

TAR

Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey: Phase II

Azle, Briar, Lakeside, Lake Worth, A Portion Of Fort Worth

Principal Findings and Resource Characteristics

Historic Preservation Council For Tarrant County, Texas

Page, Anderson & Turnbull, Inc.

August 1983

Cover photographs:

Upper left: Rowland Farm, Fort Worth (#43)
Upper Right: House, Azle (#14)
Lower Left: Azle School, Azle (#7)
Lower Right: Lake Worth Bridge, Fort Worth (#44)

Copyright, 1983
Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, Texas

TABLE OF CONTENTS

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE	1
METHODOLOGY: PROCEDURE AND CRITERIA	2
HISTORICAL OVERVIEW	4
OBSERVATIONS	9
RECOMMENDATIONS	12
HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY LIST	14

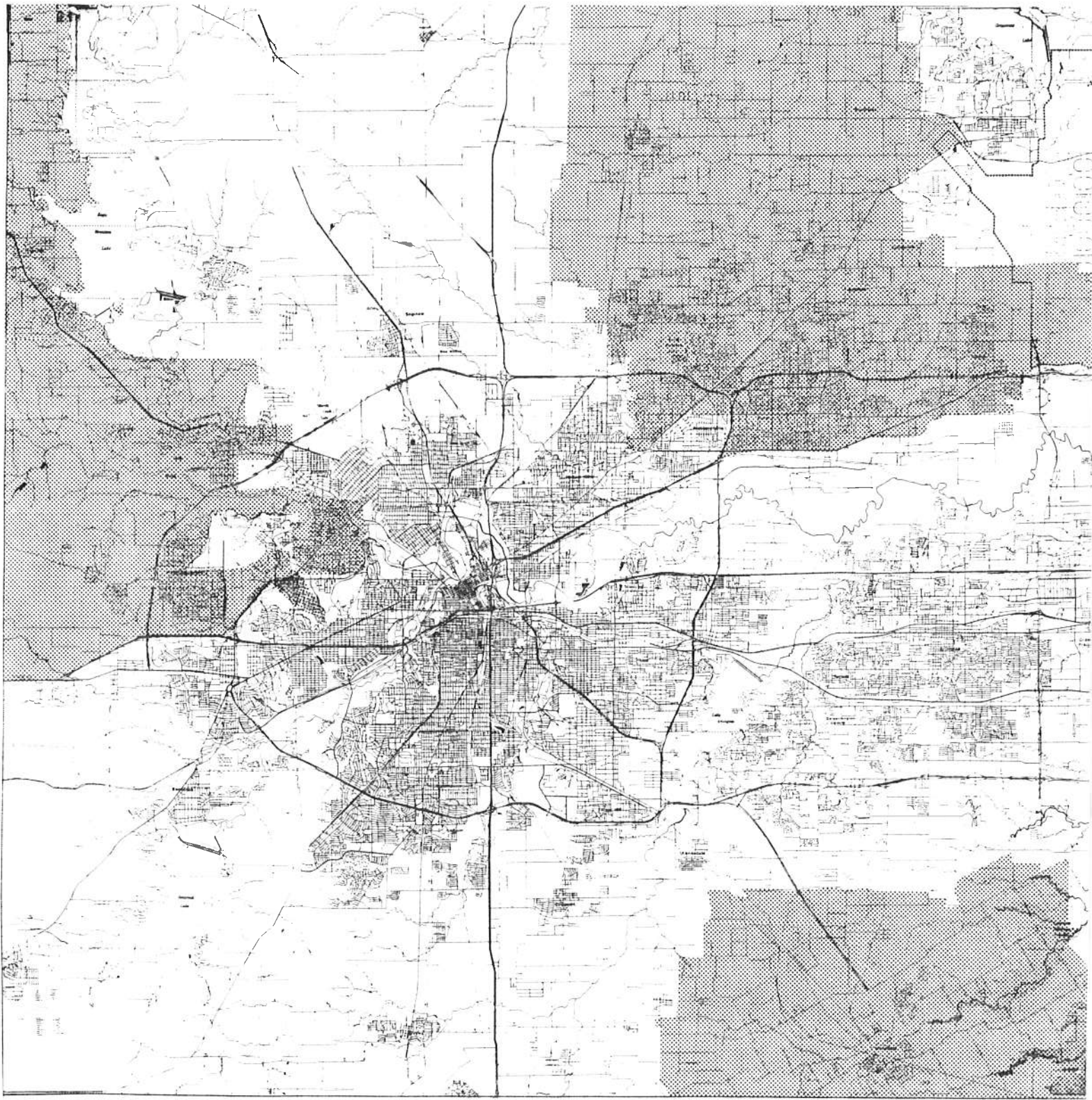
BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

The Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, Texas (HPCTC), is a coalition of thirty organizations whose central objective is preservation action in Tarrant County. Shortly after its formation in late 1979, the Council agreed to sponsor an historic resources survey of Tarrant County. Realizing that this was an undertaking of no small order, the Council determined to conduct the survey in several phases. The first phase consisted of the Central Business District of Fort Worth and the City of Grapevine, and was carried out in 1981-82. The second phase, comprised of portions of northeast and northwest Tarrant County and the Mansfield area in southeast Tarrant County, has been undertaken in 1982-83.

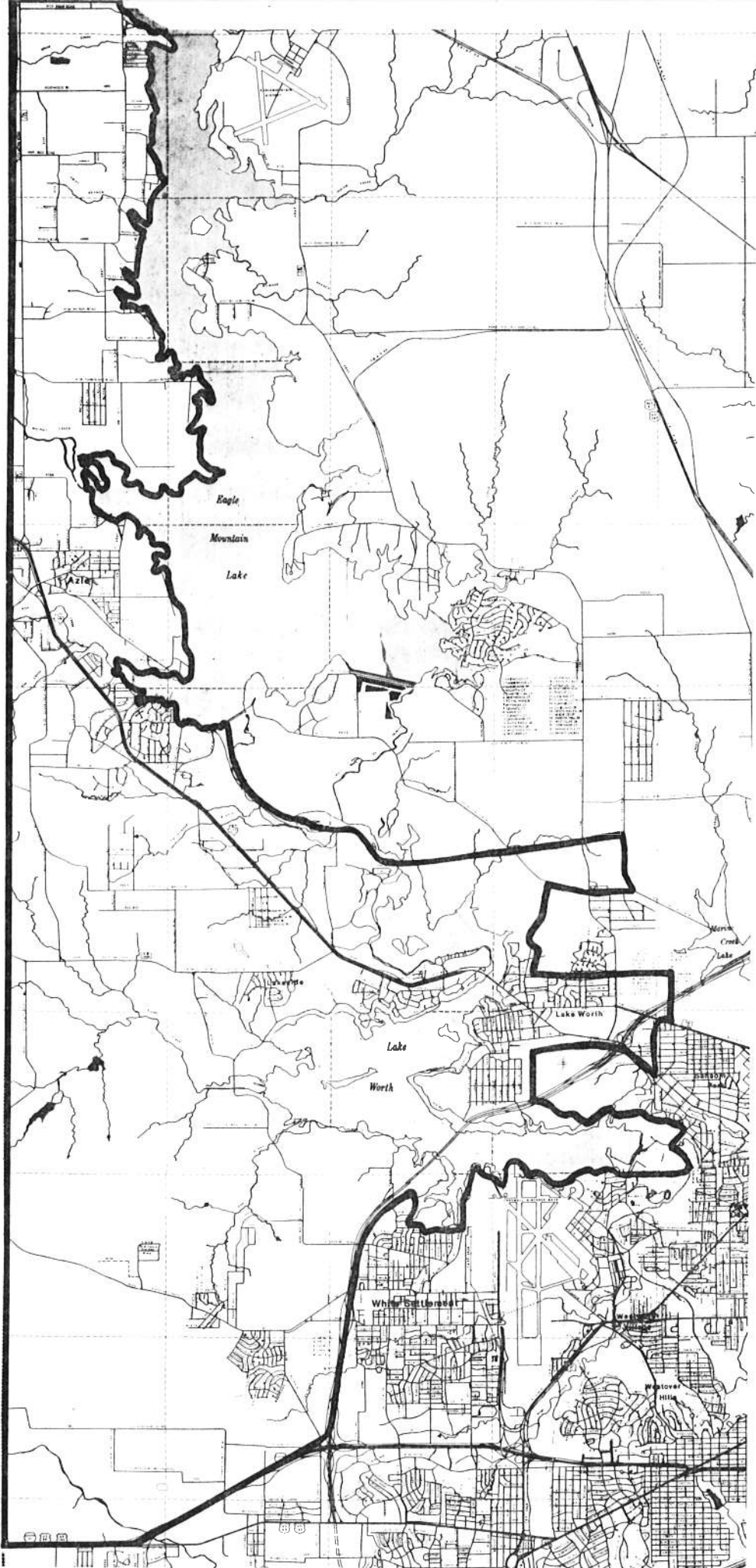
The Council retained the firm of Page, Anderson & Turnbull, Inc. of San Francisco to conduct the first two phases of the survey. Page, Anderson & Turnbull, Inc. is an architecture and planning firm which possesses considerable experience in conducting cultural resource assessments and surveys. The consultant's primary duties were to conduct the field survey -- including mapping, filling out of forms, and photographing resources -- and to evaluate and prepare a report on the findings. Historical research, which was carried out by the Council in the first phase, has been undertaken by the consultant in the second phase. Members of the Council and the general public have provided large amounts of information and assistance.

Historic preservation has changed in recent years from an emphasis on individual monuments to a focus on neighborhoods, districts, and communities. An historic resources survey attempts to identify the physical components of a community -- its buildings, objects, and places -- which possess significant architectural and historical value. Often these significant resources are not only the imposing structures of the wealthy and powerful, but also are the farms, houses, 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 documented in this survey provide definition and substance to the heritage of northwest Tarrant County.

