyed youth sidling around the corner to where I was waiting for the first welcome glimpse of sunrise.

"Joe," he would say, 'have you got anything against me this morning?' When I would nod and smile a little, he'd say, 'Now don't tell father and I'll fix up my fine at the end of the week.'"

Witcher added: "I always trusted a man who would make a promise of that sort in those days. In nine instances out of 10 he could be trusted to keep his word. Cowboys and businessmen alike were pretty square about such things."

POLICE OFFICERS then never used a club, although every one had a gun. When Witcher joined the force he took the place of Abe Woody, who resigned to become a railroad detective. Woody was a close friend of Long Hair Jim Courtright, and helped the two-gun marshal escape from New Mexico officers who arrested him on murder charges.

Witcher's fellow officers were W.P. Thomas, G.W. Davenport and Jake Riggles. Sam Farmer, the chief, or city marshal, had an office in the City Hall, a small brick building alongside the jail at 2nd and Commerce.

Before joining the police force Witcher served two years as a deputy under Sheriff Joe Henderson, for whom Henderson Street is named. Henderson had a double mission—in addition to hauling violators to jail he collected taxes. The combination usually produced results.

Witcher worked as a policeman for six years, then became a deputy under Constable William Hale, then returned to the sheriff's department until 1905. The next year he ran for county treasurer, won and served until 1912.

The old warhorse couldn't quit. For a few years after that he served again as a deputy sheriff. He lived into the 1920s, long enough to see law enforcement collapse all over the nation as Prohibition ushered in organized crime and a contempt for authority that plagues us to this day.

Frames

In Old Fort Worth

Barrow Contributed to FW Crime Scene

By MACK WILLIAMS

There was a time, believe it or not, when every Fort Worth motorcycle policeman had to collar unlicensed dogs as well as speeders. That was during the 1920s when he joined the force, Andy Fournier recalled.



"Every summer we had to walk down residential streets and ask: 'Lady, do you have a dog? Does your dog have a tag?'"

Not that police didn't have more exciting things to do. In those wild and woolly Prohibition days when Congress made it a crime to buy, sell or drink beer, wine or liquor, people insisted on doing so anyway.

The big profits made possible by the congressional taboo started many a youth on the road to crime. Clyde Barrow was one.

"Barrow was arrested here by Tommy James and Ed Chappell for chicken theft," Fournier recalled. Later, he delivered moonshine for North Side bootleggers. From there he moved to big-time bank robbery, murder and kidnapping with his cigar-smoking girl friend, Bonnie Parker, a waitress in a cafe at 7th and Taylor where Koslow's stands today.

Police ended a two-year chase by killing Bonnie and Clyde on a country road near Arcadia, La., May 23, 1934. Hollywood and Tin Pan Alley almost immediately began churning out sentimental movies and ballads about the pair, who died in a blast of shotgun fire. Today they are almost folk heroes, but to Andy Fournier and his fellow officers, Bonnie and Clyde were homicidal thieves.

FOURNIER JOINED the Fort Worth Police Department in 1925 as a \$90-per-month motorcycle cop. He ended his long career as chief of detectives, retiring in 1963. He died in 1982. His wife, Frances, still lives here.

The man who hired Andy, Capt. Henry Lewis, was Fort Worth's first bicycle officer. Lewis started in 1909 when Henry Ford's Tin Lizzy Model Ts and other autos were becoming plentiful on the streets and starting to exceed the city's 10-miles-per-hour speed limit.

Riding a motorcycle, or any motor vehicle, required considerable courage in those days, Fournier said.

"Even before he was on the police force, Captain Lewis had a motorcycle daredevil act he played at the Majestic Theater. There was a big track on stage that made a circle. He rode it up and all the way around and off the other side of the stage."

It took Fournier only two years to win first prize for the most distinguished service in the police department and City Manager O.E. Carr presented him with an engraved watch for his deed.

"We didn't have radios then, of course, but we had a schedule for calling in. I called in from Frazier's Drug Store on the corner of Nashville and Vickery, and they told me there's been a robbery at 512 Conner Ave., a few blocks from the drug store," Fournier said of that incident.

The house that was robbed May 24, 1927, was the home of long-time Chief Justice Truman H. Conner of the Second Court of Civil Appeals, grandfather of attorney Allen Conner.

"I told them I was on it and when I got there you could see the place had been ransacked. I went looking down among the bushes

and there I found the thief, sorting out his loot. He had a gun, and so did I, and I got his. I led him to where my motorcycle was parked. No phones around. So I put him up front on the handlebars and I went down into the basement of the old City Hall and pulled right up to the sergeant's chute, where they booked him."

OF ALL HIS DUTIES on the motorcycle squad Fournier remembered most unhappily the inspection-and-broom routine.

"Our French wool shirts had to be pressed with three creases in the back, our puttees had to be shined and so did our shoes. At that time the city had four four-cylinder Chevrolets that the captains and detectives used, and they were parked in the old Keystone Hotel building from 10th to 11th on Throckmorton. So after we passed strict inspection we had to go over in our uniforms and sweep the floor where the cars were kept."

Fournier recalled that one August day in 1930 Desk Sgt. Dick Howell got a call that a man was holding up the North Fort Worth State Bank by threatening to explode a nitroglycerin bomb if he wasn't allowed to get the money and escape.

"In those days," Fournier said, "we had sub-police stations, a North Side police station on the corner of 20th and N. Main, a South Side station and a Southeast Side station. When the call came in, Howell told the emergency car to get down there. I jumped on my motorcycle and went down there too, but it was all over, a real gory mess."

"The bank was across the street from Theo's Restaurant and the man who threatened the banker had a battery shop. He tossed the nitroglycerin at the bank president and parts of him and the president were all over the building. It knocked Sug Leahy, a police officer, out the front door and damaged his hearing, and his hearing was bad until he died."

The North Side in those days was in its prime, Fournier remembered.

"Not only was the Stock Show held at the North Side Coliseum but that was where the debutantes had their debuts. Denny Harmon's on the corner of N. Main and Exchange served a steak that was out of this world for 25 cents, on a big platter with potatoes and cream gravy."

Speakeasies and enforcement of Prohibition laws occupied a big part of police officers' time from the 1920s until the unfortunate 18th Amendment was repealed in 1933.

"Exchange Avenue was loaded with speakeasies," Fournier recalled. "That prohibition law never was very popular. S. Henderson had its share of speakeasies, Summit Avenue had several, so did S. Main near Mansfield, and the old Lake Worth Road. Many a parking lot was the place to get bootleg liquor. The old Sans Souci on the Dallas Pike, where Monnig's East was built later, was a fine restaurant, good food, good everything."

Fournier, who grew up on the street that bears his family name, just off W. 7th, worked with Tom Dysart, Bob Dysart, Winston Lewis, Jack Reams, A.C. Howerton, Cato Hightower and other notable figures in the police department.

After he retired as chief of detective in 1963, he worked for Sheriff Lon Evans as chief deputy and then became administrative assistant to Karl Howard, head of the probation department and a retired Fort Worth police chief.

In Old Fort Worth

L.B. Price Gave His Life to Start Panther Boys Club

By MACK WILLIAMS

With World I over and a building boom under way downtown and in Arlington Heights, Fort Worth in 1926 had a bright future.



The city also had problems—crime, poverty and disease. Two years of war had shattered many families. Women showed less inclination to stay home and raise children. Law-breaking and corruption on a scale never known before had been ushered in by Prohibition in 1919. Boys roamed the streets, getting into trouble because they had nothing else to do.

As L.B. Price, a member of the Rotary Club of Fort Worth saw it, something needed to be done. Head of the L.B. Price Mercantile Co., 1014 Taylor, he invited C.J. Atkinson of New York, executive director of the Boys Clubs of America, to speak at a Rotary meeting.

Price believed Fort Worth needed a boys club like the 300 already operating in the United States. When Atkinson finished his talk, the 200 business and professional men in the audience voted to sponsor a club that would "fight crime, poverty and disease, and meet needs and interests of all boys regardless of race, creed or social standing."

Overjoyed, Price leaped to his feet. "I'll donate \$1,000 to get it started," he exclaimed—and fell dead of a heart attack.

* * *

BORN OF TRAGEDY, the Panther Boys Club today, at 60, meets the goals that the far-seeing merchant envisioned.

On Sept. 20, 1926, the club received a charter, W.H. Slay was elected president and K.S. Ickes appointed first executive director. Slay, Uriah M. Simon and Mike E. Smith were law partners in the Wheat Building, Main and 8th. "Panther" was chosen as the club's name because Fort Worth then proudly carried the unofficial title of "Panther City," with a baseball team named the Cats and dozens of business firms named Panther. It was a dig at rival Dallas, where a

newspaper in 1875 had mischievously and erroneously reported that Fort Worth was so backward a panther was discovered sleeping undisturbed on Main Street.

The first "club house" was the top floor of an old two-story building at 3rd and Commerce. Nearby Weatherford Street Methodist Church permitted the boys to use its gymnasium, and later the entire basement. By October 1945, however, the congregation had grown so large the boys were forced to move.

There was no place to move to. The club's board stored the equipment, opened a small office in the Majestic Building alongside the Majestic Theater at 10th and Commerce, and prayed for a rescuer.

One came just in time. Amon Carter Sr. heeded the appeal of Fritz J. Keller, club president. Trinity Episcopal Church had moved from Lipscomb and Myrtle on the South Side to a site on Bellaire near Texas Christian University. In January 1948 the philanthropic publisher bought the Trinity property for the boys club.

With \$36,000 from the Rotary Club and additional funds from the Carter Foundation and others, the church was transformed with a modern gym, swimming pool and other facilities.

Central Methodist Church, located for many years adjacent to Trinity Episcopal on Lipscomb, also decided to move to the Southwest Side—becoming Overton Park Methodist Church. The Carter Foundation and oil man Perry Bass bought that building for the Panthers, doubling the club's size.

* * *

TODAY, 3,000 MEMBERS aged 6 to 18 (most are 12 or younger) have a countywide impact for good. With girls participating, athletics, sports, arts and crafts, a computer lab, games, a teen center, movies, tutoring, trips and camping keep the boys off the streets in a wholesome environment.

Dues are \$2 to \$4 a year, depending on age, but members can work out the dues and "no boy is turned away," says Michie M. Brous, executive director for

25 years.

Panther Boys Club has branch units—the East Side Boys Club at 2821 Vaughn in Poly, the Lone Star Boys Club in Burleson, the Frontier Boys Club in Worth Heights, and the White Settlement Boys Club in the suburb northwest of town. There is also a summer camp at Lake Whitney, made possible by the Army Corps of Engineers.

Making the club programs possible are the United Way and a staff of 40 full-time and part-time workers headed by Brous.

* * *

BROUS IS A WELL-KNOWN name in Fort Worth youth work. The director's father, H.B. Brous, taught in the public schools here for 35 years. His mother operated the Brous School, a private academy at College and Rosedale, for 40 years. His brother, Dr. Marion Brous, is a pediatrician and his sister, Dr. Margaret Puckett, teaches child development at Texas Wesleyan College.

Michie himself is a former member of the Panther Boys Club, which he joined in the fifth grade. Graduating from Paschal High School and Texas Christian University as a physical education major, he spent two years in the Air Force at Carswell Air Force Base and acquired four years experience as director of the Scurry County Boys Club in Snyder. In 1961, when Ira DeShazo left for Carlsbad, N.M., Michie was chosen executive director in his home town.

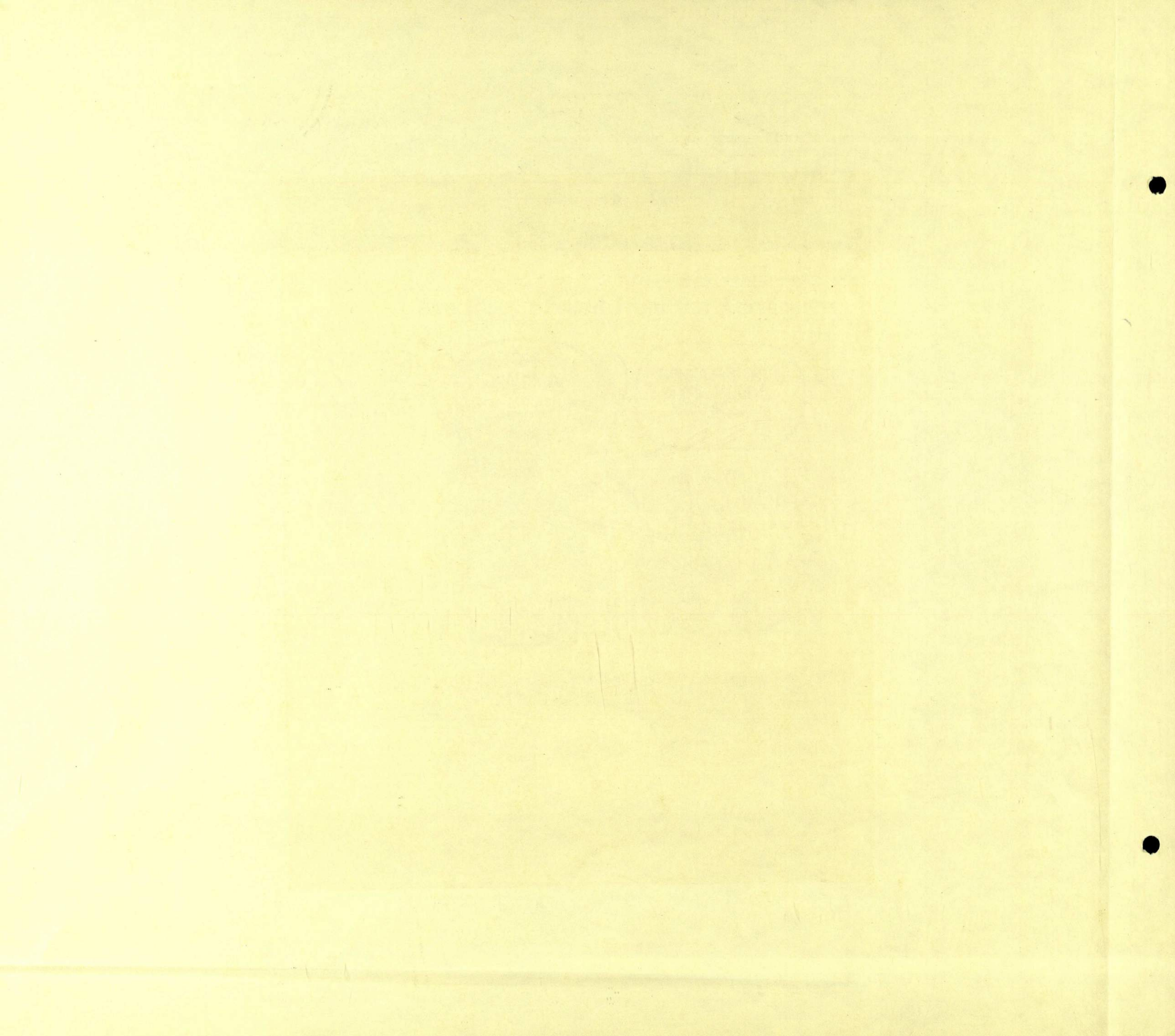
Father of two sons and a daughter, Brous has hundreds of other "children"—boys he has helped grow up at the Panther club.

"I meet them everywhere in town," he says. "They hold down jobs and raise families."

That's reason enough for satisfaction, but in some cases there's more. Doug Russell, who came up through the Panther Boys Club and did some of his first swimming in the Panther pool, won two gold medals in the 1968 Olympics in Mexico City.

Russell, who held or shared three world swimming records, still drops into the club occasionally.

"The boys are proud of him," says Brous. Fort Worth is proud of the boys, too.



In Old Fort Worth

Corset Salesman Found Embarrassment

By MACK WILLIAMS

Until the day he died, John J. Woody never forgot the embarrassment that engulfed him and a customer when he tried to sell her a new corset.



Department store clerks in Fort Worth of the early 1900s—they were all men—didn't discuss corsets with women, or bustles, skirts, hose or other unmentionables.

"A lady wishing to purchase a corset would walk in, sidle up to the corsets, which were kept in boxes, and when the clerk approached her would timidly point to the corsets and say, 'I want this in a size 23' or whatever the case might be," Woody recalled.

"A New York corset drummer once gave me a little sales talk to use, so I decided to try it on the next customer desiring such an article. I got as far as spreading the garment out on the counter and pointing out the various lines of construction and the good quality of the whalebone when the lady, blushing a deep red, turned and ran out of the store."

WOODY, WHO LIVED at 1200 Samuels Ave., served three generations of Fort Worth and West Texas shoppers before dying in 1940 at 79. Born in his father's Wise County log cabin in 1862, he came here to attend Frank P. Preuitt's Business College, Fourth and Main, and in 1885 landed a job with the Malone-Waller dry goods store at Main and Second.

"At first there were no ready-made dresses on the market," the pioneer merchant said. "Women carded their own wool and spun the material, called linsey, out of which they made their dresses. Eventually piece goods were offered, the line consisting of calicoes, henrietta cloth, serges and cashmeres. Men's pants were made mostly of a cloth called jeans."

Woody moved from Malone-Waller to B.C. Evans & Co., Houston and Second, where he encountered the first woman clerk, a milliner, and the first ready-made dresses.

Evans, Woody's employer, came to Fort Worth from the Confederate army in the Civil War with a \$500 stake. By 1884 he was a millionaire, owner of a store that covered all of First St. between Main and Houston.

His death in 1889 caused a state-wide sensation. Returning from a buying trip to New York, Evans fired J.W. Davis for drinking on the job. The sacked employee returned a few hours later, found Evans reading the *Fort Worth Gazette* and fired a bullet through the paper. Sentenced to hang, Davis cheated the gallows by swallowing a smuggled poison capsule in the Tarrant County jail the night before the execution.

IT WAS AT STRIPLING'S Department Store, where he worked 35 years, that Woody made his reputation as Fort Worth's most popular merchant.

"As floor manager, I employed the help and did whatever else was necessary," Woody recalled. "It was a general store with 75-foot front on Houston St., with only the ground floor at first and a stock room up one flight of stairs. We opened the cases of goods on the sidewalk

so people would know we had a new shipment. The one porter carried the goods upstairs on his back. We dusted our own departments and swept the floor, too.

"At first the original packing cases were used for counters and purchases were wrapped in newspapers. We were sure proud of our first printed wrapping paper with Stripling's name on it."

A dollar went a long way in Woody's long association with W.C. Stripling and then "Young Will," W.K. Stripling.

"One of our big sellers was hose for women at 10 cents a pair, three for a quarter. Extra good ones were 25 cents a pair. There weren't any silk hose then. We carried ladies' purses from 25 cents up. A dollar bought a good purse and a good men's shirt. We sold 'rats' for hair and corsets from 25 cents to a dollar.

"Men wore long drawers and night shirts. The country trade bought \$10 and \$15 suits. The \$15 suits were extra good. Men wore celluloid collars, and when they got a little soiled just wiped them off with a damp cloth. They cost 10 to 25 cents each."

SHOPPING RANKED as entertainment then, Woody said.

"Outside on the sidewalk were hitching posts all around the block. People would hitch their teams and buggies there all day, if they wanted. We had several big stoves inside and customers would come in just to warm up. We stayed open from 7 am to 7 pm and on Saturdays until 10 pm.

"People would come down to visit after supper. They didn't buy much, but they visited around. In summer, there were palm leaf fans lying around on the counters and you fanned yourself if hot."

Stripling advertised in the *Fort Worth Gazette*, on wooden signs posted on roads leading to Fort Worth and in circulars distributed by hand. His greatest sales booster, however, was Woody, who never missed a chance to greet a customer.

"Before I came to work in the morning," Woody said, "I'd go by the wagon yards. There was one on E. Belknap and one on W. Weatherford, and several others, to see if any of my friends had come down. When they drove in from the farms, they spent the night in the wagon yards. I'd look them up and make new friends. If they wanted to buy, I'd bring them over to the store."

For city deliveries the store had two teams of horses and wagons, kept after work at Stripling's home at Henderson and Broadway.

Girl clerks without experience started at \$3.50 a week. Women bought dress goods by the yard, employing seamstresses to come in to make their dresses.

Greeting every customer from his floor manager's station at the front door, Woody became a Fort Worth institution. The Striplings balked when he offered to retire in 1936.

"You can be your own boss, make your own hours and dictate your own duties, but you can't retire," said Will Stripling, then the owner. His mother, Mrs. W.C. Stripling, widow of the store's founder, added: "We just couldn't think of having you retire, Mr. Woody. When you feel you are getting too old to stand we'll just get you a rocking chair and put it at the front door of the store so you can still be there to make everyone feel at home."

The beloved merchant died 46 years ago at his farm near Decatur. His daughter, Mrs. Sam Acola, lives there now. His grandson, Sam W. Acola, is a Fort Worth real estate man and rancher.

In Old Fort Worth**Tom Waggoner Loved Horse Racing, Cattle**

By MACK WILLIAMS

Without the cattle industry there would be no Texas. And without horses, there would be no cattle industry.

W.T. (Tom) Waggoner of Fort Worth knew that. So did every Texan in 1937. Yet the Legislature continued to criticize Waggoner's pet project, the Arlington Downs race track in Tarrant County, and finally outlawed it.

Fans called racing the "Sport of Kings." Indeed it was—a favorite of ranch royalty like Tom Waggoner, whose sprawling estates, oil wells, investments and herds of livestock made him richer than most European rulers.

To "Sport of Kings" the Legislature added, however, "Curse of the Working Man." So many Texans lost their meager paychecks at the track during the Depression 1930s that Fort Worth merchants complained. Heeding business and religious groups, the Legislature repealed pari-mutuel betting in June 1937 after a four-year experiment.



TARRANT COUNTY RESIDENTS may get an opportunity to restore pari-mutuels, without which horse racing cannot prosper, in a local option election being planned. If Tom Waggoner were still around the square-jawed rancher would pour millions into the campaign.

Tom Waggoner is gone, though—dead since 1934. His name remains only on the 20-story W.T. Waggoner Building, the city's tallest when built in 1919 at Houston and Eighth. His red brick mansion at Summit and Lancaster is now the site of the Summit National Bank. Arlington Downs, where he lived during the racing season in a two-story house built for him overlooking his beloved track, is now the busy, teeming Great Southwest Industrial District.

Tom Waggoner never missed a Fort Worth Stock Show. He liked to say that his fortune was built on the sale of a herd of cattle that he trailed from Texas to Kansas City in 1873. Actually by that time he was heir to a livestock fortune begun by his father, Daniel.

LIVESTOCK AND WAGGONER have been synonymous since Republic of Texas days. The first was Sol, a South Carolina dealer in cattle, horses and slaves who moved to East Texas shortly after the Battle of San Jacinto with his wife Elizabeth, and son, Dan.

Without formal schooling but educated on the plains among settlers and Indians, Dan lived with his parents in Red River and Hopkins Counties until Sol died. Then he headed west to the new frontier, Wise County, near Fort Worth, arriving in 1858 with his wife Nancy, 6-year-old Tom, 242 head of cattle, six horses and a 15-year-old Negro slave.

Comanches, Kiowas and Apaches roamed the area, murdering settlers and stealing stock. After one attack in 1866 when 16 Apaches ambushed him and six rancher friends, Waggoner moved to Decatur for safety. His frontier skills enabled him to cut out arrows from two ranchers wounded in the fray. Both recovered.

By 1896, shortly before his death, Dan Waggoner owned 45,000 cattle, 2,500 horses, 100,000 acres of deeded land bought from the state and 500,000 leased near Fort Sill, Oklahoma, then Indian Territory. Dan also owned the First National Bank of Decatur and the Decatur Oil Mill Co., both of which he headed as president.

AS THE JUNIOR PARTNER of D. Waggoner & Son, Tom Wag-

goner shared the business, expanding it mightily even before oil added hundreds of millions of dollars to the family fortune.

In 1933, Waggoner told a reporter, "I love cows and I'm going to have my land stocked with white-faced cattle as long as I live, even if it is stocked with oil wells, too."

