

TARRANT COUNTY HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY: PHASE VI-A

FORT WORTH'S FAR SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
FAR WEST, NORTH AND NORTHWEST

Principal Findings and Resource Characteristics

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COUNCIL FOR TARRANT COUNTY

Page, Anderson & Turnbull, Inc.
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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 six is addressed in this document, and covers areas in the far south and southwest, far west, and north and northwest within Fort Worth city limits.

The Council retained the firm of Page, Anderson & Turnbull, Inc. of San Francisco to conduct all six phases of the survey. Page, Anderson & Turnbull, Inc. is an architecture and planning firm which possesses considerable experience in conducting cultural resource assessments and surveys. The contractor's primary duties were to conduct the field survey, 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 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 south and southwest, far west, and north and northwest sides of Fort Worth.

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 three outlying areas of Fort Worth, parts of which have only recently been annexed. The Far South and Southwest is bounded on the north by the Clear Fork of Trinity River and W Berry Street; portions of Forest Park and the campus of Texas Christian University, previously excluded from the Phase III survey of the Southside, were included. Hemphill Street to W Seminary Drive and Interstate 35 to Loop 820 formed the eastern border; south and southeast of Loop 820, all territory within current Fort Worth city limits was surveyed, including rural districts adjacent to Crowley, Burleson, and the east shore of Benbrook Lake. The Far West side is bounded by the west freeway (Interstate 30) on the north, and on the east by Route 183 to its crossing with the Trinity River. The joint city limits line of Fort Worth and Benbrook forms the southern border with Mary's Creek on the southwest. Recently annexed areas south of Benbrook and south of Interstate 30 and west of Mary's Creek also were surveyed. Northwest Loop 820 was the southern boundary for the North and Northwest; the surveyed area, coinciding with city limits, extended far north of Saginaw and to the north of Marine Creek Lake. General Dynamics and Carswell Air Force Base eastward to the West Fork of Trinity River were included in the survey of the North and Northwest.

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 March and April, 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

Even though far afield from central Fort Worth, the survey areas of the Far South and Southwest, Far West, and North and Northwest, addressed in this report encompass all the major themes of Fort Worth's history. Relatively unpopulated for the first half-century of the city's existence, most areas were developed in response to the establishment of educational institutions, annexation by the City of Fort Worth, and extension of road paving or street-car lines. The extant huge ranches, now within city limits, assembled by Byron C. Rhome, Jr. in northern Tarrant County, by Lemuel Edwards, Ferdinand P. Feltz and and J. W. Corn in southwest and west county, serve as tangible reminders of the traditional significance of the cattle business.

The year 1910 was a turning point in the development of the far Southside of Fort Worth. By 1909, the year city limits were extended from Capps Street south to Biddison Street, a number of subdivisions in the area had been platted. Yet South Hemphill Heights (platted 1904), Shaw-Clarke (1906), Silver Lake (1906), and Shaw Heights (1907) remained largely paper subdivisions until after 1910. In that year, groups of interested Fort Worth citizens encouraged the relocation of two major institutions to the area: Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary and Texas Christian University (SW81, SW93). Each school was donated a sum of money to erect the first campus building, and a large amount of land for a campus and to subdivide into residential lots to raise funds. The anticipated residential development surrounding each school only occurred slowly outside of city limits, and early photographs of both campuses depict monumental college buildings relatively isolated on the prairies south of town. In Seminary Hill Addition and neighboring Mount Rutland (both platted in 1910), a small community grew up of SWBTS professors and students, linked to distant Fort Worth by the Baptist Seminary Street Railway and the Cleburne Pike, now called McCart Avenue. Around TCU, nearer to already developed Southside neighborhoods, substantial residential development awaited annexation in 1922 and the paving of University Drive (then Forest Park Boulevard) the following year.

The platted area surrounding Capps Park in South Hemphill Heights gradually became a neighborhood following the donation of the park block in 1910 by William Capps, the developer. Another factor which undoubtedly promoted the development of the nearby subdivisions was the founding of Our Lady of Victory Academy the same year. Even so, residential settlement only came at a piecemeal rate in the period before the First World War: Miss Zoe Davis, who grew up in the house at 3142 College Avenue (SW23), recalls her father stating, "There is nothing between us and Cleburne but the south wind." South Fort Worth School (SW34), a county common school, served the children of the sparsely populated, unincorporated area south of city limits from 1913-14 until annexed in 1922; Hubbard Elementary School (SW85) was another common school built shortly before annexation.

Following the First World War and the discovery of oil fields in West Texas in 1917-18, a number of industrial concerns located near the steel mill south of city limits at the intersection of rail lines and the Cleburne Pike. In 1919, the Texas Motor Car Association factory (SW58) was erected to produce a deluxe motorcar intended to appeal to the Texan oilman and cattle rancher. Evidently, competition from larger auto manufacturers, such as the Chevrolet plant documented in the Phase V survey of the Westside, led to the bankruptcy

of the company in 1921. Worth Mills, which produced cotton textiles, and Fort Worth Steel and Machinery Co. (SW56,58) are examples of concerns which located in the same industrial pocket and continued to take advantage of the tax status of the unincorporated area, which was not annexed until 1944. The industrial orientation of the district has continued to the present day, surrounded by neighborhoods of workers' housing of mostly recent date,

Spurred by the rapid growth of the city's population during the oil boom of the 1920s, lower south side neighborhoods, such as South Hemphill Heights, Pasadena Heights, and O.L.V. Heights became essentially built up by the end of the decade. Hemphill Street was paved north of city limits and south of city limits as State Highways 2 and 81, in 1929-30, and a mixture of residential and commercial development occurred along the corridor during the later 1920s through the next decade. Following the extension of city limits south to Felix Street in 1922, the subdivisions of Shaw Heights, Silver Lake and Shaw-Clarke experienced piecemeal growth of modest houses and duplexes which continued at a haphazard rate through the 1950s. An example of the slow growth of these areas is the Fort Worth Fire Department Station No. 17 (SW78) in Shaw Heights, built in 1923 in anticipation of imminent residential development, but not opened for service until 1927.

Closer to central Fort Worth, University Place and Byers and McCart subdivisions surrounding TCU were annexed by the city in 1922 and Forest Park Boulevard was paved the next year. Served by streetcar, these neighborhoods were substantially developed in the 1920s and 1930s. Alice E. Carlson Elementary School (SW18) was first constructed in 1926 (enlarged in 1935-36) in response to residential growth in the area.

The Depression slowed, but did not halt entirely, residential construction in Fort Worth. Some sectors of the population continued to build unabated: exclusive Forest Highlands and Bellaire Estates, both subdivisions platted in the later 1920s, saw the construction of houses for the city's elite during the decade of the 1930s. Comparable houses in the Far West Side would be the Johnson House and the Rowan House, and to the north, the Barwise House (FW3, FW1, NW8). Bluebonnet Hills, an addition aimed at the middle class market, was platted in 1929 by George R. Veeder, L. H. Wentz, and John J. Hardin, and largely complete by the end of the following decade. To accommodate the tremendous growth of the 1920s, Fort Worth took on a major rebuilding and enrichment of facilities with the Works Progress Administration; a number of schools and park structures, including additions to the municipal zoo in Forest Park, were built or improved.

Three developments of the early World War II years had profound impact on the appearance and economy of the Fort Worth to come. In 1940 and 1941, the Chamber of Commerce led negotiations to bring an Army Quartermaster Depot, an aircraft assembly plant, and an Army Air Force base to Tarrant County. Large parcels of privately owned land outside the city limits were condemned for purchase by the city and then deeded to the government; government contracts with the City of Fort Worth called for the improvement or new construction of roads to the sites. South of city limits, the installation of Fort Worth Quartermaster Depot (SW33) led to the closing and rerouting of lower Hemphill Street around the compound. Greater residential infill in existing neighborhoods south of the Seminary, such as Hubbard Highlands (platted 1912), was one result of the expansion southward of a new, vital part of the city's economy;

another was the development of the immediate postwar subdivisions of Greenbriar, Westcliff, and Wilshire to the south of the depot.

To the northwest, the construction of Tarrant Field Airdrome (now Carswell Air Force Base, NW2) and Fort Worth Aircraft Assembly Plant (General Dynamics, NW4) incurred the city's first wartime housing shortage. As documented by the Phase II survey report, the surrounding communities of White Settlement, Westworth Village, and River Oaks grew at a frenetic pace during the war years. General Dynamics has continued to be a major employer in Tarrant County, in part responsible for the westward growth of the city in the postwar years.

Beginning in 1955, the 4,020 acre Edwards ranch (SW47) was developed by Edwards heirs into the exclusive subdivisions of Overton Park and Tanglewood; farther west, the rural communities of Mary's Creek and Chapin gradually became suburbanized with the platting of Westland, annexed in 1962. Since 1970, national shifts in population to the Sunbelt states have stimulated the feverish pitch of annexation and suburbanization, with the rural heritage of Tarrant County, especially to the south, fast disappearing from view.

OBSERVATIONS

The overriding impression from the Phase VI-A survey area is that of twentieth-century residential neighborhoods of varying dates punctuated by a few major institutions, and giving way to open farmland on the fringes of city limits in the process of suburbanization.

The traditional landscape of rural Tarrant County was characterized by roads with simple directional alignment, oriented along borders of land surveys, property lines, railroad rights-of-way, or as the most direct route to a neighboring community. Prominently located on hilltop sites, early farmhouses and barns erected by prosperous farmers or ranchers, such as the Rhome House, the house on Chapin Road (FW2) and the later Corn House, provide an enduring image of rural settlement. A number of old roads, such as Crowley Road, Hulen Street, McCart Avenue (originally Cleburne Pike), and Old Granbury Road, have been subsumed within more recent, intense development; few early rural structures along these routes have survived suburbanization. Several of Tarrant County's earliest rural dwellings, log houses, have been relocated to Log Cabin Village in Forest Park (SW51), but in general, early, modest structures survive proportionately less often, projecting an imbalanced picture of the county's rural past. Examples of such would be the house on Crowley Road (SW31), recently demolished, and the barn off Old Denton Road (NW6); abandoned farms in the path of suburban development seem evocative of the vacant agricultural landscapes of the Depression era.

An early structure in a still moderately remote location is the 1912 Fort Worth Southern Traction Co. Substation (SW46). The brick structure, of good quality and fairly typical industrial construction for its date, is a rare survival of the once extensive interurban system. Intentionally located away from city limits on McCart Avenue are the Texas Motor Car Association factory of 1919 (SW58), a monumental brick structure of eclectic style, and Worth Mills of 1924, a large brick textile mill (SW56).

Two outstanding examples of early campus design were documented in the survey area: Southwestern Theological Baptist Seminary and Texas Christian University (SW81, 93). It is significant that both institutions chose to build in the Classical Revival style, suggestive of the ideal of classical learning. Located between the early roads of McCart Avenue and Hemphill Street far south of Fort Worth, the Seminary's historic, thirty-acre campus was the design of prominent architects Sanguinet & Staats. Although the major structures on the historic campus were built over an extended period (1910 to 1955), the Classical Revival style of the buildings and their position within the formal layout were part of the original plan. Sanguinet & Staats or their successor firms were responsible for much later construction; postwar construction generally harmonizes with the historic buildings. The major alteration to the campus has been the change of orientation to the north to provide access from the 1950s commercial strip of W Seminary Drive; because most of the major buildings face north, this is a sympathetic alteration.

Architects Waller & Field, as evidenced by their 1910 plan, envisioned the TCU campus as a formal, Beaux-Arts, semicircular arrangement of ten monumental, Classical Revival style structures facing east to Forest Park Boulevard (now University Drive), and joined by tree-lined circular and radiating walks.

Evidently, the Board of Trustees opted for a simplified, though still impressive, plan, with the central Administration Building (now much altered) flanked by Jarvis Hall on the north and Goode and Clarke Halls (both demolished) on the south. Brite College of the Bible of 1914 and the Gymnasium of 1921 helped to complete the semicircular plan on the south. In 1926, the University expanded east across University Drive with the construction of Mary Couts Burnett Library (now substantially altered); the east campus was enhanced by the religion center of 1954 designed by architect Joseph Pelich. Subsequent building programs have generally continued the Classical Revival style, although the transformation of University Drive into a major traffic artery bisecting the campus and the major alterations to original campus structures have diminished the historic campus core.

The nineteenth-century classic urban grid pattern was repeated for early twentieth-century subdivisions in the far Southside. Areas such as Seminary Hill, South Hemphill Heights, Shaw Heights, Mount Rutland, University Hill, and Hubbard Highlands were divided into rectangular blocks of about twenty-four lots, bisected lengthwise by alleys. Hemphill Street, a major north-south thoroughfare, is distinguished by being lined with small commercial lots. The subdivision grids usually ignored variations in topography, except, by their names, to promote their alleged height above the city's grime and soot. A few Prairie style residences were noted in early subdivisions, including the Ball and Scarborough houses (SW60,61) near the Seminary, and the Connelley House in South Hemphill Heights (SW22). Bungalow style dwellings are more representative of the residential styles which line early subdivision streets. Typically composed as a one-story, rectangular plan house under a gable roof with gabled front porch, bungalows had narrow-milled wood siding, or later, brick veneer cladding with cast stone trim; the Tucker House (SW50) is a fine example of the latter. Rows of bungalows, set back uniformly from the street, form coherent streetscapes along Capps Park and nearby subdivisions. Churches and schools, such as the wood-frame vernacular Seventh Day Adventist Church (SW26) and the high style Our Lady of Victory Academy (SW40), designed by Sanguinet & Staats in the Gothic Revival style, are highlights of early residential subdivisions.

Platted in 1929, the small Bluebonnet Hills Addition was a striking urban design pattern set in the midst of the grid, with a circular park and traffic circle placed at the south end of University Drive, surrounded by a few radiating and curving streets; the original plan later was modified somewhat to conform to regular street patterns. Marketed as "the \$1,000,000 addition," deed restrictions specified the setback and masonry construction of dwellings, and required that apartment houses and duplexes be located along University Drive, and commercial buildings around Bluebonnet Circle (the existing commercial buildings are of fairly recent date). Modest residences in the northern part of the subdivision are typically in the Period Revival style, clad in brick or occasionally stone, with steeply pitched roofs, to evoke an image of Tudor or Medieval period rustic cottages; a number sport a variety of cladding materials and eccentric, whimsical design elements. Documentation in the Historic Sites Inventory shows that Bluebonnet Hills Development Co. constructed a number of individualized, speculative houses. Extant plans of the Easter House (SW76), drawn by draftsman Jackson B. Atkinson as "Job No. 29", suggest that Atkinson designed a number of houses for the company; further research is warranted to determine the range of Atkinson's eccentric

designs for the company, and the construction and design history of the subdivision.

The Tudor Revival style also was favored during the 1920s and 1930s by professional architects for large residential commissions, notably the Hill and Freese houses (SW 4,9), both designed by Joseph Pelich for bluff-top sites in Forest Highlands. Another outstanding bluff-top house in the same style is the Parker House of 1937, erected to the plans of Charles Stevens Dilbeck. In the same category of architect-designed houses for the city's elite is the Spanish Colonial Revival style Johnson House in the Far West Side. A number of prominent schools and churches in Period Revival styles were documented in the survey, including Hubbard Elementary School and Rosemont Junior High School, both eclectic designs by Elmer G. Withers for Fort Worth Independent School District (SW 85,80), the First Congregational Church by Joseph Gaylord (SW54) and Trinity Episcopal Church, designed by Chromaster & Woltz (SW10).

Colonial Hills Addition of 1935, with its gently curving streets, is a fine example of concepts of suburban planning that had been in circulation since the turn of the century. A development of Marvin Leonard, of Leonard Brothers Department Store and owner of Colonial Golf Club (SW29), the subdivision was the design of the prominent landscape architect and city planning firm, Hare & Hare of Kansas City. (Hare & Hare also were responsible for the design of many of Fort Worth's parks.) Distinguished architectural compositions in the area are the Simon House (SW30), and the Lydick House (SW27), both, appropriately, in the Colonial Revival style.

The huge, wartime compounds of Carswell Air Force Base and General Dynamics, located on the shore of Lake Worth, and the Fort Worth Quartermaster Depot on the Far Southside, not particularly notable for their architectural pretensions, are remarkable for their monumental presence--both in terms of scale and economically--in the life of Fort Worth.

Postwar subdivisions have repeated the curving, suburban plat formula in regions far south and west of Loop 820. In contrast to the typical repetition of residential forms, rare and innovative responses to the problem of mass housing can be seen in the Lustron House, a prefabricated steel house (FW6), and the house constructed of two city buses on Santa Clara Drive (FW8).

HISTORIC DISTRICTS, CONSERVATION DISTRICTS AND THEMATIC GROUPS

This section presents preliminary findings concerning significant concentrations of resources in the Westside. Two sorts of groupings are discussed. Proposed National Register historic districts and local conservation districts contain groups of contiguous resources located within geographical boundaries. Thematic groups are not necessarily contiguous but represent a unified theme. While the conservation districts do not appear to meet the criteria of the National Register, they are most worthy of local recognition and are deserving of some degree of protection. The boundaries of the conservation districts have been drawn to be as inclusive as possible, taking into account historic platting and building types. Further study and analysis may warrant alteration of the boundaries prior to submission to the City for legislative action.

The proposed **Apartment Structures National Register Thematic Group** addresses the rich collection of apartment buildings erected in Fort Worth from c. 1910 to c. 1945. The structures were constructed in response to surges in population, notably following the arrival of the meatpacking plants on the city's Northside, the oil boom of the 1920s, and the influx of workers during the early years of World War II. Apartments were generally erected along streetcar lines and later along major automobile arteries. The residential structures vary in type from single buildings to multistory, courtyard complexes. Frequently designed by prominent architects, a variety of styles is evident; Period Revival style apartments sporting a brick veneer are the most numerous. Three resources are proposed for inclusion: the Worth Manor Apartments (SW70), Park Hill Apartments (SW91), and Carlton Court Apartments (SW95). Apartments documented in previous phases should be considered for inclusion in the group. The group appears eligible for the National Register as an important body of structures constructed to house Fort Worth's expanding population.

The proposed **Avondale Avenue Conservation District** is an enclave of substantial residences erected for members of Fort Worth's professional class, located on the bluffs above Forest Park. Properties on the north side of the street feature large lots with expansive views north toward downtown Fort Worth. Most of the houses are two stories in height, in the Tudor Revival style, of masonry construction, and architect-designed; prominent Fort Worth architect Joseph R. Pelich designed five houses here. Lawyers, oil men, a doctor, prominent local businessmen, and an engineer were among the residents of the street. The outstanding houses in the district, in terms of design quality and historical significance, are the Hill House (SW4) and the Freese House (SW9), both eligible for the National Register. Of the nineteen properties within the district, seven are primary contributors listed in the Historic Sites Inventory (SW4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 72); ornamental streetlights (SW100) installed about 1930 also complement the district. Eight houses function as secondary contributors. Four non-contributing residences are of postwar construction; without these intrusions, the district would be eligible for the National Register. The district is comprised of all the properties which front on the north side and the cul-de-sac of Avondale Avenue; the south boundary follows the mid-block property line to the west of the cul-de-sac to Shirley Avenue. On the east, the boundary crosses Rogers Avenue to include

the block of seven houses facing west to Rogers Avenue north of Park Hill Drive. The south side of Avondale between Shirley and Rogers avenues has experienced recent construction infill, and is too eroded for inclusion in the district.

The **Baptist Seminary National Register Thematic Group** consists of a number of residential structures erected between 1910 and 1925 to house students and faculty of the Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, isolated on the prairie far south of Fort Worth. Several of the earliest faculty houses were erected by professors who moved with SWBTS from Waco to Fort Worth in 1910. The faculty houses are located on Seminary Hill lots immediately adjacent to the Seminary campus, and in Mount Rutland Addition lots on McCart Street, the road south from Fort Worth at Gambrell Street, the original entrance to the campus (SW16, 17, 37, 60, 61, 62). Two additional houses (SW59, 63), upon further documentation, may be added to this collection. Further research is warranted to determine the role played by L. R. Scarborough in the establishment and architectural planning of the Seminary in Fort Worth. Three groups of duplex bungalow cottages (SW15, 87, 88) scattered on Seminary Hill lots are representative examples of at least thirty-five such cottages erected around 1924 by SWBTS; a large number of the cottages, in varying states of preservation, still exist near the campus. The duplexes housed a transient population of older, married students with children, attending the Seminary before being called to the ministry. Other dwellings represent a number of early twentieth-century architectural styles, from the Queen Anne vernacular Reeve and Weatherspoon-Copass houses (SW17, 62), the Mission Revival Ray House (SW16), to the Prairie style Ball House, designed by Sanguinet & Staats (SW60). The group appears eligible for the National Register as an architecturally distinguished collection of dwellings associated with an important institution in the history of Fort Worth.

The **Bluebonnet Hills Conservation District** consists of a 1930s middle class neighborhood of primarily single-family houses covering approximately fourteen blocks of the Bluebonnet Hills, Kensington, and P. R. Weatherford additions. The dwellings share uniformities of one-story height, setback, materials, and especially their Period Revival style, due to the deed restrictions placed on the properties and because a number appear to have been constructed as speculative houses for the Bluebonnet Hills Development Co. Most of the houses are evocative of Tudor period cottages, clad in brick veneer with steeply pitched roofs; several are distinguished by their eccentric details. A number of two-story apartment buildings and duplexes, also in Period Revival styles, front on University Drive, as required by deed restrictions. Strong Period Revival style streetscapes are located on the east side of Greene Street between W Devitt Street and Benbrook Boulevard and on both sides of Parkridge Boulevard. A striking design element of city planning is the termination of University Drive with Bluebonnet Circle; the surrounding streets are oriented toward the circle in a distinct departure from the usual grid pattern. The commercial structures immediately located on the circle, of postwar construction, do not warrant inclusion in the district.

The district is bounded on the north by W Devitt Street, and on the southeast by the mid-block alley between Waits and Lubbock avenues and the mid-block property line between Parkridge Boulevard and Mission Street. The southern

boundary is formed by the alleys directly to the north of the commercial lots fronting on Bluebonnet Circle. The western border follows the mid-block property line between Rogers Avenue and Worth Hills Drive to the last residential block fronting on La Mesa, continuing on La Mesa to the intersection with Benbrook Boulevard, and thereafter following the mid-block property line between Stadium Drive and Odessa Avenue. Of the approximately 318 properties in the district, eleven are primary resources in the Historic Sites Inventory (SW11, 12, 20, 21, 66, 69, 75, 76, 94, 95, 97). Two hundred thirty-four additional structures function as secondary contributors to the district, though they do not stand out individually. Thirty-three structures have been altered, but if restored would retain sufficient architectural integrity to function as contributors. The remaining properties are of postwar construction or vacant, and do not contribute to the district.

The **Brick Streets National Register Thematic Group** consists of all the brick-paved streets in the City of Fort Worth. The paving of streets with brick was widespread in American cities prior to World War II. Fort Worth retains a sizable but endangered element; most have been completely or partially asphalted over. It is an example of a widespread street technology which has all but disappeared from American cities, and is a visually distinct aspect of Fort Worth's urban historic fabric. One resource is proposed for inclusion in the group: the 5200 to 5500 blocks of Thelin Street, originally called Hemphill Street (SW105), paved in 1930. This section of old Hemphill Street is remarkably well preserved due to the closing of Hemphill Street in 1941-42 (see SW33), and the subsequent construction of Interstate 35. In conjunction with Fort Worth's brick streets documented in other phases of the survey, Thelin Street appears to be eligible for the National Register as part of the thematic group.

The **Bungalow Fire Stations National Register Thematic Group** consists of the surviving examples of at least ten Bungalow style fire stations built by the City of Fort Worth in the 1920s. The stations were designed as bungalows in order to blend into existing residential neighborhoods. Most were built in 1922 and 1923, the work of architect Charles F. Allen and contractor B. B. Adams. Six such fire stations have been inventoried to date in the survey: three in the Southside (Phase III); one in Meadowbrook (Phase IV); and one each in the Westside and North Side (Phase V). Fort Worth Fire Department Station No. 17 (SW78) was designed by Allen and built by Adams in 1923. The proposed thematic group appears to be eligible for the National Register as an example of sensitive civic design by a municipal government adhering to progressive design principles of the period.

The **Forest Park Conservation District** is an extension to the district of the same name first proposed in the Phase III survey of the Southside. Part of University Place subdivision located directly east of TCU, this small district is comprised exclusively of Period Revival or Bungalow style residential structures, including nine duplexes, constructed in the 1920s. Primary resources listed in the Historic Sites Inventory include a row of four duplexes (SW19) and Worth Manor Apartments (SW70). Of the nineteen properties in the district, fourteen are strong secondary contributors; there are no non-contributors. The district covers all of the block bounded by W Cantey

Street, Parmer Avenue, Princeton, and Greene Avenue, and extends south to include the three westernmost parcels on the south side of Princeton Street, and extends west to include the primary resources at 2904 W Princeton Street and 2901 through 2915 W Cantey Street.

The **Hemphill Heights Conservation District** consists of the nine blocks south of W Berry Street surrounding Capps Park. It is an addition to the Hemphill Heights Conservation District proposed in the Phase III report of Fort Worth's Southside; the southern boundary was formerly W Berry Street. This extension is bounded by Henderson Street on the west and by Shaw Street on the south. On the east, the boundary runs north from Shaw Street along Hemphill Street to W Devitt, jogs west one block, and continues north along Travis Avenue. The predominantly residential district has Capps Park as its focus, a 1910 gift of William Capps, the subdivision developer. The finest houses in the district, some of masonry construction, two stories in height, and on double lots, are located on the streets facing the park. Historical research has shown that these larger houses were erected for prominent local businessmen. More typical, middle-class bungalows are located on blocks farther from Capps Park. Of the approximately 162 properties in the extension of this district, seven residential properties are primary contributors listed in the Historic Sites Inventory (SW22, 23, 24, 32, 50, 89, 90). An additional two sites, Schultz Pharmacy (SW3) and Capps Park Bandstand and Shelter (SW101), also are primary contributors. Ninety-seven dwellings do not stand out individually, but are secondary contributors to the district. An additional forty-seven properties have been altered, but with restoration would function as contributing structures. The remainder consists of postwar and vacant parcels.

The **Industrial Structures National Register Thematic Group** was first proposed in Phase III of the survey to address a significant collection of warehouses, factories, and related structures usually located near rail facilities. Three resources in Fort Worth's south and southwest appear eligible for inclusion: Worth Mills (SW56), Mrs. Grubbs Potato Chip Co. (SW57), and the Texas Motor Car Association factory (SW 58). As a cross section of industrial architecture exemplifying Fort Worth's growing stature as a processing, manufacturing and distribution center in the early twentieth century, the group appears to be eligible for the National Register.