The Historic Sites Inventory proposed herein will provide data for comprehensive planning and public awareness. The report as a whole is presented to the preservation and development communities, both in the public and private sectors, to encourage wise decisions that will enhance, rather than threaten, the historic fabric of northwest Tarrant County.



Phase II Survey Areas



Survey Area

METHODOLOGY: PROCEDURE AND CRITERIA

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

The survey was conducted within an area of northwest Tarrant County bounded by the county line on the north and west and Interstate 30 on the south. The eastern boundary consisted of the western city limits of White Settlement, Fort Worth park land on the periphery of Lake Worth, the city limits of Lake Worth, a small unincorporated area north of the City of Lake Worth, a portion of the west shore of Lake Worth, and all of the west shore of Eagle Mountain Lake. The Cities of Azle, Briar, Lakeside, Lake Worth, a portion of the City of Fort Worth, as well as adjacent unincorporated areas, are contained within the survey area. The general cutoff date for considering the inclusion of structures in the survey was 1945, though exceptions were made for buildings of extraordinary quality.

The initial field survey was carried out by two architectural historians in December, 1982. Streets within the boundaries of the survey area which existed as of 1945 were driven or walked. The team looked for buildings and other cultural resources which fall into two broad categories: first, those which are individually significant and appear to meet the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places or the Texas Historical Commission's guidelines for Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks, or which contribute in some way to a complete picture of the physical development of northwest Tarrant County; and second, those resources which do not stand out individually but which in groups contribute to the distinctive character of the area and might also be worthy of preservation. For all those resources which fell into the first category, field survey cards (those used by the Texas Historical Commission in preparing the Historic Sites Inventory) were filled out, and then photographs (both black-and-white and color) were taken. Resources in both the first and second categories were marked on maps with an estimated date of construction and a code indicating style or type.

Following the initial field survey, a preliminary list of cultural resources was made available to the HPCTC. As a result of this review, some additional resources were suggested for possible inclusion in the Historic Sites Inventory. The consultant added several of these resources to the list following field observations in March, 1983.

The consultant and volunteers carried out historical research on all buildings and other historic cultural resources on which field survey cards had been filled out. County and school tax assessment records, old newspaper articles, interviews with present property owners and descendants of the original owners, and historical photographs all revealed vital information about such things as dates of construction, architects, builders, and significant owners. My Home Town (1968), by Beatrice Gipson Carter, as well as various historical accounts by Blanche Dameron Scrimshire, were invaluable resources in documenting the history of the Azle area. B.J. Clark and the Azle Historical Museum also were important sources of information.

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

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

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

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

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The lands of the Western Cross Timbers beyond the West Fork of the Trinity River constituted the extreme frontier of Tarrant County in the mid-19th century. The first settlers were not unlike the pioneers who began arriving in other parts of the region in the 1840's. Most were from the states of the Upper South - Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and Arkansas -- and the vast majority were farmers who built log houses along the creeks and in clearings of the oak forests. The terrain west of the Trinity was rugged and beautiful: a hilly country crossed with streams and teeming with wildlife.

Stories of depredations suffered at the hands of hostile Indians, mostly Comanche and Kiowa, so much a part of the folklore of the settlement years in Tarrant County, were historical fact here. As late as 1873, long after Indians had ceased to be a real threat to the rest of the county, a Comanche band raided farms in the Azle area to steal horses. Brother J.C. Powers, the pastor of Ash Creek Baptist Church for twenty years after its founding in 1871, was well known for his habit of laying a six-shooter on the pulpit beside his open Bible. An early settler, Buck Reynolds, died of an arrow wound in a horse raid. A Mrs. Myers and her youngest child were scalped and their house burned to the ground. In a story reminiscent of Cynthia Ann Parker, Mrs. Myers' oldest child, a little girl, was carried away by the Indians, found years later, and returned to her relatives.

The region remained a sparsely populated farming district until well into the 20th century. Railroads, which criss-crossed the rest of Tarrant County by the early 1900's, were not built here. Small communities like Peden and Silver Creek were established around churches and schools. Azle, which grew up along Ash Creek near the Trinity River, was the largest settlement in the area. Yet as late as 1946, Azle counted only 250 residents. Substantial farms were established on the route between Fort Worth and Azle (now known as Silver Creek Road), such as the 320-acre farm patented by Robert Watt Tannahill in 1856. Tannahill's two-story stone house, built in 1874, served as a stagecoach stop about halfway between the county seat and the small farming community (see No. 41).

Prominent Fort Worthians early established retreats in the northwestern part of the county. Major J.J. Jarvis purchased 640 acres near Azle, built a house there in the early 1880's to escape a diphtheria epidemic in Fort Worth, and became a benefactor to that community. Major K.M. Van Zandt accumulated large landholdings in present-day Lakeside about the same time. He sponsored reunions of Confederate veterans on his ranch that became a tradition lasting into the early 1900's. Amon G. Carter purchased 900 acres near Lake Worth in 1923, and established Shady Oaks Farm.

With the creation of vast artificial lakes in the early 20th century, the form and development of northwest Tarrant County were altered dramatically. In 1910, the City of Fort Worth undertook studies to investigate potential water sources to meet the needs of the rapidly growing city. A report issued in 1911 recommended the impoundment of the West Fork of the Trinity River. Work on the Lake Worth Dam began that year, and the reservoir was completed in

1914. Although built as a municipal water supply, Lake Worth's recreational potential was recognized immediately. In 1917, Fort Worth Mayor W.D. Davis announced the City's intention to build a meandering road around the lake's forty-mile shoreline. The City had purchased 5,900 acres, including the entire shoreline, as a means of protecting its main water source. But in 1918, the Fort Worth Park & Recreation Department began issuing campsite permits as one-year leases. During the 1920's, many leaseholders began building small lakeside cottages, and this trend continued through the post-war years. Today Lake Worth is characterized by a periphery of public parks with meandering roads and numerous houses. Only the Fort Worth Nature Center and Refuge, north of Lakeside, is predominantly park land.

The City of Lake Worth was a direct consequence of the formation of the reservoir. George Reynolds had assembled a ranch consisting of several thousand acres along the east bank of the West Fork of the Trinity River in the 19th century. His widow, Lucinda Reynolds, began subdividing the property in the 1920's, first selling 900 acres to civic leader Amon G. Carter in 1923. Between 1926 and 1928, she subdivided about 400 acres of land adjacent to Carter's Shady Oaks Farm, next to the lake. Indian Oaks, as she called it, became the nucleus of the City of Lake Worth.

The 1930's saw the creation of an even larger lake north of Lake Worth. Construction on a dam on the Trinity River southeast of Azle began in January, 1930, and was completed in October, 1932. Eagle Mountain Lake filled gradually in the mid-1930's. The City of Fort Worth completed the Northwest Highway (Highway 199, known today as the Jacksboro Highway) to Azle in 1930, opening up the new lake to tourism and development. Unlike Lake Worth, the new lake was not surrounded with a park land border, and new construction commenced along the lake's western shore in 1938.

Since World War II, the shorelines of the lakes have attracted recreation-related development. Marinas, trailer parks, vacation retreats and housing developments have occurred. Cities like Azle and Lake Worth have annexed new residential and commercial districts. One new city, Lakeside, was formed in the late 1950's from a portion of the Van Zandt land holdings. The Jacksboro Highway remains the principal transportation artery of the area, and strip commercial development has occurred near the cities. Interstates 30 and 820 along the southeastern border of the area have begun to generate growth along these routes as well. However, no major freeway runs directly from the area into central Fort Worth, and commuting is relatively slow. Northwest Tarrant County has yet to experience the explosive growth of other suburbanized areas in the county, and therefore still retains a degree of its 19th and early 20th century rural character.

Azle

The first settlers arrived in the Azle area around 1845. John Giles Reynolds, a native of Tennessee, established a farm on pre-empted land on the creek that bears his name. He built the first meeting house in the area, a log structure used by different church denominations and as a school. Dr. Azle Stewart arrived around 1846. He was the first physician and became a community leader and benefactor. Pioneers continued to settle on the sparsely-populated frontier through the 19th century. Josiah N. Reed migrated from Tennessee in the mid-1850's. Joseph Fowler arrived after the Civil War and established a general merchandise store. The T.A. Dunaway family came from Tennessee in 1880 and dispersed onto several farms.

In the 1870's, a small community grew up around Joseph Fowler's store. It was called, literally, Joe Fowler's Store. In honor of William O'Bar, who was instrumental in establishing the first post office on September 5, 1881, the name was changed to O'Bar. Previously, mail had to be brought in from Birdville in northeast Tarrant County. A quarrel between Dr. Azle Stewart and William O'Bar resulted in the new name of Azle in November, 1883. Dr. Stewart gave land for the townsite and a portion of the cemetery.

The first formally instituted church in the small settlement around Joe Fowler's store was the Ash Creek Baptist Church, organized on September 9, 1871. A log picket meeting hall was erected which also served as the community's schoolhouse. Other churches followed: the Disciples of Christ (Azle Christian Church) and the United Brethern in the 1880's, and the Azle Methodist Church in 1895.

In 1881, Joseph Fowler built the first cotton gin to serve the surrounding farms. Main Street began to build up in a loose fashion between the stores and the gin. Several wood-frame churches were built in this decade. A short-lived private school, built of brick, was erected around 1882 on 40 acres south of Main Street donated by Major J.J. Jarvis. The Azle Masonic Lodge was organized in 1884.

The first concentration of substantial buildings occurred in the early 1890's. Ash Creek Baptist Church erected a large wood-frame sanctuary with belfry in 1891. That same year, Joseph Fowler raised a two-story building on Main Street, with an upstairs hall used by the Masons. Azle's first substantial public schoolhouse was built on Main Street around 1892, a gabled wood-frame structure with belfry. Azle Christian Church built its first sanctuary on Church Street in 1893-94.