That comment appeared in the *Star-Telegram*, where longtime managing editor James R. Record had begun a series, "West Texas Pioneers," consisting of first-person accounts of the old days. Fort Worth genealogists Weldon Hudson and Linda Brown Allie collected the articles and published them as a book here last September.

Tom Waggoner, who loved visiting other pioneers and disliked anything resembling "high brow," recalled he was paid \$55,000 for the herd of cattle he drove to Kansas in 1873. With that money he bought steers at \$8 and \$12.50 a head, selling them the next year for \$30 a head.

"I'm going to have my land stocked with white-faced cattle as long as I live."

Indian Territory lured Tom to Oklahoma, where he fought to hold a claim of 650,000 acres, paying the Indians with gold and beef from his ranch. Later, he gave up the struggle, returning to his Texas holdings. He recalled that he bought much of the land in Wilbarger and other counties, where his huge ranch is located, for \$1.50 and \$3 an acre. When oil was discovered on the land the value increased by many millions. The Waggoner Three-D brand became one of the best known in Texas.

TOM WAGGONER RECALLED many Indian scares his family had in Wise County. Raids were common and often young Tom was left to take care of the home when his father, Dan, was away with the militia.

Now and then his father would return for a fresh horse and be off again. Once the Indians came up to the Waggoner home, killed the dog and a favorite mare with bow and arrow but left without molesting the family.

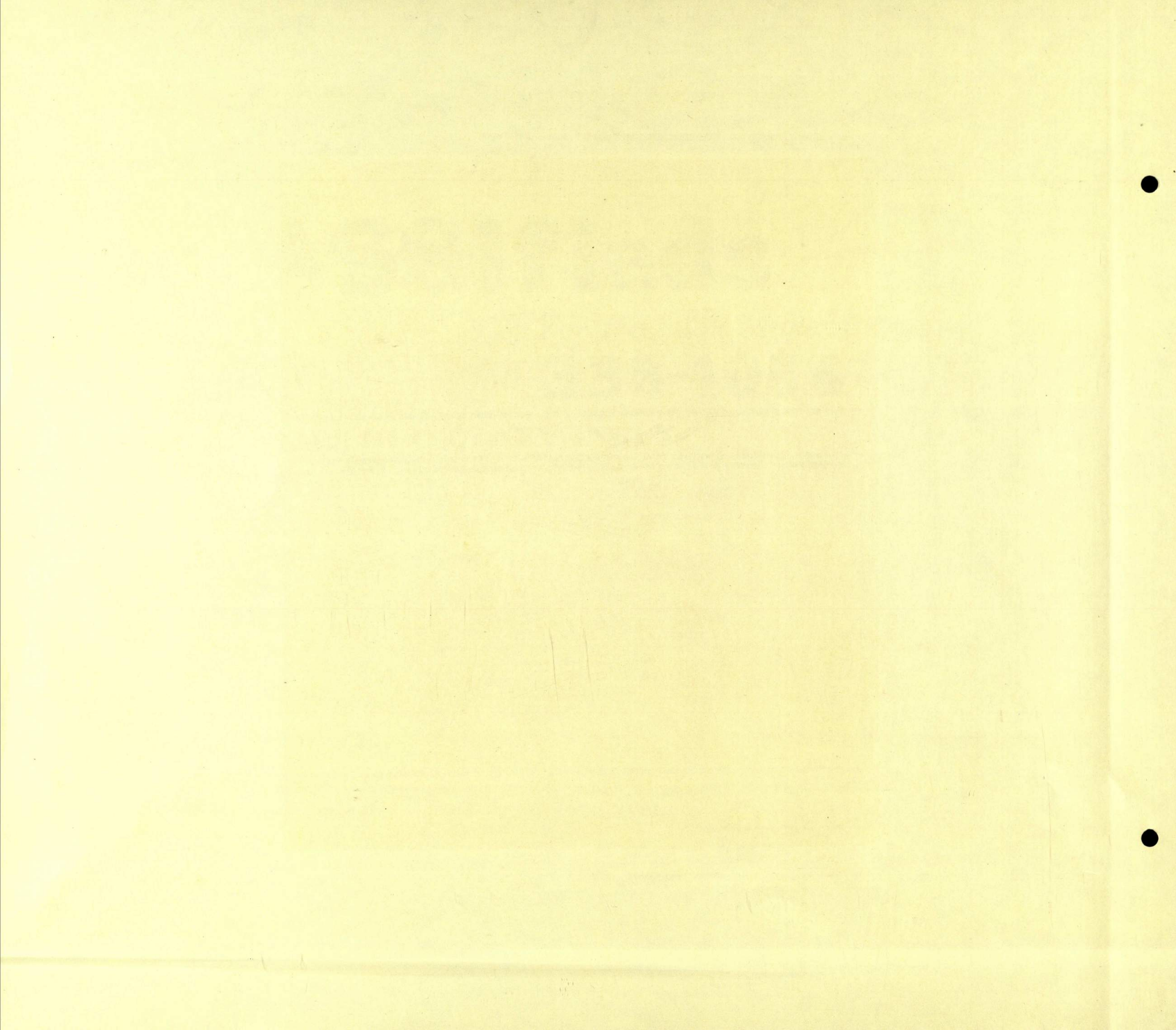
One of the high points of his life, Waggoner said, was accompanying President Theodore Roosevelt on a wolf hunt on the Waggoner ranch in 1906. Roosevelt's love of outdoor life and willingness to rough it won the admiration and friendship of every man in the party.

"For five days we had the time of our lives chasing wolves with Teddy," Waggoner said. "We caught 17 wolves. We gave Teddy the best horse and he certainly could ride."

Waggoner, who married Ella Halsell of Decatur in 1877, moved to Fort Worth in 1905 to go into banking and real estate. He built the six-story Mrs. Dan Waggoner Building at Sixth and Houston, now site of the Houston Street Mall, and the W.T. Waggoner Building.

Always a fancier of fine horses, Waggoner established the Three-D Farm and built a training track near Arlington after fire destroyed his stables and killed a number of horses on his ranch near Electra.

Waggoner then began a campaign to legalize pari-mutuel horse race betting. He lived to see it legalized but died before the lawmakers killed it in 1937. If alive today Tom would whoop happily to learn that legal betting may be revived after a 50-year ban.



In Old Fort Worth

Seibold's Was The Place To Be

By MACK WILLIAMS

For 60 vivacious years a Fort Worth man-about-town could eat, drink and be merry at Commerce and Seventh, then stagger up to Commerce and Third to sober up.



The good times were at Seibold's Cafe, whose secluded booths and discreet waiters made it far more than a cafe. The hangover cures were available at the Natatorium, four blocks north.

Until razed in 1961 to make way for a Fort Worth National Bank annex, the Seibold and its adjoining hotel entertained notables both foreign and domestic.

Fort Worth playboys, many from cattle baron families, liked to take their ladies to the Seibold for cozy suppers. And the buxom actresses who trod the stage at Greenwall's Opera House across the street frequently were escorted to Seibold's by stage door johnnies.

Greenwall's fell victim to the movies in the 1920s, replaced by the Palace Theater, which in turn lost out to television. Today, 40-story Continental Plaza soars majestically on that site.

AT THE TURN of the century, when the Seibold flourished, a private bathroom was a luxury not many Fort Worth families could afford. That's why the Natatorium, known to its admirers as the Nat, did a brisk business supplying ablution.

With its own artesian wells, the Natatorium operated a 50-by-90 foot swimming pool as well as Russian and Turkish baths. James M. Fall managed the establishment, owned by Traders Investment Co. The Nat became a popular social rendezvous with rooms for private parties and club meetings.

The Nat's chief claim to fame, however, was its expert service for males who imbibed not wisely but too well. Furnished rooms for "gentlemen only," with steam heat, electric lights and "all modern conveniences" were a proud attraction at the four-story aquatic center capped by an imposing tower. Drunks spent the night at the Natatorium sobering up with a variety of baths and massages.

Seibold's cafe, down the street, supplied the food and drinks that made such hangover cures necessary. The huge slabs of tender, juicy beef dispensed there had to be seen to be believed. A Seibold steak wasn't served, it was carried in, draped over mammoth platters. Cattlemen from Aledo to Amarillo, men who knew beef because they raised it, considered dinner at Seibold's an experience.

Steaks were so good the menu featured little else. As late as 1947, after World War II, you could get a 16-ounce sirloin at Seibold's for \$1, but the bread was Mrs. Baird's white, occasionally served in the wax paper wrapper.

BEFORE W.F. SEIBOLD bought the building from the Hendricks Estate, it served as an interim Tarrant County Courthouse, from 1893 to 1895.

The courthouse had burned to the ground in 1876, the year the Texas & Pacific Railway reached Fort Worth. Lawyers, genealogists and title firms still mourn that blaze, which destroyed a quarter century of Tarrant's earliest records.

Rebuilt within a year, the new courthouse soon proved inadequate. Commissioners Court decided to replace it with a bigger county capitol that might serve for a century.

The older building was razed and the commissioners leased a new two-story red brick building at 114 E. Seventh from the Hendricks Estate. County departments and elected officials worked there until the present courthouse at the foot of Main St. opened.

Costing \$500,000, the present building so outraged taxpayers, still suffering from the panic of 1893, that in the 1894 election they kicked out the entire Commissioners Court, County Judge R.G. Jones and Commissioners H.C. Holloway, M.R. Collins, H.R. Hall and J.L. Mack.

Economy-minded County Judge George W. Armstrong and Commissioners John Barden, A.T. Lowe, J.W. Higgins and William M. Cross replaced the ousted officials.

ONCE THE COUNTY moved out, the Hendricks Estate sold W.F. Seibold the vacant building. Adding two stories and a street-level restaurant, Seibold became host to visiting cattlemen, buffalo hide brokers and oil men.

The Seibold Hotel also welcomed theatrical people from Greenwall's Opera House, the Barrett Bros. Vaudeville Theater at 12th and Calhoun and the original Majestic Theater at Jennings and Front (today's Lancaster).

Great names of the stage filled pages in the Seibold Hotel's guest register. Lew Wallace was one. A Civil War general with an outstanding combat record, he wrote the best-selling novel *Ben-Hur* and became a popular actor.

Beautiful Lillian Russell stayed at the Seibold. So did May Robson, Julia Marlow, Maude Adams, Nazimova, William Bondy, Robert Martel, Richard Mansfield, Lewis Morrison, James O'Neill, father of Eugene, and the Barrymores, John, Ethel and Lionel.

Between acts, these glittering stars lounged in the Seibold cafe. Privacy was one of the restaurant's attractions, along with the magnificent steaks, and there is no telling how many matinee idols courted the ladies there.

Lined against one wall of the Seibold dining room was a series of private cubbyholes just large enough for a booth. Discreet swinging doors shielded the occupants. The waiters always remembered to knock.

Few photos exist of the Seibold in its heyday, but Vicki Wilkin painted an excellent scene outside the hotel during a turn-of-the-century Stock Show snowstorm. It hangs in the office of Ernst & Whinney, the accounting firm of which her husband Ray formerly was managing partner.

Wreckers pulled down the Seibold and its cafe in 1961. The Fort Worth National Bank built an annex and motor bank on the site, remaining until 1974 when it moved into the 37-story glass-sheathed skyscraper at Fifth and Throckmorton, known today as the Texas American Bank Building.

As a *Star-Telegram* reporter covering West Texas stories 40 years ago, I met many cattlemen throughout that vast area who had fond memories of Fort Worth. Invariably, they talked about the steaks at the Seibold.

Once Over Lightly

Randolph Scott's Death Recalls Worth Film Premiere

By IRVIN FARMAN

I was on my second cup of coffee and leafing through the morning paper when I saw the headline, "Randolph Scott Dies," and I thought to myself . . . well, there goes one more of the good guys riding into the sunset for the last time . . .



And I couldn't help recalling the last time I saw Randolph Scott in the flesh. It was outside the Worth Theater on a klieg-lighted night during the hullabaloo and other assorted Hollywood high jinks accompanying the world premiere of the movie, *Fort Worth*. . . and there was Randolph Scott, the star of the picture, striding into the theater to the cheers of the crowd . . .

"It was as big a premiere as Fort Worth ever had," Dan Gould recalled with a twinge of nostalgia the other day. Dan should know. He grew up in the Interstate Theaters chain that once owned all of Fort Worth's major movie houses. His first job was as an usher at the Worth and his father used to be the chief projectionist there.

The Worth, built in 1927, was Fort Worth's most splendid movie emporium. With its nearly 3,000 capacity, it was the largest theater in Texas when it opened. And with its plush carpeting, brilliant colors and ornate decorative touches, including a chorus line of Egyptian dancing girls along one of its walls, it was a far cry from today's multi-screen movie houses with popcorn-strewn floors and soft drink-littered premises.

Maybe it doesn't really make any difference to the current generation of movie-goers to sit in spartan-like surroundings in little cubbyholes jammed one against the other, often hearing the sound track through the thin partitions of the films being shown in the adjoining cubicles.

But I can't help feeling a little sad over the demise of another bit of Americana, as exemplified by the old movie palaces like the Worth. It's as if the fast food syndrome is diminishing everything that once had a touch of class about it.

They don't hold world movie premieres in Fort Worth anymore. Maybe they don't hold them anywhere anymore, but the night *Fort Worth* opened with Randolph Scott in the flesh was a night to remember.

So many people wanted to attend the opening that the Worth Theater couldn't accommodate the throngs that swarmed downtown that night. Soon the overflow from the Worth filled the nearby Hollywood Theater and spilled over into the Palace Theater down the street. The three theaters were all on 7th Street in the heart of downtown and they encompassed an area known in those days to moviegoers as "Show Row."

The three movie houses are no longer standing, of course, and all that remains of their once formidable presence are in the memories of their former patrons who went to the movies there in a style no longer extant. Newcomers to Fort Worth who are accustomed to seeing deserted streets downtown after dark find it hard to visualize 7th Street the way it once was on Friday and Saturday nights, alive with people lined up in front of the theaters to buy tickets.

Today such scenes are commonplace enough out at the shopping malls where the multi-screen theaters hold forth.

DAN GOULD STILL REMEMBERS one of the stunts he employed, as Interstate Theaters' publicity manager, to hype the premiere of *Fort Worth*.

"We organized a horseback race with four starting points, each 30 miles from Fort Worth," he related. "We had riders coming from Weatherford on the west, Dallas on the east, Cleburne on the south and Denton on the north. . . and they all converged on downtown Fort Worth, with the finish line in front of the Worth Theater."

Randolph Scott, of course, was in the prime of his career at that time. Like many another film star with a big bucks income, he was also dabbling in the oil business, investing what in those days were "nine-cent dollars"—the top income tax rate was 91

percent—drilling wildcats. He and the late W.A. "Monty" Moncrief had some joint oil ventures at the time and Scott stayed at the Moncrief home across the street from River Crest Country Club while he was in town for the world premiere of *Fort Worth*.

I wish I could report that the movie was worthy of all the hoop-la.

It was my unfortunate lot to have to review it for the morning paper, since I had inherited the amusements column from Elston Brooks who was undergoing basic training in some forsaken Army post in Arkansas.

I found the movie pretty dismal and said so in my review. Warner Brothers, the producers of the picture, had made money out of another sorry movie called *Dallas*, and this caused me to begin my review in the following fashion:

"What Warner Brothers did to *Dallas* in *Dallas*, it has now done to Fort Worth in *Fort Worth*. Watch out Waxahachie."

To say that the Warner Brothers press agent was irate over my review would be like reporting that Abraham Lincoln wore a beard or Jim Wright has bushy eyebrows. The guy was positively livid.

"How can I send your review to Hollywood?" he demanded.

But I can't help feeling a little sad over the demise of another bit of Americana, as exemplified by the old movie palaces like the Worth. It's as if the fast food syndrome is diminishing everything that once had a touch of class about it.

They won't believe *Fort Worth* got panned in Fort Worth. They'll blame me."

He then proceeded to let me know in some choice phrases what he thought of my review, of my abilities as a reviewer and of the editorial standards of the publication for which I worked.

Then he informed me that the only critic in the area whose opinion counted, anyway, was John Rosenfield of *The Dallas Morning News*.

I had to admire the press agent for his candor. But when he repeated his remarks, plus a few other aspersions upon the morals and ethics of the Fourth Estate in general at a journalism gathering here several weeks later, the word got back to the Warner Brothers offices in Hollywood. The upshot was he was soon working for another studio.

I actually got to cover one more world premiere, this one a movie called *Follow the Sun*, about the life of Ben Hogan and how he came back from a nearly fatal automobile accident to win the U.S. Open.

Follow the Sun was a much better movie than *Fort Worth*. For one thing, it opened with a scene looking north up Main Street to the courthouse, with Valerie Hogan (played by Anne Baxter) telling the world that this was her and Ben's home town.

The world premiere of *Follow the Sun* also was a multi-theater event, spilling over from the Worth. Glenn Ford, who portrayed Hogan, flew in for the occasion. It was a black tie affair, and as I rode into town with him from the airport, Ford asked me if I knew where he could buy some garters to hold up his black socks. I told him there was a haberdashery near the Worth Hotel where he was staying and volunteered to secure a pair for him. I

made the purchase at the Clyde Campbell store that used to be located on 7th Street.

As I handed Ford the garters, I wondered if John Rosenfield would have been as accommodating.

A.M. "AGGIE" PATE JR. and F. Howard Walsh have reason to remember the Worth Theater for something that has nothing to do with world movie premieres. They participated in an auction—considered at the time to be the biggest in the history of the city—just before the Worth Theater and the Worth Hotel were demolished.

The auction of theater and hotel belongings took place May 23 and May 24, 1972, conducted by the firm of Earnest St. Clair of Amarillo for the Fort Worth Club, which had acquired both properties for an expansion project that included a parking garage and additional club facilities.

Among the items that went under the hammer at the auction were the Egyptian dancing girls on the theater wall, 150 television sets, 210 beds, 200 dressers and desks, hundreds of easy chairs, 18 floors of carpeting, 623 banquet chairs and 2,500 upholstered theater seats.

Walsh, philanthropist and arts patron, bought the Worth Theater's renowned ivory and gold Wurlitzer pipe organ on a bid of \$20,000 and donated it to Casa Manana. Pate, himself no slouch as a supporter of the arts and everything else that's good for the city, bid on the organ up to \$12,000. Pate also planned to donate the organ to Casa Manana.

"Howard and I didn't know it until later that we were bidding against each other with the same beneficiary in mind," Pate said with a laugh.

The auction netted the Fort Worth Club \$98,000.

The decision to demolish the theater and hotel, a pair of hoary downtown Fort Worth landmarks, had been made by the club in February 1972 after a study by Preston Geren's architectural firm had established that there was no way a parking garage could be erected within the Worth Hotel's structure. This meant that the theater had to go, too, because it was part of the hotel.

THE WORTH THEATER OPENED Nov. 27, 1927, with a Paramount picture, *She's a Sheik*, starring Texas beauty Bebe Daniels. Ginger Rogers danced there before she became a Hollywood legend. Greer Garson appeared in person on its stage, as had Red Skelton, Vincent Price, Abbott and Costello and a host of other film luminaries.

Veteran newsman Frank Perkins of *The Fort Worth News-Tribune*, has many warm memories of going to the movies at the Worth and working there as an usher. To him and to so many other movie-goers of the "Show Row" era here, the demise of the Worth left an unfillable void and some unforgettable memories.

As for this incurable romantic, I find myself recalling how it used to be to take a date to one of the movie houses with sweeping staircases and opulent interiors and ushers dressed like West Point cadets.

The summer between my sophomore and junior year at college, I worked as an usher at the Capitol Theater at 50th Street and Broadway, then one of the legendary show palaces that flourished in mid-town Manhattan.

Many a Broadway celebrity came into the Capitol that summer. And one afternoon, Al Jolson strolled in for a matinee.

I escorted him to the most expensive seat in the house in what were called the Divans. When I returned to my post in the main lobby, the captain of ushers asked me if I had checked Jolson's ticket to see if he belonged in the Divans. I admitted I hadn't.

"You'll have to go back and ask to see if he has a Divans ticket or he'll have to move to another seat," the captain informed me.

I really needed the \$15 a week the job paid, but I just couldn't face the prospect of moving Al Jolson to the cheap seats.

I struck a pose right out of a western movie we were showing on the screen and told the captain, "You'll have to fire me first."

Fortunately, he didn't call my bluff.

Brothel is recommended for marker

Fort Worth Sesquicentennial group wants 12 historic river sites recognized

By HOLLACE WEINER
Star-Telegram Correspondent

A historical marker has been recommended for a bordello on the banks of the Trinity River that later was converted to a home for wayward boys.

The two-story house, on an acre of green space northwest of Pioneer Rest Cemetery, is among a dozen historic sidelights that the Fort Worth Sesquicentennial River Committee last week proposed to commemorate with bronze markers along Heritage Trail.

The guideposts won't be overlaid with names, dates and middle initials, but will give hikers and bikers a glimpse of Fort Worth's past, officials say.

The old house, for example, went out of business in 1887 when county commissioners purchased it at the insistence of two upstanding matrons.

The matrons ran the madams out of town and converted the empty beds into dormitories for orphans

from New York.

In those days, New York shipped abandoned boys to the end of the railroad line. When the West was wild, the end of the line was Fort Worth.

That's just one slice of frontier life that the river committee plans to show. Project coordinator Lue Ann Claypool wants to plant a dozen historical markers along the river from Heritage Park north to the Stockyards.

The bronze plates will be attached to 2-ton boulders designed to blend in with the trail. They will hark back to:

● The era when Indians sent smoke signals along Marine Creek. They will point out where cattle crossed the Trinity just north of downtown.

● The time when, historians claim, alligators swam the waters just below what is now the Northside Drive Bridge — and settlers crossed aboard the Daggett and

Gilmer Ferries to avoid the reptiles.

● When careless fur traders stacked buffalo hides, leading to an infestation of fleas that forced a number of early settlers to move on.

● The time that Sam Houston staged a political debate near Cold Springs Road — a logical place to gather a crowd because Cold Springs was a bend in the river's West Fork where settlers came to buy drinking water.

● When a dragstone was used to smooth the dirt highways after rugged weather. The dragstone was dug from a bluff east of the Paddock Viaduct, which was built in 1914 and named for an editor and mayor of Fort Worth.

The footnotes on the Trinity River's past were researched by local historians Ruby Schmidt and Sue McCafferty. McCafferty is president of the North Fort Worth Historical Society.

"The river is a thread that pulls our major tourist areas together. We

want to reinforce those connections," said Jane Schlansker, chairwoman of the Fort Worth Sesquicentennial Commission, which oversees the Trinity River Committee.

Schlansker will ask businesses to finance the \$800 to \$900 cost of each marker. The boulders, made of limestone or sandstone, cost \$500, she said. Casting and mounting of the bronze plaques will cost another \$300 or \$400.

She hopes to have a dozen guideposts placed in the next 12 months. The project must first be approved by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

The Sesquicentennial River Committee has spearheaded a project to stock the Trinity with rainbow trout and catfish.

The committee also organized plantings of pecan, live oak and red oak trees along the banks of the Trinity, as well as bluebonnets and other wildflowers.



The Rev. Tim Russell stands across the street from University United Methodist Church on Berry Street.

Photo by Orville Hancock

Church celebrates its 75th year

At the turn of the century, members of the University United Methodist Church, 2416 W. Berry St., had to share the pews with buckets to catch water coming from a leaky roof in the warehouse where they met.

They had to walk around wash-tubs placed in the aisles to catch water pouring through holes in the roof, and the minister had to pound the desk during the summer sermons to keep some people awake.

Sometimes he would leave the pulpit hoarse from having to shout to be heard.

Church history reveals there was a railroad track nearby and that on occasion when a train would pass, the minister would lay his head on his hands on the lectern and meditate until the train was out of hearing, then continue with his sermon.

Through hard work and dedica-

tion, and some say a lot of prayer, the church has grown to 2,000 members and the physical outlay of the church is worth \$3.9 million, according to the pastor The Rev. Tim Russell.