The proposed **Our Lady of Victory Conservation District** is comprised of five blocks in the Pasadena Heights and O.L.V. Heights subdivisions and the 26-acre campus of Our Lady of Victory Academy. The middle-class, predominantly residential district is bounded on the east by Hemphill Street, on the south by the railroad line along Biddison Street, on the west by Henderson Street, and on the north by W Shaw Street. Of the 118 resources in the district, three are listed in the Historic Sites Inventory (SW40, 41, 106). Sixty-nine residential properties do not stand out individually, but are secondary contributors. An additional forty-nine properties have been altered, but if restored, would retain sufficient architectural integrity to function as contributors. The remaining sites are of postwar construction. The blocks have an east-west orientation, focusing on the spacious, parklike grounds of Our Lady of Victory Academy of 1909-10 (SW40). The residences

share uniformities of scale, lot size and setback; most are one-story, single-family bungalows constructed during the 1920s. The district also includes a strong streetscape along Woodland Avenue between Hemphill Street and College Avenue, of Period Revival style, brick veneer houses; this streetscape is additionally complemented by ornamental streetlights erected in 1930 (SW106). A commercial site fronting on Hemphill Street, including the Magnolia Petroleum Co. Station (SW41), also contributes to the district.

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

Of the five public schools inventoried in this phase, four are proposed for inclusion in the thematic group: Alice E. Carlson Elementary School No. 37 (SW18), George C. Clarke Elementary School No. 18 (SW44), Rosemont Junior High School No. 52 (SW80), and Hubbard Elementary School No. 33 (SW85).

The architectural integrity of Fort Worth public schools inventoried in previous phases of the survey should be assessed carefully for inclusion in the thematic group. A recurring alteration, resulting from lowered ceilings to accommodate air-conditioning ducts, is the removal or partial enclosure of original windows. This practice, while seriously compromising the integrity of a number of otherwise intact school buildings, is reversible. Negotiations with the Fort Worth Independent School District should be undertaken to address this widespread and inappropriate modification of historic building fabric. Nevertheless, the proposed thematic group may be eligible for the National Register as an architecturally distinguished collection of monumental civic structures embodying Fort Worth's growth in the early twentieth century.

The **University Place Conservation District** is a cohesive residential district characterized by single-family houses dating to the 1930s. Early residents of the area, as revealed by documentation in the Historic Sites Inventory, tended to be businessmen of Fort Worth. Dwellings are generally in the Period Revival style, of brick or stucco, although a few late Bungalows appear as well. A prominent landmark in the area is the Park Hill Apartments complex at the major intersection of University Drive and Park Hill Drive. The large University Place subdivision straddles University Drive; portions of the subdivision to the east of University Drive were included in Forest Park Conservation District proposed in the Phase III report of this survey. Of the approximately 172 buildings, objects and places in the district, two houses

(SW73, 86), one apartment building (SW91), and ornamental streetlights (SW100) function as primary contributors. One hundred twenty-three buildings do not stand out individually, but are strong secondary contributors. Another twenty-four structures appear to retain sufficient architectural integrity, if restored, to contribute to the district. The remaining properties are of postwar construction, and do not contribute to the district. The district, composed as a grid of rectangular blocks, has its east border on University Drive and south border along McPherson Avenue. Although four primary resources are located in the blocks immediately south of McPherson Avenue, these blocks have experienced considerable erosion due to the expansion of University Baptist Church and University Christian Church. The western boundary is formed by Stadium Drive south of Park Hill, and the mid-block property lines to Boyd Avenue to include houses fronting on both sides of Stadium Drive. The northern district boundary follows Park Hill to the mid-block property line between Wabash and Shirley avenues, continues east along Avondale Avenue, and turns south following Rogers Avenue to its intersection with Park Hill Drive.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Distribution of this survey report is intended to inform interested individuals, organizations and public bodies of significant historic and architectural resources existing in Fort Worth's Far South and Southwest, Far West, and North and Northwest districts. The implementation of recommendations in this report imply varying degrees of cost, professional assistance and program support. Such recommendations are offered to the Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, to initiate and to sustain a program of historic preservation.

1. Of the 126 resources proposed for listing in the Historic Sites Inventories of the Far South and Southwest, Far West, and North and Northwest, ten appear eligible for the National Register. Another eighteen 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. Of the ten resources which appear to meet the criteria of the National Register, each resource should be reviewed also for possible designation as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. Decisions regarding such designation will be made by the Texas Historical Commission. To date, no resources in the survey area have been designated as Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks, although one has been designated as a State Archeological Landmark by the Texas Antiquities Committee (SW18).
3. The six thematic groups which appear to meet the criteria of the National Register should be subjected to further analysis and evaluation, in order to prepare National Register nominations for submission to the Texas Historical Commission. A high priority should be extended to the six conservation districts to provide some degree of local protection against inappropriate alterations and new construction, and to encourage maintenance and restoration.
4. The remaining resources on the Historic Sites Inventory list which are not located in historic districts, thematic groups or conservation districts, or which do not appear to be eligible for the National Register, nevertheless should receive careful attention for some degree of local protection. Inappropriate remodelings of these historic sites should be discouraged, perhaps through review of permit applications for any exterior modifications. Threatened demolition could be treated similarly.
5. Survey work and archival research should be continued in order to add to, supplement, and otherwise refine existing survey findings and results. Buildings, objects and places presently not included in the Historic Sites

Inventory should be reviewed by the HPCTC for inclusion at a future date. Restoration of a building now considered excessively altered could result in a dramatic reassessment of its architectural quality. Research might reveal the historical significance of some resources not now apparent. In this regard, resources already included in the Historic Sites Inventory which initially did not appear to be eligible for the National Register may appear to be so at a future date.

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

The following list of buildings, objects and places contains the primary resources identified in Phase VI-A of the Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey, and constitutes the Historic Sites Inventory for Fort Worth's Far South and Southwest, Far West, and North and Northwest sides. The column headings which appear at the head of the list are explained as follows:

#	The resource number; this number also indicates the resource's location on one of the accompanying resource location maps.
ADDRESS OR LOCATION	The street address of a resource or, when not available, a brief description of its location; addresses appear in alphabetical and numerical order.
NAME OR TYPE	The historic and/or common name of a resource; when not available, or 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 changed a structure's appearance. (When exact dates of construction or modifications 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.)
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.

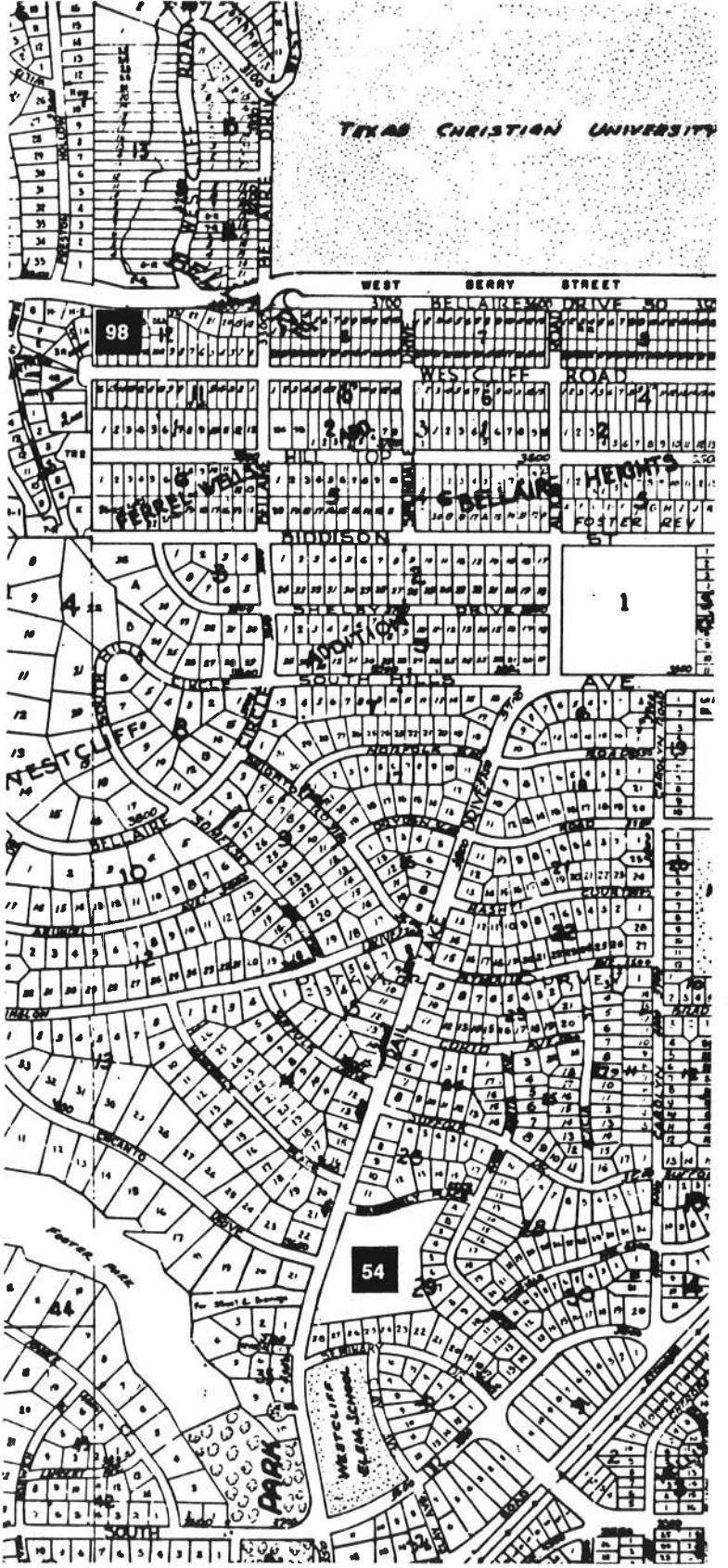
NR	Listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places
SAL	Designated as a State Archeological Landmark
NR	Appears to be eligible for the National Register and also may be eligible for designation as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark
NR*	Potentially eligible for the National Register following restoration and/or documentation, or the attainment of 50 years of age
AACD	Contributor to the proposed Avondale Avenue Conservation District
Apts (NR)	Contributor to the proposed Apartment Structures National Register Thematic Group
Bapt (NR)	Contributor to the proposed Baptist Seminary National Register Thematic Group
BHCD	Contributor to the proposed Bluebonnet Hills Conservation District
BrS (NR)	Contributor to the proposed Brick Streets National Register Thematic Group
Fire (NR)	Contributor to the proposed Bungalow Fire Stations National Register Thematic Group
FPCD	Contributor to the proposed extension of Forest Park Conservation District
HHCD	Contributor to the proposed extension of Hemphill Heights Conservation District
Ind (NR)	Contributor to the proposed Industrial Structures National Register Thematic Group
OLVCD	Contributor to the proposed Our Lady of Victory Conservation District

Sch(NR)

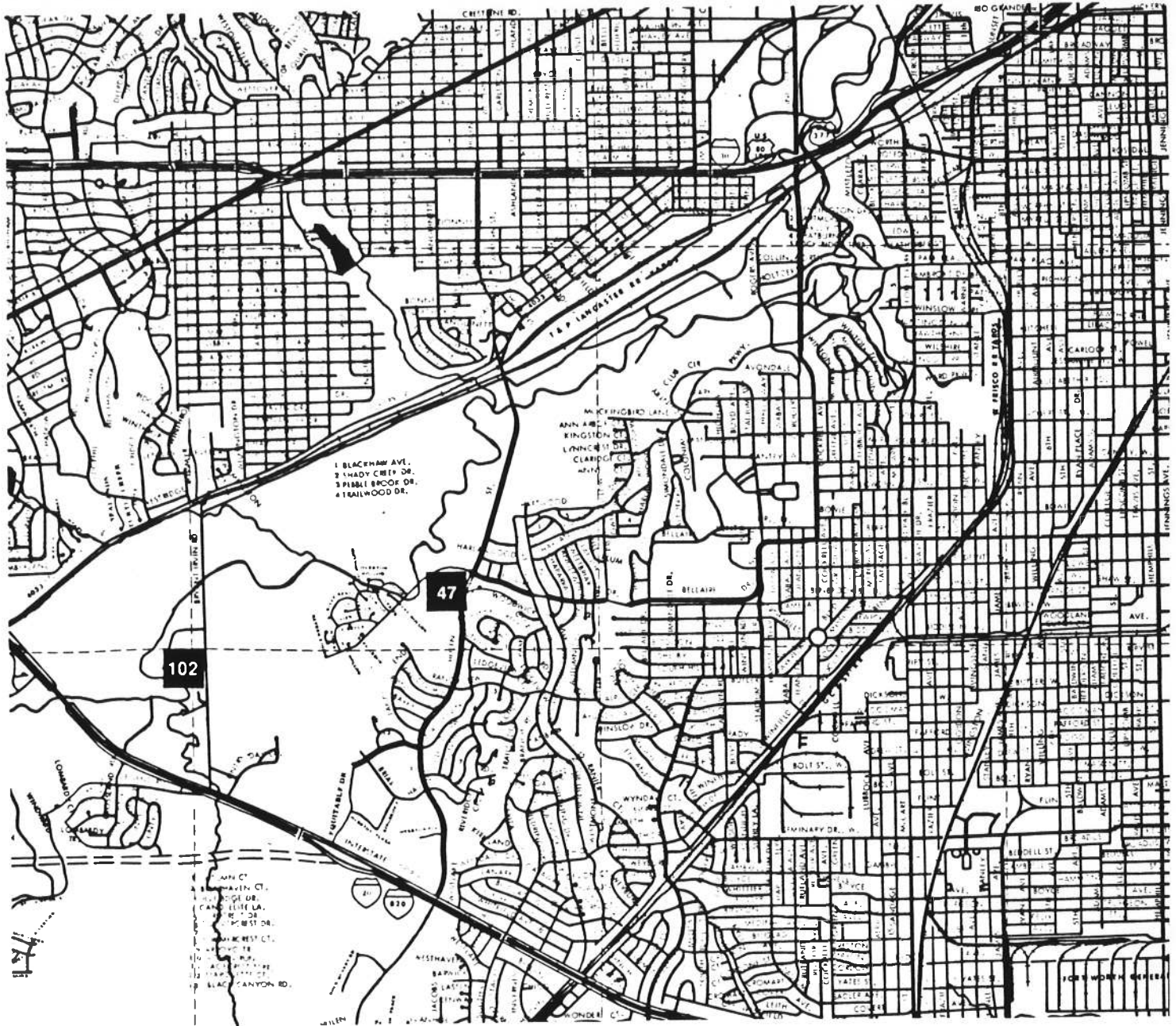
Contributor to the proposed Public Schools National
Register Thematic Group

UPCD

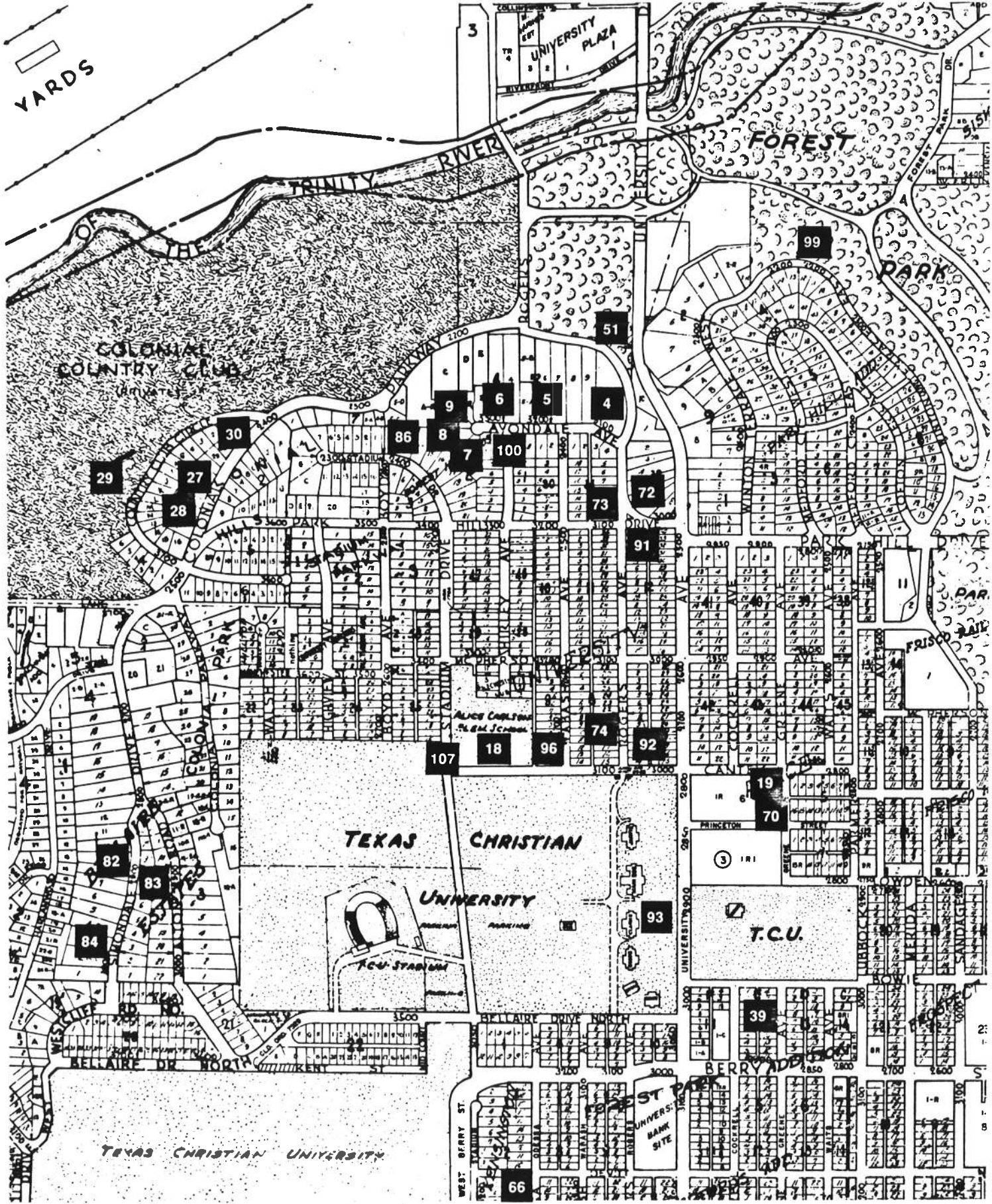
Contributor to the proposed University Place Conservation
District



FAR SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST - Subarea 3



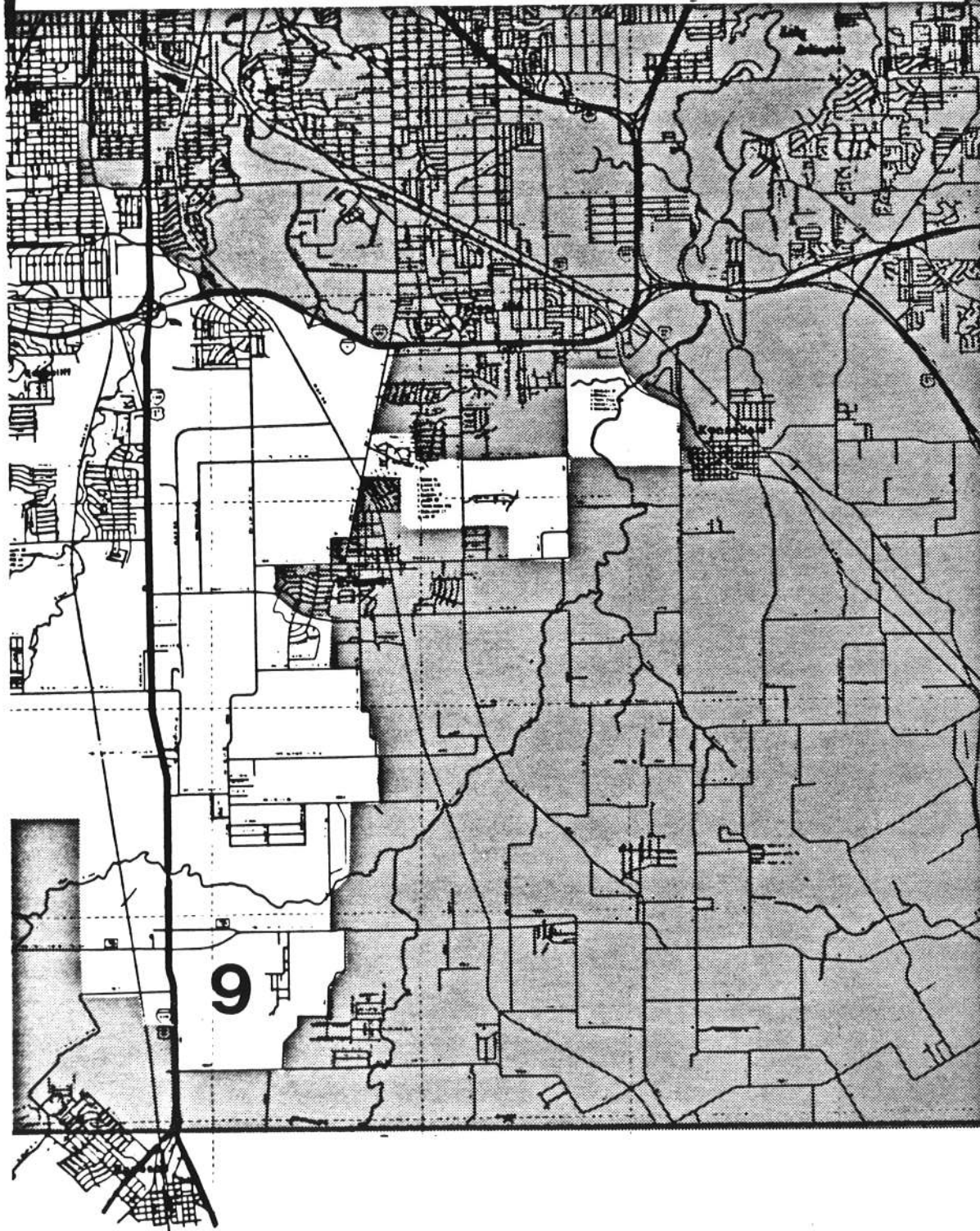
FAR SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST - Subarea 2



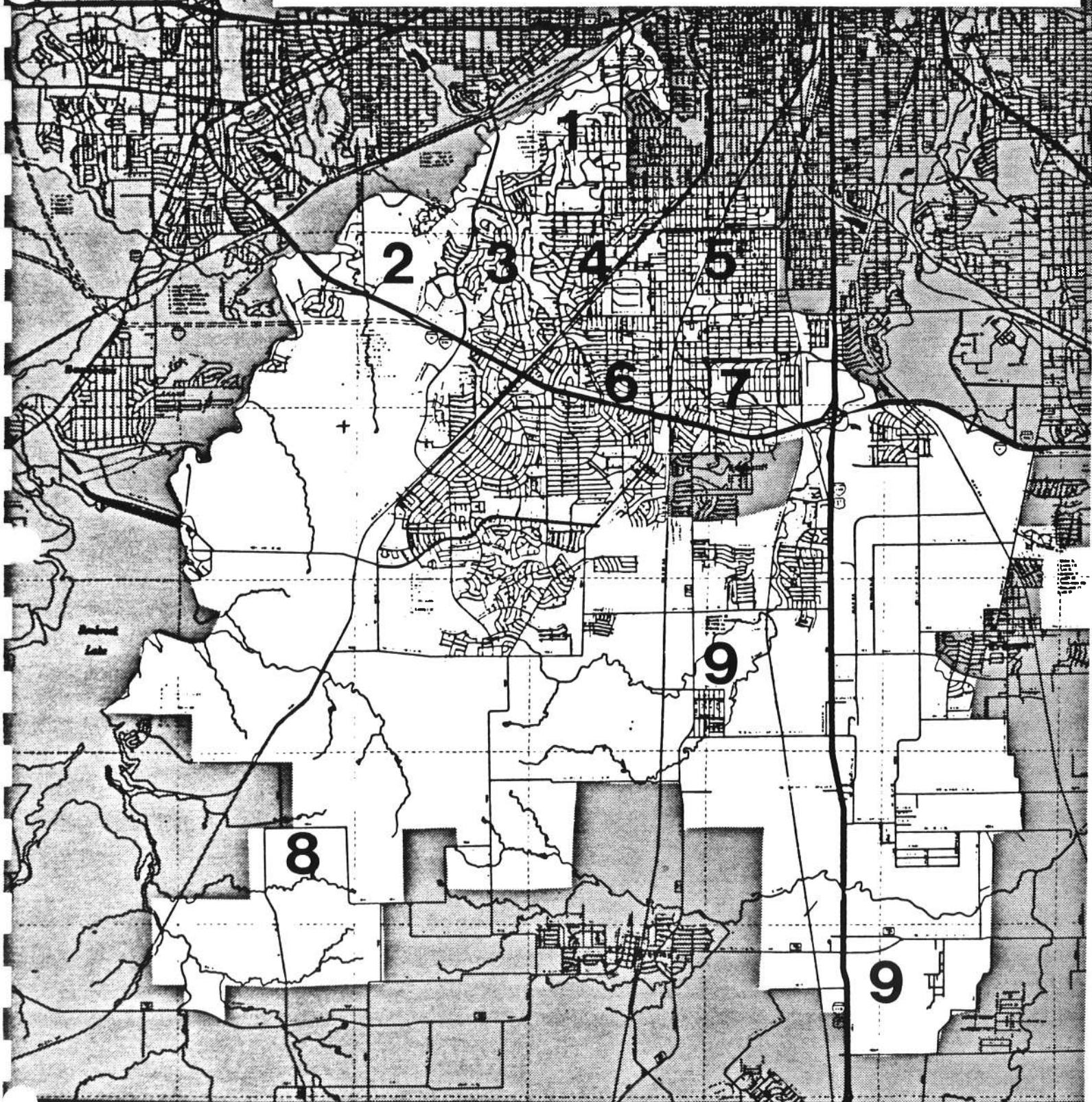
FAR SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST - Subarea 1

FAR SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST SURVEY AREA (east portion)

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



FAR SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST SURVEY AREA (west portion)