William McDonald arrived in 1897 and opened a small store on Main Street. In 1906, he opened a new two-story building, housing Azle's first bank.

Although no railroad was built through Azle, it continued to prosper as the center of a farming region in northwest Tarrant County and Parker County. The churches, fraternal halls, businesses, school and cotton gin drew folk from the surrounding rural area. Azle's school grew in importance in the ensuing decades. A two-story red brick schoolhouse was opened in 1914, containing four classrooms and an auditorium. Consolidation of outlying schools with the Azle school district continued through the 1930's. By 1939, when the W.P.A. constructed a \$40,000 concrete and stone facility on Church Street, Azle had become the educational center of the region.

With the completion of the Northwest Highway (Highway 199) through Azle in 1930, and the creation of Eagle Mountain Lake in the mid-1930's, the town's economy branched into resort activities. From a population of 146 in 1930, the town grew to about 250 residents by the end of World War II.

A power line was constructed from Fort Worth to Azle around 1936, and for the first time the town was supplied with electricity. In 1939, the Tri County Electric Co-op was established in Azle with 375 members. A \$136,000 loan from the Rural Electrification Administration enabled the farms in the region to electrify. One important result was the conversion of many farms from cotton to milk production. Dairy farms required electrical equipment for the pasteurizing and refrigeration of milk. The nearby Dallas-Fort Worth metropolis provided a ready market. The Tri County Electric Co-op now has over 6,000 members, and dairy farming is widespread.

Azle was incorporated on April 13, 1957, in response to a threat of annexation by Fort Worth. In 1959, the Azle Chamber of Commerce was organized. Azle's population in 1960 was nearly 3000, including 105 residents in Parker County. The first sewage system was installed in 1962, and the first library building was erected in 1964. From a 1970 population of 4,493 (including 650 residents in Parker County), Azle grew to 5,822 in 1980 (with 896 residents in Parker County).

Briar

Briar developed as a small farming and resort community on the west shore of Eagle Mountain Lake. It is located in the extreme northwest corner of Tarrant County, and its boundaries extend into both Parker and Wise Counties. Briar was incorporated in 1972. Its 1980 population was about 1500, of which approximately one-half resided in Tarrant County.

Lakeside

Lakeside was incorporated in 1958, soon after the Van Zandt family began subdividing the property acquired by Major K.M. Van Zandt in the late 19th century. Confederate Park (No. 23), Van Zandt's old retreat where Confederate veterans reunions were held, is within the city limits. The city's relative proximity to Fort Worth via the Jacksboro Highway made commuting feasible, and most of the city's population resides in subdivisions constructed since the 1950's. From a population of about 600 at the time of incorporation, the number of residents has grown to about 1000.

Lake Worth

Lake Worth has its origins in an early subdivision. Lucinda Reynolds was the widow of George Reynolds, a rancher who had accumulated large land holdings east of the West Fork of the Trinity River. Between 1926 and 1928, she filed maps with the Tarrant County Recorder to subdivide about 400 acres of the Reynold property. The subdivision was called Indian Oaks.

Indian Oaks was laid out in long blocks in a regular grid adjacent to Fort Worth park land on the east shore of Lake Worth. Streets - such as Caddo Trail, Osage Trail and Shawnee Trail - were named for Indian tribes, reflecting the theme of the subdivision. The Trentman Real Estate Company acted as the agent for the development. The small lots were sold for \$30 each, advertised for \$1 down and \$1 a month.

From the beginning, Lake Worth was a residential community. Most of the buildings were houses, with a few commercial structures. Relatively few houses were built before the 1940's. Its proximity to the lake gave the community a resort character. The large Casino development, consisting of a dance hall, boardwalk, and concessions, opened in 1927 and was located directly across the lake from Indian Oaks. In addition, a nightclub called the Showboat was built on the water near the east end of Lake Worth Bridge.

After World War II, most of the remaining lots in Indian Oaks were built up with small houses. The City of Lake Worth was incorporated in the 1950's. A population of 3,833 in 1960 grew to nearly 5,000 in 1970. By 1980, the figure dropped to 4,394. Land has been annexed north of the original subdivision, and the major commercial district consists of strip development along the Jacksboro Highway.

OBSERVATIONS

The first structures in the survey area were constructed of logs. Log construction persisted into the 1870's for non-residential buildings, into the 1880's and 1890's for houses, and into the first decades of the 20th century for barns.

Wood-frame construction was common by 1880 for all types of buildings except barns.

Stone construction appeared earlier in northwest Tarrant County than in many other areas of the county. A three-room stone house may have been built around 1860 near the old Fort Worth-Azle road (see No. 36). Robert Watt Tannahill constructed his two-story stone house in 1874 (No. 41), and Major K.M. Van Zandt used stone to build the stables on his retreat in the 1880's (No. 23). Nevertheless, stone construction remained relatively rare in the survey area until about 1930. During the 1930's, and up until World War II, many stone buildings were built, a trend that occurred with varying degrees of intensity in other parts of Tarrant County in the same period.

Brick construction was extremely rare, appearing almost exclusively in schools. A brick school was built in Azle around 1882, and another in 1914. A third brick schoolhouse was constructed north of Azle in 1917-18. Prior to World War II, few brick houses were built in northwest Tarrant County, and there were no brick commercial buildings.

The first non-residential building types constructed were schools and churches. A common practice in the first generation of settlement was the sharing of one building by a school and various church denominations, as occurred in the Azle area in the 1840's. The first sanctuary built by the Ash Creek Baptist Church in the early 1870's was a rectangular log picket structure, with walls formed of logs thrust vertically into the earth. Azle's school met in the building on weekdays. Similarly, the new sanctuary built by the church in the 1880's was once again used by Azle's school.

The built forms of schools and churches in the area remained similar through the 19th century. A typical church or school building of the 1880's or 1890's was a wood-frame rectangular structure with gabled roof. The new sanctuary of the Ash Creek Baptist Church (No. 19) and the new Azle School, both of the early 1890's, were of this type. In addition, each had a central front belfry. The Azle Christian Church (No. 5), of 1893-94, was unusual for its L plan.

Whereas churches built through the 1940's changed little from the simple antecedents of the 1880's and 1890's, schools in the area underwent transformations analogous to other sections of the county in the first decades of the 20th century. Brick became almost universal in school construction in Tarrant County by 1910, probably as a result of fire laws. Liberty School (No. 47), of 1917-18, was typical in its utilitarian plan and composition. Azle School, of 1914, however, was remarkable for its quasi-residential, non-institutional design. By the end of the 1930's, consolidation resulted in the first large-scale institutional school in the area (No. 7), a concrete structure clad, not surprisingly, in stone.

The first record of a commercial building in the area was the store operated by Joe Fowler in the Azle area in the late 1860's. Wood-frame construction of commercial buildings was common by the 1870's and 1880's. A typical form for the more elaborate commercial buildings was a two-story structure consisting of one or more storefronts on the ground floor and a meeting hall above, as with the Reynold's Drug Store Building (No. 9) in Azle. Commercial buildings were almost exclusively wood-framed and wood clad through the 1940's.

The majority of historic buildings in northwest Tarrant County are houses. Settlers established farms that usually consisted of a log house and log barn circled by a rail fence. The typical log house was a one-room rectangular cabin with gable roof. Sources indicate another recurring type: the two-room log house with central breezeway, or dog-trot. No log houses were discovered in the survey area.

The earliest known wood-frame house in the Azle area was a two-story gabled rectangular residence with two-story front gallery erected by John G. Reynolds around 1870. This type, with or without gallery, was built in northwest Tarrant County until the early 1900's. The galleried Huster House on Main Street in Azle, probably of the 1870's, was another early example. A house near the Nine Mile Azle Road on the Jacksboro Highway (No. 19), without gallery, is typical. The Stuart House (No. 51), of 1908-09, was modelled after a turn-of-the-century house on the same site that had been destroyed by fire.

A similar late 19th-century house type, such as the dwelling built by James M. Rice in the 1880's in the Silver Creek Community, had a low second story and often a one-story shed-roofed porch. This house type is no longer extant in northwest Tarrant County.

The typical house built in the survey area through the early 1900's was a one-story wood-frame dwelling with gable roof and rectangular or L plan. Two examples of the former, each with a shed-roofed porch along the front, are the houses at 116 Church Street (No. 4) and 509 Park Street (No. 14) in Azle. The L-plan McDonald House (No. 11) in Azle (a remodelling in c. 1905 of a smaller house) has a hipped porch wrapping around the inside walls of both wings. A related type was the T-plan house, with porches constructed on one or both sides of the T intersection (see No. 6).

The bungalow was a widespread house type in the 1920's and 1930's in rural Tarrant County. Bungalows are characterized by rectangular or staggered plans, gable roofs, and compact massing. Porches often were recessed into the mass of the house, as in the Coonrod House (No. 48) of c. 1923, or projecting, as in the Rowland House (No. 42) of 1926. The streets of Lake Worth are lined with modest bungalows, exemplified by the Burks House (No. 28) of c. 1934.

Stone construction, which occurred remarkably early in northwest Tarrant County, reached a high point of achievement in the 1930's. Many small houses, typically of wood-frame construction with stone veneer, were erected after 1935. Stone was either gathered locally or brought in from neighboring areas. (Palo Pinto County was a popular source of building stone.) Recurring motifs included moderately- to steeply-pitched gable roofs, gabled

or cross-gabled corner porches with arched openings, and prominent stone chimneys.

Several large stone houses were built in the survey area in this period. The two-story gabled residence of Fort Worth businessman Alcyone Douglas (No. 32) was built on the newly completed Northwest (Jacksboro) Highway in 1932. Perhaps the most remarkable example of stone construction in northwest Tarrant County was the castle-like mansion built over a ten year period by Mr. and Mrs. Sam Whiting (No. 36).

