

TARRANT COUNTY HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY: PHASE VI-B

HASLET, SAGINAW, SANSOM PARK VILLAGE,
AND ADJACENT NORTH COUNTY UNINCORPORATED AREAS
AND

BENBROOK, CROWLEY, DALWORTHINGTON GARDENS, EDGECLIFF VILLAGE, EVERMAN,
FOREST HILL, KENNEDALE, AND ADJACENT SOUTH COUNTY UNINCORPORATED AREAS

Principal Findings and Resource Characteristics

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COUNCIL FOR TARRANT COUNTY

Page, Anderson & Turnbull, Inc.
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE	1
METHODOLOGY: PROCEDURES AND CRITERIA	3
HISTORICAL OVERVIEW	5
OBSERVATIONS	8
THEMATIC GROUPS	11
RECOMMENDATIONS	12
HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY LIST	14
Haslet	16
Saginaw	19
Sansom Park Village	23
Adjacent North County Unincorporated Areas	24
Benbrook	31
Crowley	34
Dalworthington Gardens	35
Edgecliff Village	36
Everman	37
Forest Hill	39
Kennedale	41
Adjacent South County Unincorporated Areas	43

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

The Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, Texas (HPCTC), is a coalition of thirty-eight organizations whose central objective is preservation action in Tarrant County. Shortly after its formation in late 1979, the Council agreed to sponsor a historic resources survey of Tarrant County. Realizing that this was an undertaking of no small order, the Council determined to conduct the survey in several phases. The first phase consisted of the Central Business District of Fort Worth and the City of Grapevine, and was carried out in 1981-82. The second phase, comprising portions of northeast and northwest Tarrant County and the Mansfield area in southeast Tarrant County, was undertaken in 1982-83. Fort Worth's Southside was surveyed in the third phase during 1983-84. Fort Worth's Upper North Side, Diamond Hill, Riverside, Como, Meadowbrook, Polytechnic, Stop Six, Handley and other Eastside areas were surveyed in the fourth phase in 1984-85. The fifth phase, comprising the Near North Side, Westside, and Haltom City, was surveyed in 1985-86. The first half of Phase VI covered areas in the far south and southwest, far west, and north and northwest within the City of Fort Worth. The second half of Phase VI, addressed in this report, consists of all remaining areas previously not surveyed in Tarrant County: namely, northern and southern unincorporated areas, as well as ten small, outlying towns. In addition, the city of Westover Hills was surveyed in this final phase; its findings, observations, and recommendations will be treated in a separate report to be published in conjunction with the Phase V report.

The Council retained the firm of Page, Anderson & Turnbull, Inc. of San Francisco to conduct all six phases of the survey. Page, Anderson & Turnbull, Inc. is an architectural and urban planning firm which possesses considerable experience in conducting cultural resource assessments and surveys. The contractor's primary duties were to conduct the field survey, including mapping, filling out forms, and photographing resources, and to evaluate and prepare a report on the observations and findings. Historical research, which was carried out by the Council in the first phase, has become the responsibility of the contractor in phases two through six. Members of the Council and the general public have also provided much valuable information and assistance.

Historic preservation has changed in recent years from an emphasis on individual monuments to a focus on neighborhoods, districts and communities. A historic resources survey attempts to identify the physical components of a community -- its buildings, objects and places -- which possess significant architectural and historical value. Often these significant resources are not only the imposing structures of the wealthy and powerful, but also the houses, factories, halls and churches in which typical men, women and children have lived, worked, conducted their business and gathered together. These "built" resources form the patterns which embody the community's history and historical meaning. The resources as identified and documented in this survey provide definition and substance to the heritage of Fort Worth and Tarrant County.

The Historic Sites Inventory provided herein will provide data for comprehensive planning and public awareness. The report as a whole is

presented to the preservation and development communities, both in the public and private sectors, to encourage wise decisions that will sustain and enhance the historic fabric of the rural areas and outlying towns of Tarrant County.

METHODOLOGY: PROCEDURES AND CRITERIA

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

The survey was conducted in northern and southern Tarrant County. The Historic Sites Inventory included in this report has been divided into two lists: one inventory list contains resources in the towns of Haslet, Saginaw, Sansom Park Village, and adjacent north county unincorporated areas, while the second list consists of resources in the towns of Benbrook, Crowley, Dalworthington Gardens, Edgecliff Village, Everman, Forest Hill, Kennedale, and adjacent south county unincorporated areas. For the northern survey area, the survey boundary was the Wise-Denton County line on the north; Alta Vista Road on the east; Fort Worth city limits on the south; and the east shore of Eagle Mountain Lake on the west. The City of Richland Hills was surveyed also; no primary historic resources were identified. The southern survey area had Fort Worth city limits as its north boundary; on the east, the city limits of Arlington and Rendon Road; the Johnson County line on the south; and the Parker County line on the west. The communities of Dalworthington Gardens and Pantego were surveyed as well; no primary resources were identified in Pantego.

The general cutoff date for considering the inclusion of structures in the survey is 1945. However, exceptions were made for some resources based on criteria of architectural significance, civic importance, ephemeral nature, and the role which the resource played in the culture of the time. The Far West Side possesses a number of buildings from the immediate postwar period. Care has been taken to include in the survey resources that meet any of the above criteria.

The field survey was carried out by two architectural historians during October, 1987. Streets which existed in 1945 within the boundaries of the survey area were driven or walked. The team looked for buildings and other cultural resources which fall into two broad categories: first, those which are individually significant and which appear to meet criteria of the National Register of Historic Places or the Texas Historical Commission's guidelines for Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks, or those which contribute in some way to a complete picture of the physical development of the areas surveyed; and second, those resources which do not stand out individually but which collectively or in groups contribute to the distinctive character of the survey area and therefore might be worthy of conservation. For all those resources which fell into the first category, field survey cards (those used by the Texas Historical Commission in compiling its Historic Sites Inventory) were filled out, and photographs (both black-and-white prints and color slides) were taken. Resources in both the first and second categories were marked on maps with an estimated date of construction and a code indicating building type.

The contractor and volunteers carried out historical research on all buildings and other historic and cultural resources on which field survey cards had been filled out. County tax assessment records, mechanic's liens, building permits, city directories, old newspaper articles, city reports and other publications, interviews with present

property owners and descendants of the original owners, and historical photographs all revealed vital information about such things as dates of construction, architects, builders and noteworthy members of the community.

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

The Texas Historical Commission's guidelines for Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks utilize a set of criteria similar to those of the National Register, with a focus on the heritage of Texas. To be judged eligible for a Historical Medallion, a resource, with certain exceptions, must have been in existence at least fifty years. A resource which possesses a Historical Medallion is a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark.

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

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

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Few built vestiges of the first period of Anglo-American settlement of Tarrant County remain in existence. The early settlers' relatively small, mixed farms with an emphasis on local consumption or subsistence farming are best represented in the Phase VI-B survey area by the small log structures in southern Tarrant County (SO3,4), built on a scale only appropriate for a small, family-operated economic unit.

The dawning of Fort Worth's railroad era in 1876 permitted specialized agricultural pursuits on a larger scale. Cattle, wheat, and to a lesser extent, corn and cotton, could be cultivated as cash crops for shipment to eastern markets. Of these products, only the first two have continued to the present time in any substantial capacity. In far southwestern and northwestern Tarrant County, the landscape symbolic of "where the west begins" continues to be used for cattle grazing, such as on the Winscott Ranch (SO12), Dutch Branch Ranch (SO7), and the ranch surrounding the Burgess House (NO7). Large cattle ranches surrounding Fort Worth took advantage of the proximity of railroad transportation beginning in 1876, and in turn attracted the Swift and Armour meatpacking plants on the Northside which transformed Fort Worth's economy at the turn of the century. The cultivation of wheat and grains, though now not major factors in the economy of Tarrant County, continue to be represented by the significant concentration of grain elevators located at intersections of major rail lines.

The history of town development in rural Tarrant County is largely a history of transportation. The railroad companies, as they developed a network around Fort Worth, had the make-or-break power of routing the railroad through or away from rural settlements. Community inhabitants could bring the railroad line through their town, and all it promised in the way of local pride and prosperity, by raising a cash payment or gift of land to the railroad. Hamlets which could not or did not raise the ransom risked stagnation and oblivion. Rural commercial centers on occasion even relocated to be near the railroad stop: when the International & Great Northern Railroad was built through southeastern Tarrant County about 1902-1904 and bypassed the small country village of Enon by one mile, the local businesses moved west and built anew in the new railroad town, Everman.

In a number of cases, when the railroad came through an existing settlement, the place name was changed. Deer Creek was renamed Crowley for S. H. Crowley, an employee of the Gulf, Colorado, & Santa Fe railroad which came through the settlement in 1881. Saginaw acquired its current name for a local landowner's Michigan hometown in 1882, when the Chicago, Rock Island, & Gulf; the Gulf, Colorado, & Santa Fe; and the Fort Worth & Denver City railroad lines were routed through the village. Miranda was renamed Benbrook in the late 1870s for a prominent local property owner, James M. Benbrook, when the Texas & Pacific came through. In 1904, Everman was named for an engineer on the International & Great Northern railroad line.

Classic railroad gridiron towns were platted, usually with the main commercial street oriented parallel to the railroad: Crowley's oldest brick stores (CR3,4) are located at the crossing of the east-west county road and the rails. Haslet, which was named in 1883 for the Gulf,

Colorado, & Santa Fe railroad contractor's Michigan hometown, has a brick bank (HA5, now a fire station) at an intersection with the same orientation. Kennedale's old commercial street, Broadway, runs almost perpendicular to the Fort Worth & New Orleans Railway line. The site of a mineral water well, Kennedale was platted in 1886 and named for Oliver S. Kennedy, one of three landowners remembered to have given every other town lot to the railroad as inducement to build a station and section house there (see KE1,2).

The Fort Worth Southern Traction Co., which built the electric interurban line to Cleburne in 1911-12, made one stop in Forest Hill, which gradually developed along the Forest Hill-Everman Road as a residential suburb of Fort Worth. South of Forest Hill, Everman received another boost when the interurban line was routed along the west side of town. The location of two transportation lines attracted the establishment of the World War I training airfield, Barron Field (EV3). The location of the Fort Worth & Denver City and the Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf railroad lines likewise spurred the establishment of Hicks Field (NO6) in northwestern Tarrant County during World War I and its re-establishment during World War II.

Not all railroad towns prospered. Haslet seems to have gone through difficult financial times in the 1910s, when Dr. Gammill, a country doctor, bought a number of town lots out of receivership in 1913 (see HA5). The outer blocks of Haslet's original gridiron plat were never built on, and have long since reverted to rural acreage. A small railroad town's aptitude for growth seems to have been related to its link to other cities and towns along the same railroad line. Far north county villages such as Haslet may have atrophied because there were no flourishing and relatively near cities on the same railroad route north of the county line, while the south county towns of Kennedale, Crowley, and Everman were linked by rail to Waco, Corsicana, Houston, and Austin.

Beginning in the 1920s in a trend that has continued to the present, the use of the automobile on a mass scale and the attendant construction or improvement of roads has had great impact on the growth of rural communities. Similar to the routing of the railroads, the construction of a new highway away from the town center could cause commercial establishments in the old town to dwindle. In northwest Tarrant County, the town of Avondale, platted by the Fort Worth & Denver City Railroad in 1882, was a growing community for its first few years. Highway 81 from Fort Worth was paved in 1920, but bypassed the town one mile to the west. That same year, the local post office and the last store in the old townsite closed; the depot was moved away in 1924. Not a trace of the commercial center remains. Kennedale's main commercial street, Broadway, was bypassed with construction of the new state highway to Mansfield in the mid-1930s. In order to survive, most businesses moved to the new road.

The advent of automobile commuting meant that some older town plats located near Fort Worth filled out only during later years. A number of lots in and near the original towns of Everman and Forest Hill were built on during the 1930s. A similar case is Saginaw, although growth during the 1930s and 1940s was due more to the employment available at Burrus Mill and Elevator Company (SA4) and Globe Aircraft Corporation plant (SA6). The later construction of grain elevators in Saginaw, a factor of the intertie with the railroads, has produced steady growth to the present.

A few rural, now suburban, towns grew up near what became commuting routes: Edgecliff Village is an example, with one major street lined with houses from the 1920s and 1930s (see ED2). The southern border of Sansom Park Village was platted by the Rosen Heights Land Co. and the few 1920s houses were served by the streetcar line, while the larger northern section evidently was built up during the 1930s, when Jacksboro Highway was constructed to Lake Worth. The construction of interstate freeways encouraged suburbanization of existing towns, such as Benbrook, Crowley, and Everman, as well as of new towns, such as Richland Hills.

The public works projects of Eagle Mountain Lake (1930-32; NO19) and Benbrook Lake (1947-52) have had major impact on the transportation routes and development of Tarrant County. The primary function of each reservoir, of storing water, permitted prewar and postwar growth of Fort Worth and surrounding suburbs. Yet the construction of dams and filling of each lake in western Tarrant County also caused the east-west county roads which linked rural communities to be flooded and become defunct; hence the economic and physical orientation of these small crossroads settlements changed. The scale of these lakes was much larger than the earlier Lake Worth, and no bridges were built across either lake to link the rural settlements. The lakes themselves also became a focus of new development, as vacation cottages and year-round homes sprung up around the new recreation areas. Older small crossroads communities, such as Dido, on Eagle Mountain Lake's east shore, or Azle and Peden on its west shore, became informal groceries and gasoline supply towns for lakeside vacationers. The trend of suburbanization around Benbrook Lake has continued to the present.

As the wider context for Fort Worth's diversified economy, the rural countryside is undergoing a quicker pace and greater scale of change than ever before. In spite of the downturn in the economy during the mid-1980s, it seems apparent that proposed airports on the north and south, sprawling business parks, and urbanization will continue to alter Tarrant County's rural past.

OBSERVATIONS

Rural Tarrant County possesses a variety of architecturally significant structures, from regional folk types and popular styles, to a few examples of innovative, if not academic, design. The most intact examples of early folk buildings have been identified generally on older roads, away from growing towns, preserved by their obscurity.

The earliest type of structure identified in this phase was the log house or crib: three examples were found, the Tye House (S04) and the log cribs on the Merrifield farm and the Gregory-Parker Farm, now a ruin (S03,DG1). These are part of a folk building tradition introduced to the Middle Colonies and adopted by Scotch-Irish settlers in Appalachia, who carried the method across the lower Midwest. Central and Eastern Texas generally represent the western border of the log building tradition, which was naturally restricted to available building materials near the Cross Timbers. The single-cell Tye House has squared logs, dovetail notches, and evidence of vertical exterior boarding, covering the logs as much for insulation as for a finished appearance. Undoubtedly other log houses exist undiscovered in Tarrant County, still hidden by wood siding. The two log cribs have cruder round logs and simple saddle notching, typical of functional agricultural structures.

Another example of a folk form which began in the eighteenth century and spread throughout the Midwest and South, is the symmetrically arranged, hall-parlor house, one room deep with a central hall flanked by one room on each side. The Levey-Pilkington House is a late example, one story in height, with a front porch and a wing to the rear as a common variant (S02). An identical plan, two stories in height and often called an "I" house, is the Wilson House; grafted onto the classic form are a central and paired flanking gabled dormers, evocative of the Gothic Revival style (S06). Jigsaw and turned ornament and porch posts, either locally made by machine or widely available by railroad shipment, are common enhancements of these simple folk houses.

The one-story wood frame house on the Winscott Ranch also sports precut details, although its form, a high, hipped mass with projecting gabled bays, is a simplified version of the Queen Anne style (S012). The style was begun in England and found great popularity in the Northeast by the 1870s; railroads carried the fashion across the United States by the following decade. Another feature of the style is the emphasis on surface decoration, here visible in the fishscale shingles in the gable ends. Also of East Coast origins, the Stick style is suggested by the sunburst ornament in the gable ends of the Fort Worth & New Orleans Railway Section House in Kennedale (KE2); the style was commonly used for wood-frame railroad structures throughout the West.

Early twentieth-century commercial architecture is represented by a number of structures in railroad towns. The commercial buildings which have survived are predominantly of brick construction, one story in height with a flat, parapeted roof. Kennedale's General Store and Post Office, of solid brick construction with an early (perhaps original) coating of stucco, is an intriguing example with its curved, corrugated metal awning (KE1). Similar structures, though later, were identified in Crowley, Everman, and Retta. Haslet State Bank is a strikingly

urban building for a very small town, with its cast stone quoins, stepped parapet coping and panel inscribed with the name of the institution (HA5).

Wood-frame construction typically is used for rural domestic architecture, although a few brick houses were noted in the survey area. The Todd House in Forest Hill (FH2) and the Lipps House in Edgecliff (ED1) are both bungalows, with the exposed rafters, expansive gabled porches, and intersecting gabled roofs common to the style. The Todd House, of fine quality pressed brick, additionally has a porch balustrade with cast stone coping. Similar bungalows line the streets of 1920s neighborhoods in the Westside and Southside of Fort Worth, but are relatively uncommon in the countryside; significantly, both Todd and Lipps were business or professional men who worked in Fort Worth.

From the 1920s through the 1940s, historical eclecticism in architectural styles for domestic structures reigned supreme in Tarrant County. Often exhibiting a variety of exterior cladding materials, the Period Revival style was generally intended to be evocative of quaint, late medieval European or English Tudor houses. The Period Revival term has been used consistently as a useful, catch-all term, because builders and architects frequently included elements of many period styles in typical structures of the day. The style ranges from small cottages constructed by a local builder to large, architect-designed estate houses. The Kennedy House in Saginaw, with stone veneer and a roof of intersecting, steeply pitched gables, is said to have been designed to be reminiscent of the baronial mansions of its owner's native Scotland (SA1). The Berry-Wallace House, of brick and roughcast stucco with stone trim, is another example of the popular style (SO5). Warm-toned sandstone from Palo Pinto County was a local material well suited to the style; P. A. King of Aledo has been identified as the builder of a number of stone veneer structures in Tarrant County. King is recorded as the builder of Benbrook Church of Christ (now the American Legion Hall, BE1), an unusual example of a church executed entirely in this material, with highlights of petrified wood laid in sunburst effect over the windows.

Revival of the Colonial Georgian style in architecture has not diminished in popularity. The brick Kuehlthau House in Edgecliff Village, a brick bungalow form with simple columned portico, and the wood-frame Crowley House in Sansom Park Village are examples of the style on a modest scale (ED2, SP2). Dutch Branch Ranch (SO7), the home of Elliott and Ruth Googins Roosevelt, is a substantial, architect-designed house, with a pedimented portico supported by Tuscan columns.

An outstanding structure in all of Tarrant County for its architectural style is the Kennady House (NO3) of around 1935, built on the east shore of the newly created Eagle Mountain Lake. Surprisingly, the Modernistic dwelling was designed by Patterson & Teague, the Fort Worth architectural firm known for their residential designs in Period Revival styles. Of reinforced concrete with a white-painted stucco cladding, the residence is composed as a series of one- and two-story cubist blocks, symmetrically arranged around a vertical stairwell tower. Flaunting the notion of modernity, the house appears to be a distinctive, eclectic combination of the Moderne or Art Deco styles, inspired by the Paris Exposition Des Arts Decoratifs of 1925, as well as a hint of the International Style, then only beginning to be practiced in Europe and America.

Visually arresting on the horizon, Saginaw's four grain elevators (SA3, 4, 7, 8) exhibit the pure industrial forms which were much admired by Modernist architects and artists. The elevators are composed as attached series of cylinders or vertical boxes, constructed of un-embellished

series of cylinders or vertical boxes, constructed of un-embellished reinforced concrete. The towering structures act as land-marks in the prairie north of Fort Worth, instilling a distinctive, regional sense of place, as well as being constant reminders of the area's traditional agrarian orientation.

Like the built resources of Tarrant County, which represent strong tradition and sense of place, many of the County's longtime residents provide invaluable dimensions of local history and folklore. Present citizens of Fort Worth and Tarrant County have inherited a substantial collection of buildings and historic places erected over the last 150 years. Actions of the next ten to fifteen years will be decisive in determining how much of this heritage will remain in the face of increasing development activity.