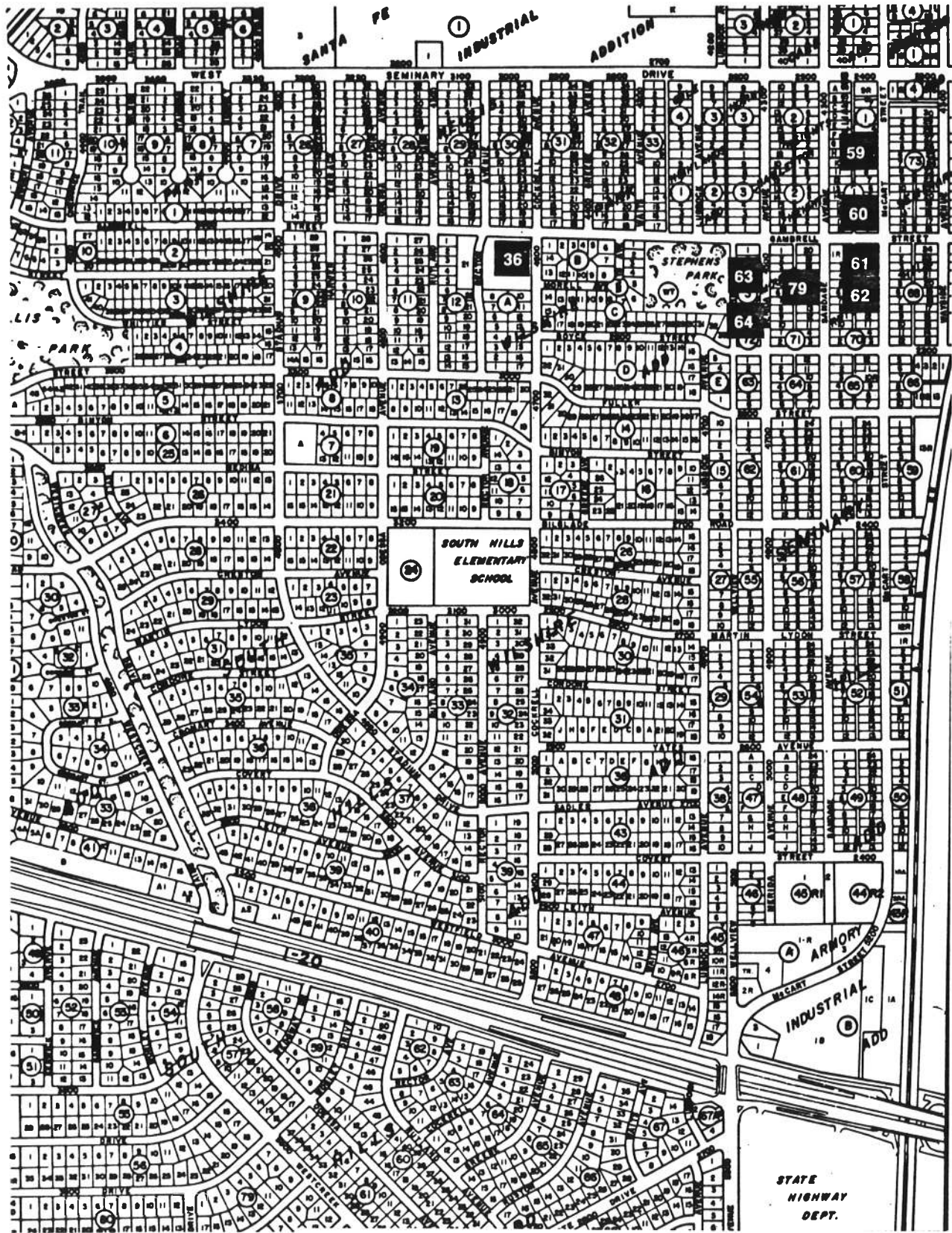
Johnson

County

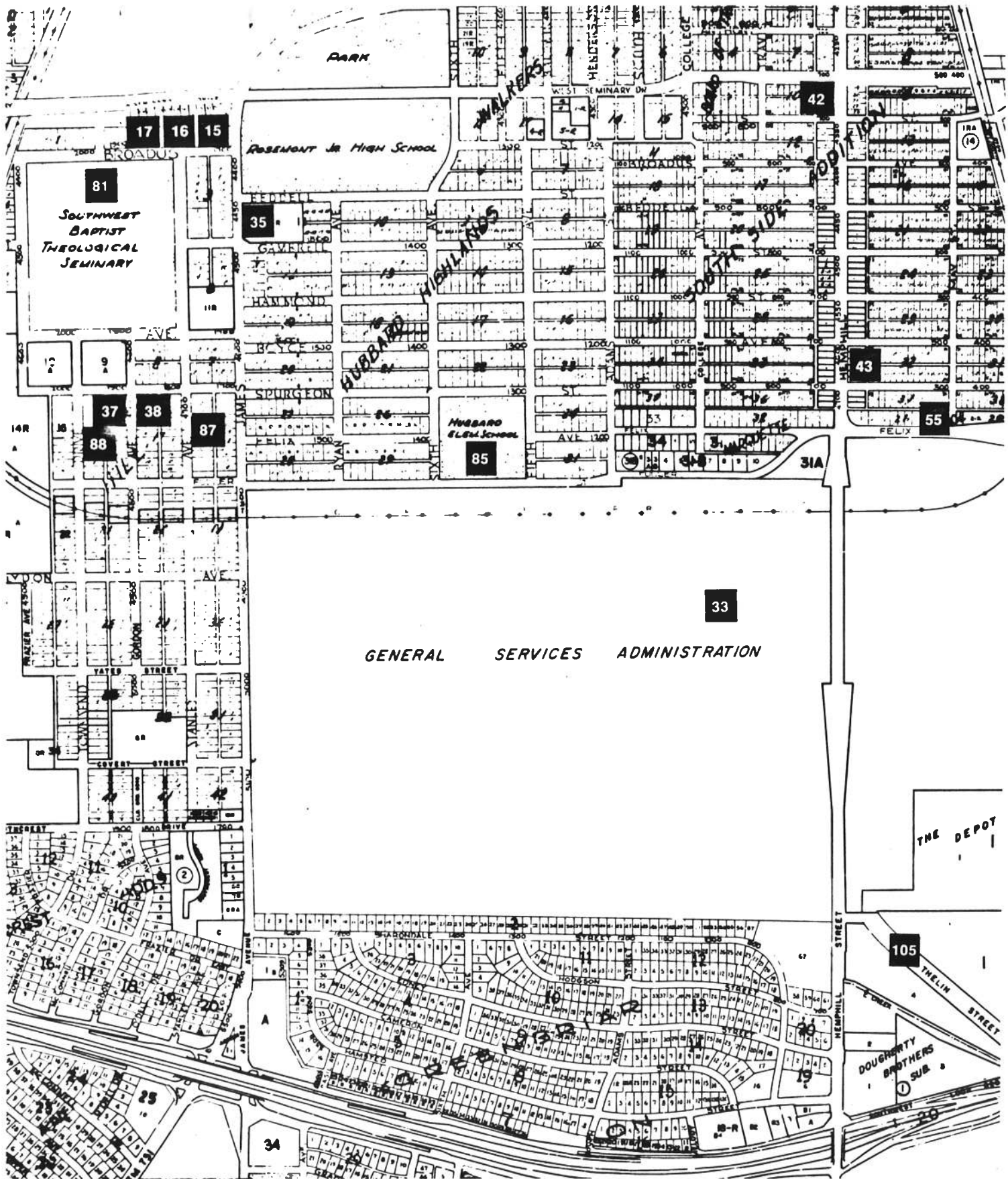
The numbers on this plate refer to geographical subareas addressed by individual resource location maps provided in this report.



FAR SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST - Subarea 5

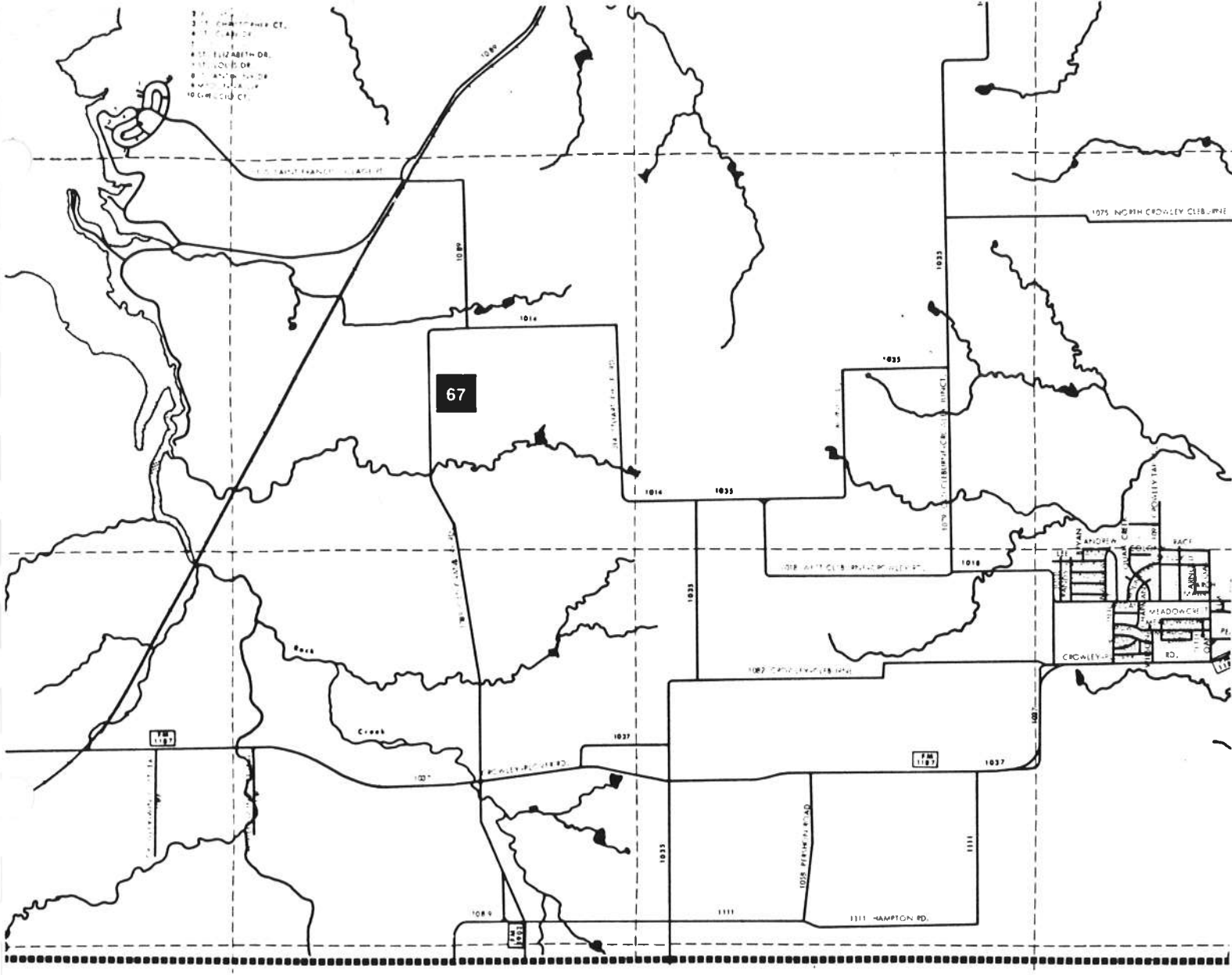


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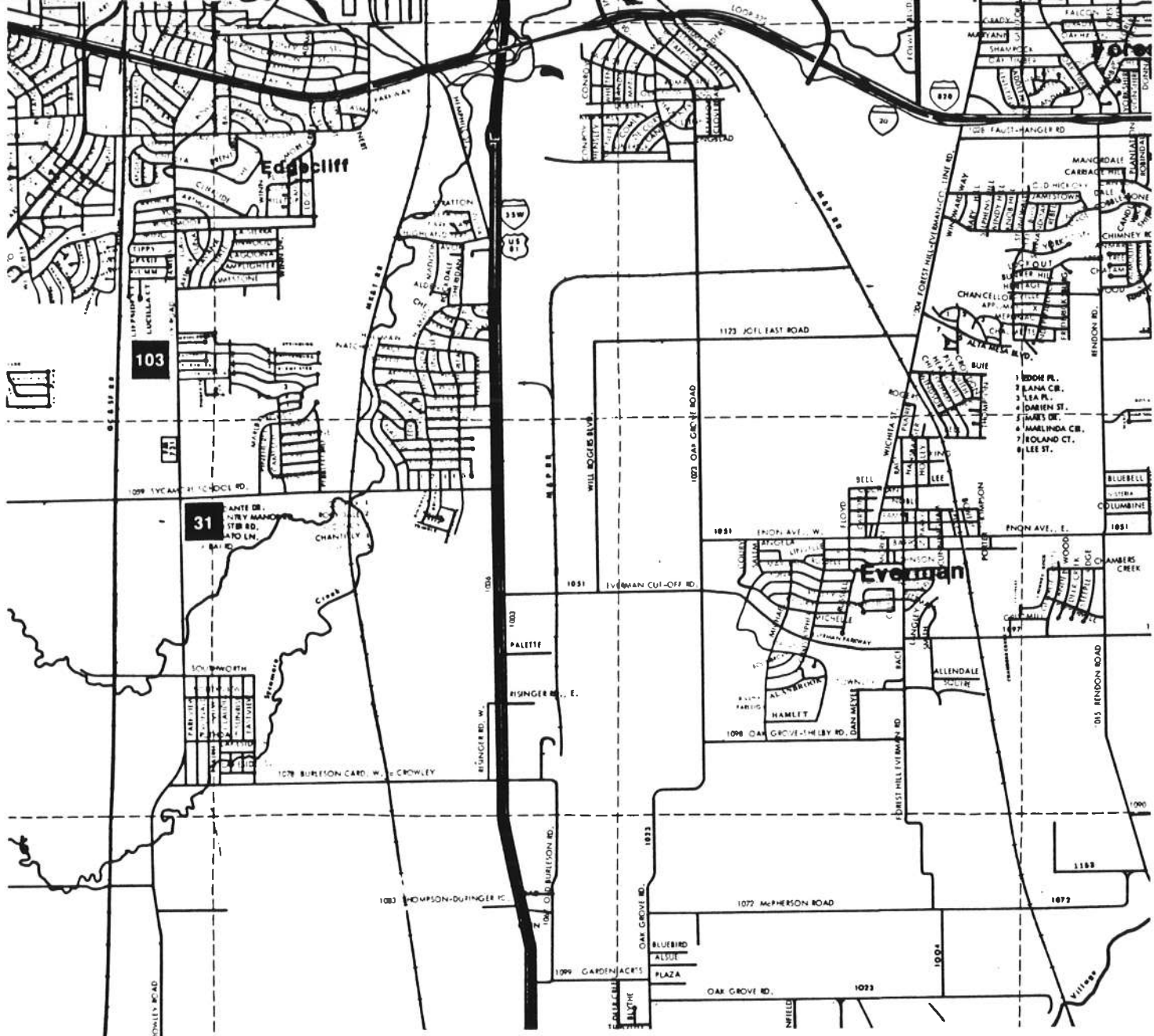


FAR SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST - Subarea 7

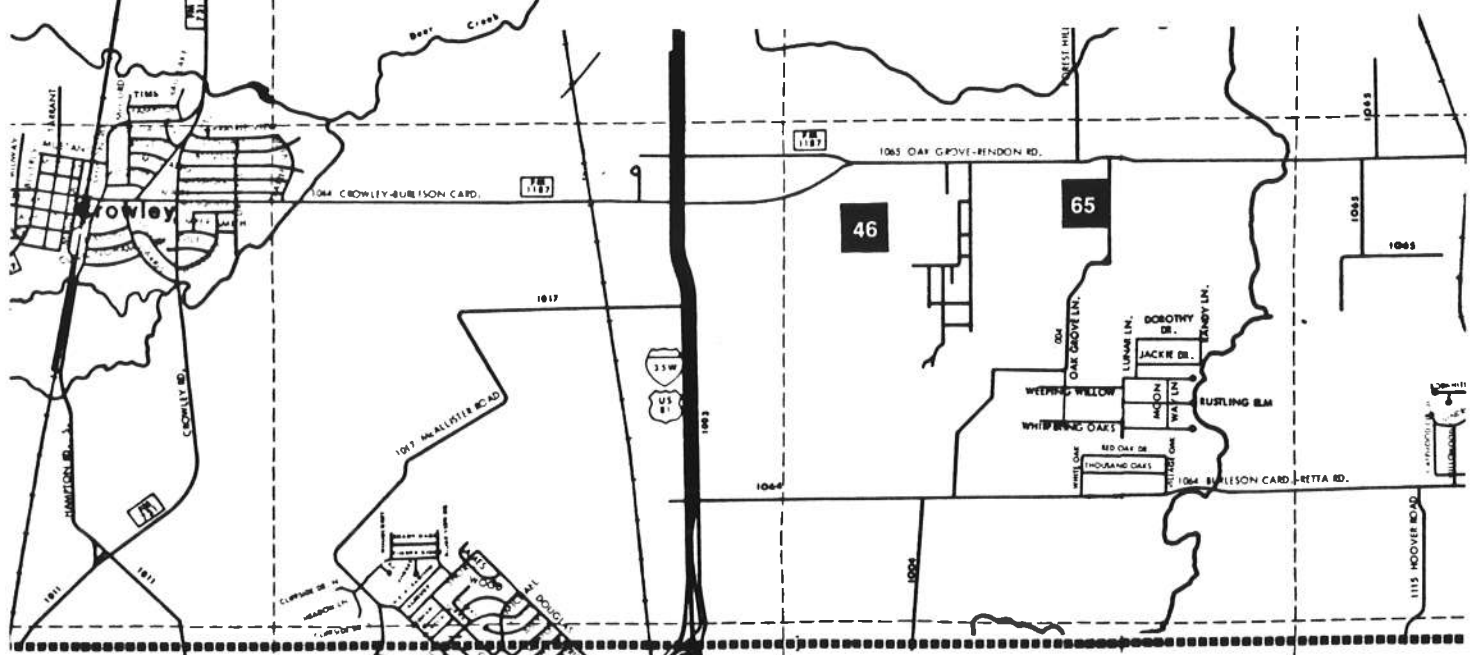
- 1 ST. ANNE'S CHURCH
- 2 ST. ANNE'S CHURCH CT.
- 3 ST. ANNE'S CHURCH
- 4 ST. ANNE'S CHURCH
- 5 ST. ANNE'S CHURCH
- 6 ST. ANNE'S CHURCH
- 7 ST. ANNE'S CHURCH
- 8 ST. ANNE'S CHURCH
- 9 ST. ANNE'S CHURCH
- 10 ST. ANNE'S CHURCH



FAR SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST - Subarea 8



FAR SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST - Subarea 9



HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY
 FAR SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST (SW)

Address or Location Name or Type Date Map

BUILDINGS

1. 3204 5th Avenue Horton House c. 1917 244

This traditional, wood frame house, a T-plan with a front, shed-roofed porch, still sports original turned porch posts and jigsaw brackets in the gable ends. Deed records show that this property in Shaw-Clarke Addition was purchased by Walter F. Horton in 1914. City directories indicate that Horton, a carpenter, was residing at the house by 1918; by 1920 he had sold the house.

2. 3324 8th Avenue House c. 1927 250

This one and one-half story house is distinguished by its sandstone veneer exterior, highlighted by smooth, dressed limestone or cast stone quoins. Similar stonework, by an unknown mason, appears on a number of houses of similar date in the area (see SW14). The house features several intersecting gables in its irregular plan. The history of the house is unclear; it was first listed in the 1928 City Directory as vacant, and has had a number of owners over the years.

3. 3247 S Adams Street/
 1010-18-24 W Shaw Street
 HHCD Shultz Pharmacy-
 commercial building c. 1922; 214
 c. 1928

This red brick and tile construction commercial structure apparently was built in two stages. The two-story, parapeted block facing S Adams Street opened in 1922 as the Shultz Pharmacy; from 1929 through 1941, the site was operated as Young's Drug Store. The one-story section, to the east, facing W Shaw Street, contains four storefronts; occupants have included groceries, cleaners, a cafe and a furniture repair shop. The easternmost storefront is angled to permit use as a filling station; the first tenant was Lane Service Station in 1929. Alterations to the structure include the enclosing of the shop windows and installation of aluminum frame windows on the second floor.

4. 3100 Avondale Hill House 1937 236
 Avenue
 NR/AACD

Texas oilman George B. Hill, president of Hill & Hill Inc, of Export Petroleum Corp., and of Throckmorton Co., oil operators, commissioned prominent Fort Worth architect Joseph R. Pelich to design his house. Building permits show that the \$20,000, eleven-room house was erected in 1937 by contractor J. A. Gibbons. Hill and his wife, Marge B. Hill, and

family resided in the house until 1950. Situated on high bluffs, the rear elevation of the large, L-plan house overlooks the city to the north, while the south elevation is the formal one, facing Avondale Avenue. Clad in polychrome warm ochre brick with a red tile roof, the Tudor Revival style house has several staggered, gable-roofed bays projecting forward from the hipped mass of the house. Pelich's-impressive design is highlighted by a stone, arched portico, a two-story bow window and an arcaded porch. The house appears eligible for the National Register on the basis of its association with a prominent Fort Worth citizen and its fine design.

5. 3208 Avondale Avenue
Herd House
1937 236
AACD

This large, two-story Georgian Colonial Revival style house was constructed for Harvey B. and Elizabeth T. Herd in 1937. Mr. Herd, a lawyer, died prior to occupying the house; his widow resided here until 1949. The house since 1950 has been the residence of Dr. and Mrs. William McKinney; Dr. McKinney, a neurosurgeon, is known for his development of an instrument for the treatment of Parkinson's disease. Architectural plans show that the house was the design of Edward L. Wilson, who was chief draftsman for Wyatt C. Hedrick, Inc., a prominent Fort Worth architectural firm. The brick veneer house, painted white, features a central pedimented portico supported by slender Tuscan columns; a fanlit front door is symmetrically flanked by shuttered, small-paned, double-hung windows.

6. 3300 Avondale Avenue
Smith House
1934 236
AACD

This Tudor Period Revival style house was completed in 1934 for attorney William D. Smith and his wife Mary A. Smith. Smith, a trial lawyer, joined the prominent Fort Worth legal firm of Capps, Cantey, Hanger & Short in 1919, and inherited representation of the North Texas Traction Co. Smith also served as president of the board of trustees of Harris Hospital before his death in 1948. The one and one-half story house was designed and built by Byrne & Luther, Inc., the developers of Westover Hills; J. J. Patterson was architect for the firm in 1934. The Smith House is distinguished for its fine materials and design evocative of a Tudor Period cottage. Of irregular plan, the house has several staggered, steeply pitched gables facing forward; roofs are clad in flat red tile. Variegated brick veneer walls and arched entry are highlighted by sandstone quoins; one gable is half-timbered. Several small-paned casement windows and a quaint oriel window complete the composition.

7. 3309 Avondale Avenue
AACD Cummins House 1933 236

This one and one-half story, Tudoresque house is in composition a main hipped wing with forward projecting gabled bays flanking a shed-roofed entry porch. The house is clad in polychrome brick with one gable half-timbered and stuccoed, and has small-paned casement windows. Building permits show that the residence was constructed by John M. Padgett to the architectural designs of Joseph R. Pelich. Elmer C. and Lorine Cummins commissioned the design for their residence; Cummins was service manager for Westinghouse Electric Supply Co., and later owned Cummins Supply Co., a wholesale electrical supply firm.

8. 3315 Avondale Avenue
AACD Parsons House 1935 236

Noel R. Parsons, treasurer and later vice-president of Community Public Service Co., and wife Sue commissioned architect Joseph R. Pelich to design their residence in 1935. The seven-room, H-plan, house features pale beige brick veneer walls highlighted by limestone quoins and entry and window surrounds. A forward-projecting gabled portico sports a recessed, arched doorway, and is flanked by a half-timbered gable over diamond-paned leaded casement windows. The Tudor Period Revival house is in excellent condition.

9. 3318 Avondale Avenue
NR/AACD Freese House 1929 236

This one and one-half story house is distinguished by its extra-ordinarily fine quality dressed limestone veneer and Period Revival design by architect Joseph Pelich for Simon W. and Eunice Brooks Freese. Freese is a consulting engineer and principal of the engineering firm of Freese & Nichols, Inc., which dates its founding to 1894. The firm's specialty has been in the water resources field, establishing the first water distribution system for Fort Worth in 1894, and creating or partially developing over 219 dams and reservoirs in Texas. Mrs. Freese, in 1940 president of the Young Women's Christian Association of Fort Worth and always an active member of community organizations, was also known for her genealogical work. A mechanic's lien shows that contractor H. T. Mangham erected the large house with irregular plan. In composition, the house consists of a long, gabled wing parallel to the street with a forward-projecting high gable containing an arched, recessed entry. Set back on a wooded, bluff-top site, the residence is a major focus of the cul-de-sac. In excellent condition, the house appears eligible for the National Register on the basis of its association with an important figure in Fort Worth and Texas history, as well as for the quality of design and materials.

10. 3401 Bellaire Drive South Trinity Episcopal Church 1948 248

Begun in 1893 as a mission from St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Trinity Episcopal Church was constructed in 1948. Fort Worth architects Charles O. Chromaster and Robert P. Woltz, Jr., were responsible for the Gothic Revival design. Faced in random course Austin stone, the church is composed as a low, compact mass covered by a green-tile gable roof, intersected by three forward-projecting gables. An education wing was completed in 1965 to the west.

11. 2951 Benbrook Boulevard BHCD Andujar House 1937 457

This Spanish Colonial Revival style house is in composition a long wing parallel to the street with short, transverse side wings flanking an arcaded porch with cast stone columns. The house is clad in yellow brick with a red Mission tiled gable roof. A 1937 mechanic's lien shows that the house was erected by Clifford A. Emery, contractor of a number of Bluebonnet Hills houses, for Ancil R. Ellis, sales manager of Bluebonnet Hills Development Co. Dr. John J. Andujar purchased the foreclosed house in 1938; at the time, he was a pathologist with Harris Hospital, later becoming medical director of the same institution; his wife, Betty Andujar, served as a Republican State Senator from 1973 through 1982.

12. 3217 Benbrook Boulevard BHCD Mack House 1932 458

This unusual house appears to have been constructed as a speculative house by the Bluebonnet Hills Development Co. in 1932. Building permits show that Clifford A. Emery erected the \$7500 cottage; Emery was contractor for a number of similar houses in Bluebonnet Hills. Clad in dark brick veneer, the Period Revival "Mother Goose" style house has a number of intersecting, steeply-pitched gabled bays which project forward slightly from the hip-roofed mass of the house. A quaint, comical effect is attained by a number of details, including the notched and scalloped bargeboards on the gabled bays, an eccentric, half-timbered band to the side of the main bay, and the stucco clock faces over the door and windows. Robert B. Mack, manager of the Fort Worth Wholesale Grocery and Produce Co., purchased the house in 1934, residing here with his wife Jewell through 1940.