The completion of Eagle Mountain Lake in the 1930's resulted in a number of lake houses along its western shore, such as the Stanfield House (No. 46) of 1938-39. The Landreth Lodge (No. 49) of 1938 exemplified the new role of recreational center assumed by northwest Tarrant County with the creation of the lakes.

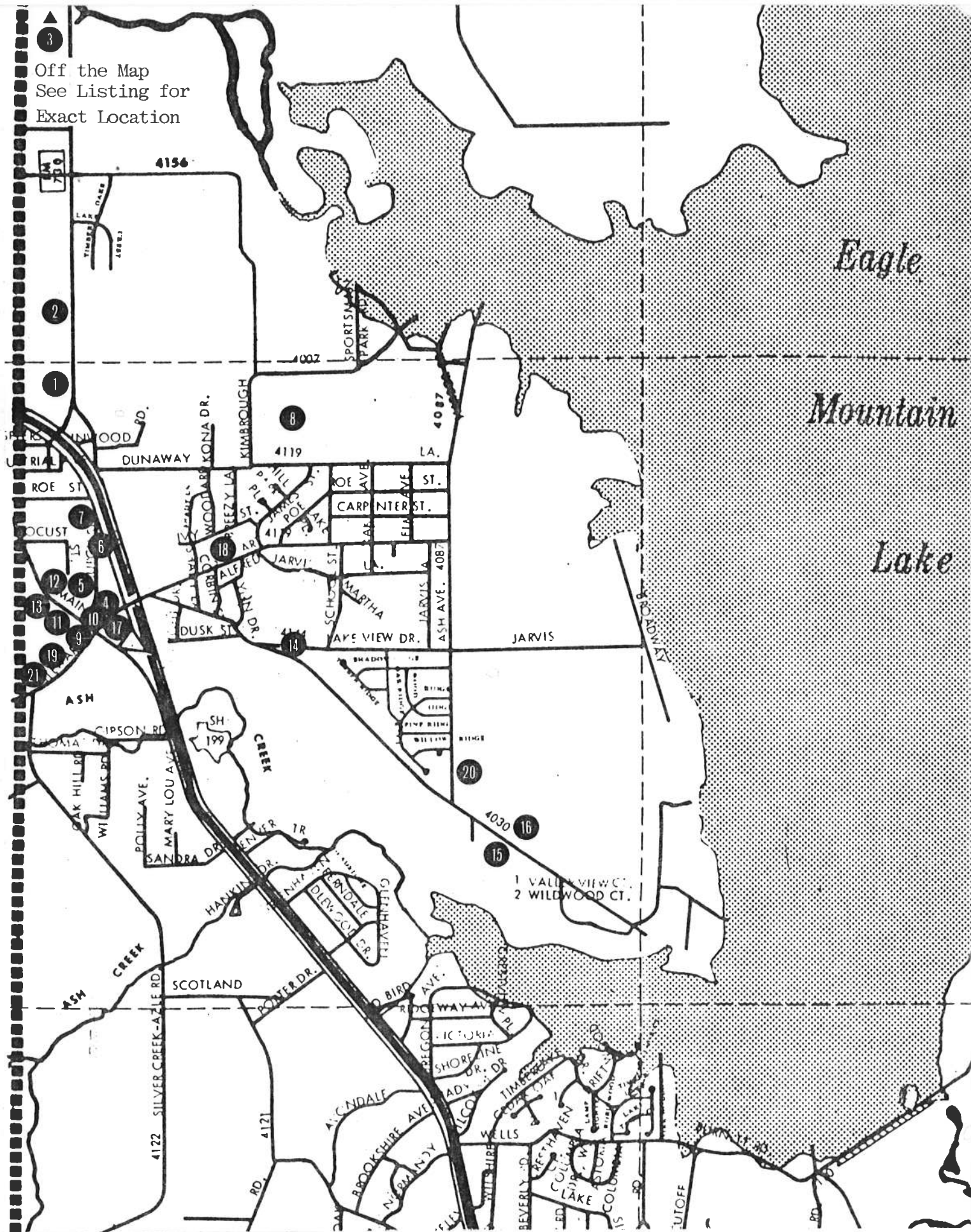
RECOMMENDATIONS

Distribution of this survey report is intended to inform interested individuals, organizations and public bodies of significant historic and architectural resources in a portion of northwest Tarrant County. The implementation recommendations of this report imply varying degrees of cost and required staff support. Such recommendations are offered to the Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, to initiate and sustain a program of historic preservation in northwest Tarrant County.

1. Of the fifty-three resources proposed for listing in the Historic Sites Inventory, four appear to be eligible for the National Register. Another eleven may be eligible for the National Register following completion of rehabilitative actions and/or provision of additional documentation, or the attainment of fifty years of age. To date, no resources in the survey area have been listed on the National Register. The individual properties within these categories are identified in both the next and the concluding section of this report; such resources should be afforded the highest degree of protection. The HPCTC should establish priorities for nomination based on individual merit, degree of endangerment, need for recognition, and degree of public support. The Council should encourage the documentation and restoration of those resources which do not appear to be eligible for the National Register because of incomplete documentation or alterations.
2. Of the four resources in the survey area which appear to meet the criteria of the National Register, each resource also should be reviewed for possible designation as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. Decisions regarding such designation will be made by the Texas Historical Commission. To date, four resources in the survey area have been designated as Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks.
3. The remaining resources on the Historic Sites Inventory list; i.e., those which do not appear to be eligible for the National Register, nevertheless should receive careful attention and some degree of local recognition and protection. Inappropriate remodelings of these historic sites should be discouraged, perhaps through review of permit applications for any exterior modifications. Threatened demolition should be treated similarly.

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

Off the Map
See Listing for
Exact Location



Azle

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY LIST

Key to Symbols:

- 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

ADDRESS OR LOCATION	NAME OR TYPE	DATE
---------------------	--------------	------

AZLE

Buildings

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|------|
| 1. 621 Boyd Road (FM 730) | Admire House | 1939 |
|---------------------------|--------------|------|

This small gabled house clad in stone was one of the few on Boyd Road after its construction in 1939. It was designed and built by local carpenter Will Tannahill. The stone veneer was applied by Roy and Billy Bob Irby. The original owners, Fred and Alleene Admire, operated a service station, grocery and trucking service in Azle. They still occupy the house, which is representative of a building tradition in northwest Tarrant County of the period.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|---------|
| 2. 705 Boyd Road (FM 730) | Skidmore House | 1941-42 |
|---------------------------|----------------|---------|

Mack H. Skidmore had this house built in 1941-42, in imitation of the Admire House, which he admired. The same builder and stonemasons worked on this house. The W.H. Draper family has owned the property since 1954.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|---------|
| 3. Boyd Road (FM 730; Box 53) | Reed House | 1931-32 |
|-------------------------------|------------|---------|

One of the first houses on Boyd Road, this multi-gabled stone veneer house was constructed in 1931-32 by Earl Reed, Sr., when the 60-year-old family farm was inundated by the newly created Eagle Mountain Lake. The lumber for the house came from a house on another farm inundated by the lake. Elam was the builder, and Mann the stonemason.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------|
| 4. 116 Church Street | Snodgrass House | c. 1905 |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------|

This small rectangular gabled house was built by the J.G. Snodgrass family around 1905, and is a typical example of a common historical house type in Tarrant County.

5. 117 Church Street Azle Christian Church 1893-94;
1950; 1956;
1974

The Azle Christian Church was organized in 1883, and the first sanctuary was built in 1893-94 on land donated by Dr. Azle Stewart. Members of the church established the first public library for Azle in the early 1900's. Between 1933 and 1938, the church closed for lack of funds, during which time the federal government made cotton available for the operation of a mattress factory in the building. The church reopened in 1938 to stop a bar from operating in the Jim Nation Building, as state law prohibited the operation of a drinking establishment near a church. The original sanctuary was an L-plan gabled structure, now incorporated into a larger complex which includes a 1950 sanctuary, a 1956 educational wing, and a large brick sanctuary built in 1974. Azle Christian Church received an Official Texas Historical Marker in 1980.

6. 216 Church Street House c. 1900

This gabled T-plan house with symmetrical side porches is a good example of a common historical house type in Tarrant County. It probably was built around 1900.

7. 301 Church Street Azle School/
NR* Azle Elementary School 1935-39;
c. 1950

The first school on this 13-acre site was a two-story red-brick English-style building constructed in 1912. Consolidation of many small schools in the area (including Parker County) into the Azle Independent School District resulted in the construction of a new \$40,000 stone-veneer concrete building, which opened in 1939, as a project of the Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.). The old English-style school was enlarged and clad in stone in the 1950's, and is sited to the north of the 1939 school. Azle School originally housed eleven grades but now is used for elementary classes. Once the 1939 structure attains fifty years of age, it may be eligible the National Register based on its architectural quality and its important role in education for the region. The school complex received an Official Texas Historical Marker in 1982.

8. 825 Dunaway Lane Kimbrough House 1936-37

Orman Kimbrough, Jr. built this multi-gabled stone house in 1936-37 on farmland which had been in the family since the late 19th century. The Kimbroughs operated a dairy business. Today the farm is leased.

9. 117 W. Main Street Reynolds Drug Store/ 1873 (?);
NR Woodmen of the World Hall c. 1950

This large wood-frame building with bracketed cornice and pointed parapet may have been built in 1873, though some sources give a date closer to 1900. It housed the town's first drug store, operated by Wig Reynolds and James Walker. Reputedly, the lumber for the building was hauled to Azle by ox train from Gladewater. The Woodmen of the World owned the second story of the building, where they had a lodge hall. This was purchased by the I.O.O.F. in the 1930's. The Stribling family bought the drug store in 1935, and operated the business until 1960. The building is largely intact, except for a remodeled storefront. As the oldest commercial structure on Main Street (extremely rare as a surviving 19th century wood-frame commercial building) and as the oldest fraternal lodge hall in the area, the building appears to be eligible for the National Register.