Members now sit in cushioned pews in an air-conditioned sanctuary where an amplified sound system allows them to hear the pastor without him having to shout.

Whereas members of the congregation used to have to sell donuts, quilts and other handmade items just to support the church, which at one time was held in a tent, now the money from church bazaars goes for missionary work.

The money helps beginning churches, such as was University Methodist 75 years ago.

Jane Reynolds' grandparents, with another couple, started the University Methodist in a private

home in 1912. Reynolds, who has been associated with the church most of her life, said her grandparents were Betty and Benjamin Franklin Chollar.

She said the couple who worked with them in getting a Sunday School organized through the City Mission Board were Dr. and Mrs. Charles Brewer.

University Methodist is holding its first all-church bazaar from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. in the church's fellowship hall at Berry and McCart streets Saturday, as part of the church's year-long celebration of its 75th anniversary.

Ellen Wagoner, co-chairman with Mary Beth Wortham of the bazaar, said festival booths will be filled with handmade items, including cross-stitched sweatshirts, wood-crafts, plants, candy and stenciled T-shirts.

She said holiday decor for Halloween, Thanksgiving and Christmas will be sold, along with country collectibles and "attic treasures."

A Jacob's Ladder quilt will be included in a silent auction and there will be a live auction to sell goods donated by merchants.

Reynolds said the reason the church had to hold meetings in the leaky warehouse way back when was because the original church, which was built at Lipscomb and Shaw streets, was condemned and had to be repaired.

"There was a long drought back then and the foundation cracked and the sanctuary was condemned," she said. "That church sanctuary was just 11 years old."

The current church was constructed in 1937 and the site on W. Berry Street was selected, Reynolds said, "because the foundation was solid rock."

A day at the races

Back in the 1930s Arlington was the place to go to bet on ponies

BY GARY WEST
Fort Worth Star-Telegram

A race track that's both comfortable and elegant, the envy of the racing industry, where the nation's noblest thoroughbreds compete for lucrative purses, where premier jockeys and trainers annually converge, and where aristocrats and optimists, celebrities and two-dollar bettors can enjoy an honest wager and a day's entertainment — that's the kind of track the visionaries see for Texas now that the state has approved pari-mutuel racing.

Of course, Texas once had such a track — Arlington Downs.

It was, according to a 1933 newspaper advertisement, "America's Playground, Midway Between Dallas and Fort Worth," and there fans could "Thrill to This Sport of Kings" for "21 Glorious Days."

If one can judge by the track's contemporary accounts, Arlington Downs indeed provided some thrills and more than a few glorious days. Perhaps it was in many ways to the 1930's what a yet unknown track will be to the 1990's — an entertainment palace, an economic boon, a tourist magnet, a sporting center of national significance.

A glimpse back also could be a look forward.

Little now remains of Arlington Downs, just a dilapidated barn, some venerable trees and a few hazy memories. Otherwise, stores, shops, offices and an historical marker occupy the site, which lies near Stadium Drive and Randol Mill Road, between Arlington and Grand Prairie.

But when horses last raced there, in the fall of 1937, Arlington Downs was the equal of almost any track in the country — on a par with Del Mar, for example, and Belmont Park.

Claude Horan Jr.'s father trained horses at Arlington Downs, and although a youngster at the time, the junior Horan regularly lent an able hand around the barn.

"For that day and time, Arlington Downs was the number one place," said Horan, 62. "It was as plush and as modern as a track could be then. . . . There were a lot of good horses there. They could race at Arlington Downs and go anywhere."

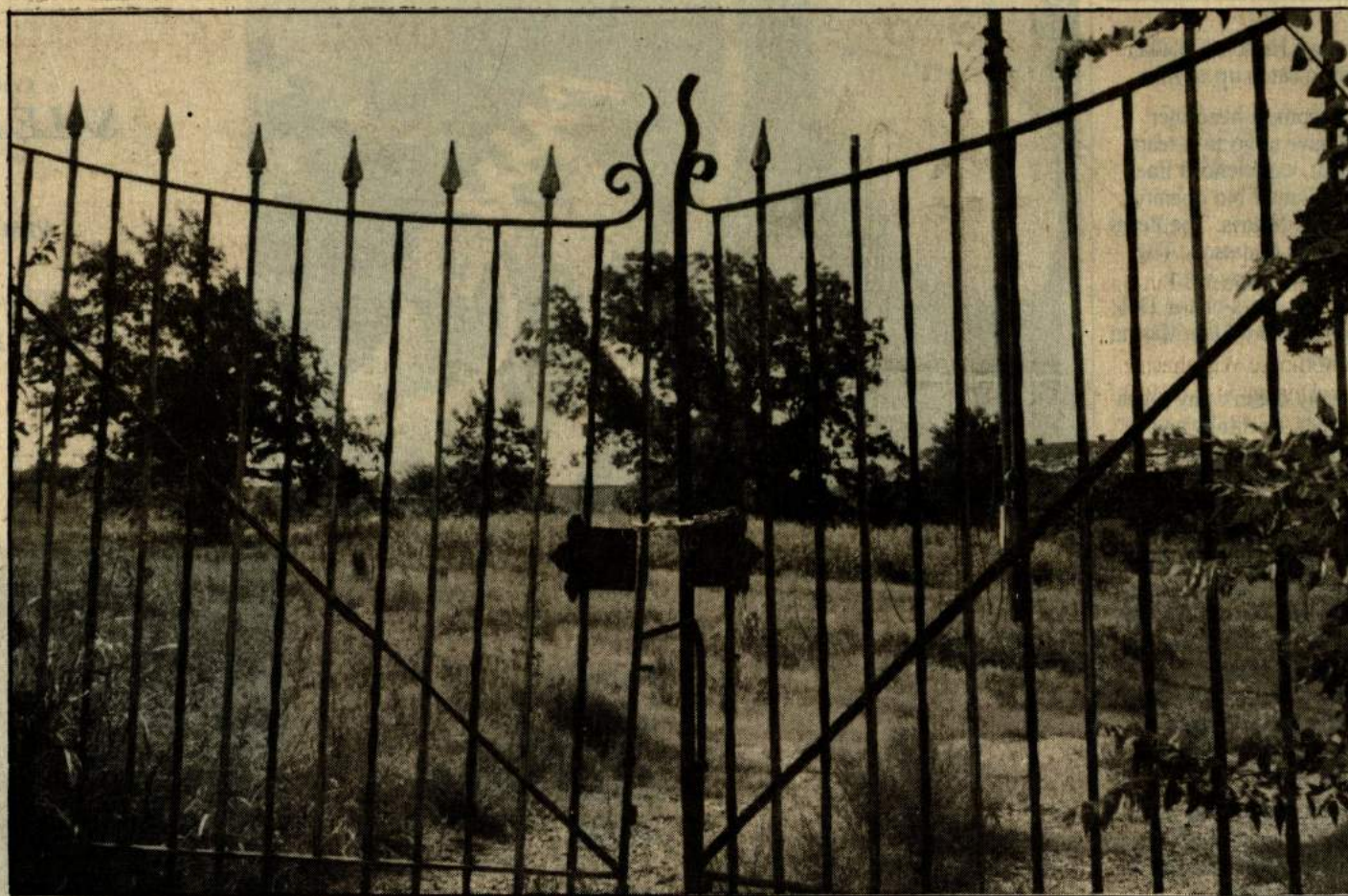
Texas had several tracks in the 1930's — in Houston, San Antonio, Dallas — but Arlington Downs was, Horan said, the showplace. Crowds of 25,000 were not uncommon; some estimates, not verifiable, say crowds approached 50,000; and the handle on a peak day often reached \$2 million.

"I wasn't there long," said Charlie Whittingham, a 74-year-old Hall of Fame trainer who was an ambitious novice when he brought a small stable to Arlington in 1937. "But I remember it was first-class, and racing in Texas was good. Very good."

How it got to be "very good," as well as the depth of that quality, however brief its tenure, is the story of Arlington Downs. Its history may be something on which to build.

Before Arlington ever opened for its first pari-mutuel season, horse racing was apparently popular in Texas. Newspaper sports pages ran entries and reported results from tracks around the country, and society pages included references to prominent Texas horse owners.

Wagering on horses was first legal in Texas from 1905-1909, and it never actually left the state. Wherever a Texan with a fast horse met another Texan with what he claimed was a faster horse there was a race and possibly a wager.



25,000 people used to stream through Arlington Downs' gates to watch the horses

And in 1933, when Gov. Miriam Ferguson desperately searched for aid to an ailing state economy, Texas again legalized wagering on horse races. That same year, pari-mutuel wagering also was accepted in California, to where, years later, many Texas horsemen, such as jockey Bill Shoemaker and trainer Willard Proctor, would migrate.

The arguments and controversy surrounding the 1933 pari-mutuel legislation ring familiar to anyone who watched the 1987 reenactment. Merchants and businessmen spoke of economic benefits; horsemen who had been taking their horses and their money to other states pleaded for the chance to come home; a group of Fort Worth-Dallas pastors, according to newspaper reports, "bitterly assailed" the legislation before the Senate State Affairs Committee.

Despite church opposition, horse racing had much support, and when a provision allowing dog racing was eliminated from the bill, it slid through the legislature with hardly a struggle.

To put this in historical perspective, also in 1933 the 18th Amendment ending Prohibition was ratified; the League of Nations was formed; a little corporal full of bombast and fury was blustering across Germany; and Al "Scarface" Capone was doing time.

By then Arlington Downs was already four years old.

W.T. "Colonel" Waggoner, an avid horse owner whose stable campaigned with distinction throughout the country, built Arlington Downs in 1929 at a cost of \$3 million. Said to be the richest man west of the Mississippi, Waggoner purchased several farms in the area — totaling from 2,500 to 3,300 acres — which became the locus for his Three D Stock Farm. The farm occupied most of the land — barns paddocks, pastures. The famous stallion Phalaris, for which Waggoner paid \$100,000, stood there. The stock farm became the center of Waggoner's considerable

racing operation, and briefly it was the center of horse racing not only in Texas but in the South.

The track was to be, according to a 1931 *Arlington Journal*, "one of the most complete race courses in the world" and was conceived "with a view of reviving interest in breeding and training thoroughbred animals in the South."

Arlington had a seating capacity of "more than ten thousand," with two grandstands, one for blacks and one for whites.

"The grandstand could probably fit inside Louisiana Downs," Horan said, "but most people stayed outside."

The grandstand split into two levels, with betting later restricted to the lower, and there, Horan recalls, children were not allowed.

Throughout the sumptuous brick clubhouse, which was located adjacent to the grandstand and just past the finish line, the music of some of the day's popular bands echoed. The clubhouse was the domain of the Texas Jockey Club, a prestigious group of horse owners and racing supporters who headquartered in the Adolphus Hotel.

Arlington had two tracks — a 1½-mile track (although some reports have it at 1¼ miles) and a one-mile inner track. In its infield, ducks paddled about a large pond. Many of the track workers, it's said, fished in the pond after the races.

"If there was any problem, it was that the barns were so far away from the track," Horan said.

The barn area, which probably accommodated fewer than 1,000 horses, was about a half-mile from the track.

Nevertheless, when it was built Arlington was hailed as the "South's greatest race track." Former U.S. Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo said at its unofficial opening that Arlington was among "the finest racing plants in this country" and would

compare favorably with "the finest in the world."

In 1929 Arlington was host to 10 days of racing — without wagering, of course. And in 1930, it had a nine-day meeting. Purses ranged from \$200 to \$5,000, and visitors reportedly included dignitaries and celebrities from around the world.

The next year, Waggoner donated the track for one day to the American Legion, which had a vast Armistice Day at the races to benefit charity. He also threw a liberal party there, complete with free barbecue (40 head of "fine beef cattle" were slaughtered for the affair), the Paul Pals Orchestra and seven races for entertainment. People began arriving at sunrise, and nearly 15,000 people attended.

Two of them were arrested for betting on horses.

Arlington stood as a monument to entrepreneurship. A monument, too, to gambling. Not to the gambling that transpired, illegally and later legally, on the lower level of the grandstand, but to the gutsy gamble of W.T. Waggoner, who bet \$3 million at long odds on horse racing in Texas.

A rancher/oilman with offices in his own Fort Worth skyscraper, Waggoner vowed he would give Texas the best track in the country, and he worked toward that goal. With pari-mutuel wagering approved, Arlington conducted its first official meeting in 1933, with a new betting twist called the Daily Double, and Waggoner's gamble, it seemed, might pay off.

Until it closed four years later, Arlington had two thoroughbred meetings each year, a 21-day season in the spring and a 30-day meeting in the fall.

The track was imminently accessible, just off Highway 80 and less than 1,000 feet from a railroad junction, which became a busy stop on the route of the old interurban railway that

used to run between Fort Worth and Dallas.

And Arlington quickly became the place to go, an oasis of diversion rising out of the desert of the depression. Vice president John Garner, postmaster general James Farley, Will Rogers and Gov. Ferguson all attended the grand opening. Sportsman millionaire Alfred Vanderbilt would later visit the Downs and promise to race his formidable stable there.

Although an invalid and partially paralyzed, Waggoner, 82 at the time, also attended the opening day of racing. He reportedly had his driver take him to the infield. And there in the back seat of his car he lay, still unable to see the races with his failing sight but all the more able to hear the hoofbeats of one his favorite fillies.

Three flags waved nearby — the American flag foremost, the Texas flag and the Three D flag. *The Eyes of Texas* called horses to the post. And the ducks swam contentedly.

Waggoner died a year later.

Arlington lived on a few more years and became the place to race in the South. Buddy Hass, who would ride in four Kentucky derbies, as well as Don Meade, who won the 1933 Derby, and Jack Westrope rode there. The famous filly Pansy Walker and the Australian sensation Pillow Flight, a half-brother to the great Pharlap, raced there, as did Torch Bearer, Sarenac, Tea Trader and Bobsled.

Major races were the Texas Derby, the Texas Breeders' Futurity and the Waggoner Handicap.

Local businessmen seemed to prosper along with the track. Even though they had more difficulty collecting their debts during racing season, they had more revenue flowing into their coffers. Racing meant "bacon and beans" to thousands, according to a *Dallas Morning News* article of 1933, and it put smiles on the faces of "hotel keepers, merchants and restaurant men."

But 1937 began writing the final chapters of the Arlington story. Waggoner was gone and along with him his political influence. Gone too, some say, was the willingness to oil the political machine with money.

Almost immediately after taking office, Dallas district attorney Andrew Patton arrested seven people for bookmaking (one for taking a \$1 bet on a race at Alamo Downs in San Antonio). Gov. James Allred, a staunch opponent of gambling, proclaimed, "People are more interested in pensions than horse races" and urged repeal of the pari-mutuel law. And church groups resumed their lobbying efforts, which proved successful.

And so Arlington saw its last official race on Sept. 23 of that year.

"There were cars parked on both sides of the highway," Jim Thompson said, recalling the last day. Thompson would later own a horse van company, but then he primarily worked at the track unloading railroad cars. "It was the darndest crowd I ever saw. People came from everywhere. . . . It sure was a beautiful track."

Arlington's epilogue belied its former glory. It was host to some rodeos and polo matches, even auto racing. The Texas Derby ultimately surrendered to demolition derbies.

And in 1957 Arlington was torn down. Now little more than its history remains, but maybe that's enough to inspire and guide the future.

DEMAND CONTINUES TO BE HIGH
FOR TRADERS OIL'S PRODUCTS

After 69 years in business, mill is still in high cotton

BY WORTH WREN JR.
Fort Worth Star-Telegram

Drifting through the high steel fence surrounding Traders Oil Mill is an aroma hinting of steak on the grill.

But the closest the big mill on Fort Worth's near South Side comes to cooking up a meal is providing ingredients that help make the skin of the last hot dog you ate. That smell is the tiny seed of Texas' No. 1 cash farm crop — cotton.

Here, in the middle of a neighborhood that mixes homes, businesses and industry, workers clean, crush, cook and press cottonseed. The mill's seed is trucked in from 200 to 500 miles away.

By all accounts, the mill's 11 buildings on 13 acres just 3½ miles south of downtown are thriving remnants of a bygone era, a time when cotton bolls ripened on thousands of acres in virtually every county from

the Red River to Mexico, including Tarrant County.

Traders, owned by Procter & Gamble, also is one of the oldest continuous manufacturing concerns in Fort Worth, with 69 years, all at 401 W. Biddison St., said Wilson A. Florey, Traders manufacturing superintendent in Fort Worth. He has been with the company 36 years, 20 of them in Fort Worth.

"Twenty years and it's still interesting to me," Florey said. "Trash (sticks, leaves, dirt, stones and the like) and moisture are about all we don't use from the cottonseed."

The norm at Traders, he said, remains a 24-hour operation at least six days a week to produce ingredients that go into products touching every American and the citizens in 21 foreign nations.

It's hard to argue with success, but a cursory glance says the mill should not be where it is. For example:

(More on TRADERS on Page 6)



Fort Worth Star-Telegram / MICKEY TORRES

Wilson Florey, at Traders Oil Mill in Fort Worth for 20 years, says, "It's still interesting"

Section 3, Page 6 / Fort Worth Star-Telegram / Tuesday P.M., November 3, 1987 ★

Traders / From Page 1

■ Cotton farming in the region is only a shadow of its former self.

■ Fort Worth long ago surrounded the mill with expensive real estate.

■ Traders has not expanded production as rapidly as most competitors, which migrated along with the cotton fields to West Texas. Nine of today's 15 Texas cottonseed mills are in West Texas. Plains Cotton Cooperative Oil Mill in Lubbock is the largest, processing 400,000 to 500,000 tons of seed annually. That's four to five times more than Traders.

■ Cottonseed oil faces tough competition from soybean, sunflower, safflower, peanut, palm, coconut and other vegetable oils, plus animal fats. All are used in frying potato chips, making snacks and processing foods. Soybean meal likewise competes with cottonseed meal.

■ Intrastate freight rates on seed have boosted freight costs to Traders' second highest expense.

Yet Traders has survived. It has quadrupled production in the 45 years since Procter & Gamble bought it and recently acquired adjacent land for potential expansion, Florey said.

Traders processes in excess of 100,000 tons of seed annually, or an average of about 300 tons daily, and could see a 20 percent increase with this year's cotton crop, he said.

Based on current prices, the mill will spend \$8 million to \$10 million just for cottonseed in the next 12 months.

Texas' 15 cottonseed mills spent \$82 million on purchases from Texas farmers and cotton gins last year, said Carl Anderson, an economist for the Texas Agricultural Extension Service.

A former Fort Worth mayor, the late T.J. Harrell, and his business associates established the mill in 1918. Harrell in 1942 sold to Procter & Gamble.

That was before irrigation and cheap energy in West Texas and cotton disease in East Texas moved the bulk of the cotton industry to the Plainview-Lubbock-Abilene territory.

In those days, cotton grew abundantly on fields around Traders, Florey said. Dozens of cotton gins in and around Tarrant County supplied seed to the mill.

"Virtually every county in the region produced cotton, and it seemed like almost every town had its own (cottonseed) oil mill," says Clemon Mont-

gomery, executive vice president of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers Association in Austin. "As late as the 1950s, the state had more than 200 mills," compared to 15 now.

Swift & Co. once had a cottonseed oil mill on Fort Worth's North Side, and Traders had a second one on Riverside near downtown, Florey said.

But now, besides Traders, the nearest cottonseed oil mill to Fort Worth is at Wolfe City in East Texas, not far from Greenville.

"At one time in the 1940s, there were 20 cotton gins within 80 miles of Wolfe City," said Rex Etter, office manager for NE-Tex Cooperative Oil Mill in Wolfe City. "Now they're only about 10 in the region, across many more counties. . . . We have to reach out for seed 300 miles."

Traders' operations move in unison with distant cotton harvests from the Mississippi Delta in Louisiana to the Rio Grande Valley and Northwest Texas High Plains.

Traders often reaches even farther. So why did it stay in Fort Worth, yet do so well?

The answers are in where cotton grows and where Traders' products sell.

Seed can be shipped in more easily from Louisiana, South or West Texas, protecting the mill against losses if one region's cotton is hurt by bad weather. And major markets, including the Gulf ports for export, can be reached more easily from Fort Worth than from West Texas, Florey said.

Besides, much of Traders' output goes to nearby manufacturers.

Staying close to customers pays because shipping costs for finished products are higher than for the raw ingredients, Florey said.

Traders' local customers in the oil refining and processing businesses include Bunge Edible Oil Corp.'s Fort Worth plant and Procter & Gamble's own plants in Levelland and Dallas.

Traders' operations move in unison with distant cotton harvests from the Mississippi Delta in Louisiana to the Rio Grande Valley and Northwest Texas High Plains. The harvest now is entering its annual frenzy across West Texas, where 60 to 70 percent of the state's crop normally is raised.

Traders' swung into round-the-clock action seven days a week, compared to the normal six days, beginning last week. Some 125 employees in three shifts earn an estimated \$4 million in annual pay and benefits, Florey said.

Traders' work is part of cotton's annual contribution to the state's agricul-

ture. Non-stop operations for a year or longer are not uncommon in Traders' history, he said.

Traders' produces cottonseed oil, cottonseed flour, meal, hulls, cellulose and even the last remnants of cotton fibers scraped from the seeds. Traders' machinery pull an average of 170 pounds of lint from each ton of seed.

Uses of cottonseed products range from plastics to laboratory cultures, Florey said.

Traders produces a high-protein cottonseed flour used to help produce antibiotics, including penicillins, as well as foods.

"Specialty products (like this flour) are becoming more important all the time," Montgomery said. He predicts expansion into more medical and food products "will be the salvation for the industry."

Customers in 21 foreign nations buy Traders' flour to make antibiotics, Florey said. Traders once sold this flour to bakeries for human consumption, but found it more profitable to sell it to the pharmaceutical industry, he said.

Cottonseed is botany's version of the pig: Everything is used.

■ Cellulose goes into the skinlike casings for hot dogs and other sausages, plastic for bowling pins, paper for U.S. currency, films, paints and electronic circuit boards.

■ Lint goes to Metroplex makers of car and furniture upholstery, rugs and bedding.

■ Cottonseed meal goes into livestock feeds and fertilizers. North Texas dairies, as well as the Ralston Purina factory in Fort Worth, are customers.

■ Cottonseed hulls go into feeds, fertilizer, paper pulp and plastics. They're even used in oil well drilling mud.

The mill spits out close to 100,000 tons of products a year, only about 1 percent to 9 percent less than goes in.

After 44 years of headlines and bylines, Tony Slaughter writes his final column. Page 5.

He was an eccentric to some, a visionary-philosopher to others. Now, 45 years after his death, his beloved Fort Worth is about to grant the last wish of the

COMMODORE of the TRINITY

BY ORVILLE HANCOCK
Fort Worth Star-Telegram

On a hot August day in 1933, more than 100 people in straw hats and bonnets stood on the new Belknap Street Bridge and gawked in curiosity at an adventure unraveling on the Trinity River below.

"Commodore" Basil Muse Hatfield was embarking on a waterway trip from Fort Worth to Chicago for the 1933 World's Fair. He wanted to prove that the Trinity River was navigable and promote his long-held dream of turning the river into a commercial waterway.

He envisioned a Trinity River Canal, with barges traveling from Fort Worth to the Gulf of Mexico and back.

The idea brought gales of laughter at the mention. Traveling even from Fort Worth to Dallas on the trickling Trinity was believed impossible.

But Hatfield, declaring himself the "Commodore of the Trinity," christened his 24-foot flat-bottomed scow with a bottle of Trinity River water, waved his big white Stetson at the onlookers and pushed off on a waterway journey on which he would log 15,000 miles.

And when the "Texas Scowboy" returned to Fort Worth on May 19, 1935, the laughter had turned to cheers.

Before he died in 1942, the visionary-philosopher left instructions for his funeral. He wanted his body
(More on COMMODORE on Page 6)



"Commodore" Basil Muse Hatfield on the Texas Scow on the Trinity River in 1935

Commodore

/ From Page 1

cremated and the ashes strewn on the Trinity River off the Belknap Street Bridge for one last ride down the river he loved.