13. 2701 W Berry Street West Berry Church of Christ 1949-50; 1965 246

Formed in 1924 as the South Summit Church of Christ, the growing congregation met in several buildings over the years, and moved to this W Berry Street site and adopted the new name in 1949. Building permits

show that the random-course limestone, brick, and tile church was designed by Charles O. Chromaster in a Spanish Colonial Revival style. Of rectangular plan, the church has a high, gabled sanctuary entered by three arched doors on the north elevation, flanked by a belfry tower on the west and a low, hipped side wing on the east. An education annex was erected in a similar style to the rear of the church in 1965.

14. 1501 Biddison House 1928 251
Street

This rectangular plan duplex has twin gabled porticos. The distinguishing element of the structure is its sandstone veneer with dressed limestone or cast stone quoins, the work of a mason who appears to have worked on a number of houses in the vicinity (see SW2). A mechanic's lien of 1928 indicates that Kelsay Lumber Co. of Fort Worth provided materials to property owner William E. Hutchins, a carpenter, for the erection of a five room "rock veneer" residence. The residence seems to have been occupied variously as a rental duplex and a single-family residence throughout its history.

15. 1708, 1712-14, Three Seminary c. 1924 262
1716-18 W Broadus Duplex Cottages
Street
Bapt (NR)

These three wood-frame, duplex bungalows are representative of at least thirty-five "cottages" built by the Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary (SW81) to house married students with children. This row is illustrated in the 1928 *Bulletin* of the Seminary. Each house has a full front porch supported by tapering boxed posts; roofs vary from hipped to gable-end forms. A few of the houses have been altered to permit single-family use; otherwise, they continue to serve their original purpose.

16. 1724 W Broadus Ray House 1913 262
Street
Bapt (NR)

Dr. Jeff D. Ray was elected to the faculty of Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary in 1908, and moved with the Seminary when it came to Fort Worth in 1910. Ray taught homiletics, the making of sermons, for thirty-seven years before his retirement in 1944. Ray's obituary of 1951 records that he was pastor of "a dozen" different churches, including Gambrell Street Baptist Church (SW35) from 1929 to 1934. Ray sold the house in 1920 to his son, Harvey C. Ray, a lawyer. The orange brick, gabled bungalow is in the Mission Revival style, featuring Missionesque parapets on the front and the side elevations. A flat-roofed, full arcaded porch extends across the front below a Palladian window. In excellent condition, the house has remained in the Ray family.

17. 1810 W Broadus Street
Bapt (NR) Reeve House 1910 262

James Josiah Reeve joined the faculty of Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary in 1908 in Waco, and moved with the institution when it relocated to Fort Worth in 1910. Reeve taught Hebrew, cognate languages, and Biblical theology of the Old Testament before leaving the faculty about 1913. A mechanic's lien of 1910, signed at Waco, shows that Lee R. Scarborough (see SW61, SW81) acted as contractor, presumably arranging the construction of Reeve's house before the move to Fort Worth. From 1919 to 1925, the house was owned by Walter T. Conner, professor of systematic theology, apologetics and Christian ethics at the Seminary, as well as its secretary; Conner was regarded as one of the foremost theologians among Southern Baptists. From 1936 to 1961, the house was the residence of Reverend Edwin McNeeley, also a professor at the Seminary. Under a hipped roof, the one and one-half story house is clad in channel rustic siding. A prominent feature is the curved corner porch and pedimented portico supported by composite order columns. In excellent condition, the house is now owned by the Seminary.

18. 3320 W Cantey Street
SAL/ Sch (NR) Alice E. Carlson Elementary School No. 37 1926; 1935;1953 239

Fort Worth citizens approved a \$2,000,000 school construction bond issue in June, 1925 to ease the city's overcrowded school system; a school in the growing TCU area was part of the plan. Carlson School opened as a one-story, four-classroom building on 15 September 1927; Fort Worth architect Wiley G. Clarkson is recorded as the designer of the small building; A. J. Howard was general contractor. The ochre brick structure had a red-tiled, hipped roof and a shaped parapet above the central entry. In a departure from the usual policy of not naming schools after living persons, the board voted in 1926 to name the school after Alice E. Carlson, the first woman to serve on the school board, and a vice-president, later president, of the board before her death in 1927. The school was enlarged as part of the P.W.A. program of improvements to Fort Worth schools; Harry Friedman was contractor. Designed by architect Joseph Pelich, an addition tripled the size of the school by the construction of three forward-projecting wings to form an E-plan. The style, an eclectic version of the Spanish Colonial Revival, and materials were matched to the 1926 structure in a harmonious addition. In 1953, an eight-room addition was constructed on the east by M. W. Bogart Construction Co. in a sympathetic style. Closed in 1983 because of low enrollment, the school was designated the same year as a State Archeological Landmark by the Texas Antiquities Committee to prevent demolition. It presently houses a gifted students' institute, archives, and offices.

- | | | | | |
|-----|--|---------------|---|-----|
| 19. | 2901-03, 2905-07,
2909-11, 2913-15
W Cantey Street
FPCD | Four duplexes | c. 1925;
c. 1925;
c. 1925;
c. 1927 | 241 |
|-----|--|---------------|---|-----|

These four duplexes on adjacent lots appear to be the work of the same builder, though the record is unclear. They may have been the development of Walter P. Jennings, pastor of University Christian Church from 1916 to 1922, an early owner of the lots before they passed into individual ownership. Of rectangular plan, each brick duplex bungalow is composed in a different style: 2901-03 features a pair of jerkinhead porticos; 2905-07 has cross-gable construction with a full, recessed front porch supported by brick piers; 1909-11, of polychrome red brick, sports twin steeply pitched porticos supported by Tuscan columns; 2913-15 of tan-ochre brick, has a forward-facing gable containing a recessed, arched porch on either side. Early owner-residents included: Harry P. and Beatrice Bailey (2901-03), employed at Moran Building Supply Co.; Frank S. and Dixie Beneke (2909-11), a press foreman for Carter Publications, and Edwin A. Elliott (2913-15), associate professor of economics and government at TCU and Ora, his wife.

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|-----|---------------------------------|------------|------|-----|
| 20. | 3256 Cockrell
Avenue
BHCD | Dean House | 1930 | 457 |
|-----|---------------------------------|------------|------|-----|

A good example of the residential architecture typical in Bluebonnet Hills, and popular all over Fort Worth in the 1930s. The house is clad in a veneer of tan brick, and is a picturesque, Period Revival style composition with several intersecting, steeply pitched gables. Arched windows, portico, and porch complete the composition. A mechanic's lien of 1930 indicates that Clifford A. Emery, contractor, erected the speculative house for George R. Veeder, president of Bluebonnet Hills Development Co. Harvey Truman Dean, an oil scout for J. C. Maxwell, Inc., was first owner of the house, but in 1931 sold the residence to William L. Dean, a lawyer with the firm Dean & Perkins, and his wife, Vada. The house has remained in the family.

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|-----|---------------------------------|-----------------|------|-----|
| 21. | 3408 Cockrell
Avenue
BHCD | Hendricks House | 1931 | 457 |
|-----|---------------------------------|-----------------|------|-----|

Chester I. Hendricks, an engineer with Texas Electric Service Co., purchased this house in 1931, apparently while it was under construction. The building permit indicates that it was erected by Clifford A. Emery, the contractor responsible for many of the speculative houses of Bluebonnet Hills. The brick veneer residence is a Period Revival style cottage with steeply pitched, intersecting front gables embellished by eccentric notched and scalloped bargeboards. Inlay of maroon tile and a crooked front door complement the "Mother Goose" composition. The Dornwell House (SW66) is an identical design.

22. 3124 College Avenue
NR/HHCD
- Connelley House
- 1922
- 214

Joseph P. Connelley, owner of Fort Worth Planing Mill Co., purchased two South Hemphill Heights lots facing Capps Park in 1916 and 1917, and is first listed as residing with his wife Mary in this substantial house in 1923. A mechanic's lien shows that Connelley hired contractor Albert H. Richter to build his \$12,000 house in 1922. The two-story, hipped roof Prairie style house is clad in fine quality dark brown brick, and features a single-story full front and side porch and a porte-cochere embellished with cast stone trim. In excellent condition, the house remained in the Connelley family until 1968; it appears eligible for the National Register.

23. 3142 College Avenue
HHCD
- Davis House
- 1914
- 214

Charles M. Davis, an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, arrived in Fort Worth about 1910, and founded a concrete construction and engineering business, B. F. & C. M. Davis. Davis completed a number of large commercial or industrial commissions, including the first concrete slip form structure in Texas in 1929 as an addition to the Ralston Purina Mill. With the design help of his artist daughter, Zoe Davis, and sponsorship of the Portland Cement Association, Davis constructed during the mid-1930s a number of highly innovative, small "aparthomes" of concrete construction (see SW32, SW97). Davis constructed his own residence, facing Capps Park in South Hemphill Heights, of hollow tile with red brick facing and cast stone trim. In composition, the house is a gable-roofed brick bungalow with full front, shed-roofed porch supported by brick piers and a corner terrace on the south. A Missionesque parapet with quatrefoil window projects above the porch, and is complemented by a similar parapet on the north elevation. In 1933, a second story addition was made with matching brick veneer over the southern bay. The house remained the Davis family residence until 1937; Davis's later house at 2055 Ward Parkway, also his own design, was included in the Phase III survey report of the Southside.

24. 3200 College Avenue
HHCD
- Beaird House
- 1919
- 214

Contractor Cuthbert B. Webb erected this brick bungalow for James H. and Gertrude G. Beaird for \$6000.00 in 1919. Beaird was secretary-treasurer of Nissley Creamery Co. The one-story bungalow has an offset, projecting gabled porch supported by brick piers; a second story wing, clad in shingles, projects south from the main rectangular mass of the house over a porte cochere. Beaird owned the house until 1927.

25. 3701-03, 3705-07, Ellis duplexes 1927 212
 3709-11 College
 Avenue/ 3700-02,
 3704-06, 3708-10
 Lipscomb Avenue

W. C. Ellis, whose business was listed as real estate and contracting in the 1927 City Directory, signed six separate mechanic's liens with carpenter Jack McGinnis in 1927 for the construction of these six duplexes. The duplexes in 1933 were sold to a realty company; most of the houses were operated as rental units by Louis F. Calkins after 1936. Tenants over the years have typically been employed in local businesses. Of varying details, the brick bungalow duplexes feature either a full front porch or separate, twin porticos.

26. 3900 College Avenue NR* Seventh Day Adventist Church c. 1910; 1935 211

In 1910, the Texas Conference Association of Seventh Day Adventists purchased this corner lot for \$1.00 "for the purpose of building and constructing thereon a church" from William Capps, president of the Interurban Land Co., attorney, and developer of South Hemphill Heights. The SDA had first organized in Fort Worth in 1893, meeting in various homes and halls. City Directories show that Wilber A. Clute, a shipping clerk for the Southern Publishing Association, served as elder of the church in 1911, the first year at the new location. Church records indicate that a simple structure was erected to house the congregation, and that this building was blown down twice from its foundations. By 1923, the congregation had outgrown the small building, and moved the following year to a new home at 2020 Hemphill Street. The building at College and Fogg Streets since 1924 has been occupied by several denominations, including Second Day Adventists from 1924 to about 1927, later becoming Advent Christian Church, followed by Hemphill Community Church (Methodist), South Side Advent Christian Church, and Alpha Life Fellowship Church. Clad in narrow-milled wood siding, the one-story, frame church, now in the configuration of a T-plan with additions, features simple double-hung windows under a gable roof. A short, square belfry tower with pyramidal roof and finial is located in the northeast corner. Building permits show that at least one addition was made to the church in 1935; visual examination indicates that later, though harmonious, additions have been made to the northwest corner and to the south end of the structure. A parsonage, first noted by the City Directory of 1930, is located at the rear of the site. The church may be eligible for the National Register as an early structure erected by a fringe Protestant denomination, pending further documentation and determination of the structure's integrity.

27. 2428 Colonial Lydick House 1938 423
Parkway

Ned and Maude L. Lydick commissioned Fort Worth architect Charles Armstrong to design their Colonial Hills house in 1938. Mr. Lydick was president of Lydick Roofing Co. and Mrs. Lydick was vice-president of the firm, which was founded in Fort Worth about 1895. The residence remained in the Lydick family until 1961. The house is a free adaptation of Colonial period motifs; in composition, a one and one-half story central hipped block is flanked by gable-roofed, single-story wings which project forward to enclose a front entry terrace. Details include the cast stone, reeded entry surrounds and terrace wall trim, bay windows on each gabled wing topped with copper parasol roofs, and a row of gabled dormers on the main hipped block.

28. 2432 Colonial Leach House 1939 423
Parkway

This Colonial Hills Addition residence is in composition a hipped block with gabled wings which project forward; a massive chimney is also located on the front wall. The large, two-story Tudor Period Revival style house incorporates a variety of surface materials, including random-course, quarry-faced limestone, textured, dark polychrome brick, stucco half-timbering, and clay roofing tiles. Architect was Frank Montfort; contractor Paul Ogle was responsible for erecting the dwelling. The house was built for Julian S. and Kathryn L. Leach; he was a department manager of Leonard Brothers Department Store at the time, later operating a paint and wallpaper store. In excellent condition, the house has passed through a number of owners since 1943.

29. 3735 Country Colonial Country 1954 423
Club Circle Club

Founded in 1936 as Colonial Golf Club by John Marvin Leonard of Leonard Brothers Department Store, the club has hosted the Colonial Golf Tournament since 1941. In 1942, the club was sold by Leonard to the members and was renamed Colonial Country Club. The original club house of 1936 burned in 1953; the present Georgian Colonial Revival style structure was designed by local architects Preston Geren and John Floore and erected by Childs Construction Co. in 1954.

30. 3760 Country Simon House 1938 423
Club Circle
NR*

This prominent residence in the Colonial Hills subdivision was constructed for Julian E. and Adrienne Gans Simon in 1938. Julian Simon had practiced law in Fort Worth since 1924, and was a member of the law firm of Simon, Crowley, Wright, Ratliff & Miller, also serving as honorary consul to Honduras and counsel for the Fort Worth Stock Yards. Adrienne Gans Simon was first secretary of the Jewel Charity Ball, a

fundraiser for Fort Worth Children's Hospital. Their large, two-story house, flanked by chimneys and one-story dependencies, is a symmetrical composition in the Colonial Revival style; the brick veneer residence has always been painted white. An important feature of the design is the full, two-story portico supported by fluted piers and capped by an ornamental wood balustrade. Fort Worth contractor B. B. Adams constructed the \$20,250 house; the architect as yet remains unknown. In excellent condition, the house remained in the Simon family until 1966. Following documentation to determine the architect, the house may be eligible for the National Register on the basis of its design and its association with prominent a Fort Worth family.

31. 7927 Crowley Road House c. 1905 1003

This one-story, gabled house clad in narrow-milled wood siding features a traditional L-plan with a hip-roofed front porch supported by turned posts. The history of early ownership is unclear, although from 1928 to 1951, the house was the property of Joseph N. Brooker and later his daughter, Tina Brooker Fite. The house was demolished in April, 1987, but has been retained in the inventory for purposes of documentation.

32. 1010 W Devitt Street House 1935 214
HHCD

Charles M. Davis, a civil engineer (see SW23, SW97), built a number of economical houses of concrete block during the mid-1930s with the design help of his daughter Zoe Davis, an artist. The Davises constructed this innovative "aparthome," a small, efficient, single-family house, at the back of the corner lot where Davis had previously built a bungalow duplex. The Moderne style house is in composition a stuccoed block with an attached garage to the rear. The front entry wall is curved under a rounded, overhanging flat roof and is flanked by raised horizontal decorative bands extending west around the main block of the house. The rental house was owned by Davis until 1944.

33. 501 Felix Street Fort Worth Quarter- 1941-44; 612,613
NR* master Depot/ Fort 1951 614,615
Worth General Depot/ 616,617
General Services Admin-
istration Federal Center

The Quartermaster Depot has constituted a major contribution to the economy and community life of Fort Worth since 1940. Negotiations between the Chamber of Commerce and War Department in November, 1940, brought the installation to Fort Worth. The city's advanced system of highways, railroads and truck lines was a major consideration in the War Department's choice of a site, established to be a branch of the San Antonio Quartermaster Depot.

A large tract, comprising approximately 100 acres, was acquired in 1941 on the west side of Hemphill Street, south of the city limits. Construction of a number of structures was in progress by late 1941, under the supervision of Major A. C. Bradley. Two thousand construction workers were employed in the erection of structures designed by the Army Corps of Engineers. Five spur railroad lines were extended to the site; by 1942, ten miles of track had been laid within the compound. Opening in the spring of 1942, the depot employed 112 officers and over 2000 civilians in the job of collecting, storing, and shipping armed forces supplies and locally grown food to overseas wartime destinations and to army training camps in North Texas. The site also functioned as a camp for German prisoners of war, who were employed in the job of packing supplies for shipment.

In March, 1942, Colonel John S. Chambers, the new Quartermaster commander, announced plans for a \$5,000,000 expansion of the depot to approximately four times the size of the original site. A 522-acre site on the east side of Hemphill Street was acquired; construction of additional warehouses began in May, 1942. Hemphill Street, Highway 81, was closed for security reasons during "the emergency," but effectively remained closed until recent construction of the Hemphill Street overpass. The peak workload at the depot was achieved in January, 1944, when over 100,000 tons of equipment and supplies were processed. The depot became the fourth largest of the twenty depots operated by the Army Quartermaster Corps.

A variety of functions has characterized the postwar history of the depot, including the processing of more than 11,000 war dead returned from overseas for burial, and the rebuilding and repair of war materiel. Three additional warehouses were constructed in 1951 in anticipation of needs for the Korean War. In 1954, the Quartermaster Depot was redesignated as the Army General Depot, indicating its new job of handling supplies of the U. S. Signal Corps and other defense departments. The San Antonio General Depot was consolidated with the Fort Worth depot the same year. On 12 December 1963, the Army announced plans to inactivate the depot as part of a continuing economy program of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations. The phase-out of the army from the depot was completed 31 December 1965. Since that time, the General Services Administration has occupied the depot as a federal distribution center for government supplies; a number of Department of Defense offices have remained. The site has been reduced to approximately 275 acres. Upon the attainment of fifty years of age, the Depot would be eligible for the National Register as a major World War II installation and for its significance in the history of Fort Worth.

Buildings S-49, S-50 (c. 1941) These rectangular-plan, wood-frame buildings with gable roofs are clad in asbestos siding. The structures are reputed to have been shop and maintenance buildings, and to have housed the P.O.W. cafeteria and barracks during the war.

Guard Tower (c. 1942) This small, wood-frame guardhouse is elevated on steel supports, located at the northern edge of the compound.

Steam Engine Shelter (1942) This wood-frame, gabled steam engine barn has two pair of cross-timbered double doors on the north side.

Warehouses 1 & 2 (c. 1942) Each of these huge warehouses is of brick construction, measuring 180 by 1440 feet. A tripartite configuration, with a central section under a shallow gable roof, flanked on either side by loading docks extending the length of the building.

Warehouses 3 & 4 (c. 1942) Of similar dimensions, and reinforced concrete and brick construction.

Four Sheds (c. 1942) Measuring approximately 200 by 1200 feet, the sheds are of wood-frame construction with open-truss gable roofs.

Elevated Concrete Water Tank (c. 1943) This massive, round reinforced concrete water tank is supported by ten concrete piers; plans dated December 1942 indicate that the structure was probably constructed the following year.

34.	900 W Fogg Street	South Fort Worth School / South Fort Worth Elementary School No. 34	1913-14; 1926-27; 1952-53	211
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In 1913, South Fort Worth Common School District purchased all of block thirty-nine from the Interurban Land Co. for \$6200; two years earlier, a bond election had been held to authorize construction of a new stone or brick school building. The new two-story brick school, completed in 1914, contained three classrooms on each floor. Over a raised, rusticated basement course, the orange brick school is composed as a blocky mass with a central, slightly projecting block containing stairs and entry. Window sills, parapet coping, and decorative vertical banding are of cast stone. From 1917 to 1925, the school functioned as a high school. In 1922, South Fort Worth was annexed by the City of Fort Worth, and this school came under the jurisdiction of the Fort Worth Independent School District. A second bond issue was undertaken in 1925 to finance an addition of eight new classrooms, completed by 1927; these wings harmonize with the eclectic style of the earlier structure. In 1952-53, a third major building program took place, with the construction of a one-story U-plan wing to the south. Containing classrooms, an auditorium, and a cafeteria, the latest addition, clad in yellow brick, formed a stylistically inharmonious new entrance to the school. In 1987, the original, small-paned double-hung windows of the 1914 and 1926 structures were enclosed. Further research is needed to document the architects responsible for the original structure and its additions.

35. 1616 W Gambrell Street Gambrell Street Baptist Church 1948-49; 1954-55; 1975;1981 264

Originally called Seminary Hill Baptist Church, the congregation has had a long affiliation with Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary (SW81), being chartered 14 November 1915 in a ceremony in Fort Worth Hall. The church met in Seminary buildings from 1919 to 1926, and after 1926 in a building and on land donated by the Seminary until construction of their first permanent structure in 1948-49. The original name was changed to Gambrell Street Baptist Church in 1928. Substantial building funds were given by the Baptist General Convention of Texas and the Women's Missionary Union in 1941; ground was broken for the sanctuary in April, 1948. On 6 February 1949, first services were held in the new sanctuary, designed by architect Wiley G. Clarkson and constructed by B. B. Adams, contractor. The vaguely Gothic Revival style building is constructed of beige brick with cast stone trim. Additional educational buildings to the north of the sanctuary, constructed in 1954-55 and 1981, have continued the program of pale beige brick. The sanctuary was renovated in 1975.

36. 3001 W Gambrell Street Withers House c. 1931 696C

Dr. Isaac A. and Mrs. Ida Withers acquired a thirteen-acre parcel west of Seminary Hill in 1924, and are first listed at this location by the City Directory of 1932. The parcel has since been subdivided, but the property still covers a half-block. Lawrence L. Rector, of Rector Well Equipment Co., owned the house from 1939 until 1968. The one-story, L-plan house is unusual for its rubblestone construction. In composition, a front-gabled bay containing an arched window is flanked by an entry terrace and a rubblestone chimney, on which the letter "W," for Withers, is picked out in black stone. The homestead features a number of out-buildings and wall, all of the same limestone construction.

37. 4700-02 Gordon Avenue Riddle House c. 1913 265
Bapt (NR)

This house appears to have been the residence of Charles H. Riddle, registrar and student at Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, who purchased the property from SWBTS in 1910 and was listed in the 1914 City Directory as residing three blocks south of Seminary Hill; Riddle sold the house in 1917. Later owners included Leon M. Sipes, librarian of the Seminary and pastor of Seminary Hill Baptist Church (SW35), and Joe Canzoneri, a student at SWBTS. In 1931, the house was sold back to the Seminary, which has converted the single family house to rental duplex housing for students. The one-story, wood-frame house has a deep porch supported by Tuscan columns recessed under a flaring hip roof. The original, central entry with sidelights has been enclosed to permit use as a duplex.

38. 4701 Gordon Avenue House c. 1918 265

The history of this house is unclear; it has passed through a number of nonresident owners since the property was first purchased from SWBTS in 1910. It was acquired by the Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary Development Foundation in 1962, and appears to have been used as rental student housing since that date. The one-story, frame house has a rectangular plan under a pyramidal roof; a gabled bay projects forward to the side of a deep porch supported by Tuscan columns, which extends around the west and north elevations.

39. 3012 Greene Avenue Burnett House 1931 247

A mechanic's lien of 1931 shows that this house was erected by contractor Joseph D. Hall for Charles H. and Pearl B. Burnett. Mr. Burnett, in 1931 with Wilkes & Barber, a real estate business, had previously been a salesman for Bluebonnet Hills Development Co. The house has had a number of owners since 1933. A whimsical rendition of the Period Revival style, the dark polychrome brick veneer is highlighted by an asymmetrical front chimney inlaid with yellow brick in a checkerboard diaper pattern, and a front gable with half-timbering in an eccentric, spider-web pattern. An almost identical house, now altered, is located at 3253 Greene Avenue.

40. 3300 Hemphill Street NR/OLVCD Our Lady of Victory Academy 1909-10; 1934 213

Set back on its large, 26-acre tract, Our Lady of Victory Academy was established by the Sisters of Saint Mary of Namur as an outgrowth of St. Ignatius Academy in downtown Fort Worth. Opened in 1910, the day and boarding school gave girls from North Texas families an education aimed at forming "noble Christian women who will grace society with their accomplishments and edify it by their virtues." A junior college curriculum began in 1930, and continued until 1956, when the program was incorporated into the University of Dallas. The Novitiate was relocated at the University of Dallas the same year. The school stopped taking boarders in 1961; the elementary school has continued to function to the present.

The cornerstone for the convent building was laid in a ceremony on 5 August 1909. Designed by the prominent Fort Worth architectural firm of Sanguinet & Staats, the large, Gothic Revival style structure of red pressed brick with white limestone trim contains three and one-half stories over a high basement. The primary elevation, facing east, features an elevated central portico surmounted by a crenelated balcony and a major central gabled bay, flanked by tall, three-sided crenelated bays. Of an irregular E-plan, the building's south elevation features a large, two-story chapel with lancet windows. A number of stained glass chapel windows were the donations of prominent local Catholic families, including the Laneri and Bicchochi families; one is also the donation of the architects. The convent building, of fireproof construction when

built, initially contained fourteen classrooms, a study hall, an auditorium, a chapel, and dormitory rooms on the upper floors.

Directly east of the main structure is a small, red brick laundry or powerhouse, presumably of the same date; nearby are a caretaker's cottage and water tower. To the south, a rubblestone Lourdes Grotto is set in a formal garden with Stations of the Cross. The grotto was built by Italian immigrant stonemason Eugene Sergi in 1934 in lieu of tuition for his daughters.

More recent additions to the complex include the elementary school, designed by architect Joseph R. Pelich in 1952, to the southeast of the main building, and an octagonal campus house of 1948. A new convent was constructed in the northwest corner of the site in 1987, taking the place of a former truck garden and orchard. At present, the grounds still retain a number of old cypress and juniper trees at the southern edge and lining the walkway to the main building. Our Lady of Victory Academy is eligible for the National Register on the basis of its significant institutional role in the community life of Fort Worth, as a late example of young ladies' academies typical of the nineteenth century, and as an important architectural resource.