THEMATIC GROUPS

This section presents preliminary findings concerning significant concentrations of resources in rural Tarrant County. National Register Thematic Groups are composed of resources which are not necessarily contiguous, but which represent a unified theme. This thematic group designation has been used since Phase I of this survey, although it would now be considered a multiple-resource nomination with a historical context approach.

The proposed **Grain Elevators National Register Thematic Group** addresses the significant collection of grain elevators erected from 1900 through 1960 in Fort Worth and environs, a historic grain market terminal of the Southwest. Grain milling and storage are inextricably related to the growth of Fort Worth as a railroad hub. Invariably located near railroad tracks, the facilities stored grain and livestock feeds shipped from north Texas, Oklahoma, and parts of Kansas before shipping the semi-finished product on to commercial bakeries and flour retailers, livestock feed retailers, or to the Gulf for export. This business remains a significant component of the regional economy.

Saginaw, at the intersection of three major rail lines, has attracted the largest concentration of elevators in the county. The group varies from the relatively small and early E. G. Rall Co. Grain Elevators (W169), located on the Westside of Fort Worth with a capacity of about one million bushels, to the huge Garvey Elevators Inc. (SA7) located in Saginaw, which were constructed in 1956 and, at twenty-two million bushels, are thought to be the largest elevator in the United States under one headhouse. Also included in the group are the significant milling and storage complexes of Kimbell Milling Co in the Southside (S71, 72, 89) and the Burrus Mill & Elevator Co. (SA4) in Saginaw. Over time, almost all of the elevators have been enlarged to provide greater storage capacity, often several times, although each addition has been in the same industrial style. Together, the elevators compose a striking element of the landscape and skyline of Tarrant County, and serve as a constant reminder of the traditional agricultural orientation of the Fort Worth economy. Concrete grain elevators are a widely admired type of industrial architecture, and represent significant works of engineering in their own right.

The proposed thematic group of resources consists of eleven elevator complexes, including two resources identified in Phase I (CBD17, GR63); the Kimbell Milling Co. complex (S71, 72, 89) and Lone Star/Producers Corp Elevators (S90) surveyed in Phase III; the Universal Mills complex (R17, 59) and Fort Worth Elevator & Warehouse Co. identified in Phase IV; and one resource from Phase V (W169). Four Saginaw grain elevators covered in this report are proposed for inclusion as well (SA3, 4, 7, 8). The proposed group is consistent with survey findings of Phase III, Fort Worth's Southside; grain elevators surveyed in Phases I, III, IV, and V must be re-evaluated for inclusion. Five complexes have been identified as being individually eligible for the National Register, and three resources appear to be eligible upon the attainment of fifty years of age. With completion of the survey, re-evaluation of two elevators surveyed in Phase I is called for. The Ralston Purina Co. (CBD17), and Farmer & Merchants Milling Co./ B & D Mills (GR63) now appear eligible for National Register status.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Distribution of this survey report is intended to inform interested individuals, organizations and public bodies of significant historic and architectural resources which exist in outlying portions of Tarrant County. The implementation of recommendations in this report will require varying degrees of cost, professional assistance and program support. These recommendations are offered to the Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County to build upon and further sustain existing programs of historic preservation.

1. Of the seventy-nine resources listed in the Historic Sites Inventories of the northern and southern portions of the county, including ten small towns, one resource appears eligible for listing on the National Register. Another sixteen may be eligible for the National Register following restoration and/or documentation, or the attainment of fifty years of age. To date, no resources in the survey area have been listed individually on the National Register. The individual properties within these categories are identified in the next and concluding section of this report, and should be afforded the highest degree of protection. The HPCTC should establish priorities for nomination based on individual merit, degree of endangerment, need for recognition, and degree of public support. The Council also should encourage the documentation and restoration of those resources which do not appear to be eligible for the National Register because of incomplete documentation or alterations.
2. The one resource which appears to meet the criteria of the National Register should be reviewed also for possible designation as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. Decisions regarding such designation will be made by the Texas Historical Commission. To date, no resources in the survey area have been designated as Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks.
3. There is one thematic group, or multiple-resource nomination with a thematic context, which appears to meet the criteria of the National Register. This collection of resources should be subjected to further analysis and evaluation, in order to prepare National Register nomination materials for submission to the Texas Historical Commission.
4. The remaining resources on the Historic Sites Inventory list which are not located in historic districts, thematic groups or conservation districts, or which do not appear to be eligible for the National Register, nevertheless should receive careful attention for some degree of local protection. Inappropriate remodelings of these historic sites should be discouraged, perhaps through review of permit applications for any proposed exterior modifications. Threatened demolition could be treated similarly.
5. Survey work and archival research should be continued in order to add to, supplement, and otherwise refine existing survey findings and results. Buildings, objects, and places presently not included in the Historic Sites Inventory should be reviewed by the HPCTC for inclusion at a future date. Restoration of a building now considered excessively altered could result in a dramatic reassessment of its architectural

quality. Research might reveal the historical significance of some resources not now apparent. In this regard, resources already included in the Historic Sites Inventory which initially did not appear to be eligible for the National Register may appear to be so at some future date.

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

The following lists of buildings, objects and places contain the primary resources identified in Phase VI-B of the Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey, and, as such, constitute the Historic Sites Inventory for Haslet, Saginaw, Sansom Park Village and adjacent north county unincorporated areas; and Benbrook, Crowley, Dalworthington Gardens, Edgecliff Village, Everman, Forest Hill, Kennedale, and adjacent south county unincorporated areas. The inventory has been divided into two sections in order to simplify presentation of a large number of resources. Code letters are utilized in conjunction with resources numbers in the text of this report as a shorthand method of referring the reader to resources in different sections. The ten towns and two rural areas are designated as follows:

Northern Tarrant County:

Haslet (HA)
Saginaw (SA)
Sansom Park (SP)
North county unincorporated (NO)

Southern Tarrant County:

Benbrook (BE)
Crowley (CR)
Dalworthington Gardens (DG)
Edgecliff Village (ED)
Everman (EV)
Forest Hill (FH)
Kennedale (KE)
South county unincorporated (SO)

The column headings which appear at the head of the lists are explained as follows:

#	The resource number; this number also indicates the resource's location on one of the accompanying resource location maps.
ADDRESS OR LOCATION	The street address of a resource or, when not available, a brief description of its location; addresses appear in alphabetical and numerical order.
NAME OR TYPE	The historic and/or common name of a resource; when not available, or nonexistent, the building type (i.e., house, commercial building, gas station). (Residences are named for the original owner-resident or subsequent owner-resident(s) of some duration or historical significance; a hyphenated house name is a combination of the original and subsequent owners. Nonresidential resources typically are named for the original occupant or use, or for significant subsequent occupant(s) or use(s); when a resource has become associated with the latter, both the historic and common names are given, separated by a slash.)

DATE

Single or hyphenated dates refer to initial construction; additional dates refer to subsequent modifications which significantly altered a structure's appearance. (When exact dates of construction or modification were not obtained from cornerstones, building permits, blueprints, etc., then circa (c.) dates were obtained by noting the first appearance of a property in city directories and back-dating one year. This method provides reasonably accurate dates of construction and has been applied consistently. For rural properties which were not listed in city directories, dates of construction as given on county tax cards were relied on more heavily.)

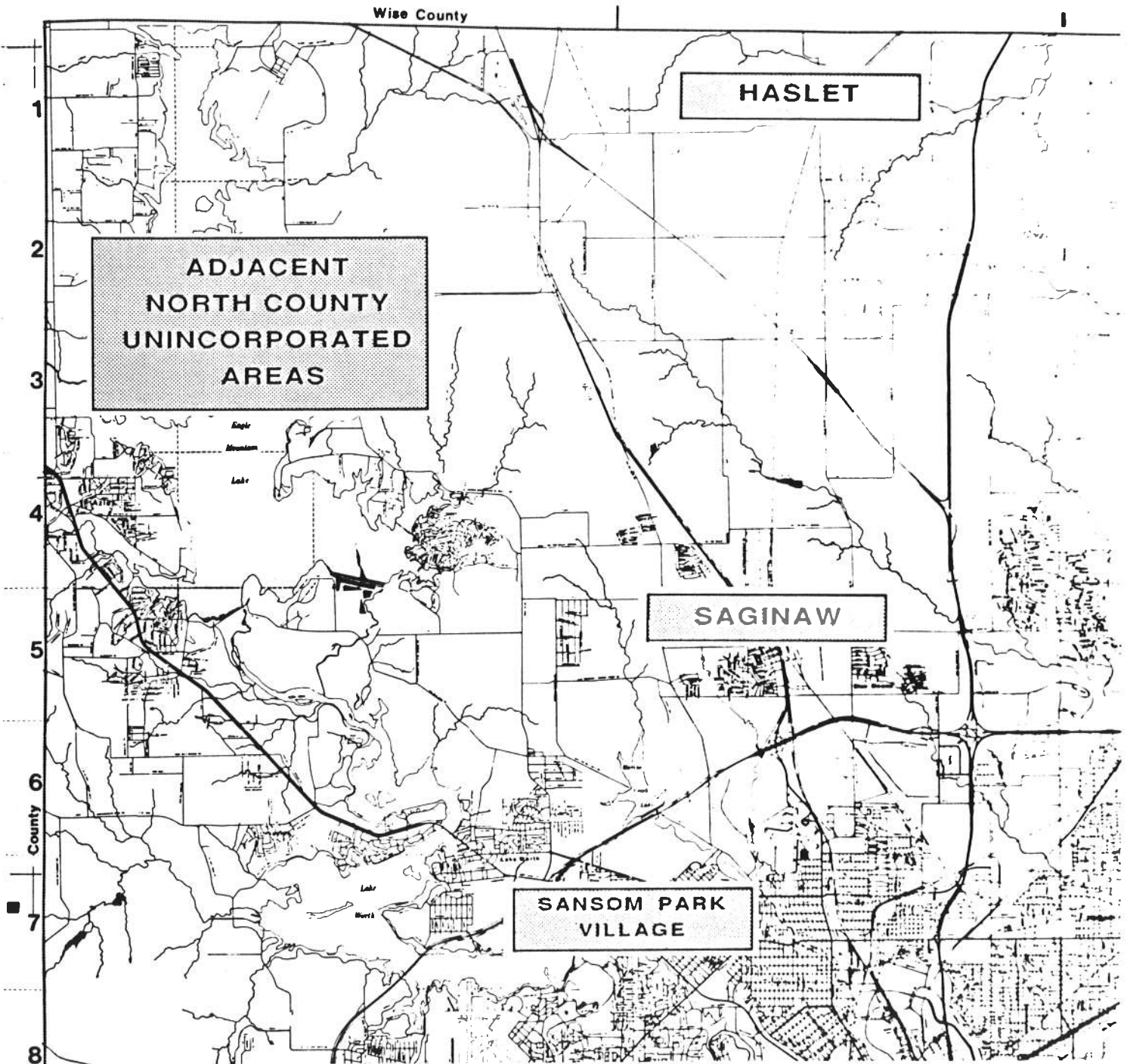
MAP #

The field map on which the resource is marked; these field maps are on file at the offices of the HPCTC, and are not to be confused with the resource location maps in this report.

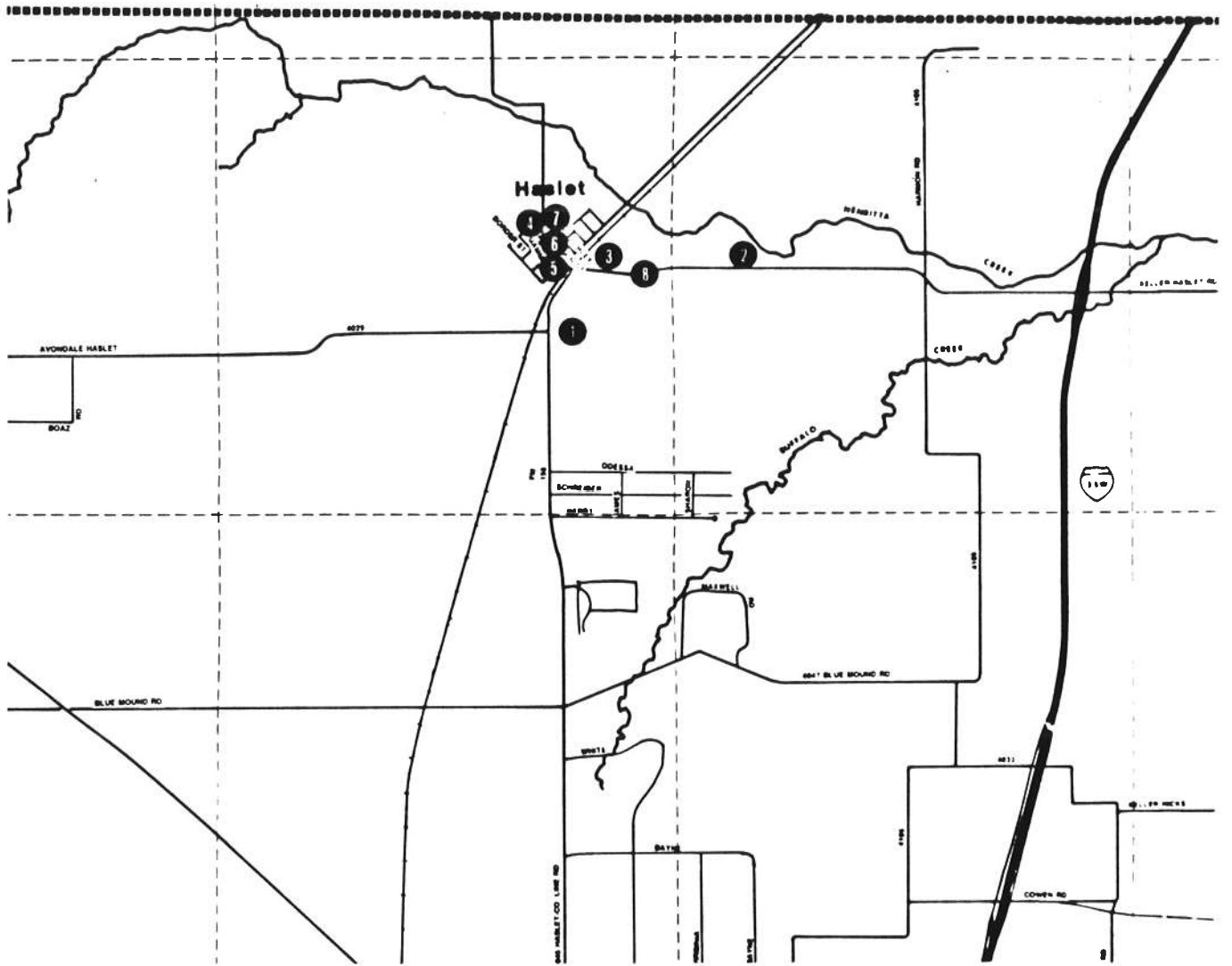
Short narratives following each entry include summary statements of a resource's appearance, history and significance. (Resources on the list have not been altered significantly unless noted otherwise.) Symbol(s) appearing beneath an address entry refer to a resource's landmark status, evaluated level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

- | | |
|---------|--|
| NR | Appears to be eligible for the National Register and also may be eligible for designation as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark |
| NR* | Potentially eligible for the National Register following restoration and/or documentation, or the attainment of fifty years of age |
| GE (NR) | Contributor to the proposed Grain Elevators National Register Thematic Group |

NORTH COUNTY (West Portion)



Communities and Unincorporated
Areas Addressed by Survey



HASLET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

HASLET (HA)

#	Address or Location	Name or Type	Date	Map #
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BUILDINGS

- | | | | | |
|----|------------|--------------------------|------------------|----------|
| 1. | 403 FM 156 | Haslet Elementary School | 1935;
1935-37 | 2042-472 |
|----|------------|--------------------------|------------------|----------|

Located on a hill to the southeast of Haslet, a school has existed on this site perhaps as early as 1886. A combination gym and auditorium building was constructed in 1935; it is a high one-story, gable roofed structure with a brick parapeted facade. An extension on the north, a porch, and a one-story school on the south are later additions. In 1935-37, the Works Progress Administration constructed a sandstone retaining wall with central concrete stairway leading up from the highway.

- | | | | | |
|----|--|-------------------|---------|----------|
| 2. | Keller-Haslet Road
(north side, 0.6 miles
west of Harmon Road) | Perry-Staley Barn | c. 1935 | 2048-472 |
|----|--|-------------------|---------|----------|

Set on a concrete foundation, this wood-framed barn is clad in narrow-milled wood siding and has a rectangular plan; a small addition is to the west. The large barn has a gambrel roof with two gabled vents on the ridge and central door and loft opening on the south elevation. Local residents recall that the Mary Burgess Perry inherited the property in the 1930s and is thought to have had the barn and a house built. After 1934, the farm was purchased by Joe H. Staley of Wichita Falls, grandson of a prominent oilman, Joseph A. Staley. At the time it was surveyed, the condition of the structure was poor; the structure has been demolished since the field survey, but has been retained in this report for purposes of documentation.

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---------|----------|
| 3. | 105 Keller-Haslet Road
NR* | W. H. Ritchey
Gin Company | c. 1928 | 2042-472 |
|----|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---------|----------|

Located in the heart of a cotton growing area near the Gulf, Colorado, & Santa Fe Railroad line, this industrial structure evidently is on the site of an earlier, steam-propelled cotton gin thought to have been operated beginning about 1890 by Warfield Burgess. The existing gin was constructed about 1928 as an electric gin with office; a scales and seed house were located on the site as well. Of wood-frame construction set on a concrete foundation, the gin is clad completely in corrugated metal siding. The structure is composed as high, gabled central section with ventilated roof; a gabled drive-through section is located on the west and a lower gabled room on the east. The shed-roofed office clad in wood siding is located on the south side. The gin evidently was operated by the Little Elm Gin Company, and later the W. H. Ritchey Gin Company from about 1937 to 1951; it appears to have been abandoned for some time. Pending additional

documentation on the role of this gin in the cotton industry of Tarrant County and determination of the structure's integrity, the gin may qualify for the National Register

4. 300 block, Keller- Day House c. 1910 2042-476
Haslet Road, at west
end of Main Street

This wood-frame dwelling, facing east at the end of Main Street, is a bungalow form clad in narrow-milled wood siding. The gabled, one and one-half story house has a central entry flanked by bands of three double-hung windows with multiple lights in the upper sash. A full, hipped porch extends across the front, supported by boxed and paneled posts; a delicate, jigsawn wood cresting further highlights the roof ridge. Local residents recall that the house was the Lon Day family residence for many years, although historical documentation is inconclusive. Further research should be undertaken to clarify the history of this prominent structure.

5. 101 Main Street Haslet State Bank c. 1920; 2042-472
1954

Haslet State Bank was organized following World War I, largely by the efforts of Dr. J. H. Gammill, a country doctor. Gammill bought most of the buildings in the town of Haslet out of receivership in 1913, thereafter becoming a leading citizen. In 1928, bank president Gammill and the other directors voted to disband the institution, fearing a depression. The high, one-story structure is located at a prominent corner site. Clad in textured red brick, the bank features cast stone quoined window and door surrounds and parapet coping. The arched corner entrance is highlighted by a rusticated keystone, a stepped parapet with consoles, and a cast stone panel inscribed, "Haslet State Bank." After 1928, the structure evidently was used as a Church of Christ. In 1954, the town of Haslet acquired the building, remodeling and enlarging it to the south for use as a fire hall; a further addition to the west was constructed in 1965. The original windows have been replaced with inappropriate smoked glass infill.

6. 200 Main Street House/ "Switch- c. 1900 2042-476
board House"

This classic vernacular house, clad in channel rustic siding, is a T-plan set sideways to the road. The one-story residence has a gable roof; gable ends are clad in decorative shingling. A shed-roofed entry porch is supported by turned posts and spindle and jigsawn brackets. The residence is locally remembered as the "switchboard house," because it housed the switchboard for the Haslet exchange and served as rental quarters for the young women operators for many years. The house was purchased by Dr. J. H. Gammill out of receivership in 1913 and remained in his possession until 1957.

