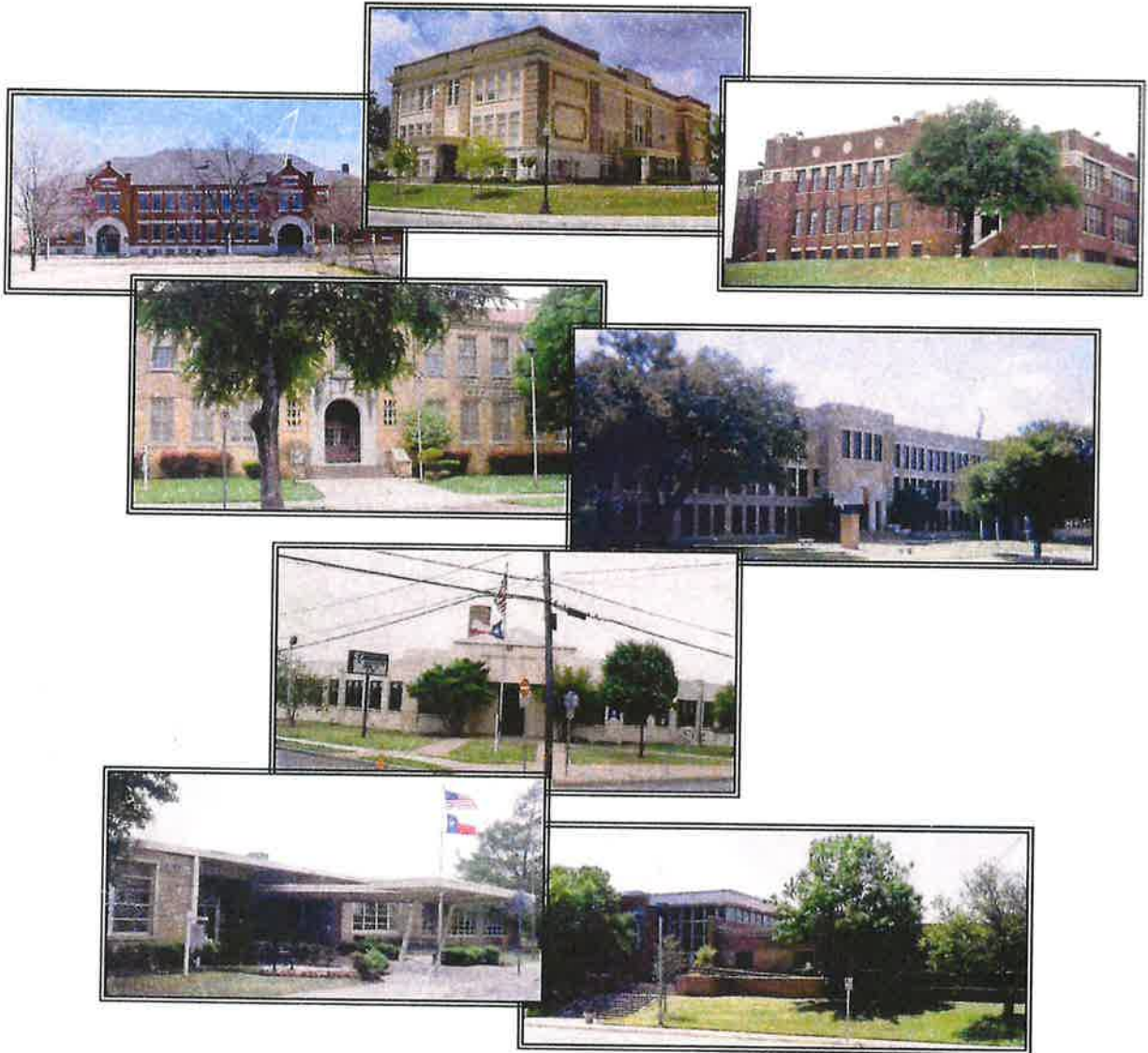




Eight Decades of School Construction:
Historic Resources of the Fort Worth Independent
School District, 1892-1961



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Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Previous Preservation Efforts	2
A Brief History of Fort Worth's Public Schools	4
Scope of the Current Survey	12
Methodology	13
Documented Resources	
Current Schools	14
Retired Schools	45
Demolished Resources	49
Conclusion	50
Selected Bibliography	51
Appendix: Maps of Historic Schools	54

Introduction

Historic schools are treasured buildings within our communities. For former students, they can evoke the memory of blossoming friendships, favorite teachers, and perhaps simpler times. To residents of the adjacent neighborhoods, they are familiar landmarks and places of assembly. But beyond their symbolism for nostalgia and even public institutions, they are also physical records of the growth and development of our communities as well as records of changing architectural trends. Historic schools also have social and cultural significance and can inform our understanding of such issues as segregation as formerly practiced in our educational systems.

Nationwide, historic schools are increasingly threatened with abandonment or demolition as communities come to grips with population sprawl and the need to meet modern educational practices. In 2000, the National Trust for Historic Places brought attention to this problem by placing historic neighborhood schools on its list of Eleven Most Endangered Historic Places. That same year, the organization released the study "Historic Neighborhood Schools in the Age of Sprawl: Why Johnny Can't Walk to School." This study was a call to communities and school administrators to establish policies that preserve historic schools while also meeting students' educational needs--needs that are often best met in smaller, neighborhood schools.

Fortunately for Fort Worth, the city is blessed with a wealth of historic schools, which, for the purposes of this study, are defined as those constructed up to 1961 and that retain their architectural and/or historic integrity. Many are still serving in their original capacity as neighborhood schools. Over the past 15 years, the city has lost few historic school buildings. Under the 1999 Bond Program, historic schools are receiving technological and ADA upgrades, proving that they can be adapted to meet modern needs. Some are receiving additions that respect the historic character of the original school. Within the past five years, three former school buildings were adapted to other uses in ways that preserved character-defining features while demonstrating that new uses can be found for surplus schools.

This survey documented a total of 95 historic schools; 85 were still functioning as schools and 10 had been converted to other uses. One school-related sports facility was also documented. It is hoped that the results of this survey will facilitate future planning efforts of the Fort Worth Independent School District (ISD), the City of Fort Worth, developers, and others by highlighting the historical and architectural significance of these public buildings and bringing them the recognition that they deserve while encouraging their preservation.

Previous Preservation Efforts

Preservationists are always indebted to those who have explored the same or similar subjects in the past. Much of the work of this survey is indebted to the information that was gathered by the Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey (TCHRS). Sponsored by the Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, this survey, or series of surveys, documented Tarrant County's historic resources, with an emphasis on those constructed prior to World War II. These surveys, which were mostly conducted in the 1980s, included the field documentation of approximately 1,800 resources deemed worthy of preservation for their historical or architectural significance. The documentation included a written description of the resource and minimum photographic recordation. In addition, archival documentation was gathered for each resource to better understand its history and significance. Using this information, a brief history of one or two paragraphs was written for each resource. These surveys were published in book form, with four books devoted to Fort Worth. The records of the TCHRS are now entrusted to Historic Fort Worth, Inc., and are available for public use. Forty-four of the resources included in the work of the TCHRS are also included in this current survey.

It must also be noted that much of the information on schools used by the TCHRS had been gathered by two former teachers, Leon Mitchell, Jr., and the late Billy W. Sills. These two gentlemen collected information and historic documents pertaining to Tarrant County schools from a variety of sources, including state records. The Fort Worth ISD's archives were named in honor of Mr. Sills and without the passion of both of these men valuable information would have been lost. The information they have gathered, and that Mr. Mitchell continues to gather, should be considered as a form of preservation.

Others have attempted to preserve historic schools through various forms of historic designation. Some levels of designation are commemorative in nature and provide no physical protection for a property. However, this type of designation does signal to a community that the resource has historical significance, which in itself can encourage its preservation. Other types of designation can provide protection in limited circumstances while other categories of designation can prevent inappropriate alterations to a historic resource or demolition without just cause.

The Texas Historical Commission (THC), the state agency for historic preservation, provides two types of designation that can be applied to historic schools through the Official Texas Historical Markers program. These are Subject Markers and Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks. Subject Markers are purely educational in nature and provide no protection or place any restrictions on a property. Designation is based on sound documentation of a subject's historical importance. Two active public schools and one retired school in Fort Worth are the recipients of Subject Markers. Respectively, they are I. M. Terrell High School (now an elementary school), designated in 1986; Amon Carter-Riverside High School, designated in 1983; and the James E. Guinn School, designated in 1986. All three markers provide some information on the history of the school and its namesake.

Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHLs) are properties that are at least 50 years old and deemed to be historically and architecturally significant. This designation is a legal designation and provides some form of protection. Owners of RTHL-designated properties must give the THC 60 days notice before any alterations are made to the exterior of a structure. Owners must also purchase and display a historical marker. Alice Carlson Elementary School (now Alice Carlson Applied Learning Center) received this designation in 2000 and is the only school in the Fort Worth ISD with this designation.

One other form of designation provided through the THC has been applied to a Fort Worth school. Properties designated as State Archeological Landmarks (SALs) receive legal protection under the Antiquities Code of Texas. This designation stipulates that a property cannot be removed, altered,

damaged, salvaged, or excavated without a permit from the THC. When Alice Carlson Elementary School was closed in 1983 and threatened with demolition, concerned citizens rallied to its defense and pursued the SAL designation for the school. This action saved it from demolition and as mentioned in the preceding paragraph, it now functions as an Applied Learning Center.

The City of Fort Worth, through its historic preservation ordinance, provides three levels of designation for historic properties: Demolition Delay (DD), Historic and Cultural Landmark (HC), and Highly Significant Endangered (HSE). Properties designated as DD must meet at least two out of ten criteria based on architectural, historical, or cultural significance. Under this designation, properties are subject to a delay in the issuance of a wrecking permit for a maximum of 180 days. The delay is intended to provide the opportunity to explore alternatives to demolition. Historic schools that have received this designation are Alice Carlson, Charles E. Nash Elementary School, North Fort Worth High School (now the J. P. Elder Middle School Annex), North Side Senior High School, and I. M. Terrell.

Properties designated as HC must meet three out of ten criteria measuring historical, architectural, and cultural significance. Owners of HC properties must apply for a Certificate of Appropriateness with the City's Historic and Cultural Landmarks Commission before exterior changes can be made to a property. The following schools have this form of designation: Amon Carter-Riverside High School, E. M. Daggett Elementary School, North Hi Mount Elementary School, W. C. Stripling Middle School, and Trimble Tech High School. It should be noted that the designation applications for Stripling and Trimble were prepared by students of those schools. In addition, Daggett Middle School and De Zavala Elementary School are within a local historic district so this designation applies to them as well. One former school, the James E. Guinn School, also has the HC designation.

To be designated as HSE, a property must meet five out of ten criteria measuring historic, architectural, and cultural significance and must be under some form of threat such as deterioration or demolition. The City's Historic and Cultural Landmarks Commission must also review proposed changes to the exterior of these buildings. Two former school buildings have received this designation. They are the old Fort Worth High School on South Jennings Avenue and the Alexander Hogg School.

The National Register of Historic Places is the nation's official list of properties that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, or culture. It is administered by the National Park Service through the various State Historic Preservation Offices under the authority of the National Historic Preservation Act. Properties generally must be fifty years old, retain their historic and/or architectural integrity, and meet at least one of four established criteria. This level of designation places no restrictions on a property unless one receives federal grants or applies for federal tax credits when rehabilitating the property (the latter would only apply to former school buildings that are being adapted as income-producing property). National Register listing can provide some limited protection if a historic resource is threatened by a federally funded, licensed, or permitted activity.

One functioning historic school in Fort Worth is individually listed on the National Register. The former North Fort Worth High School (J. P. Elder Annex) was listed on the National Register through the efforts of concerned citizens who feared the building would be demolished because the school had been closed. Fortunately, the Fort Worth ISD reversed its plans for demolition and shortly thereafter rehabilitated the building back to a functioning school. One other school that is listed on the National Register is the De Zavala Elementary School. It is listed as a contributing resource in the Fairmount-Southside Historic District. Another school, E. M. Daggett Middle School, is also within the boundaries of the district. However, it is counted as a noncontributing resource because it was constructed after the district's period of significance. Five former school buildings are individually listed on the National Register. They are the Stephen F. Austin School, the James E. Guinn School, Riverside Public School, Fort Worth High School, and the Alexander Hogg School.

A Brief History of Fort Worth's Public Schools

Fort Worth originated as a military outpost in 1849 at the confluence of the West and Clear Forks of the Trinity River. The fort was abandoned a few years later but the community that grew up around it survived and eventually thrived. Although the town received its charter in 1873, public education was not officially organized until 1882. Prior to that time, the schools that existed in the village were all private schools.

Fort Worth pioneer John Peter Smith established the first private school in the city in 1854. Tuition was five dollars per month with the parents providing room and board for the teacher. Smith taught school for three years and then closed it due to ill health. Various other schools or classes were taught by a variety of teachers in the years prior to the Civil War. Upon the outset of the war, educational activity virtually ceased in the community. Following the war, three local citizens raised \$75, bought sacks of flour and traded them for lumber in order to repair the dilapidated Masonic Hall so that it might be used as a school. A Confederate veteran stranded in Dallas was hired as the teacher. Other private schools were started, including the town's first high school, which opened in 1878. Around this same time, the state government began paying the City Council \$2.25 per pupil per year. This money was used as tuition for students who could not afford to attend these private schools.¹

The establishment of public education in Fort Worth came with a struggle. Although public education had become more institutionalized in the Northern states between 1830 and 1860, Southern states held on to the belief that education was a family responsibility. After the Civil War, the concept of public education began to gain acceptance in the Southern states. As mentioned above, by the 1870s, the state government supported the concept of public education and had laws that provided for the creation of public schools. Communities of 10,000 or more residents could operate schools if two thirds of the residents voted for a school tax.²

Fort Worth's first school tax election occurred in 1877. Eight-five votes were cast in favor of the tax and five votes were cast in opposition. However, the opposition protested that two-thirds of the property owners had not voted. Another election was held that year with the proponents of public education prevailing. On August 20, 1878, the first city ordinance establishing public schools was passed. On September 1, 1879, six rented buildings were opened as schools. However, the opponents again raised objections and appealed to the state's Attorney General. He ruled that due to errors in the election process, public funds could not be used for school purposes. A third election was held in 1880 with a vote of 425 to 45 in favor of public schools. The City Council appointed three individuals as a board of school trustees. In December 1881, Miss M. Sue Huffman was appointed "superintendent of the public free schools." She was the first to be given that title by the Council. But opponents again tried to invalidate the election by claiming that the city's population was less than 10,000. When the City Council could not provide the funds for a census, two individuals raised the money. The census was conducted in the summer of 1882. It revealed that the city had a population of over 11,000. With that, the citizens voted for a one percent school tax. The City Council appointed a new school board composed of Dr. Carroll M. Peak, president, J. M. Brown, secretary, John Peter Smith, R. E. Beckham, and S. M. Fry. The Council also approved the hiring of Alexander Hogg as superintendent of schools.³

¹ Robert H. Talbot, *Cowtown--Metropolis: Case Study of a City's Growth and Structure* (Fort Worth, Texas: Leo Potishman Foundation, Texas Christian University, 1956), 242-43.

² *Ibid.*, 244.