10. 124 W. Main Street Jim Nation Building/ 1935-36
Azle Historical Museum

Jim Nation erected this two-story stone-veneer building on Main Street in 1935-36. A service station and general merchandise store were operated on the ground level and the family lived upstairs. The building was sold to Mr. & Mrs. Ray Morton, who operated a barber shop and a beauty shop. They in turn sold the building to the Azle Woman's Club, who subsequently gave it to the City of Azle for a public library. When the Azle Public Library moved to its new building on Southeast Parkway, the Azle Historical Society organized a museum on the premises in 1976.

11. 165 W. Main Street McDonald House c. 1905
NR

An older house was enlarged and remodeled into this gabled L-plan residence by William McDonald, proprietor of a mercantile business which opened on Main Street in 1906. The post office and First State Bank of Azle operated out of his store. McDonald also owned a cotton gin. He moved his business to Fort Worth in 1914. The McDonald House appears to be eligible for the National Register, based on its association with one of Azle's leading businessmen in the early 1900's and as a representative example of residential building traditions of the time.

12. 168 W. Main Street Seldon House 1938

W.E. and Johnnie Seldon designed this small stone-veneer house in conjunction with local builder Will Tannahill, and had it built in 1938. They owned a service station and cafe next door on Main Street. The jerkin-headed shallow-sloped gable roofs are unusual for stone houses of the period.

13. 173 W. Main Street Dr. Bob Smith House 1908; 1983

Dr. Bob Smith, one of the few physicians in the Azle area in the early 1900's, had this house built in 1908. It was sold in 1918 to Jerry Sessions, a successful farmer and landowner, who lived here until 1943. The flaring hip roofs are typical of the period; the two-story L-plan is not. The original two-story porch has been removed. The present owners are partially restoring the house and converting it to offices.

14. 509 Park Street House c. 1906
NR*

This rectangular gabled house with full front porch has vertical board-and-batten siding and a double-pen plan. "Double pen" refers to a house two rooms wide with two central front entrances, each leading into one of the rooms, with the entrances flanked by windows. G.W. Dallman, an Azle blacksmith, lived here from about 1920 to 1946. Following completion of further documentation to discover the date of construction and original owner, the house may be eligible for the National Register as an excellent example of an historical house type in Tarrant County.

15. 1300 Park Street William Smith House c. 1895;
and Log Smokehouse c. 1940

This house and log smokehouse were owned as early as 1900 by William Smith, an early black resident of the Azle area. The smokehouse is in excellent condition. The house received a new front wing around 1940.

16. 1409 Park Street Henry Smith House c. 1900;
and Log Barn c. 1915

Henry Smith, son of William Smith (see No. 15), was the husband of Alberta Johnson, whose grandfather, Charles Young, had been deeded twenty-five acres in the area by J.J. Jarvis in the 1880's. Henry and Alberta Smith bought and moved the front two rooms of an old house onto the property, and Henry built the existing log crib around 1915. Descendants of Henry and Alberta Smith live on the property.

17. 208 N. Stewart Street Dunaway House 1935; 1948

The stone house was built by George and Freda Dunaway in 1935, and enlarged with a breezeway, two rooms and a garage in 1948. George Dunaway was the grandson of T.A. Dunaway, who settled in Azle in the 1880's. The Dunaways still reside here.

18. 625 N. Stewart Street Wetzel House 1950-55

Kellum H. Wetzel designed and built this house in the early 1950's. Wetzel had studied architecture, supervised trade extension adult

courses for the Fort Worth public school system, and worked for General Dynamics. The canted walls and roof forms of the house are classic expressions of the period.

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 19. | 300 S. Stewart Street | Ash Creek Baptist
Church | 1891; 1936;
1948; 1957;
1965 |
|-----|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|

Ash Creek Baptist Church was organized on September 9, 1871, taking its name from the nearby creek. The first sanctuary was a log picket structure shared by different congregations and a school, and located about one mile from the present site of the church. A small wood-frame structure was built on the present site in the early 1880's; this also served as Azle's school. In 1891, a larger wood-frame sanctuary with steepled belfry was erected. This has been clad in aluminum siding and is now the fellowship hall in a complex that includes a large brick sanctuary completed in 1965. The church is situated in both Tarrant and Parker Counties. It received an Official Texas Historical Marker in 1979.

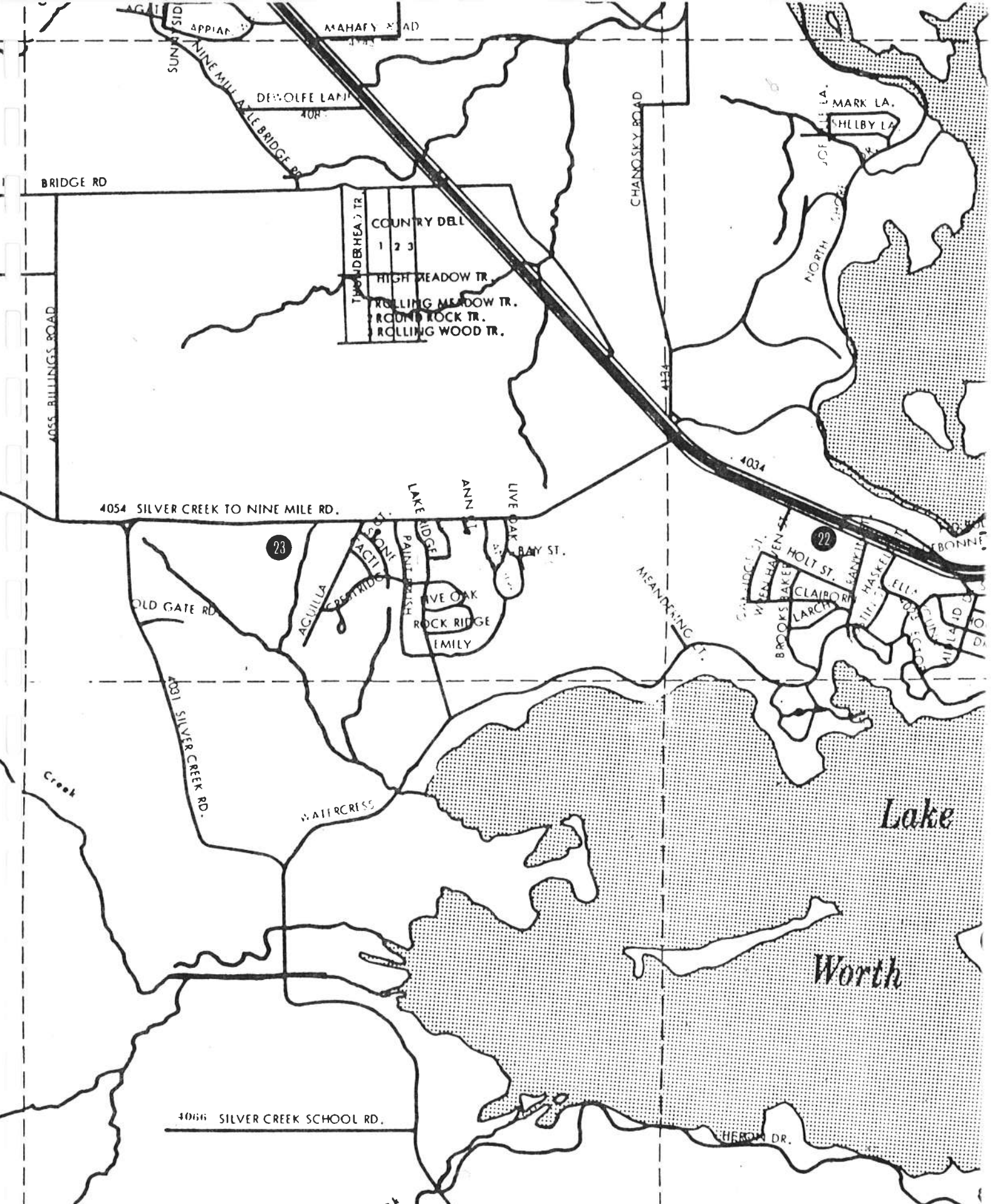
Objects and Places

- | | | | |
|-----|---|------------------------|---------------------|
| 20. | Ash Avenue (east side,
north of Park Street) | Smith-Frazier Cemetery | c. 1877-
present |
|-----|---|------------------------|---------------------|

Fort Worth attorney and philanthropist J.J. Jarvis bought land here in 1871 and built a house on the property in the early 1880's. A benefactor to the area's black institutions, Jarvis deeded this site to Charles Young and Allen Prince in 1886 as a burial ground for Azle's black community. Several graves already were located here when the land was conveyed. The earliest legible grave is that of Steve Prince (1856-1877). The site was later inherited by descendants of the pioneer Smith and Frazier families. Still in use, the Smith-Frazier cemetery serves as a reminder of the area's early settlers. It received an Official Texas Historical Marker in 1983.

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 21. | 300 S. Stewart Street | Ash Creek Cemetery | c. 1874-
present |
|-----|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|

Land for this cemetery was first donated by Dr. Azle Stewart and J.G. Reynolds. The earliest marked grave is that of Dave Morrison, who died in 1874. Ash Creek Cemetery was enlarged in 1932, 1947 and 1959, under the auspices of the Azle Cemetery Association, to its present size of approximately six and one-half acres. This non-denominational cemetery, the largest in Azle, adjoins Ash Creek Baptist Church and is situated in Parker County. It has been included in the survey for its integral siting with the church and for its historical importance to the Azle community.



Lakeside

BRIAR

No primary resources were identified within this community.