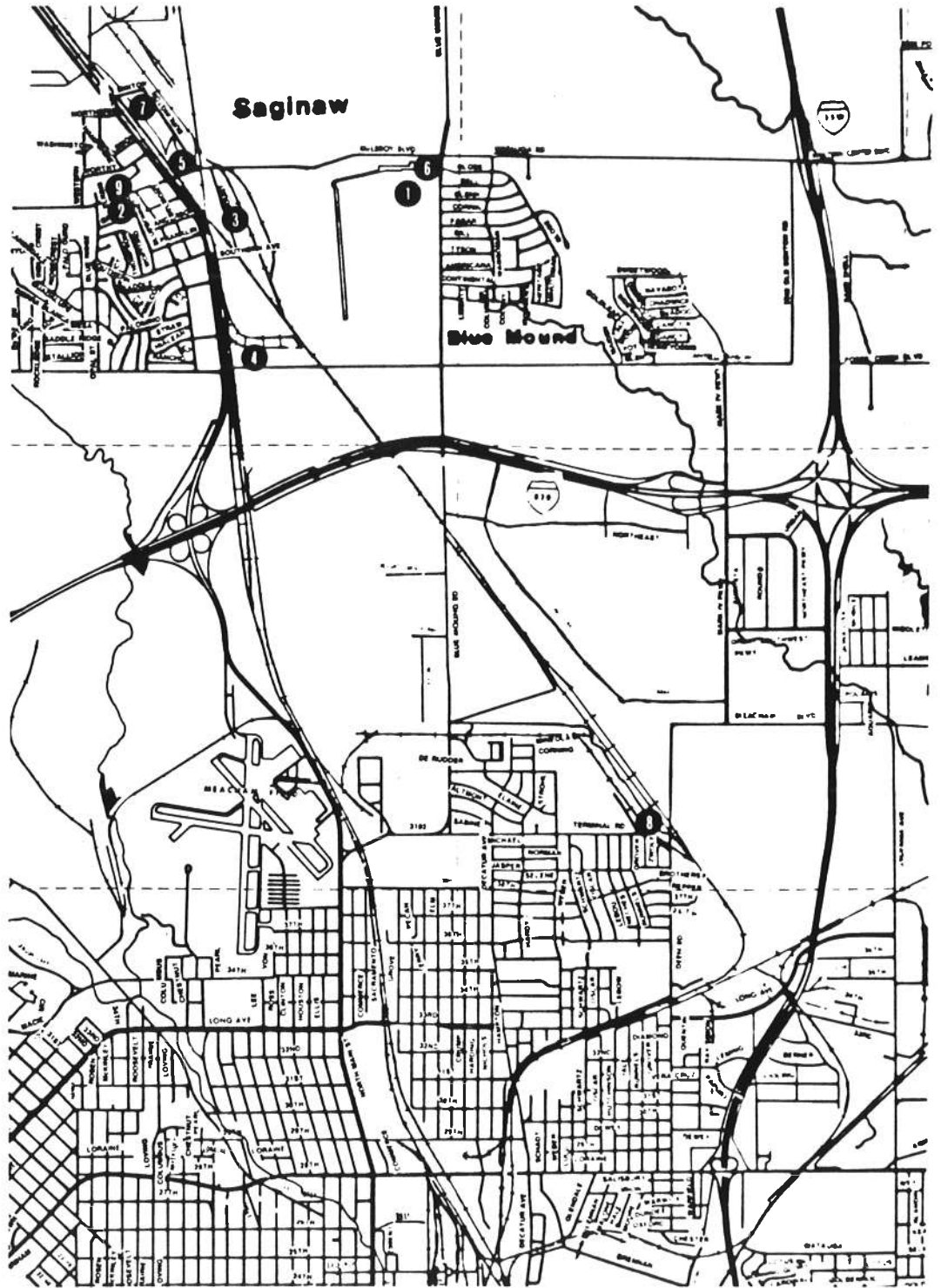
7.	218 Main Street	Haslet Baptist Church/ First Baptist Church of Haslet	1923	2042-476
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Opening day was celebrated 25 March 1923 by the Haslet Baptist congregation. This wood-framed church has a simple, rectangular plan with a projecting, gabled entry portico. Clad in narrow gauge wood siding, the Bungalow style structure features lattice-work in the gable ends and exposed rafters. The steeple is a later addition.

OBJECTS AND PLACES

8.	Keller-Haslet Road (0.2 miles east of FM 156, crossing Henrietta Creek)	Henrietta Creek Bridge	1939	2048-472
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Plans at the Tarrant County Department of Public Works show that this two-lane highway bridge was constructed in 1939 to replace an earlier bridge. The steel pony-truss span, supported by concrete piers, was a W.P.A. project under the direction of County Engineer Henry Cook.



SAGINAW

SAGINAW (SA)

BUILDINGS

- | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|----------------------|
| 1. | 220 Blue Mound Road
NR* | Kennedy House
and Stable | c. 1933 | 2042-432
2048-432 |
|----|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|----------------------|

John Kennedy, a native of Scotland, immigrated to this country in 1906 to work for a Chicago livestock commission company, and moved to Fort Worth in 1915. Five years later, he established Globe Laboratories, Inc. in North Fort Worth to produce serum to immunize cattle against Black Leg disease. Kennedy purchased several hundred acres at the crossing of Blue Mound Road and Watauga Road in 1933; evidently construction of his house began shortly thereafter. Globe Aircraft, Inc. (SA6) was established in 1940 by Kennedy on the same rural tract as his house, directly north of it. Kennedy served as first mayor of Saginaw (1949-54); his house is remembered as the site of early Saginaw city council meetings, as well as the gathering place for Kennedy's friends, including Amon Carter, Sr., W. T. Waggoner, jazz band leader Paul Whiteman, and Gene Autry.

The Period Revival style house, clad in rough sandstone veneer, is said to have been designed by Kennedy to be reminiscent of Scottish baronial mansions. In composition, the house has a number of intersecting, steeply pitched gables and a prominent chimney on the east. A few windows have been replaced, and a wing has been added to the west of the house. A large stable, also of stone veneer construction, housed Kennedy's prize-winning Hackney ponies. Pending restoration, the house and stable, with the adjacent Globe Aircraft building (SA6), may qualify for the National Register for their importance in the theme of Tarrant County's aircraft economy.

- | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|----------------|---------|----------|
| 2. | 100 S Bluebonnet
Street | Saginaw School | 1935-37 | 2036-432 |
|----|----------------------------|----------------|---------|----------|

This school replaced Saginaw's second elementary school, built in 1914 at this site. Fort Worth architect-engineer Preston Geren, Sr. designed the building, which was constructed by the W.P.A. The one-story, irregular T-plan school has wings with projecting, gabled end bays. Double-door porticos with quoined surrounds are located at the east inside corner and at each end of the wings; quatrefoil windows also flank the end wing doors. Alterations include the closing of the quatrefoil windows, replacement of original window sash with aluminum frame windows, and the construction of newer school buildings to the south. The corner site retains its historic fencing of battered concrete piers joined by pipe rails; the school bell, relocated from the 1914 school, was restored in 1978-79.

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|----|------------------------------------|--|------------------------|----------|
| 3. | 425 S Fairmont Road
NR*/GE (NR) | Heard Elevator
Co./ Uhlmann
Elevator Co. | 1954;
1976;
1982 | 2042-432 |
|----|------------------------------------|--|------------------------|----------|

Initially constructed with a five million bushel capacity, this elevator has been enlarged several times to provide storage for fifteen million bushels. Built for Heard Elevator Co., the property was leased to Uhlmann Elevator Co., based in Kansas City, Missouri. The reinforced concrete structure was purchased by Union Equity Cooperative Exchange in 1965. Upon the attainment of fifty years of age and further documentation, the structure may qualify for the National Register for its importance in the role of Fort Worth as the terminal grain market of the Southwest.

- | | | | | |
|----|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|
| 4. | 401 E Industrial
Boulevard
NR*/GE (NR) | Burrus Mill and
Elevator Company | 1936; 1941;
1948; 1972;
1981 | 2042-428 |
|----|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|

Burrus Mill and Elevator Company, founded in 1876 in Collin County, Texas, operated a mill at 66 Jennings Avenue in Fort Worth beginning in 1904. Under the direction of third-generation family member Jack Burrus of Dallas, president of the Tex-O-Kan Flour Mills Company (the parent organization of Burrus Mill), construction began in late 1934 for a new, larger mill north of Fort Worth city limits. The \$490,000 plant was dedicated 15 February 1936, and at the time was the largest mill and elevator in Texas. The site contained a flour mill capable of a daily production of 4000 barrels of flour, elevators with 500,000 bushel storage capacity, a powerhouse, employee garage and clubrooms, and a general office building. The office building contained a radio studio and auditorium, used for broadcasting the popular singing program of the Light Crust Doughboys, promoted by first plant manager, W. Lee "Pappy" O'Daniel. O'Daniel became Governor in 1939, and was U. S. Senator from 1941 to 1949. Western singer Bob Wills got his start with the Light Crust Doughboys during the early 1930s as well.

The facility was enlarged in 1941 and 1948 by Burrus Mills. The plant was acquired in 1972 by Cargill, Inc., and additional expansion was undertaken in 1972 and 1981, bringing storage capacity to six million bushels, and making the plant the second largest flour mill in the nation.

At present, the complex contains two sets of elevators to the west of the seven-story flour mill, both of reinforced concrete construction. A shipping warehouse, or finished products building, is located to the east of the mill. Two flat storage warehouses, of more recent construction, are on the north of the parcel. The two-story office building, of rectangular plan, is located in front (south) of the flour mill. Of reinforced concrete construction clad in stucco, the flat-roofed office features Art Deco style cast medallions on window spandrels. New windows and a concrete block portico have been added to the office block. In general, construction since 1936 has been in a sympathetic industrial style, and the complex appears remarkably intact; it appears eligible for the National Register when the complex as a whole has reached fifty years of age.

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|----|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------|----------|
| 5. | 200 E McLeroy
Boulevard | Industrial
structure | c. 1910 | 2042-432 |
|----|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------|----------|

Located on the east side of the Fort Worth and Denver City railroad tracks, this one-story brick building has parapeted gable ends with simple brick corbeling. A metal shed has been added to the east side. Historical research is inconclusive, although the structure may have been erected by the railroad.

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|----|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|----------------------|
| 6. | 1300 E McLeroy
Boulevard
NR* | Globe Aircraft
Corporation Plant | 1942 | 2042-432
2048-432 |
|----|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|----------------------|

Globe Aircraft, Inc., was established in 1940 by John Kennedy (SA1), a livestock commission dealer and later mayor of Saginaw; construction of the buildings began 8 April 1942. The company produced the innovative Globe Swift, an all aluminum, two-seater airplane with low wing design and retractable landing gear. In 1943, Globe received large government contracts to produce the AT-10 and AT-11 army trainers, and also undertook subcontract work for Consolidated Vultee (now General Dynamics). At the height of production, over two thousand people were employed at the plant. Kennedy lost ownership of the plant in 1947 as a result of a stock scare; the site is used now by Bell Helicopter. The main aircraft factory is a concrete block structure of rectangular plan, 44 by 290 feet. Large, rectangular steel-sash windows light the interior; flat topped parapet walls rise above each end. Small, gabled hangars are grouped to the south of the plant. A flagpole monument at the old plant entrance on Blue Mound Road commemorates the founding of the plant, a gift to company president John Kennedy by the employees in 1942. Since 1951, Bell Helicopter, Inc. has used the structure for manufacture and storage of helicopter parts. Upon the attainment of fifty years of age, Globe Aircraft, with the Kennedy house and stable (SA1), may qualify for the National Register for their importance in the theme of Tarrant County's aircraft economy.

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|----|---|---------------------------|------|----------|
| 7. | 624 Minton Road
(at Burlington Road)
NR*/GE(NR) | Garvey Elevators,
Inc. | 1956 | 2036-432 |
|----|---|---------------------------|------|----------|

Borton's, Inc., of Hutchinson, Kansas, constructed this huge grain elevator in 1956 for Garvey Elevator Company, founded in Colby, Kansas in 1922. A landmark in Saginaw, the elevator has a storage capacity of almost 22 million bushels, and is thought to be the largest in the United States under one headhouse. The reinforced concrete structure, five cylindrical tanks deep, has twenty tanks to the north of the central headhouse and twenty-four to the south. The facility is a major storage point for grain from North Texas and Oklahoma on its way to shipping ports on the Gulf. Union Equity Cooperative Exchange acquired the site in 1985. Upon the attainment of fifty years of age and further documentation, the structure may qualify for the National Register for its importance in the role of Fort Worth as the terminal grain market of the Southwest.

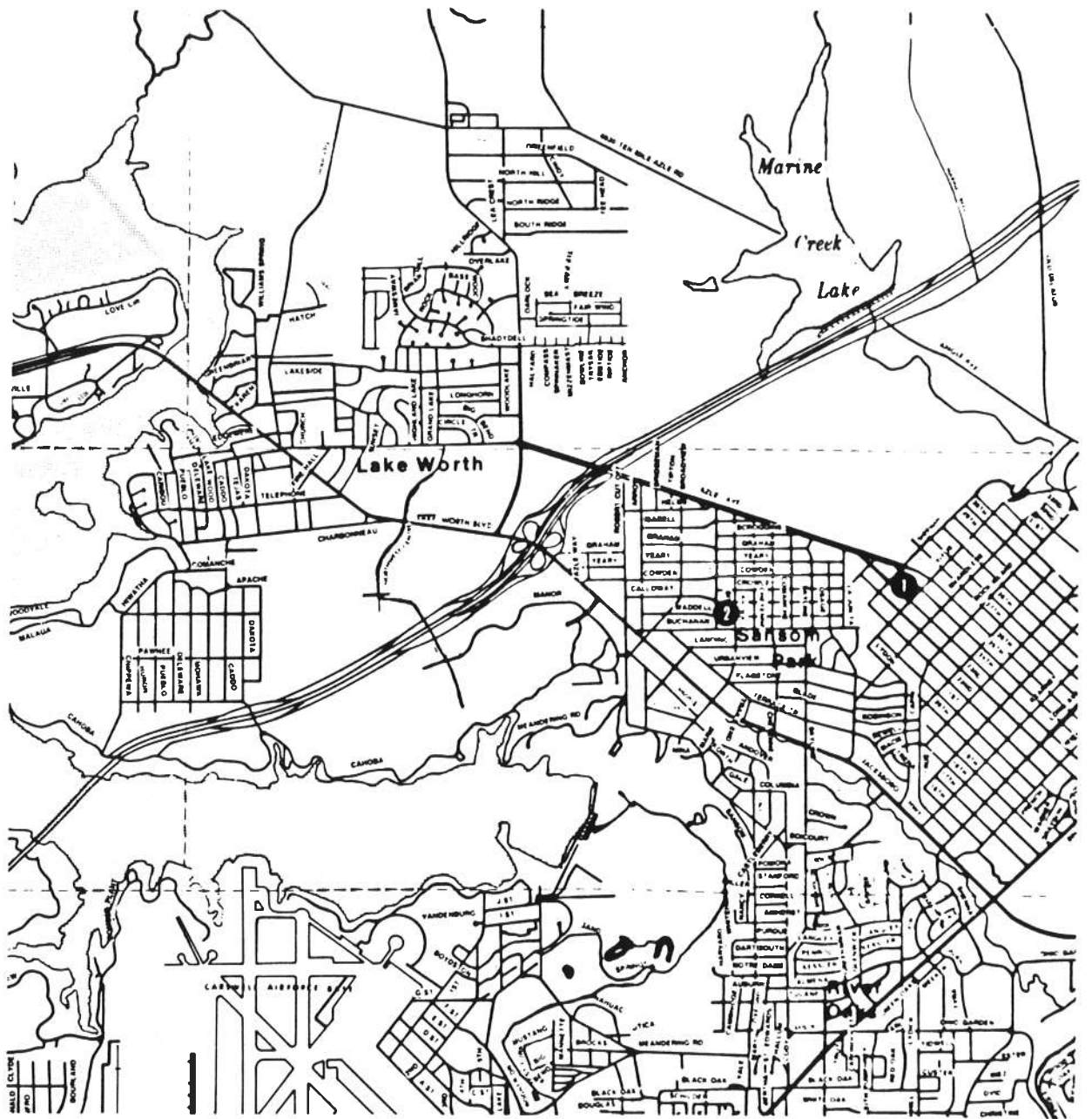
8. 2101 Terminal Road Lathrop Grain Co. 1949 2048-416
NR*/GE (NR)

This reinforced concrete elevator complex consists of a central head house flanked by fourteen cylindrical tanks on the north and eighteen tanks on the south, three tanks deep, containing four million bushels. The site was owned by Lathrop Grain Co. and later Interstate Grain Corporation; the elevators were purchased by Continental Grain Co. in 1973. Upon the attainment of fifty years of age and further documentation, the structure may qualify for the National Register for its importance in the role of Fort Worth as the terminal grain market of the Southwest.

OBJECTS AND PLACES

9. 100-200 blocks, Saginaw Cemetery c. 1899 2036-432
W McLeroy Boulevard

This one-acre cemetery was deeded to the Trustees of the Saginaw Cemetery Association in 1900. The earliest graves date to 1899. The grounds are surrounded by an ornamental iron fence.



**SANSOM PARK
VILLAGE**

SANSOM PARK VILLAGE (SP)

BUILDINGS

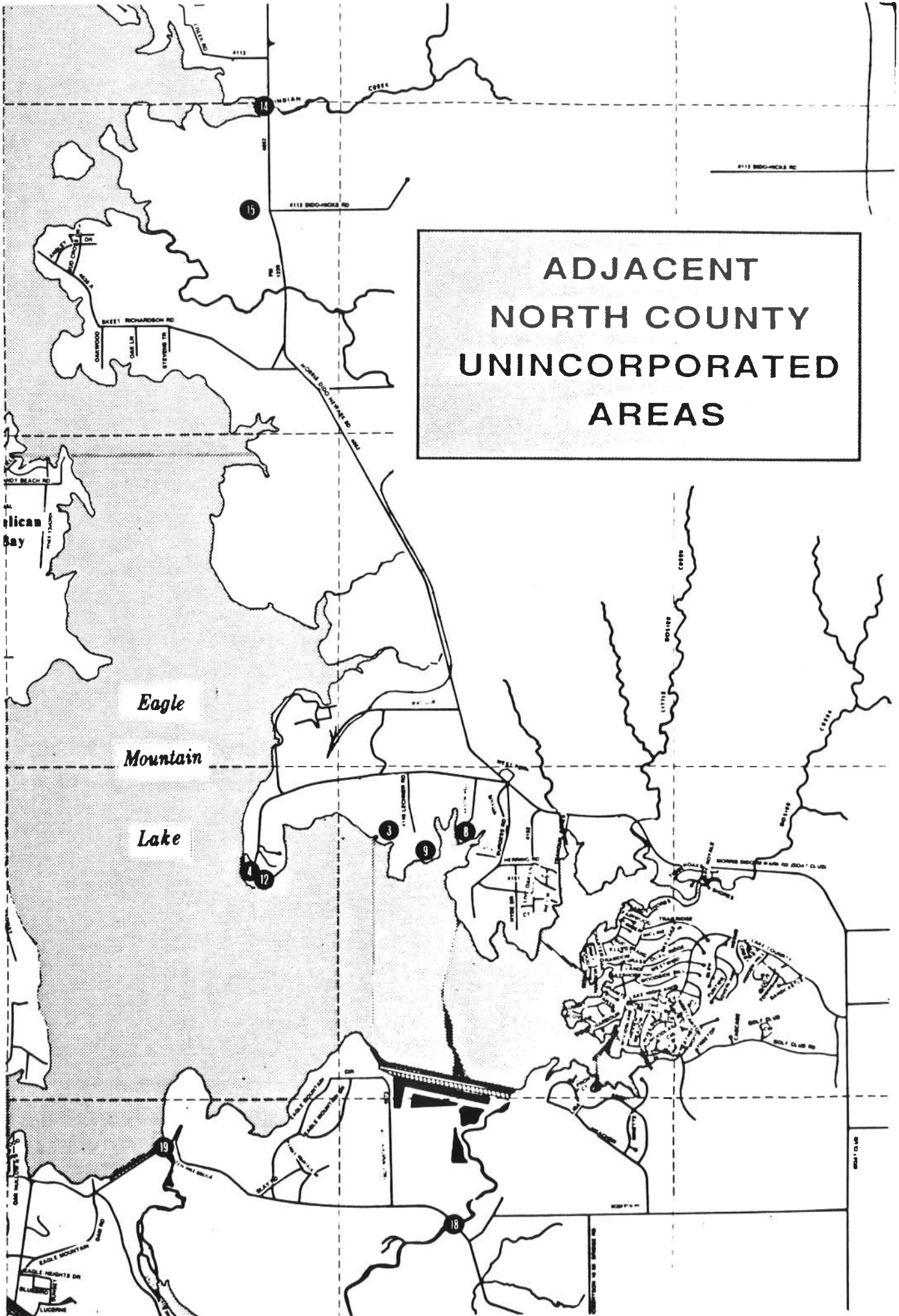
1. 3417 NW 26th Street House c. 1935 2030-412

The distinctive feature of this simple, one-story bungalow cottage is its rubblestone cladding. The house has a hip roof with a gabled portico and a gabled porte-cochere, both supported by battered rubblestone columns. It is one of a number of similar rock veneer houses on this block, constructed by an unknown builder.