³ *Ibid.*, 244-45; "Free School Plan OK'd Despite Foes," *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, October 30, 1949;

Public schools were officially opened on October 2, 1882. Schools were established in rented or donated buildings. Because Texas schools were segregated by race, two black churches were rented as schools for the city's black youth. The staff consisted of Hogg, 13 white teachers and four black teachers. Among the latter was Isaiah M. Terrell who would become principal of the Colored High School before moving on to Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College (now Prairie View A & M University) in 1915 to serve as president of that institution. Hogg served as superintendent until 1889, then returned to Fort Worth in 1891 as principal of the Fort Worth High School. He became superintendent again in 1892, serving until 1896, and then again from 1902 to 1906.⁴

A first priority of the school board was to erect permanent facilities for the schools. The jewel among the early school buildings was the Fort Worth High School. This school, constructed in 1890 at Hemphill and West Daggett Street at a cost of \$75,000, was designed by the firm of Haggert & Sanguinet and was a model of late-Victorian institutional architecture with its blending of Richardsonian Romanesque and Renaissance Revival styles. The 3-story building was a picturesque massing of richly textured stone and brick. It featured a projecting conical-roofed 2-story bay, arched and rectangular windows, gabled and hipped roofs of varying heights and a square tower at the roof's pinnacle. The building was praised in the local press for its "most striking appearance . . . graceful proportions, elegance of detail, and superb modern arrangements."⁵

Other early school buildings constructed during this time included the Fourth Ward School at Cherry and Texas, now the site of the Central Fire Station, and the Sixth Ward School, later referred to as Stephen F. Austin Elementary School. The latter school was constructed in 1892. It was designed by Messer, Sanguinet, and Messer. Although not as large or as highly ornamented as the Fort Worth High School, it also displays Richardsonian Romanesque influences with its use of rough-cut limestone around its base, as quoins, and for the arched openings. It is the oldest extant building constructed by the city's public school system. Although the schools of this era had masonry exteriors, their interiors were largely of wood, thus making them susceptible to fire.

At the time of the construction of the high school building in 1890, Fort Worth had a population of 23,076 residents. By 1900, the population had increased to nearly 27,000. With the arrival of the Armour and Swift meat-packing plants in North Fort Worth in 1902, the city's population grew dramatically. By 1910, it had a population of nearly 75,000. This increase called for the erection of new schools to meet the educational needs of the community. With the help of a \$450,000 bond issue, the city initiated a school building program in 1909 that provided the opportunity to construct modern, fireproof schools. According to the school system's Annual Report for 1910, the modernization program incorporated three objectives:

1. The concentration of the upper grades at suitable centers where a better classification and departmental instruction is introduced, and where equipment for manual training,

Mary K. O'Neill, "The Fort Worth Independent School District Centennial," *Fort Worth: Official Publication of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce*, Volume 59, No. 2 (February 1983): 19-20.

⁴ "Free School Plan OK'd Despite Foes;" O'Neill, "The Fort Worth Independent School District Centennial:" 19-20.

⁵ *Fort Worth Daily Gazette*, January 9, 1890 as quoted in Willard B. Robinson's *Gone from Texas: Our Lost Architectural Heritage*, Number 9: Centennial Series of the Association of Former Texas A. and M. Students, (College Station, Texas: Texas A. and M. University Press, 1981, [First paperback edition, 1998]), 189.

domestic science, agriculture, music, and art is provided.

2. The building of large elementary schools instead of small ones, so that a better gradation of pupils may be secured.

3. The raising of the standard of requirements for teachers in our schools along with the raising of salaries.⁶

Schools constructed during this period included E. M. Daggett Elementary School, the Alexander Hogg School, and an addition to the Stephen F. Austin School. All of these opened in 1909. Other schools and their opening dates included Sam Rosen, April 1910 (demolished); the Colored High School, May 1910; Walter Huffman (demolished), John Peter Smith (demolished), A. J. Chambers, and R. Vickery, all of which opened in September 1910. All were of masonry construction. The new (white) high school, located on South Jennings Avenue, opened for classes in September 1911 and was considered "a fitting climax to the other new school houses."⁷ Ironically, as this school was being built, the 1890 high school was destroyed by fire in December 1909.

The construction of the Colored High School, renamed I. M. Terrell High School in 1921, was a significant stride in the provision of modern school buildings for the black youth of the city. The 3-story brick structure was hailed as one of the finest such facilities in the Southwest. However, the school would be plagued by inadequate funding and second-rate equipment throughout its history. Other schools for black children, particularly elementary schools, were woefully substandard for the times. It was not until the post-World War II building programs that efforts were made to provide adequate, although still segregated, educational facilities for all of the city's African American pupils. Even after the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling on the unconstitutionality of segregated schools in 1954 in *Brown v. Board of Education*, the school district continued to build segregated schools.

The Fort Worth High School was designed by Waller and Field [Marion L. Waller and E. Stanley Field] and built by Innis-Graham Construction Company. Waller, sometimes by himself and sometimes in partnership with Field (and sometimes another associate named Shaw), designed several schools for the Fort Worth school system, including the Alexander Hogg School, the Colored High School, the A. J. Chambers School, and the R. Vickery School. These schools generally were influenced by the Classical Revival or Beaux Arts styles, although the design for the Sam Rosen School was influenced by the work of Louis Sullivan and the Chicago School. Other designs by Waller included the campus and several buildings at Texas Christian University, of which Jarvis Hall (1911) is still extant, as well as the remodeling of Ann Waggoner Hall at Texas Wesleyan University (1905). Besides the numerous school buildings he designed in Fort Worth, Waller also designed buildings at North Texas State Teachers College in Denton and in the Rio Grande Valley where he lived from 1930 to 1940. His obituary referred to him as the "'father of Texas schools' because he had supervised construction of more than 300 such structures."⁸

These early schools reflected the trend to erect monumental buildings (typically at least two stories atop a raised basement) that expressed the community's pride in its educational system. In the 1910s, several more schools were constructed in Fort Worth that followed in this pattern. The 1914 building for De Zavala Elementary featured Classical references with its symmetrical design and engaged

⁶ *Fort Worth Public Schools, Annual Report, September 1910, 21-22.*

⁷ *Ibid.*, 21.

⁸ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, July 12, 1943.

Tuscan columns rising from a banded first floor base. However, the George C. Clarke Elementary School, designed by Muller and Pollard and also constructed that same year, was inspired by the Tudor Revival style with its use of cast stone ornamentation along the parapet and as tracery around window openings and portals. Similarly, Sanguinet and Staats chose a Tudor Revival-influenced design for the 1918 Central High School.

In 1922, the City of Fort Worth annexed numerous adjacent communities that had their own independent school systems. Thus, the Fort Worth school district inherited the schools from those districts. Several of these schools are still extant and include Mistletoe Heights (now the greatly enlarged Lily B. Clayton Elementary School), Arlington Heights School (Boulevard Heights School), South Fort Worth School (Richard J. Wilson Elementary School), and the Riverside Public School (Corinth Baptist Church Youth Annex).

The Sagamore Hill Negro School is probably another example of a school that had its origins in another district. This school was constructed in c. 1925 with funding from the Julius Rosenwald Foundation. Rosenwald, President of the Sears, Roebuck Company, established this foundation in 1918 to provide seed money for the construction of rural schools for African Americans throughout the South. More than 5,300 schools were erected according to standardized plans but few have survived. This school was built as a four-teacher type with wood siding, a gabled roof, and bands of multiple light windows. It was constructed at a cost of \$6,400; the Rosenwald Fund provided \$1,100, local African Americans provided \$300, and the public provided \$5,000. Considering its name, further research may reveal that it was a part of the Sagamore Hill school district. The campus was eventually enlarged and the name was changed to Dunbar Elementary/Junior High School. Remarkably, the original Sagamore Hill School now serves an alternative school but unfortunately has been covered with metal siding.⁹

The public school system became divorced from Fort Worth's municipal government in March 1925 under a bill signed by Governor Miriam Ferguson. The school board, formerly known as the Independent School District of Fort Worth, became trustees of the Fort Worth Independent School District (I. S. D.). The same legislation added the districts of Sagamore Hill and Oaklawn to the I. S. D. Shortly thereafter, the trustees began a survey of all of the district's school buildings. This was followed by the passage of a school bond for the construction of more schools.¹⁰ Schools constructed under this bond program included Alice E. Carlson Elementary School, James E. Guinn School (second permanent building on the campus), William James Junior High School, Charles E. Nash Elementary School, North Side Junior High School, Oakhurst Elementary School, Sam Rosen School (North Addition), and W. C. Stripling High School. It is notable that all of these buildings were designed by prominent Fort Worth architect Wiley G. Clarkson. Schools that received additions included George C. Clarke Elementary, Denver Avenue Elementary, Fort Worth Central High School, and the South Fort Worth School.

Between 1920 and 1930, Fort Worth's population had grown from 106,482 to 163,347. By 1930, the I. S. D. had 58 individual elementary, junior, and senior high school units and one vocational school under its system. For white students, there were 37 elementary schools, six junior high schools, five senior high schools, and one vocational school. According to the custom of the day, the one elementary

⁹ For more information on Rosenwald Schools in Texas, see Karen Riles, "Rosenwald Schools in Texas, National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Submission," 1998 (copy on file at the Texas Historical Commission).

¹⁰ *Fort Worth Press*, March 18, 1925 as transcribed in the Research Data for the Federal Writers Project "Guide to Fort Worth," (unpublished manuscript compiled between 1936 and 1941, Fort Worth Public Library [microfiche]), 5835-5836.

school for children of Mexican descent was accounted among the white schools. The schools for African American students included one high school and nine elementary schools. Junior high school students attended classes at the high school.¹¹

Two surveys conducted in 1930, one compiled by the school district under the direction of Superintendent M. H. Moore and the other conducted by George D. Strayer of Columbia University, pointed to the inadequacies of school facilities.¹² However, with the deepening of the Great Depression, it became increasingly difficult for the I. S. D. to raise the money to construct the needed school improvements.

An answer to the dilemma was found among one of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal programs. The Public Works Administration (PWA) was organized in 1933. The purpose of the program was to provide employment through the construction of much needed public works projects. The PWA differed from the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in that it employed skilled as opposed to unskilled laborers. Typically, PWA projects were designed by architects and built by construction firms that otherwise would have had little business during this time.

Texas was among the first states to take advantage of the various New Deal programs. This may be attributed to Roosevelt's vice president, John Nance Garner, a Texan. Fort Worth's early requests for PWA funding did not include schools. Instead, requests were made such projects as a police station and jail, a public library, a city hall, an auditorium, a city-county hospital, overpasses and viaducts, and a passenger terminal at the airport. However, due to the program's limited funds, many of these projects were not immediately funded. Officials soon realized that a school building program could be perceived as a more deserving project, and in fact, once it was proposed, it received federal assistance with relative ease.¹³

The school surveys conducted by Superintendent Moore and George D. Strayer provided valuable guidance in planning a school building program. The school district called for a special school bond election on November 14, 1933. This election proposed a public works loan of \$3,000,000 and a federal grant of \$1,000,000. The voters approved the proposal by a vote of two to one. The I. S. D. applied to the PWA for \$4,000,000. On January 17, 1934, the agency approved a loan of \$4,198,300.¹⁴

The I. S. D. awarded contracts to ten architects for plans and specifications for the first six projects. The architects chosen were Wyatt C. Hedrick, Wiley G. Clarkson, Joseph R. Pelich, Preston M. Geren, Elmer Withers, H. H. Crane, Earl T. Glasgow, E. W. Van Slyke, Clyde H. Woodruff, and James Davies. The projects included two new elementary schools, North Hi Mount and Morningside, and additions to Carlson, Clayton, Hubbard, and Oakhurst elementary schools. An addition to George C.

¹¹ George D. Strayer, *Report of the Survey of the Schools of Fort Worth, Texas* (New York: Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1931), 91, 110-11. The Mexican School only included grades 1 and 2 and consisted of two temporary buildings.

¹² See Board of Education, Fort Worth, Texas, *A School Building Program for Fort Worth, Texas*, February 1930 and Strayer, *Report of the Survey of the Schools of Fort Worth, Texas*.

¹³ John Busby McClung, "The Fort Worth Public Schools under the PWA and the WPA (1933-1940)," (M. A. thesis, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas, 1965), 12-15.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 17-20.

Clarke Elementary was added to the list, bringing the total to seven projects.¹⁵ The first of these to be completed was the addition to Hubbard Elementary.

Other PWA school projects that were later added to the list included a gymnasium building for the Jennings Avenue Junior High School (the former Fort Worth High School), Meadowbrook Elementary-Junior High School, S. S. Dillow Elementary School, Oaklawn Elementary School, Arlington Heights Senior High School, Carter-Riverside Senior High School, W. P. McLean Junior High, North Side Senior High School, Polytechnic Senior High School, and Rosemont Junior High School. Other schools receiving additions included E. M. Daggett Elementary, Denver Avenue Elementary, East McRae Elementary (demolished), Circle Park Elementary (demolished), Sam Rosen Elementary, and Washington Heights Elementary. In addition, the former A. J. Chambers School, which by the 1930s was known as the East Eighteenth Street Colored School, was significantly expanded and converted into the new home of I. M. Terrell High School.¹⁶

The schools constructed under the PWA program were of the highest quality and were representative of a variety of architectural styles. Perhaps taking inspiration from the restoration program then being undertaken at Colonial Williamsburg, the designs of three schools, South Hi Mount Elementary and Arlington Heights and Polytechnic Senior High Schools, were influenced by the Georgian Revival style. Other schools were eclectic blends of Mediterranean or Spanish Colonial/Baroque styling. These included McLean Junior High, Carter-Riverside High School, Rosemont Junior High, and the addition to Lily B. Clayton Elementary. The designs of one school, North Side Senior High School, and the Jennings Avenue Junior High Gymnasium were influenced by the Moderne movement.

The PWA schools received considerable public attention. The local newspapers were filled with stories about the construction of the schools and their subsequent openings. In addition, postcards featuring the four new (white) high schools were published by a local news shop. North Side Senior High School and the addition to Lily B. Clayton Elementary were included in the book *Public Buildings: Architecture Under the Public Works Administration, 1933-39*, a work highlighting PWA projects throughout the nation. Four schools, Carter-Riverside, Arlington Heights, and Polytechnic Senior High Schools and South Hi Mount Elementary School were included in the 1940 publication, *Texas Architecture*, edited by Henry Whitworth.

The I. S. D. also took advantage of other New Deal programs for the benefit of the public schools. In 1933, the district hired Hare and Hare, a landscape architecture firm from Kansas City, Missouri, to design improvements to school grounds in conjunction with the Parks Department. The district received \$500,000 from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration through the Texas Relief Commission. This work involved minor landscaping projects at nine schools. These projects were completed by September 1935. The district then used Hare and Hare to draft a complete landscaping program for the rest of the school system. It received funding under the WPA program. In all, 54 schools were landscaped under this program. Many schools still retain WPA landscape features. Among the most notable features are the stone or concrete retaining walls, examples of which can be found at the J. P. Elder Annex, North Hi Mount Elementary School, Morningside Elementary School, and Charles E. Nash Elementary School.¹⁷

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 22.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 24, 68, 70. It should be noted that the Charles E. Nash Elementary School also received an addition during this time, but to date, that addition has not been identified as a PWA project.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, 39-42.