His body was cremated, but the rest of his last wish has not been carried out — yet.

Packed in a dented tin cannister, Hatfield's ashes are stored on a dusty shelf in a dark closet at Lucas Funeral Home in Fort Worth.

They've been there for 45 years. At last, it appears his final request will be fulfilled. The long delay was not oversight, at least not at first.

His daughter, Sue Hatfield Joblin, 71, of Fort Worth, said the spreading of her father's ashes on the Trinity was postponed because the commodore's son was missing in action during World War II. (Military authorities later told the family that he was probably killed while a prisoner of war.)

"We kept thinking my brother might be alive and would come home," she said. "We waited several years and then we just seemed never to carry out his request."

But now, she and her son, Basil Muse "Bill" Joblin, 40, of southwest Fort Worth, are planning to spread the ashes of the commodore on the waters of the Trinity during an Aug. 14 ceremony from the Belknap Street Bridge.

Basil Muse Hatfield was born on July 4, 1871, at Washington-on-the-Brazos in one of Texas' oldest plantation homes.

Hatfield's education was largely from a tutor, and he taught school as a young man. But his wanderlust ended his teaching career and sent him on one adventure after another.

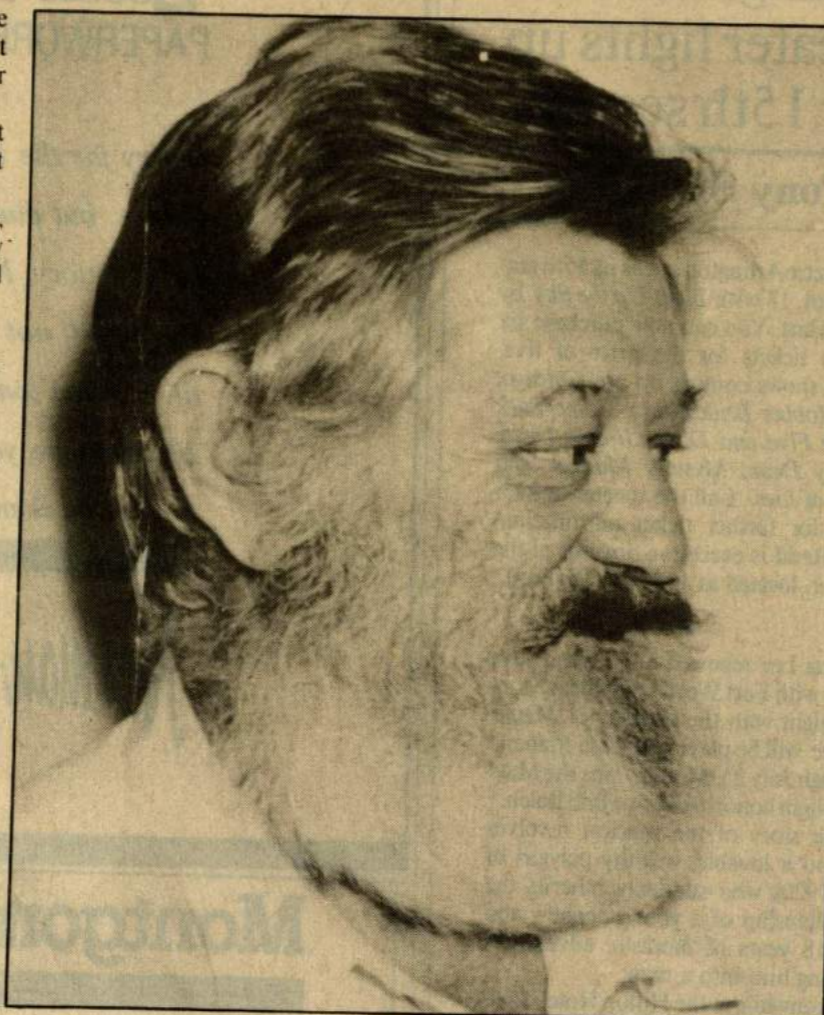
He rode a cattle boat to England and went with some British scientists on an expedition to the Orient. He fought with the British in the Boxer Rebellion in China.

After leaving the British, he crossed Afghanistan and wandered into Tibet. He was fascinated with the gurus there and studied their philosophy for weeks. He told old friend and Beaumont newspaperman Dean Tevis that the gurus taught him patience by having him remove sand from a bucket one grain at a time and put it into another container.

Newspaper and magazine accounts reported that he helped build the Trans-Siberia Railroad at the request of the Russian czar. He hunted for ivory in Africa, worked at the Kimberly Diamond Mine in South Africa, fought in the Boer War there and was offered the Victoria Cross for bravery. He declined and made insulting remarks, according to the British, who jailed him for a while in the old cell of Sir Walter Raleigh.

By his own account, he "made such a nuisance of myself that they left the jail doors open to get rid of me," he told the Beaumont newspaper when he returned to Texas.

He worked on banana plantations in Central America and mined for silver in Mexico, where Pancho Villa was one of his muleteers. He fought in the Spanish-American War and returned to Fort



"Commodore" Basil Muse Hatfield was willing to make a fool of himself

Worth when he chose the wrong political side in Mexico.

Back in Texas, Hatfield drilled for oil across the state and became a millionaire. He had a suite of offices in Fort Worth and was on the boards of 21 banks at one time. He preached soil conservation, the study of soil testing and was in on the discovery of the potash beds of West Texas.

The 6-foot-2, 260-pound Hatfield was a formidable and eye-catching figure around Fort Worth. He walked in military manner in his cowboy hat and boots, khaki pants and white shirt open at the collar. A flowing white beard rested on his broad chest and deep blue eyes peered from under his Stetson.

When the Depression hit in 1929, Hatfield's philosophy of life changed. He declared that he "ought to do something for humanity" and gave up his big La Salle car and other goods and took to the vagabond way, becoming a prophet, humanitarian and visionary. It was during this time that Hatfield adopted the idea of canalization of the Trinity River, which had been discussed among Fort Worth business leaders, including Amon G. Carter.

Hatfield often was considered an eccentric for his ideas. He taught that man was what he thinks and what he eats, long before that philosophy became popular. And he espoused many ideas he learned from Tibetan gurus.

An account in the old *Fort Worth Press* also illustrated his eccentricity. One day a porter at the Texas Hotel was sweeping off the sidewalk when he heard the booming voice of a man. He turned to look and a man bellowed, "Keep this office clean."

The surprised porter answered, "Yes." Hatfield said, "I've never liked a dirty office."

The porter went back into the hotel. Meanwhile, Hatfield had called the telephone company for installation of a phone in his office. When the men arrived, he directed the telephone to be installed on the wall of the Texas Hotel. "This is to be an outside telephone," he told the workers, referring to an eight-inch space between the Texas Hotel and Worth Building as his office.

The Texas Hotel manager came out with the porter and demanded to know what was going on. Hatfield told him the space was his office, claiming squatter's rights there because neither the hotel nor the Worth Building management claimed the space.

At that time a reporter for the *Fort Worth Press*, C.L. Douglas, happened by and inquired about the matter. Hatfield, on learning Douglas was a reporter, took him to his "library."

The library turned out to be a deep bay window near a newsstand.

According to an article in *Texas Illustrated* by Kevin Ladd, Hatfield invited Douglas in and filled his ear.

"Now, Douglas," Hatfield said, "just make yourself at home. This is my library. Got all the comforts here without the expense. Borrow my literature from the newsstand, use this window for a reclining couch. This is a private place and you may not know it but you're honored more highly than a stray knight getting up to King Arthur's Round Table. Now what was it you wanted to know?"

Next day, the newspaper headlined Hatfield's squatter's rights claim on

Page One and told of his seeking a telephone for his eight-inch office space.

From that time on, Hatfield got more newspaper space than any person in Texas, except perhaps two governors, according to Ladd.

He was well-known in Fort Worth and many sought to interview him. Newsboys and policemen would help find him if you said you were his friend.

On Aug. 14, 1933, he launched his boat trip down the Trinity to prove that the puny river was navigable and to publicize the idea of a Trinity River Canal. He envisioned commercial barges on a constant-level waterway, which would dock at a port near Riverside to serve Fort Worth.

He named his boat, which he built of brown cypress from the Trinity bottoms, the Texas Steer. The scow was propelled by a small mail-order outboard motor, which often choked and coughed and didn't work, according to a historic article by Ladd. Behind the scow, he towed a small supply boat, The Texas Calf.

With a crew of one, he shoved off for Chicago during "The Century of Progress," which was the theme of the 1933 World's Fair. He believed that man, the individualist, could do whatever he could imagine.

He navigated from the Belknap Bridge down the Trinity to Houston, Beaumont and Galveston. Then he took the intracoastal waterway to New Orleans and Mobile Bay, then back to New Orleans and up the Mississippi River and to the Missouri River at St. Louis.

He went up the Missouri to Kansas City, back to St. Louis and up the Mississippi to the Illinois River and Chicago. He sailed his scow right into the World's Fair Lagoon, where he was presented the keys to the city.

Chicagoans referred to him as the "Texas Scowboy."

He poured a jug of water, which he had gathered from 19 rivers, canals and streams, into the lagoon.

"That was a great moment for my granddad," said Basil Muse "Bill" Joblin, who is the 29th in the family to bear the name Basil Muse.

Hatfield's daughter, Sue Hatfield Joblin said that her brother, Basil Muse Hatfield, made part of the trip with the commodore. "I never saw much of my father after that trip, except for occasional visits. He was always on the go."

She said her father had the restlessness of the Hatfields.

"The commodore's grandfather was old Devil Anse Hatfield of the Hatfield-McCoy feud," she said. "My daddy's father, William Anderson 'Cap' Hatfield, was the last active participant in the bloody Hatfield-McCoy feuds of the 1880s."

When the commodore returned to Fort Worth in May 1935, he reported that he had met 26 governors and 64 mayors in eight states. He had negotiated 34 waterways, spoken at 434 meetings, attended 64 banquets and was serenaded by 65 brass bands. During

this time, 112 men had served as crew members at one time or another.

And he promoted the Trinity River all the while.

There were scoffers and doubters when the commodore left Fort Worth, but when he returned, he got a hero's welcome. A parade down Main Street was given in his honor and the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce gave him \$500, a new Stetson and promoted him to "First Admiral of the Trinity."

His journey was considered in newspaper accounts as the most fabulous voyage on waterways at that time. He talked about it to anyone who would listen.

Liberty County Judge Dempsie Henley wrote in a recent article that the commodore "was loved by just about everyone up and down the Trinity River watershed. Wherever he tied up his boat, he was always welcomed. Often he would camp with the fishermen on the banks of the river."

Frequently, though, he would stay at some small homestead and spend four or five days, sometimes weeks, with various families in the area, Henley said.

"He particularly seemed to like my people, and when he was in our area, he always stayed with us," Henley said. "When he sat in one of our cane-bottom chairs, large portions of his body would hang over each side. He would sip some hot coffee and tell beautiful stories about places and things near and far."

Beaumont newspaperman Dean Tevis noted in a newspaper article that most people took him for a wealthy Texan while on his trip to the World's Fair. "But much of the time, he was hungry," Tevis wrote.

Henley said Hatfield ate with kings and with hobos. But to the folks along the Trinity during the Depression, he was a symbol of hope.

"He made many poor folks like us forget for a few moments our hour of need," Henley said.

And Henley told of the commodore's organizing the nation's first chemurgic school along the Trinity River bottom near Romayor.

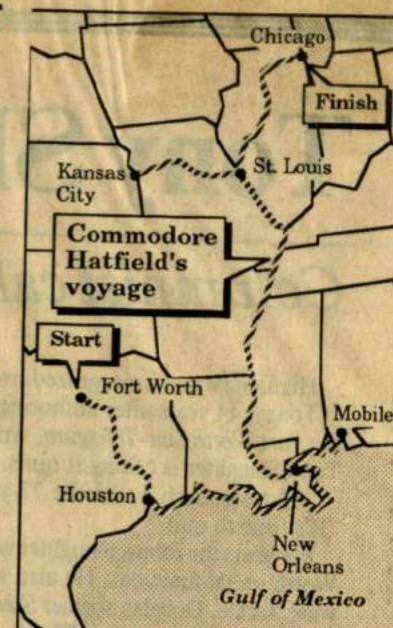
"My wife and her sister, Myrhl, attended this school," he said. "The commodore was trying to show the poor people of the area how they could turn the common castor bean into cash crops."

Henley said the school did well for a while with all sorts of projects, such as making ice cream from sunflower seeds and castor oil and rope and many other items from the castor bean.

Many people in the Trinity River valley started planting castor beans, but in 1942 a giant flood washed away the chemurgic school along with a lot of hopes and dreams.

"Folks in the area are still trying to dispose of the castor bean bushes," Henley said.

Hatfield's promotion of the Trinity prompted the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to clear the channel for naviga-



Fort Worth Star-Telegram

tion over its lower 45 miles, but the canal to Fort Worth never materialized.

The commodore died in 1942 at Liberty, a fascinating and well-loved character. Memories of him have dimmed and many people have never heard of him, but his dream received the blessing of Congress long after his death.

Money was appropriated for a study of canalization of the Trinity, but construction was never approved.

The commodore's dream was strangled with bureaucratic red tape. After Congress authorized a Trinity canal in 1965 and the bill was signed by President Lyndon Johnson, it was referred to the Bureau of the Budget.

After several federal studies were made by the Corps of Engineers, barge traffic to Fort Worth on the Trinity was deemed not economically feasible in 1979 and the project was dropped.

Although his dream is no longer, his river and legacy lives. Dams and lakes have been built for watersheds, recreation, flood control and soil conservation. And Hatfield was co-founder of the Forward Trinity Valley Association, which promoted canalization. Today, that organization is known as the Trinity River Authority.

After years of publicizing the Trinity and the natural resources along its valley, Hatfield was searching for more resources on the banks of his beloved river when he fell and was injured. That injury led to his death.

Groups in Fort Worth and Liberty are working together for Hatfield's August funeral. The Liberty group includes former Gov. Price Daniel, Wallisville Heritage Park director Kevin Ladd and Liberty County Judge Dempsie Henley. They are planning a ceremony in Liberty after the Fort Worth event.

During his last days, Hatfield set the format for his funeral. "When I die," Hatfield told his family, "I don't want any weeping at my funeral. I want my body cremated and the ashes thrown into the Trinity River. And don't play any funeral dirges."

"I believe in action. I want some snappy music at my funeral, like *My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean* or *Turkey in the Straw*. . . nothing sad. I just want folks to remember that there was a man who was willing to make a fool of himself if he thought it would help his fellow man."

Fort Worth history found far afield

By VEE HARCHAS
News-Mirror Staff Writer
Hundreds of Mansfield area folks have known Fort Worth from Year One and, unlike this newcomer writer, can travel the big city streets as if in their own back pasture, so can we talk? About early day Fort Worth, that is?

Some time ago in the News-Mirror office we received a handsome paperback book edited and revised by Ruby Schmidt, published by the Tarrant County Historical Society, entitled "Fort Worth and Tarrant County, a Historical Guide". Printing was

done by the Texas Christian University Press in Fort Worth. Price is \$5.95 and worth it.

Material includes capsule history about Mansfield points and we'll get to that. This article is about a similar paperback publication dated 1901.

Besides the interesting stuff in the 1901 book, maybe equally intriguing is where I found it - in an abandoned house on a wheat farm in the State of Washington. The house seemed about to collapse but neighbors said that it had been in its sagging state for 20 years. The family who had lived there had been gone for

longer than that. Among debris undisturbed for who knows how long was a wooden chest with letters and other papers with postmarks from 1900 to about 1920. The Fort Worth book, circa 1901, was among the papers. Surprisingly the mice who had lived and bred in the box had not used the book for nest material. It's in good shape. I, being one of the explorers, salvaged the book. In my young years and incidentally, Fort Worth's younger years, I had visited relatives in the city. In a way, material in the old book is more familiar to me than stuff in the

new book. After all, 1901 is closer to my time in Fort Worth in the city than is 1987.

The little tome, much smaller than the slick new book, was published by C. L. Swartz, whose picture is on the back. He is pictured in beard and mustache, derby hat, camera on tripod resting on his shoulder. Legend with the photo says "Photographer, Illustrator, publisher of Souvenir Views of Fort Worth, etc; Over 30 views for 50 Cents." His address is 700 Houston St.

Photos inside the book include a shot of Main Street with what appears to be the T & P Union Railway passenger station at the end; Tarrant County Court House, Cost \$475,000, Length, 280 feet, Width, 180 feet, Height, 200 feet; Carnegie Public Library, Cost \$50,000, (remember that this is 1901, prior to present building); High School (an immense turreted and towered structure), Cost \$75,000; Texas Brewing Company buildings with street traffic around it of horses and wagons; City Hall, (another crenellated rock battlement with a clock tower), Cost \$72,500; Post Office, no cost given but it's another massivity.

Other photos show Hotel Worth, Hotel Rosen and Metropolitan Hotel, the Knights of Pythias Temple and Board of Trade Headquarters at 7th and Main streets. Various schools and churches are pictured as are a group of nine homes of the affluent such as K. M. Van Zandt, J. B. Slaughter and Mrs. W. T. Scott.

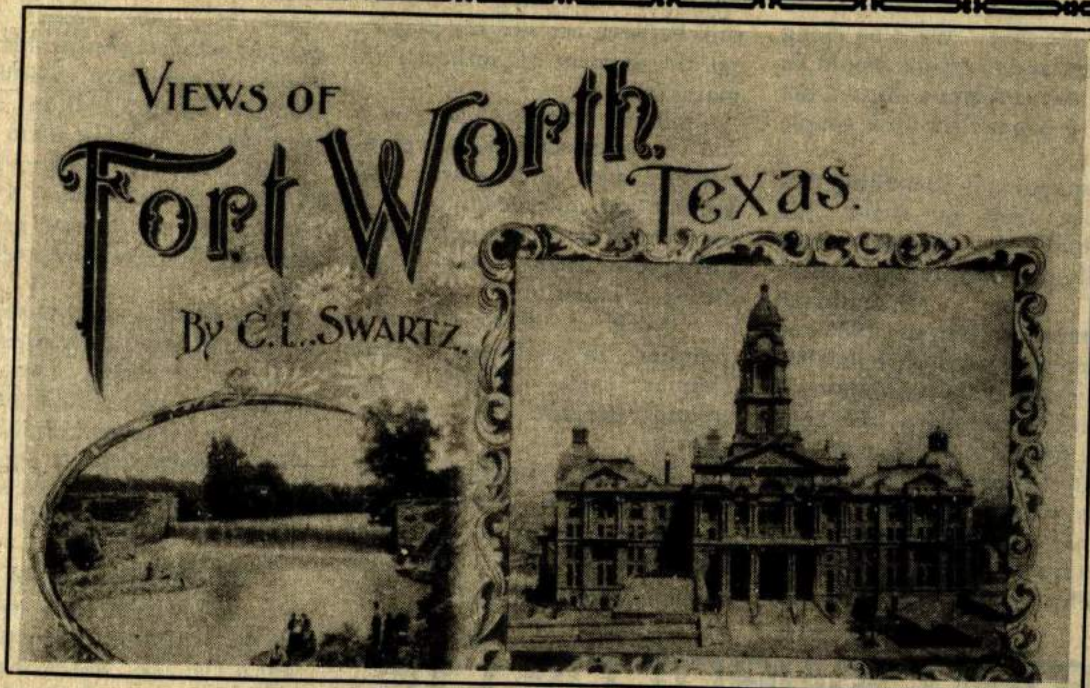
In the new book some of these same buildings or their successors are shown plus drawings of others. Much more printed material in the new book than in the ancient one makes it an excellent reference source.

Information about Julian Feild and Ralph Man, considered founders of Mansfield, and their mill which was the nucleus of their town, is interesting. Also Mansfield-related is a paragraph

about the Earle Driskell Monument north of Pleasant Ridge Drive on Business 287; material about the Cumberland Presbyterian Cemetery on FM 917 and Burl Ray Drive and the Gibson Cemetery off Newt Patterson Road. Additional material on Ralph Man's

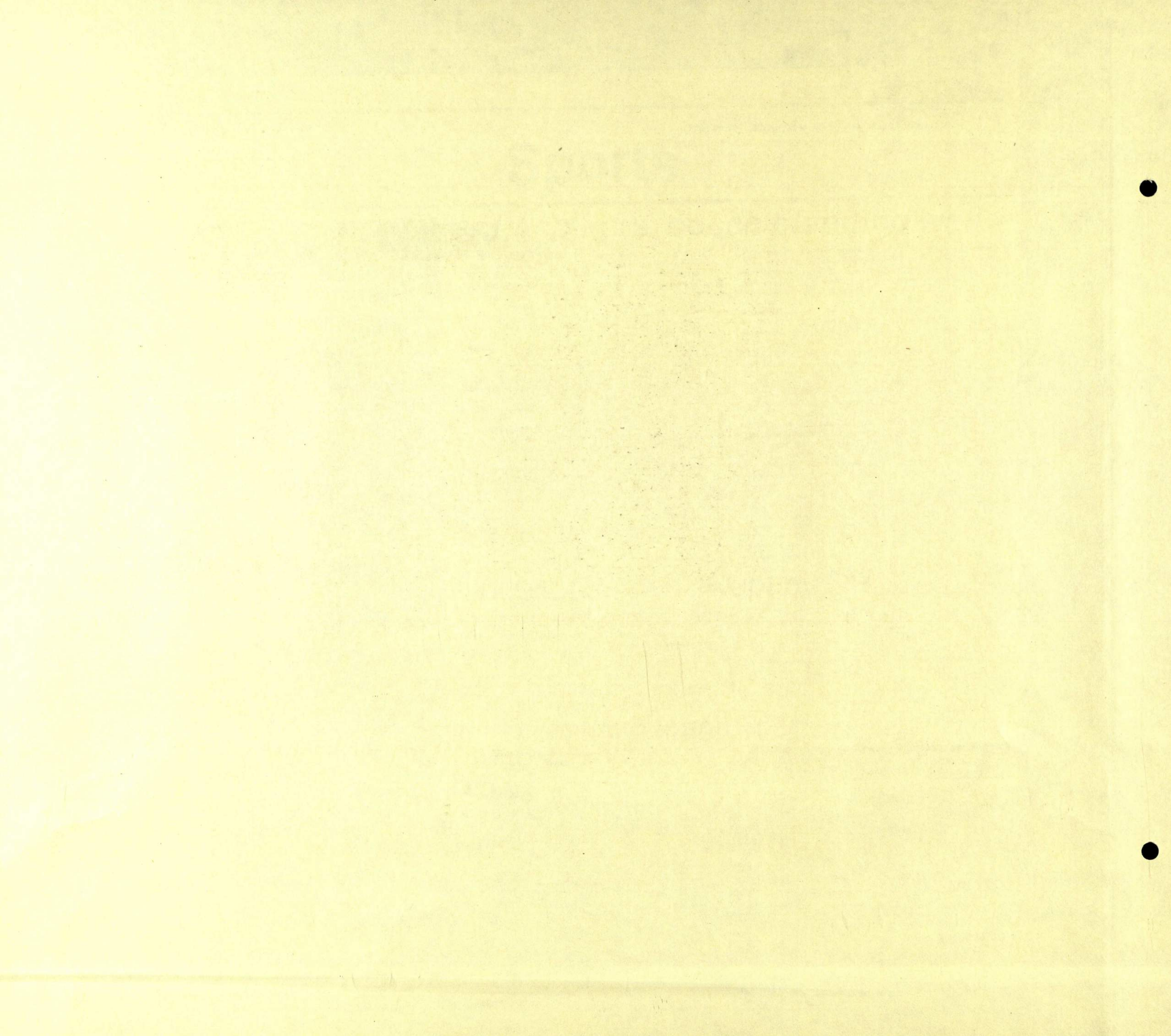
homestead at 604 West Broad gives Mansfield good coverage in the publication.

With a time comparison one may think of the impression the 1987 book will make on a reader 86 years from now as a parallel to our view of the 1901 publication.