2. 5608 Waddell Street Crowley House c. 1936; 2024-412
c. 1960

This Colonial Revival style house, clad in weatherboard, has a symmetrical front elevation featuring a central, four-sided bay with parasol roof flanked by gabled bays. Each end bay contains a pair of windows below a fanlight; eave returns and round, louvered attic vents enhance the Colonial design. A carport has been constructed to the east side of the house. Tax records suggest that this house was substantially remodeled from an earlier, existing house. George T. Crowley, a rancher who represented West Texas ranchers at the Stockyards, owned Crowley Commission Company, a livestock commission firm, during the mid-1930s. The house is thought to originally have been part of Crowley's forty-acre farm, on acreage subsequently subdivided to make the town of Sansom Park.

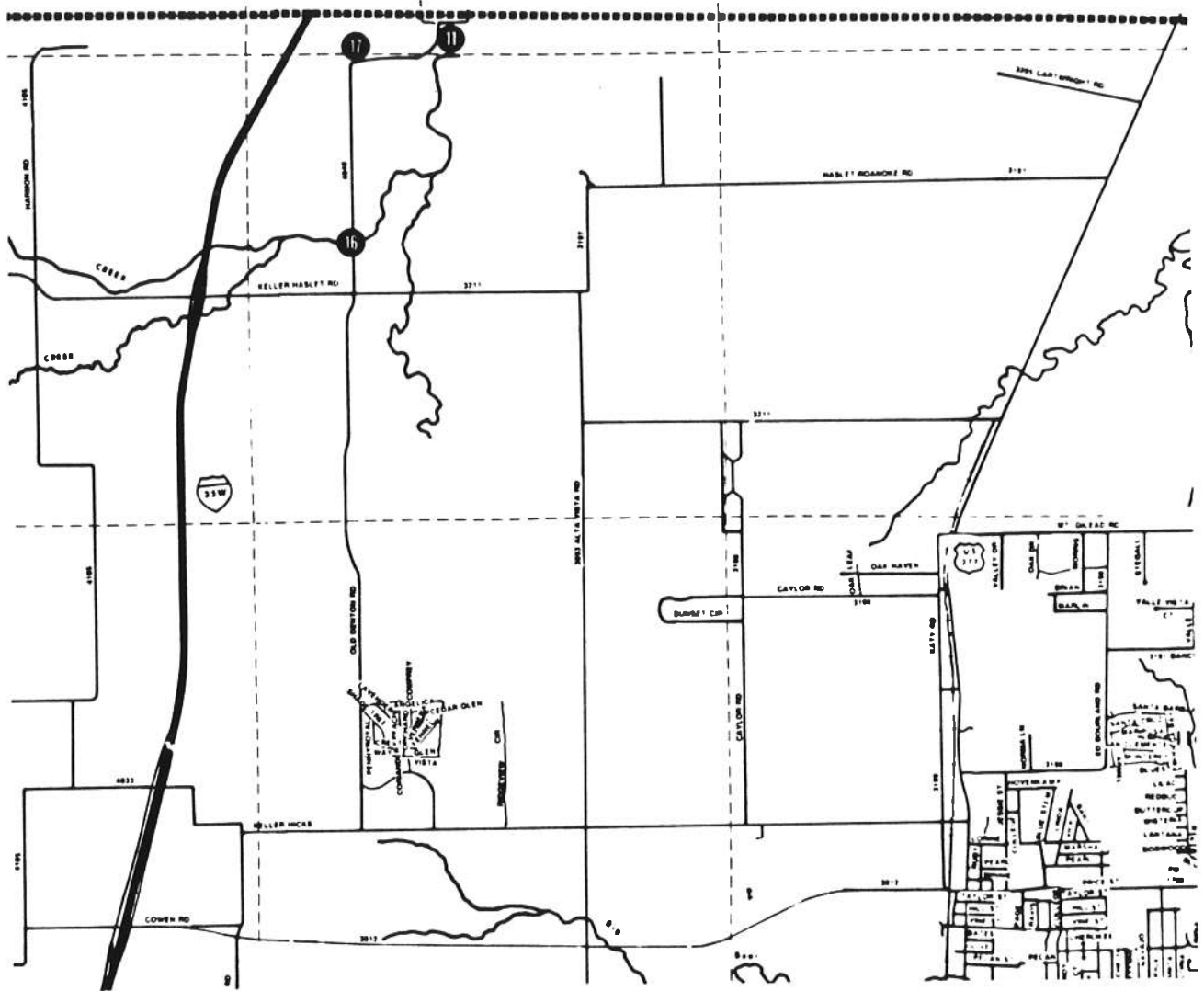
**ADJACENT
NORTH COUNTY
UNINCORPORATED
AREAS**



Alphabetic Bay

*Eagle
Mountain
Lake*

Eagle Mountain
Eagle Heights Dr
Lycamore



**ADJACENT
NORTH COUNTY
UNINCORPORATED
AREAS**

NORTH COUNTY UNINCORPORATED AREAS (NO)

BUILDINGS

1. Route 1, Box 77, Shirley House c. 1918 2024-472
Avondale-Haslet Road

The family of J. C. Shirley moved to the small railroad community of Avondale in 1895; a son, C. P. Shirley, acquired a thirty-four acre parcel here in 1910. His one-story, Bungalow style house was constructed about 1918, and is thought to have an enclosed dog trot plan. Clad in narrow-milled wood siding, the wood frame house has a full front porch supported by tapered, boxed posts below a central, shed-roofed dormer. The small house faces west, overlooking the Fort Worth & Denver City railroad line, built in 1882.

2. Route 1, Box 79, Singleton House c. 1910 2030-472
Avondale-Haslet Road

This one and one-half story house has a classic vernacular composition, with a central, hipped box with forward projecting gabled bay flanked by a generous porch supported by Tuscan columns. Clad in narrow-milled wood siding, the wood-frame house is largely intact, although a few windows have been replaced with aluminum frame windows. John B. Singleton purchased the property in 1916, and was regarded as one of the best farmers in the area. Ten Singleton children were raised in the house, which has been retained by a family member.

3. Route 9, Box 205 Kennady House c. 1935 2006-448
Boat Club Road
NR

An unusual and significant example of the Moderne style in residential design, the architectural team of Patterson & Teague was responsible for the Kennady House. A. C. Luther was the contractor. Located on the east shore of Eagle Mountain Lake, the two-story house is constructed of concrete with stucco cladding, painted white. The dwelling has generally a symmetrical H-plan, in composition a series of stepped cubist blocks. The northeast (front) elevation is distinguished by a monolithic, central stairwell bay with three vertically continuous windows; entries and porthole windows are located on either side of the tower. The lakeside (rear) elevation has one- and two-story boxy end bays projecting onto a terrace. The flat roof and all terraces and balconies have railings.

City Directory listings show that this lakeside house was the primary residence of Marshall H. and Helen L. Kennady, beginning in 1936. Mr. Kennady was a partner in the insurance firm of Harrison, Kennady & Co., later called Kennady & Meyerson; he was also a prominent Republican party member, holding the position of Tarrant County Republican Chairman in 1943. The house remained in

the Kennady family until 1972. In good condition, the structure is currently undergoing restoration by the present owners. The house is eligible for the National Register for its significant architectural design.

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|----|--|----------------------|---|----------|
| 4. | Boat Club Road (end of road, at Eagle Mountain Lake) | Fort Worth Boat Club | c. 1935;
c. 1946
1948; 1952
1971 | 2000-444 |
|----|--|----------------------|---|----------|

Fort Worth Boat Club was organized by thirty members in 1931 with a clubhouse on Lake Worth. By 1934, membership had increased and the club had found a new site on Eagle Mountain Lake. Construction of the clubhouse was almost complete by the end of 1934. Contractor J. A. Gibbon is recorded as responsible for erection of the structure; the architect is unknown. Unspecified additions were made in 1946 by architect Joseph R. Pelich; the main clubhouse underwent substantial enlargement again in 1952 and remodeling in 1971. The one-story clubhouse, of hollow-tile construction, is in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with red tile roofs. A concrete seawall with the Club's distinctive Longhorn emblem was constructed in 1948 to prevent erosion of the shoreline.

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|----|---|----------------------------------|---------|----------|
| 5. | Route 14, Box 88, Haltom-Bailey-Boswell Road
NR* | Boswell House-
"Wayside Farm" | c. 1909 | 2024-440 |
|----|---|----------------------------------|---------|----------|

W. E. "Ed" Boswell began his family-owned dairy in 1902; Boswell Dairies was organized formally in 1924. Mr. Boswell, his wife Margie Huffmaster Boswell, a noted poet, and their sons W. E. Jr., Vivian W., and Lorin A., all employed in the business, resided here from 1902 until about 1924, when they moved to Fort Worth. This tract, originally 179 acres, continued to be used for dairy operations, and has remained in the Boswell family. The one-story, wood-frame residence has a generally rectangular plan under a complex hip roof. Clad in narrow-milled wood siding above a shingled base, the front entry porch is supported by paired Tuscan columns with heavy brackets. The house, which replaced an earlier residence that burned, appears intact, and retains its traditional paint scheme of white exterior walls above a green painted, shingled base. Pending assessment of the integrity and completeness of the dairy farm complex, the farm may qualify for the National Register.

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|----|---|-------------------------|---------|----------|
| 6. | Hicks Field Road (south of Hicks Road)
NR* | Hangars,
Hicks Field | 1940-41 | 2030-452 |
|----|---|-------------------------|---------|----------|

This flying field was one of three established in the Fort Worth area in 1917 under joint agreement between the Canadian Royal Flying Corps and the United States Signal Corps, Aviation Section. Each of the camps was used for summer training for Canadian and American World War I fliers. Situated on the substantial acreage

purchased from Charles E. and Mary R. Hicks and near the Fort Worth & Denver City railroad, the camp was originally called Taliaferro Field, and renamed Hicks Field when the United States entered the war. Paddock reported that the 688-acre flying field was considered one of the best in the country, and that an Aerial Gunnery Range for target training, the only one of its kind in the Midwest, was located on an adjacent 11,000-acre tract. After the war, the fields were sold at auction in 1921.

The field was re-established as a primary training school for the Army Air Force on 22 July 1940. Old corrugated iron buildings, remaining from World War I, were rehabilitated; it is unclear if any of these early structures remain. Records show that three steel-frame hangars, measuring 186 by 100 feet, were constructed between 1940 and 1941.

At present, the complex consists of an assortment of utilitarian structures clad in corrugated steel siding. The three airplane hangars are constructed each with a central, gabled section between a pair of long sections with low, crescent-arched roofs, joined on their long sides; long, shed-roofed additions have been constructed on the west elevations. The field was inactivated 20 July 1944. Since 1967, the site has been used by the Pettibone Corporation for the manufacture and storage of machinery; the structures are vacant at present. Additional research is required to determine the dates of all of the structures. Pending the attainment of fifty years of age, further documentation, and determination of the integrity of the site, Hicks Field may qualify for the National Register on the basis of its role as an aviation training site during both World Wars.

7. Highway 81/287 Burgess House c. 1895 2036-460
(east side, 1.0 miles
north of Hicks Road)

This prominent, wood-frame house, situated on a rise near Blue Mound, has a rectangular plan under a gable roof with twin hipped dormers. A full, shed-roofed front porch is supported by Tuscan columns, and a porte-cochere supported by brick piers is located on the south side. The house was the John W. Burgess family residence. Colonel Burgess (1836-1901), a native of Kentucky and Civil War veteran, who came to the Fort Worth area about 1885. Colonel Burgess is remembered as one of the first Texan ranchers to upgrade his livestock with imported shorthorn cattle, and was one of the founders of the National Feeders' and Breeders' Show; he also was one of the largest wheat farmers in the area, having over 2000 acres in Tarrant County devoted to that crop. According to family sources, Burgess lived in the house, which was probably constructed about 1895. His son, Warfield W. Burgess, a successful farmer, owned the property from 1914 to 1948. In newly landscaped surroundings, the house is in good condition, although it is clad in composition siding, has a number of new windows, and a new carport at the rear.

8. Route 9, Box 221B Hill House 1939; 2006-444
Houston Hill Road c. 1955

On the east shore of Eagle Mountain Lake, this wood-framed, two-story house is clad in shingles and sits atop a high stone foundation with an adjoining stone terrace. The architect is remembered by family members as "Armstrong," presumably Charles E. Armstrong, active in Fort Worth in the later 1930s through the 1950s. The house was constructed for Houston and Emma E. Hill. Hill was an oilman, president of Hill & Hill, dealers in oil lands and leases, and secretary-treasurer of Export Petroleum Corporation. The house has remained in the family; an addition is evident on the north side of the house.

9. 215 Lechner Road Lechner House c. 1938 2006-444

W. W. Lechner, an oilman from Dallas, had this two-story house constructed on a sloping site on the east shore of Eagle Mountain Lake about 1938. Of irregular plan, the house exhibits a full-length porch wing facing the lake, supported by sandstone piers; the openings have been glazed. A transverse, gabled wing is clad in wood siding. A stone-veneered boathouse is located at the shoreline.

10. Route 9, Box 90, Lewis House c. 1933 2030-444
Old Decatur Road

Set well back from the road, this house sports a sandstone veneer with highlights of petrified wood and a number of dressed limestone quoins; the stone veneer may have been added to an older house. The two-story, almost square plan dwelling has a hip roof and a raised pyramidal peak. A two-story galleried porch on the east and a single story porch on the south may be of new construction. Quarles D. Lewis, a well drilling contractor, owned the property from 1932 until 1972, but apparently did not use the house as his main residence; other Lewis family members are remembered to have lived in the house.

11. 14290 Old Denton Road House c. 1910 2060-480

Located just south of the Denton County line, this one and one-half story house is of generally rectangular plan and is clad in narrow-milled wood siding. The dwelling has hipped dormers and a hip roof which flares out on the south, east and west elevations to become a deep porch. A gabled wing at the north may be a later addition; the porch posts have been replaced with ornamental ironwork. The twenty-nine acre parcel was owned from 1900 to 1938 by J. W. Underwood, and since 1938 by Earl Jones; little documentation has been found on these owners.

OBJECTS AND PLACES

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|-----|---|------------------------|------|----------|
| 12. | Boat Club Road
(berthed at Fort
Worth Boat Club)
NR* | "West-Texan"
[boat] | 1941 | 2000-444 |
|-----|---|------------------------|------|----------|

Launched 10 May 1941 at Eagle Mountain Lake, the "West-Texan" was a gift to Amon G. Carter, Sr. from twenty-seven of his longtime friends. A plaque inside the boat reads in part, "In admiration and appreciation of a native West Texan--a citizen of Fort Worth--one who has ever been proud of the land of his birth and home town--ever enthusiastic in his praise, whether East of the Trinity or West of the Pacific, this Cruiser, the West-Texan, is presented by his fellow townsmen to Amon Carter for his relaxation and enjoyment." Mr. Boone Blakely, Carter's skipper, recalls that nationally important dignitaries, including Presidents Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Lyndon B. Johnson, were entertained on the boat. The thirty-eight foot sedan cruiser was manufactured by the Chris-Craft Company; custom bird's eye maple paneling is a highlight of the interior. In excellent, largely original condition, the boat is maintained by the Fort Worth Star-Telegram. Pending further documentation, the boat appears to be eligible for the National Register on the basis of its associations with a major figure in Fort Worth and Texas history.

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|-----|---|----------------|---------|----------------------|
| 13. | Harmon Road (west
side, at Keller-
Hicks Road, south of
Blue Mound Road) | Allen Cemetery | c. 1880 | 2048-464
2054-464 |
|-----|---|----------------|---------|----------------------|

Covering approximately half an acre, this small, private cemetery is sometimes called the William Valentine Severe Allen Family Cemetery, after the first owner of the surrounding property. The plot contains an unknown number of graves, dating from the 1880s to the present; a variety of gravemarkers is evident, representing members of the Allen, Eastman, Thornton, McMahan, Hollingsworth, and Carrier families. A simple, open-air tabernacle is located on the site. Although the cemetery has been fenced recently, the site is untended and overgrown.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|------------------------|---------|----------|
| 14. | Morris-Dido-Newark
Road (crossing
Indian Creek) | Indian Creek
Bridge | c. 1915 | 2000-468 |
|-----|---|------------------------|---------|----------|

This two-lane, reinforced concrete highway bridge features pierced balustrades and paneled piers. Little documentation has been uncovered as yet on the history of the bridge. Tarrant County Department of Public Works presumably constructed the bridge on the Farm-to-Market route; evidently the viaduct was not replaced when Eagle Mountain Lake Dam was built in 1930-1932. The impoundment of water in the dam has caused the water level of the creek to rise almost to the roadway level. The bridge is in poor condition, with much concrete deterioration evident.

15. Morris-Dido-Newark Dido Cemetery 1879 2000-464
 Road (west side, at
 Dido Hicks Road)

This four-acre cemetery, located at the intersection of old north county roads, may have been used as a burial ground as early as 1865, although the earliest marked grave is dated 1879. Several plots of land were donated by Dempsey S. and Florence Holt and Dr. Isaac L. Van Zandt in 1887 and 1894, respectively, for use as a cemetery. A number of members of pioneer families are buried here; there are approximately 1000 graves in the well-maintained grounds. The cemetery was dedicated with an Official Texas Historical Marker in 1977.

16. Old Denton Road Henrietta Creek 1938-39 2060-476
 (crossing Henrietta Bridge
 Creek, 0.3 miles north
 of Keller-Haslet Road)

This two-lane, reinforced concrete highway bridge was constructed by the W.P.A. The design, similar to many other small bridges and culverts in rural Tarrant County, features concrete post and rail guards in the Moderne style. County Engineer Henry Cook and Bridge Engineer W. L. Kelly were responsible for design of the bridge.

17. Old Denton Road Sweet's Chapel c. 1856 2060-480
 (0.6 miles north of Cemetery
 Keller-Haslet Road)

Also called Chapel Cemetery, this single-acre parcel was donated for use as a burial ground by Thomas Andrew Sweet (1830-1895). The grounds contain about 110 marked graves; the earliest marked grave is dated 1856. The site is now owned by Mount Olivet Cemetery Association.