One other significant WPA project was completed in 1939. Farrington Field is a monumental sports facility whose design has been attributed to A. George King and Everett L. Frazier, two designers in Preston M. Geren's firm. The General Construction Company was the supervising contractor with the WPA providing the funding for the labor and materials. The design of the concrete structure evoked the stripped classicism associated with the style commonly referred to as PWA Moderne.¹⁸

From 1930 to 1940, Fort Worth's population grew from 163,447 to 177,662. By 1950, it had increased to 278,778 residents. This dramatic increase was due to the influx of people who moved to Fort Worth seeking jobs with the defense industry, most of whom stayed after the war. Returning veterans and the post-war baby boom joined their ranks. Due to material shortages, only two permanent schools were constructed during the war years. Sagamore Hill Elementary School was constructed in 1941, replacing a school destroyed by fire, and Crestwood Elementary was constructed in 1944.

Immediately after World War II, the continued material shortages and high building costs prevented the construction of new school projects. Overcrowded conditions at elementary schools were of particular concern. Due to the low birth rate during the Depression, the junior and senior high schools had fewer students and their need for expanded schools was not as great. Some relief was found through the use of temporary, prefabricated buildings on many school campuses.¹⁹

In 1948, residents of Fort Worth approved an \$8,250,000 bond program for the construction of new schools and additions to existing schools. Schools receiving additions under this program included South Hi Mount, North Hi Mount, Sagamore Hill, B. H. Carroll, Tandy, and Morningside elementary schools, and Arlington Heights High School. New schools included Forest Hill (demolished), Bluebonnet, and W. J. Turner elementary schools and Diamond Hill-Jarvis High School. Three combination elementary-junior high schools were constructed for black students under this program. They included Como, M. L. Kirkpatrick, and Dunbar. A few years after their completion, the schools were converted to combined junior-senior high schools and the elementary students were transferred to new facilities.

Other bond programs followed in 1952 (\$14,990,000) and 1956 (\$20,000,000). With these programs, new schools were being constructed in the new suburban neighborhoods on the edge of the city and the majority of existing schools received additions. Some schools, such as Arlington Heights High School, received additions in each of the three bond programs. More elementary schools for black students were also constructed. They included Amanda McCoy (demolished), Ninth Ward, Rosedale Park, Sunrise, Como, Dunbar, and Kirkpatrick. The James E. Guinn School received a combination cafeteria/gymnasium/shop building. A new building for the Brooklyn Heights Elementary School accommodated a largely Mexican-American population.

These post-war schools were designed by the city's most prominent architects. They included Wyatt C. Hedrick (of Hedrick and Stanley), Joseph R. Pelich, and Preston M. Geren. Other rising architects or firms included A. C. McAdams, Herman G. Cox, William Lane, Robert Woltz, Easterwood and Easterwood, Harkrider, Clark and Jones, and Olin Boese and Associates.

New school building practices, fueled by such reports as William Wayne Caudill's *Space for*

¹⁸ Judith Singer Cohen, *Cowtown Moderne*, (College Station: Texas A. & M. University Press, 1989), 176-78.

¹⁹ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, evening edition, October 2, 1946 and *Fort Worth Press*, December 11, 1946, Vertical Files, Fort Worth Public Library.

Teaching: An Approach to the Design of Elementary Schools for Texas in 1941, called for schools that were less monumental, not as ornate and with fewer stories than their early 20th-century counterparts.²⁰ The designs of the new schools typically were influenced by the International Movement, a style that stressed linear composition, banding of windows, and flat roofs with overhangs. Other popular features included the incorporation of planter boxes near the entrances or in lobbies or hallways, and the use of flat metal canopies over entrances and along front walks or approaches. Although the buildings were not as highly detailed as earlier schools, wall surfaces could be enlivened by the use of different colors of brick around windows or entrances (such as E. M. Daggett Junior High School), stone around entrances (Rosedale Park, M. L. Phillips, and West Handley elementaries), and aggregate panels below windows (East Handley and Greenbriar elementaries). One of the last schools completed under these building programs, Wedgwood Junior High, used color and a variety of building materials for visual emphasis. These included an off-white brick for the main body of the school, a full-height cast frame around the main entrance, red glazed brick at entrances, and colored enameled panels between windows. Even the blue and yellow bench near the front entrance provided a colorful visual experience.

²⁰ William Wayne Caudill, *Space for Teaching: An Approach to the Design of Elementary Schools for Texas*, Bulletin of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, Fourth Series, No. 9 (College Station, Texas, August 1, 1941), 3, 9.

Scope of the Current Survey

In 2002, the City of Fort Worth's Planning Department received a grant from the Texas Historical Commission's Certified Local Government Program for the purposes of surveying approximately 34 historic schools that were still owned by the Fort Worth ISD. These schools had been previously identified in the Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey mentioned above. The intent of this new survey was to re-evaluate the current status of each school and to provide the basis for the creation of a Multiple Property Document that would facilitate the listing of eligible schools on the National Register of Historic Places. Research began in January 2002 and it soon became apparent that the scope of the proposed survey would not extend to a large number of potentially historic schools that had been constructed since World War II. Although many of these schools are not quite 50 years old, they soon will be, and therefore will be potentially eligible for the National Register. By identifying those resources now, the Fort Worth ISD and others will be better prepared to plan for their preservation. In addition, preservationists are becoming more concerned with resources from the recent past. A survey that includes schools that are less than 50 years old will increase the community's knowledge about the significance of these resources as well. Research revealed that the ISD engaged in several building programs between 1948 and 1960. Two schools that opened in 1961 were included in the survey because they were a part of these building programs.

The scope of the survey was also increased to include extant school buildings no longer owned by the ISD. If these schools had been excluded from the survey, then a portion of the ISD's history would have been excluded as well. By increasing the scope of the survey to include former school buildings as well as schools constructed between 1941 and 1961, it provides a better context with which to evaluate all of the historic schools.

While this survey includes only those school buildings currently or previously owned by the Fort Worth ISD, it is worth noting that the oldest existing school building in Fort Worth has never been owned by the ISD. The Marine Schoolhouse, built in 1872 and retired as a school in 1893, is one of the oldest wooden structures in Fort Worth. Originally located at 2000 N. Commerce Street, the schoolhouse is currently located in the 600 block of Park Street, adjacent to the Northside Branch of the Fort Worth Public Library. The City plans to move the structure to the Log Cabin Village on University Drive and restore it as part of the living history museum.

Methodology

As mentioned previously, research on the schools began in January 2002. Susan Allen Kline served as the principal investigator for the survey. A variety of archival material was consulted and included the Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey files at Historic Fort Worth, Inc.; the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* Clippings Collection at the Special Collections, University of Texas at Arlington Libraries; vertical files at the Genealogy and Local History Division of the Fort Worth Public Library; the Tarrant County Historical Commission's Archives; theses at Texas Christian University; annual and other building reports of the Fort Worth ISD; the ISD's Website, particularly regarding the progress of the 1999 Bond Program; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps; school yearbooks; and a variety of primary and secondary sources. In addition, the principals at the following schools provided information or gave tours of their schools: Leonard Brasfield, Maudrie L. Walton (Rosedale Park) Elementary; Pamela Day, Nash Elementary; Gail Lewis, Christene C. Moss (Eastland) Elementary; and Joseph C. Weber, Sagamore Hill Elementary. Brad Reid, Shirley Lewis, and Tom Strempe provided information about Tanglewood Elementary, Sunrise Elementary, and the former Colored High School, respectively.

Field documentation began in June 2002 and continued through May 2003. This documentation consisted of a site visit to each school, completion of an identification form, and photo documentation of at least two exterior photographs. Because of budget limitations and the fact that site visits were often made during school hours, few interior photos were taken. Two volunteers, Donna Jackson and Jo Ann Rea documented 27 schools for a project for Daniel Carey's Historic Preservation class at the University of Texas-Arlington (UTA) during the summer of 2002. Their volunteer effort provided a great boost to the fieldwork. In addition, Ms. Rea conducted research at the *Star-Telegram* Clippings Collection at UTA, which proved invaluable to the documentation of many of the schools included in this study. The City's Historic Preservation Officer, Shanon Peterson Wasielewski, and Susan Allen Kline also conducted additional field documentation. Steve Kline served as a volunteer photographer and driver/navigator. Scott Bellen of the City of Fort Worth Planning Department created the maps. Karen Gilmore, Robert Randolph and Diane Houston-Floyd, also of the Planning Department, provided additional staff support.

Information gathered from the site visits and the archival documentation was used to write a brief description of each resource. Through this process, opinions were rendered regarding the resource's eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, Greg Smith and Bob Brinkman of the Texas Historical Commission's History Division were also consulted regarding opinions of eligibility.

The following pages contain information on each of the documented resources. The historic name of the resource is listed first in bold letters. The current name, if different from the historic, follows. Each description contains an opinion regarding a resource's eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. However, final opinions of eligibility are given by the Texas Historical Commission (THC). The Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places renders final determinations of eligibility. It is recommended that the THC be consulted before a nomination is prepared. It also should be noted that most of the schools are to receive additions or alterations as a result of the 1999 Bond Program. Some additions were in the midst of construction or had not even been started during the course of this survey. These additions can have an affect on a school retaining its historic or architectural integrity and, therefore, its eligibility for listing on the National Register.

Current Schools

Arlington Heights School No. 28, Arlington Heights School No. 46/Boulevard Heights Transition Center, 5100 El Campo Avenue. 1909, 1922, 1954, c.1957, 1966, c. 2003. The campus at Arlington Heights consists of two buildings that were connected in the 1950s. The oldest building, located on the



eastern portion of the campus, was constructed in 1909 by the Arlington Heights Independent School District. The 2-story, T-plan building has been recently identified as the work of Sanguinet and Staats, a Fort Worth firm that was one of the state's premier architectural firms during the first quarter of the 20th century. The general contractor may have been the Texas Building Company. The exterior is sheathed with a yellow brick with maroon colored brick used at the base, in bands and for decorative pattern work. The

windows have a combination of both arched and rectangular openings. Some openings have been partially infilled; others have been covered with panels or filled with brick. The interior was rehabilitated during the 1956 Building Program. This building originally served all grades but following the construction of the building to the west, it became an elementary school.

The western building, constructed in 1922, was built as a high school. It was designed by Clarkson and Gaines and built by Harry B. Friedman. The plan of the building is basically rectangular and is 2-stories surmounting a raised basement. Brick pilasters between the basement and cornice give a Classical feel to the building. Historically, the windows were generally paired and had a 6/6 light configuration. However, many of the windows have been replaced or filled with brick. The interior still retains the auditorium on the second floor. The building was later used as a junior high and then became part of the adjacent elementary school. The upper two floors of this building have received interior renovations as a part of the 1999 Bond Program.



The two buildings were joined together by a 1-story hyphen containing six classrooms in 1954. This addition was designed by Wyatt C. Hedrick and erected by Charles H. Hawes. In 1976, the complex housed school district offices. It is now the location of an all-level school for mentally challenged students. With the restoration of the windows, the complex would be eligible for the National Register for its association with the history of education in Fort Worth. As is, it remains an interesting example of the evolution of an educational facility in Fort Worth and its preservation should be encouraged.

Arlington Heights Senior High School, 4501 W. Freeway (Rosedale), 1936-37, 1949-50, 1955-56, 1958, 1980, 1988, 1989, 2003. Located along a busy through-town interstate, Arlington Heights Senior High School is an excellent example of the monumental schools constructed in Fort Worth prior to World



War II. The funding for the \$330,000 school was provided by the Public Works Administration. It was designed by Preston M. Geren and built by Butcher and Sweeney. The red brick Georgian Revival building features a 3-story facade flanked by 2-story wings with 1-story arcades. The projecting gabled portico is full-height and has a rusticated base with a framed entrance surmounted by an ornate pediment. Swags flanking an oculus window are located near the apex of the gable wall. The roof is crowned with a tall lantern. When completed, the school received much attention in the local

press. In 1940, it was featured in the publication, *Texas Architecture*, edited by Henry Whitworth. With the population growth of the 1940s and 1950s, the school received several additions that were compatible to the original design of the building. An eight-room, 2-story annex was completed in 1950. In the mid 1950s, another addition was constructed that included 12 classrooms and enlarged the cafeteria and library. Preston M. Geren was the architect for this project, too, and Cain, Brogdon & Cain was the general contractor. Other additions have been constructed since that time. The building no longer retains its historic windows and the site was modified some with the construction of Interstate 30. Under Phase 4 of the 1999 Bond Program, the building is receiving an addition of a dance studio, an enlarged band hall, and six classrooms. Even with these alterations, the school is eligible for the National Register for its educational and architectural significance.

Bluebonnet Elementary School/McLean Sixth Grade Center, 3201 South Hills Avenue. 1949, c. 1953. The school district purchased four acres from E. P. Seltzer in 1946 for the purpose of erecting a school to serve the surrounding Bluebonnet neighborhood located south of the TCU campus. Bluebonnet Elementary School opened in 1949. Designed by noted Fort Worth architect Wyatt C. Hedrick, the 1-story building is constructed of yellow brick with irregular coursed limestone used on pilasters between some windows and on portions of the auditorium wing. Six classrooms were added under the 1952 Building Program, giving the school a total of 17 classrooms, one art room, a kindergarten room, and a library. The school has received other additions and alterations, including the infilling of some window openings. However, the building appears to be eligible for the National Register as the work of a prominent Fort Worth architect and for its association with public education in Fort Worth.



Bonnie Brae Elementary School/Riverside Applied Learning Center, 3600 Fossil Drive. 1956-57, 1979, 2003. William Lane was the architect of this northeast school and the general contractor was Roden Construction Company. This handsome 1-story, red brick, International-influenced school has a very linear design that is emphasized by the roof overhang. The original metal hopper-style windows appear to be intact. The main entrance is located to the right of the auditorium wing. Adjacent to the entrance is a planter box, a common feature of schools of this era. The overhang above the planter has cutouts to allow light to filter down to it. Another common feature is the sidewalk canopy extending from the entrance to the front drive. The school closed in 1977 but reopened in 1978 as a school for physically challenged students. Additional classrooms and therapy rooms were added in 1979. In 1996, the school



became the Riverside Applied Learning Center. Under Phase 4 of the 1999 Bond Program, the school will be receiving a new "gymnasium" and a covered walkway on the west side for bus loading. With further assessment of its integrity after the addition is completed and upon the attainment of 50 years of age, the building will be potentially eligible for the National Register for its association with public education in Fort Worth and possibly for its architectural significance.



Brooklyn Heights Elementary School/Middle Learning Center, 3813 Valentine Street. 1955. Brooklyn Heights Elementary School was constructed in 1954-55 to replaced a 2-story, wood framed structure on the site that served a primarily Hispanic population. The present building was designed by Easterwood and Easterwood and erected by the Roden Construction. It is mostly 2-stories, with a 1-story wing on the east end. The flat roof has a slight overhang. The walls are

sheathed with yellow brick with a dark brick used below windows and around windows on the east elevation. The main entrance is embellished with a decorative cast stone surround. When completed, the building had 10 regular classrooms, a library, an art room, and a kindergarten room. Most window openings have been partially infilled with panels. Under Phase 4 of the 1999 Bond Program, the building is receiving an addition along its west side. Upon the attainment of 50 years of age, the building appears to be eligible for the National Register for its role in the history of education in Fort Worth. Further research may also reveal significance with the City's Mexican-American population.

Burton Hill Elementary School, 519 Burton Hill Road, Westworth Village. 1957-58, 1988, 1989, c. 2003. This elementary school opened in March 1958, serving neighborhoods near Carswell Air Force Base. Designed by Harkrider, Clark and Jones, and constructed by James T. Taylor and Son, the International-influenced building originally contained 24 permanent classrooms, an art room, kindergarten room, and library. The building was mostly constructed of brown brick with yellow brick used between windows. The large window openings generally contained five sets of multiple-light metal hopper windows; most have been partially infilled with panels. The building has recently received an addition on the west end. Under Phase 4 of the 1999 Bond Program, the building received interior renovations but no exterior additions. It is potentially eligible for listing on the National Register upon the attainment of 50 years of age for its significance in the field of education in the community of Westworth Village.