Front, at top, and back covers of Fort Worth promotion booklet was published in 1901.





Neighbors

Marty Craddock



Marty Craddock loves her job. As executive director of the Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, she says she has the best of all worlds since her job also happens to be her hobby.

"It's not just a vocation, it's an avocation," Craddock, 42, says. "It's easy to move from what I do at the office to what I do outside my job because many of my interests are interrelated (to historical preservation)."

One of her interests is working with the Crestline Neighborhood Association, which is preserving and beautifying her neighborhood.

Craddock enjoys traveling and seeing the history of a city through its architecture. She recently traveled to Chicago, New York and Washington, D.C. and went on tours by foot just to see the architecture.

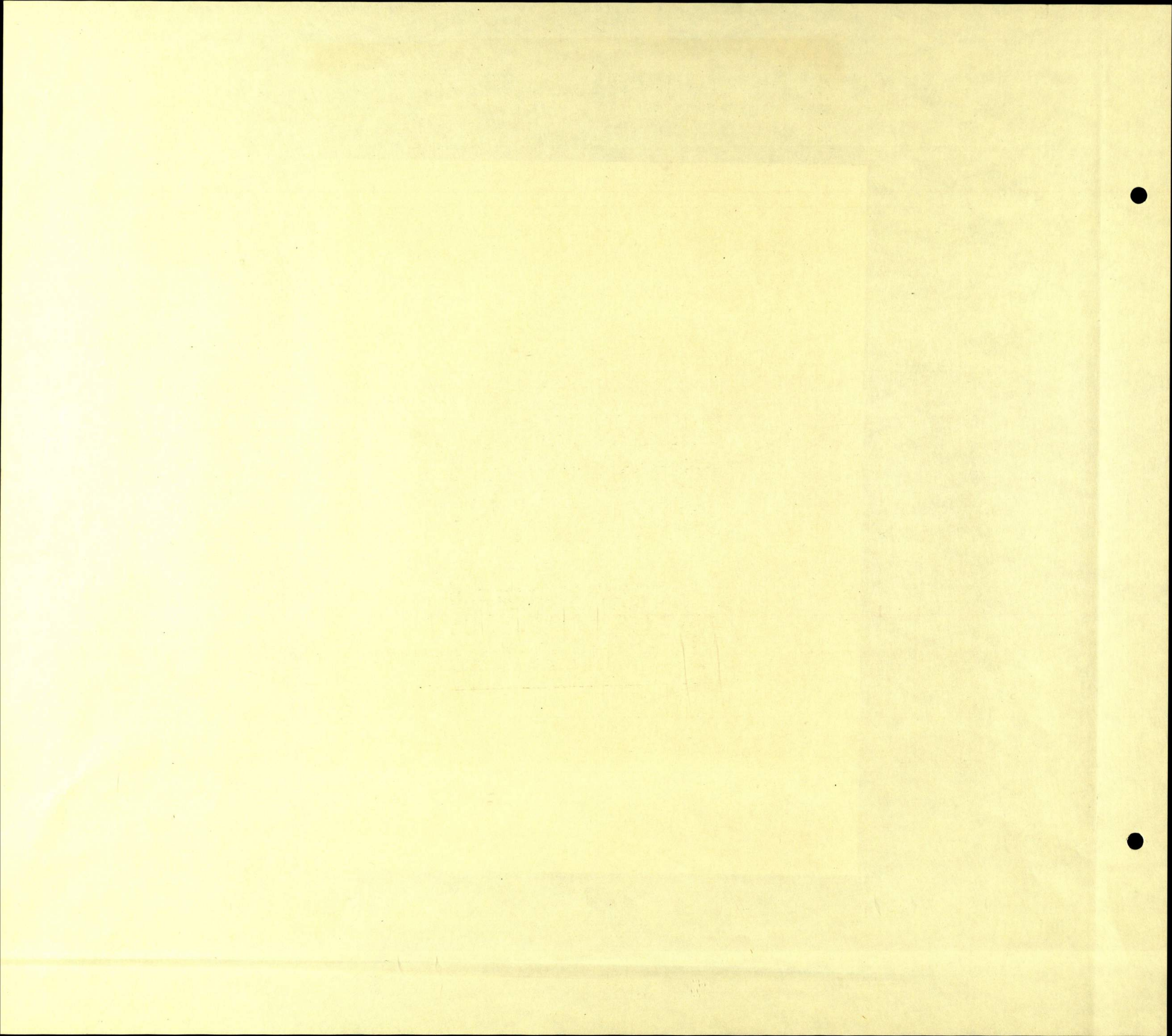
Two events in Craddock's life sparked her intrigue in history: her father's avid reading about history and a good supply of fascinating history teachers. She decided to major in history and English in college and taught American history and English in the Fort Worth Independent School District.

"History is extremely positive and contagious. Fort Worth is fortunate to be able to restore and save portions of our past yet go ahead for the future."

Craddock says she loves cooking and being with her family. She and her husband, Mike, have two children, Frank, 12, and John, 10.

—TIM McKEOWN

Fort Worth Star-Telegram
December 29, 1986





Raymond Meeks

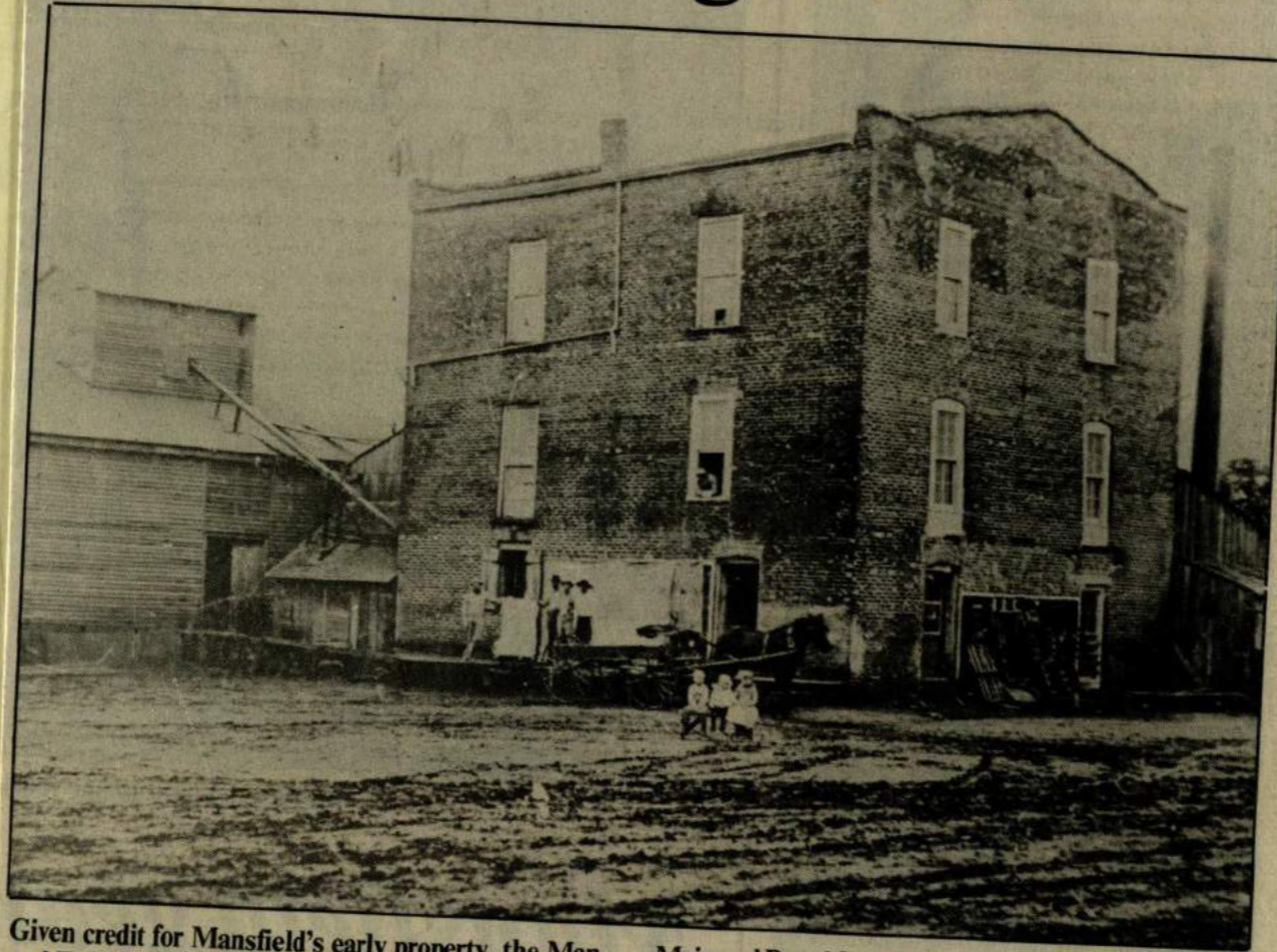


Bill Walker



Pamela Holland

assures future growth



Given credit for Mansfield's early property, the Man and Feild Mill — shown here in its declining years — operated from 1859 to 1910. The site at the corner of

Main and Broad Street is now the town's police station. The mill was steam powered, using water from Walnut Creek.

"Profile of Mansfield"
Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Oct. 1987

Corrections:

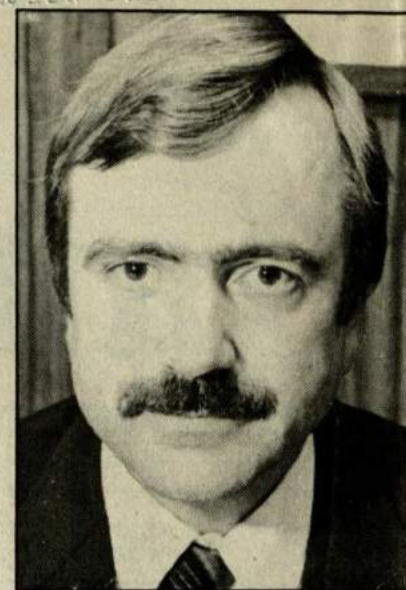
- The four Gibson brothers came to Mansfield from Ill. in Dec. 1852 (two family members had come in 1847 or 49 to select a site). It is not certain that they were the first families.
- Julian Feild served in the CSA as a Capt. in the Quartermaster Corps.
- Feild bought 540 acres of the Wm. Price survey & 1477 acres of the Thos. Hanks survey - all in Tarrant Co.
- The College opened in 1869 - closed in 1887



Beryl Gibson



Felix Wong



Clayton Chandler



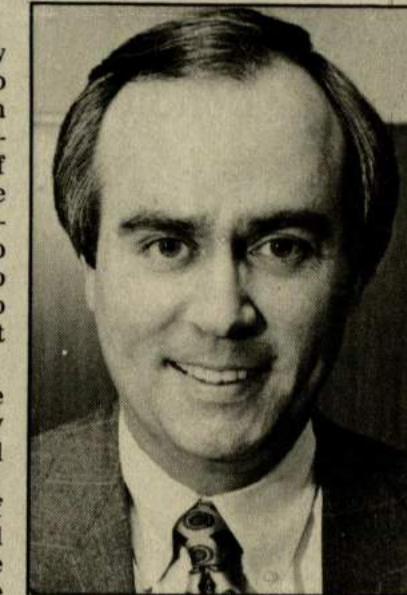
Raymond Meeks



Bill Walker



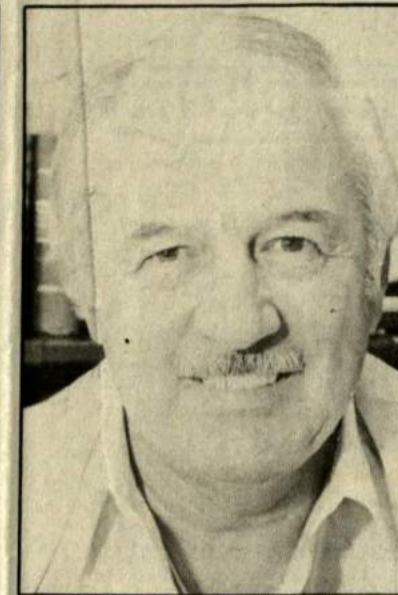
Pamela Holland



Larry Kilgore



Geneva Tate



Kenneth Pressley

Mansfield's key location assures future growth

Continued from page 1

The three-story brick grist mill began operating in 1859. It saved Mansfield from the economic pitfalls of the Civil War, tithing 10 percent of its production to the Confederate Army, and saved its owners from serving in that army because their business volume at Man and Feild Mill was so vital to

the war effort.

Feild showed himself to be the more business minded of the duo, opening a general store across Broad Street for the mill and building a log home for his family that included enough rooms that it could double as an inn. Feild purchased almost 1,500 acres in Tarrant and Ellis Coun-

ties in 1862 with the profits from Man and Feild Mill and the land included the future site of Mansfield.

Farmers who brought their grain to the mill somehow found saying, "Lets go to the Man and Feild Mill" something of a tongue twister. It soon became "the Mansfeild Mill" and then simply Mansfield.

And so it was that the community that grew around the mill combined the names of the owners to become Mansfield. They had been calling themselves that for more than two decades when the town was incorporated in August 1890.

Ironically, in light of his influence on the evolution of the town, Feild was the victim of bureaucratic apathy that insisted (despite his frequent objections) on misspelling his part of the town's name. Feild became the first postmaster in the town, but the sign out front was Mansfield. Realizing the futility of their protests, Feild and his fellow pioneering citizens grudgingly accepted the corruption.

Change, in fact, has become a Mansfield constant, and somehow it always seem to come from the influence of outsiders who eventually — of course — become insiders.

But many of the early changes were not undesirable ones, and the historical society points out that progress was not limited to the areas influenced by the huge Man and Feild Mill.

Education opportunities in the Mansfield Male and Female College, built in 1867, were renowned as the best in North Central Texas until its closing in 1888.

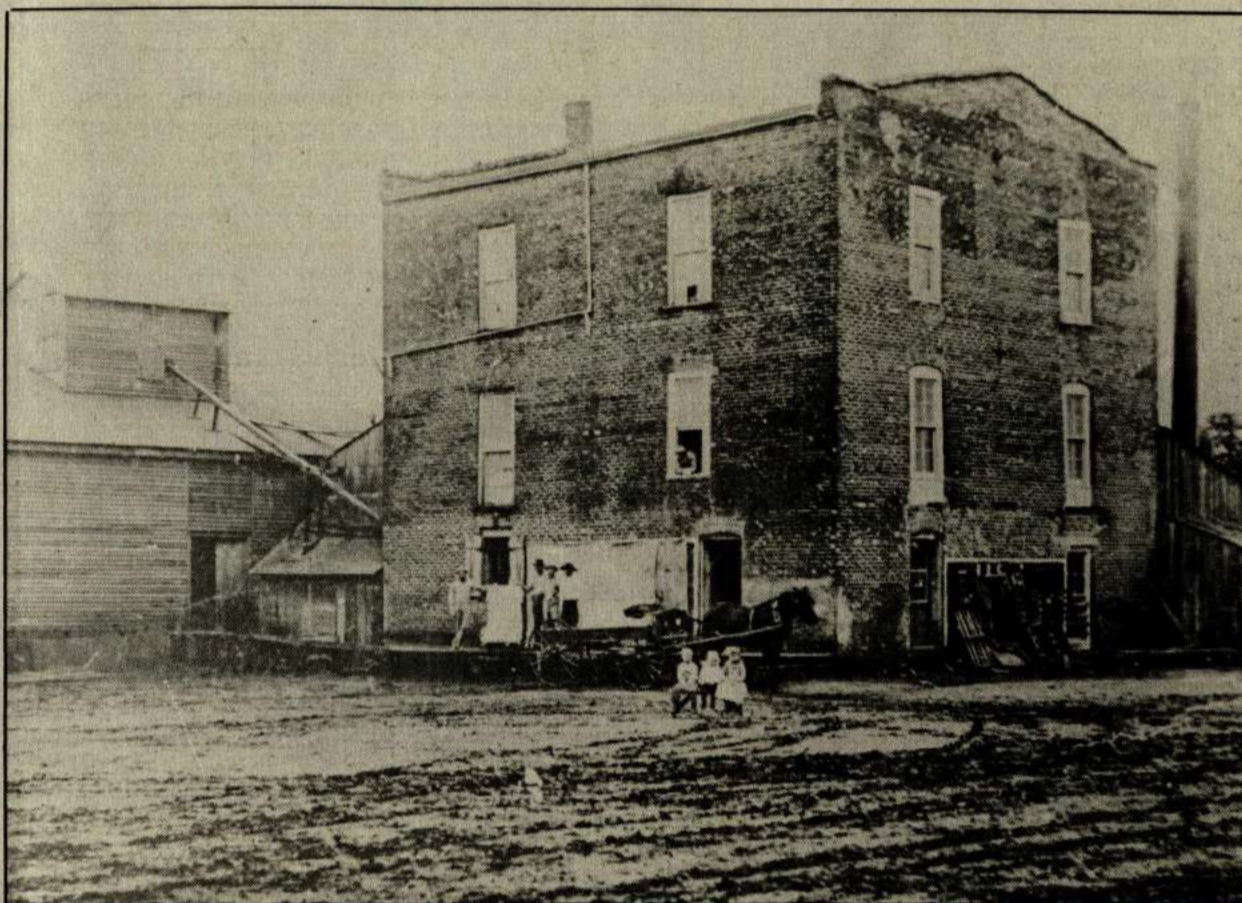
The population grew from 249 in 1880 to more than 400 in 1890. Homesites radiated from clusters around Broad Street while the business district dominated Main Street. Main was another manifestation of change, having been renamed from the original Water Street, so-named because the town's central well was situated squarely on its centerline.

Mansfield's first bank opened in 1895 and the population grew to 700 by 1900. There, the population growth curve leveled off, and the lapse of 40 years gave the city time to catch up with itself and improve the quality of its citizens lives.

It also left a valuable historical heritage of sorts — a downtown locked in time.

City administrators and industrialists shifted into high gear when A.M. Fowler turned the ignition with extensions of water systems in 1904.

Telephones were introduced the next year by Joseph Edwards, while concrete and brick sidewalks were showing up along Main Street.



Given credit for Mansfield's early property, the Man and Feild Mill — shown here in its declining years — operated from 1859 to 1910. The site at the corner of

Main and Broad Street is now the town's police station. The mill was steam powered, using water from Walnut Creek.

The pavements were illuminated in 1918 after a year-long project culminated in the first electric generating plant, and Mansfield started cooking with natural gas in 1926. That year also saw town life improved considerably further with the installation of a sewer system.

Residential growth began anew in 1940, when the population stood at 774. By 1960 it reached more than 1,300 and more than doubled each decade that followed. The 1970 census counted more than 3,600 people, and in 1980 there were 8,080. One year later the population broke 10,000.

City Planner Felix Wong hesitated to predict what will happen to the populations by the year 2000, but he said that estimates projected according to recorded performance are conservative.

"This is a wide open area and what has happened doesn't necessarily indicate what will happen over the next 10 to 15 years," Wong said. "In 1980 there were 8,000 people here and the projected 1988 population is 15,000, double what it was just eight years ago.

Depending on the economy — which nobody can predict — by the year 2000, if the curve holds, there should be 36,000 Mansfieldites.

"That's a very conservative figure based on past trends. Add the factors of the extension of (State Highway) 360, growth of South Arlington and the widening of (Highway) 157, the coming of Joe

Pool Lake, and it becomes an extremely conservative prediction."

Wong said that changes in commercial development in just the last couple of years indicated dynamic growth merely from the reputations of the concerns that have moved into town.

"Pizza Inn came here in 1984, we have a second 7-Eleven and there are plans for a third. McDonald's, Town and Country convenience store, Comet Cleaners, Goodyear, all of them came in due to the current population and growth forecast in their own research.

"McDonald's for example, is famous for doing a lot of work researching demographics before moving in. That's a good indicator of the city's potential and other companies tend to follow McDonald's lead."

The latest feather in the cap of Mansfield progress is the sprawling Pier 1 Imports distribution center predicted to be in operation and employing 75 to 100 people within a month.

City Manager Clayton Chandler lauded progress-minded programs and investments by the city council that lured the international distributor to Mansfield.

"In a situation like Pier 1, with an investment of \$50,000 (in city services) a year, we get a predicted \$160,000 in taxes back into the city," Chandler said. "We're leveraging what we have in programs that will bring new money into Mansfield and reduce the overall burden to the taxpayers."

Town that mill built develops new style

Economy hinges on residential, industrial growth

Continued from page 1

Mansfield's population grew fairly steadily from 774 in 1940 to its current estimated population of 15,000. Pushed by trends common to towns on the perimeter of the metroplex, Migration to the suburbs, the Mansfield population stressed the city's ability to provide services and schools to the point that playing catch-up has delivered one of the highest tax rates in the state.

The situation has some of the older residents looking cautiously at the course that industrial and commercial growth is taking.

Kenneth Pressley, owner of Mansfield Insurance Agency, said that growth incentives like the Hwy. 360 extension could backfire unless Mansfield is able to curtail the growth of city and school taxes in the interim.

"We grew too fast and had to extend utilities and build schools to accommodate that residential growth," Pressley said. "We've got to attract something big to support the growth of the city and school system. The 360 extension will be an incentive for people not to move to Mansfield but go on to Midlothian where taxes are considerably smaller.

"Arlington got a shot in the arm with the GM plant and we need something like that."

The Mansfield Independent School District is the third largest in terms of area covered in Texas, according to officials.

MISD Superintendent Joe Starnes said that current enrollment in Mansfield schools just tops 6,400 students.

"Recent changes (in residential trends and MISD coverage) have caused growth of 10 to 16 percent per year in student population," Starnes said. "We're looking at facilities, but it takes two years to plan and develop even elementary schools. We're looking at three sites now and we're forming a future needs committee to study what we'll need."

Starnes said that a five to 10 year forecast being used to predict where new facilities will be needed is based on reliable information from a University of Texas at Arlington study of the most rapidly growing areas of the metroplex.

In addition to analyzing that

study, Starnes said the members of the administration and school board are watching how new streets are being cut and how the economy is going.

"We're constantly working with realtors to locate spots for schools, but the main problem is money," he said. "Elementary schools require a minimum of 10 acres, middle schools need 15 to 20 acres and high schools take 30 to 40 acres.

"The previous administration did a commendable job. The schools being built now are going up on properties acquired before I came here."

A pair of realtors near the MISD administration building indicated that Joe Pool Lake will generate more commercial and industrial growth than residential, and that many companies are looking at Mansfield expressly because of Joe Pool Lake.

"As the lake is developed and the parks are completed, more people will be ready to buy land near there for commercial and industrial development," Geneva Tate said. "I sold a lot of properties in that area for \$7,500 an acre. After Joe Pool Lake was announced, values jumped six times so that the same properties are now valued at \$1 per square foot (\$43,000 an acre)."

Tate said she actually sold some properties at \$12,000 per acre out of the same survey at the time of the announcement. Now, some of

the people who bought at \$7,500 an acre ask \$2 per square foot (\$86,000 an acre), she said.

"I remember one transaction during my first year in real estate 14 years ago where 207 acres sold for \$1,000 an acre," Tate said. "It was covered in coastal hay and the buyer turned a four bedroom farmhouse into a two-story home, spruced it up with a pool and some fencing.

"I took them a contract for \$1 million in cash a year and a half ago and they turned it down. Now they're asking \$1.7 million for the property."

Russell said that business will soon increase tremendously in what for the last 14 years has been a tough market for her.

"Buyers are more cautious," Russell said. "Values could drop a little before the presidential election. I don't expect an increase immediately, but commercial investments are stirring up."

Another who is watching the area near what will be the entrance to Joe Pool Lake is Larry Kilgore, president of M-Bank Mansfield.

"I saw retail business and upper-income housing build around Lake Arlington when it went in 30 years ago," Kilgore said. "It's not what made Arlington, but what happened around that lake will happen around Joe Pool. Anywhere there is a view of the lake there will be some nice houses."

Raymond Meeks, president of the Mansfield Chamber of Commerce, said that the effect Joe Pool Lake will have is difficult to predict.