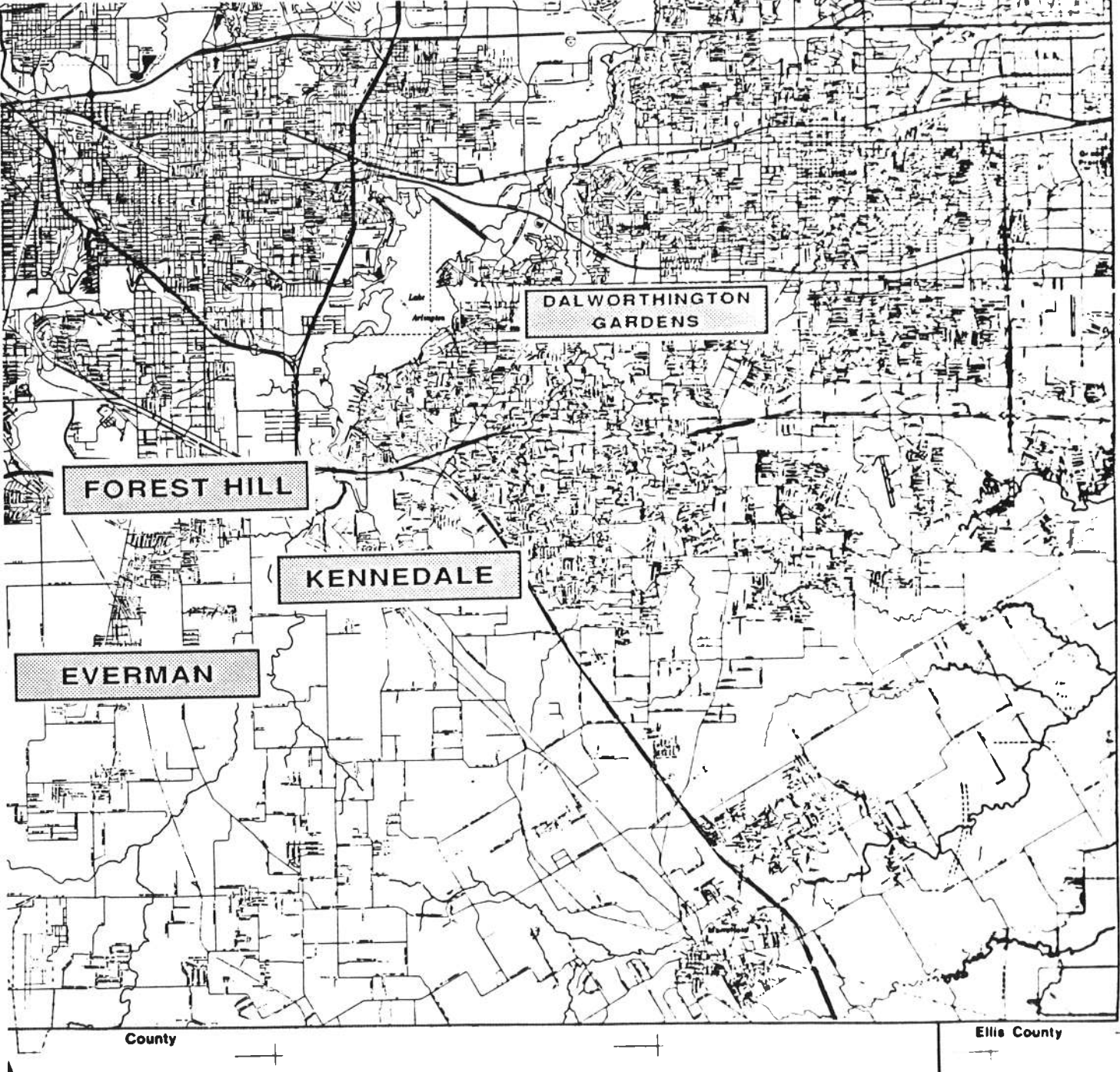
18. Ten Mile Bridge Road Ten Mile Bridge 1930 2006-432
 (crossing W Fork of
 the Trinity River)

Located ten miles from Fort Worth, this reinforced concrete bridge replaced an earlier bridge in October, 1930. Designed by the Tarrant County Highway Department under D. A. Davis, County Engineer, the bridge has concrete piers, span, and post and rail guards. The piers appear to have been rebuilt at a later date. Originally a two-lane bridge, the crossing was made into a one way passage when a new bridge was constructed to the south in 1981.

19. Wells-Burnett Road Eagle Mountain 1932 2000-436
(E of Eagle Mountain Lake Dam
Dam Road, at south end
of Eagle Mountain Lake)

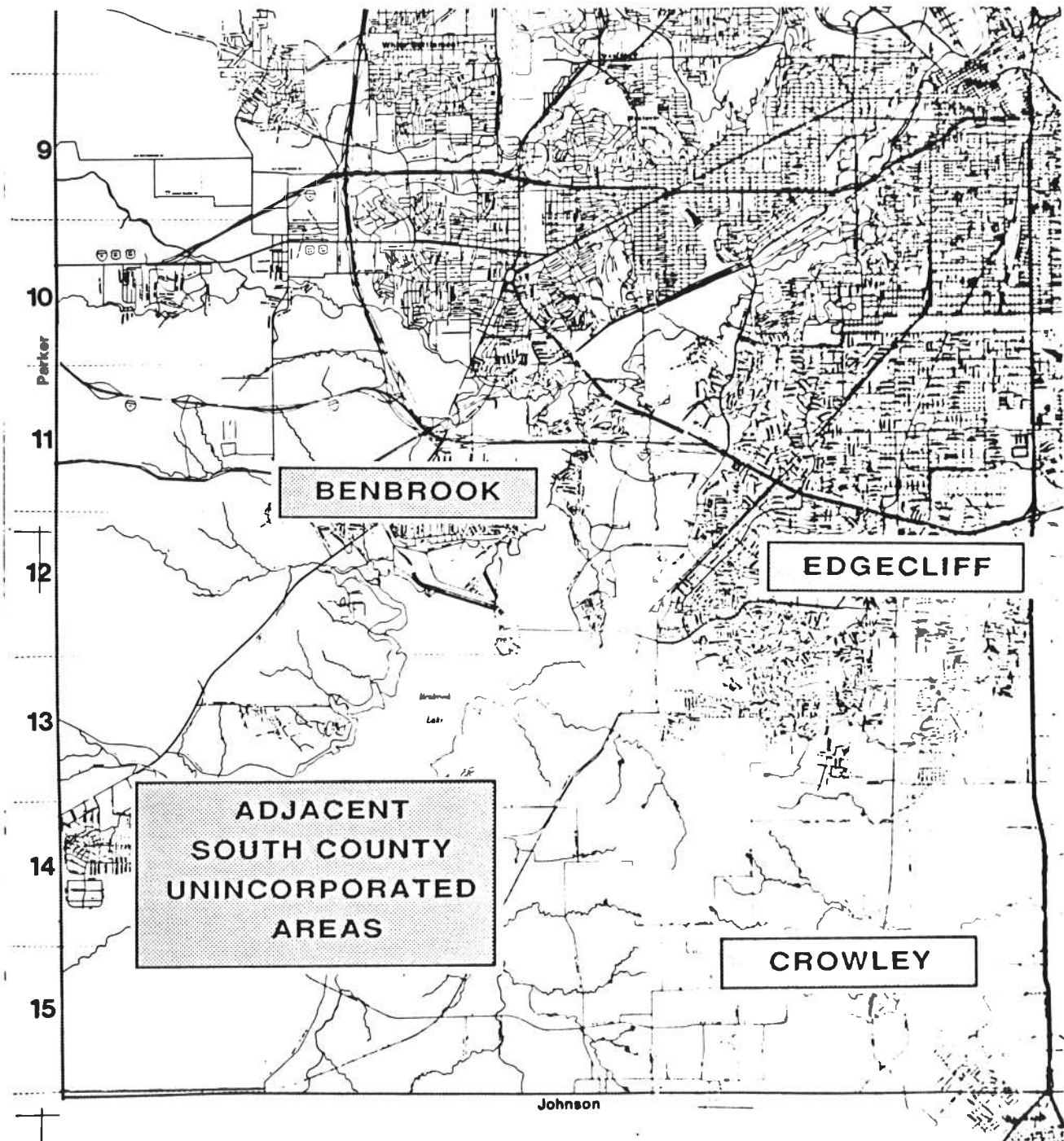
Planned as early as 1925, construction of Eagle Mountain Lake began in January 1930, and was complete in 1932; water impoundment from the West Fork of the Trinity River began in 1934. The second major water control and storage project in Tarrant County (after Lake Worth, completed in 1914), the reservoir was built for municipal, industrial, and irrigation use and paid for entirely by the City of Fort Worth. The Fort Worth engineering firm of Hawley, Freese & Nichols designed the earthfill dam with concrete spillway; general contractors for the project were the McKenzie and Uvalde construction companies. The estimated cost of the original dam was \$3,637,000. Beneath Wells-Burnett road, the reinforced concrete ogee type spillway has four twenty-five foot wide sluices. A new spillway was added in 1971 to the east of the original structure, designed by Freese, Nichols and Endress, the successor firm to the original.

SOUTH COUNTY (East Portion)

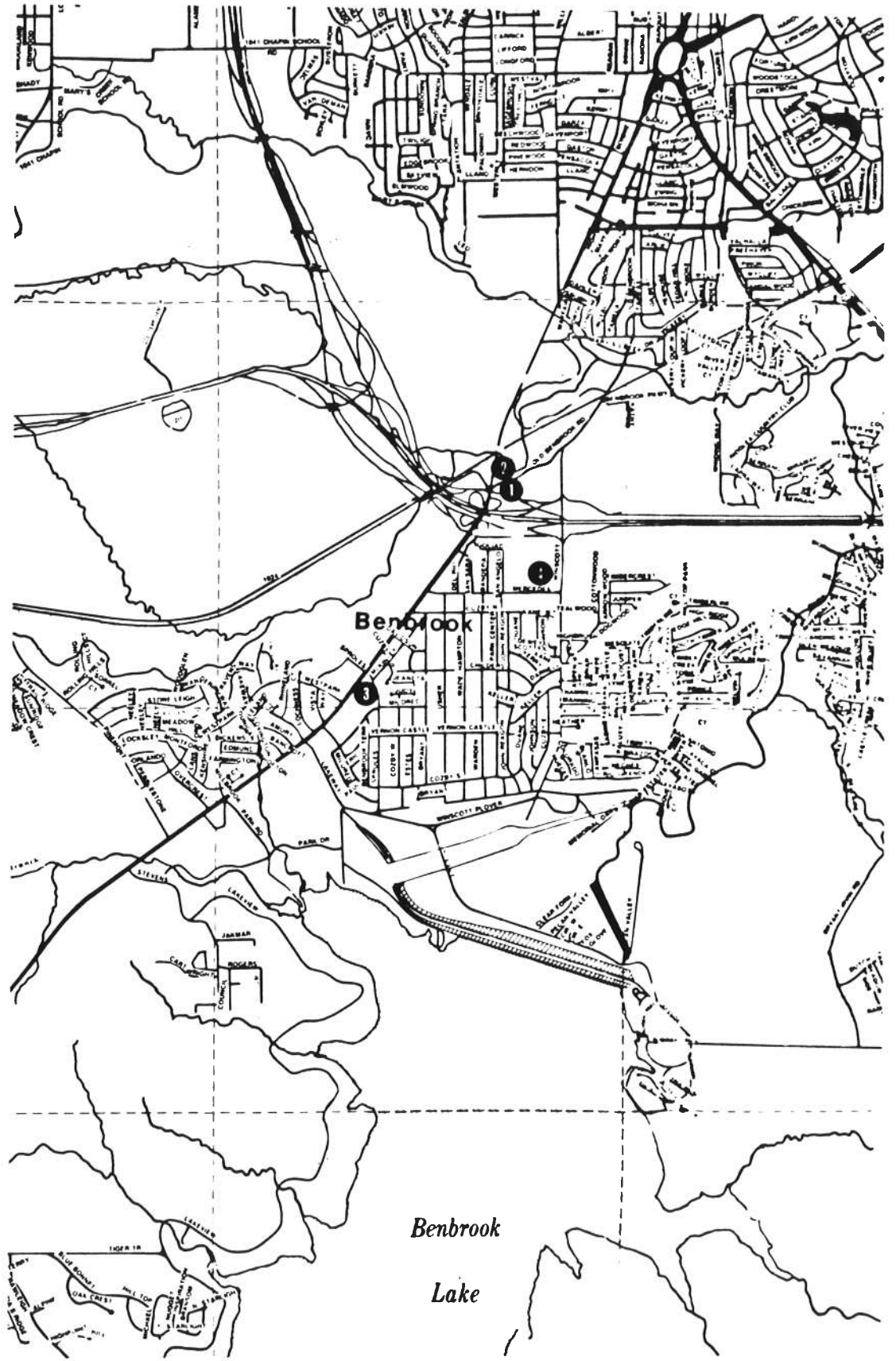


Communities and Unincorporated
Areas Addressed by Survey

SOUTH COUNTY (West Portion)



**Communities and Unincorporated
Areas Addressed by Survey**



BENBROOK

BENBROOK (BE)

BUILDINGS

1. 8201 Old Benbrook Road Benbrook Church of Christ/ American Legion Post 297 1933 2012-368

Constructed in 1933 as the Benbrook Church of Christ, this building has served as the Paul Mansir-American Legion Post since about 1975. Stoneworker P. A. King of Aledo is remembered to have supervised construction of the eccentric, sandstone veneer building. Of rectangular plan under a gable roof, the building has an arched parapet on the north front with a central, arched portico. Side elevation windows and the front elevation are highlighted by the inclusion of petrified wood set in arched transom panels. At present, the side windows have been boarded up and an inharmonious addition has been made to the rear.

2. 8212 Old Benbrook Road House c. 1923 2012-368

The distinguishing feature of this simple, rectangular plan bungalow is its solid wall construction of random course limestone. A gabled porch of frame construction supported by stone piers extends across the front. The house appears in need of maintenance, but is largely intact. It is remembered as the home of Frank E. Wallace, owner of the general store in Benbrook, from 1936 to 1943.

3. 1000 Sproles Drive Sproles House c. 1934 2006-364

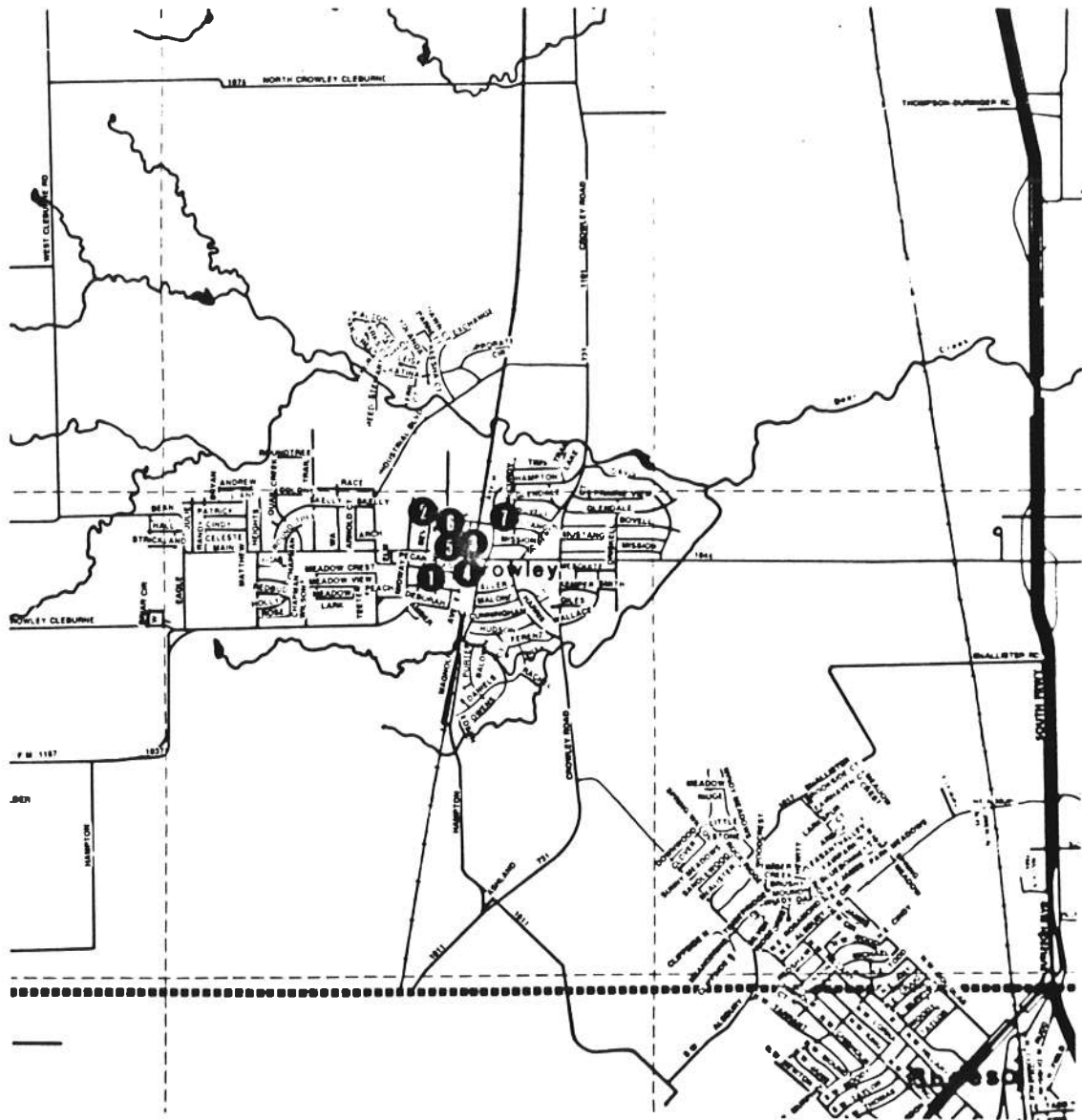
This residential estate, consisting of a major house and a number of outbuildings surrounded by a stone wall, was constructed to replace an earlier house for Ed Sproles. Sproles was the owner of a trucking company, and served as Benbrook's first mayor in 1947. The house was the center of a large cattle ranch, much of which was flooded when Benbrook Lake was begun in 1947. The Period Revival style house is an asymmetrical composition of one- and two-story gabled wings with a prominent front chimney. The brick veneer house sports sandstone quoins at the entry. At present, the house is used as a furniture showroom. The integrity of the estate has been compromised by the application of paint to the brick and stone surfaces of the house, wall, and most of the outbuildings.

OBJECTS AND PLACES

4. 812 Mercedes Street Benbrook Cemetery c. 1875 2012-368

This small cemetery comprises graves originally located here since about 1885, as well as markers from several nearby cemeteries moved to the site. James M. Benbrook was one of the original trustees of the cemetery association of Marinda Settlement, now

called Benbrook; a prominent marble obelisk marks his grave, which was designated with an Official Texas Historical Marker in 1982. Graves from the Hunter, Day, January, and Mustang cemeteries were moved about 1950 from the path of Benbrook Lake; these graves are located on the north of the grounds. In 1955, graves from the Howard Cemetery, in the vicinity of Wedgwood, were relocated to the southeast corner of this site. The City of Benbrook has managed the site since about 1960.



CROWLEY

CROWLEY (CR)

BUILDINGS

1. 308 Ash Street House c. 1908 2042-328

This one-story, wood-frame house has a T-plan set parallel to the street under intersecting gable roofs. To the east of the front projecting gable, a long, shed-roofed entry porch is set in the angle of the wings, supported by turned posts. The dwelling is in largely original condition, although a few windows have been replaced. The house is remembered as the residence of Hugh Tims from 1932 to 1962; it was owned by various members of the Curtis family from 1913 to 1929.

2. 209 N Beverly Street First Presbyterian Church 1897; 1938 2042-332

Thought to be the oldest building in Crowley, the Presbyterian congregation erected this sanctuary and dedicated it on 22 May 1897. Local blacksmith Herman Bliebler is recorded as the builder of the small, rectangular plan church. The simple interior, little altered, is clad in dark, varnished matchstick boarding set on diagonal. Double-hung, four-over-four windows light the inside of the sanctuary. A projecting entry portico supported by tapered, boxed wood posts on brick piers was an alteration of 1938. Asbestos siding was added in 1958, and a new steeple was constructed in 1980. The site was awarded a Texas Historical Marker in 1985.