Alice E. Carlson Elementary School/Alice E. Carlson Applied Learning Center, 3320 West Cantey Street. 1926, 1935, 1953, c. 2003. Alice E. Carlson Elementary was named in honor of the first woman who served on the school board. It originally opened as a 4-room school in 1926. The 1-story polychrome brown brick building was designed by Wiley G. Clarkson and constructed by A. J. Howard in a Mission Revival-influenced style. The rapid growth of the surrounding TCU neighborhood called for the enlargement of the school in 1935 under the PWA program. This addition, designed by Joseph R. Pelich and erected by Harry B. Friedman, tripled the size of the school and included an auditorium wing. The front entrance was altered slightly to give the building more of an eclectic Mediterranean/Spanish Colonial Revival style. Eight classrooms, erected by M. W. Bogart Construction Company, were added in 1953. The school was closed in 1983. However, designation as a State Archeological Landmark (SAL) that same year saved it from demolition and the building was then used as district offices. In 1992, the building was returned to its original function as a school when it reopened as an Applied Learning Center. In the near future, the school is scheduled to receive an activity building designed by Gideon Toal that will adjoin the rear of the auditorium wing and a new clay tile roof for the entire building. Not only is the building Fort Worth's only functioning school building designated as a SAL, it is also the only school building designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL, 2000). It is also designated as Demolition Delay under the City's historic preservation ordinance and is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for its architectural significance and its importance in the field of education in Fort Worth.



B. H. Carroll Elementary School/Rosemont Sixth Grade Center, 3908 McCart Avenue. c. 1922; 1949, c. 1957, c. 2003. The Carroll School started out as a county school and was annexed into Fort Worth in 1922. That 2-story school building was renovated as a cafeteria and auditorium and enveloped in a new structure as a part of the 1948 Building Program (an original parapet inscribed with the name "Carroll



School” is visible on the south elevation). The architect for the renovation/expansion was Joseph H. Gaylord and Cain and Cain was the general contractor. Under the 1956 Building Program, 12 classrooms were added, giving the building 27 regular classrooms, an art room, library, and a kindergarten room. The mostly 2-story building is a blending of International and Art Deco/Moderne styles. It is constructed of a yellow striated brick with stacked white bricks used as ornamentation above the entrance and elsewhere on the building. An interesting feature is the bas-relief medallion above the entrance containing the profile of a boy

and girl. Although many window are intact, some openings have been completely infilled with white stacked brick. The school was originally named for B. H. Carroll (1843-1914), a soldier, teacher, pastor, and author, and the first president of the Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary in Fort Worth, serving in that capacity until his death. It became a Sixth Grade Center in 1995. At the time of documentation, the school was undergoing an extensive addition on the rear of the building that will include a new library and reconfiguring of existing space into two classrooms. A concrete Activity Building also was under construction. The building may be eligible for the National Register in the field of education following re-evaluation of its integrity after the addition is completed.



Carter Park Elementary School, 1204 E. Broadus. 1957-58, 1978, c. 2002. Carter Park Elementary School opened on February 11, 1958 with 20 permanent classrooms, one art room, a kindergarten room, and a library, and could accommodate an enrollment of 700 students. The school replaced frame buildings on the site. The land for the school had been give to the district by Amon G. Carter and his



children, Amon G. Carter, Jr., and Mrs. J. Lee Johnson (Mrs. Ruth Carter Stevenson). Robert P. Woltz, Jr. was the architect and Cain and Cain was the general contractor. The 1- and 2-story structure is constructed of orange and polychrome yellow brick with cast piers used between blocks of windows. Most window openings have been partially infilled with panels. Renovations completed in

2001 included a new library, an expanded cafeteria and kitchen, 12 classrooms, and new office. Upon the attainment of 50 years of age and with further assessment of its integrity, the building will be potentially eligible for the National Register for its association with public education in Fort Worth and its architectural significance.

Amon Carter-Riverside Senior High School, 3301 Yucca Avenue. 1935-36, 1954, 1957, 1979, 1989, c.2003. Carter-Riverside High School was among five monumental high schools built in Fort Worth with funding from the Public Works Administration. It was designed by Wyatt C. Hedrick in a Spanish Baroque style. The yellow brick building is surmounted by a red clay tile hipped roof. The projecting gabled entrance bay has a 2-story, rounded arch opening above the center entrance which is framed by cast double pilasters, frieze, finials, and inset medallions. A ribbon of seven arched windows above the entrance on the third floor also provides visual emphasis. In 1940, the building was featured in the publication *Texas Architecture*, edited by Henry Whitworth. In 1954, a band room, mechanical drawing room, and a shop room, also designed by Hedrick, were added to the building. A field house, designed by Burnett & Wharton and erected by Quisle Construction Company was added to the grounds in 1957. The building has received several additions over the years and the historic windows have been replaced with metal units. It is scheduled to



receive an addition of four classrooms and other renovations under the current bond program. The school originally was named Riverside High School, but was renamed Amon Carter-Riverside High School in 1941. Amon G. Carter (1879-1955) was the founder and publisher of the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* and a civic leader. The school is eligible for the National Register for its importance to the history of education in Fort Worth and for its architectural significance. In 2003, it was designated as a Historic and Cultural Landmark by the City of Fort Worth. Also on the grounds of the school is a Texas Historical Commission Subject Marker honoring Riverside schools and Amon G. Carter.

George C. Clarke Elementary School, 3300 S. Henderson Street. 1914, 1926, 1934-35; 1954, 1989, 2002-03. This historic school has received numerous additions over the years yet retained a unified appearance through careful design of the historic additions. Mostly 2-story in composition, the building is sheathed with a dark red brick. Cast stone ornamentation is used around windows, along the parapet, and as tracery at the portals, giving the building a Tudor Revival influence. The original portion of the building, constructed in 1914, was designed by Muller and Pollard and constructed by the Bryce Building Company. A 2-story, 4-classroom addition was erected in 1926 by James T. Taylor and designed by E. W. Van Slyke. Van Slyke also designed an addition on the west end and an auditorium on the east end in 1934-35. In 1954, Jim D. Vowell designed another 2-story addition on the west end that was erected by The Grimlands. With this addition, the building had 17 classrooms, an art room, library, and kindergarten room. The school grounds also were landscaped in 1937 under the direction of Hare and Hare of Kansas City through the Works Progress Administration (WPA) program. It is doubtful that many remnants survive in light of the recent construction on the site. Around 1989, a 1-story wing was added to the north that is connected to the historic building by a hyphen. Under the 1999 Bond Program, 1-story addition, designed by PBK Architects and erected by Reeder General Contractors, was added to the south of the historic building. In addition, the north 1-story wing is scheduled to be demolished in June 2003 due to structural foundation problems. Prior to the 1989 and 2002-03 additions, the building was considered eligible for the National Register. Although the removal of the north wing will once again make the historic building more visible, the southern wing obscures its historic facade. Therefore, it is not eligible



for the National Register. However, it is commendable that the historic building is still in use and its preservation is strongly recommended. George C. Clarke (1871-1935), the school's namesake, was a community leader and the developer of such additions as the Shaw-Clarke Subdivision, Hemphill Heights, and Hubbard Heights. He served on the school board and was its president when this school was first constructed. He later served as Parks Superintendent for the City of Fort Worth.

Lily B. Clayton Elementary School/2000 Park Place Avenue. 1921-22, c. 1924, 1936-38, 1989, 2001-2003. When this school opened in February 1922, it was known as the Mistletoe Heights School and consisted of what is now the southwest corner of the building. Shortly thereafter, it was renamed in honor of Lily B. Clayton, a Latin teacher at the old Central High School, later Paschal High School. This portion of the school was designed by noted Fort Worth architect Wiley G. Clarkson and erected by Harry B. Friedman. Another four classrooms were added in c. 1924. In 1936-38, the 2-story wings along the front (south) and east elevations were added under the Public Works Administration. This expansion included six additional classrooms, a library, a kindergarten room with a fishpond, a cafeteria, and an auditorium. It was designed by Preston M. Geren and again built by Harry B. Friedman. It was featured in *Public Buildings: Architecture Under the Public Works Administration, 1933-39*, a work that highlighted PWA projects throughout the nation. Constructed of a polychrome yellow and orange brick with a clay tile hipped roof, the design also features panels depicting



panels depicting

characters from Mother Goose rhymes on the exterior of the southeast bay. The grounds were landscaped under the WPA program. In 2001-03, the building received a 2-story, 14-classroom addition on the rear and a new clay tile roof for the whole building. Designed by Hahnfeld & Associates (now Hahnfeld Hoffer & Stanford), the addition is very compatible with the historic building but necessitated alterations to some of the historic landscape features. The school appears to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for its architectural significance and its importance to the history of public education in Fort Worth. The school has also been designated as a Historic and Cultural Landmark by the City of Fort Worth.

Como Elementary School, 4000 Horne Street. 1953-54, 1958, 1990, 2003. Como Elementary School opened in February 1954 when students transferred from the adjacent Como School at 4001 Littlepage (see below). Immediately prior to its construction, the elementary classrooms were located in several wood framed buildings behind the current site. The Como schools were constructed to serve African



American youth of the Arlington Heights area on Fort Worth's west side. Herman G. Cox's design for the mostly 1-story building was influenced by the International movement with its flat roof with slight overhang. The use of contrasting red and orange brick provides visual emphasis. The classrooms have large window openings, most of which have been partially infilled. An addition of 20 classrooms and other facilities under the 1956 Building Program gave Como

Elementary a capacity for 1152 students, making it one of the largest elementary schools for African American youth in the city. The school is to receive interior renovations under Phase 4 of the 1999 Bond Program but no additions are planned. It will be potentially eligible for the National Register in 2008 for its role in the education of African American youth on Fort Worth's West Side.

Como Elementary-Junior High School/Como Junior-Senior High School (Lake Como School No. J)/Como Montessori, 4001 Littlepage Street, 1950, 1957. This school opened in 1950 as a 20-room combined elementary-junior high school to serve African American youth of the Arlington Heights area of Fort Worth. The elementary students were removed from this campus in 1954 following the construction of a separate building on Horne Street (see above). Tenth grade students were added in the fall of 1954, eleventh grade in 1955, and twelfth grade in 1956. In 1957, an 8-classroom and auditorium wing was added as a separate 1-story wing in front of the original building with a new entrance/connector that joined the two structures together.



The original International-influenced building consisted of 2-stories with a unique vertical cast projection on the facade. The courtyard between the two wings is being turned into an environmental learning center. Most of the window openings in both wings have been partially infilled. Under Phase 3 of the current bond program, the building is scheduled to receive interior renovations but no additions. Upon further assessment of its integrity, the building will be potentially eligible for the National Register in 2007 for its role in the education of African American youth on Fort Worth's West Side.



Crestwood Elementary School/Jo Kelly School, 201 North Bailey. 1944, 1949, 1958, 1978. One of the few permanent schools erected during World War II, this school was constructed to accommodate the rapidly growing Crestwood area during that era. The 1-story brick building was constructed in 1944 and featured a slight overhang at the roof. It received an addition of six classrooms on the south side in 1949 and a cafeteria in 1958. In the mid 1970s, the school burned and was rebuilt as the Jo Kelly

School for students with special needs. In 1983, it began to serve students with multiple disabilities. It was named for Josephine Kelly, who began her 40-year teaching career in Fort Worth in 1934. In 1945, she became principal of Brooklyn Heights and Thomas Place schools. She later served as head of the district's special education department for more than 25 years. Under Phase 4 of the current bond program, the school received interior renovations but no additions. It is not eligible for the National Register due to loss of integrity through the painting of the brick on the east half of the school, the partial infilling of window openings and the incompatible additions.

E. M. Daggett School/E. M. Daggett Elementary School, 958 Page Avenue. 1908-09, 1914, 1926, 1988, c. 2002. Located between the Fairmount-Southside and Elizabeth Boulevard historic districts, E. M. Daggett Elementary grew in response to the rapid growth of the surrounding neighborhoods during the first three decades of the 20th century. Originally constructed in 1908-09 as the Tenth Ward School, the school consisted of a 2-story block on a raised basement with projecting porticos surmounted by wood balustrades. Similar in appearance to other schools of this era (see Hogg School for comparison), the yellow brick building had Beaux Arts influences. A nearly identical building was constructed on the site in 1914 and was designed by Muller and Pollard. In 1926, a 2-story building designed by Wiley G. Clarkson and built by K. M. Muse, was added to the south. This building featured an H-plan and has a gabled roof sheathed with red clay tile. When completed, the new portion was used primarily for elementary children and the other two buildings were used as a junior high. The windows in all of the buildings have been altered/replaced. Under Phase 2 of the 1999 Bond Program, the school received an addition containing three primary classrooms and an expanded library. The school was named for Ephraim M. Daggett, a pioneer physician and merchant in Fort Worth. The complex is potentially eligible for the National Register for its association with the history of education in Fort Worth. It has been designated as a Historic and Cultural Landmark by the City of Fort Worth.



E. M. Daggett Junior High School/E. M. Daggett Middle School, 1108 Carlock Street. 1955, 1990, c. 2003. When this school opened in September 1955, it contained 22 classrooms and could accommodate 700 students. The International-influenced building was designed by Joseph R. Pelich and erected by B. B. Adams and contained 24 classrooms when completed. The 2-story building has a flat roof with overhangs. The walls are sheathed with yellow brick with red brick used

below the first floor windows, as vertical bands near entrances, and on the 1-story projecting entrance wing. The window openings have been partially infilled with panels. Under Phase 4 of the 1999 Bond Program, the school is scheduled to receive a new cafeteria and kitchen and 10 classrooms. It is a noncontributing resource in the Fairmount-Southside Historic District, a district that is designated locally and also listed on the National Register of Historic Places. However, upon the attainment of 50 years of age and reassessment of its integrity, it may be eligible for the National Register as the work of a significant local architect and for its role in the educational history of Fort Worth.

De Zavala Elementary School, 1419 College Avenue. 1914, 1957-58, 1989, 1990, c. 2003. This school is an excellent example of the monumental Classical Revival style as applied to an elementary school. It was constructed as a companion building to the original 1908 building (demolished in the 1950s). The 3-story building is constructed of yellow brick with cast stone trim. The symmetrical design features engaged Tuscan columns rising from a banded first floor base. The columns support an ornamented frieze beneath a denticulated cornice. The original window openings have been partially infilled. The building has received numerous additions over the years. Under Phase 3 of the 1999 Bond Program, the building will receive a 4-classroom addition. The school was named for Manuel Lorenzo Justiniano de Zavala y Saenz, a Texas hero of the independence movement who also served as interim vice president of the new republic. The school is a contributing resource in the Fairmount-Southside Historic District. This district was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1990 and is also designated as a local historic district.



Denver Avenue Elementary School/Rufino Mendoza Elementary School, 1412 Denver Avenue. 1910, 1926, 1935-36, 1979, 1989, c. 2003. The Denver Avenue Elementary School was among a group of fireproof schools constructed during 1909-1911. Its construction also coincided with the rapid growth of the North Side following the arrival of the Armour and Swift packing plants. It was designed by the firm of Waller and Field and built by the Texas Building Company. With additions in 1926 and the 1935-36 auditorium wing, the building received its current U-shaped. The polychrome brown brick building is 2-stories atop a raised concrete basement. The exterior is highlighted with cast stone detail and a projecting portal bay with a rounded arch at the entrance and a shaped parapet. Window opening have been partially infilled with panels. Under the direction of Norte Architects, interior renovations are underway as part of Phase 4 of the 1999 Bond Program. No additions are planned. The building appears to be eligible for the National Register for its association with the educational history of North Fort Worth. The school was recently renamed in honor of Rufino Mendoza. Mendoza, a postal carrier, headed the Mexican American Advisory Committee in a desegregation suit filed against the Fort Worth I.S.D.