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| 41. | 3426 Hemphill
Street
OLVCD | Magnolia Petroleum Co.
Station No. 570 | c. 1928 | 213 |
|-----|----------------------------------|---|---------|-----|

This brick gas station was listed in the 1929 City Directory as one of twenty-one local stations operated by the Magnolia Petroleum Co.; it continued to be operated by the company until 1937. The structure has a flat roof over a drive-through supported by brick piers, with an office and garage spaces at the rear. The stepped, parapeted roof, a typical device of commercial architecture of this period, is capped with cast stone coping. It is in fair condition, although the brick has been painted.

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|-----|--------------------------------|--|------|-----|
| 42. | 4320 Hemphill
Street
NR* | Diamond Ice and
Cold Storage Co.
Station No. 1 | 1927 | 210 |
|-----|--------------------------------|--|------|-----|

The first of three ice stores operated by Diamond Ice and Cold Storage Co. in the Southside. "Clear and Colder" ice was advertised by the company, whose president was E. G. Rall. From 1942 until 1968, the structure served as an ice dock, grocery, feed store operated by T. Carl McPherson. The tiny concrete building, set on angle on a corner lot, features a raised parapet embellished with black ceramic tiles and a center medallion painted with the word "ice." The shop windows below the shed-roof canopy appear to have been remodeled. As an example of a building type which served an important community function, the ice house may be eligible for the National Register, pending restoration.

43. 4621 Hemphill Street House c. 1920 208

The history of this house is inconclusive; it may have been the residence in 1920 of Samuel A. English, a carpenter, who sold the house the following year. The two-story, wood-frame house has a T-plan under a gable roof. A one-story porch wraps around three sides of the central projecting wing, supported by boxed and paneled posts. The house is presently clad in aluminum siding.

44. 3300 S Henderson Street Sch (NR) George C. Clarke Elementary School No. 18 1914; 1926; 1934-35; 1954 385

In 1913, the architectural firm of Muller & Pollard submitted plans to the school board for four schools, including this school, which was named in 1914 for George Carson Clarke, developer of Shaw-Clarke subdivision, Hubbard Heights, and Hemphill Heights, president of the school board from 1913 to 1916, and chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee. The construction contract was let to Bryce Building Co. of Fort Worth; the school was reported as nearly complete by August, 1914. The two-story school contained eight classrooms and was constructed of dark brick with cast stone trim. An institutional version of Tudor Revival style was used for the 1914 school, and was continued for all subsequent additions. In 1926, a two-story addition of four classrooms was constructed on the west by contractor James T. Taylor to the design of architect E. W. Van Slyke; the same architect was responsible for a second addition on the west and an auditorium on the east in 1934. In 1954, a final, two-story addition was made on the west, designed by architect Jim D. Vowell and erected by The Grimlands, contractors. Landscaping of the school grounds was carried out in 1937 to the design of Hare & Hare of Kansas City, as part of a W.P.A. program of improvements at Fort Worth's schools.

45. 3700 S Henderson Street Pray House c. 1911 212

James A. and Mary Pray purchased block twenty-nine of Silver Lake Addition in 1911, and are listed in the 1912-13 City Directory as residing in this house. Pray, who advertised himself as a "carpenter, contractor, builder," owned the property until 1919. The one-story house, of rectangular plan, is clad in narrow-milled siding. The residence has a hip roof and an offset gable over the full front porch supported by boxed and paneled posts.

46. 800 block, Fort Worth Southern 1911-12 1023A
 Highway 1187 (Rendon- Traction Co./ Tarrant
 Crowley Road-rear) County Traction Co. Substation
 NR

This is one of the few structures remaining from the extensive interurban rail network operated by the Northern Texas Traction Co., which extended from Dallas to Fort Worth, Denison, Corsicana, and Waco, and from Fort Worth to Denton and Cleburne, a leading grain market of the time. NTTCo, which also operated the municipal street railways in Dallas and Fort Worth, was owned by the Stone & Webster Syndicate of Boston.

Survey of potential routes for the line from Fort Worth to Cleburne via Burleson began in 1909, and purchase of the rights-of-way occurred through 1911; actual construction of the Fort Worth-Cleburne interurban took less than a year. On 1 September 1912, Fort Worth Southern Traction Co. opened the 32.8 mile electric railway line for service; nineteen stops were made along the route of the "live wire way." Several substations were erected along the line; these contained machinery for transmitting electrical current from overhead wires to the trains, as well as sleeping quarters for the operators. In 1914, Fort Worth Southern Traction Co. was reorganized under the name Tarrant County Traction Co., under which the firm continued operations until 1931. In that year, a combination of the Depression and competition from the automobile forced closure of the line.

This high, one-story substation, of rectangular plan, is constructed of fine pressed orange-red brick with a corbeled cornice, and door and window bays set with concrete lintels and sills. A partial second story rises above the parapeted flat roof at the rear of the structure. An early photograph shows that the windows consisted of small-paned double-hung sash; since abandonment of the line in 1931, all window sash have been removed from the structure, as well as the interior furnishings and machinery. Preserved by its remote, rural location, the substation may be threatened by the proposed expansion of Oak Grove Airport; it is eligible for the National Register.

47. 3300 S Hulen Street Edwards Barn c. 1900 701A
 NR*

This large, gabled barn is clad with vertical board siding. It stands on a portion of the 2500 acres of land acquired by Lemuel J. Edwards after he located here with his large family in 1849. His cattle ranch is said to have been the first west of Fort Worth; the property passed to his son, Cass Overton Edwards, and to his grandson Crawford Edwards. The barn is still owned by Edwards family descendants. The barn may be eligible for the National Register, pending further assessment to determine its integrity.

48. 308 W Kellis Street H. L. Wallace Grain c. 1927; 207
& Milling Co. c. 1955

Located along the east side of the M-K-T railroad tracks, this elevator and mill was constructed about 1927 for Hugh L. Wallace, president of a wholesale and retail dealer of grain, hay and stock and poultry feeds. Wallace's firm remained in business at this location through 1940. Since that time, various grain companies and a building materials supplier have located at the premises; a sporting goods store has operated here since about 1960. The red brick industrial structure consists of a three-story block containing large windows over a one-story flat-roofed base. A one-story recent addition has been erected along the south, east and west sides; other alterations include the painted brick surfaces and new aluminum frame windows.

49. 3700 Laughton Wise House c. 1911 212
Street

Benjamin T. Wise purchased this corner lot in Silver Lake Addition in 1911, and was listed as residing here by 1912-13. Wise was employed at the Hubb Grocery Co., and owned the house until 1919. From 1919 to 1952, the house was the residence of Alex and Frances Brown; he was an inspector for the Joint Car Association of Fort Worth. One and one-half stories in height, the wood-frame house has a rectangular plan with a flaring gable roof set parallel to Laughton Street. A full front porch supported by Tuscan columns is incorporated under the gable roof.

50. 3109 Lipscomb Tucker House c. 1919 214
Avenue
HHCD

Facing Capps Park, this bungalow of fine quality dark brick has a pyramidal roof over a recessed, full front porch. The porch is distinguished by massive brick piers and a pierced brick balustrade with cast stone coping. John R. Tucker purchased the property in 1919; he was a teacher at Fort Worth High School, and later at Paschal High School. Tucker and his wife, Coma, resided at the house until 1950.

51. 2100 Log Cabin Log Cabin Village c. 1848-60; 236
Village Lane (in 1959
Forest Park)

Log Cabin Village comprises seven log houses moved to Forest Park in 1959 from sites in Parker, Hood, Milam, and Tarrant counties. Thomas E. Stanley II served as restoration architect for the project. The Tarrant County Historical Society continued the process of restoration and furnishing to create an open-air museum. In 1965, the Park and Recreation Board of the City of Fort Worth took over responsibility for operating the site as a public park. Log Cabin Village was opened to the public in April, 1966. The site received an Official Texas Historical Marker in 1967.

As is typical for early structures, most of the houses had undergone substantial alterations by 1959. Restoration, sometimes to the point of virtual reconstruction, was undertaken when the cabins were moved to Forest Park in order to recapture the earliest, most evocative, appearance. The city of Fort Worth has continued to make alterations to the structures to enhance the interpretive program, such as the addition of a gristmill to the Shaw House in 1970.

Foster House. This two-story log house, dating from 1850-57, features stone chimneys at each end and a full, two-story gallery. Harry A. Foster and his wife, Martha A. Davis Foster, resided on their large farm near Cameron, Milam County, by 1853; he lived in the house until his death in 1891.

Tompkins House A single-pen, one-story log house with a stone chimney and shed-roofed porch. Dating from about 1853, the cabin was originally located six miles north of Weatherford in Parker County. John Baptist Tompkins bought the 120-acre farm in 1858 from Isaac Anderson; Tompkins and his wife, Sarah Harbison Tompkins, lived in the house until the 1890s. The property was acquired by Wyatt C. Hedrick, a prominent Fort Worth architect, who donated the structure to Log Cabin Village.

Shaw House Thomas J. Shaw and his wife, Louisa Ann Long Shaw, moved to a 160-acre farm in the Spring Creek area of southern Tarrant County in 1854; their one-room house is thought to have been constructed the same year. The house was converted to a gristmill in 1970 for interpretive purposes.

Pickard House The one and one-half story house was one of several Pickard family houses in Parker County. Dating from 1850-56, the house was purchased by William Sidney Pickard in 1863.

Seela House Dating from about 1855, the Seela cabin was originally located south of Weatherford in Parker County, on land patented to Isaac Seela in 1859. The single-pen house has front and back full, shed-roofed porches.

Parker House Built about 1848, this dogtrot log house originally stood in Birdville, Tarrant County, on property acquired by Isaac Parker in 1853. Parker was a member of the Congress of the Republic of Texas from 1839-45, of the Constitutional Convention of 1845, and a State Senator; he moved to Parker County in 1872. Records are ambiguous regarding the history of the structure; it was acquired by Amon Carter, Sr. in 1929 and moved to his ranch; in 1958 the cabin was moved again to Log Cabin Village.

Howard House This single-pen house with a stone chimney is thought to date to about 1860. Hartford Howard acquired land in the Acton area of Hood County about 1870, and resided in the house until his death in 1892.

52. 1241-43 Lowe Street Graves Duplex c. 1926 214

A brick bungalow style duplex under a low gable roof; two cross gables project forward to form separate entry porches and porte-cocheres. First listed in the 1927 City Directory as the property and residence of R. R. Graves, a contractor who may have been responsible for building the structure. Other occupants typically included workers for local industries.

53. 1245 Lowe Street Cash House c. 1911 214

Lewis Allison Cash, an engineer for the Frisco Railway, owned this corner property from 1911 to 1920, and appears to have resided here perhaps as early as 1911. Thomas J. Dean and wife Effie May owned the house from 1920 to 1924; he was an engineer for the same railroad. From 1924 to 1960, the house was the property of John M. Blanks, a grocer. A classic example of a simple vernacular form, the one-story frame house has a rectangular plan under a gable roof. A front porch is supported by boxed posts; an early, shed-roofed addition has been made to the rear. Located just east of the Frisco railroad tracks, the site retains its historic landscaping.

54. 3563 Manderley Place (at 4201 Trail Lake Drive) First Congregational Church, United Church of Christ 1949-50; 1958 620

First chartered in 1903, the First Congregational Church moved from 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue in 1949 to a new location in suburban, southwest Fort Worth. The congregation merged with the Evangelical and Reformed Church in 1961 to become part of the United Church of Christ. The Gothic Revival style structure has a veneer of random-course sandstone with cast stone trim, designed by architect Joseph H. Gaylord. The gabled sanctuary is buttressed along the south elevation, has a rose window on the west gable end, and an entry portico in a belfry tower on the north side. Additions were made to the north and south of the sanctuary in 1958 by the same architect.

55. 4704 May Street House c. 1910; 1951 617

An oriel gable and twin dormer windows surmounting the sloping gable roof highlight the unusual composition of this one and one-half story, Shingle Style house. A deep entry porch, probably originally supported by four shingle-clad, battered porch posts, has been partially enclosed,

and three porch supports have been replaced. Asbestos siding has been applied to the second story. The history of the residence is unknown; tax records reveal that the building was moved to the site in 1951. Undoubtedly a prominent house when first constructed, the house appears abandoned at present.

56. 3500 McCart Avenue Worth Mills 1924 460
NR/ Ind(NR)

Worth Mills was Fort Worth's first cotton textile mill, established by a combination of local and New England interests. Capitalized at \$1,122,000, over \$950,000 of stock was subscribed to by Fort Worth investors. Major local stockholders included president Lloyd H. McKee, manager of Waples-Platter Grocery Co.; vice-president John P. King of King Candy Co.; and secretary-treasurer Floyd J. Holmes, president of Comet Oil Co. Rudy Copeland acted as vice-president and general manager of the mill. Two of the directors, Charles L. Harding of Boston and Charles M. Holmes of New Bedford, Massachusetts, were officers of the Harding-Tilton Co. of Boston, a firm which owned several New England textile mills, sold the products of textile mills, and contracted to do the same for Worth Mills.

Construction of the mill began in June, 1924; Fort Worth contractor Thomas S. Byrne was awarded the \$200,000 contract. Over 100 railroad cars shipped textile machinery from Fairhaven Mills of New Bedford, a Harding-Tilton concern, for installation in the new building. The first strip of fabric manufactured in the new mill was produced by late December, 1924.

The mill produced cotton cord tire fabric, used in the manufacture of automobile tires, advertising itself in 1926 as "the largest auto tire fabric mill in the South." Fabric was shipped to Akron, Ohio, the tire manufacturing center of the country. The market for auto tires, accompanying the ever-increasing demand for cars, was a lucrative one. The establishment of Worth Mills was part of a nationwide trend of the relocation of textile mills from New England to the South during the 1920s and 1930s. Competition from new, technologically advanced southern mills, proximity to the raw material, lower freight and electricity costs, and a cheaper, more educated and English-speaking labor pool than was available in New England, were factors which encouraged New England mill owners to consider the relocation of their plants in the South. Worth Mills in 1926 employed about 450 adults. In 1932, the mill was the first location in Fort Worth where the National Industrial Recovery Program, a New Deal program to create work and improve wages, took place.

Apparently out of business by 1944, a number of short-lived textile concerns used the premises until 1949. From 1952 to 1973, the plant was owned by the Williamson-Dickie Manufacturing Co. for the production of mens' work clothes. Since 1974, the structure has housed Tandy Wire and Cable, a division of the Tandy Corporation.

Located on the northern part of the Texas Motor Car Association parcel (SW58) and east of the intersection of the Fort Worth Belt Line and Frisco railroads, the mill is three stories in height and measures 218 feet long by 145 feet wide. Of red brick with red mortar, the building has a parapeted, flat roof with central monitor and three-story arched bays containing rectangular steel sash windows. A one-story-office block is located at the northeast corner of the mill, and a two-story storehouse at the opposite end. To date, exterior alterations of the plant have been relatively minor: the office block has been painted, and the windows on the east elevation have been boarded up. A one-story wing to the south is of unknown date. Worth Mills is eligible for the National Register on the basis of its significance for Fort Worth, as part of a historical trend of national importance, and as a work of industrial architecture.

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| 57. | 3565 McCart Avenue
Ind(NR) | Mrs. Grubbs Potato
Chip Co. | 1944;
1953 | 254 |
|-----|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----|

Clifton M. and Esther Grubbs began their potato chip manufacturing business in their house in 1931. This factory building was constructed in 1944 for \$15,100 to be a potato chip factory by local contractor J. W. Padgett. A small addition to the north side of the structure was erected by John W. Padgett & Sons in 1953. Clad in dark polychrome brick and tile, the high one-story factory features two Art Deco style porticos with geometric, vertical piers and glass-block panels below a stepped parapet.

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|-----|------------------------------------|---|------|---------|
| 58. | 3600 McCart Avenue
NR*/ Ind(NR) | Texas Motor Car Asso-
ciation/ Fort Worth
Steel & Machinery Co. | 1919 | 459,460 |
|-----|------------------------------------|---|------|---------|

Texas Motor Car Association was organized in Dallas in 1917 by James Campbell Vernor, president, and his brother, William Henry Vernor, fiscal agent. The joint stock association was capitalized at \$2,000,000 and heavily subscribed to by local businessmen; plans were made to manufacture a deluxe automobile called the "Texan." Over thirty-six acres were purchased in late 1917 at the intersection of the Fort Worth Belt Line and Frisco railroads, just south of the city limits. A permanent, brick and reinforced concrete factory building was completed in the spring of 1919; construction cost about \$250,000. A three-story administration building, razed in 1971, was erected directly east of the factory, facing McCart Avenue. Additional structures were built to the south and west of the factory; ornamental brick piers were raised at the corners of the large property. In 1920, the factory employed 125 persons, and was described at the time as resembling "a part of Detroit . . . transplanted to the plains of Texas." Factory output in 1921 was 156 cars per month. Presumably, competition from larger concerns, such as Chevrolet and Ford, forced the association out of business in 1921.

Monkey Grip Rubber Co. purchased the factory in 1922 at a receiver's sale, and used the premises until 1927 for production of "the world's best tire patch." Twenty acres of property on the north were sold in

1924 to Worth Mills (SW56); parcels fronting on McCart Avenue have been sold off as well. Since 1927, the factory has been the home of Fort Worth Steel and Machinery Co., makers of oil field and oil well supplies. The company has recently become a division of Martin Sprockett and Gear.

The two-story factory building is composed as one long block (150 by 600 feet) faced in dark pressed brick and terminated by end towers on the north and south. The parapeted flat roof is highlighted by cast stone parapet coping; each end tower is capped with a rounded parapet and contains a cast stone cartouche with the letter "T." First- and second-story string courses are of cast stone; a second-story frieze features fine chevron pattern brickwork and cast stone details. Twenty-five bays contained industrial, small-paned steel sash windows on both stories. The ornamental east facade extends along the north and south side elevations only one bay; the rear portion of the building is of simpler brick industrial construction. Two major alterations to the structure have taken place: a one-story entry block was constructed at the middle of the east elevation in 1977, and the industrial steel sash have been replaced with inappropriate smoked glass windows. In the event of a major restoration, the structure would qualify for the National Register.

59. 4378 McCart Avenue House c. 1913 697
Bapt (NR) *

The history of this house requires further documentation. It may be the residence of William S. and Sallie Horne, who platted the 20-acre tract of Horne Heights here in 1913, and were listed as residing two blocks west of Seminary Hill by the 1914 City Directory. In 1923, the Horne heirs sold the property to Walter T. and Blanche E. Conner (see SW17). Conner was professor of Biblical and Systematic Theology at the Seminary, joining the faculty in 1910, and one of the outstanding teachers and authors on the faculty until his retirement in 1949. He is widely regarded as one of the foremost theologians among Southern Baptists. The Connors resided here until 1960. The one and one-half story, rectangular plan house is clad in narrow-milled wood siding. A deep, full front porch is a prominent feature of the residence, supported by thick brick piers. Large, central hipped dormers highlight each side of the hip roof. The house is in original, though deteriorating, condition.

60. 4432 McCart Avenue Ball House 1914 697
Bapt (NR) *

Charles T. Ball was elected to the faculty of Southwestern Theological Baptist Seminary (SW81) in 1911 to be field secretary and professor of missions and comparative religion. Ball resigned from the Seminary faculty in 1919 to become secretary of the new Baptist Student Missionary Movement of North America, which he had led since 1914. A mechanic's lien of 9 January 1914 shows that Ball and his wife, Mamie, contracted with Barber Lumber & Mill Co. to provide \$3000 worth of

building materials for their house, to be constructed according to plans prepared by architects Sanguinet & Staats. The large, two-story frame house occupies a prominent corner site west of Seminary Hill, directly across Gambrell Street from the Scarborough House (SW61). Clad in narrow-milled wood siding, the Prairie style structure has a hip roof with enclosed eaves and a central, hipped dormer with three lights. A full, flat-roofed front porch extends across the east facade, supported by four thick tan brick piers; a smaller, similar porch is located on the south side of the house. The residence, which remained in the Ball family until about 1930, appears to have been subdivided into apartments, but has retained much of its original exterior appearance.

61. 4500 McCart Avenue Scarborough House 1914 261
NR*/Bapt (NR)

Dr. Lee Rutland Scarborough was elected to the faculty of Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary in 1908 to be professor of evangelism. With President B. H. Carroll, Scarborough organized and raised funds for the relocation of SWBTS to Fort Worth in 1910. Beginning about 1914, he held the post of treasurer and manager of the Baptist Seminary Street Railway Co. In 1915, he became second president of the Seminary, a post he held until 1942. By his death in 1945, he was recognized worldwide as a Baptist leader, author of fourteen books on the subject of evangelism, and had served as president of the Southern Baptist Convention and Baptist General Convention of Texas.

In 1910, Scarborough subdivided and platted Mount Rutland Addition to the west of Seminary Hill, in which his house occupies a prominent, two-lot corner site. The residence remained in the Scarborough family until 1933. A mechanic's lien dated 23 December 1913 shows that J. Leon Cox, carpenter, contractor, and builder erected this dwelling for Scarborough and wife Mary early the following year. The cost of construction of the eleven-room frame house was \$6500. The large, two-story Prairie style house has a generally rectangular plan under a hip roof with enclosed eaves and a central hipped dormer. A full porch wraps around to the north and south sides under a flat roof, becoming an open terrace at the front corners; it is supported by tan brick piers and base. Nearly identical to the Ball House (SW60), further research may identify the Scarborough House as the design of architects Sanguinet & Staats. The exterior of the frame house is almost intact, except for the addition of aluminum siding; it appears to have been subdivided into five apartments. In the event of restoration, the Scarborough House would be eligible for the National Register on the basis of its association with an important figure in Texas, Fort Worth and Southern Baptist history.

62. 4510 McCart Avenue Weatherspoon-Copass House c. 1915 261
Bapt (NR)

This one-story, rectangular plan dwelling has served as the residence of two members of the Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary. Jesse B. Weatherspoon joined the faculty in 1913. Purchasing two Mount Rutland Addition lots in 1913, he was first listed as residing on the west side of the "Cleburne Pike" by the 1916 City Directory. Weatherspoon resigned from the faculty in 1918 to return to his native North Carolina. Beginning in 1918, the house was the residence of Benjamin A. and Crickett Keys Copass; Copass was elected to the faculty of SWBTS in 1918 to be professor of Hebrew and Old Testament. The Copass family resided here until 1968. Clad in narrow-milled wood siding, the house has a full front porch that extends around to the south, supported by Tuscan columns. The hip roof is highlighted by a hipped dormer on the front and gabled dormers on the side elevations.

63. 4508 Merida Avenue House c. 1910 261
Bapt (NR) *

Further research is needed to document the history of this house. It may have been constructed by Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary as faculty housing in 1910, then purchased by Joseph W. Crowder, a tutor of English Bible at the Seminary and assistant to President Carroll. Crowder was identified as residing four blocks west of Seminary Hill in the 1914 City Directory; by 1925 he lived at a different address. The one-story, wood frame house has a hip roof with hipped dormer above a recessed half-porch supported by Tuscan columns.

64. 4524 Merida Avenue Bettis House c. 1913 261

The history of this house is unclear. The lot was sold in 1915 by William A. Arnold, the sales manager of Seminary Hill Addition, to Jesse F. Bettis; Arnold had been listed the previous year as residing on this street. Bettis, a farmer, and wife Ella lived at the house until 1955. The one-story frame house, clad in narrow-milled wood siding, is composed as a hipped block flanked on the north by a forward-projecting gabled bay. A half-porch is supported by paired Tuscan columns.

65. Rt. 4, Box 66, Marti Farm c. 1931 1022B
Oak Grove Road

John Marti purchased this farm in 1928. Regarded as a progressive farmer, Marti grew cotton and grains and raised dairy and beef cattle on his farm. The farm complex, apparently mostly constructed about 1931, consists of a wood-frame, Bungalow style farmhouse, a water tower, and a corrugated iron barn with a gambrel roof and side sheds, used for storage of grain, hay, and housing horses and mules. A second barn, originally used as a dairy barn, is located further west on the property. A good example of an intact farm complex, it remains in the Marti family.

66. 3204 Odessa Avenue Dornwell House 1930 247
BHCD

This small, "Mother Goose" style house is based on the same design as the Hendricks House (SW21); only the color of decorative tile differs. Contractor Clifford A. Emery erected this cottage for \$6000 in late 1930 for George R. Veeder, the president of Bluebonnet Hills Deveopment Co., although the house lies in the Kensington Addition. Clad in polychrome brick veneer, the house features eccentrically pitched gables and a crooked door. Henry A. Dornwell and wife Nina purchased the house in 1931, and resided in the house through at least 1945.

67. Rt 2, Box 56, Feltz Farm/ c. 1902; TAD
Old Granbury Road "Rock Creek Farm" 1936 2018-
336

Ferdinand Phillip Feltz, an immigrant from Germany, purchased 642 acres of the Albirado survey in 1882, and gradually added to his lands until his death around 1933, at which time he owned 2250 acres in southern Tarrant County. From his residence at Rock Creek Farm, Feltz ran a mixed farm, with 450 acres in grain cultivation and 1800 acres as pasture for cattle. The farm complex comprises a gabled barn with vertical wood siding, dating to about 1902, a garage-servant quarters rebuilt in 1936 with lumber from the original farmhouse, and sheds. F. P. Feltz, Jr. inherited the farm after his father's death, and constructed a new farmhouse in 1936 in a Period Revival style; he resided at the farm until 1985. The brick veneer house features a transverse front gable with prominent chimney and gabled, arched portico; a recessed loggia is to the south.

68. 1213-15, 1217-19 Two duplexes 1938;1939 251
Orange Street

Dr. William C. Lackey, a physician with offices in the Medical Arts Building, had these two identical duplexes constructed as rental property in 1938 and 1939. Building permits show that the structure at 1213-15 Orange was constructed by Philip Lackey, a building contractor. Generally Colonial Revival in style, each wood-frame duplex has a rectangular plan with a central, shared entry porch between gabled bays. The duplexes are one-story in height and are clad in rustic wood siding. Tenants over the years typically have been clerks and employees of local businesses.

69. 3345 Parkridge House c. 1929 457
Boulevard
BHCD

A typical example of a speculative house of Bluebonnet Hills. With a rectangular plan, the house has a variegated beige brick veneer and steeply-pitched, intersecting gable roofs and front chimney to evoke the popular image of a Tudor Period cottage. Interesting details include

the brick corbeling below window sills, windows with eccentric muntin patterns, and a Tudor-arched doorway. First tenant in 1932 was Dr. Albert D. Roberts, a physician with offices in the Medical Arts Building. The small house is in excellent, unaltered condition.