3. 101 N Magnolia Street Crowley Mercan- tile/ Rufus Chapman Clover Farm Store c. 1925 2042-328

Facing east to the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad tracks, this plain brick commercial building has served Crowley and neighboring vicinity as a general store, post office, and community gathering place since about 1925. Area residents could sell chicken, eggs, butter, cream, and vegetables to Crowley Mercantile. The store was later operated by Rufus Chapman, who was mayor of Crowley from 1958 to 1960. The one-story structure has a parapeted roof and two storefronts with transom windows above plate glass shopwindows. The brick has been painted, transom and side windows have been boarded up, and a new aluminum awning has been added to the front.

4. 101-05 W Main Street D. E. Bogle Store c. 1925 2042-328

D. E. Bogle was proprietor of this commercial establishment until 1950, which contained a grocery store, a hardware store, and a lumber shed in back. During the 1950s, Mrs. Ruby Bovell ran the Busy Bee Cafe in the structure; it has since housed a number of

small businesses. The plain, one-story brick building has a parapeted roof and rectangular plan with diagonal entry and sports a simple denticulated cornice. The brick has been painted and new aluminum frame shopwindows and awning have been added.

5. 108 N Tarrant Street House c. 1898 2042-332

This small vernacular house, of generally rectangular plan with a gable roof, has a full, hipped front porch that wraps around the south side. The wood-frame dwelling is clad in channel rustic siding; double-hung windows flank the central entry. Early history of the house has not been uncovered as yet; it may always have been a rental cottage. Owned by W. Rudolph Dear from 1930 to 1968, the building is remembered as housing the Sunday School classes of the adjacent Church of Christ (CR6) at an unknown time. The structure is thought to have been moved to the site.

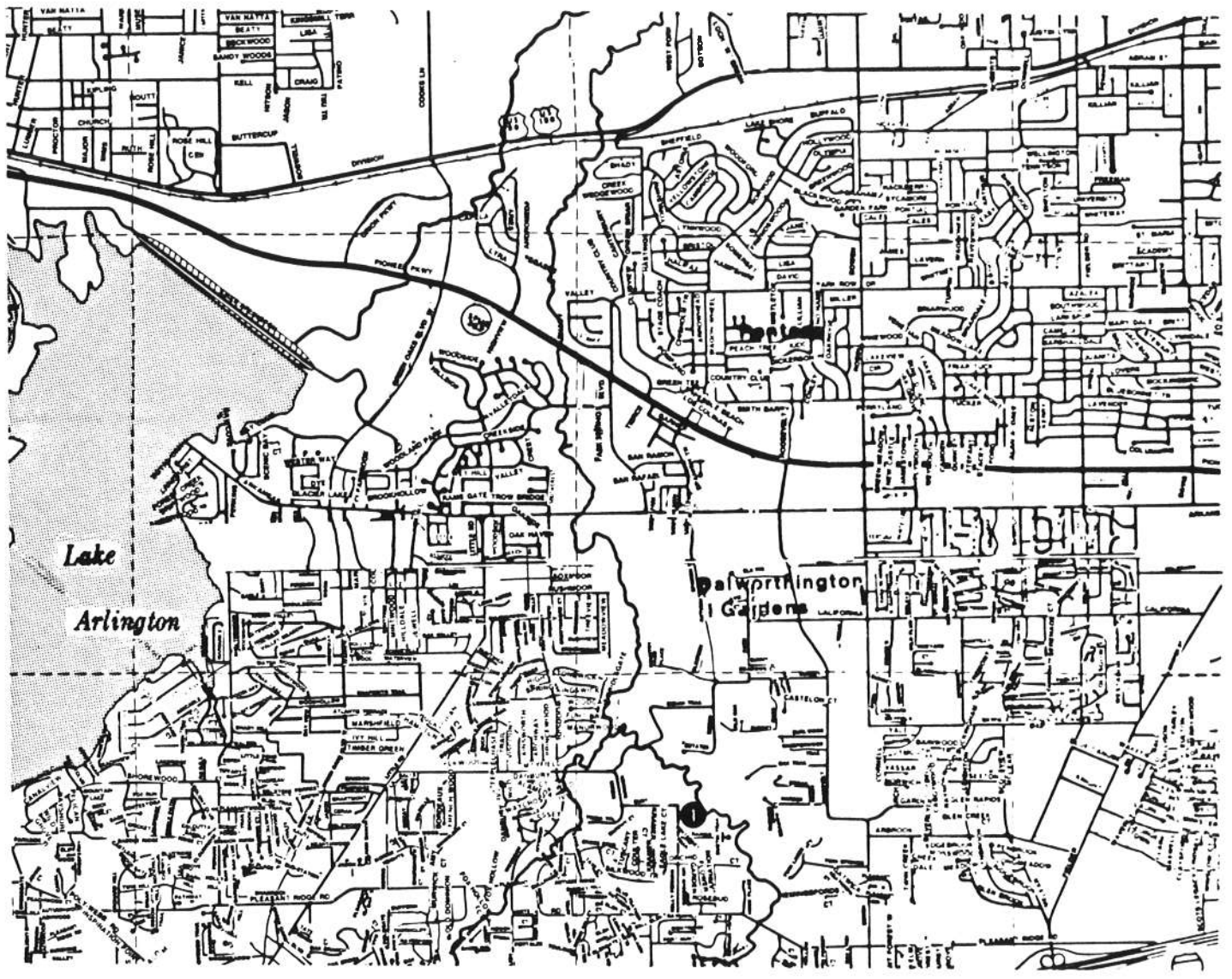
6. 112 N Tarrant Street Crowley Church of Christ 1926 2042-332

This simple church is recorded as being constructed by volunteer labor in July, 1926; the first church service was held in 1927. Of rectangular plan and gable roof, the one-story structure is clad in narrow-milled wood siding; a central entry portico is enclosed. In 1971, the building's function changed to become a funeral home; at present the windows are boarded up and the structure appears unused.

OBJECTS AND PLACES

7. 300 N Hampton Road Crowley Cemetery 1857 2042-332

Crowley Cemetery, originally known as Deer Creek Cemetery, comprising 7.5 acres, contains approximately 930 marked graves, including those of Civil War veterans. The earliest marked grave is dated 1857. Now well maintained by the Crowley Cemetery Association, the site received a Texas Historical Marker in 1980.



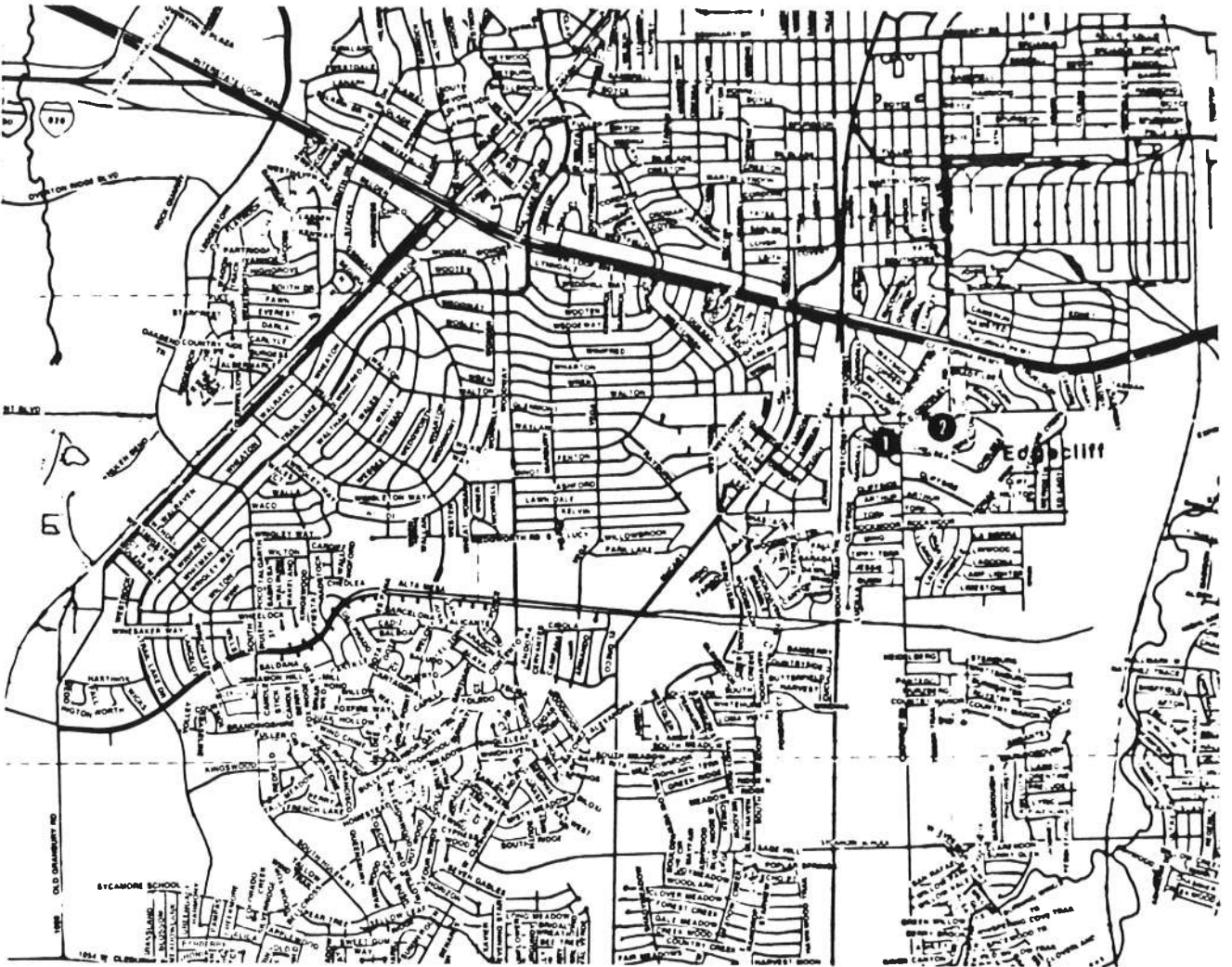
DALWORTHINGTON
GARDENS

DALWORTHINGTON GARDENS (DG)

BUILDINGS

- | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|------------------------|---------|----------|
| 1. | 3601 Kelly Perkins
Road | Gregory-Parker
Farm | c. 1900 | 2102-368 |
|----|----------------------------|------------------------|---------|----------|

This farm complex, encroached by newer subdivisions, contains a one-story house with a full, shed-roofed porch across the front and two entry doors. The rectangular-plan house is clad in narrow-milled wood siding and has a gable roof. To the east of the house is a log corn crib, in ruins. The farm, originally eighty acres, was owned from 1910 to 1943 by Mrs. P. M. Gregory; her husband is remembered as a farmer. Granville W. Parker purchased the farm in 1943 and is remembered as a dairy and truck farmer; the property remains among his descendants.



EDGECLIFF

EDGECLIFF VILLAGE (ED)

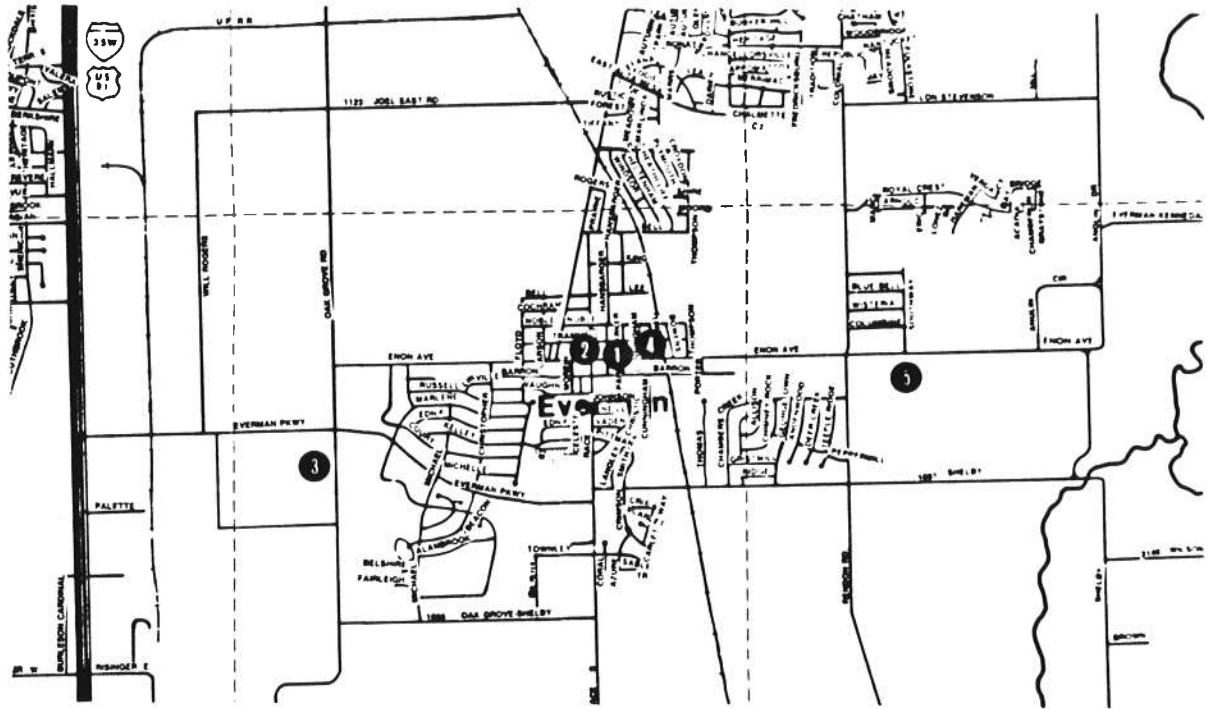
BUILDINGS

1. 2016 Chelsea Road Lipps House c. 1924 2042-360

Surrounded by a newer subdivision, this Bungalow style house has a U-plan with cross gables. The house is clad in variegated brick with cast stone trim. The seventy-one acre farm, owned by J. H. Camier, was purchased by Dr. Paul K. Lipps in 1923, who bricked and remodeled the existing farmhouse on the property. Dr. Lipps, a surgeon, specialized in removing abdominal and intestinal parasites at his Lipps Clinic in Fort Worth. The house remained in the Lipps family until 1973. Though the surrounding property has been subdivided, the house is in excellent condition.

2. 1705 Edgecliff Road Kuehlthau House c. 1937 2042-360

This brick veneer bungalow, of rectangular plan under a gable roof, is one of the earliest houses in Edgecliff Village, according to area residents; it may have been substantially remodeled from an earlier house. One and one-half stories in height, the residence is distinguished by a central portico with paired Tuscan columns supporting a flaring eave. The house appears to be in excellent condition. City directory records show that Erwin G. and Margaret Kuehlthau moved from Fort Worth to the country by 1938; Mr. Kuehlthau was a service manager for A. P. Mitchell Auto Co.



EVERMAN

EVERMAN (EV)

BUILDINGS

1. 304 W Enon Avenue Everman School/ 1922; 2066-348
Hommel Elementary 1938-40
School

This two-story school building is the second school on this site, built by the Everman Independent School District. The district, organized in 1906, was the first independent school district organized southeast of Fort Worth. The structure was constructed in two stages, with the rectangular-plan building of 1922 enlarged in 1938-40 by the W.P.A. with a transverse addition to create an L-plan. The buff and yellow brick school features cast stone trim, corbeled cornice, and a stepped parapet. The school has been renamed Hommel Elementary School after Mrs. Alpha E. Hommel, school principal during the 1950s. The site now includes a number of temporary structures moved on the grounds. The school building is well maintained, although all windows have been replaced.

2. 504 W Enon Avenue House c. 1915 2060-348

H. L. Stephenson purchased this house in 1918 from E. and Irene Vaughn, among the earlier families in the community, and owned it until 1964, using it as a rental property. The one-story, wood-frame house is clad in narrow-milled wood siding. A T-plan with the wing extending to the rear, the house has a hipped porch extending across the front, supported by turned posts. A distinctive feature of the house is the flaring hip roof above the wide board cornice. The house appears largely intact.

3. 8800 block, Oak Munitions Build- 1917 2060-348
Grove Road ding, Barron Field
(west side)

Originally called Taliaferro Field Number 2, this was the site of a World War I flying field, one of three in the Fort Worth area. The field contained on its 633 acres sixty-one buildings, nineteen hangars, an airdrome, and its own railroad spur from the International and Great Northern Railway tracks. The site was first used by the Canadian Royal Flying Corps for training. In 1918, when the American military took over the field, the name was changed to Barron Field. In 1921, the field was closed; most of the military structures presumably were sold at auction and moved. This structure, the only one remaining, served as an ammunitions magazine during the period of military activity. The small building was used as a school house for local black children from 1925 to 1936 within the Everman Independent School District. Now surrounded by a new industrial park, the building and grounds are maintained by the Everman Garden Club, which sponsored the Texas Historical Marker in 1976. The small rectangular plan building

has window openings on the north, south, and east elevations, and a double door entry on the west; all openings have new, rustic board infill. The cast concrete walls, approximately one foot thick, support a thick concrete slab shed roof. The raw concrete exterior walls have been painted recently.

4. 113-15 Trammel Avenue Thomas and Son c. 1924 2066-348
Grocery/ Bank

Located on Everman's original main street, this pair of red brick buildings sharing a party wall was constructed to replace a bank, lodge hall, and grocery store on the site destroyed by fire in February, 1924. Below a stepped parapet, the storefront on the east (#113) has a central entry flanked by double-hung windows; the adjacent storefront (#115) has an offset entry with two windows on the left, now partially enclosed. Local residents recall that #113 was a Thomas and Son grocery and post office, owned by Mrs. E. G. Thomas from 1924 to 1945. Number 115 is thought to have been a local bank, presumably the Farmers and Merchants State Bank.

OBJECTS AND PLACES

5. 3700 block, Everman Cemetery c. 1882 2066-348
E Enon Avenue

This cemetery contains a variety of grave markers of early residents of the Enon and Everman communities. Several parcels were donated, the first as early as 1885, to create a site of almost seven acres. The graveyard is well maintained.



FOREST HILL

FOREST HILL (FH)

BUILDINGS

1. 6308 Crawford Lane House c. 1908; 2072-360
East 1952

This house originally stood at 1301 W Cannon Street in Fort Worth's Southside, and was moved in 1952 to permit enlargement of Harris Hospital. The structure was the residence of Norman E. Nelson, an insurance agent and later the agent of the Winfield Scott estate. A distinctive feature of the two-story, wood-frame house is the full front porch supported by boxed corner piers and chamfered posts with eccentric brackets. Large, double-hung windows on the front elevation sport sixteen small panes in the upper sash and transoms with unusual, diamond pattern mullions. Below a hip roof, the rectangular plan structure has a second story sunporch at the rear, thought to be a relatively early addition. The house has been clad in asbestos siding.

2. 5814 Forest Hill Todd House c. 1920 2066-364
Drive

On a sloping site facing Forest Hill Drive, this house is designed as a split level, with the street elevation one story in height, and the rear elevation two stories high. The gabled bungalow is constructed of fine quality brick, and has a partially recessed porch with brick piers and balustrade with cast stone coping. The gable ends are faced in decorative, roughcast stucco, as is the second story room over the porte-cochere on the south. James A. and Toy Todd are thought to have had the house constructed by Allen Flint, a carpenter. Mr. Todd was an inventor and president of the Compress Buckle Co., manufacturers of a buckle used for securing standard and high density pressed cotton.