Diamond Hill-Jarvis Junior-Senior High School/Diamond Hill-Jarvis Senior High School, 1411 Maydell Street. 1952, 1979, 1988, 1989, c. 2002. The new Diamond Hill-Jarvis High School opened on September 8, 1952. The name was chosen as a compromise between two competing groups, one from Diamond Hill and one from Fostepco Heights. The name Jarvis honored J. J. Jarvis, an early Fort Worth attorney. The 2-story International style building was constructed of yellow brick with overhangs above the windows on each floor. Designed by Preston M. Geren and built by Cain and Cain Construction Company, it originally accommodated both junior and senior high school students and contained 24 classrooms, a windowless auditorium with air conditioning, a cafeteria, two home economics rooms, a library, gymnasium, and a combination wood and metal shop. It became solely a senior high school in 1961 with the opening of the nearby Meacham Junior High School. The building has received several additions over the years including a 14-classroom wing and a fine arts building under Phase 1 of the 1999 Bond Program. Alterations to the facade exclude it from eligibility for the National Register.



S. S. Dillow Elementary School, 4000 Avenue N. 1937-38, 1950, 1953, 1957, 1989, 1990. Dillow Elementary was the last school completed under the school system's \$4.5 million building program of the



Easterwood and Easterwood, were added in the 1952 Building Program and 16 classrooms and an auditorium were added as a part of the 1956 Building Program. The original window openings have been partially infilled with panels. Under the direction of DAI Architects, the school is receiving interior renovations and a new roof. The school appears to be eligible for the National Register for its association with public education in Fort Worth. The school's namesake, Samuel S. Dillow, was a merchant in the Polytechnic area who operated the S. S. Dillow Grocery from 1892 until his death in 1931. He also served on the Polytechnic school board before that district was annexed into Fort Worth.

Dunbar Elementary School/Maude I. Logan Elementary School, 2300 Dillard Street. 1957-58, 1989, c. 2003. Dunbar Elementary School was among a group of schools built for African American youth in the years immediately following the U.S. Supreme Court's 1954 ruling on the unconstitutionality of segregated schools in *Brown v. Board of Education*. It was the largest elementary school constructed under the 1956 Building Program. Noted Fort Worth architect Preston M. Geren designed the U-shaped building. Cain, Brogdon, and Cain was the general contractor. When completed, the school had 30 classrooms, an art room, a kindergarten room, a library, and a capacity for 1,050 students. It was constructed of yellow brick with a dark brick used under the windows (most of which have been partially infilled). The building is mostly 1-story with a 2-story wing on the north side. The flat roof includes a slight overhang above the windows. Also of interest is the two-tiered canopy over the front walk and stairs. Under Phase 2 of the 1999 Bond Program, the school is scheduled to receive four kindergarten classrooms and renovated and enlarged library and administrative facilities. The school was renamed for Maude I. Logan, who began teaching at the Dunbar (Sagamore Hill) school in 1934. She was the principal of Dunbar for 24 years. The school will be potentially eligible for the National Register in 2008 as the work of a prominent local architect and for its association with the education of African-American youth in Fort Worth.



Dunbar Elementary/Junior High School/Dunbar Junior-Senior High School/Dunbar Sixth Grade Center, 5100 Willie Street. 1952, c. 1957. The original school on this site, Sagamore Hill, was constructed in 1924-25 with funds from the Julius Rosenwald Foundation (see separate entry for Sagamore Hill Negro School). More frame building were added to the site and the name was changed to Dunbar in 1940. The present building opened in 1952, replacing the frame buildings with the exception of the Rosenwald School. It was designed by Robert

P. Woltz, Jr., and constructed by James T. Taylor and Son. The 2-story yellow and red brick International-influenced building was first used as a combination elementary-junior high school. The tenth grade was added in 1954-55, the eleventh grade in 1955-56, and twelfth grade was added in 1956-57. Elementary students were moved to a new elementary school at 2300 Dillard. A gymnasium was added as part of the 1956 Building Program. Some window openings have been bricked in and others are partially infilled with panels. The school was named for African American poet Paul Lawrence Dunbar

(1872-1906). The building appears to be eligible for the National Register for its association with the education of African American youth in the Stop Six area of Fort Worth.

East Handley Elementary School, 2617 Mims Street. 1958-59, 1979. When this school opened, it had 16 regular classrooms, a kindergarten room, an art room and library. The architect was Olin Boese and Associates and Bill Cadenhead was the contractor. The International-influenced design is enlivened with a variety of exterior materials, including orange and yellow brick for the main body of the building with



green glazed brick used on the west elevation of the auditorium wing. Exposed aggregate panels are used below the windows and earth-toned ceramic tile is used on the wall around the main entrance. The auditorium and middle wings are 1-story and the north wing is 2-story. The upper portion of most windows have been infilled with wood panels. The building is scheduled to receive an addition of nine classrooms and other facilities in the summer of 2003. Upon the attainment of 50 years of age and reassessment of its integrity following completion of the proposed addition, East Handley Elementary is potentially eligible for the National Register in the fields of architecture and education.

Eastern Hills Elementary School, 5917 Shelton Street. 1958, 1960, 1978, 1988, c. 2003. Eastern Hills Elementary School was constructed in a rapidly growing area of East Fort Worth. The original portion of the school was designed by Hedrick and Stanley and erected by the Holden Construction Company. The International-influenced building was built along a sloping parcel of land so that the school was constructed in a series of staggered levels. When the school opened in September 1958, it had 12 classrooms, an art room, a kindergarten room, and a library.



It was soon realized that the size was inadequate and another 12 classrooms were completed in the spring of 1960. Other additions and renovations followed, including the partially blocking in of window openings. The school is scheduled to receive an addition of 10 classrooms under the current bond program. The school will be potentially eligible for the National Register in 2010 upon further assessment of its integrity.

Eastern Hills Senior High School, 5701 Shelton Street. 1958-59, 1970, 1979, 1989, c. 2003. The youngest senior high school among those documented, Eastern Hills Senior High School opened in September, 1959 with 35 classrooms and a capacity for 1120 students. It was designed by noted Fort Worth architect Joseph R. Pelich and constructed by James T. Taylor & Son. The irregular shaped, 2-story yellow brick building displayed elements of the International Movement with its flat roof and window overhangs (the windows have been partially infilled with panels). The angled entrance is accented with the used of green aggregate panels along the side walls. The continued growth of the East Side necessitated additions in the 1970s and 1980s. It will receive modifications under the current bond program that will include an expanded and remodeled cafeteria, a new library, and two new science labs. Currently, the school is not eligible for the National Register due to insufficient age. It will be potentially eligible in 2009 upon further assessment of its integrity.





Eastland Elementary School/Christene C. Moss Elementary School, 4108 Eastland Street. 1957, 1989, 1990, c. 2003. This school replaced frame temporary buildings previously used on this site. Designed by Charles E. Armstrong and constructed by Cain, Brogdon and Cain, Eastland Elementary is a 2-story,

International-influenced building with a 1-story entrance wing at the northeast corner. The flat roof features a slight overhang typical of this style. Window openings are mostly filled with paired windows, although the upper portions have been infilled. The use of orange brick for the main body of the school and red brick above and below windows provides visual interest. The building will be receiving a six-classroom addition as a part of Phase II of the current bond program. For its educational and architectural significance, the school is potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places upon the attainment of 50 years and assessment of the visual impact of the new addition. The school was renamed in honor of School Board Trustee Christene C. Moss in 2001.

M. G. Ellis Elementary School/Metro Opportunity School, 215 N.E. 14th Street. 1953, and later additions. The M. G. Ellis School was constructed in 1953 to replace the former M. G. Ellis School located at N.E. 14th and N. Main Street. This International-influenced building was designed by Clyde H. Woodruff, liaison architect to the I.S.D. It is unique among other schools of the era in that it was constructed by the school system's Maintenance Division. The original design featured brown brick at the base and yellow brick on the upper walls. Large window openings contained metal hopper windows. The school has been significantly enlarged with the construction of brick and metal additions. The building now functions as an alternative school. Due to the incompatible nature of the additions, the building is not eligible for the National Register. M.G. Ellis was an early developer of North Fort Worth and helped establish its first public school.



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Farrington Field, 1501 University Drive. 1938-39. Farrington Field is sited at a prominent location at Lancaster Avenue and University Drive on the edge of the Cultural District. Its design is attributed to A. George King and Everett L. Frazier, two designers in Preston M. Geren's firm. The General Construction Company was the supervising contractor. The concrete structure is notable for its fluted piers that evoke the stripped classicism associated with the

style commonly referred to as PWA Moderne. Other wonderful details include the relief sculptures created by local artist Evaline Sellars. The male figure is modeled after TCU football star "Slingin' Sammy" Baugh. The female figure in an unknown track and field athlete. Most of the funding for the stadium was provided in the form of labor and materials by the Works Progress Administration (WPA). Despite some alterations to the structure and the site, Farrington Field remains a local, although undesignated, landmark. It is eligible for the National Register for its architectural significance and as a public school-related facility in Fort Worth.

Forest Oak Junior High School/Forest Oak Middle School, 3221 Pecos Street. 1954, 1957, c. 2003. Serving southeast Fort Worth, Forest Oak Junior High opened in September 1954. The mostly 2-story building quickly became overcrowded. In 1957, a 20-classroom wing was added at the southeast corner and the cafeteria was enlarged. Joseph R. Pelich was the architect for both the original structure and the

1957 addition. Rambo Construction erected the original school and Roden Construction erected the addition. The building is sheathed with yellow brick with orange brick used between windows and at the base of the building. Some window openings have been infilled with brick or panels. The building is currently receiving a band hall addition at the northwest corner of the building. Corgan Associates is the architect and the general contractor is Ratcliff Construction, LP. Upon reassessment of the building's integrity in 2007, it is potentially eligible for the National Register for its importance in the history of education in Fort Worth.



Fort Worth Central High School/R. L. Paschal High School/Green B. Trimble Technical High School, 1003 Cannon Avenue. 1917-18, 1926-27, 1954, 1957-58, 1966, 1973, 1979, 2002. Designed to accommodate the rapidly expanding student population of Fort Worth, Fort Worth Central High School opened in 1918, replacing the former high school on South Jennings Avenue. The 2-story, Tudor and Prairie-influenced building sits on a raised

basement. The facade is highlighted with a projecting entrance bay with bands of windows set in a rounded terracotta arch. This portion of the building was designed by the noted architectural firm of Sanguinet and Staats and was built in two phases by the Wyatt C. Hedrick Construction Company and the Bryce Building Company. In 1926-27, a sympathetic rear wing and auditorium were designed by Wiley G. Clarkson and Company and built by Harry B. Friedman Construction Company. In 1952, architect Herman G. Cox was given the contract to complete the plans begun by the late Joseph H. Gaylord for the conversion of Paschal High School to a technical high school. In 1957-58, one story wings were added on the east and west ends of the building. The school was renamed in honor Green B. Trimble, a director of vocational education and former principal. With Trimble's guidance, the school system's vocational education programs were significantly expanded. Under the 1999 Bond Program, the school received a new band hall, seven technological classrooms, restrooms, and a new cafeteria. The old cafeteria was reconfigured into a library. This work was completed in July 2002. Other work included the demolition of a 1970s field house and the conversion of an adjacent doctor's office building into a field house. The school has been designated as a City of Fort Worth Historic and Cultural Landmark. Despite the numerous additions and alterations, including the infilling of the historic window openings, the building is eligible for the National Register for its association with the educational history of Fort Worth.

Glen Park Elementary School, 3601 Pecos Street. 1953, 1957, 1978, 1990, c. 2003. This southeast Fort Worth school was constructed under the 1952 Building Program. In 1957, it received an eight classroom addition designed by Robert P. Woltz, Jr. and constructed by Cain and Cain. This gave the school a total of 24 classrooms, a kindergarten room, an art room, a library and auditorium. The auditorium wing is located at the southwest corner of the building with entrances flanking it on both Pecos and Shackleford streets. The International-influenced design is composed of yellow brick with brown granite panels and red brick used at the entrances. Large groupings of multiple-light hopper windows have been partially infilled with panels. Roof overhangs protect the windows. In 1991, the Jana Simpson Memorial Garden was created on the grounds in honor of a slain third-grade teacher from the school. Under Phase 2 of the current bond program, the building will be receiving an



expanded cafeteria and kitchen and four new classrooms designed by Wadkins & Associates Architects, Inc. The potential eligibility of this building for the National Register cannot be determined until the planned renovations are completed.



Glencrest Elementary School/Glencrest Sixth Grade Center, 4801 Eastline Drive. 1954, c. 1957, 1973, c. 2003. Glencrest Elementary opened in southeast Fort Worth in September 1954. The 10-classroom building was designed by John W. Floore and erected by Browder Construction Company. The 1-story, International-influenced design is constructed of orange brick and features groupings of four multiple-light

metal hopper windows (that are still intact) surmounted by a roof overhang. In c. 1957, the building was enlarged with six classrooms and expansions of both the cafeteria and auditorium. Under the current bond program, the building will be receiving approximately \$1.4 million in renovations designed by Corgan Associates. Included will be the addition of 10 classrooms and a library. The eligibility of this building for the National Register cannot be determined until the proposed rehabilitation is completed.

W. M. Green Elementary School, 4612 David Strickland Road. 1958-59, 1978, 1989, c. 2002. This elementary school was named for William M. Green, a longtime teacher, principal and the sixth superintendent of Fort Worth public schools. His namesake school opened in September 1959 and contained 14 classrooms, an art room, a kindergarten, and library. Wilson, Patterson, Sowden, Dunlap and



Epperly designed the U-shaped building. The 1-story brick building has a flat roof with a slight overhang above the windows. Aggregate panels are used below the window openings. Under the 1999 Bond Program, the school is scheduled to receive an addition of four classrooms, a computer lab, and other facilities. The contractor is ConReal Construction. Upon further assessment of its integrity, the school may be potentially eligible for the National Register in 2009.

Greenbriar Elementary School, 1605 Grady Lee Street. 1957-58, 1978, 2002. Designed by Wilson, Patterson, Sowden, Dunlap and Epperly and erected by Holden and Otis, contractors, this 1-story school was constructed of red polychrome brick and consists of two parallel wings with a center connector. Like its 1950s counterparts, its design is influenced by the International style, although it has a very low pitched gable roof instead of a flat roof. However, it does have overhangs in some places. The classrooms have large expanses of windows that have been partially infilled with panels. The auditorium wing, located on the front (north) elevation, retains the original window openings. Decorative detail is provided by the use of green aggregate panels above and below the auditorium windows and below the classroom windows. Under Phase 1A of the 1999 Bond Program, the school received a new library, expanded cafeteria and kitchen, and six new classrooms. This addition connects the building to an activity building. Upon the attainment of 50 years of age and further assessment of its integrity, the school may be potentially eligible for the National Register for its association with the history of education in Fort Worth.