70. 2904 W Princeton Street
Worth Manor Apartments c. 1928 241
Apts (NR) / FPCD

Walter P. Wicks and John Stein purchased this University Place lot near Texas Christian University in 1927. Wicks was a building contractor by trade, and Stein was secretary-treasurer of Carb Building Co.; either may have been responsible for constructing the building. Wicks and his wife Nell were residents of the eight-unit apartment house when it was first listed in the City Directory of 1929. Another early tenant of note was B. B. Adams, a prominent Fort Worth contractor. The textured, warm polychrome brick structure of two stories has an eccentric, Mediterranean style composition: the projecting end bays are embellished with small Missionesque parapets with cast stone coping, while a one-story entry portico containing segmental arches and cast stone corbels adjoins a three-story campanile with an arcaded belfry and tiled pyramidal roof. In excellent condition, the apartment structure is located in an area threatened by the growth of TCU, the current owners of the building.

71. 1005 Ripy Street Norman Grocery 1932 212

This small, wood-frame store was constructed by carpenter William C. Norman in 1932 for Joseph L. and Lottie Norman at the rear of their corner residential lot at 3600 College Avenue. Norman was a grocer; later uses of the site have included Reeves Grocery and Owens Grocery and Market. Of traditional commercial design, the one-story, gable-roofed store features a stepped false front and a shedlike canopy roof over central double doors flanked by display windows.

72. 2429 Rogers Avenue Baird House 1936 235
AACD

Mrs. Ninnie L. Baird, president and later chairman of the board of Mrs. Baird's Bakery, resided in this house from 1936 until 1961. Building permits show that the house is the Colonial Revival style design of prominent architect Joseph R. Pelich and the construction of carpenter-contractor Herschel D. Terrell. The seven-room, brick veneer residence, with a staggered plan, presents a symmetrical elevation with a front door surrounded by fluted, classical pilasters and flanked by segmentally arched windows. A wood-frame porch extends across the front, supported by grouped, boxed columns; the porch is distinguished by the Mount Vernon style railing and urns above the flat porch roof. Three gabled dormers rise from the shingled, gable roof. In good condition, the brick has been painted, and very likely has always been so.

73. 2434 Rogers Avenue Poston House c. 1926 236
UPCD

George C. Poston was a retired Weatherford merchant, owner of Baker-Poston Department Store in Weatherford as well as president of Southwestern Building & Loan Association and vice-president of Kingsbery Manufacturing Co. This two-story house was constructed in a prominent corner location in the University Place subdivision about 1926; architect Wiley G. Clarkson was responsible for the design, according to family reminiscences. Faced in dark polychrome brick, the Mediterranean style house has a staggered plan with three interlocking hip roofs covered in red Mission tile. A one-story blocky portico with parapeted roof terrace is set in the southeast corner of the staggered plan; portico and window sills are embellished with cast stone trim.

74. 2704 Rogers Avenue Mahon House c. 1914 239

Generally rectangular in plan, this one-story house clad in narrow-milled wood siding has a full, recessed porch supported by four squat columns on brick bases. A central hipped dormer window surmounts the hipped roof with deep eaves. Dr. D. John Mahon was a physician who had his office in the dining room of the house. Mahon's wife, Maude, and his daughters Ella, a teacher at Circle Park School, and Sadie, an instructor of biology at TCU, resided with him at the house until 1945. In pristine condition, the house may be threatened by the continued expansion of TCU and University Christian Church.

75. 3248 Rogers Avenue Porter House c. 1929 458
BHCD

Boyd Porter, Jr. and wife Pauline were the first listed owners and residents of this house in 1930. Porter was manager of the claims division of Maryland Casualty Co. Similar to many houses in Bluebonnet Hills, the cottage was constructed in a slightly eccentric version of the Tudor Period Revival style; here, the generally rectangular plan features interlocking gable roofs above walls veneered in red brick with highlights of yellow brick. From the crooked garden path, the recessed, arcaded entry porch adjoins a front gabled bay which is further embellished by a clock face set into the chimney of red and yellow brick.

76. 3412 Rogers Avenue Easter House 1931 458
BHCD

Architectural plans in the possession of the current owner reveal that this eccentric, Period Revival style cottage was designed in 1931 by draftsman Jackson B. Atkinson as "Job No. 29" for Bluebonnet Hills Development Co. Building permits show that Clifford A. Emery, a building contractor who worked on several other speculative houses in the same subdivision, completed the house the same year at a cost of \$6000. In composition a hipped block with a front-projecting, barrel-vaulted north wing adjoining an entry porch, the cottage is faced in

yellow brick with decorative banding and fanciful brick patterning in dark brown brick, and has an unusual bat-wing motif on the north wing. Early photographs show that an unusual, shaped dormer window over the porch has been removed, and that the original cast iron porch supports have been replaced. First owners of the house in 1933 were Daniel and Nettie Easter; he has been identified as an oil driller and oil operator during the 1930s.

77. 3544 Ryan Avenue House c. 1908 251

This one-story, frame house has a hip roof which incorporates a full, recessed porch that wraps around to the north. The deep porch is distinguished by its Tuscan column supports. With clapboard siding, the house appears to be in intact condition. The history of the dwelling has not been documented satisfactorily; occupants during the 1930s and 1940s were John M. Wyse, a switchman with the T & P, and wife Pearl.

78. 3644 Ryan Avenue Fort Worth Fire 1923 252
 Fire (NR) Department Station
 No. 17

One of approximately ten Bungalow style fire stations constructed by the City of Fort Worth in 1922-23, the cornerstone for Station No. 17 was laid 26 July 1923. The style, of tan brick, was intended to harmonize with the residential neighborhood; even garage doors of false brick with windows were used to make the stations blend in with the neighborhood. Architect Charles F. Allen designed the structure; B. B. Adams was general contractor and Joe Cauker was brick contractor. Construction of this Shaw Heights fire station outpaced development of the area, and the station was not opened for service until 1 July 1927. Under a red-tiled hip roof, the station features an arcaded front porch with cast stone trim and a recessed garage to the north. Original trellises remain on the south wall. A larger station on Felix Street, opening in 1967, took the place of this structure in 1967, at which time the City of Fort Worth sold the property to a private owner. Now used as an office, the porch and garage opening have been enclosed, and the cornerstone has been removed to the Masonic Grand Lodge Museum in Waco.

79. 4520 Sandage Avenue House c. 1915 261

The early history of this Mount Rutland Addition residence is unclear; John H. McLaughlin, a student at Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, and wife Clara, were early owners and residents. With a rectangular plan, the one-story, frame house has a corner porch under a hip roof. Largely obscured by shrubbery, the house appears in intact condition.

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| 80. | 1501 W Seminary
Drive
Sch (NR) | Rosemont Junior High
School No. 52 | 1935;
1958 | 263 |
|-----|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|-----|

Named for the adjacent park then under construction, Rosemont Junior High School was erected as part of a \$4,500,000 W.P.A. school building program. Completed in late 1935 by Thomas S. Byrne Construction Co., the school opened for classes in the spring semester of 1936. The successful, eclectic Mediterranean-Romanesque design was the work of E. G. Withers Architectural Co. of Fort Worth. (During the early 1920s, Elmer Withers worked as an oil operator and investor; in 1923, he began working for prominent architect Wiley G. Clarkson, later establishing his own architectural firm.)

Originally composed as a U-plan, the two-story main block is flanked by one-story gabled wings which project forward; gable roofs are clad in red Mission tile. Polychrome ochre Acme brick is set in banded courses, while porticos on the end wings and central block are embellished with engaged columns and horizontal banding of cut limestone furnished by Carruthers Cut Stone Co. Two secondary front entries feature limestone arched porticos containing fine quality glazed tile mural tympanums, probably manufactured by American Terracotta Co. of Chicago. In 1935-36, school grounds were landscaped to the design of Hare & Hare, landscape architects of Kansas City, as part of a school improvement project under the W.P.A. A sympathetic addition of an auditorium on the east and additional classrooms to the rear were constructed in 1958, designed by A. George King & Associates, architects. The most deleterious alteration has been the recent enclosing of the windows.

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| 81. | 2001 W Seminary
Drive
NR | Southwestern Baptist
Theological Seminary | 1910 | 262 |
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Formed as an outgrowth of the theological department of Baylor University in Waco under the direction of B. H. Carroll, the Seminary was given its present name and made independent of Baylor in 1907 by the Baptist General Convention of Texas. SWBTS was chartered the following year under President Carroll to provide graduate training for preachers. Several Texas cities made bids to be the home of the Seminary; on 2 November 1909 the trustees accepted the generous offer of a group of Fort Worth citizens of approximately 250 acres of land for a campus and a pledge to raise \$100,000 to finance construction of the first building. Dr. L. R. Scarborough, professor of evangelism and head of the Building Committee (see SW61), moved to Fort Worth to supervise the organization of the new campus, located three miles south of city limits on the high prairie. Access to the isolated location was shortly provided by the Baptist Seminary Street Railway Co., L. R. Scarborough, manager. The site was laid out as the Seminary Hill Addition to Fort Worth on 12 January 1910, comprised of a square, thirty-acre block for the campus, surrounded by 75 blocks subdivided into residential parcels to be sold to raise funds for the Seminary.

Scarborough quickly hired the prominent local architectural firm of Sanguinet & Staats to devise a campus plan and to design the first building, Fort Worth Hall, in which SWBTS opened on 3 October 1910. The Classical Revival style was used for many later Seminary buildings, and lends the campus a coherent, unified quality. The orientation and general design of future buildings was indicated on the 1910 plan, and subsequent construction followed this plan to a large degree; a number of structures erected before the Second World War were designed by Sanguinet & Staats or the firm's successors. SWBTS has grown at an increasing pace in postwar years, leading to the construction of institutional facilities to the north, south and west of the original campus block; a number of residential parcels in the immediate vicinity of the campus have been re-acquired by the Seminary to provide additional room to grow. The early entrance orientation, from the west via Gambrell Street, has also been altered by the construction of William Fleming Court from West Seminary Drive on the north, providing a more formal axis. The site was designated with an Official Texas Historical Marker in 1972; Fort Worth Hall, the Woman's Missionary Training School, and Cowden Hall all appear eligible for individual listing on the National Register.

Fort Worth Hall (1910) The earliest permanent building of the Seminary campus, Fort Worth Hall was named to commemorate the citizens who raised funds for its construction. A contract for the construction of the building, designed by Sanguinet & Staats, was signed 2 March 1910; the Seminary moved into the unfinished structure at the northwest corner of the campus in September. For several years, the building was the only one on campus, and housed students, faculty, offices, the library, chapel, and classrooms. With a double-H plan, the three-story structure is of fireproof light brown brick and reinforced concrete construction. On the north, main elevation, a central portico with pyramidal roof features giant Tuscan columns of travertine below an ornamented pediment; two-story brick porticos are located on the side elevations. Now used as a men's dormitory, the structure is in good condition, although new aluminum frame windows have been installed.

Woman's Missionary Training School/ Barnard Hall (1915; 1920) The Women's Missionary Union Convention of 1910 in Houston began the movement to build a training school on the campus. Located at the southeast corner of the campus, the first building phase, in 1915, was undertaken with funds provided by the Baptist Women of Texas and the Sunday School Board; an addition to the west was completed in 1920. Designed by Sanguinet & Staats, the light-brown brick structure has three stories and an H-plan, and faces east, with a flat-topped portico with stone Tuscan columns. The structure is used for its original purpose, as a women's dormitory; the name was changed in 1955. It is in fair condition, although the cornice has been removed and new aluminum frame windows have replaced the originals.

George E. Cowden Hall (1926) The third major building on campus, the construction of which was partially funded by the

widow of George E. Cowden, a cattleman, banker, and friend of SWBTS. Designed by Sanguinet, Staats & Hedrick, the large, two-story building with a raised basement has a T-plan clad in light brown brick. The north elevation features a monumental, pedimented portico supported by giant Tuscan columns; side elevations sport tall porticos supported by brick piers. Small-paned, arched windows with fanlights are located on the first floor, and small-paned, double-hung sash above. Appropriate for the location of the School of Sacred Music, the frieze panel, extending around the exterior, lists names of composers and hymn writers in chronological order. Alterations to the building include the enclosing of a number of the tall, arched windows in the rear auditorium wing, and new, glazed entrance surrounds.

B. H. Carroll Memorial Building (1948-49; 1955) The focal point of the campus, the Memorial Building consists of a two-story E-plan, facing north, with a central rotunda flanked by long wings, and is suggestive of Thomas Jefferson's design of the University of Virginia. Of yellow brick with a limestone portico supported by Ionic columns, the building was constructed in two phases: the central drum and Truett Auditorium were erected in 1948-49 by contractor Oscar Quisle to the design of Wyatt C. Hedrick. In 1955, architects Easterwood & Easterwood designed the wings, containing Fleming Hall on the east and Scarborough Hall on the west; each wing is terminated by pedimented bays.

82. 2818 Simondale Drive Williams House 1930 421

Frank R. Williams ran Williams' Cafeteria at 1000 W Magnolia Avenue in the hospital district. A mechanic's lien of 1930 indicates that Paul B. Ogle was contractor. Wiley G. Clarkson is said to have been the architect of the distinctive residence. Clad in a picturesque veneer of petrified wood with sandstone highlights, the one and one-half story house features a number of intersecting, front-projecting gabled bays, including a portico with arches and several Palladian windows. Williams and his wife Alice resided in the bluff-top house until about 1941.

83. 2901 Simondale Drive NR* Jackson House 1931 421

J. I. Jackson, president of Fort Worth Steel & Machinery Co. (see SW58), had this house constructed in 1931. Fort Worth architect Ben B. Milam and contractor M. E. Eubank were responsible for the one-story Period Revival style house. Clad in fine quality, random-course Austin stone, the design features an asymmetrical, front gabled entry below steeply pitched, hipped and gabled roofs; a prominent front chimney with twin octagonal shafts completes the composition. Pending further research, the house may qualify for the National Register for its historical associations.

84. 2920 Simondale Drive NR Parker House 1937 421

I. C. Parker came to Fort Worth in 1915, and began his career with Pangburn Ice Cream and Candy Co. in 1926. He is credited with invention of the "frozen drumstick" confection by accident in 1931. Parker held the position of president of Pangburn's, one of the leading manufacturers of ice cream and candy in the South, from 1943 until his retirement in 1970; by his death in 1976, he was also chairman of the board. Dallas architect Charles Stevens Dilbeck designed Parker's house on an expansive, bluff-top wooded site west of TCU Building permits show that W. E. Shankle constructed the seven-room, one and one-half story house in 1937. Of generally rectangular plan, the house is faced in fossil stone said to have come from the lot; the gable roof is shingled with shakes. Flanked by a rustic, shed-roofed entry porch, a round stair tower with conical roof and a balcony supported by natural log brackets are distinctive design elements of the house. Small-paned casement windows and several hipped dormer windows complete this extraordinary Period Revival style composition. The house is eligible for listing on the National Register for its associations with a significant figure in Fort Worth and for its design.

85. 1333 W Spurgeon Street Sch (NR) Hubbard Elementary School No. 33 1922; 1935; 1952-53; 1956 264

Originally a Tarrant County common school, Hubbard School was constructed in 1922 as a two-story, six-room brick building. When the school became part of the Fort Worth Independent School District, adjacent land was purchased to permit expansion. By 1935, the \$96,000 addition to the facility was the first project to be completed under the 1935 P.W.A. building program. Architect Elmer G. Withers was responsible for the Mediterranean style elementary school; Thomas S. Byrne Construction Co. performed general contracting. Located directly in front of the old 1922 school building, the 1935 two-story, generally rectangular plan structure is faced in Acme "sunglow blend" brick under a gable roof clad in red Mission tile. The severe, tripartite elevation is enlivened by a central projecting gabled portico and two end porticos with limestone lintels and trim; rectangular, steel frame windows are capped on the first floor by fans of checkerboard brick infill. School grounds were landscaped to the design of Hare & Hare of Kansas City in 1935, part of a W.P.A. program of improvements at twenty-one Fort Worth schools. A sympathetic addition was made to the west of the main block in 1952-53; further additions were made in 1956 to the west and south. The school remains in excellent condition.

86. 2405 Stadium Drive Baird House c. 1930 236
UPCD

This two-story, ochre brick veneer house in an eclectic Mediterranean style has a roof clad in red Spanish tile. A projecting central portico features a Missionesque parapet and trim of cast stone. The house was built for W. Hoyt Baird, president and later executive vice-president of Mrs. Baird's Bakery.

87. 4715, 4717, 4723 Three Seminary c. 1923 265
Stanley Avenue Duplex Cottages
Bapt (NR)

Three of at least thirty-five duplex cottages erected by Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary to house married students with children. These wood-frame bungalows vary from hip roofs to front-facing gable roofs over full recessed porches, supported by tapering boxed posts. In each, one door has been closed off to form a single-family residence; otherwise, the cottages still serve the purpose for which they were built.

88. 4717, 4721 Townsend Two Seminary Duplex c. 1924 265
Drive Cottages
Bapt (NR)

This pair of identical bungalow duplexes is among thirty-five such cottages constructed by the Seminary to serve as rental housing for married students with children. The one-story structures feature full, recessed front porches with tapering boxed posts under hipped roofs. Rectangular in plan, the houses are clad in narrow-milled wood siding. The house to the south is presently used as a single-family residence. The cottages continue to be used as rental housing for Seminary students.

89. 3124 Travis Avenue Little House 1919 214
HHCD

J. B. Smart, a traveling salesman for Monnig's Dry Goods Co., and his wife Alice, contracted with builder J. L. Crane for the speculative construction of this house in 1919. Crane was directed to construct a replica of the dwelling at 2233 Alston Avenue. William Little, an oil operator, and his wife Nellie, purchased the residence the same year; the house remained in the Little family until 1959. The one-story bungalow has an almost square plan under a pyramidal roof embellished with a central hipped dormer. Of tan brick, the house has a full recessed porch along the front and south sides, supported by brick piers and a stepped brick balustrade with cast stone coping.

90. 3241 Travis Avenue Bush House c. 1913; 203
 HHCD c. 1935

Edward W. Bush, later a clerk at the Metropolitan Hotel, purchased this South Hemphill Heights parcel in 1912; the residence was probably constructed in 1913. Current owners suggest that the second story was added to the one-story frame house about 1935. With boxy massing and rectangular plan under a hip roof, a distinguishing feature of the house is the full front porch supported by stout round columns set on rusticated concrete block piers.

91. 2500 S University Park Hill Apartments 1928 239
 Drive/ 2501 Rogers
 Avenue
 Apts (NR) /UPCD

This apartment court complex of forty units consists of four rectangular, two-story structures. Spanish Colonial Revival in style, the apartments are faced in tan brick and feature cast stone entry surrounds and wrought iron balconies and arched windows on the second story. Gable and hip roofs are clad in red tile; a tile-roofed arcade with cast stone columns joins the two structures fronting on University Drive. Four mechanic's liens from 1928 show that the complex was erected for Worth Building & Investment Co.; contractor J. W. Patrick was responsible for the two buildings facing University, while W. G. Powell built the structures facing Rogers Avenue. Mrs. Dora Roberts owned the complex from 1928 to 1940; the site was used by TCU for student housing from 1959 to 1975. The condition of the apartments is good, except that the brick has been painted.

92. 2720 S University University Christian 1933; 1951; 239
 Drive Church 1965-67
 NR*

University Christian Church was organized in 1873 in conjunction with the founding of AddRan College (now TCU, SW93) in Thorp Spring, and moved with the college to Waco in 1895 and again to Fort Worth in 1910. The church met in college buildings for the first sixty years of its existence. Construction of a permanent church building across from the TCU campus began in 1929, when the foundation for a Gothic Revival style structure was laid. The Depression severely hampered fundraising efforts, and eventually the plans were simplified to produce an "old Roman" or Spanish style church. The cornerstone was laid 5 May 1933; B. B. Adams was general contractor. The building was designed by A. F. Wickes, consulting architect for the denomination's United Missionary Society, and local architect Wiley G. Clarkson. In 1951, the sanctuary was enlarged and the bell tower and U-plan education wing were constructed to the designs of Clarkson and Charles Betts, an architect from the Church of Christ who specialized in the design of church education buildings. Fort Worth architect Preston Geren designed the most recent alterations, including the enlargement of the sanctuary and addition of balconies in the transept to double the seating capacity of the church;

another education wing was constructed at this time as well. The church complex was originally of cream colored brick with finely detailed cast stone trim and red tiled gable roofs; the primary alteration in the appearance has been the painting of the brick a pale yellow. In the event of restoration, the church might be eligible for the National Register for its long-term institutional association with TCU

93.	2800 S University Drive NR/NR*	Texas Christian University	1911	240, 241, 421
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TCU began in 1869 in Fort Worth, with the establishment of Fort Worth Male and Female Seminary by brothers Addison and Randolph Clark. Several relocations occurred: to Thorp Spring in 1873, where it was chartered as AddRan Male and Female College, and to Waco in 1895, where in 1902 the name was changed to Texas Christian University. The school has been affiliated with the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) since 1889. After destruction of the main building of the Waco campus by fire in 1910, the trustees of the university decided to accept the offer made by Fort Worth citizens of \$200,000 and a fifty-acre tract south of the city. Prominent Fort Worth architects Waller & Field were commissioned to design several of the new buildings in their semicircular campus site plan. Opening day at the Fort Worth campus, 16 September 1911, saw three structures completed, including Jarvis Hall. The Main, or Administration Building (1911) and the Mary Couts Burnett Library of 1925 were major additions to the campus; both have been substantially altered. An important building program took place in the postwar years as the campus expanded west and south, under the direction of president M. E. Sadler. With some exceptions, TCU has continued its building program of buff-yellow brick Classical Revival style structures to the present. The first hundred years of TCU were commemorated with an Official Texas Historical Marker in 1973. Jarvis Hall and the Gymnasium/Ballet Building appear eligible individually for the National Register; upon restoration, Brite College of the Bible/Bailey Building would be eligible as well.

Jarvis Hall (1911) The only building remaining from the original 1911 campus to retain much of its architectural integrity, the women's dormitory was named for Major J. J. Jarvis, the first chairman of the board of trustees, and his wife Ida Van Zandt Jarvis. Designed by Waller & Field in Classical Revival style, the flat-roofed structure contains three stories over a high basement. Faced in buff-yellow brick, the dormitory has cast stone trim; a distinguishing feature is the monumental, central pedimented portico supported by giant Ionic order columns. Alterations include the removal of the second- and third-story portico galleries and the installation of aluminum frame windows.

Brite College of the Bible/ Bailey Building (1914-15; c. 1958) Brite College was endowed by Lucas Charles Brite to serve the needs of ministerial education, and was chartered as a separate corporation on the TCU campus. The rectangular plan building, originally with a flat roof over two stories and a

raised, rusticated basement, is faced in yellow brick, and features a two-story portico framed by paired Tuscan columns. One source states that architects were Sanguinet & Staats; further research should be undertaken to confirm this. In 1958, the structure was renovated by architect Preston Geren and contractor Thomas Byrne: a hipped roof, aluminum frame windows, and a basement level entry were constructed. Since that date, the structure has housed the school of education.

Gymnasium/ Ballet Building (1921) The first campus building erected after World War I, with funds given by A. C. Parker, a Dallas pastor and oil millionaire. Costing \$150,000, the gym was the design of Van Slyke & Woodruff, who were at the time official architects of TCU. The eclectic design is of rectangular plan, three stories in height, and has a flat roof with curved parapets on the north and south sides. The yellow brick exterior has industrial steel sash windows separated by vertical brick piers which terminate in consoles at the diamond-patterned brickwork frieze. The interior was remodeled in 1973 for the Division of Ballet; the exterior appears intact.

Memorial Arch/ Memorial Columns (1923; c. 1948) The gift of the class of 1923 in memory of the students who died in World War I, the arch was the design of Clyde Woodruff of Van Slyke & Woodruff. Contractors Butcher and Sweeney erected the square arch as an axial gateway in front of the Administration Building (now Dave Reed Hall). The flat arch originally was composed of limestone Ionic columns flanked by brick piers, supporting an entablature containing relief panels of an eagle and cartouches. About 1948, University Drive was widened, causing the relocation and reconstruction of the arch as the present, freestanding columns.

Amon G. Carter Stadium (1930; 1947-48; 1956) In 1929, Amon G. Carter headed a fundraising campaign to erect a football stadium, encouraged by TCU's victory in the 1929 Southwest Athletic Conference football championship. Architect-engineer Wyatt C. Hedrick designed both east and west stands in 1930; only the west side was erected that year by Butcher and Sweeney at a cost of \$350,000. As originally constructed, the west side of the reinforced concrete stadium had a high, arcaded exterior terminated by blocky end bays with Classical and Zigzag Moderne details. Construction of the east side was undertaken in 1947, and further enlargement occurred the following year. In 1951, the stadium was named for Carter to commemorate his role in fundraising for the stadium and for his other contributions to TCU. In 1956, an addition was erected to the west side which dwarfed the 1930 structure.

R. H. Foster Dormitory (1941-42) Named for the chairman of the buildings and grounds committee and university trustee, Foster Dorm was the first building of the major expansion program of the 1940s and 1950s. Wyatt C. Hedrick, Preston Geren and Joseph Pelich acted as associated architects for this program; contrac-

tors Quisle and Andrews were responsible for this three-story, E-plan dorm. Faced in yellow brick with a red-tiled hip roof, the dorm has a central, gabled portico clad in limestone; the vaguely Classical-Colonial Revival style set a pattern for many postwar dormitories.

Carr Chapel-Beasley Hall-Brite Hall (1953-54) In a departure from tradition, Joseph Pelich designed the religion center complex in a Georgian Colonial Revival style, faced in pink-orange brick. Carr Chapel, with a 137-foot spire, incorporates a number of design elements from Colonial period churches, and was consecrated 5 February 1954. Beasley Hall, containing classrooms and offices, and Brite Hall, housing Brite Divinity School were completed in 1953. Contractor Thomas McCann was responsible for the entire complex.

94. 3308 S University Drive
BHCD Jul-Gra-Nel Apartments 1931 458

This Period Revival style apartment block was constructed by Clifford A. Emery, who worked on a number of Bluebonnet Hills Development Co. speculative houses. The building was jointly owned by Grace Burroughs, a widow, and her aunt, Mrs. Nellie Harter, a single woman; both women resided in the structure as well. The name is evidently a combination of the first names of both women plus an unknown third person. Two stories in height, the six-unit apartment building is clad in dark polychrome brick veneer, and features several eccentrically half-timbered, stucco gables.