"It could be the highest-used inland waterway in the state," Meeks said. "It's predicted to get the highest recreational use of any facility due to its proximity to Fort Worth and Dallas. Nothing can be right on the lake because it will be Corps of Engineers property, but the only free access will be through Britton Park."

That single free access, according to former mayor Wayne Wilshire, will definitely increase traffic through that part of the city, but he doesn't expect the lake to have a significant effect on the business climate of Mansfield.

"Not being associated with lake-type development before this, I don't know or have a good feel for it," Wilshire said. "But evidently, investors are investing heavily in the area now."

City Planner Felix Wong said the administration has an aggressive project to attract industry and business.

"We're trying to work up as many prospectives as we have opportunity to," Wong said. "This is a good living environment. We've grown out of a small town into one of an urbanized area. Regional chains like McDonald's wouldn't have considered Mansfield if it had the image of being on the outer edge."

Industry eyes Mansfield with interest

Reflecting the fact that theirs is the third largest school district in Texas, in terms of square miles, it's no surprise that the biggest employer in Mansfield is the Mansfield Independent School District.

With 650 people on the payroll, MISD is at the top of the Chamber of Commerce list of employers. The next closest is Portion-Trol Foods, Inc., whose meat processing plant provides paychecks to 252 of Mansfield's estimated 15,000 population.

The balance of the list, which includes companies that employ 20 or more people, indicates that around 3,000 people make their livings from manufacturing items like aluminum siding, trailers, screw conveyors and laboratory equipment, distributing electronics components and food.

The difference in the number of jobs in Mansfield and the estimated population give credence to the idea that the town is something akin to a bedroom community where people work in the Metroplex and escape the conges-

tion and big-city problems each evening.

The imbalance of local jobs and local labor force is one of the factors that city administration and chamber of commerce officials point to as creating an environment that is attracting new industries to Mansfield.

The chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Industrial Development Committee, Bob Riordan, said recent surveys indicate no shortage of labor and skills required by industries in Mansfield.

"I don't think the Mansfield employment picture is any better or worse than anywhere else in the Metroplex," Riordan said. "I don't know of any business that has had a problem hiring as many people with the skills they need as their operations call for."

City Manager Clayton Chandler said his office has been inundated with requests for information from companies in a specific industrial category.

There is speculation that the companies are following the lead

of the newest organization to join the list of Mansfield industries.

When Pier 1 Imports also finds itself on the chamber's list of employers within the next month, it will show up with 75 and shortly increase the figure to 100.

Riordan said that what attracted Pier 1 to Mansfield will someday make the city a distribution center.

"Pier 1 imports from overseas," he said. "Their inventory comes in by rail or truck and they distribute to stores in the Metroplex and as far east as Alabama, as far north as Kansas City, and as far west as Albuquerque."

"Mansfield will grow as a distribution center because of its excellent access to highways, rail and the airport, relatively inexpensive land and an attitude in the community conducive to companies coming in."

Riordan said his role in getting Pier 1 to settle in Mansfield was helping nurture that conducive community attitude.

"I created an awareness of the

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- Nelwood, 3-2-2, 1/2 acre \$130,000
- 7512 Willow Oak, 3-2-2, 3/4 acre + pool \$159,000
- FM 917, 3-2, + 8 acres + barn \$125,000

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- 3 to 5 acre restricted building sites \$20,000 per acre
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- 10 acres, Rendon, New Hope \$135,000

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- 47 acres, owner financed, water available, \$1,000 per acre Call Willie Faye
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- 100 N. Walnut Creek Drive • Mansfield, Texas 76063 (817) 473-9331 Metro 477-2448

Profile Mansfield

Location assures Mansfield growth

Continued from page 2

Many Arlingtonites, in fact, see Mansfield as much as Fort Worth and Dallas once saw Arlington — as a satellite suburb.

But, Meeks said, that trend toward becoming a bedroom community reversed itself in the early 1970's with the birth of the Mansfield South Industrial District.

"Industries were related to the recreational vehicle industry until the mid-70's when the energy crisis created losses," he said. "The next industries moving into Mansfield seemed to all be related to the oil field. The 1982 oil losses meant the loss of those industries. "Since then, we've tended to attract distribution-type industries. Pier 1 is that type and the attraction is access to highway and rail systems and the attraction will improve with the 360 extension."

While industrial and commercial growth's importance to the well being of Mansfield's economy and tax base, natives and the longtime residents lament the loss of their small-town atmosphere.

Mayor Bobby Block said when he was growing up in Mansfield, it was a typical small town with an atmosphere of closeness that has not existed in a long time. There have been growing pains.

"Mansfield grew up and the people are not as close to their neighbors as we were then," Block said. "It's sort of a disappointing thing to have happened. Not that many people have pride in where they live. It's hard to get them out to participate in anything outside of sports."

Block said that prior to 1960, everything took place or related to the downtown area.

"I enjoyed the movie every Saturday, if I had the money," Block said. "I remember tent-covered skating rinks that made the circuit of five or six towns in the area. There was also a guy who worked the circuit with a portable movie screen and he'd set it up outside and make his money from concessions."

Gibson also fondly recalls memories of the simple lifestyle enjoyed by everyone when she moved to the city. She's described by her contemporaries as the nearest thing to an authority on how Mansfield was.

"I thought it was the end of the world when I got here," Gibson said. "It was such a long distance from Fort Worth, there was no trash pickup, no laundry. I'd never lived in a small town and I missed the amenities of city life."

Brothers Bill and Ralph Walker, also members of the historical society, echoed Gibson's love for simpler times.

"When we were kids there was 650 population and we knew everybody and their dogs," Bill Walker said. "The city was self sustaining and had the lowest tax rate of any community in the area."

"It never occurred to me that I would leave," Ralph Walker said.



Bob Riordan
MANSFIELD
IN ACTION

Job training programs set

Four job-related courses short courses have been scheduled between November and March, says Mansfield Chamber of Commerce Industrial Development Committee Chairman Bob Riordan.

Riordan said the courses include Principles of Supervision, Industrial Motor Controls, Electrical Fundamentals and Positive Motivation.

"Our intent is to attract new industry by helping to create a pool of skilled workers and managers," Riordan said. "We want to show that not only do we want new businesses here, we're prepared to help them in other ways."

The chairman of the Chamber Training Committee is John Key. Information about enrollment is available by calling 473-0507.

Retail extravaganzas slated

Many Mansfield businesses plan to participate in a series of monthly Mansfield Marketplace "retail extravaganzas" designed to encourage and promote local business.

"One weekend a month, participating businesses will sponsor special events and sales," said Shirley Karznia, chairman of Mansfield Marketplace.

Kickoff of Mansfield Marketplace will be a hometown Halloween Celebration Oct. 31, followed by events Nov. 20-21 and Dec. 17-18.

"The businesses of Mansfield Marketplace hope this will benefit the town as well as helping local merchants," Karznia said.

Janet Shupe is vice-chairman of Mansfield Marketplace. Information: 473-0507.



Mansfield Mayor Bobby Block . . . bridging the old and new

Mansfield gears for growth

Business maneuvers more than a century ago spawned an environment that today promises a skyrocketing economy in Mansfield.

Historically, Mansfield has exhibited an uncanny ability to turn the work of other communities into personal prosperity.

The town grew, according to documents collected and summarized by the Mansfield Historical Society, around the first steam-driven grist mill built in North Texas. While neighboring communities suffered during the Civil War, Mansfield prospered because grain was brought from farms as far away as San Antonio and Oklahoma.

The mill closed a decade into this century, but the town, having gone through a procession of industries and booming residential growth, is on the threshold of capitalizing on the products of not

only surrounding communities, but communities in other nations.

The future, 330 acres of land ready for development along railroad tracks that have stretched across town since 1886, and extensions of state and federal highways, hold international associations for a townfolk who have been described as clannish and some admit, closed to outsiders.

Mansfield natives, such as Mayor Bobby Block, lament the loss of a small town of the rural Texas tradition — the kind of town where the village newspaper only certified what everybody already knew. They compare the feeling they remember with the emotions that hold real families together and even hint that practically everyone was related to everyone else in one way or another.

The vice president of the Historical Society, Beryl Gibson, considers herself

a newcomer, she said, despite the fact that she married a member of the oldest family on record and moved to Mansfield in 1945.

When the town's namesakes erected the first industry in 1856, the Gibson Community about four miles northeast of what would become Mansfield was three years old.

Ralph Man and Julian Feild, friends who had already won historical distinction by building the first store in Fort Worth, combined their energies and resources to purchase 540 acres southeast of Cowtown. They saw the potential for profit among the groves of oak trees along Cedar Bluff Creek (now Walnut Creek) that made an extremely convenient hub for the area's agrarian economy.

(Please see Mansfield's, page 2)

It's a boomer predictors say

Town that mill built looks for new style

Mansfield is poised on the brink of what many urban analysts believe will be phenomenal growth during the next decade.

Leaving its original agrarian economy far in its wake, the ship of Mansfield's industrial, commercial and residential growth is charting a course through state, national and international trade and distribution.

The course is set and practically inescapable, urban predictors say.

Mansfield, anchoring Tarrant County's southeast corner — but also extending into Dallas, Ellis and Johnson counties — has already been the beneficiary of its proximity to the Metroplex, the fastest growing area in the nation since 1980.

But, as the saying goes, Mansfield — population 15,000 for the moment — hasn't seen anything yet.

The Texas Highway Department will soon extend State Highway 360 to an intersection with U.S. Highway 287 already running through the city. The route will provide quick access to D/FW Airport and to the Metroplex center to highway traffic from points south — traffic that previously was forced to go through either Dallas or Fort Worth.

All that land . . . miles after mile of prairie and woodlands . . . waiting for thousands of new residents and commercial development.

The availability of affordable land along the rail that runs through Mansfield is equally important to distributors like Pier 1 Imports, Mauser Electronics and others who have already established facilities here.

Massive growth will also be experienced in residential expansion, as evidenced by the increasing number of expensive housing growing around Walnut Creek Country Club, with help from the catalytic encroachment of South Arlington and improvements to Highway 157 linking that city with Mansfield.

Again, the city hasn't seen anything yet. Great commercial and residential growth is anticipated.

(Please see Town, page 3)

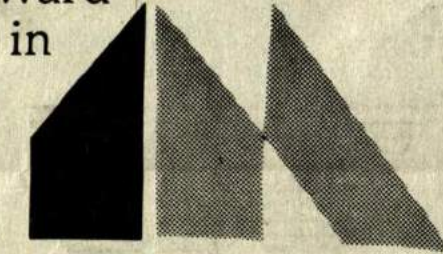
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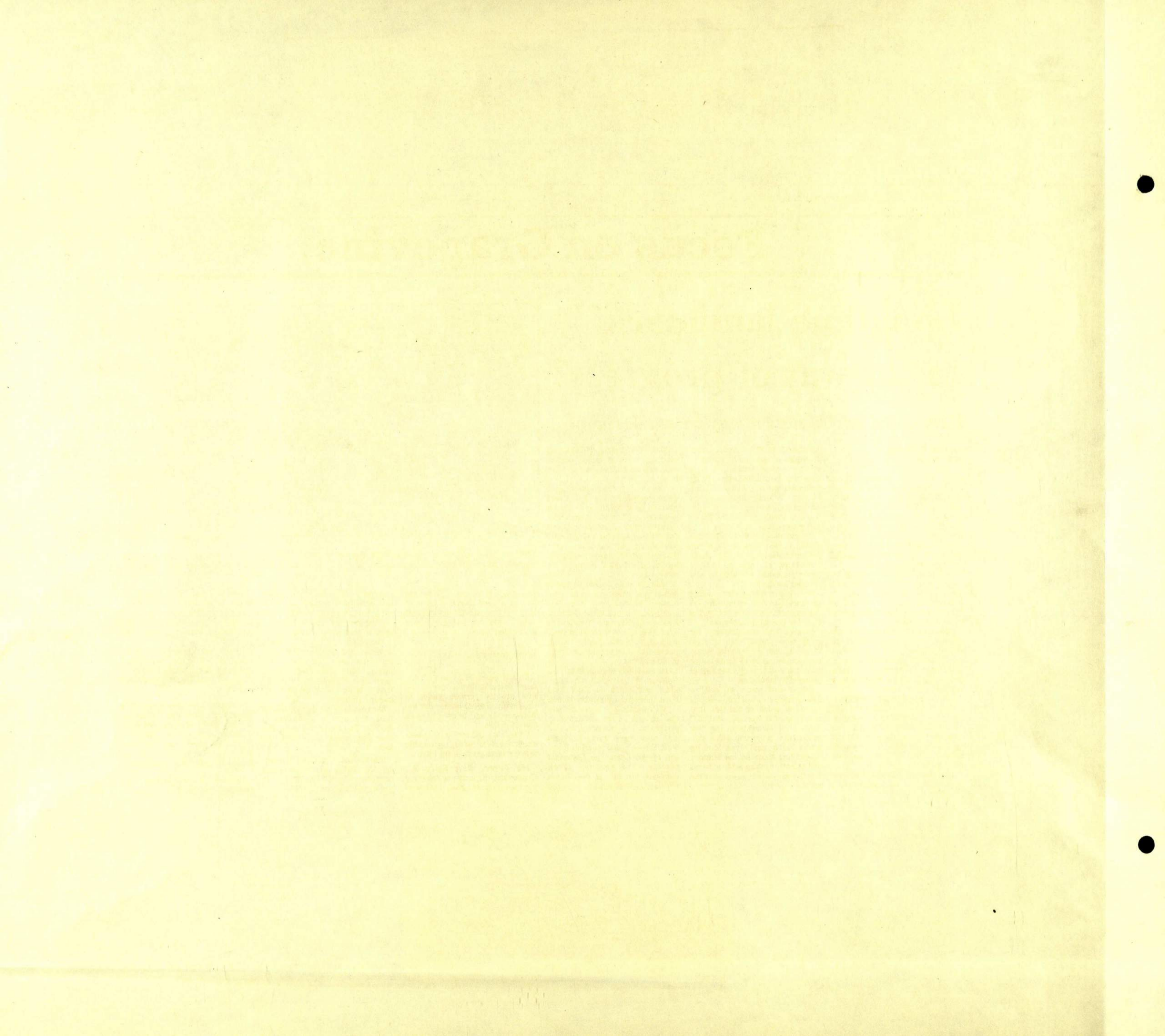
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Think about two things for a minute. Drugs and children. Sooner or later, the second is going to learn about the first, and then form an opinion. But where? From whom? The best answer should be painfully obvious. But too often it is painfully absent. The answer is you, the parent. Ignorance and peer pressure

HealthMart is on your side. Your HealthMart pharmacist is here to provide knowledge and information about drugs, their uses and abuses. And the more you know about drugs, the healthier and safer your whole family will be. Don't leave it up to someone you don't know to explain drugs to your children. If you're not care-



Focus on Grapevine

Longtime landmark in the way of progress?

Days of old service station may be numbered

By Dan Balaban
Staff Writer

For years when motorists drove into the Bart H. Starr Friendly Service Station at the corner of Main and Northwest Highway, they knew the station's owner would deliver exactly what his sign promised.

Starr was eager to make conversation with customers and insisted on "clean and disinfected."

"He would probably walk up (to a new customer) and say, I'm Bart Starr, what's your name?" remembers Mrs. Starr Frank of her uncle's operation of the station in the 1930s, '40s and '50s.

Now, however, the vacant stone and stucco gas station stands in the way of progress, and city officials have to decide whether the 52-year-old memento of one of Grapevine's pioneering families represents a landmark or an eyesore.

The Grapevine Main Street Committee Wednesday clearly decided the latter Wednesday in giving its endorsement to plans by a Dallas developer to raze the station to put up an early 20th Century-style brick building to house an auto parts store.

"I'm pleased with what I've seen here today," said committee

member John Price of conceptual drawings of the new building — which would be designed to fit in with the historical theme being promoted for downtown building facades. "I think the role of the service station as a historical landmark is vastly overrated; that's just my opinion," said Price.

Developer John T. Evans tried about a year ago to save the 580-square-foot station by incorporating it into a larger 7,000-square-foot building he had planned for the lot.

But his requests for zoning variances, mainly to parking requirements, were rejected by the Board of Zoning Adjustments.

"We've had the property for quite some time," said Evans, stressing that the building would have needed to be 10-times larger than it is now to justify the cost of preserving the station.

Evans now wants to build a 3,600-square-foot building that will "pick up some of the (design) items in the service station." Among the elements in the new design are projecting brick columns with cast iron coping resembling those on the station; and a gently arching gable in front, like the one on the canopy over the station's pumps.

Other features include tinted windows, carriage lamps on the walls and abundant landscaping in front.

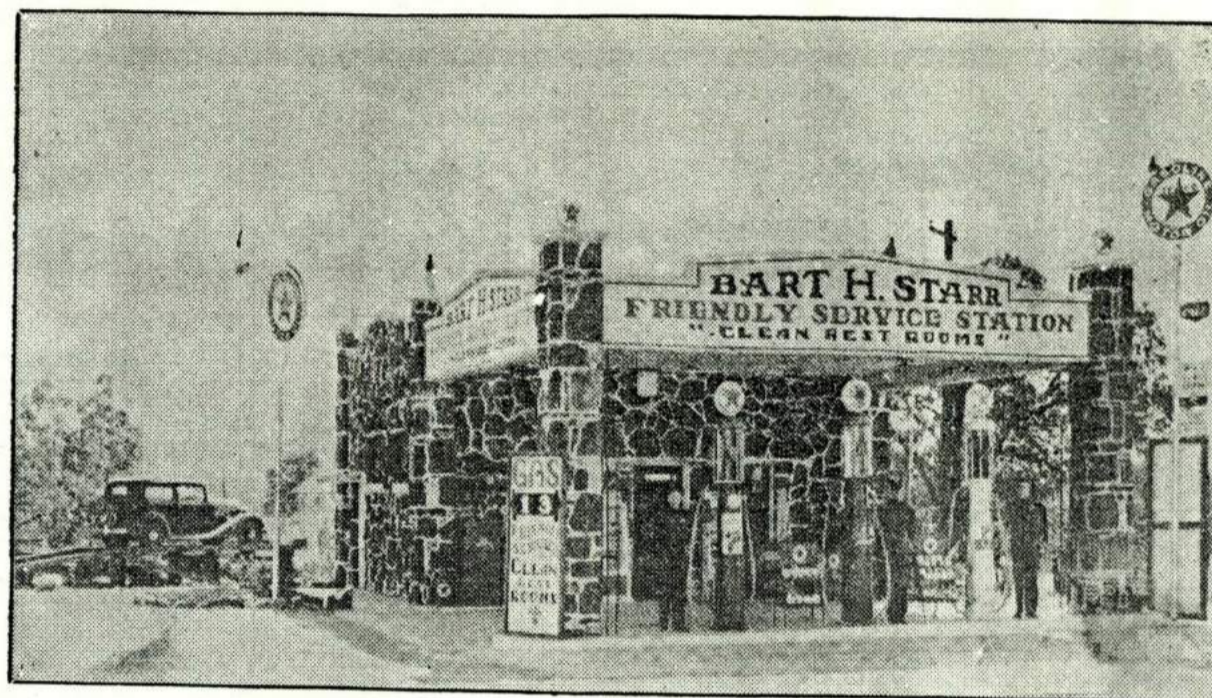
"I'm real excited about what we're seeing here; I think it's a real effort to be sympathetic to what's going on on Main Street and Northwest Highway," said Main Street Committee head Chuck Giffin, who pointed out that the white paint that now covers up the sandstone building blocks cannot be removed.

"You could go up and scrape it and it just disintegrates in your fingers," he said.

Evans goes back to the Board of Zoning Adjustments Monday to ask for variances to required landscaping setbacks, mainly along Barton Street on the side and rear of the building.

Once finished, he plans to sell the building to the Southland Corp. which will move its Chief Auto Parts there from across the street.

"We're not happy to see the station go, but I think we are very pleased to see something in line with what we're trying to do on Main Street," said Marrion Brecken of the Grapevine Historical Society. The society, which discussed the fate of the station Monday, has no plans to fight the



This old postcard view of the service station shows it as it looked in its heyday, 1940. The sandstone blocks are now covered with white paint, which cannot be removed.

razing of the building. "We can see that it's a very awkward piece of land and it would be very difficult to build onto. It's just unfortunate it's located there."

Long history

Bart H. Starr Jr., who with Andrew Wiley Willhoite opened the first one-stop service station in Grapevine in 1921, broke with the Willhoite Garage to open his own station in 1934.

He constructed the building with sandstone rocks he dug up from his father's farm north of the city.

His father, Bart Starr Sr., Grapevine's first mayor following incorporation in 1907, was also

reputed to have been the town's first gasoline merchant. He sold it out of barrels for two years, straining the gasoline through chamois skins to get the water and rust out.

"He (Bart Jr.) thought it would be nice to get those rocks off property that once belonged to his father," said Mrs. Starr Frank, niece of Bart Starr Jr. "It would kind of bring a little bit of family into the station."

She recalls her uncle's insistence that the station's bathroom sparkle. The signs on the canopy over the pumps advertised the fact.

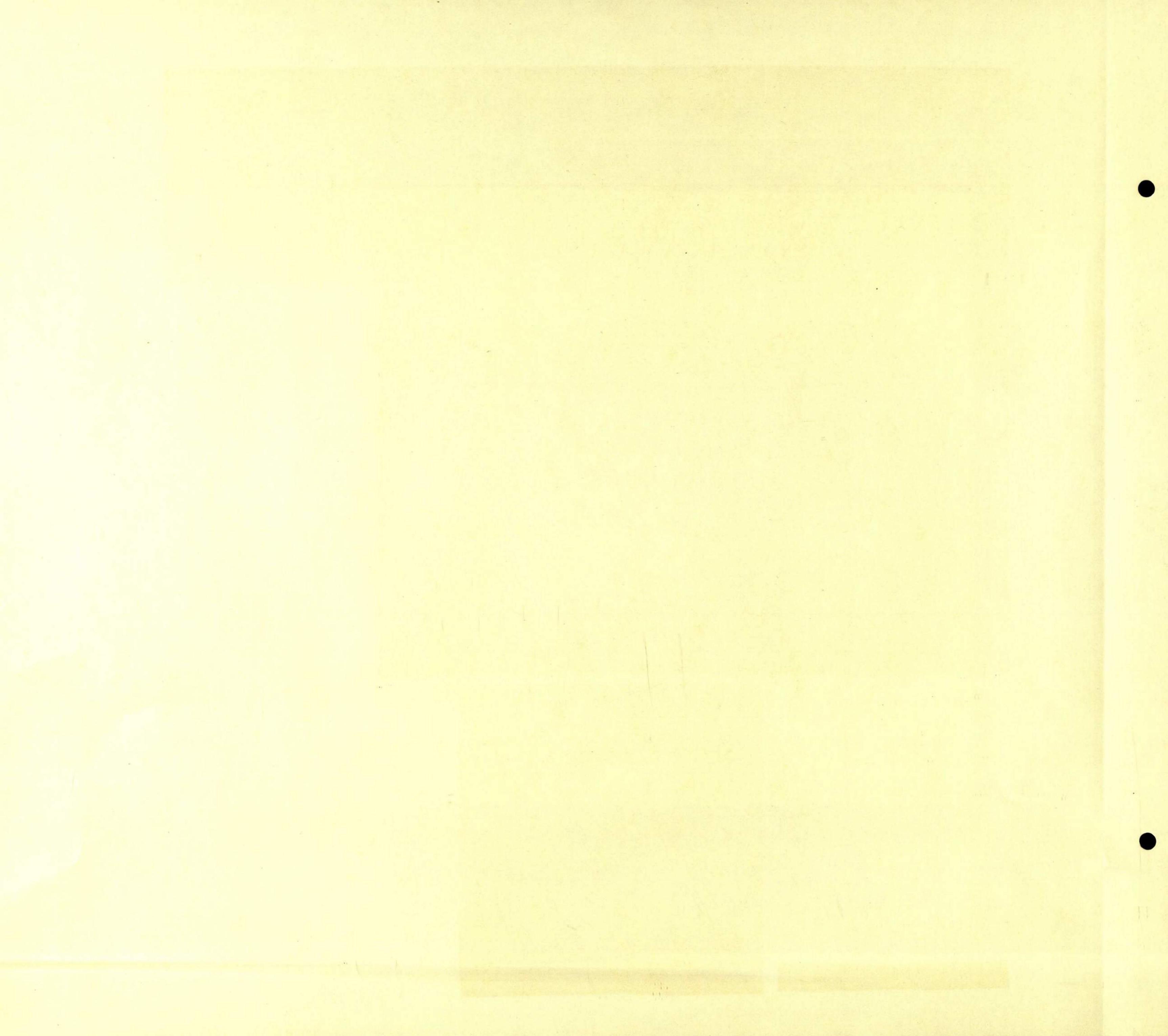
"He had quite a feeling for keeping the ladies and gentlemen's restrooms clean," she said. "He had a phobia about that."