H. V. Helbing Elementary School, 3524 N. Crump Street. 1948-49, 1954, 1957, 1989, c. 2002. Located in the Diamond Hill area of North Fort Worth, this school was constructed on the site of the old Fostepco Heights School. The original portion of the school was the first new building erected under the 1948 building program. Architect Clyde H. Woodruff chose a design influenced by the Moderne Movement of the 1930s and 1940s. It is constructed

of rough-cut limestone and red brick. Stone pilasters provide some vertical emphasis whereas cast stone banding provides a horizontal emphasis. In 1954, four classrooms erected by the M. W. Bogart Construction Company were added to the building. Four more classrooms were added in 1957 along with a new cafeteria. These additions were constructed of red brick and continued the horizontal banding. The window openings have been partially infilled with metal panels. Under the present bond program, the school received a new gym and two classrooms for Special Education. This school was named for Dr. Hugh VanEtte Helbing, a doctor on Fort Worth's north side for 56 years. He also served on the school board from 1932-1947. Upon further assessment of its integrity, it will be potentially eligible for the National Register in 2007 for its architectural significance and its association with public education in Fort Worth.

Hubbard Elementary School, 1333 W. Spurgeon Street. 1922, 1935, 1952-53, 1956, 1989, c. 2002. Hubbard Elementary had its origins as a Tarrant County common school. It was constructed in 1922 as a 2-story, 6-room brick building (apparently similar to the original B. H. Carroll School). In 1934-35, the building was expanded with a \$96,000 addition, the first project to be completed as a part of the Public Works Administration building program in Fort Worth. Architect Elmer G. Withers gave the building its present Mediterranean Revival appearance with its cross-gabled roof sheathed with red clay tile and its yellow brick exterior. Thomas S. Byrne Construction Company was the contractor. The building was further expanded in 1952-53 with a 6-room addition under the direction of architect William Lane. A 10-room addition designed by A. George King was erected in 1956. Under Phase 1A of the 1999 Bond Program, the building received an expanded library, cafeteria and kitchen, and a new wing with 14 classrooms. The building appears to be eligible for the National Register for its association with the history of education in Fort Worth.



William James Junior High School/William James Middle School, 1101 Nashville Avenue. 1927, 1952-55, 1989, 1990, c. 2002. Wiley G. Clarkson designed William James Junior High School, located in the Polytechnic area of Fort Worth. Clarkson, who designed many schools in Fort Worth, chose a combination of Gothic and Tudor revival styles for this structure. The facade features a slightly projecting entrance bay with a detailed shaped parapet, cast quoins, and a recessed entrance beneath a Tudor arch. The 3-story brick structure has a U-shape. A major expansion occurred in 1952-55. Wilson and Patterson designed this addition. In 1960, this school had 42 classrooms and accommodated 1350 students. Many of the window openings have been either partially or completely filled in with panels or brick and the original wood window replaced with aluminum units. Under Phase 1A of the 1999 Bond Program the school received renovations which included the addition of seven classrooms and restrooms by renovating the existing outdoor gymnasium. A new kitchen was



built and the existing kitchen was expanded into cafeteria and office space. William James was an early resident of the Polytechnic area. He served on its school board and then became president of the Fort Worth board when the Polytechnic district was annexed into the city. The school appears to be eligible for the National Register for its association with the educational history of Fort Worth.



M. L. Kirkpatrick Elementary School, 3229 Lincoln Avenue. 1958, 2003. Kirkpatrick Elementary was constructed as part of the 1956 Building Program. Prior to its construction, black elementary, junior, and senior high students on the North Side met in buildings on the campus across the street on Refugio Avenue. The International-influenced building was designed by John Floore and built by Holden Construction Company. Sheathed in a polychrome orange brick, it is composed

of two wings with a connector wing at the entrance. Both wings have a very low pitched gabled roof. The south wing is one story and contains the auditorium. The north wing is two stories. The classrooms contain large expanses of windows with continuous cast sills and flat overhangs above the windows on the north wing. The windows have been partially infilled with panels. Under the current bond program, a concrete gym/activity building is being constructed to the north by Keck & Company Contractors. It will be connected to the main building. The school was named for Milton L. Kirkpatrick (1916-1949), a black teacher who began his career at the old Clinton Avenue Elementary School and later became vice principal at I. M. Terrell. For its association with the education of African American youth on the city's North Side, the school may be potentially eligible for the National Register upon the attainment of 50 years of age and assessment of its integrity following the completion of the new addition.

M. L. Kirkpatrick Elementary and Junior High/Senior High School/Kirkpatrick Middle School, 3201 Refugio Avenue. 1949-50, 1953, c. 1956, 1998, 2003. Designed by Birch Easterwood, this 2-story International-influenced building was constructed to provide a modern school for African American youth on the city's North Side. The L-shaped building is constructed of yellow brick with irregular coursed sandstone used around the entrance. The window



openings are mostly set with paired windows, although the openings have been partially infilled. The school opened in 1950 as a combined elementary/junior high school with 19 classrooms and a combination auditorium/gymnasium. Under the 1952 Building Program, eight classrooms, designed by Easterwood and Easterwood, were added when senior high school students were brought on campus. It received another addition under the 1956 Building Program with the construction of a gymnasium and the conversion of the auditorium/gymnasium into an auditorium. The school will be receiving renovations under Phase 3 of the 1999 bond program but no additions are planned. The architect is PBK Architects and the contractor is Keck & Company. This school was also named for Milton L. Kirkpatrick (see above). For its architectural significance and its association with the education of African American youth on the city's North Side, the school appears to be eligible for the National Register.

W. P. McLean Junior High School/W. P. McLean Middle School, 3816 Stadium Drive. 1955, 1957, 1990, c. 2002-03. The original McLean Junior High was located on Forest Park Drive but was transferred to this site in 1955 when the original building was converted to Paschal Senior High School. Expanding needs quickly called for an addition that was completed in 1957. It was designed by Wilson Patterson & Associates and constructed by Cadenhead & Roeser. The mostly 2-story building was constructed in the International style with a flat roof and large expanses of metal hopper style windows (most have been

partially infilled). By 1960, W. P. McLean was the largest junior high school in the district with an enrollment of 1679 students with a maximum capacity of 1400. At that time, it had 41 permanent classrooms and 15 frame classrooms on the campus. Some relief was provided with the opening of Wedgwood Junior High in 1961. The school was named for William Pinckney McLean (1836-1926), a lawyer, soldier, and politician from Fort Worth. Due to recent additions on the facade of the building and the cumulative effect of other alterations, this school is not eligible for the National Register.



W. A. Meacham Junior High School/W. A. Meacham Middle School, 3600 Weber. 1960-61, 1988, 1989, c. 2003. This 1- and 2-story junior high school opened in September 1961 with 25 classrooms. The junior high students who were attending the nearby Diamond Hill-Jarvis Junior-Senior High School were transferred to this school. Preston M. Geren was the architect and the contractor was Cain, Brogdon, and Cain. The school has some elements of the

International style with its flat roof and large expanses of metal hopper windows (that have been partially infilled with panels). The building has received numerous additions over the years and is scheduled to receive an addition of five classrooms and two science labs under the current bond program. The architect is Norte Architects. The school is currently not eligible for the National Register due to insufficient age but should be reassessed in 2011. William A. Meacham was an area educator and became assistant superintendent of high schools in 1931, a position he held until his retirement in 1960.

Meadowbrook Elementary-Junior High School/Meadowbrook Elementary School, 4330 Meadowbrook Drive. 1935-36, c. 1953, c. 2003. Constructed as part of the depression-era building program, Meadowbrook Elementary-Junior High School is one of the most exquisitely detailed schools of the period. The architect was Wyatt C. Hedrick and the contractor was Beall and Lewis. The facade is graced by a slightly projecting entrance bay of cast stone with rounded arched window openings on the second floor. These openings and other Renaissance/Baroque motif details such as the fanlight and broken pediment above the entrance, and the oculus on the tympanum on the gable end add to the richness of the design. Under the 1952 building program, the school received an addition of four classrooms, a gymnasium, and an auditorium designed by Hedrick. Following the completion of the nearby Meadowbrook Junior High in 1954, the school became strictly an elementary school.



According to the 1960 Building Report, it had 15 classrooms, one art room, a kindergarten room, and a library. The original wood windows have been replaced with metal units. Under Phase 2 of the 1999 Bond Program, the school is to receive an 8-classroom addition as a 2-level wing with restrooms on each floor. The architect for this project is Wadkins & Associates, Inc. The building appears to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for its architectural and educational significance but final opinion should be rendered after the completion of the addition.

Meadowbrook Junior High School/Meadowbrook Middle School. 2001 Ederville Road. 1954, 1957, 1979, 1989, c. 2001. Meadowbrook Junior High School opened with 20 classrooms in September 1954 followed by a dedication ceremony that November. The 2-story International-style building was



constructed of orange brick and featured a flat roof. The window openings are set with two units, although most of the openings have been partially infilled with panels. The main entrance is located near the northwest corner of the facade under a protective overhang. As a part of the 1956 Building Program, six classrooms were added and the cafeteria was enlarged. The architect for the first two phases was Wyatt C. Hedrick (Hedrick and Stanley). The contractor for the original

school was James T. Taylor and Son, and Bogart Construction Company completed the 1957 addition. The east elevation reveals subsequent additions, including the addition of 20 classrooms, 2 science labs, and an expanded library under Phase 1 of the 1999 Bond Program. Among the alterations to the building is the addition of “buttresses” on the west elevation of the auditorium wing. Due to the cumulative effect of alterations, the school is not eligible for the National Register.

Mitchell Boulevard Elementary School, 3601 Mitchell Boulevard. 1954, 1989, 1990, c. 2002. Mitchell Boulevard opened in 1954 with 16 classrooms, an art room, a kindergarten room, and a library. The building has a flattened Y-shaped design. The entrance to the main body of the school and the auditorium (north) wing are located under a protected canopy at the intersection of the three wings. The International influenced building is sheathed with a reddish-orange brick. The classrooms have large window openings that have mostly been infilled with metal panels. A slight overhang protects some of the windows. Cast panels are used above and below the windows on the auditorium wing. The building received renovations in c. 2002 by Tegrity Construction but no additions. It will be potentially eligible for the National Register in 2004 for its architectural and educational significance.



William Monnig Junior High School/William Monnig Middle School, 3136 Bigham Boulevard. 1952, 1957-58, 1989, c. 2003. Located in the Ridglea area of West Fort Worth, William Monnig Junior High School opened in September 1952 with an enrollment of 550 pupils and had 20 classrooms, two shops for metal and wood work, a cafeteria, library, and two home economics rooms. The auditorium was notable for its lack of windows and its air conditioning system. Wilson and Patterson was the architect and Cain and Cain was the general contractor. Along with the rapid growth of the surrounding neighborhoods, the school was expanded with the addition of 16 classrooms in 1957-58. The International-influenced school is mostly 2-stories with a 1-story entrance wing. The large window openings have been partially infilled with panels. Under Phase 3 of the 1999 Bond Program, the school will be receiving an addition of six classrooms and an enlarged band hall. The school’s namesake, William Monnig, arrived in Fort Worth in 1889. He and his brother established Monnig’s Department Store. Monnig also served on the City Council from 1925 to 1936. He died in 1947 at the age of 80. The school celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in October 2002. It may be potentially eligible for the National Register in the field of education with further assessment of its integrity following the completion of the proposed addition.



M. H. Moore Elementary School, 1809 NE 36th Street. 1957. M. H. Moore school was constructed as part of the 1956 Building Program and replaced a frame structure known as Jarvis Heights. The architect for the 2-story International-influenced building was A. C. McAdams and the contractor was the Samanie Construction Company. When it opened, it had 28 classrooms, an art room, a kindergarten room, and a library. Under the present bond program, it received interior renovations but no additions. M. H. Moore was superintendent of Fort Worth schools from 1915 to 1931. He died in 1938. The school will be potentially eligible for the National Register in 2007 upon further assessment of its integrity.



Morningside Elementary School, 2602 Evans Avenue. 1935-37, 1948-49, 1952, 1957, 1989, 1990, c. 2002. The asymmetrical design of this school is influenced by the Tudor Revival style of the 1920s and 1930s. The architect was Earl T. Glasgow and the contractor was J. M. Gurley. The 2-story red brick building features a gabled roof sheathed with flat red clay tile. The front gabled entrance bay has decorative limestone and cast details such as coping, quoins, and a cartouche with the letter "M," as well as a projecting 1-story portico with a Tudor arch leading to a

recessed entrance. Other cast details include roundels and cartouches below the roofline on the auditorium wing. The historic window openings have been partially infilled with panels and replacement metal windows. The school received additions in 1948-49 (designed by Glasgow), c. 1952, 1957, 1989, and 1990. Under the work of Tegrity Construction Company, interior renovations were made to the building as part of Phase 4 of the 1999 Bond Program. Remnants of WPA landscaping elements remain along the south side of original building. Although the historic window openings have been altered, the building appears to be eligible for the National Register for its architectural and educational significance.

Morningside Junior High School/Morningside Middle School, 2751 Mississippi Avenue, 1955-56, 1970, 1989, 1990, 2003. When Morningside Junior High opened in the fall of 1956, it relieved overcrowding at three other junior high schools. The 2-story, International style building was constructed of yellow brick at a cost of \$635,000. It originally had 20 classrooms with the auditorium in the north wing and the gymnasium in the south wing. Designed by Wyatt C. Hedrick of Hedrick and Stanley and built by Paschall-Sanders Construction Company, the building features a flat roof with overhangs above classroom windows. Many window openings have been mostly infilled with metal panels. In 1970, the building received an east annex. It became a Sixth Grade Center from 1973 to 1983, and then became a middle school. Under the present Bond Program, work is currently underway on the addition of seven classrooms and student restrooms. The architect is Corgan Associates. The building will be potentially eligible for the National Register upon reaching 50 years of age and further assessment of its integrity.



Charles E. Nash Elementary School, 401 Samuels Avenue. 1927, 1936. Wiley G. Clarkson designed the original portion of the school with the construction completed by Butcher and Sweeney. Sited on a bluff overlooking the Trinity River and of Spanish Eclectic design, the 2-story, L-shaped building features a red clay tile hipped roof and exterior walls sheathed with polychrome yellow and gray striated brick. It also has a polygonal tower, cast ornamentation, decorative brickwork, and retains its original multiple light hung wood windows. An addition designed by Earl T. Glasgow and erected by Gurley Construction Company was added to the north end in 1936. Remnants of a 1936 WPA amphitheater and other

landscaping features are present near the northwest corner of the playground. Under the current bond program, the school will receive an elevator shaft on the north end and an activity building. Originally called the Ninth Ward Elementary School, it was renamed for Charles E. Nash, an early Fort Worth businessman and founder of Nash Hardware, shortly after it was completed. Current and former students, teachers, and friends celebrated the school's 75th anniversary on May 15, 2003. The school was designated Demolition Delay by the City's Historic and Cultural Landmarks Commission in 1999 and is currently eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for its educational and architectural significance.



North Fort Worth High School (North Side High School)/Fort Worth Technical High School/J. P. Elder Junior High School Annex/J. P. Elder Middle School Annex, 600 Park Street. 1918, 1935, 1939, 1955, 1997-98.