LAKESIDE

Buildings

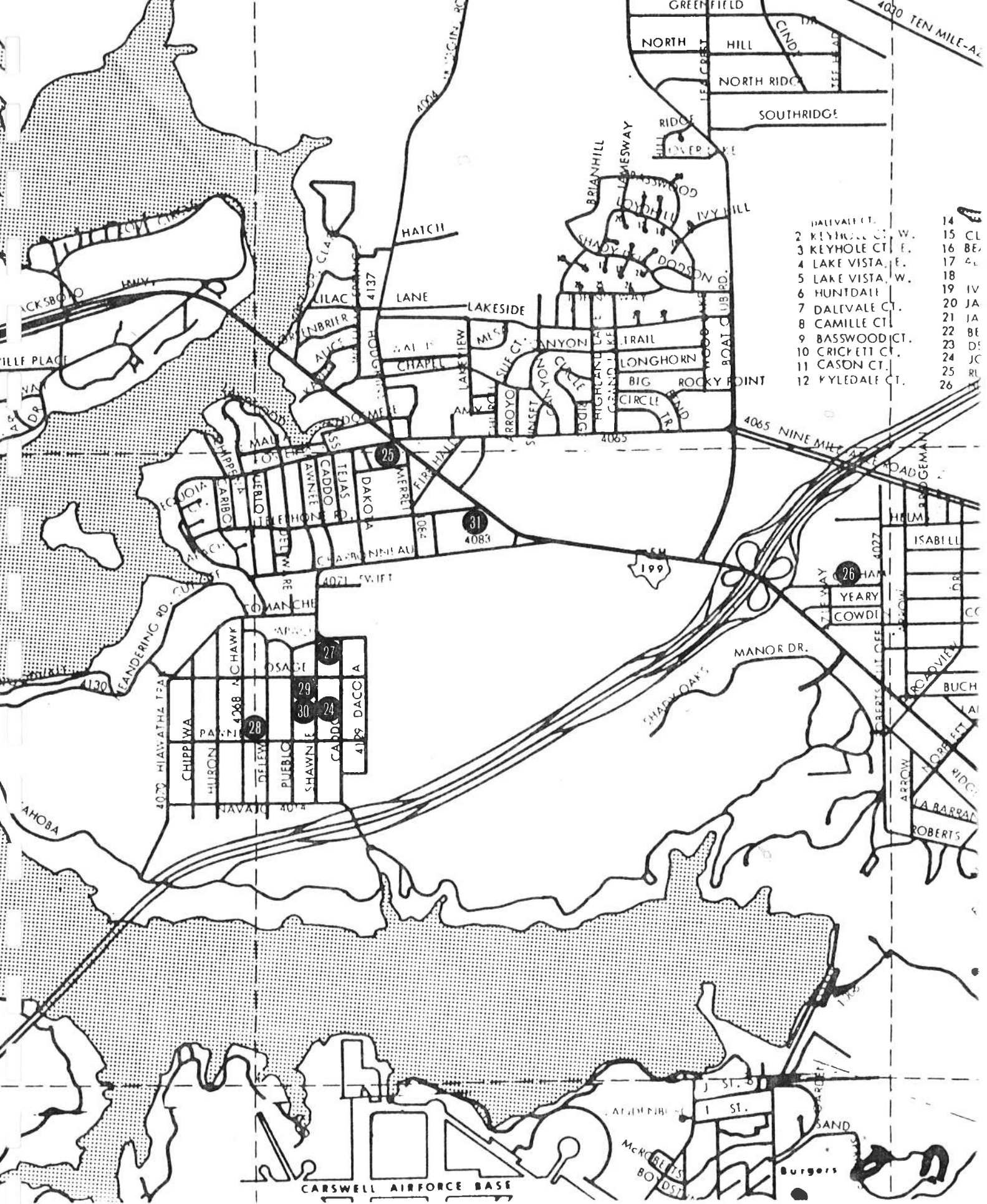
- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------|
| 22. | 8229 Jacksboro Highway
NR* | Douglas House/
"Holiday Ranch" | 1932 |
|-----|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------|

Alcyone Douglas, manager of the Neil P. Anderson Building (Cotton Exchange) in Fort Worth, had this large stone house built in 1932 on six acres of land adjoining the newly-completed Jacksboro Highway. Constructed of buff-colored fossil rock, the two-story house displays excellent workmanship. The property has had several owners, and since the 1950's has been called "Holiday Ranch". For its architectural quality, exemplifying the local stone building tradition of the period, the house may be eligible for the National Register. Further documentation is required, however, to identify the architect and to determine the degree of integrity of the structure.

Objects and Places

- | | | | |
|-----|---|---|-----------|
| 23. | Confederate Park Road
(0.4 mile east of
Silver Creek Rd.) | Major K.M. Van Zandt
Retreat/Confederate Park/
Stone Stable Ruins | c. 1880's |
|-----|---|---|-----------|

The ruins of a stone stables are all that remain of the late 19th century retreat of Major K.M. Van Zandt, co-founder of Fort Worth's first bank and one of the principal actors in bringing the first railroad to Fort Worth in the 1870's. Major Van Zandt was a veteran of the Confederate States Army and hosted veteran reunions at his retreat, which included sham battles. The place took on the name of Confederate Park. The main house and guest cottage have disappeared. Much of the City of Lakeside occupies land formerly owned by the Van Zandt family.



1	DALEVALE CT.	14
2	KEYHOLE CT. W.	15
3	KEYHOLE CT. E.	16
4	LAKE VISTA, E.	17
5	LAKE VISTA, W.	18
6	HUNTDALL	19
7	DALEVALE CT.	20
8	CAMILLE CT.	21
9	BASSWOOD CT.	22
10	CRICETT CT.	23
11	CASON CT.	24
12	KYLEDALE CT.	25
13		26



Lake Worth

CARSWELL AIRFORCE BASE

Burgers

LAKE WORTH

Buildings

24. 3217 Caddo Trail Merrett House 1937
NR*

This gabled stoneclad house was built in 1937 for W.W. Merrett, the first mayor of Lake Worth, county commissioner, and justice of the peace. Merrett also installed the first water system in the Indian Oaks subdivision. The house, with stonework by the Irbys of Azle, is representative of a widespread building tradition of the period. It may be eligible for the National Register once it attains fifty years of age, based upon its architectural qualities and for its association with a person important in the history of Lake Worth.

25. 6901 Foster Drive Foster House 1935

J.R. Foster had this stone-veneer house with corner turret built in 1935, using a modified design from a plan book. The stone and petrified wood came from Palo Pinto County. Foster operated a service station, ice house and feed store in Lake Worth; the house was located on property behind the service station. The house was used as a nursing home in the 1960's, and today is occupied by business offices.

26. Graham Street (north Old WBAP Transmitting 1928
side, opposite 6021) Station
NR

WBAP began as a subsidiary of Carter Communications, Inc., in 1922. Operated by the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, it was one of the first radio stations in the Southwest. In 1928, this transmitting station was built on the highest point of the Amon Carter's Shady Oaks Ranch. In 1929, due to an arrangement with WFAA, Dallas, the Lake Worth facility was closed and WBAP's transmitting station moved to Grapevine. The one-story red brick structure has arched windows, cast stone ornament and green tile roof. It is now used as a fraternal lodge hall. For its quality of architecture and its association with Amon Carter and the development of communications media in the region, the property appears to be eligible for the National Register.

27. 7108 Osage Trail Bates Well House and 1927; 1928;
Servants Quarters 1935

In 1927, Joe Bates constructed this two-story well house, and the following year built a two-room house, intended as servant's quarters for a large house that was never built due to the Depression. Both buildings are of solid stone construction, and occupy an entire block in the center of Lake Worth. The house was enlarged with a frame addition in 1935.

28. 7316 Pawnee Trail Burks House c. 1934

This gabled bungalow, partially constructed of stone, was built around 1934 by the Burks family. The son of Mrs. May Burks, who built the house, was associated with the WPA; reputedly the house was constructed with WPA labor. A stone fence runs along the front of the property. It is one of the best examples of a widespread house type in Lake Worth.

29. 3209 Shawnee Trail Moore House 1937; 1981

This multi-gabled stone house was built by George E. Moore in 1937. A 1981 remodeling enlarged the west facade.