Ted Willhoite, who joined his father in operating the Willhoite Garage in 1936, remembers only friendly competition between the two service stations through the years.

"They were related, more or less," said Willhoite, whose own building was turned into a restaurant and bar after he retired in 1975.

Willhoite, a member of the Main Street Committee absent from the meeting Wednesday, said the Starr station, which operated until the early 1980s after being purchased by the Good Luck Oil Co. of Dallas, should be restored as a landmark.

"I think it's worth saving," said the 75-year-old Ted Willhoite.



The
City
Of



GRAPEVINE COMMUNITY UPDATE

KEEPING GRAPEVINE RESIDENTS BETTER INFORMED

Issue 2

A Publication of the City of Grapevine

November 22, 1987

"An Old Fashioned Christmas"

It will soon be time to let your imagination wander back through Grapevine's colorful history and relive a Christmas season from bygone days.

The theme of this year's Christmas celebration will be "An Old Fashioned Christmas" and is set to begin on Tuesday, December 1, with a "Carol of Lights". Town Square will be the site of a very unique, joyous occasion as Choirs from area Churches will gather to sing hymns of the season. The Choirs will be accompanied by a North Texas State University brass ensemble. Song sheets will be given out and everyone is encouraged to come and sing along.

At 7:00 p.m. the City Christmas tree lights will be turned on by Mayor Powers and the festive spirit will begin. If you would like to help those less fortunate than yourself, please take a can of food.

Parade of Choirs, Kids and Candles

The Seventh Annual Christmas Parade will wind its way up Main Street this year on the evening of Thursday, December 3, 1987.

Set to begin at 7:30 p.m., the parade will include a festive holiday procession comprised of schools, organizations and civic groups.

Texas House Speaker Gib Lewis will be this year's Grand Marshall and will help set the tone of the Christmas Season.

Santa Claus Arrives

The Torian Cabin on Main Street at Liberty Park will be the home of Santa Claus this season.



Torian Cabin - Santa's Home On Main Street

In keeping with the theme of this year's Holiday Celebration, the log structure built in the mid 1880's, will be decorated with a historical flavor and house the jolly old gentleman.

From Saturday, December 5, 1987 at 10:00

a.m. until Tuesday, December 22, 1987 at 8:30 p.m. Santa Claus will reside at the Torian Cabin and listen to children's holiday wishes.

Visit Santa Monday-Friday from 6:00 p.m.-8:30 p.m. and Saturdays from 10:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.

Scouts aid 'Texas'

Boy Scout Troop 700, sponsored by the First Methodist Church of Grapevine, Texas, is doing a Historical Project involving the Battleship Texas.

The Battleship Texas is the only surviving battleship to have fought in two world wars. It was commissioned March 12, 1914. Its twin steam engines are registered as National Historical Engineering Landmarks. The ship served with the British fleet in the North Sea during World War I and was the flagship of the U.S. fleet between World War I and World War II.

The Battleship Texas was known as a "lucky ship." During World War I, she avoided an enemy torpedo. During the 1944 Normandy invasion, she was twice hit by gunfire, but one shell failed to explode. A sailor died in the attack — the ship's only battle fatality in two wars.

She was saved from destruction by Texas school children, civic groups, and Admiral Chester

Nimitz at the end of World War II. The Battleship Texas is now berthed at the San Jacinto Battleground State Historical Park since 1948.

Many have toured this famous battleship in the last 29 years, but now she is springing leaks and her hull needs a major dockyard overhaul to be made shipshape for the enjoyment and education of the millions who will visit the ship at the San Jacinto State Park.

Troop 700 would like to raise funds to help with the repair of the Battleship Texas. The Troop will have a table set up next to the Concession Stand at the Craft Fair on Nov. 21 at Grapevine High School to take any donations for the repair of the Battleship Texas and to give any information about the flagship of the Texas Navy.

If anyone wishes to send their donations to Troop 700, please mail them to: Troop 700, B.S.A., c-o P.O. Box 1, Grapevine, Texas, 76051.

The Grapevine Sun
Thursday, June 11, 1987

Church observes 141 years

Lonesome Dove Baptist Church will celebrate its 141st homecoming Sunday.

Homecoming day activities will begin with Sunday School at 9:45 a.m., followed by the morning wor-

ship service, which will be offered by former pastor Louis Strehlow.

A covered dish lunch and time of fellowship and renewing old acquaintances will be held in the W.H. Day Fellowship Hall immediately following the morning services.

After lunch, the church will host a gospel music concert featuring the Parrishes, Christian duet singers from First Baptist Church, Springhill, La.

Pastor Dale Ruggles and all members of the church invite everyone in the area to attend the homecoming.

According to *The Grapevine History Book*, Lonesome Dove Baptist Church was founded by 12 members on the third Saturday in February, 1846. Ten of the 12 had arrived about Nov. 15, 1845.

Many of the first members of the church lived on the edge of the Cross Timbers. On Dec. 1, 1851, Owen Medlin made a petition for land which has been preserved at the Texas State Archives, which said the area was known as Cross Timbers but was called Grape Vine by 1855.

Busi



THE GRAPEVINE SUN / GERRY GRAZULIS

Special anniversary

Joe N. Box prepares to cut a cake celebrating the 68th birthday of First National Bank of Grapevine. The bank was founded by D.E. Box Sr. and J.W. Harrison as the Tarrant County State Bank in 1919, and the name was later changed to Tarrant County National Bank. It became First National Bank of Grapevine in 1942. Joe N. Box gained administrative control upon the death of his father in 1957 and purchased majority interest in 1963. He will celebrate 50 years in the banking business this month.

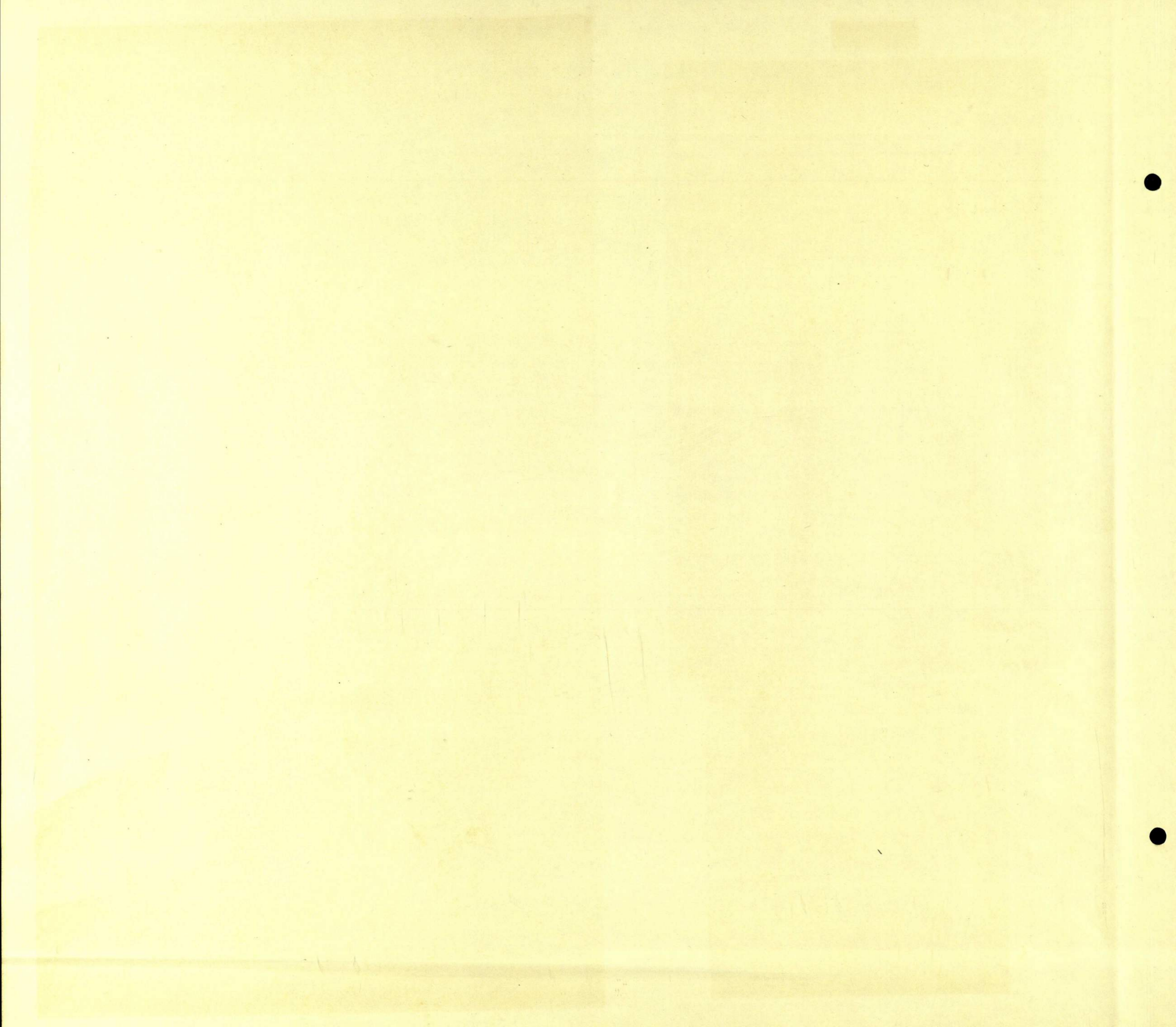


THE GRAPEVINE SUN / GERRY GRAZULIS

Blast from the past

Leon Rausch, former vocalist for Bob Wills and his Texas Playboys, sings a number during the Nov. 6 benefit show for radio station KNON-FM at the Grapevine Opry, which suffered from a disappointing turnout. Since it sells no adver-

tising, the community radio station depends on public support from residents of the Dallas-Fort Worth area. The station will begin a pledge drive on Dec. 6, and other benefit shows will be held.



Tourism post filled by city

By Dan Balaban
Staff Writer

He's nicknamed his kids "Booger Red" and "Rowdy," let his moustache grow over his lip; and has a Westerner's love of boots and big hats.

People have often remarked to Aussie-born Paul W. McCallum how much Australians are like Texans. He replies that he's "trying to figure out if Australians are just like Texans or if Texans are just like Australians."

McCallum's Australian roots, including several years on a ranch down under, have put him close enough to the Texas mentality to successfully sell a piece of the state for the Fort Worth Convention and Visitors Bureau.

Grapevine city officials are hoping he can do the same here and have hired the 36-year-old McCallum to head the city's own Convention and Visitors Bureau.

"There's a similarity of the outback of Australia and Texas," said Fort Worth CVB head Thomas Hanlon. "He understands the mentality of people who face the elements and who have independence... (and) he looks more Texan than the Texans."

McCallum may not go that far in drawing comparisons. In fact, he said the very fact he harkens far from the shores of Grapevine Lake gives him an advantage when it comes to promoting the city to tourists.

"You're able to see it from a perspective that the visitors will see it from,"

said McCallum. "In our business, it is often best not to be from the area that you're selling. Somebody from Australia can probably do a better job of selling Grapevine than someone born and raised in Grapevine."

He said one of his key tasks after starting work Monday will be to come up with an "inventory" of attractions Grapevine has to offer visitors. It will then be one of the jobs of the Visitors Bureau to fit these into saleable tourist and convention packages.

For example, visitor groups could spend two or three nights at Grapevine hotels, spend an evening at the soon-to-be reopened Opry, dine at the Grapevine Steakhouse or other local restaurants, or play a couple rounds of golf at one of the three courses in the Grapevine environs.

Festivals like the recent two-day Main Street Days event could be included in the packages, and local officials should work to create additional reasons for visitors to stay and play in the city, said McCallum.

How about regattas and dinner cruises on Grapevine Lake? More festivals on Main Street or other parts of town. These are some of the possibilities worthy of further consideration, said McCallum.

Five years ago, McCallum set up the Fort Worth Visitors Bureau's first tourism department. In part because of the department's promotional activities, "Meetings and Conventions" magazine included the Fort Worth bureau on its top 10 list of convention and visitor organizations in the United States in 1985.

"That is the side of the business that we haven't had before, tourist development," said Grapevine City Manager

See DIRECTOR/3A



Director

From/1A

Dennis Dawson, who picked McCallum from among about 60 other applicants for the \$48,000 a year job. He replaces Bob Phillips, who resigned earlier this year to head the Irving visitors bureau.

McCallum said he hopes a bolstered tourist market will make up for sagging convention business in north Texas. The soft market has cut revenues generated by Grapevine's 6 percent tax on hotel room rentals.

Not that the local Visitors Bureau will back off its aggressive pursuit of convention business, including sales overtures to industry and professional associations, assured McCallum. The bureau, however, will also be going after smaller groups, the travel agents and the corporate meeting planners. The bottom line will be to increase occupancy at city hotels, thus increase tax revenues, Mc-

Callum said.

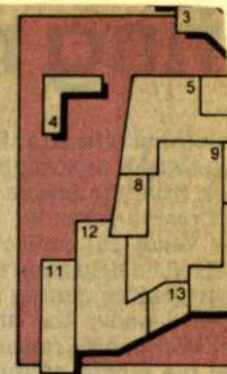
"Everything that is being done up to now has been done well, I want to make that clear," said McCallum. "We just want, maybe, to broaden the focus by putting more emphasis on Grapevine and its attractions."

Key to the selling effort will be to capture the flavor of Grapevine in the bureau's advertising literature and in contacts by bureau representatives at trade shows and conventions.

The slogan McCallum created for promotional materials for the Fort Worth Visitors Bureau, "Fort Worth, the way you want Texas to be," is still in use there because it rings true," he said. An identity or theme for Grapevine also has to be established.

"I'm going to spend time talking to people in Grapevine, then I'm going to talk to visitors," said McCallum. "Someone is going to come up with something — that's what Grapevine is, that's what it is."

NORTHEAST EXTRA



Texan/Australian roams the streets talking promotion

His job: sell city to world

By BARBARA HOLSOMBACK
Star-Telegram writer

GRAPEVINE — For the last month or so, a man with a big red beard and a funny way of talking has roamed the streets of Grapevine.

He's the Texan in a wide-brim hat, cowboy boots and western pants with pearl buttons on the back. He's also the Australian with a crisp accent that draws a listener into his words.

And P.W. McCallum, 36, is a salesman with a piece of the Lone Star state on his mind. He's spending most of the daylight hours talking to Grapevine residents as the new executive director of the city's Convention and Visitors Bureau.

"Let's see how they perceive themselves and then let's sell that to the rest of the world," said McCallum, who will manage the bureau's \$1.7 million annual budget.

He already has some ideas of his own, such as finding a private investor interested in putting a big dining and dancing boat on Lake Grapevine, which he calls "a pond of liquid gold." And he envisions someone financing a "chuck wagon experience" where families could eat cowboy breakfasts and dinners around a camp fire.

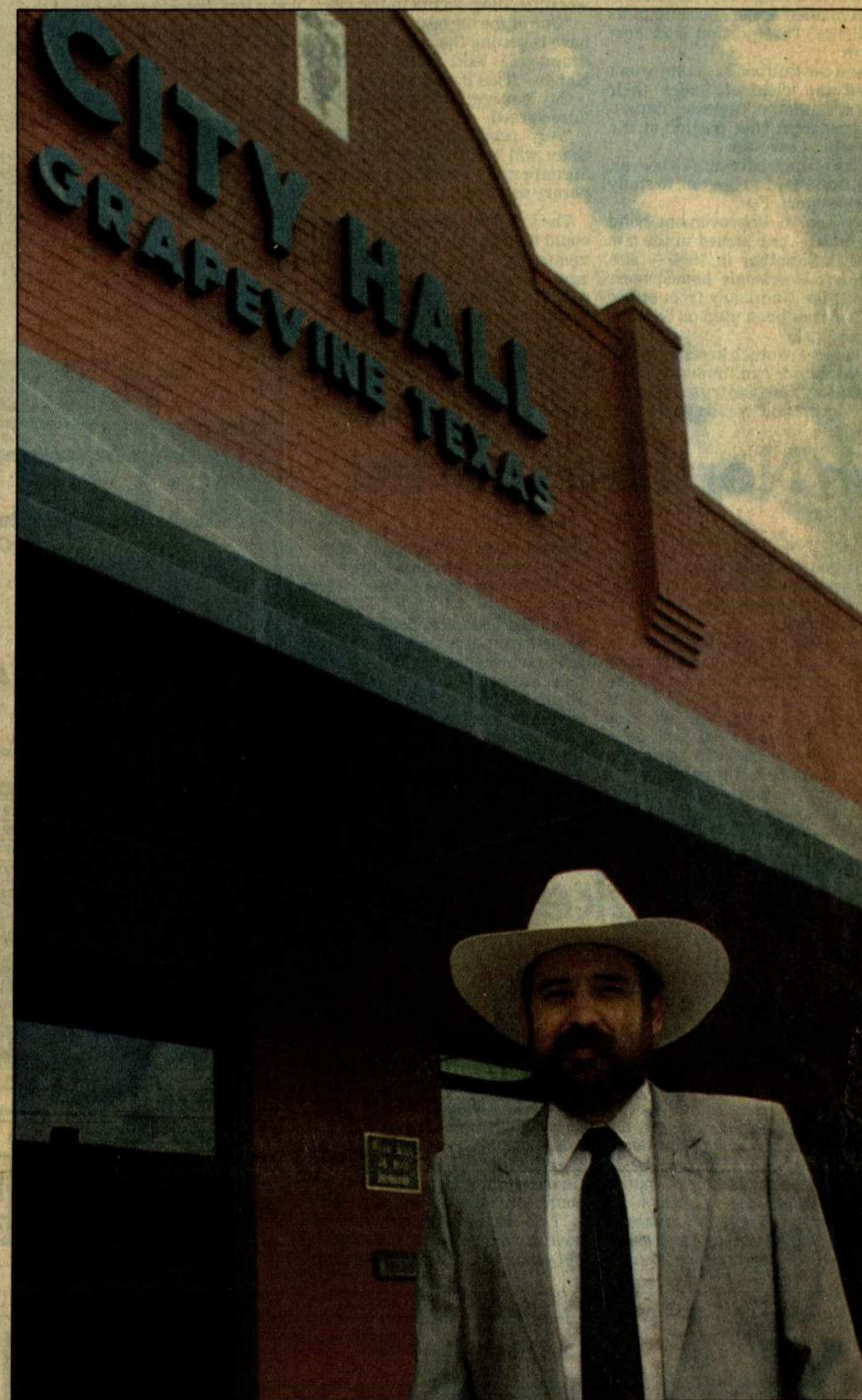
McCallum, who came to the Grapevine job from the Fort Worth Convention and Visitors Bureau where he was director of marketing, also is going after the lucrative corporate meetings and convention business for the city's two major hotels.

His hyperactive work ethic, reflected in long hours at his picturesque Main Street office, can be traced to a large ranch near Euston, Australia, where his father raised sheep and cattle.

"My father was a hard taskmaster," said McCallum, who had climbed aboard his first horse by the time he was 6. "It has served me well. It taught me to appreciate hard work and leisure, whenever you can get it."

As a teen-ager, however, he developed a yearning for travel that spurred him to hitchhike over much of Australia before graduating from high school and, eventually, led him away from his homeland.

At age 18, McCallum came to Texas for the first time to work as a ranch hand for the JR Ranch near Uvalde. The ranch was owned by an American oil refinery and construction company, which had hired him the year be-



Star-Telegram/BEATRICE TERRAZAS

P.W. McCallum is executive director of the Grapevine Convention and Visitors Bureau.

fore in Australia to work as a site manager.

"They said, 'Why don't you come to Texas for awhile?'" McCallum said. "It was supposed to be a temporary thing, six months or so."

Then came the sort of things that cause a young man to put down roots in a new land. He received a bachelor's degree in marketing and industrial psychology in 1974 from the University of Houston and the year before married a West Texas woman he'd met at a friend's wedding.

"She was very attractive and

very beautiful, and I was very single," McCallum said of the day he met his wife, Janey.

Today, the couple has four children, Caleb Joseph, 3, nicknamed Booger Red after a rodeo bronc rider; Lanham Wayne, 2, nicknamed Rowdy after a rodeo calf roper; Rheonna Elizabeth, 6; and Dionicia Lee, 9.

McCallum returned to Australia in 1976 to work for five years as director of convention sales and marketing for the Melbourne Convention and Tourism Authority. But the lure of America called him and his family back to this

country in 1981 when he took the Fort Worth job he held until coming to Grapevine.

"I'm thrilled about it," McCallum said. "Grapevine is the hub of the Dallas-Fort Worth area. We're just going to promote this thing."

McCallum, still an Australian citizen with permanent-resident status in the United States, is the third executive director of the Grapevine Convention and Visitors Bureau, which is supported by the hotel-motel room tax.

The tax is 10 percent of the price of a room; the state gets 4 percent and the city retains 6 percent.

Insights: Fort Worth

May 15, 1987

FORT WORTH NEWS-TRIBUNE

Page 1B

City to Honor General Worth With Dedication Ceremony Here

By IRVIN FARMAN

Fort Worth will finally give an overdue salute tomorrow morning to the old warrior whose name it bears.

General Worth Square will be dedicated in ceremonies at 8th and Main Streets downtown at 10 am in honor of Maj. Gen. William Jenkins Worth. The site across from the Hyatt Regency Hotel was originally called Main Street Plaza.

Appropriately, the festivities will take place on Armed Forces Day and the guest of honor will be the superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point, a position once held by Gen. Worth in the early 1800s.

Worth went on to become a national hero as a dashing cavalryman and brilliant field commander for his exploits against the Seminole Indians in Florida in 1843 and in the Mexican War of 1846-47.

Like Ulysses S. Grant and Dwight D. Eisenhower, Worth's battlefield achievements elevated him to consideration as a leading presidential prospect. But he never had the opportunity to test the political waters. Assigned to Texas after the Mexican War ended, he came down with a case of cholera and died in San Antonio in 1849.

* * *

THAT WAS the same year, Maj. Ripley Arnold, who had served under Worth in the Mexican War, was given command of a company of dragoons to scout locations for a string of forts to be erected along the Trinity River to protect settlers from marauding Indians.

Arnold pitched camp late one afternoon in 1849 on a bluff overlooking the Trinity River near where the Tarrant County Courthouse now stands. He named the encampment Fort Worth after his former commanding officer unaware of Gen. Worth's recent death.

The rude Army camp grew from an outpost on the Trinity into a struggling pioneer town that barely survived the Civil War and its aftermath. With the coming of the railroad in 1876, it began its steady growth into the metropolis it is today.

Fort Worth has carried Gen. Worth's name for 138 years without officially recognizing the old soldier. There were no monuments built to him, no parks or structures or freeways

named for him. Not even a school bears his full name.

New York City did better by Gen. Worth, who lies buried under a 51-foot tall obelisk where Broadway and 5th Avenue intersect at 23rd Street in Manhattan. In addition, the city of Lake Worth, Fla. is named for him and a General Worth Hotel stood in his hometown of Hudson, N. Y., until it was torn down in 1969.