The former North Fort Worth High School has a prominent hilltop location in the Near North Side of the city. The Prairie School-influenced building was designed by the premiere architectural firm of Sanguinet and Staats and erected by J. C. Buchanon. The 3-story rectangular red brick building is enlivened with the used of cast stone and orange terra cotta trim that emphasizes its horizontal massing. Landscaping features such as a terrace with fountain and three cast stone lions and a sandstone retaining wall constructed by the Civil Works Authority in 1935 also add to the impressiveness of the site. In 1939, renovations designed by Preston M. Geren were completed on the building to convert it to a technical high school. In 1955, under the design direction of Clyde H. Woodruff, the building was converted to an annex for the adjacent J. P. Elder Junior High when the technical high school was moved to the former Central High/Paschal High School at 1003 W. Cannon. Following renovations to the adjacent J. P. Elder Middle School in 1991, the annex building was closed and slated for demolition. Protests from the community prevented this from happening and in 1997-1998, the building was again renovated as an annex for the adjacent J. P. Elder Middle School. Arthur Weinman Architects designed the rehabilitation project which included restoration of the original window configuration. Hawes & Tingle was the general contractor. The school reopened in 1998. The rehabilitation received awards from the Fort Worth Chapter of the A.I.A., the Texas Historical Commission, and Historic Fort Worth, Inc. Prior to its renovation, the building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1995 for its architectural significance and its role in the history of education in Fort Worth. Currently, it is the only functioning school building in the city that is individually listed on the National Register. It is also designated as Demolition Delay under the City of Fort Worth's historic preservation ordinance.

North Hi Mount Elementary School, 3801 W. 7th Street. 1934-35, 1948, 1988, c. 2003. North Hi Mount School is among the picturesque schools erected during the district's building program of the 1930s. Its construction was financed by the Public Works Administration. Wyatt C. Hedrick's Spanish/Mediterranean Revival design is enlivened through the use of arched windows, ornamental window and entrance surrounds and a red clay tile roof. North Hi Mount is among a lucky group of schools that has survived with its original multiple light windows intact. In addition to its lovely building, the campus also contains a beautiful stone terrace and retaining walls designed by the Kansas City firm of Hare and Hare and constructed by the Works Progress Administration in 1935-36. Recent additions on the rear of the school have been complimentary of the original design. Under the 1999 Bond Program, the



school is scheduled to receive interior renovations but no exterior additions are planned. North Hi Mount School is eligible for the National Register for its architectural significance and its role in the education of youth on Fort Worth's West Side. The school is locally designated as a Historic and Cultural Landmark



North Side Junior High School/J. P. Elder Junior High School/J. P. Elder Middle School, 709 N. W. 21st Street. 1927, 2003. North Side Junior High School opened in 1927 to the north of the 1918 North Fort Worth High School. It was designed by the prominent architect Wiley G. Clarkson and constructed by Butcher and Sweeney. Its U-shaped design is of two stories atop a raised basement. It is sheathed with polychrome brown brick and features a symmetrical facade. The centrally located projecting entrance bay has a

cast stone Tudor arch above the recessed entrance with flanking turret-like piers. Other embellishments also reflect a Tudor Revival influence. The windows have been partially infilled. The building appears to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for its educational and architectural significance. However, it is presently receiving an expanded cafeteria and library as a part of the 1999 Bond Program. The architect for this project is Norte Architects. Its integrity will need to be reassessed once the addition is completed. The school was named for John Peyton Elder in 1935. Elder was a superintendent at Swift & Company and served on the Fort Worth City Council from 1937 to 1940.

North Side Senior High School, 2211 McKinley Avenue. 1936-37, 1953, 1966, 1979, 1989, c. 2001. North Side Senior High School is another excellent example of the monumental high schools constructed in Fort Worth prior to World War II. Its location atop a bluff adds to its impressive presence on Fort Worth's North Side. With the exception of Farrington Field and the Jennings Avenue Junior High School Gymnasium (demolished), it is the only Public Works Administration (PWA) school facility designed in the Classical Moderne style. Wiley G. Clarkson, better known for his Period Revival schools, designed the structure. Harry B. Friedman was the general contractor. The 3-story building features a stepped facade with fluted pilasters and other ornamentation that emphasizes its verticality. Local sculptor Evaline Sellars supervised the creation of other cast ornamental pieces. The interior also boasts Moderne motifs. The grounds of the school were landscaped under the WPA and contained such features as retaining walls, a shelter house, tennis courts, and an amphitheater. When completed, the building was featured in the book *Public Buildings: Architecture under the Public Works Administration*. Under the 1952 Building Program, a band room and a separate building containing athletic shower facilities were constructed. A. C. McAdams was the architect. Other additions have been made over the years and the original windows have been replaced with metal units. Under Phase 1 of the 1999 Bond Program, the school received a new athletic field house that is connected to the main building and 23 classrooms and a new library. Even with these alterations, the building appears to be eligible for the National Register for its role in the education of North Side youth and its architectural significance. In addition, the school has been designated as Demolition Delay by the City of Fort Worth's Historic and Cultural Landmarks Commission.





Oakhurst Elementary School, 2700 Yucca Avenue. 1927-28; 1935, 1953, 1989, 1990, 1992, 2003. This school serves the Oakhurst section of the Riverside area of Fort Worth. What is now the small east wing of the structure was initially a four-classroom building. Wiley G. Clarkson was the architect and A. H. Smith was the contractor. With the rapid growth of the surrounding

neighborhood, the school was enlarged as part of the PWA building program of the 1930s. J. B. Davies was the architect and Quisle and Andrews was the contractor. This addition was 2-stories and was compatible with the original building. In 1953, Clarkson designed an addition that included an auditorium and two classrooms. Currently, the window openings are partially infilled with metal panels. The school received a 2-level, 8-classroom addition and other interior modifications under Phase 2 of the 1999 Bond program. The building appears to be eligible for the National Register for its association with public education in Fort Worth.

Oaklawn Elementary School, 3220 Hardeman Street. 1935-36, 1951-52, 1959, 1978, 1990, c. 2003. Oaklawn is another excellent example of the schools constructed through funding provided by the Public Works Administration. Architect Joseph R. Pelich selected a Spanish Eclectic style for this unusual building. The contractor for the structure was James T. Taylor. The gold brick building features a 1-story block with arched windows projecting from a 2-story U-shaped body with 1-story wings on the end. The cross-hipped roof is sheathed with red clay tile. Elaborate cast pilasters flank the entrances on the ends of the U. Other cast detail embellishes the parapets along the 1-story sections. In the early 1950s, a small 4-room addition designed by Pelich was erected on the rear of the building. By 1960, the building contained 14 permanent classrooms, an art room, and a library. The historic multiple-light windows have been partially infilled and replaced with metal units. As a part of the 1999 Bond Program, Wadkins & Associates Architects, Inc. have designed renovations to the building that will include a 13-classroom addition, an expanded kitchen, and a new library. The building is potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places for its association with public education in Fort Worth. However, final determination of its eligibility should be rendered when the rehabilitation work is completed.



R. L. Paschal Senior High School (originally McLean Junior High School), 3001 Forest Park Drive, 1936, 1955, 1958, 1979, 1989, 2001. The school on this site had its origins as W. P. McLean Junior High when that school opened in 1936. Financed by the PWA, designed by Wiley G. Clarkson and erected by James T. Taylor, the 2-story Mediterranean Revival building featured a cross-gabled roof of red clay tile and polychrome brown brick with arched window openings. Other decorative detail include cast medallions with an Art Deco motif. Much of this building is still present although partially obscured by later construction that transformed the school to R. L. Paschal Senior High School. It was named for Robert Lee Paschal, the former principal of Fort Worth High School, which then became Central High School and later renamed R. L. Paschal. The present high school opened in September 1955 with a new International-influenced facade of yellow brick. The architects for the conversion were A. George King and Preston M. Geren. The contractor was McCann Construction Company. Ten more classrooms were added under the 1956 Building Program. Increased enrollment has placed further demands on the school, resulting in numerous additions over the years, including new science labs, 13 classrooms, and a new ROTC facility



The contractor was McCann Construction Company. Ten more classrooms were added under the 1956 Building Program. Increased enrollment has placed further demands on the school, resulting in numerous additions over the years, including new science labs, 13 classrooms, and a new ROTC facility

under Phase 1 of the 1999 Bond Program. The cumulative affect of these additions and renovations have resulted in the obliteration of the International design on the facade. Therefore, this building is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

A. M. Pate Elementary School, 3700 Anglin Drive. 1958-59. Preston M. Geren designed this 1-story school. It was erected by the Holden Construction Company. When completed, it had 20 classrooms, an art room, a kindergarten room, and a library. Its design differs some from most schools of this era in that it has a low-pitched gabled roof rather than the typical flat roof. It is mostly composed of a yellow brick with darker brick used around some window openings (which have been partially infilled with metal panels). Under the present bond program, the school received interior modifications but no additions. The building will be potentially eligible for the National Register in 2009; however, further assessment of its integrity will be needed at that time. The school was named for Adlai M Pate, Sr., president of the Panther Oil and Grease Corporation. Mr. Pate, who died in 1947, was a prominent philanthropist in Fort Worth. Pate's wife, Marie, donated the land upon which the school was built.



M. L. Phillips Elementary School, 3020 Bigham Boulevard. 1948-49, 1952-53, 1957, 1978, 1989, 2001. This elementary school was among the new schools built as a part of the 1948 Bond Program. When it first opened in 1949, it contained 16 classrooms. Oscar Quisle was the general contractor. During the next building program, six classrooms were added and four more classrooms were added in 1956-57. Wilson, Patterson, and Associates was the architect and Cain and Cain was the general contractor

for the first expansion. The 1-story building is constructed mostly on an orange brick with irregular coursed limestone used around the entrance and on a portion of the auditorium wing. A pleasant courtyard is located between the auditorium and entrance wing. The window openings have been partially infilled with metal panels. The school has received other additions over the years including a 12-classroom wing that was completed in 2001. That expansion project also included the construction of a new cafeteria and kitchen and the recapture of the original auditorium. Mary Louise Phillips was a patron of the arts and education and was the only woman to serve on the school board in the 1930s. Upon further assessment of its integrity, the school will be potentially eligible for the National Register in 2007 for its association with public education in Fort Worth.

Polytechnic Senior High School, 1300 Connor Avenue. 1936-37, 1954-55, 1966, 1970, 1979, 1989, c. 2003. Polytechnic Senior High School is another excellent example of the monumental high schools constructed in Fort Worth prior to World War II. Sited on a bluff-top site, the school has a commanding presence in the Polytechnic area. It was constructed as part of the \$4.5 million PWA building program and designed by Joseph R. Pelich in the Georgian Revival style. From the east elevation, the building appears to be three stories, but the slope of the site reveals that it is four stories on the west elevation. It is constructed of red brick with white limestone ornamentation. The east (front) and west elevations are divided into five bays. The central bay of the facade is divided by pilasters that support a pediment with an oculus window flanked by swags. The roof is crowned by an octagonal cupola. The end wings are composed of curved bays with broken pediments over the entrances and a cast balustrade at the parapet. In



1940, the school was featured in the publication, *Texas Architecture*, edited by Henry Whitworth. In 1954-55, ten classroom and a band room were added to the rear of the building. Pelich carried out the Georgian Revival theme with this addition, which was erected by Cain and Cain. A field house was constructed on the site in 1957. Kneer & Hamm was the architect and Quisle Construction Company was the contractor. Over the years, other additions have been made to the building and the original multiple light windows have been replaced with metal units. Some window openings, particularly on the rear elevation, have been bricked in. Under the 1999 Bond Program, an addition will be constructed on the north end of the outdoor gym. Other additions will include two classrooms, four science labs, and support facilities. Although the building has received numerous alterations and additions, it appears to be eligible for the National Register as the work of a prominent Fort Worth architect and for its educational significance.



Ridglea West Elementary School/Luella Merrett Elementary School, 7325 Kermit Avenue. 1954, 1989, 2001. Located in far West Fort Worth in the vicinity of Carswell Air Force Base, this school opened in February 1954, replacing frame buildings which had been in use since 1949. Most of the financing for the construction of the school came from the federal government because of the large

number of children from “defense-affected” families. Hubert H. Crane’s International-influenced red brick building is mostly composed of 2-stories and has a very linear design that is emphasized by the slight overhang at the roof. As with many schools of this era, it has a metal canopy that extends from the entrance to the front drive. An unusual feature is the location of the boiler room near the front entrance at the northwest corner of the facade. This is revealed through the placement of a cast wall-end chimney on the exterior. Windows are set in large groupings but most have been partially infilled with wood panels. Under Phase 1A of the 1999 Bond Program, the school received a new wing with 15 classrooms with restrooms, and a new cafeteria. The school was renamed for Luella Merrett in 1976, the first principal of the school. Upon reaching 50 years of age and further evaluation of its integrity, the building may be eligible for the National Register in the field of education and possibly for its association with “homefront” issues during the Cold War.

Ridglea Hills Elementary School, 6817 Cumberland Road. 1957-58, 1978, c. 2002. This elementary school had its origins as a campus of temporary buildings. The present building, designed by Jim Vowell and constructed by Horace O. Duncan, opened in January 1958. The 1-story, International-influenced building is constructed of a buff colored brick with irregular coursed fieldstone used around the entrance and between windows. Remarkably, this school’s metal hopper windows appear to be intact.



Another interesting feature is the metal canopy that extends from the front entrance to the curb and is supported by slanted poles. Under Phase 2 of the 1999 Bond Program, the school received an addition of a new library and 12 early childhood classrooms with integral restrooms. The school will be potentially eligible for the National Register in 2008 for its architectural significance and its association with public education in Fort Worth.

Riverside Elementary School/Versia L. Williams Elementary School, 901 Baurline. 1954-55, 1957, 1988, 1989, c. 2002. Riverside Elementary School opened in February 1955, replacing frame buildings on the site. It was designed by Robert P. Woltz, Jr. and erected by Cain and Cain in a style influenced by the International movement with its flat roof, window overhangs, and large expanses of windows (which



have been partially infilled with panels). It served the African American youth of the Riverside community. Four classrooms were added in 1957, giving the school a total of 15 permanent classrooms, an art room, a kindergarten room, and a library. Under Phase 4 of the 1999 Bond Program, the school received some interior

modifications but no additions. Upon further assessment of its integrity, the school will be potentially eligible for the National Register in 2005 for its association with the education of African American youth in Fort Worth. The school was renamed in honor of a long-time principal, Versia L. Williams.

Riverside Junior High School/Riverside Middle School, 1600 Bolton. 1950, c. 1957, 1989, c. 2003. This school opened in September 1950. It was designed by Joseph R. Pelich and erected by Roden Construction. The 2-story, International-influenced building was constructed of yellow brick with orange brick used around the front entrance portal and at the base of the building. The 25-classroom building was sited just north of Carter-Riverside High School. An additional 20 classrooms were added in the 1956 Building Program. The large expanses of windows have been partially infilled. Under the 1999 Bond Program, the school received an addition of two classrooms, a new library, office area, two science labs, and restrooms. The architect was Arthur Weinman. The building will be potentially eligible for the National Register in 2007 for its association with public education in Fort Worth.



Rosedale Park Elementary/Maudrie M. Walton Elementary School, 5816 Rickenbacker Place. 1957-58, 1990, 2003. Historically an African American School, this 1-story building replaced nine temporary classrooms that were established in 1954. It shares many of the features of other International-influenced schools including the flat roof with overhang and large expanses of metal-framed windows, although the openings have been partially infilled with metal panels. The main body of the school is constructed of yellow brick with orange brick used for decorative panels around the windows. In addition, irregular coursed stone is used on the exterior of the entrance wing. A unique feature of the school is an interior triangular-shaped courtyard. The building was designed by Wyatt C. Hedrick of Hedrick and Stanley and constructed by Cain and Cain. An addition was constructed at the southwest corner of the building around 1990. Under Phase 3 of the



current bond program, the building received interior renovations but no additions. The school is now named for Maudrie M. Walton. Walton had a multifaceted career that included service as an Army sergeant, teacher, principal, and school board member. She began her teaching career at Clinton Avenue Elementary School. She also taught at James E. Guinn and Como Elementary before becoming the first principal of Rosedale Park Elementary in 1954. She held that position until 1974. Upon the attainment of 50 years of age and assessment of its integrity, the school will be potentially eligible for the National Register as the work of a significant architect and its association with the education of African American youth in southeast Fort Worth.