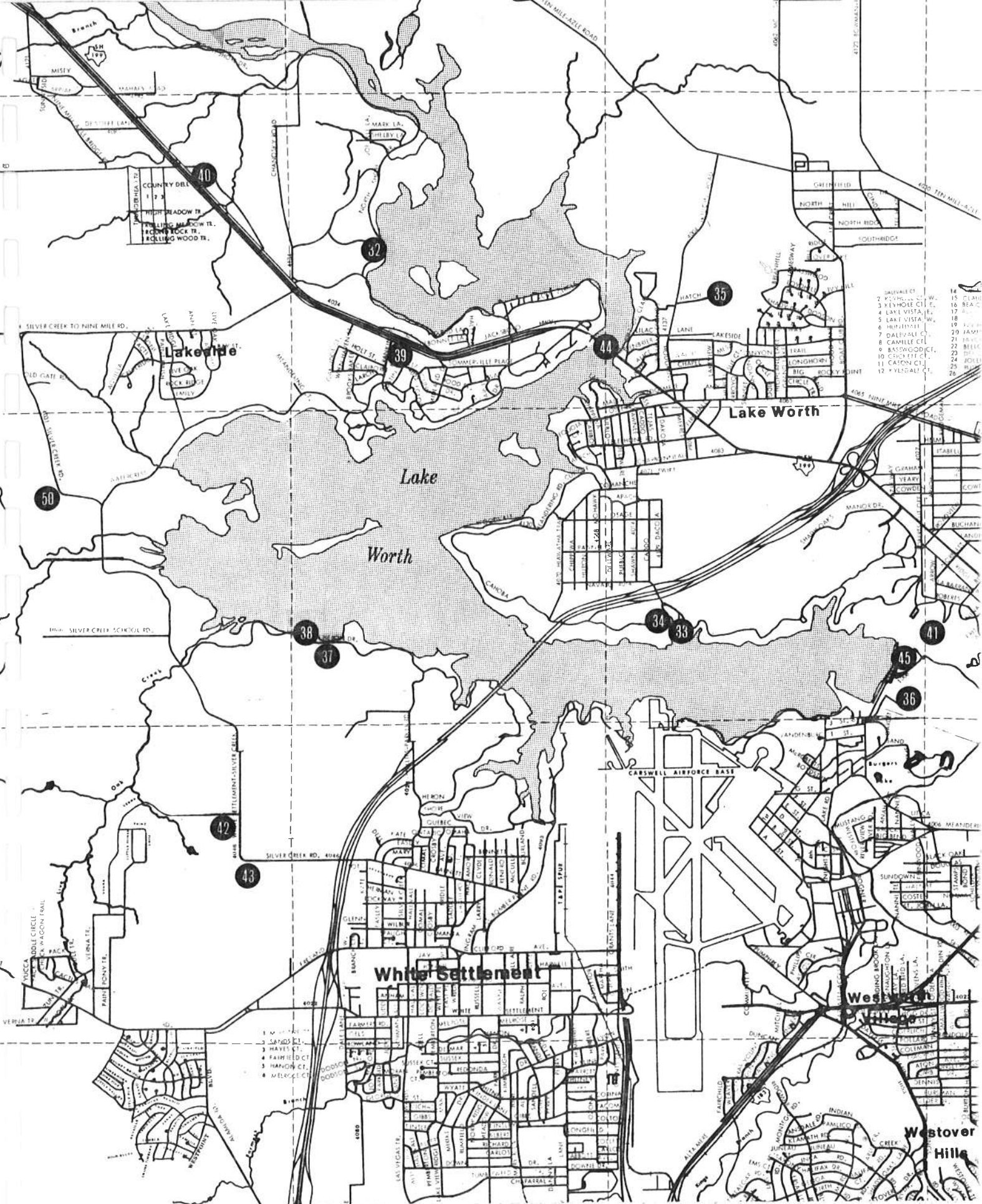
30. 3227 Shawnee Trail Wallace House c. 1900;
c. 1941

Hugh T. Wallace moved this gabled T-plan house to its present site in Lake Worth around 1941, from the north side of Fort Worth. The Wallaces operated the "Indian Oaks Grocery" on the adjoining corner lot. The store has been demolished and the house is vacant.

Objects and Places

31. 6713 Telephone Road Light standards 1923-27;
(Northwest Tarrant c. 1973
County Sub-Courthouse)

The fluted steel light standards around the Northwest Tarrant County Sub-Courthouse were installed on North Main Street between 1923 and 1927. The City of Fort Worth replaced these standards in the early 1970's, and sold them to Tarrant County for re-use. The County installed them in Bear Creek Park (in Keller) and around this Sub-courthouse, which opened in 1973. Light standards of this type, common in American cities in the 1920's and 1930's, are a fast disappearing type today.



A Portion Of Fort Worth

FORT WORTH (a portion)

Buildings

- | | | | |
|-----|---|--|------|
| 32. | Broadview Drive (in Fort Worth Nature Center and Refuge)
NR* | Old Robert E. Hardwicke Interpretive Center/
Broadview Park Shelter | 1935 |
|-----|---|--|------|

This collection of park buildings set on a wooded bluff overlooking Lake Worth includes a large park shelter, rest-rooms, pump house, benches and tables. The Civilian Conservation Corps (C.C.C.) built the complex in 1935, one of four shelter areas constructed by the agency around Lake Worth between 1934 and 1937. The quality of stonework is high, and includes careful battering and corbelling of walls. The complex is in poor condition, with some buildings in ruins. For its architectural quality and association with the federal emergency relief programs of the period, this resource may be eligible for the National Register upon the attainment of fifty years of age.

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|--------------|------|
| 33. | 6851 Cahoba Drive
(lakefront) | Collie House | 1939 |
|-----|----------------------------------|--------------|------|

W.S. Collie built this gabled stone house on Reynold's Slough, on the east shore of Lake Worth, in 1939. It is a typical example of modest residential stone construction of the period.

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| 34. | 7029 Cahoba Drive
(lakefront) | House | c. 1905;
c. 1928;
1980 |
|-----|----------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|

One room of this small fossilized stone house near the east shore of Lake Worth reputedly dates back to about 1905, and was used as a hunting lodge. The house was substantially enlarged in the late 1920's, and has been altered several times since then.

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 35. | 6704 Hatch Road | Williams Farm | c. 1917;
1935 |
|-----|-----------------|---------------|------------------|

In 1917, George Williams rebuilt a farmhouse on this site that had burned. In 1935, he remodeled the house, adding stone veneer, and he also constructed a stone water tower, fence and garage. The property is on the edge of rural lands north of the City of Lake Worth.

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 36. | 6200 Hatchery Road | Texas State Fish Hatchery
and Fishery Research
Station | 1929;
1935-39;
1959; 1963 |
|-----|--------------------|--|---------------------------------|

This 35.6 acre complex consists of administrative, residential and storage buildings set in carefully maintained grounds with mature trees and ponds at the base of Lake Worth Dam. The hatchery raises game fish for Texas public waters. The first buildings and

ponds were constructed in 1929. The facilities were expanded between 1935 and 1939, and again in 1959 and 1963. The hatchery, originally operated by the federal government, was transferred to the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department in 1976.

37. 9121 Heron Drive Whiting House/ c. 1860;
 (lakefront) "Inverness" c. 1928-38
 NR*

This extraordinary stone mansion, sited on a rise above the south shore of Lake Worth, was begun in the late 1920's and largely completed by 1938. A round crenellated front wing and rear tower give the rambling structure the appearance of a castle. Mr. and Mrs. Smauel E. Whiting, wealthy Fort Worth residents who were the original owners, called it "Inverness". Mrs. Whiting designed and personally supervised the construction of the house. A one-story gabled rear wing may be a three-room stone farmhouse that reputedly was built on this site around 1860. The Vultee Aircraft Corporation leased the estate between 1944 and 1954, probably using it to entertain visiting businessmen and dignitaries. Jimmy Stewart stayed here in the early 1950's during the filming of "Strategic Air Command" at nearby Carswell Air Force Base. The property has had several owners in the past thirty years. The Whiting House will be eligible for the National Register once it attains fifty years of age.

38. 9204 Heron Drive Whiting House c. 1930-38;
 (lakefront) Guest Cottage 1960-63
 NR*

This house was one of five guest cottages built between about 1930 and 1938 for the nearby Whiting mansion. Mrs. Whiting designed and personally supervised the construction of the cottages, of which this is the best surviving example. The house has two wings connected by an arcaded breezeway. Carefully crafted materials include stone, brick and hand-hewn timbers. The present owner enlarged the house between 1960 and 1963. It is sited among mature trees on the south shore of Lake Worth. Following completion of additional documentation to assess its integrity, the structure may be eligible for the National Register upon the attainment of fifty years of age.

39. 7941 Jacksboro Highway Haley House 1939
 (rear)

Verla and Winnie Haley built this multi-gabled stone house in 1939, across the Jacksboro Highway from their general store and service station. Sid Landers helped the Haleys design the house, and built it with stone and petrified wood from Palo Pinto County. Another stone house by Landers is next door. The houses are now hidden behind a row of stores with an "Old West" motif.

40. Jacksboro Highway House c. 1900
 (Hwy 199; north side,
 west of Nine Mile
 Bridge Road; Box 59E)
 NR*

This two-story rectangular house with gable roof is an intact example of a recurring house type constructed in Tarrant County between the 1870's and World War I. Further documentation is needed to determine its age and history, at which time it may be eligible for the National Register.

41. Robert's Cut-Off Inspiration Point 1934-36
 (in Marion Sansom Park) Shelter

Inspiration Point Shelter is one of a number of park shelters built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (C.C.C.) in Tarrant County between 1934 and 1937 (see No. 43). The original timber roof burned and was replaced with concrete tiles. The shelter is in poor condition. A rock gazebo nearby is in ruins.

42. 1031 Silver Creek Road Tannahill Homestead 1874; 1959

In 1853, Scottish-born Robert Watt Tannahill (1821-1885) and his wife Mary Catherine came here from Mississippi. In 1856, Tannahill patented this 320-acre tract on the Fort Worth-Azle Road. He used rocks from a nearby creek bank to construct this two-story gabled house in 1874. He served as a Tarrant County judge and used the front room of the house for a post office from 1878 to 1885. This also was a stagecoach station for the first stop west of Fort Worth. The house was sold in 1894 to early pioneer William Thomas Tinsley (1858-1909). It is set in a large stand of mature oak trees near a barn and other outbuildings. Were it not for extensive alterations undertaken by recent owners, the property would have been eligible for the National Register. It received an Official Texas Historical Marker in 1979.

43. 9751 Silver Creek Road Rowland Farm 1926
 (south side, west of
 I-820)

The Jud Rowland family migrated from Tennessee to Tarrant County in 1851. This family property was subdivided by his sons and one of his grandsons. Walter Rowland built the existing bungalow in 1926, replacing the older house. The barn is known by close relatives to predate the bungalow. This hill-top farm complex forms a highly visible, picturesque silhouette in the area.