* * *

TO ONE Fort Worth resident and former history teacher, Fort Worth's lack of recognition of the man for whom it was named was a troublesome thing. "He's a forgotten hero," Bill Turner, owner of Allied Fence Co., maintained. Turner decided to do something about the oversight.

For seven years beginning in 1977, Turner devoted a considerable amount of his spare time tracking down descendants of Gen. Worth, collecting his uniforms and other artifacts and reviving his memory.

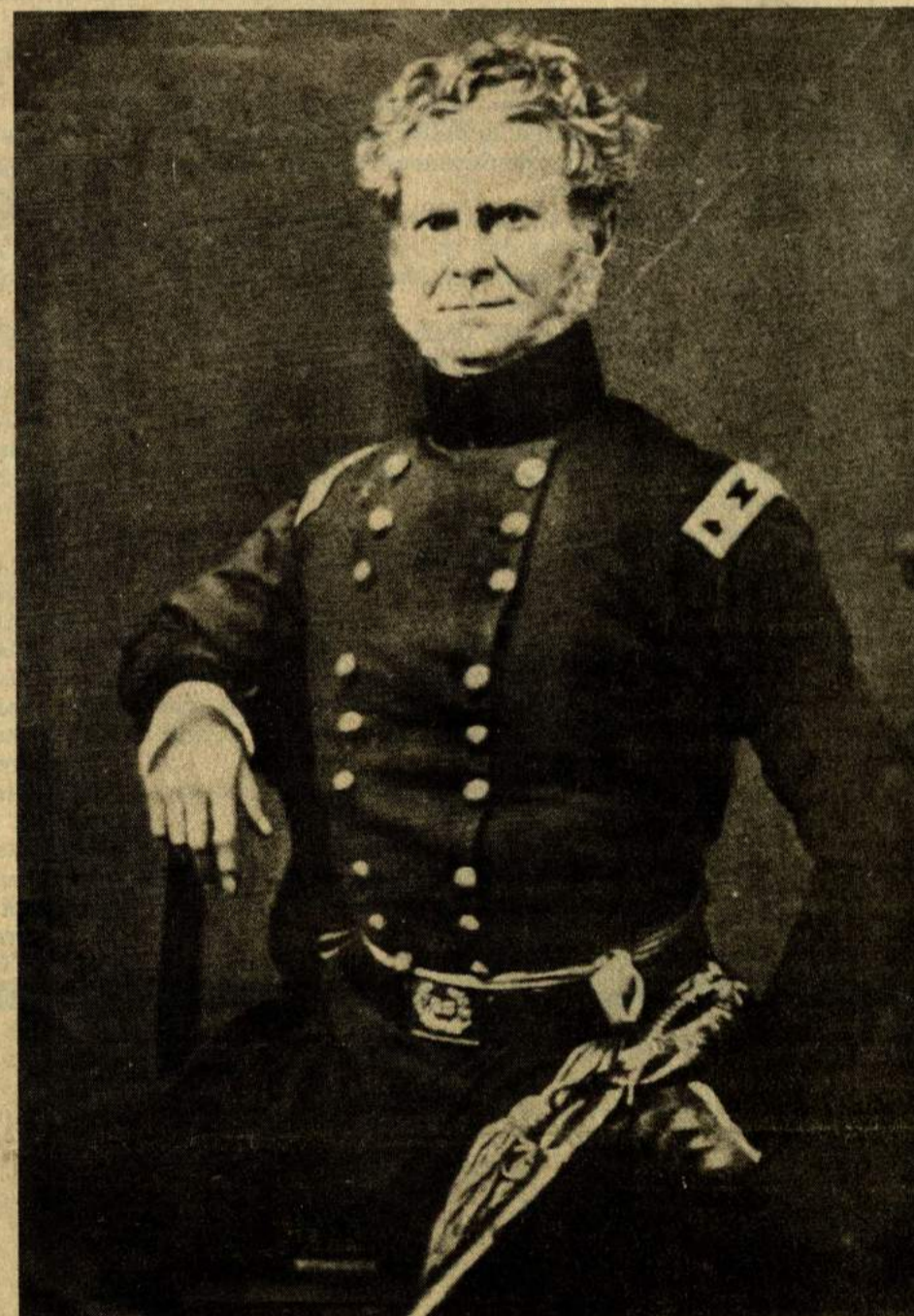
He donated Gen. Worth's complete dress uniform, along with his field desk and a copy of his portrait as commander of U.S. Army forces in Mexico, to the Fort Worth Museum of Science and History in 1983. A year later, he presented an 1848 portrait of the general to the city and it was hung outside the city council chamber. He urged the city to rename Main Street Plaza for his favorite general.

Turner will be honored at tomorrow's ceremonies with a Fort Worth City Council resolution and an outstanding citizenship award.

* * *

GEN. WORTH was born March 1, 1794, while George Washington was president. He joined the Army as a private and worked his way through the ranks to become a two-star general and the first man to bear the title of commandant of cadets at West Point. After his death, his body was taken to New York and kept in a vault for seven years before being entombed in a ceremony that included 6,500 soldiers.

The ceremonies tomorrow morning will be jointly sponsored by the Park and Recreation Department and the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, with Darrell Glenn, chairman of the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board, presiding. Other participants will include Mayor Bob Bolen, U.S. House Speaker Jim Wright, Texas House



Maj. Gen. William J. Worth

Speaker Gib Lewis and Lt. Gen. Dave R. Palmer, the 53rd superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point.

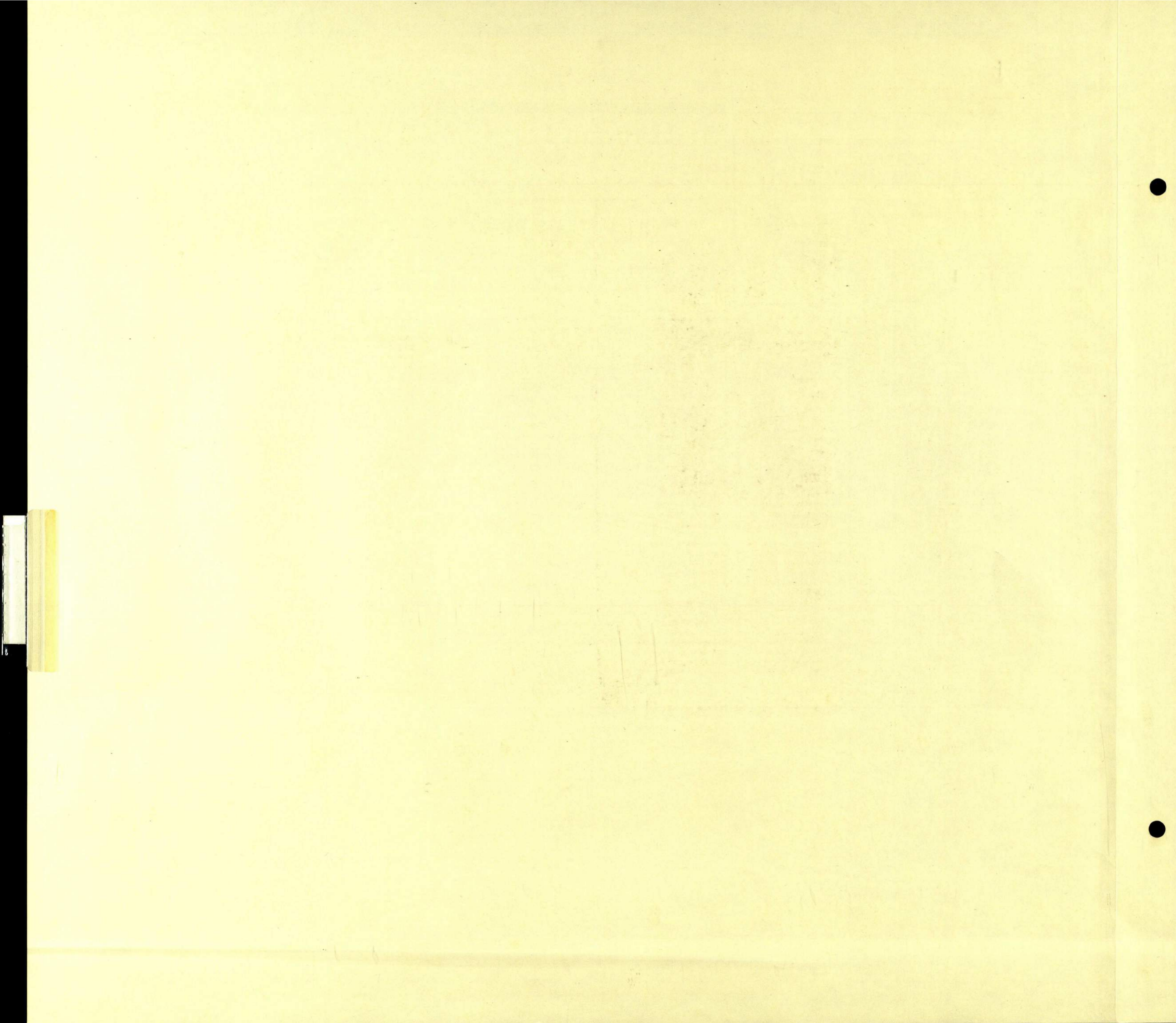
A native of Ada, Okla., Palmer grew up in Texas and New York and graduated from West Point in 1956. He also holds a master's degree from Duke University and is a graduate of the Army War College. He commanded the 1st Armored Division in Germany, an armored brigade at Fort Hood and a tank battalion in Germany. He also was an assistant

division commander of the 8th Infantry Division in Germany and served two tours in Vietnam.

In the Pentagon, he served as deputy director of Political-Military Affairs in the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and was chief of the Congressional Activities Team in the Office of the Army Chief of Staff.

Palmer will make the dedicatory address, after which the "General Worth Square" plaque will be unveiled.

As far as Bill Turner is concerned, it'll be high time.



P3

PEOPLE, PARKS, AND PLAY

A PUBLICATION OF THE PARK AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT
CITY OF FORT WORTH

June-July 1987

Vol. 3 No. 1

General Worth Square Dedicated



Lt. Dave Palmer addresses crowd at General Worth Square Dedication. Seated left to right, Darrell Glenn; Mayor Bolen; Colonel Kenneth Hunter; Captain Steve Corum and Cadet Paul Whitecar. Far right are Heroes of '76, National Sojourners.

General William Jenkins Worth, dashing cavalryman and brilliant field commander, would have been proud. On Saturday, May 16, 1987, Armed Forces Day, the City that bears his name paid him tribute.

At a lively ceremony sponsored jointly by the Fort Worth Park and Recreation Department and the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, the City park at Main and 8th Streets nestled between the Hyatt Hotel and Tarrant County Convention Center was dedicated General Worth Square.

Since General Worth was not a man to shun pageantry, the City certainly gave him his due. Flags flew the entire length of Main Street and encircled the 1½ acre park. On hand to give the dedication address was Lt. General Dave R.

Palmer, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point. General Palmer was quick to point out General Worth's close ties to West Point, including the fact that Worth was the first to bear the title of "Commandant of Cadets."

"You are naming this square after a fighting general," said Palmer, acknowledging Worth's numerous campaigns and military honors.

General Palmer was not alone in his praise of the park's namesake. **Colonel John T. Sprague, Jr.**, Worth's great-great-grandson, "... believed the general would have been proud of the way Fort Worth is preserving our heritage."

(Continued on Page 6)



FORT WORTH, TEXAS

General Worth continued from cover

Adding to the excitement of the event were the ROTC drill teams from O. D. Wyatt High School, the 2nd Armored Division Band from Fort Hood, and a full Army color guard. **Park Board Chairman Darrell Glenn** proudly acknowledged a host of VIP's including colorfully uniformed representatives of the General Worth Assembly, Knights of Columbus, and the General William J. Worth Chapter of the National Sojourners. Mr. Glenn also introduced **Brigadier General Robert W. Alexander**, Commander of the 19th Air Division and **Colonel George P. Cole, Jr.**, Commander of the 7th Bombardment Wing, both of Carswell Air Force Base. "It was courtesy of the United States Air Force," said Glenn, "that we were visited by a flyover of F-4's."

As this hour-long ceremony drew to a close, **Mayor Bob Bolen** recognized the achievements of Fort Worth's own "General Worth Historian," **Mr. Bill Turner**. Bill received an award from the City for his perseverance and dedication to the recognition of General William Jenkins Worth. The ceremony concluded with Mayor Bolen leading General Palmer, Colonel Sprague, and **Cadet Whitecar**, a senior West Point cadet, to the draped park sign and commemorative plaque. After only a slight hesitation, the band broke into a rousing rendition of "This Is My Country," and with a flourish, the group removed the drape.

It was a great day for the ol' warrior, General Worth!

*General Worth
Square*

*General Worth
Square*

*The City of Fort Worth
Park and Recreation Department
and the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce
Cordially Invite You to Attend The Dedication of
General Worth Square*

*10 a.m., Armed Forces Day Saturday, May 16, 1987
at Main and Eighth. The Guest of Honor will be
Lieutenant General Dave R. Palmer, Superintendent,
U.S. Military Academy, West Point*

General Worth Square

Legacy of 'fighting general' remembered at dedication

By WHIT CANNING
Star-Telegram Writer

As a child growing up in Virginia, John T. Sprague Jr. enjoyed taking an old Army uniform out of a chest in the attic and dressing up to "play soldier" with his cousin.

"We were quite impressed with ourselves," he said Saturday.

Sprague, now a retired Army colonel, was on hand as Fort Worth officially pronounced itself impressed with the man who originally wore the uniform — Maj. Gen. William Jenkins Worth, for whom the town was named 138 years ago.

As the highlight of an hourlong ceremony, Mayor Bob Bolen dedicated a plaque in Main Street Plaza

at Main and Eighth streets, which will henceforth be known as General Worth Square.

"I'm proud, and I think all of my family is proud — and grateful," said Sprague, Worth's great-great-grandson. "The way I look at it is, Fort Worth is preserving our heritage."

Among the attending dignitaries was Lt. Gen. Dave R. Palmer, superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, who called Worth "the General (George) Patton of his day."

"You are naming this square after a fighting general," said Palmer, referring to Worth's campaigns and wounds in three wars.

"He was a warrior, a fighter, a leader in battle. He was bold, courageous and energetic, and that description seems to fit Fort Worth. This square will stand as a constant reminder that heroes still count, and that one man can make a difference in his time."

Bolen presented Palmer with the key to the city and pronounced him an honorary citizen.

He also bestowed the title of "General Worth Historian" on Bill Turner of Fort Worth. Turner contacted Sprague eight years ago and persuaded him to donate the uniform and other memorabilia to the Museum of Science and History and pushed for the renaming of the square in Worth's honor.

"Bill is an unusual man," said Sprague, "and he's really dedicated to this."

Another guest at Saturday's ceremony was West Point Cadet Paul Whitecar, son of George and Norma Whitecar of Euless.

Whitecar wore a cadet uniform designed in the 1820s when Worth was the first commandant in West Point history.

Other distinguished guests included the General Worth Chapter (476) of the National Sojourners, the General Worth Association and Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus.

Among those Worth taught at the academy were three of the largest figures of the Civil War — Confederate President Jefferson Davis and Generals Albert Sidney Johnston and Robert E. Lee.

The man who instructed these military legends had quite a career of his own until struck down by cholera at age 55 on May 7, 1849, in San Antonio.

Worth joined the Army during the War of 1812 and fought with distinction, quickly rising to the rank of major.

After his tour at West Point — where he taught military tactics — Worth was a commander in the Seminole War of 1842 and received a battlefield commission elevating him to the rank of general.

Serving under Gen. Winfield Scott in the Mexican War, Worth commanded the amphibious landing at Vera Cruz, the conquest of Monterrey and the taking of Mexico City's citadel, Chapultepec Castle.

These successes apparently did not endear him to Scott, today remembered as the hero of the Mexican War.

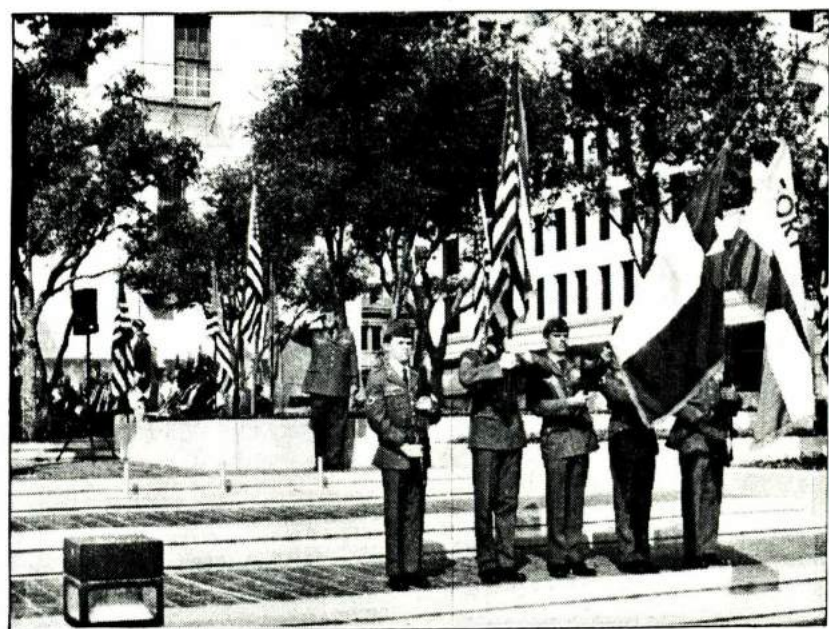
"They didn't have Siberia then," said Turner, "so they sent him (Worth) to Texas."

How to help

Make checks payable to "The General Worth Memorial Fund," North Fort Worth Bank, P.O. Box 4390, Fort Worth 76106.



Gen. Dave R. Palmer; Cadet Paul Whitecar; Mayor Bob Bolen; Bill Turner; Col. John T. Sprague IV



Star-Telegram/MICKEY TORRES

Color guard comes to attention during ceremony.

A reprint of NEWS STORIES as a compliment of ALLIED FENCE, 800 N. Henderson Fort Worth, Texas 76107 — Phone 332-7576

Cowtown naming park for Worth

By JAVIER RODRIGUEZ
Star-Telegram Writer

Fort Worth's Main Street Plaza park will be renamed Saturday in honor of 19th century Gen. William Jenkins Worth.

Worth never set foot in the fort named after him, or even knew it existed, according to historical accounts. But he provided the inspiration for one of his men, Brevet Maj. Ripley A. Arnold, who established the outpost on the Trinity River in June 1849.

The fort, built on a bluff overlooking the Trinity River, protected area settlers from roving bands of Indians, and that settlement eventually grew to become the city of Fort Worth.

Worth died a month earlier after contracting cholera in San Antonio, where he had been stationed after



Lt. Gen. Dave R. Palmer

the Mexican War.

Saturday's ceremony at the park, located at Main and Eighth streets between the Hyatt Regency and the Tarrant County Convention Center, will coincide with Armed Forces Day.

The ceremony will include appearances by Mayor Bob Bolen, U.S. House Speaker Jim Wright and Texas House Speaker Gib Lewis. Lt. General Dave R. Palmer, superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, will give the keynote address.

Worth was one of the first commanders of West Point and served there until 1829, according to the institution's records.

Fort Worth Star-Telegram

May 16, 1987

Salute to General Worth deserved

Appropriately, the Main Street Plaza at Main and Eighth streets in downtown Fort Worth is now officially named General Worth Square.

The plaza was renamed for some excellent reasons.

For one thing, Fort Worth got its name from the general — Maj. Gen. William Jenkins Worth.

For another thing, Worth was, in the words of one of the speakers at the recent plaza renaming ceremony — Lt. Gen. Dave R. Palmer, superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point — bold, courageous and energetic. As Palmer also said, that description seems to fit Fort Worth.

Palmer added, "This square will stand as a

constant reminder that heroes still count and that one man can make a difference in his time." From now on, those who drop by the downtown square will be reminded of that.

General Worth Square is there in large measure because Fort Worth businessman Bill Turner pushed for the renaming of the plaza in Worth's honor. For that effort, Mayor Bob Bolen bestowed upon Turner the title of "General Worth Historian."

So salutes are in order to Turner and Worth. Because of the general, the city got its name. Because of Turner's efforts, there now is an appropriate, permanent place in the city honoring the city's namesake.

Thursday P.M., May 21, 1987 / Fort Worth Star-Telegram / Section A



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Star-Telegram Writer

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Please see *Legacy* on Page 29



Star-Telegram/MICKEY TORRES

A color guard of the National Sojourners during dedication

Legacy of 'fighting general' remembered at dedication

Continued from Page 25

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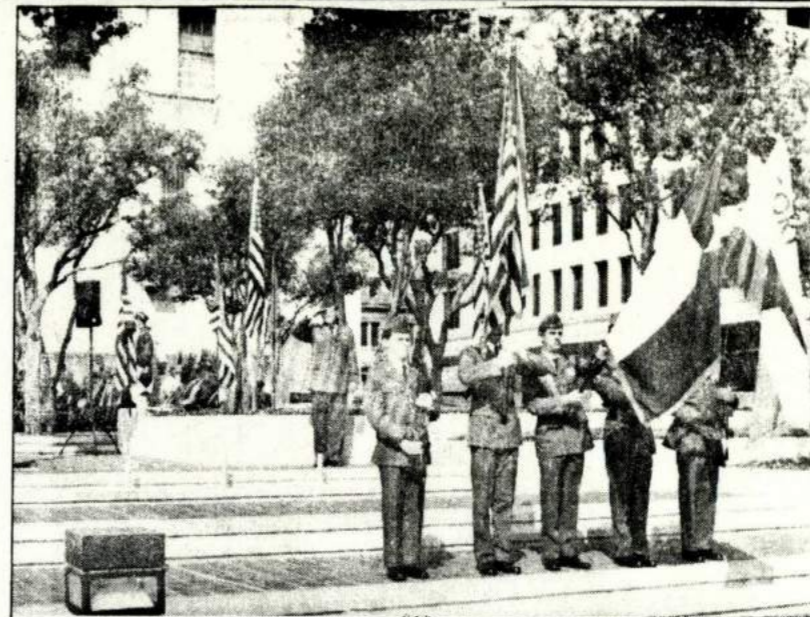
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Star-Telegram/MICKEY TORRES

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Gen. William Jenkins Worth

Worth never knew what name wrought

By SAMUEL HUDSON
Star-Telegram Writer

Gen. William Jenkins Worth never was anywhere near Fort Worth. He died without ever knowing that a frontier outpost had been named in his honor.

Worth was born March 1, 1794, in Hudson, N.Y. He joined the U.S. Army during the War of 1812, serving as *aide-de-camp* to Gens. Morgan Lewis and Winfield Scott.

He achieved the rank of major by age 20 and fought with distinction (and was severely wounded) in the Battle of Lundy's Lane in 1814.

In 1820, Worth began teaching

military tactics at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y. He was appointed the academy's first superintendent of cadets in 1825 and served in that position until 1829.

In 1842, Worth commanded the Army's victories over the Seminoles.

During the Mexican-American War, Worth commanded and accompanied U.S. troops in the landing at Vera Cruz. He led U.S. troops in the conquest of Monterrey and in the taking of Chapultepec Castle, Mexico City's citadel.

After the Mexican-American War (1847-1848), Worth was awarded the Congressional Sword of Honor and

was posted to San Antonio, where he was in charge of establishing a line of forts that would make the Texas frontier safe for white settlers.

On June 6, 1849, one of Worth's men, Brevet Maj. Ripley A. Arnold, arrived on the bluff overlooking the confluence of the Clear and West forks of the Trinity River, established an Army camp there and named it for Worth.

If the naming of Camp Worth was Arnold's attempt to flatter his commander, it failed.

Worth had contracted cholera in San Antonio and had died there May 7, 1849.



Lt Gen. Dave R. Palmer and Mayor Bob Bolen



Lt. Gen. Dave R. Palmer



Gen. Palmer Cadet Paul Whitecar
Mayor Bob Bolen
Bill Turner
Col. John T. Sprague



O.D. Wyatt High School ROTC Drill Team



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