95. 3414 S University Drive
Apts (NR) /BHCD Carlton Court Apartments c. 1936 458

These Mediterranean style apartments are faced in yellow brick, and have a flat, parapeted roof with red-tiled coping. The two-story block contains nine units, and features two-story balconies on the east and south elevations with wrought iron details. The site was purchased by Mrs. Lorna Carlton in 1936, who resided in the apartments the following year; she owned the property until 1946.

96. 2720 Wabash Avenue University Baptist Church 1951; 1958; 1974 239

University Baptist Church dates its beginning to 1929; church services were held in rented quarters until 1931, when property was purchased at the present location and a small stucco hall was erected. This structure continued in use until 1951, when a new chapel was dedicated; the chapel was named for W. Ray Watson, a longtime pastor, in 1958. The Gothic Revival style structure, faced in Austin stone, was designed by

F. C. Cavitt, Jr., architect of Fort Worth and Dallas. In 1958, a temporary sanctuary, now Harris Hall, was constructed directly to the north of the chapel. The most recent addition to the complex is the 1974 sanctuary and freestanding tower; both later additions are the work of the same architect.

97. 3240 Waits Avenue House 1936 246
BHCD

This Moderne style house is one of several houses built in the Southside by Charles M. Davis, a civil engineer whose specialty was concrete construction (see SW23, 32). Davis's daughter, Zoe, who had returned to Fort Worth from design school in 1935, designed the house. Davis adapted industrial concrete construction processes to residential designs for four such experimental houses which were sponsored by the Portland Cement Association. Their "aparthomes" were intended as economical, apartment-sized single family houses which required little maintenance. Of concrete block construction clad in white stucco, the house is composed as a one-story block with an attached garage set back to the north. The entry portico features a circular slab canopy supported by pipe columns; four horizontal bands of black glazed tile highlight the entry wall. The houses were so unusual for the time that they proved difficult to sell; Davis rented the property until 1959. The first tenants were Walter W. and Ida Cooke; he was a manager for the National Telephone Directory Co.

98. 3860 Westcliff Meyer House c. 1937 419
Road South

This two-story, L-plan house faces southwest from its bluff-top site, and has the rear elevation as its major facade. Faced in polychrome brick veneer, the house has steeply pitched gable roofs clad in clay shingle tile; a half-timbered panel surmounts the entry with surrounds of sandstone quoins. From 1937 until 1969, the house was the residence of Leo R. and Margaret Meyer. "Dutch" Meyer was the head football coach for TCU, a basketball and baseball coach, and athletic director from 1953 until his 1963 retirement. Under his supervision, TCU football teams won three Southwest Conference championships and played in seven bowl games.

99. 2727 Zoological Fort Worth Municipal Zoo/ 1909 234
Park Drive (in Forest Park Zoo/
Forest Park) Fort Worth Zoological Park
NR*

The oldest continuously used site of a public zoo in Texas, the Fort Worth zoo began in 1909 with the purchase of a few animals from a traveling carnival, locating in the newly designated Forest Park under the direction of George Vinnedge, first park superintendent. Donations from the children and citizens of Fort Worth led to construction of the first major building at the zoo, the elephant house of 1923. George C.

Clarke, superintendent of parks from 1921 to 1929, brought landscape architects Hare & Hare to create the first long-range plans for zoo development. In a controversy that has continued to the present, S. Herbert Hare in 1925 suggested relocating the zoo to a site where it could continue to expand, but public outcry kept the zoo in Forest Park. Bond funds paid for improvements to the zoo in the later 1920s, and Works Progress Administration and Civil Works Administration projects from 1934 to 1943 further added to the facility, under the direction of Hamilton Hittson, zookeeper from 1932 to 1962. Numerous specialized exhibits were constructed in the postwar years, many of which were the designs of Hare & Hare. Landscape architects Carter & Burgess devised a new master plan for the zoo in 1962. In 1983, the Fort Worth Zoological Park was designated with an Official Texas Historical Marker. Following additional research to document the Hare & Hare plans for the zoo, the site may qualify for listing on the National Register; the Merry-Go-Round may qualify individually for the National Register as well, pending research and restoration.

Queen Tut's House/ Elephant House (1923; c. 1935; 1946) The oldest structure at the zoo, built in 1923 at a cost of \$1774.03 to accommodate the newly acquired elephant, Queen Tut. Immigrant Italian stonemason Eugene Sergi constructed the building of native rubble limestone. As the elephant grew, the structure was enlarged by the W.P.A. and again remodeled by Hare & Hare in 1946. Early photographs show the doors embellished by heavy timber framing and bracing, in keeping with the rustic style; these have been removed, windows have been filled, additions made to both ends, and a new roof added.

Merry-Go-Round (c. 1924; 1967) A contract was issued in 1924 with William H. Hames, a carnival operator of Pilot Point, Texas, to provide the amusement rides concession at the zoo. This carousel has been operated by Hames since that time; it was originally powered by a steam engine. The carousel was relocated, with the rest of the amusement rides, from the east side of the zoo the west of the zoo entrance in 1967; the original canopy and platform still exist at the old location. The carousel has eighteen rows of finely carved horses and sleighs; above, painted panels depict various zoo animals and exotic landscapes. In good condition, except for the addition of a new canopy. Following additional documentation and restoration, the carousel may qualify for the National Register.

Forest Park Bridge (c. 1925) Originally, one of the bridges over a creek on the five-mile scenic drive through Forest Park and the zoo before the zoo was fenced in in 1969. Park Department records note an expenditure of \$9273.47 for improvements on the boulevards of Forest Park in 1925, perhaps including this bridge. Of reinforced concrete construction, the span is a flat slab, supported by a central concrete pier and by piers at the abutments. The bridge has concrete paneled piers and guardrails on both sides of the one-lane roadway with one pedestrian sidewalk.

Monkey House (1929) Architects Wilford S. Bogue and Hare & Hare designed this octagonal structure in 1928; construction was completed in 1929 by contractor C. S. Radford. Faced in rough shellstone under an octagonal roof, the structure is distinguished by colorful mosaic panels flanking the doors which depict different monkey breeds. Alterations were undertaken in 1941 and 1968, probably for reconstruction of the roof and additions to the fenced display pens on either side.

Shelter- Comfort Station- Concession Stand (1934; 1968) This structure was constructed by the C.W.A. in 1934 to house several functions; the building was very likely designed by Hare & Hare. The one and one-half story structure is faced in random-course sandstone and has a steeply-pitched gable roof with projecting end bays capped by hip roofs. Originally constructed as an open pavilion, alterations of 1968 included the enclosing of the first floor and the addition of new dormer windows for offices.

Alligator Pool (c. 1934) Hare & Hare designed this roughly elliptical alligator pool, according to plans dated 10 January 1934; construction was part of a W.P.A. project. The rustic pool is surrounded by roughcast concrete rock and by a dry moat and another wall of rough concrete.

Utility Building (c. 1937; 1971) Plans dated January, 1934 show that the design of this structure by Hare & Hare was to be a C.W.A. project, completed in 1937. Containing an animal hospital, feed room, and kitchen, the rectangular structure is constructed of random ashlar limestone, and has a projecting, gabled front entry bay. Remodeling of the structure, including sandblasting and replacement of windows and roof took place in 1971.

Monkey Island (1937) Two W.P.A. projects funded the construction of this monkey island, designed by Hare & Hare. The oval pool has a stepped, naturalistic rough limestone and concrete central island surrounded by a moat and a stepped concrete wall. Some of the first occupants were monkeys from the Billy Rose show of the 1936 Texas Centennial; the site now serves as a pelican and vulture display area.

Footbridges (c. 1938) Plans dated 1934 and 1938 for these bridges were drawn by Hare & Hare. The two arched pedestrian bridges, of concrete faced in random-course sandstone, probably were constructed as part of a joint Park Board-W.P.A. project.

OBJECTS AND PLACES

100. 3100-3300 blocks, Streetlights c. 1930 236
 Avondale Avenue, 2400
 block, Shirley Avenue,
 2400 block, Stadium
 Drive
 AACD/UPCD

These ornamental, post-top streetlights have hollow metal, fluted shafts, and two types of luminaires, an acorn shaped glass globe, and a faceted lantern with spike finial. By an unknown manufacturer, the lights were probably installed for W. C. Guthrie, the developer of Forest Highlands addition.

101. 908 W Berry Street Capps Park Bandstand 1929; 214
 (in Capps Park) and Shelter 1981
 HHCD

Block thirty-nine of South Hemphill Heights was donated to the City of Fort Worth for park purposes in 1910 by William Capps, senior member of the law firm Capps, Cantey, Hanger & Short, and developer of the subdivision. Minutes of the Park Board Commissioners show that the bandstand and shelter was erected in 1929 by O. B. Johnson to the design of architect Wilford S. Bogue. Faced in Palo Pinto County sandstone, the shelter is composed as a raised masonry platform with stairs along the north and south long sides. A pergola is formed at each end of the structure by four piers; originally, storage rooms and dressing rooms were located in the basement level. The shelter has undergone a number of alterations, including the closing off of the basement rooms at an unknown date. The Parks and Recreation Department reconstructed the concrete platform surface, stairs, pergola trellis, and added railings and picnic tables in 1981.

102. 3500 block, Bryant- Burke Cemetery 1867 707
 Irvin Road (W side)

This half-acre private cemetery contains over 100 graves of Burke family members and their descendants in the Edwards, Magers, and Overton families. The earliest grave marker is that of Mary Overton Burke (d. 1867), widow of Evan H. Burke, the patentee of the original land survey for this part of Tarrant County. A number of finely carved marble stones are surrounded with cedar trees, hedges, and iris. The property was fenced in 1950, and an entrance arch was constructed. The site was awarded an Official Texas Historical Marker in 1984.

103. 7100 Crowley Road Parkland Memorial c. 1928; 1000
 Cemetery/ Park Lawn c. 1942;
 Memorial Cemetery/ c. 1952
 Laurel Land
 Memorial Park

This perpetual burying ground was founded about 1928 under the name Parkland Memorial Cemetery by Robert L. Moss, president of the Parkland Corporation. The name was soon changed to Park Lawn Memorial Cemetery. In 1942, the cemetery was rededicated as Laurel Land Memorial Park by Earl E. Widner and Harold Roberts of the Laurel Memorial Co. The 160-acre cemetery has a few prewar grave markers in its north section. A sandstone-veneered chapel, "Little Church of the Chimes," was constructed about 1952 in a vaguely Colonial Revival style. The chapel has since been altered to function as a crematorium.

104. 1400-1600 blocks, Rosemont Park Shelter 1936-37; 257
 W Seminary Drive and Band Pavilion 1980-81
 (in Rosemont Park)

Landscape architects and city planners Hare & Hare of Kansas City designed the shelter and the 38-acre grounds of Rosemont Park as part of their consulting work for the Park Department. Plans dated 1934 and 1935 specify that the shelter, a raised central pavilion with three-sided ends and small bathroom and dressing room wings on each end, was to be faced in "native" stone set in courses. On 9 April 1936, a W.P.A. project began; cost for construction of the park was \$57,872.70. Apparently, the design specifications for the shelter were changed to allow brick veneer rather than the intended stone. In 1980-81, the shelter underwent rehabilitation by the Parks and Recreation Department: the solid exterior walls of the wings were removed, and replaced with low, gabled pavilions to produce additional, paved platform space.

105. 5200-5500 blocks, Brick street 1930 548
 Thelin Street
 BrS (NR)

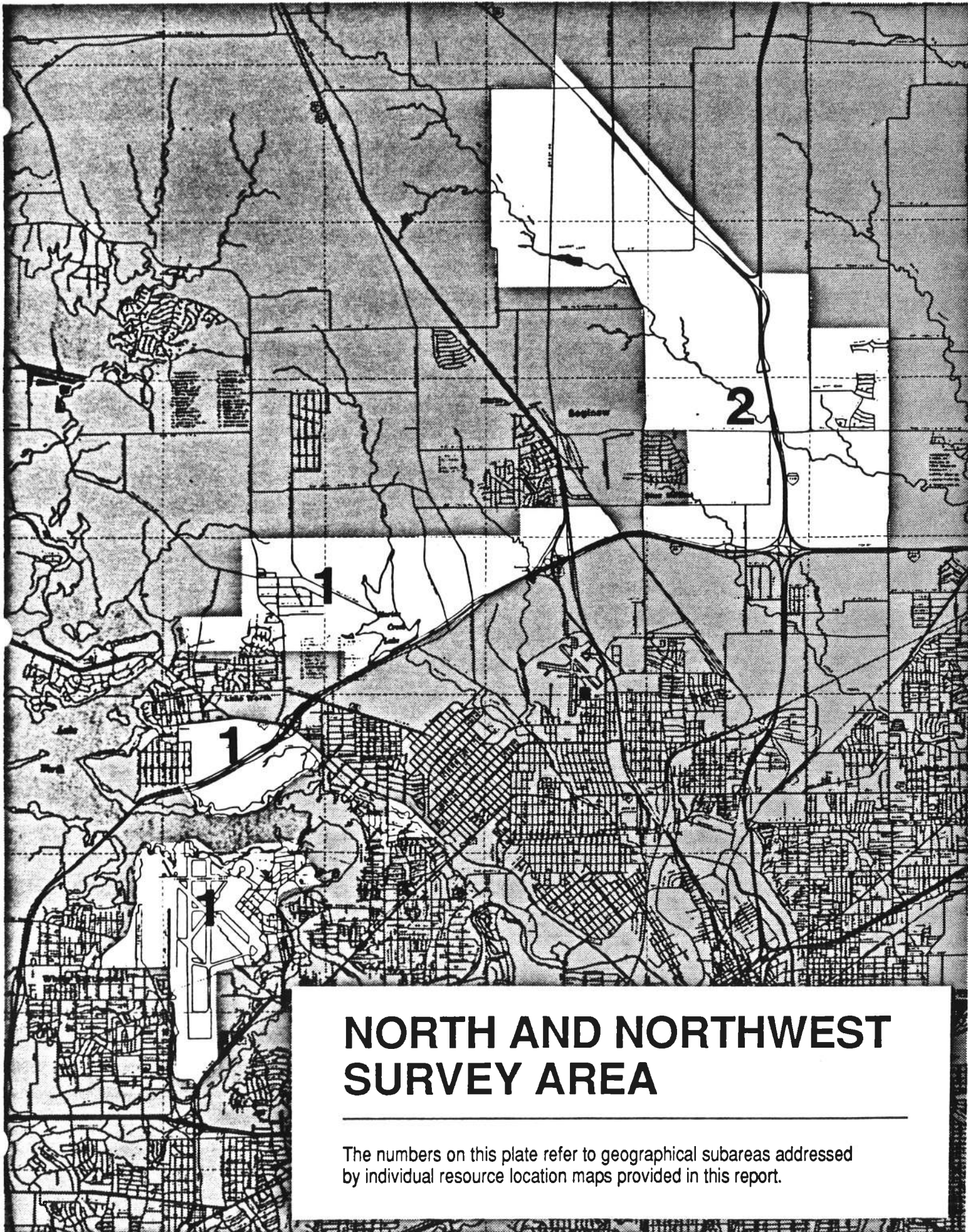
This portion of old Hemphill Street was State Highway No. 2 and Highway 81, the Fort Worth-Burleson Highway, and began at the south city limits at Felix Street and ran south toward Burleson, through what later became the Quartermaster Depot. In 1930, the State Highway Department paved the .951-mile portion from the M-K-T railroad tracks north to the city limits as project No. 888-B. D. A. Davis, County Engineer of the State Highway Department was responsible for the design of the 120' wide roadway, paved in brick over a concrete base course. The function of the once-major thoroughfare has been bypassed by the construction of I-35; it remains remarkably well preserved due to the closing of Hemphill Street in 1942 (see SW33). The roadway was abandoned by the State Highway Department to the city of Fort Worth when the area was annexed in 1946.

106. 700-900 blocks, Streetlights 1930 213
 Woodland Avenue
 (S side)
 OLVCD

City records indicate that bonds were issued and property owners along Woodland Avenue were assessed for the construction of streetlights from College Avenue to Hemphill Street in 1930. Eugene Ashe Electric Co. was responsible for the installation of the octagonal marbelite shafts with acorn luminaires.

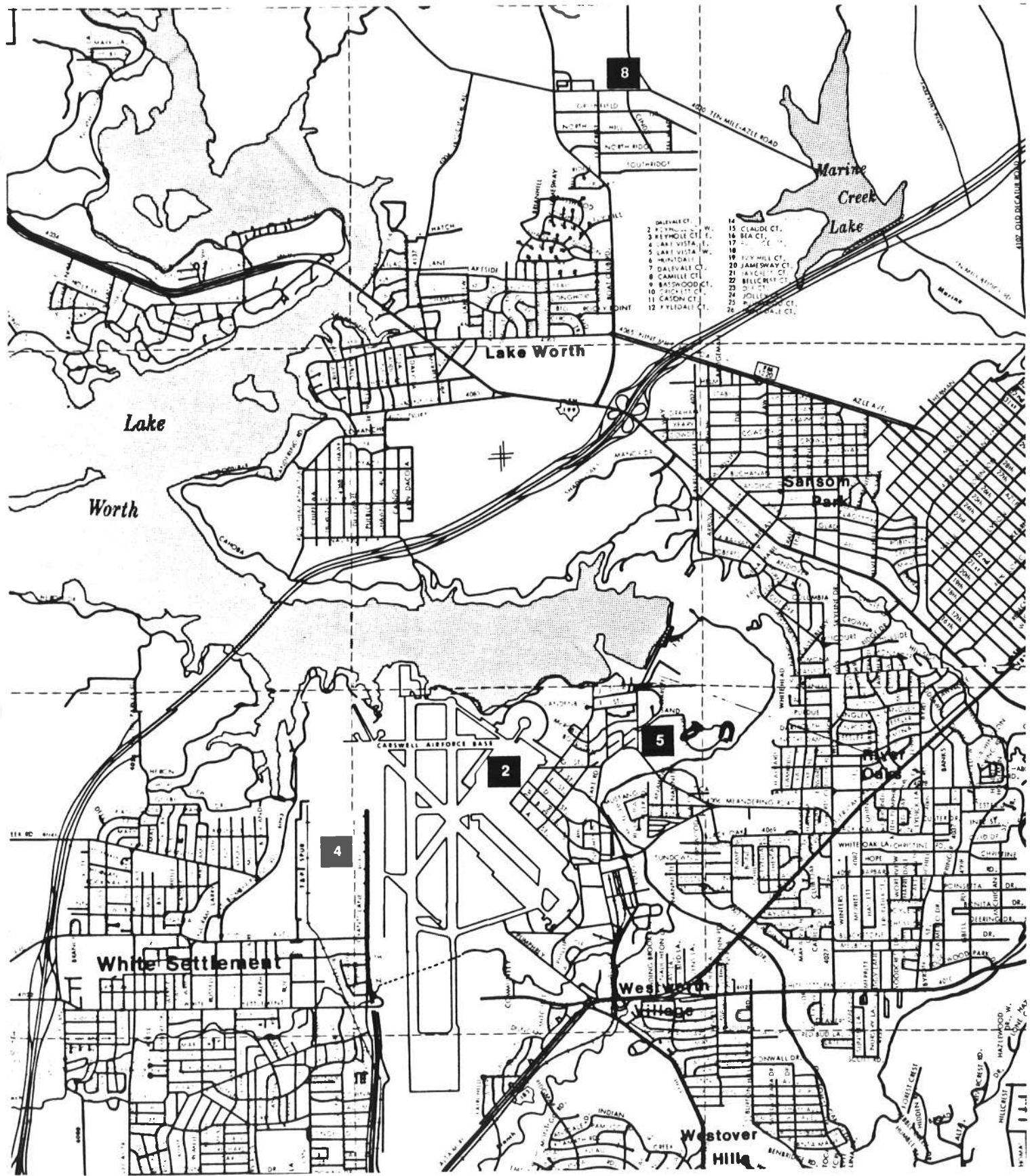
107. Curbsides at most Tiled curb signs c. 1938-39
 intersections

These curb markers consist of small blue and white tiles showing the street name and block. They were probably the product of a W.P.A.-funded program of the City of Fort Worth to upgrade curbs and gutters under the direction of D. L. Lewis, City Engineer.

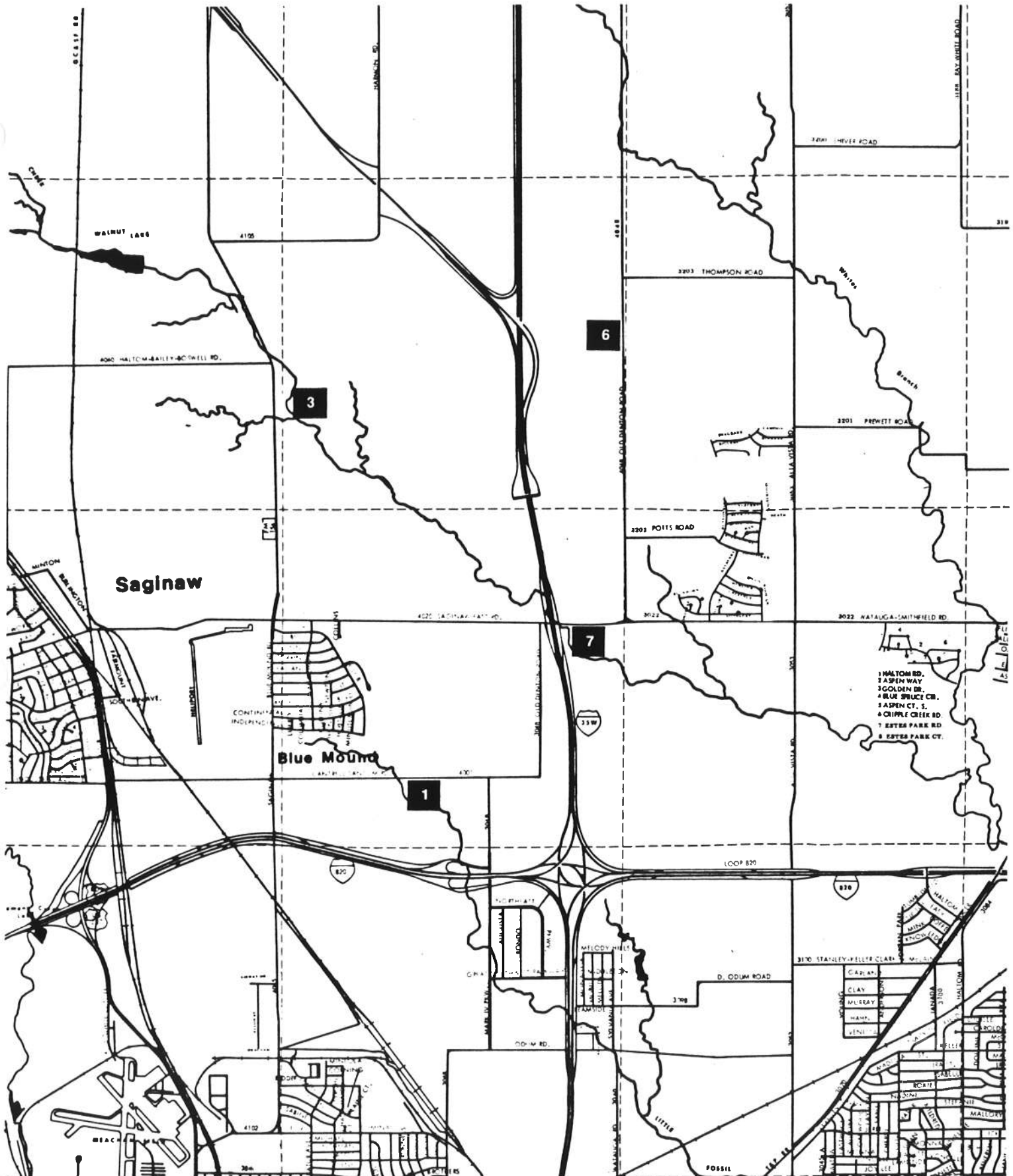


NORTH AND NORTHWEST SURVEY AREA

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



NORTH AND NORTHWEST - Subarea 1



NORTH AND NORTHWEST - Subarea 2

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY
FAR WEST (FW)

#	Address or Location	Name or Type	Date	Map #
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BUILDINGS

- | | | | | |
|----|--|--------------------------------|---------------------|-----|
| 1. | Benbrook Chapin Road
(at 3800 block,
Longvue Avenue
NR* | Rowan House/
"Roanoke Farm" | c. 1935;
c. 1955 | 991 |
|----|--|--------------------------------|---------------------|-----|

This large, two and one-half story house is an unusual combination of Period Revival style elements, with steeply pitched gables and a Colonial Revival style entry framed by engaged Tuscan columns. The house is clad in wide clapboard siding and has a shingled roof; a west wing appears to be an addition. The house, many outbuildings, and spacious, landscaped grounds sloping down to Mary's Creek were the residence of Arch A. and Stella Steirs Rowan. Mr. Rowan was president of Rowan & Nichols Oil Co., vice-president and later chairman of the board of Rowan Drilling Co. and secretary-treasurer of Rowan & Wilson, Inc., oil drilling contractors. Pending further research to determine the integrity of the structure and the architect of the house, the site may be eligible for the National Register.

- | | | | | |
|----|---|----------------|---------|-----------|
| 2. | 9100 block, Chapin
Road (south side)
NR | House and barn | c. 1900 | Sch
62 |
|----|---|----------------|---------|-----------|

This farm complex, set far south of Chapin Road, is comprised of a large, wood-frame house, a barn and a water tower. The Queen Anne style farmhouse, of cruciform plan, has a pyramidal roof with cross gables over three-sided bays. Shed-roofed entry porches flank the front, north bay. The one and one-half story house, clad in channel-rustic siding, is in largely original condition, although deteriorating; a gabled bay on the west is an addition. The gable-roofed barn has a shed-roofed extension along the north side. Clad in board-and-batten siding, the barn has a stone foundation and a corrugated metal roof. This important property warrants further research; it has been owned since 1941 by Arch A. Rowan (FW1). Originally part of a 166-acre tract of the L. B. Creswell survey, the tract has been divided by the construction of Loop 820 to the west. The farm complex appears eligible for the National Register.

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|-----|
| 3. | 10201 Highway 80
West
NR* | Johnson House | c. 1936;
c. 1979 | 989 |
|----|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|-----|

A native of Fort Worth, Gillis A. Johnson served as assistant city attorney for Fort Worth from 1921 until 1926, when he joined the prestigious law firm of Cantey, Hanger & McMahon, later renamed Cantey, Hanger, Johnson, Scarborough & Gooch. A trial lawyer with the reputa-

tion as one of the country's best, Johnson specialized in lost land title, or vacancy, cases, and in 1936 earned one of the largest contingency fees (\$2,000,000) ever recovered in a Texas legal case, for the Texas Permanent School Fund. The Texas legislature honored Johnson for his notable career after his death in 1962.