3. 3308 Shepard Street Beadles House c. 1937 2066-364

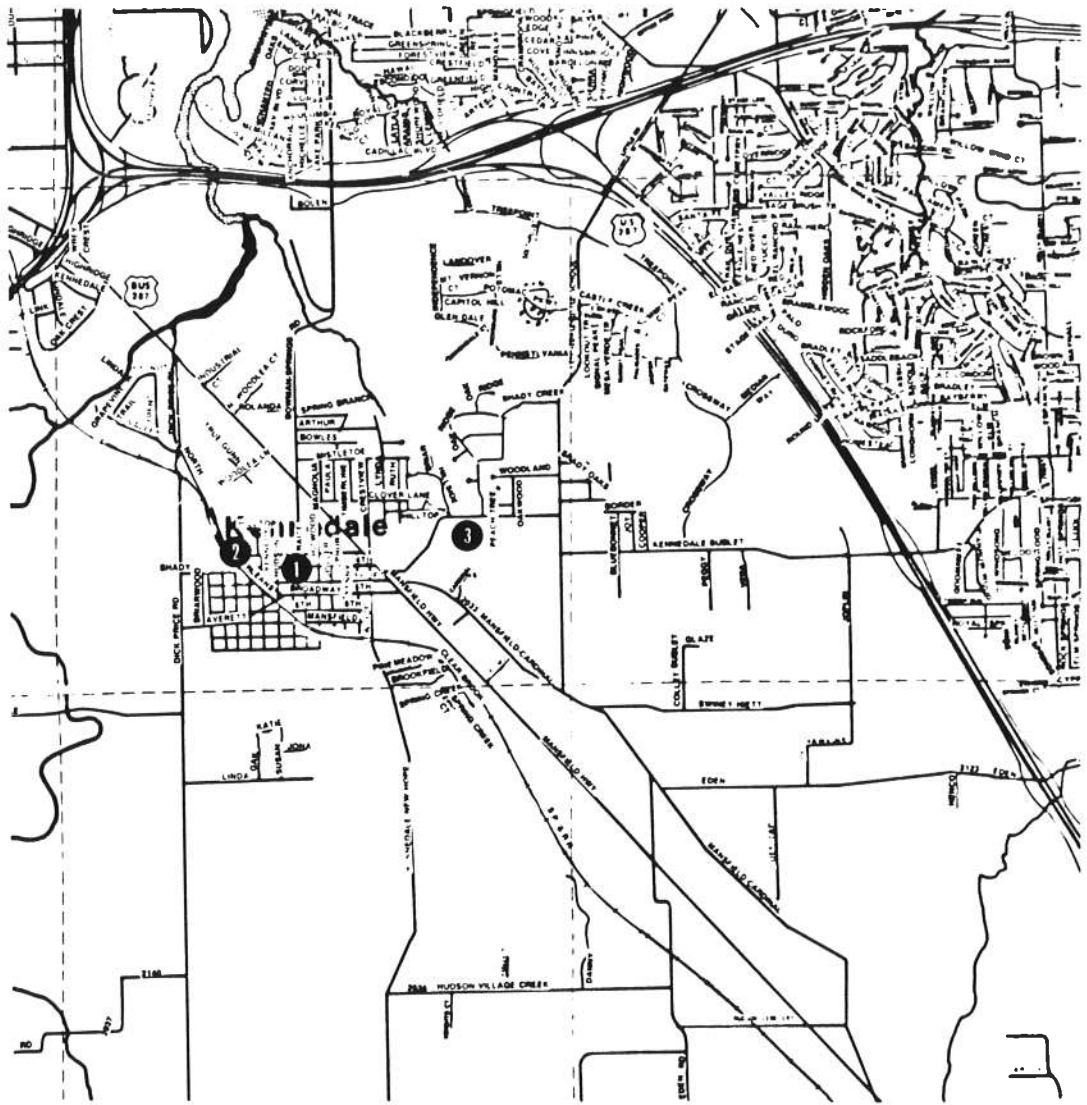
This Period Revival style cottage sports a Palo Pinto County sandstone veneer, a popular material in the 1930s. The one-story house, of generally rectangular plan, has steeply pitched, intersecting hip and gable roofs. Builder P. A. King is thought to have constructed the house for W. H. Beadles and his wife; Beadles worked as an accountant in Fort Worth.

OBJECTS AND PLACES

4. 5713 Forest Hill Forest Hill c. 1865 2066-364
Drive Cemetery

This hilltop burial ground, set in a grove of old oak trees, covers approximately five acres. The property was a gift of landowner J. W. Chapman in 1883 to Forest Hill Cumberland Presbyterian Church; the church congregation still locates on an adjacent site. The oldest burials date to the 1860s, and the

cemetery is full, although few headstones are visible. Among early settlers interred at the site are Press and Jane Farmer; Press Farmer is remembered as the first merchant of Fort Worth. The site was designated with an Official Texas Historical Marker in 1974.



KENNEDALE

KENNEDALE (KE)

BUILDINGS

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|----------|
| 1. | 320 W Broadway
Avenue
NR* | General Store
and Post Office | c. 1900 | 2084-352 |
|----|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|----------|

This one-story brick store, located on Kennedale's old main street, is of rectangular plan and has a parapeted, flat roof. The front (south) elevation is embellished by a corbeled brick cornice over the central, double-door entry flanked by paired, double-hung windows, all with transoms. A curved awning of corrugated metal shades the front. Five small, square windows are set into the east elevation, while the north wall has segmentally arched windows with iron bars. A coat of stucco appears to be an early addition; a wood-frame addition is located on the west side. The picturesque structure appears to be in largely original, though deteriorating, condition.

Early deed records show that the property was owned prior to 1908 by a Miss Lucie Sargent, a businesswoman who managed the Kennedale Brick Works located south of the early town grid. Bricks from the brickyard are thought to have been used to construct this commercial building. Lucie Sargent is reported by one source to have operated this general store as well. From 1908 to 1932, the block was owned by William J. Boaz, a prominent Fort Worth real estate dealer and investor. Older Kennedale residents recall that J. R. Pringle was the store proprietor for many years, and that the structure also housed the post office, as a contract station, until the 1930s. In 1949, the structure was converted to serve as the home and office for Dr. G. L. Cunningham, an osteopath, and his wife Myrtle L. Cunningham. With further documentation, the building appears eligible for the National Register.

- | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|--|---------------------|----------|
| 2. | 308 North Road
NR* | Fort Worth & New
Orleans Railway
Section House | c. 1886;
c. 1941 | 2078-356 |
|----|-----------------------|--|---------------------|----------|

The Fort Worth & New Orleans Railway Company, largely supported by Fort Worth capital, was chartered in 1885 to construct a rail line to Waxahachie to connect Fort Worth's rail network with the Houston & Texas Central Railway. The line became the eighth railroad to enter Fort Worth since 1876. The forty-two mile line was completed in 1886, and was purchased by Houston & Texas Central, later part of the Southern Pacific, the following year.

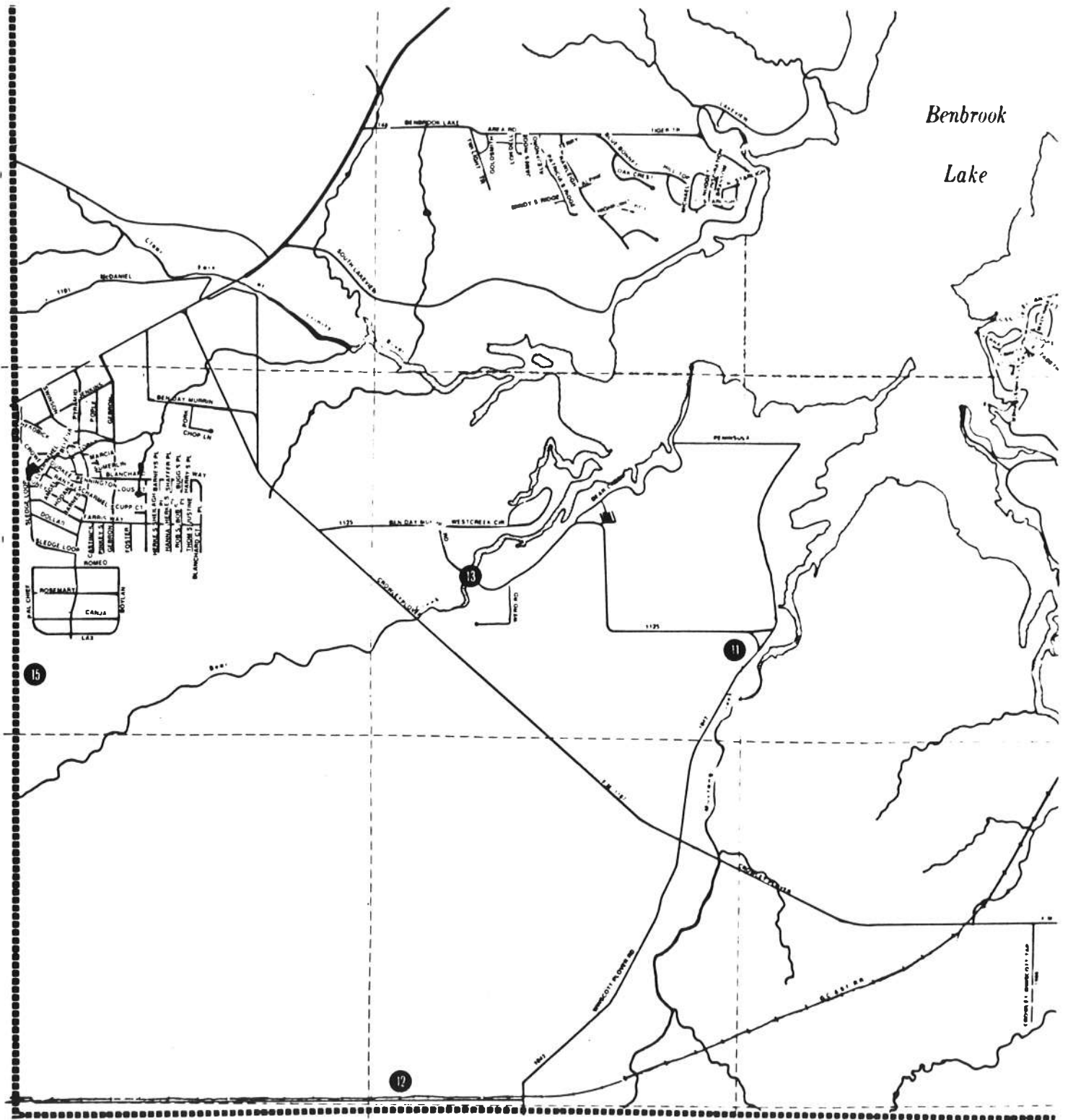
A passenger depot and three section houses were erected at Kennedale presumably in 1886; the depot and two section houses have since been demolished or moved. The section house was where the section foreman or hands lived who maintained the section of track from Brambleton, near Forest Hill, to Bisbee, half way to Mansfield. About 1941, the section house was moved across the track and sold by the railroad to a private owner. Now used as a dwelling, the one-story, wood-frame structure originally was of a cruciform plan. The deep hipped roof has crossed gables featuring sunburst pattern wood ornament on the gable ends. Thin, turned posts with jigsaw brackets support the hipped, recessed corner porches at the rear of

the structure, next to the railroad tracks. The street elevation of the structure appears to have had its porches enclosed. Very likely clad in board-and-batten siding, the house now sports vinyl siding. Pending restoration and documentation of the structure's integrity, the section house may be eligible for the National Register in 1991, when it has existed at the present site for fifty years.

OBJECTS AND PLACES

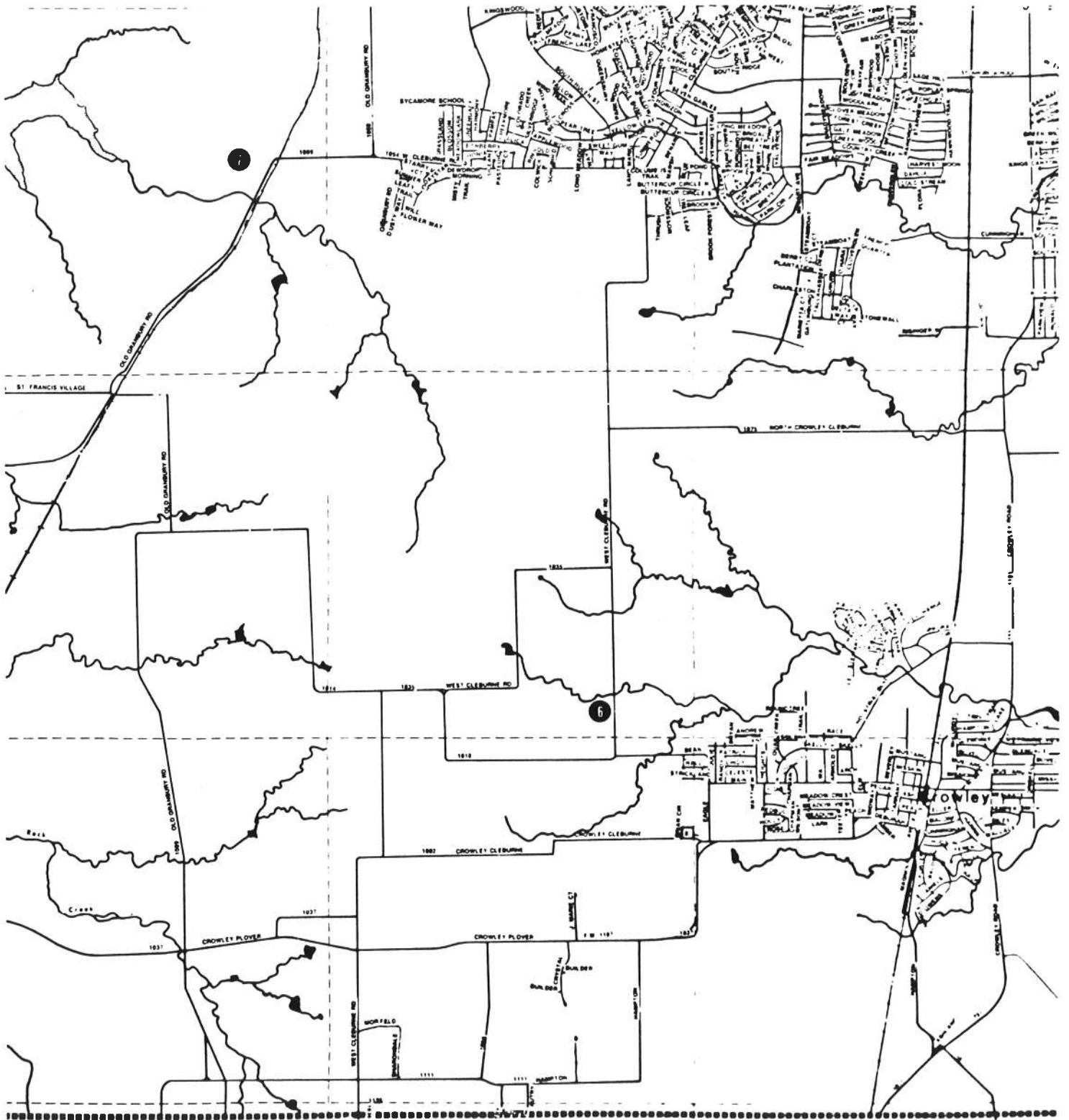
3. 500 Sublett Road Brown Cemetery/ 1907 2084-356
 Old Kennedale Cemetery/
 Emerald Hills
 Memorial Park

Evidently begun as a burial ground for the Brown family, this cemetery contains the graves of the Reverend B. Bedford Brown, his wife, Belle, and son, James N. Brown. The earliest grave is dated 1907. The site became a cemetery for Kennedale, and in 1955 became Emerald Hills Memorial Park, a commercial, perpetual care cemetery. The original cemetery has been enlarged several times, and now comprises approximately twenty acres.

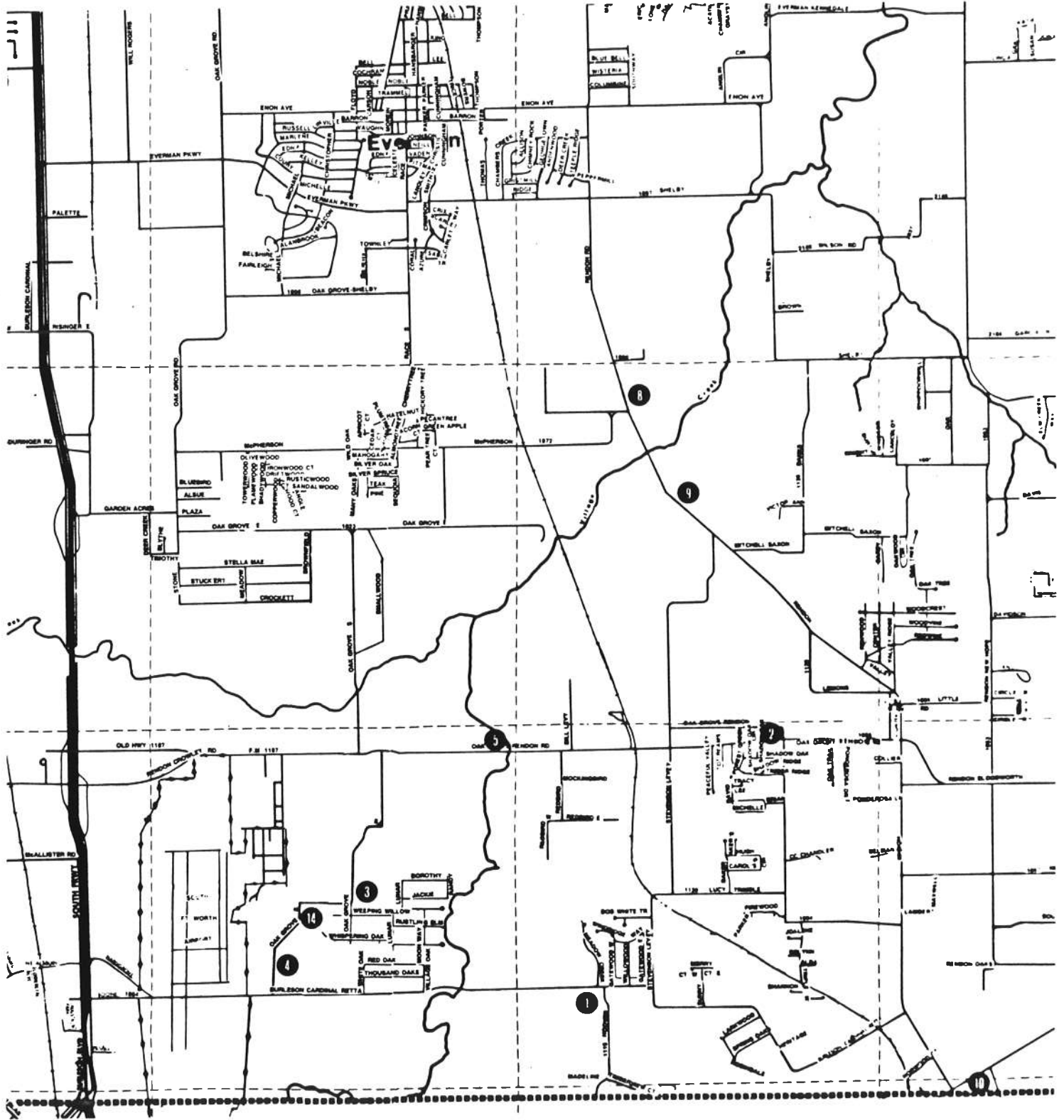


Benbrook
Lake

**ADJACENT
SOUTH COUNTY
UNINCORPORATED
AREAS**



**ADJACENT
SOUTH COUNTY
UNINCORPORATED
AREAS**



**ADJACENT
SOUTH COUNTY
UNINCORPORATED
AREAS**

SOUTH COUNTY UNINCORPORATED AREAS (SO)

BUILDINGS

1. Route 4, Box 127, House c. 1912; 2066-324
 Burleson-Cardinal- c. 1970
 Retta Road

This large, two-story house is of wood-frame construction and clad in narrow-milled wood siding. Of generally rectangular plan, the dwelling has a hip roof and an offset, projecting gabled front bay. A single story, full hipped porch is supported by stout boxed posts. Records show that the house was moved from 754 9th Avenue, in the hospital district of Fort Worth's Southside, about 1970. The house appears to be in good condition, although the front entry may have been altered.