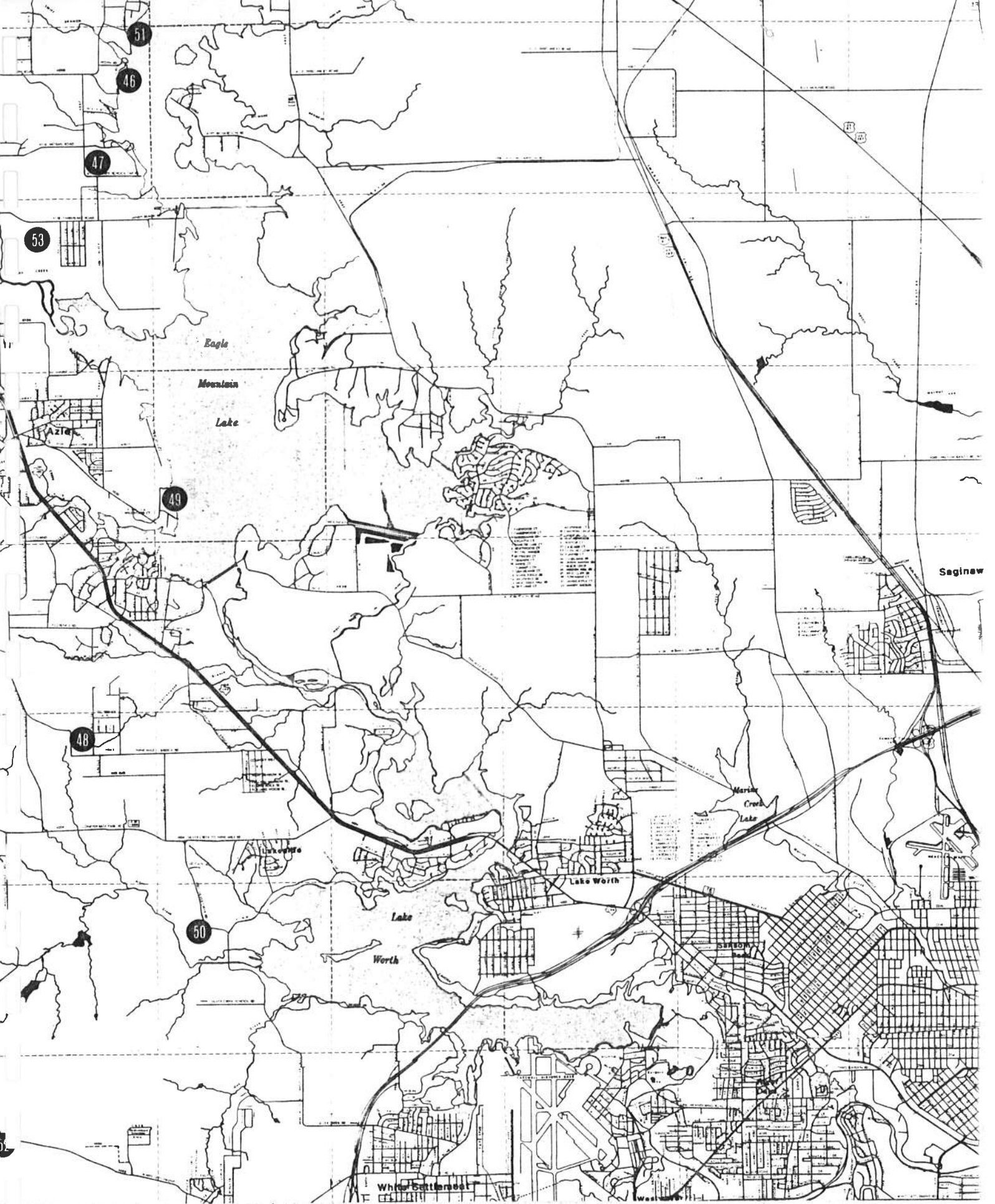
Objects and Places

44. Jacksboro Highway Lake Worth Bridge 1929
 (Hwy 199) crossing
 Lake Worth
 NR

Lake Worth Bridge was built in 1929 by the city of Fort Worth as a link in the new Northwest (Jacksboro) Highway. D.L. Lewis was City Engineer, Ira G. Hendrich was the consulting engineer, and L.T. Stanford the contractor. As an expression of Fort Worth's expanding development in the early 20th century, the bridge may be eligible for the National Register.

45. Trinity River at Lake Worth Dam 1911-14
 head of Lake Worth

Lake Worth Dam was completed in 1914 by the City of Fort Worth, resulting in the creation of Lake Worth, the first man-made lake in Tarrant County. Intended as a water supply for Fort Worth, the lake soon became a popular recreation site. The earthen and concrete dam has been substantially altered over the years.



Adjacent Unincorporated Areas

ADJACENT UNINCORPORATED AREAS

Buildings

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-----------------|---------|
| 46. | Lakeforest Drive
(lakefront; Rt. 2,
Box 325)
NR* | Stanfield House | 1938-39 |
|-----|---|-----------------|---------|

This substantial gabled house, well crafted in stone and wood, was built by John A. Stanfield, a Fort Worth developer. One of the first houses on Eagle Mountain Lake, it is carefully sited in mature trees near the shore. The house may be eligible for the National Register once it attains fifty years of age, based upon its architectural merits.

- | | | | |
|-----|--|--|------------------|
| 47. | Liberty School Road
(Rt. 2, Box 295: NE
corner Liberty School
Top Road) | Liberty School/
"Liberty School Farm" | 1917-18;
1949 |
|-----|--|--|------------------|

Liberty School was a two-room L-plan brick schoolhouse built in 1917-18, to house grades 1-5 in the small community of Peden, north of Azle. In 1948, Liberty School was consolidated into the Azle Independent School District; the schoolhouse was sold and converted into a residence by the Freeman family in 1949.

- | | | | |
|-----|---|--|---------|
| 48. | Nine Mile Bridge Road
(east side, east of
Silver Creek Azle Road) | Coonrod Ranch/
"The Corley's Horseshoe
Hill Ranch" | c. 1925 |
|-----|---|--|---------|

The house, barn and outbuildings of this ranch complex probably were built in the 1920's by the Coonrod family, although documentation is incomplete. The bungalow style farmhouse has a rough stone porch and a stone fence. The barn is gabled with hipped side and end wings.

- | | | | |
|-----|--|------------------------------------|------|
| 49. | Park Street (lakefront;
near Azle)
NR* | Landreth Lodge/
Stripling Lodge | 1938 |
|-----|--|------------------------------------|------|

This compound on the west shore of Eagle Mountain Lake consists of a central lodge building, four cottages, a garage, boathouse, derrick, dock and lighthouse. It was built in 1938 as a retreat for employees and stockholders of the Landreth Production Corporation, a major Texas oil firm of the 1920's and 1930's. A prospectus written in 1939 by the architect, Joseph R. Pelich, states: "Stockholders from distant points may find it an excellent stopover on their winter travels and Employees [sic] from outlying districts may avail themselves of its facilities on the occasion of their visits to the home office or Fort Worth." The lodge and cottages were each named after a different oil field, and a Parkersburg 54-foot steel pumping derrick, adapted to a water well, was erected on the grounds. In 1944, the compound was sold to the

W.C. Stripling Co., a prominent Fort Worth clothing and retail firm. The property was donated to the University Christian Church in 1982. Virtually unaltered, the gabled forms of the buildings, with detailing reminiscent of Mount Vernon and natural knotty pine interiors, are classic period pieces. Upon the attainment of fifty years, Landreth Lodge will be eligible for the National Register based upon its architectural excellence, its integrity, and its association with major economic institutions of its day.

- | | | | |
|-----|---|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 50. | Silver Creek Road
(west side, west of
Watercress Drive;
Rt. 2, Box 900)
NR* | Silver Creek
Stock Farm | c. 1874-75;
c. 1915;
c. 1939 |
|-----|---|----------------------------|------------------------------------|

The earliest structure in this farm complex on the old Fort Worth-Azle road is an L-plan farmhouse from the 1870's with hand-hewn log foundation, vertical board-and-batten siding, and interlocking hip and gable roofs. The T.B. Ellison family bought the property in 1915, and constructed a large hip-roofed house across the road, which has been altered. In 1938, the old barn burned, and this was replaced with a large gabled board-and-batten barn with a continuous gabled vent projecting at the ridgeline. An adjacent concrete block silo probably was built at the same time. The farm was well known for its breeding cattle in the 1930's. With further documentation to assess its history and integrity, the c. 1874-75 farmhouse may be eligible for the National Register.

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| 51. | Stuart Road
(at Foster Road) | Stuart House | 1908-09;
1975 |
|-----|---------------------------------|--------------|------------------|

Christopher Columbus Stuart, his wife Frances Marie, and their nine children moved from Arkansas to Texas in 1890. Around 1901, they bought property in the Peden community and built a two-story rectangular gabled house on the bank of the Trinity River. The house burned in the summer of 1908, and a similar house was erected on the old foundations. Eagle Mountain lake covered much of the Stuarts land; the house was purchased through eminent domain by the Tarrant County Water Control and Improvement District, and subsequently leased back to other occupants. Were it not for substantial alterations undertaken by the present occupants, the house would have been eligible for the National Register.

- | | | | |
|-----|---|---------------------------|------|
| 52. | White Settlement Road
(south side, 4 miles
west of I-820) | Claude Tannahill
House | 1939 |
|-----|---|---------------------------|------|

Claude Tannahill, grandson of pioneer Robert Watt Tannahill (see No. 41), built this stone-veneer house for himself in 1939. The stone was gathered from Tannahill's 1,050-acre ranch and applied by stonemason Beryl Hollars. The house is set on a hilltop site surrounded by outbuildings and mature oak trees.

Objects and Places

53. Timberlake Road Lawrence Cemetery c. 1866-
(south side, east of c. 1900
Boyd Rd.)

A solitary tombstone, elegantly carved and bearing the inscription "Beverage Lawrence -- Born Mar. 10, 1836 -- Died July 30, 1876", is the only legible marker in this rural cemetery, isolated in a grove of trees on private property. Several unmarked natural stone gravemarkers are scattered nearby in the trees. The Benjamin G. Lawrence family settled in the area in the 1860's. By 1900, the cemetery was abandoned.

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

Robert Bruce Anderson, Principal in Charge
Sandra Clewans, Graphic Design
Michael Corbett, Resource Evaluation
Woodruff Minor, Field Survey and Text of Report
Jack Schafer, Cartography

Jan Beecherl Davis
Fort Worth
Subcontractor, Field Survey and Research