Johnson and his wife, Stella Flato Johnson had a large ranch house constructed about 1936 on a rural, eighty-acre tract in western Tarrant County where he raised livestock. The rambling, Spanish Colonial Revival style residence has hollow tile walls clad in stucco and intersecting gable roofs with red Mission tile. A central, two-story wing is framed by engaged columns and features a massive pair of carved wood doors below a balcony with tile surrounds and wrought iron railing; to the east is a one-story wing with a cast stone arcade. A two-story wing projects to the west with a cantilevered, Monterey-style balcony. After Johnson's death, the house became the offices of Continental Standard Insurance Co., at which time an addition was constructed on the west. The house is currently used as a residence. The site would qualify for the National Register, pending research to determine the architect and the integrity of this important house.

- | | | | | |
|----|--|-------|---------|-----|
| 4. | 10201 Highway 80
West (rear)
NR* | House | c. 1900 | 989 |
|----|--|-------|---------|-----|

Probably constructed as an L-plan, subsequent early additions transformed this frame house into a cruciform plan. The south, front elevation has a three-sided bay below a gable end with variegated shingles and delicate, jigsaw brackets. The one-story house, clad in channel-rustic siding, is in deteriorating condition. Part of the Gillis Johnson estate since 1934 (see FW3), the house previously appears to have been the property of James F. and S. Callie Dunlap, large landowners in the area since 1893. Pending further historical research, the house may qualify for the National Register.

- | | | | | |
|----|---|-------------------------|---------|---------------------|
| 5. | Highway 377
(E side, N of
Tiger Trail)
NR* | Corn House/ "Cornhurst" | c. 1919 | TAD
1994-
352 |
|----|---|-------------------------|---------|---------------------|

James William Corn, born in 1850, came to Texas at age seventeen and made a fortune as a cattle and land dealer. In 1922, he was recorded as owning nearly 55,000 acres in Tarrant and other counties, and the following year was called one of the "pioneer builders" of Texas. Corn was also vice-president of the Mutual Cotton Oil Co., manufacturers of cotton seed oil products and cattle feed. Corn acquired all 480 acres of the Finley survey in 1900, and was identified by 1920 as residing near Benbrook, presumably at this house. The property passed eventually to his daughter, Pearl C. Littleton, in 1929, and to Thomas E. Mercer, owner of a beer distributing company and a teaming and trucking firm, in 1945. On a commanding hilltop site, the house is a large, two and one-half story residence in the Colonial Revival style. The main wing of

the house, rectangular in plan, has a gambrel roof; a two-story wing extends northward from the rear elevation. The house features a full, two-story recessed gallery supported by boxed and paneled posts and a porte-cochere to the east. Now clad in asbestos siding, the frame house and farm complex are abandoned, in preparation for mixed-use development. With additional documentation, the resource would be eligible for the National Register, pending its continued existence.

6. 4701 Marks Place "Lustron" house 1949 611A
NR*

Intended as a solution to the nation's housing problem in the immediate postwar period, the Lustron house was the product of Carl Standlund's Lustron Corporation which received Reconstruction Finance Corporation funding to manufacture a mass-produced, factory-built house. With a steel framework entirely clad in two-foot square, porcelain-enameled panels, the new, lustrous look seems to have appealed to a nation in love with the automobile. The revolutionary design, aimed at the middle-class market, had a moderate price because of standardization of prefabricated parts, a much quicker on-site construction time than was typical for the average, wood-frame house of the period, and low maintenance costs. The Lustron idea stood out from other mass housing developments of the time because it could be moved in and assembled on any empty lot.

This house, in the postwar subdivision of Ridglea West, was erected by Textron Homes, the local dealer, in 1949, at an estimated cost of \$8000. The first owner and resident in 1950 was William L. Lampley, manager of the Trading Post Service Station on Camp Bowie Boulevard, and wife Jaunice. The two-bedroom house of rectangular plan has a low gable roof clad in gray, tile-shaped enameled steel panels, and walls clad in smooth light blue panels with pale yellow enameled window units. The interior, with grey enameled walls and built-in cabinets and closets, is almost intact. Upon the attainment of fifty years of age, the house will be eligible for the National Register as a highly innovative example of postwar housing.

7. 7609, 7613 Mary's Two houses c. 1920 716
Creek Drive

Located on the banks of Mary's Creek, these two identical houses of rectangular plan have gable roofs which cover full, front porches supported by plain posts. The houses are clad in narrow-milled wood siding and each has a single, off-center entry. Research has not turned up a conclusive history of the site.

8. 9723 Santa Clara House c. 1955 985
Drive

Perhaps an individual's innovative solution to the postwar housing problem, this unusual house is constructed of two city buses, placed paral-

lel, and joined by a gabled, wood-framed section which contains the entry to the living room. A flat-roofed, frame garage has been added to the east side. One bus contains a bedroom and bathroom, while the other contains a bedroom and kitchen; interior bus lights have been converted and are still in use. Research has not turned up a conclusive history; the house may have been constructed by W. C. Rice, property owner from 1952 to 1978.

OBJECTS AND PLACES

9. 8900 Chapin Road Jackson Cemetery c. 1867 745

Jackson Cemetery served the rural communities of Mary's Creek and Chapin; the earliest marked grave is dated 1867. John L. Jackson, a banker, lawyer, rancher and large area landowner here and in Weatherford, acquired this and surrounding property from the heirs of I. H. and Lizzie Chapin in 1899. Jackson's prominent gravestone, dated 1919, is located in the southwest corner of the half-acre parcel; the cemetery has remained in the ownership of Jackson family descendants. The site contains about twenty grave markers and an unknown number of unmarked graves. The site originally contained one acre; some graves are thought to have been covered by an adjacent church parking lot.

10. 4000 block, Mary's Creek Bridge 1927; 1939 991
 Chapin School Road
 (crossing Mary's Creek,
 E of existing bridge)

Extant plans in the Tarrant County Public Works office show that D. A. Davis, County Engineer, was responsible for the design of the concrete end piers for this one-lane bridge in 1927. The steel pony-truss bridge apparently was erected soon after, as a second set of plans for Project 1041-11, by Henry Cook, County Engineer, dating to 1939, contained specifications for adding a new wooden roadbed and railing to the existing truss. By 1970, County Road No. 1041 had been realigned just west of the now-abandoned bridge; in 1975, the land on which the bridge lies was sold to a private owner.

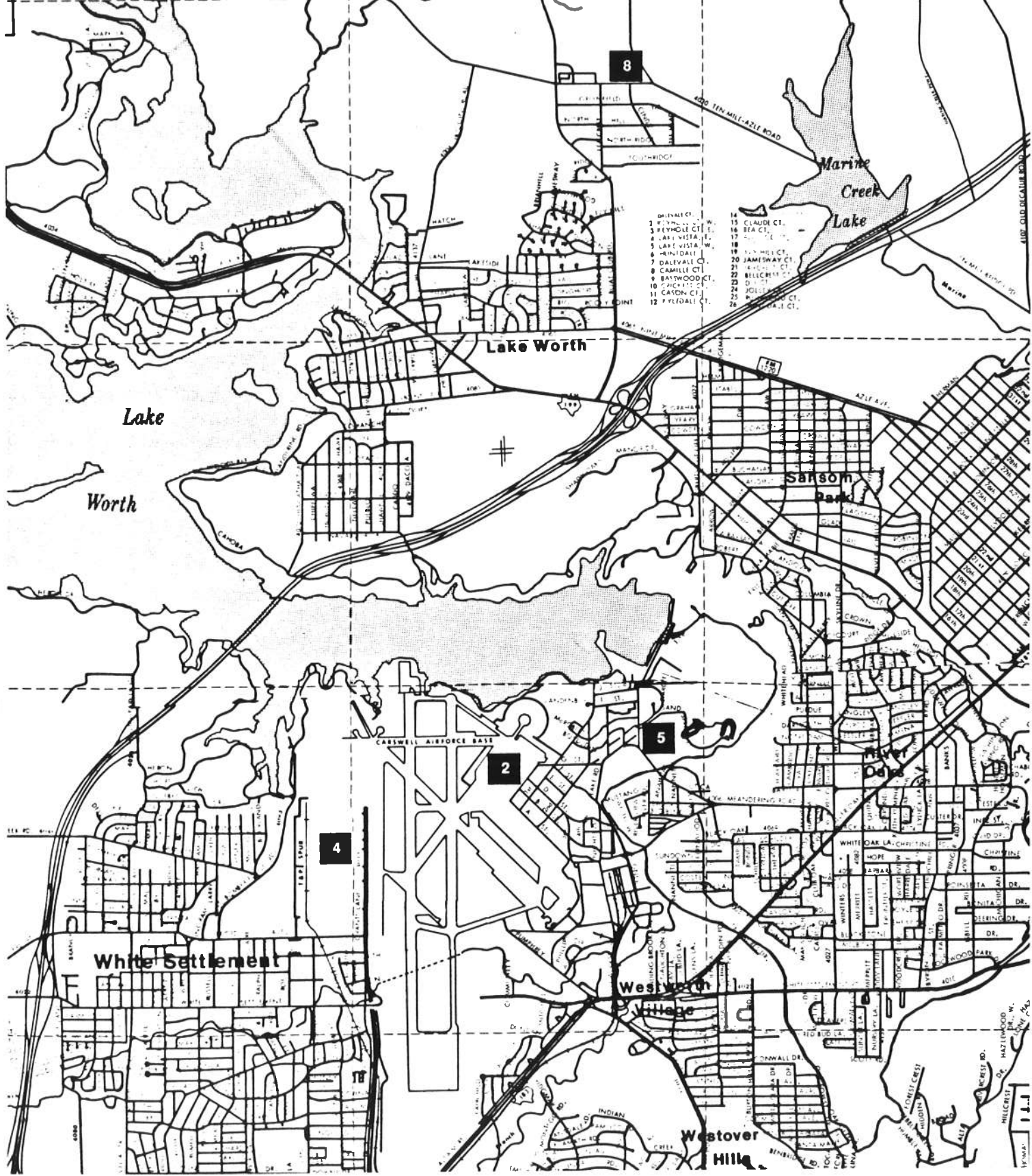
11. 5200 block, Old Mary's Creek Bridge 1922 Sch
 Benbrook Road 86
 (crossing Mary's
 Creek)

Part of a program of improvements to County cardinal roads leading to Fort Worth, this one-lane highway bridge was constructed in 1922 as Federal Aid Project No. 309-C, County Job No. 220-G. Plans existing in the County Public Works office indicate that the bridge, spanning 129 feet, was designed by the County Consulting Engineer's office. The reinforced concrete bridge is distinguished by ornate balustrade railings. The piers appear to have undergone reconstruction at a later date.

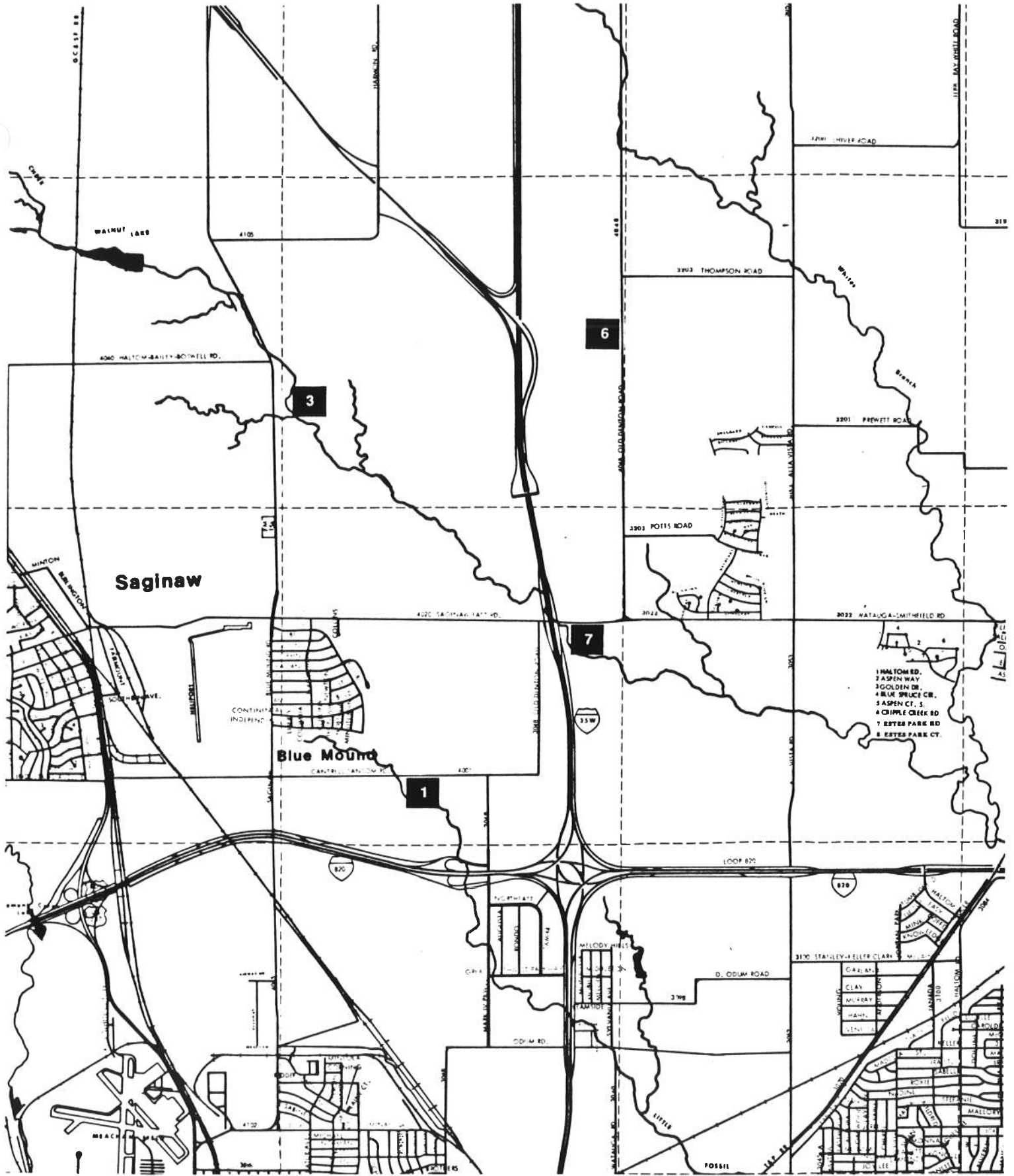


NORTH AND NORTHWEST SURVEY AREA

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



NORTH AND NORTHWEST - Subarea 1



NORTH AND NORTHWEST - Subarea 2

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY
NORTH AND NORTHWEST (NW)

#	Address or Location	Name or Type	Date	Map #
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BUILDINGS

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------|-----|
| 1. | 1508 Cantrell-
Sansom Road | Pittenger House | c. 1928 | 945 |
|----|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------|-----|

This one-story gabled bungalow is clad in beige brick veneer, an example of a popular urban style also used in the country for farmhouses. The rural farm, now cut down in size, appears to have been the property of various members of the Pittenger family, owners from 1904 to 1963.

- | | | | | |
|----|--|--|------|-------------|
| 2. | Carswell AFB
(300 block,
Pumphrey Drive) | Tarrant Field
Airdrome/Fort Worth
Army Air Field/
Carswell Air Force Base | 1942 | CAFB
map |
|----|--|--|------|-------------|

Tarrant Field Airdrome began as part of the Consolidated Vultee's aircraft assembly plant (NW4), the contract for construction of the landing field being let to the L. J. Miles Construction Co. of Fort Worth in 1941. Following the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Army Air Force determined to have a heavy bombardment school located adjacent to the bomber plant. Construction of Tarrant Field was authorized early in 1942, and the base was completed by December of that year. The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers evidently designed the approximately 200 structures on the base. Tarrant Field was activated 21 August 1942 as a B-24 Transition School, to train pilots to fly the B-24 bombers produced by Consolidated Vultee. In May, 1943, the site was redesignated as Fort Worth Army Air Field. The field became a Strategic Air Command installation and the headquarters of the Eighth Air Force in 1946. The name of the base changed several times in January, 1948, finally to Carswell Air Force Base, named for Major Horace S. Carswell, Jr., a Fort Worth native and hero who died in World War II. Carswell is now home of the Seventh Bombardment Wing. Covering approximately 1000 acres, the base contains airstrips, hangars, personnel housing and offices and related support facilities. A number of structures date from 1942, and additional buildings have been added continually to the present.

Hangar #1414 (1942) Of steel frame construction, this hangar is clad in corrugated metal siding and has ten bays of sliding doors at each end and continuous bands of steel sash clerestory windows below the low-pitched gable roof.

Hangar #1423 (1942) With a curved, vaulted roof supported by steel trusses, this hangar, facing west to the airstrip, has a sliding door ten bays wide, now permanently closed. A continuous band of steel sash windows wraps around the building, which is clad in corrugated metal siding.

Survival Equipment Building #1416 (1942) Used for packing parachutes, this one story, rectangular plan building has a gable roof and is clad in asbestos siding; a high tower, clad in corrugated metal, is located at the center of the building.

Warehouses #1237, #1238 (1942) These gabled warehouses, of wood-frame construction and clad in asbestos siding, have concrete loading docks along each side.

Chapel #1838 (1942) Early photographs of the base show that this chapel with steeple was originally of rectangular plan and clad in asbestos siding; it is now veneered in red brick and additions have created a U-plan.

Water Tower (c. 1942) This water tower consists of a round metal tank resting on reinforced concrete piers.

Post Office #1500 (1943) Of rectangular plan, this wood frame structure has an entry on the gable end, and is clad in asbestos siding.

Hangar #1410 (1946) This large hangar has a curving, vaulted roof supported by steel frame trusses and corrugated metal cladding. Each end contains twelve-bay sliding doors.

Five Barracks #1560-1564 (1951) These two-story, wood frame barracks have been converted to office use. Clad with asbestos siding, the flat roofs are undergoing conversion to gable roofs.

Colonel's House 3263 Vandenberg Circle (c. 1937) This Colonial Revival-Moderne style house has a brick veneered first floor and a second floor clad in wide clapboard siding. The front door has Classical surrounds. Air Force records indicate that this house existed prior to the installation of the air base.

Colonel's House 3265 Vandenberg Circle (c. 1920) This one-story Colonial Revival style house is clad in wide clapboard siding under a gable roof with dormers. A full, hip-roofed porch extends across the front and is supported by paired posts. Air Force records appear to suggest that the existing dwelling was incorporated into the base in 1942.

3. F. M. 156-Blue Mound Rhome House/ c. 1908; 924
 Road (E side, S of "Northwoods Stock Farm" c. 1940
 E Boswell Road)
 NR*

This extraordinary ranch on an expansive, hilltop site northeast of Saginaw is comprised of buildings from several building periods. In 1903, Byron C. Rhome, Jr., and wife Minnie L. Rhome purchased the 541-acre property, and were listed by the City Directory as residing near Saginaw from 1909 to 1919, presumably in this house. Originally from Wise County, Rhome and his father were known for their innovative

methods of Hereford breeding. Rhome was president and general manager of Rhome-Farmer Commission Co., a prominent livestock commission business of Fort Worth; his partner was James D. Farmer, the first mayor of North Fort Worth. Rhome also was secretary and manager of the National Feeders' and Breeders' Show from 1909 to 1911. In 1920, Rhome retired, and sold the ranch to Joseph M. Ligon, a ranchman; thereafter the property passed through several owners until 1940, when it was acquired by James M. North, Jr. North was senior editor of the *Star-Telegram* and vice-president of Carter Publications. North raised Herefords and show horses at the ranch, which he called Northwoods Stock Farm; the property remained in the North family until 1960.

The large, one and one-half story Queen Anne style farmhouse, facing west, has an irregular plan with numerous intersecting gabled bays projecting from the hipped roof. A generous porch, supported by Tuscan columns, extends across the front and wraps around to the south. Diamond-paned sidelights and transom distinguish the front entry. Clad in narrow-milled wood siding, the gabled ends of the frame house are shingled, with side gables featuring recessed arches. A sympathetic addition was made to the rear of the house in 1981; the house and grounds are extremely well maintained. In the complex are a functioning Aeromotor windmill and two barns and a concrete silo to the east of the main house, and to the north, a new house and a wood-frame bungalow cottage. The large, wood frame show barn has a vaulted, curving roof distinguished by sandstone veneer end walls; further east is a rectangular plan, gabled barn clad in corrugated metal siding. The farm may be determined eligible for the National Register for its prominent associations, pending further historical research and determination of the integrity of the site.

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|--|---------|--------|
| 4. | General Dynamics
Boulevard
NR* | Fort Worth Aircraft
Assembly Plant/ Air
Force Plant No. 4/
Consolidated Aircraft
Corp./ Consolidated Vultee
Aircraft Corp./ Convair Division,
General Dynamics/ General
Dynamics, Fort Worth Division | 1941-42 | GD map |
|----|--------------------------------------|--|---------|--------|

Fort Worth's historic association with the aerospace industry began in May, 1940, when the Chamber of Commerce notified a number of aircraft manufacturers that appropriate sites were available in the area, well inland of the 200-mile safety zone around the coasts and borders of the U.S. Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation of San Diego, California, responded immediately; six months later, the War Department authorized Consolidated to select a site for the manufacture of B-24 bombers on a cost-plus basis. On 3 January 1941, after the Chamber of Commerce offered to acquire and deed to the government 1450 acres of land for a plant and landing field (see NW2), the Fort Worth site was chosen. Negotiations with property owners and condemnation proceedings immediately were put in progress. Ground was broken on 18 April 1941; construction of the \$30,000,000 plant began three days later. Aided by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Austin Corporation of Cleveland,

Ohio, general contractors and engineers, cut construction time from the estimated two years to less than one. Over 5000 construction workers were employed in the summer of 1941, leading to Fort Worth's first wartime housing shortage.

On 17 April 1942, the first B-24 "Liberator" bomber rolled off the assembly line of Air Force Plant No. 4; by 1946, the "bomber plant" had contributed almost 3000 Liberators to the war effort. An employment peak of more than 30,000 workers was reached in 1943; many of the assembly line workers were Tarrant County women. Since the end of World War II, the production and employment of the plant, which covers 602.8 acres, has varied with changes in the political scene; predictably, peaks in aircraft production were attained during the Korean and Vietnam Wars. The plant has in postwar years manufactured the B-36 "Peacemaker," the B-58 "Hustler," the F-111 Fighter-Bomber, and the F-16 Falcon. As a result of mergers, the name of the plant changed from Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp. in 1943, to Convair Division of General Dynamics in 1954; in the early 1970s, the name was changed again to General Dynamics, Fort Worth Division. Upon the attainment of fifty years of age, the resource will be eligible for listing on the National Register.

Assembly Plant # 4/Parts Plant # 5 (1941-42; 1968) The largest structure on the site, containing along its 4,858-foot length a production line which moves from raw materials at the south to the finished aircraft at the north. Of steel-frame construction, the structure has a low, red brick veneer base and walls clad in vertical metal siding with huge sliding doors on the north end, 320 feet wide. When completed, this was the largest air-conditioned building in the world, and is still one of the world's largest enclosed spaces without interior columns. The original entrance along the east wall has been obscured by a 1968 addition containing engineering and office spaces.

Gatehouse (1941-42) In style and materials identical to the Assembly Plant, the Gatehouse is a rectangular block with a projecting entry and steel sash windows.

Experimental Building #7 (1941-42) Originally used for the testing of finished aircraft, the structure, with brick base and metal siding, has enormous sliding doors on its east elevation.

Hangar Building # 8 (1941-42) The huge structure, four bays wide, has vertical sliding doors in each bay of the east elevation. Construction and materials are of brick with metal cladding.

Four Warehouses #12-15 (1941-42) Of red brick veneer, these warehouses, located along the western edge of the site, have continuous concrete loading docks along their east sides.

5. 1200 Meandering House c. 1930 516
Road

This small, rectangular plan house is a fine example of the petrified wood and stone construction used during the 1930s to evoke a rustic image of the Period Revival style. The house features a front elevation with twin gabled porticos with surrounds of concrete block or limestone; the steeply pitched roof is clad in flat clay tiles. The early history of the site is inconclusive; it was owned by Hugo and Gladys Burger, operators of adjacent Burger's Lake, from 1937 until 1964.

6. 8000 block, Old Barn c. 1936 925
Denton Road
(W side, S of
Thompson Road)

From 1935 until 1942, this rural property was owned by Mrs. Carrie Bramlett, wife of Gus Bramlett, a stockman and livestock dealer with a residence in Fort Worth. The only structure still in use on the abandoned farm complex, this large barn has a gambrel roof and a shed extension along the west side; it is clad in corrugated metal siding.

7. 6364 Sand Shell Northwoods Stock c. 1937 947
Drive Farm Barn

Originally part of Northwoods Stock Farm (see NW3), owned by James M. North, Jr., editor of the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* and vice-president of Carter Publications. North raised Herefords and showhorses; the extensive farm was split by the construction of I-35. The stone barn is remembered to have been built by Eugene Sergi, an Italian immigrant who set up a stone and cement contracting business in Fort Worth following World War I. Construction is of rubblestone and shellstone, with dressed sandstone quoins at each corner. Rectangular in plan, the barn has a large doorway at each short end, and a projecting, gable-roofed portico on the south. The present gambrel roof is a replacement of the original round, vaulted roof, similar to that of the larger barn at the main complex of Northwoods Stock Farm.

8. 6120 Ten Mile Barwise Farm c. 1933 986
Bridge Road

Joseph H. Barwise, Jr., an attorney, came to Fort Worth in 1902, and later formed the legal firm of Thompson & Barwise; the firm represented a number of major railroad companies. Barwise and wife Lucy Mayfield Barwise moved from their River Crest residence to this rural ranch on the Fort Worth-Azle Road about 1933, and lived here until 1947; Franklin Delano Roosevelt is remembered to have visited the Barwises here. Barwise had a commercial herd of Herefords at the ranch. In 1948, the property became the residence of William J. and Dora Johnson; he was a partner of a livestock firm, Farrell & Johnson. Enclosed by a white, cross-slat fence, the farm complex evokes a classic image of wealthy

American country life. The Colonial Revival style, one and one-half story house has a large, gabled portico supported by wood posts and a porte-cochere to the west. The frame house, barn and other outbuildings have been clad in asbestos siding, but are in good condition otherwise.

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San Francisco

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