2. Route 2, Box 300, Levey-Pilkington c. 1915; 2072-332
 J Rendon Road House c. 1936
 NR*

This simple, one-story, vernacular house has a T-plan with additions. Under a hip roof, the wood-frame house is clad in narrow-milled wood siding and has a hipped, full front porch supported by turned posts with delicate spindlework brackets. Two rooms were added to the west side of the rear wing about 1936. Mr. R. P. Levey, a large landowner in southeastern Tarrant County, had the house constructed for his son about 1915; in 1926, Levey's daughter, Alice, with her husband W. T. Pilkington, moved here to farm the surrounding 100 acres. In immaculate condition, the house remains in the Pilkington family. Upon further documentation, the house may be determined eligible for the National Register as a late example of classic, vernacular design.

3. Route 4, Box 98, Merrifield c. 1900? 2060-328
 Oak Grove Road South Log Crib
 NR*

This single-pen log crib has vertical wood boarding in the gable ends and a roof clad in corrugated metal. The fifty-acre farm was owned by George W. Merrifield, an early farmer and landowner in the Oak Grove area, and was retained by his widow, Alma Merrifield, until about 1949. At present, the structure appears abandoned; the chinking is gone and the roof is deteriorating. The structure may be eligible for the National Register as an early example of log construction.

4. Route 4, Box 114, Tye Log House 1866; 2060-324
 13501 Oak Grove c. 1950
 Road South (rear)
 NR*

The present property owner, Robert W. Tye, recalls that his grandfather, Robert Wickliffe Tye, came from Kentucky to Texas in 1866 with three brothers, and settled in the Oak Grove area. Tye

(1837-1915) cultivated wheat, corn, and cotton on his farm; the brothers helped each other construct their houses. This simple, one-story log structure was the dwelling of Tye and his wife, Catherine Ann Hayden Tye. About 1900, a large, two-story house was built in front of the log house, which then became the kitchen. The large house was demolished about 1950, at which time the log structure was relocated to the rear of the homestead parcel.

The log dwelling is approximately sixteen feet square on an unmortared stone foundation, and is composed of squared-off logs; some walls are clad with vertical board-and-batten siding. A sleeping loft over the single interior room is located under the gable roof. At present, the structure is in dilapidated condition; the chimney originally located on the west wall was removed at an early date. Pending restoration and documentation of integrity, the house may qualify for listing on the National Register.

5. Route 2, Box 50, Berry-Wallace Farm c. 1935; 2066-332
Oak Grove-Rendon Road c. 1947

This 145-acre farm at the edge of the Eastern Cross Timbers was acquired by William T. and Mattie C. Berry in 1934; the large house was probably built for Berry soon after. Berry operated a cleaning plant, Berry's Ideal Service, in Fort Worth's Southside. The two-story, Period Revival style house is clad in polychrome brick with some rustic sandstone trim and roughcast stucco cladding on the second story. The U-plan has two forward projecting wings flanking a shed-roofed porch and prominent chimney. A number of casement windows have arched fanlights. Colonel Karl E. Wallace acquired the farm in 1946; during the late 1930s, he was W.P.A. district director for the twenty-one county district headquartered in Fort Worth. Later a resident of Washington, D.C., Wallace is remembered as Commissioner of Public Buildings under Presidents Eisenhower, Truman, Kennedy, and Nixon. Wallace constructed three new barns, one a gambrel-roofed barn clad in corrugated metal. The house appears intact but greatly in need of maintenance.

6. Route 2, Box 86, Wilson House/ c. 1900 2030-332
Old Cleburne-Crowley "Tasty Pie House"
Road
NR*

This wood-framed farmhouse is a fine example of Victorian vernacular design. The gabled, one and one-half story dwelling has a T-plan, with the bar wing facing east to the road. The east, front elevation is distinguished by a symmetrical arrangement of a large cross gable flanked by a gabled dormer on each side, suggestive of the Gothic Revival high style popular half a century earlier. A full, hip-roofed porch extends across the front, supported by turned posts and brackets. Set on a stone foundation, each wing of the house is one room deep. The complex also contains a water tank and several barns, located to the west of the house. The twenty-acre farm was purchased in 1890 by W. W.

and Sarah Wilson; his widow, remembered as "Aunt Sally," retained the property until 1945. After 1945, the house was owned by the Tasty Pie Corporation, a Fort Worth business, and was locally nicknamed the "Tasty Pie House." The house appears to be in intact condition, except for the addition of asbestos siding over the original narrow-milled wood siding. Pending further documentation and restoration, the house may be eligible for the National Register on the basis of its design.

7. Old Granbury Road, Dutch Branch c. 1935 2018-344
 at Columbus Trail Ranch 2018-348
 (west side)
 NR*

Covering approximately 1300 acres of land near Benbrook in southwestern Tarrant County, Dutch Branch Ranch was the country estate of Elliott Roosevelt, the son of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and his wife, Ruth Googins Roosevelt. Mrs. Roosevelt purchased most of the property in 1935 and held it until 1944. During the 1930s, Elliott Roosevelt was president of the Texas State Network, a network of twenty-three radio stations, and also of Hearst Radio. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Eleanor Roosevelt made several visits to the ranch in the later 1930s. In 1946, the ranch was purchased by Fort Worth oilman, Sid Richardson. Substantial acreage was condemned by the U.S. Government to permit the construction of Benbrook Lake from 1947 to 1950.

Constructed about 1935, the one-story ranch house is designed in an eclectic version of the Colonial Revival style. Clad in brick painted white, the house is generally an irregular H-plan, and features a central, projecting pedimented portico supported by four Tuscan columns. Intersecting gable roofs are surmounted by two symmetrically placed chimneys and cupolas over the end wings. Double-hung, small paned windows are framed by shutters. Faced in sandstone veneer, curving entrance gates are located on Dirks Road, although access to the ranch has been altered by the intrusion of Benbrook Lake. The complex also includes a gambrel-roofed barn clad in board-and-batten siding, and a wood-frame ranch employee residence, among various outbuildings. With further documentation, the ranch may qualify for the National Register.

8. Route 3, Box 492, Squires House c. 1913 2066-340
 Rendon Road (east
 side, at McPherson Road)

This wood-frame farmhouse, built about 1913 by James Jefferson Davis Squires, replaced an earlier one built by his father-in-law, Jasper William Ogletree, who acquired the land in 1857. J. D. Squires farmed and raised livestock on this 160-acre parcel and on adjacent acreage. The one- and one-half story house, of generally rectangular plan, has a pyramidal roof with projecting gabled bays to the south front and west elevations. Clad in narrow-milled siding, the dwelling is distinguished by precise molding details of the enclosed eaves, cornice, and gabled dormers. In excellent, unaltered condition, the house remains in the Squires family.

9. 4945 Rendon Road Murray House c. 1934 2066-344

This unusual house, of frame construction, sports a veneer of Palo Pinto County sandstone. Rectangular in plan, the gabled, one and one-half story residence has a high front porch supported by boxed posts. A symmetrical front elevation is composed of twin front doors flanked by large double-hung windows; each first-floor opening is surmounted by a small second floor window and distinctive, paneled spandrels. A stone chimney is located at each gable end, and a stone veneered attached garage is located on the east. The 17.5-acre property was purchased in 1933 by William G. Murray, a bookbinder with Stafford-Lowdon, and his wife, Pauline Holt Murray, an operator for Southwestern Bell Telephone. The house remained in Mrs. Murray's possession until 1951. A number of outbuildings and stables are located on the remote property.

10. 14165 Rendon Road Retta Grocery c. 1930; 2078-320
1942

Located at the intersection of two county roads, this structure is remembered as serving the Retta community as a one-room store and gas station. The store was run for many years by Clyde M. and Clara Maxwell; Mr. Maxwell was a carpenter by trade, and rebuilt the structure after he purchased it about 1930. A veneer of red brick was added in 1942. Of rectangular plan, the building sports a stepped parapet with yellow brick coping and a canopy supported by sandstone piers. The structure is in fair condition; a number of windows have been boarded up and the canopy has been refaced. The store has been closed since 1977.

11. Route 5, Box 241, House c. 1900 2000-336
Winscott-Plover Road

Set on a fieldstone foundation, this one-story, L-plan house is an example of simple, vertical board construction clad in narrow-milled wood siding. The gabled roof is clad in wood shingles. The house is in poor condition, and has been used for storage in recent years. Located on a large parcel purchased in 1935 by E. G. Rall, a prominent local grain wholesaler, the structure is reported to have been moved, presumably when Benbrook Lake was begun in 1947.

12. Route 5, Box 242 Winfield Scott c. 1896 1994-320
Winscott-Plover Road Ranch

Located in the extreme southwest corner of Tarrant County near the Fort Worth & Rio Grande railroad tracks, records show that this house was once part of the Winfield Scott Ranch which covered over 12,000 acres in Tarrant, Johnson, and Parker counties. The ranch remained in Scott family ownership until 1946. Presumably a residence for the ranch manager, the dwelling is an exquisite example of Victorian vernacular style. The one-story house, of frame construction clad in narrow-milled wood siding, is composed

as a high, hipped block with gabled bays projecting to the south (front) and to the west. An angled, corner porch joins the bays, supported by turned posts; the porch is surmounted by a steeply pitched dormer window with triangular window. Additional dormers complement the west and south elevations. Fishscale shingles on the gable ends and sawtooth jigsaw ornament further distinguish the house. Now set on a new concrete foundation, the current owner reports that the house has been moved east of its original location.

OBJECTS AND PLACES

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|----------------|---------------------|----------|
| 13. | Ben-Day-Murrin
Road (crossing
Bear Creek) | Highway bridge | c. 1925;
c. 1952 | 1994-336 |
|-----|---|----------------|---------------------|----------|

Records of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers show that this steel, pony-truss bridge, presumably constructed by the Tarrant County Department of Public Works, originally spanned the Clear Fork of the Trinity River on County Road 1042. In 1952, when Benbrook Lake was created, the bridge was moved to the present location. When the two-lane bridge was reconstructed for reuse, new concrete piers and new concrete slab approaches were added.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------------------------|------|----------|
| 14. | Forest Hill-Everman-
County Line Road,
(north of Burleson-
Retta Road) | Tye Cemetery/
Oak Grove Cemetery | 1874 | 2060-324 |
|-----|---|-------------------------------------|------|----------|

In excellent condition, this two-acre rural cemetery is maintained by the Tye Cemetery Association. The site contains a number of nineteenth- and twentieth-century gravestones, the earliest one being dated 1874. A number of Tye family members are buried here, including Robert Wickliffe Tye and his wife, Catherine Ann Hayden Tye (see SO4), as well as of other early families in the district. Several mature oak trees shade the grounds, which were enclosed with a fence and memorial gate in 1974.

- | | | | | |
|-----|--|------------------|------|----------|
| 15. | Highway 377 (1.75
miles south, at
Tarrant-Parker
County line) | Goforth Cemetery | 1880 | 1982-332 |
|-----|--|------------------|------|----------|

Containing four well-preserved grave markers, this private cemetery is located in a remote area near the Tarrant-Parker County line. The tiny burial site is surrounded by a wrought iron fence, and is set in a stand of oak trees. The earliest grave, dated 1880, is for Mattie Bell Goforth, daughter of J. L. and Ann E. Goforth; her gravestone is of white marble and is exquisitely carved with lilies of the valley and ferns, signed by H. Todd, stonecarver of Weatherford. J. L. Goforth is remembered as a woodworker and an early settler of the area; his 1901 grave is located here as well.

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WESTOVER HILLS

TARRANT COUNTY HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY: PHASE VI-B

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

WESTOVER HILLS (WH)

BUILDINGS

1. 5800 Merrymount Road Waggoner-Johnson c. 1935 2024-388
House

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

2. 5824 Merrymount Road Westover Hills 1940 2024-388
NR* Town Hall

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

Designed by the Fort Worth architectural team of Patterson & Teague, who were responsible for a number of residences in Westover Hills, the high one-story building, faced in soft orange-red brick with white painted wood trim, has an eclectic composition. A central section, with five paired French doors below transoms, is recessed behind six composite columns, and flanked by cross-gabled end bays with classically pedimented and fanlit double doors. A central cupola with octagonal top rises from the gable roof, clad in clay shingle tile. Containing the police and fire departments as well as all city functions, the structure is intact. The structure is set in Roaring Park, which was landscaped by E. H. Carter in 1940 (see WH31). Upon the attainment of fifty years of age, the structure will qualify for the National Register.

3. 5835 Merrymount Road Rabinowitz House c. 1939 2024-388

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

4. 1900 Spanish Trail Hall-Windfohr House 1938; c. 1952 c. 1954 2024-388

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

5. 1901 Spanish Trail Scurlock-Broderick-Carter House c. 1929; c. 1947-49 2024-388

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

6. 2000 Spanish Trail House c. 1930 2024-388

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

7. 22 Valley Ridge Road Tyler House c. 1934 2024-388

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

8. 27 Valley Ridge Road Teas House c. 1930 2024-388

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

9. 28 Valley Ridge Road Gambill House c. 1934 2024-388

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

10. 29 Valley Ridge Road Brown-Carter House c. 1935 2024-388

This Monterey style house was constructed about 1935; Hubert L and Elizabeth M. Brown were the first residents in 1936. Mr. Brown was president of Brown & Wheeler, Inc., an oil firm. In 1961, Mr. and Mrs. Amon G. Carter, Jr., purchased the residence; it remains in the Carter family. James Teague, an architect in practice with J. J. Patterson during the mid-thirties, designed the house; Patterson & Teague were responsible for a number of residential designs in Westover Hills. Of generally rectangular plan, the painted brick house is composed with a two-story recessed central section below a cantilevered balcony featuring ornamental

ironwork. A two-story wing flanks the central portion on the right, and on the left is a one and one-half story wing. Quoins, segmental arches, and porthole windows are among the decorative elements of the house. Additions to the house were made in 1961-62, including a new, sidelit entry.

11. 30 Valley Ridge Road Barrier House c. 1934 2024-388

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

12. 32 Valley Ridge Road Hardwicke House c. 1930 2024-388

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

13. 34 Valley Ridge Road Trentman House 1931 2024-388

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

14. 45 Valley Ridge Road Fillingim House c. 1936 2024-388

Frank M. and Alta L. Fillingim resided in this house from 1937 to 1946; Mr. Fillingim was president of Fillingim Motor Co., and later was manager of Greenwood Cemetery. The Georgian Revival style house is two stories in height, faced in warm red brick set in Flemish bond with a gable roof clad in red clay shingle tile.

The symmetrical front elevation has a pedimented entry flanked by small paned, double-hung windows. A brick, one-story wing recedes on the west, and a wood-framed wing is located on the east. A. C. Luther is remembered as responsible for erecting the house; presumably architect J. J. Patterson designed the structure for the developers Byrne and Luther.

15. 52 Valley Ridge Road Luther House c. 1936 2024-392
NR*

A. C. Luther, president of Byrne & Luther, Inc., the developers of Westover Hills, had a "Spanish Hacienda" constructed in the new development about 1936. The one-story, U-plan house is set back behind a walled, brick-paved courtyard. Wood sash casement windows and a heavy wood plank door feature chamfered wood lintels, while heavy timber, shaped rafter ends complement the composition. Red Spanish tile clads the low gable roof. The house appears to be constructed of brick, now painted. The house has had a number of additions. Pending further documentation and assessment of the integrity, the house may qualify for the National Register for its important associations.

16. 1 Westover Road Rhodes House 1936 2024-388

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

17. 3 Westover Road Bratten- c. 1930 2024-388
NR* Brittingham House

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

18. 4 Westover Road Stafford House c. 1931 2024-388

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

19. 5 Westover Road Hedrick House c. 1927 2024-388
NR*

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

20. 8 Westover Road Farrell House/ 1930; 1936; 2024-388
NR "Westover Manor" 1969

Built to be the Fort Worth *Star-Telegram's* "Home Beautiful" of 1930, the Farrell House served as the flagship of the Westover Hills development. The house was designed by architect Victor Marr Curtis, who accompanied A. C. Luther to Fort Worth in 1929 to develop Westover Hills for the Fort Worth Extension Company. Byrne & Luther was the contracting firm responsible for the job. Mrs. C. B. Whitehead's landscaping firm designed the grounds. The formal opening of the model house was 3 August 1930; John E. Farrell purchased the property one month later. Farrell, one of the discoverers of the huge East Texas Oil Field in 1930-1931, was president of Farrell & Co., oil operators and dealers in oil lands and leases, Farrell & Co. of Louisiana, and Farrell Drilling Co.

at the time of construction was thought to be the only structure built with this material in the Southwest. Window and door surrounds are of finely dressed limestone. The residence remained in the Loffland family until 1970. Though difficult to see, the house appears to be in excellent condition, and appears eligible for the National Register as an architectural design as well as for its associations with a figure in Fort Worth and Southwest history..

23. 19 Westover Road Settle House 1936 2024-388

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

24. 21 Westover Road Goodrich-Kimbell- 1937 2024-388
NR* Carter House

Set on a prominent bluff-top site, this large, two-story residence in the Spanish Colonial Revival-Monterey style was the design of San Antonio architect Atlee Ayres of Ayres & Ayres. Faced in stucco under a low-pitched gable roof clad in red clay Spanish tile, the house has an irregular H-plan around a rear terrace. A prominent design element of the front elevation is the cantilevered, Monterey style balcony with ornamental ironwork over the central entry; ironwork also ornaments the double-hung windows. The house appears to have acquired a new landscaping, and may have been re-stuccoed. At the rear of the sloping lot, a semicircular terrace overlooks northeast Fort Worth. The residence was built for Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Goodrich. Mr. Goodrich arrived in Fort Worth in 1928, and was an oil geologist and independent oilman, president of Rio Oil Corporation. From 1946 to 1951, the structure was home to Kay and Velma Kimbell before they moved to an adjacent residence (WH25); in 1951, the house was acquired by Nenetta Burton Carter. The house remains in the Carter family. For the associations with significant Fort Worth families and as a design by an important Texas architect, the house appears eligible for the National Register, pending documentation of its integrity.

25. 23 Westover Road McKee-Roeser- 1924-27 2024-392
NR Kimbell House

One of the first houses in Westover Hills, this prominent house was built for Lloyd H. and Helen McKee. The residence is located on a bluff-top site at the end of Westover Road, initially named Lloyd Drive for its owner, who was president of the Fort Worth Extension Company, the original developer of Westover Hills. McKee was president of Waples-Platter Grocery Co., a large food processing firm; he is credited with the introduction of the popular "Ranch Style Beans" product in 1934. Charles F. Roeser owned the house from 1935 to 1950; he was head of the Independent Petroleum Association of America during the 1930s, Chairman of the Board of Continental National Bank and president of Roeser and Pendleton Inc., national gasoline manufacturers. Roeser was one of the first three commissioners of Westover Hills when the town incorporated in 1937. From 1950 to 1984, the residence was the home of Fort Worth grain magnate and patron of the arts, Kay Kimbell and his wife, Velma.

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

26. 52 Westover Terrace Waggoner-Penrose c. 1936 2024-388
House

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

27. 56 Westover Terrace Scaling House c. 1935 2024-388
NR*

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

28. 60 Westover Terrace Taggart-Bailey c. 1930; 2024-388
House 1947

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

29. 66 Westover Terrace Friedman House c. 1928 2024-388
NR

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

OBJECTS AND PLACES

30. Halloran Road at Entrance pylons c. 1940 2024-388
Westover Road, and and curbs
curbsides in
Westover Hills

Of limestone rubble construction, these simple pylons are located at the entrance to the older section of Westover Hills; high curbs and gutters of identical construction line older streets in the district. They may have been constructed by Byrne & Luther, the developers of the area, or more likely as part of a program of landscape improvements after the City of Westover Hills was incorporated.

31. Springs Road Two road bridges c. 1938-40 2024-388
(crossing creek in
Roaring Park)

Two identical bridges span the creek as it meanders through Roaring Park (also sometimes called Roaring Springs Park) adjacent to Westover Hills Town Hall. Of concrete construction and one lane wide, each bridge sports quarry-faced limestone with rustic log railings. The park was landscaped and bridges installed to the plans of E. H. Carter, Landscape Architect, as part of the W.P.A. project which built the town hall (WH2).