Rosemont Junior High School/Rosemont Middle School, 1501 Seminary Drive. 1935, 1958, 1979, 1980, 2003. The historic Rosemont Junior High School was among the large group of schools constructed with PWA funds during the 1930s. The E. G. Withers Architectural Company designed this wonderfully eclectic and detailed Mediterranean-Romanesque structure. Thomas S. Byrne Construction Company was the general contractor. The mostly 2-story building is sheathed with polychrome ocher

brick laid in decorative bands. Cut limestone is used on the wall surface around the main entrance which is recessed behind an arched opening supported by decorative columns. The arched window openings above the entrance are partially infilled with glazed tile murals. Similar features are found on the end porticos. The WPA under the direction of Hare and Hare of Kansas City in 1935-36 landscaped the school grounds. A sympathetic auditorium wing was added in 1958. It was designed by A. George King & Associates. By 1960, the building consisted of 40 classrooms and could accommodate an enrollment of 1250. The window openings have been partially infilled with metal panels. The school is scheduled to receive an addition of four science labs as a part of the 1999 Bond Program. The building is potentially eligible for the National Register for its architectural significance and its association with the history of public education in Fort Worth. However, its eligibility should be reassessed following the completion of the proposed addition.



Sam Rosen School (North Addition)/Sam Rosen Elementary School, 2613 Roosevelt Avenue. 1927 and later additions. The 1927 building was the second building constructed on this site to accommodate the population growth of the North Side. The first building, constructed in 1909 and designed by M. L. Waller, was demolished in 1988. Wiley G. Clarkson, an architect who designed many schools in the 1920s and 1930s, designed the present building. The contractor was K. H. Muse. Clarkson's design of the T-plan building was influenced by the Spanish Baroque style with its hipped roof of red clay

tile and embellished entrance surrounds. The windows, which are mostly paired, have been partially infilled with panels. Under the direction of AUI Contractors, interior renovations and an expanded cafeteria are proposed as part of the 1999 Bond Program. The building appears to be eligible for the National Register as the work of a prominent local architect and for its association with public education in Fort Worth. The school's namesake, Sam Rosen, was a Russian immigrant who settled in North Fort Worth. He was a merchant and the developer of Rosen Heights. He was known for never foreclosing on a home.

Sagamore Hill Elementary School, 701 S. Hughes Avenue. 1941, 1949, c. 1952, 1957, 1997, 2001. The Sagamore Hill School had its origins as a Tarrant County common school but became part of the Fort Worth system in 1925. The current school building was constructed in 1941 to replace an earlier building that was destroyed by fire in 1940. Four classrooms were added in 1949. An auditorium and two classrooms were added as part of the 1952 Building Program. Six more classrooms and other facilities were added as part of the 1956 Building Program. The L-shaped, 1-story brick building features an Art Deco influence with the use of rusticated pilasters that give the building a vertical emphasis. A beveled entrance with a hipped roof above it is located at the northwest corner. The historic windows have been replaced with metal units and the brick has been painted. A large 1- and 2-story addition on the east elevation was completed in May 2001. It contains 22 classrooms. The addition is constructed of orange brick with white cast blocks and squares of blue colored blocks used as trim. Due to the cumulative effect of the alterations, this school is not eligible for the National Register.



Sagamore Hill Negro School/Dunbar Elementary/Junior High School/Dunbar Junior-Senior High School/Dunbar Sixth Grade Center (Dunbar Alternative School), 5100 Willie Street. c. 1925.

This remarkable school, located on the campus of Dunbar Sixth Grade Center in the Stop Six area of southeast Fort Worth, was constructed in c. 1925 with



funding from the Julius Rosenwald Foundation. Rosenwald, President of the Sears, Roebuck Company, established this foundation in 1918 to provide seed money for the construction of rural schools for African Americans throughout the South. More than 5,300 schools were erected according to standardized plans but few have survived. This school was built as a four-teacher type. The wood framed school has a gabled roof and originally had bands of multiple light windows. It was constructed at a cost of \$6,400; the Rosenwald Fund provided \$1,100, local African Americans provided \$300, and the public provided \$5,000. When this school was first documented in the Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey, it had not been identified as a Rosenwald School. Since then, it has been sheathed with metal siding and most of the original window openings have been obscured. In 2002, the National Trust for Historic Preservation placed Rosenwald Schools on its Eleven Most Endangered Properties List. It is commendable this building has survived and is still part of a functioning school. However, as it stands now, it is not eligible for the National Register. With restoration, it would be eligible for its association with the Rosenwald building program and as an example of a school built for black youth in Southeast Fort Worth.

South Fort Worth Elementary School/Richard J. Wilson Elementary School, 900 W. Fogg Street. 1913-14, 1926-27, 1952-53, 1989, 1990, c. 2002.

This south side school is a good illustration of the development of public schools in Fort Worth, both physically and historically. The original portion of this school was constructed as a 2-story block with three classrooms on each floor. When it was built in 1913-1914, it was part



of the South Fort Worth Common School District. In 1922, South Fort Worth was annexed by the City of Fort Worth and the school became a part of that district. From 1917 to 1925, it functioned as a high school. In 1926-27, eight classrooms were added to the structure, harmonizing with the original brick structure. In 1952-53, a 1-story U-plan addition was erected along the south elevation. It is believed this addition, which included an auditorium, was designed by Boese & Harkrider. This wing, constructed of yellow brick, was not harmonious with the older structure. In 1987, the window openings were partially enclosed. Under the 1999, a 2-story addition of yellow and red brick has been connected to the north elevation. It contains 19 classrooms and other facilities. Due to the incompatibility of the recent addition and earlier alterations, the school is not eligible for the National Register.

South Hi Mount Elementary School, 4101 Birchman Avenue. 1936, c. 1949, c. 2003.



This Arlington Heights area school is an eclectic blend of Colonial Revival and Moderne influences. It was financed by the PWA, designed by Hubert H. Crane and erected by Quisile and Andrews. The central wing of the 2-story building is divided by cast stone columns and flanked by pedimented porticos whose severe styling reflects a Moderne influence. Like the nearby Arlington Heights Senior High School, this building is also crowned with a lantern. In 1940, the school was featured in the publication, *Texas Architecture*, edited by Henry Whitworth. Four classrooms and a cafeteria were added during the 1948 Building Program and the former cafeteria was converted to two classrooms. Again, Crane was the architect

for the addition and Paschall-Sanders Construction was the contractor. The multiple light window openings have been partially infilled with panels. A retaining wall located on the grounds may be remnants of WPA landscaping. The building is potentially eligible for the National Register for its architectural significance and its association with the history of education in Fort Worth. However, a large 10-classroom addition is currently being constructed along its southern elevation. The school's architectural integrity will need to be reassessed after the addition is completed.

South Hills Elementary School, 3009 Bilglade Road. 1954, 1957. South Hills Elementary School opened in 1954 with 14 classrooms, an art room, a kindergarten room, and a library. The International-influence building was designed by Boese & Harkrider and erected by Paschall-Sanders. The mostly 2-story building is sheathed with orange brick, has a flat roof with a slight overhang, and large expanses of metal hopper windows (some have been partially in filled). A rapidly growing population called for doubling of the school's size with the addition of another 14 classrooms under the 1956 Building Program. Under Phase 3 of the 1999 Bond Program, the school received interior renovations and the addition of a new library. With reassessment of its integrity, the building will be potentially eligible for the National Register in 2007 for its association with public education in Fort Worth.



Bruce Shulkey Elementary School, 5533 Whitman Avenue. 1958, 1961, 1978, 2003. This elementary school opened in September 1958 in the rapidly growing Wedgwood area south of Interstate 20. Robert P. Woltz, Jr. was the architect and Ed A. Wilson was the contractor. The 1-story, International-influenced building was constructed of polychrome red brick and featured a flat roof and large expanses of metal hopper-style windows set in groups of four. Most of the windows have been partially filled in

with panels. The building was originally constructed in a modified I-plan with the major classroom wing joining the auditorium wing by an enclosed connector. In 1961, another classroom wing matching the first was added to the north. Under the 1999 bond program, a 12-classroom wing has been added on the north end that connects to a concrete activity building. Another addition was constructed between the auditorium wing and the first classroom wing, obscuring the original form of the building on the facade. The school was named for Bruce Shulkey, a popular assistant superintendent of elementary schools, who died in 1957. It is not eligible for the National Register due to insufficient age and alterations.

Springdale Elementary School, 3207 Hollis Avenue, 1953-1954, 2003. The Springdale section of the Riverside area was one of the fast-growing neighborhoods in the city following World War II. To keep up with the educational needs of the community, the school was first housed in 11 temporary wood framed buildings at 3208 Ivey. The present school building opened in February 1954. Preston M. Geren's International design is constructed of orange brick and features a 2-story central section with entrances at the west and east ends. These entrances are surmounted by vertical windows (partially infilled) illuminating the interior stairwells. Red brick is used along the outer edge of these windows to provide emphasis. One-story wings flank the entrances. The large window openings have continuous cast sills and are protected by slight overhangs. The window openings have been partially infilled with wood panels. The building is receiving 10 classrooms, a new library, and an enlarged cafeteria under the current Bond Program. The



architect for this project is SHW Group. Upon the attainment of 50 years of age and assessment of its integrity once the addition is completed, the school may be eligible for the National Register for its association with the educational history of Fort Worth.

W. C. Stripling High School/W. C. Stripling Middle School, 2100 Clover Lane. 1927, 1955, 1958, 1989. The school was constructed in 1927 in the Arlington Heights area to accommodate high school students of the West Side. The picturesque school was designed by the noted local architect, Wiley G. Clarkson and erected by K. H. Muse. The design of the 3-story, H-shaped building shows characteristics of the



Georgian Revival style through broken pediments, the balustrade on the center parapet, and its multiple-light windows (since replaced). Other details include cartouches, bracketed window sills and inscriptions such as “Knowledge,” “Citizenship,” and “Character” above the main entrance. Also on the grounds are stone retaining walls that might be remnants of landscaping designed by

the firm of Hare and Hare of Kansas City and constructed by the Civil Works Administration, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and the Texas Relief Commission in 1933-34. The school became a junior high school in 1937 with the completion of the current Arlington Heights High School. To keep up with the population demand of the West Side, eight classrooms, designed by Jim D. Vowell, were added in 1955 and twelve more classrooms were added in 1958. The school was named for W. C. Stripling, founder of Stripling Department Store and contributor of funds to have the school grounds landscaped. Students of the school prepared a nomination to get the building designated as a City of Fort Worth Historical and Cultural Landmark. It was approved as such in 2002, in time for the school’s 75th anniversary. The school is receiving minor modifications under the 1999 Bond Program. It appears to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as the work of a prominent local architect and for its association with public education in Fort Worth.

Sunrise Elementary School, 3409 Stalcup. 1958, 1988, 1989, c. 2003. When the present school opened on December 18, 1958, it provided a modern facility for black youth of the Stop Six area of Fort Worth. Previously, the students attended classes in a 2-story building that some referred to as “the Chicken Shack.” Charles Armstrong’s design for the new school followed a modified T-plan with the auditorium at the bottom of the “T.”



The 1-story orange brick building has many features common to schools of the era, including the flat roof with overhangs above windows and flat canopies above sidewalks. The contractor was the Jack Turnbow Construction Company. The windows have been partially infilled with metal panels. Under the direction of Wadkins & Associates, Architects, the building is receiving an addition of four classrooms as a part of the present bond program. Upon the attainment of 50 years of age and with further assessment of its integrity, the school may be eligible for the National Register as a segregated school constructed post-*Brown v. Board of Education*.



Tanglewood Elementary School, 3060 Overton Park Drive West. 1960, 1989, c. 2001. Sited on a slight incline, Tanglewood Elementary is another of the International-influenced schools of the mid 20th century. Exterior walls are constructed of polychrome orange brick. Its east facing elevation is 1-story with a full-height glass wall at the entrance. The large window openings are mostly infilled with

To the left of the entrance is the auditorium wing.

nonoriginal decorative metal panels with metal hopper windows below. A unique feature of the design of this school is the rear 2-story wing that straddles a portion of the play area. A north wing was added as a part of Phase 1A of the current bond program. It included 19 classrooms and other facilities. Although well maintained, this school is not eligible for the National Register due to insufficient age and the large addition that adjoins the front elevation.

I. M. Terrell High School/I. M. Terrell Elementary School, 1411 E. 18th Street. 1909-1910, 1936-37, 1955-56, 1959, 1998, c. 2003. The southern wing of this school was constructed in 1909-1910 as the A. J. Chambers School. This 3-story building was designed by Marion L. Waller and constructed by the Innis-Graham Construction Company. As the neighborhood became predominately African American, the school became known as the East Eighteenth Street Colored School in 1931. Under the PWA building program, the building was significantly expanded in 1936-37 and became the new home of I. M. Terrell High School. The architect was Clyde H. Woodruff and the contractor was Harry B. Friedman. In 1955-56, fourteen classrooms, a gymnasium, and a cafeteria were added to the north end of the building and the school was converted to a combination junior-senior high school. This addition was designed by Hedrick and Stanley. A separate building was completed in 1959 and contained several technical shops. The school was closed in 1973 as a result of court-ordered desegregation, but the building continued to be used for a number of years as a continuing education center. In 1998, after a \$6.5 million rehabilitation, part of the building was reopened as I. M. Terrell Elementary School. Under Phase 4 of the 1999 Bond Program, further work on the expansion of the elementary school (and the possible creation of an I. M. Terrell High School museum) will be completed. No additions are planned but windows will be replaced. Isaiah Milligan Terrell was one of the first black educators in Fort Worth. In 1882, he served as principal and supervisor of black schools. He later served as the Supervisor of Colored teachers as well as principal of School A, the black high school (see entry for Fort Worth Colored High School under Retired Schools). In 1915, he became president of Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College (now Prairie View A & M). A Texas Subject Marker commemorating Terrell's significance is located on the school grounds. The school appears to be eligible for the National Register for its architectural significance and its importance to the education of black youth in Fort Worth and surrounding areas. In addition, the school is designated Demolition Delay under the City's historic preservation ordinance.



W. J. Turner Elementary School, 3001 Azle Avenue. 1950, c. 1957, 1978. The current building was constructed as part of the 1948 Building Program, replacing another building on the site. It opened in 1950 with 16 classrooms, a kindergarten room, an art room, and a library. Ten classrooms and other facilities were added as a part of the 1956 Building Program. The 2-story International-influenced building is constructed of yellow brick with a buff colored brick used as wide bands at the windows. The original openings have been partially infilled. A curved pavilion composes the main entrance and contains three sets of double doors. Under the direction of Norte Architects, the building is scheduled to receive an expanded cafeteria and kitchen, four new classrooms, and a library. The school was named for William Jasper Turner. A pioneer cattleman, he moved to Fort Worth in 1903 when he retired from ranching. In 1909, he donated the land that the school sits on. Upon further assessment of its integrity, the school will be potentially eligible for the National Register in 2007 for its association with public education in Fort Worth.

Washington Heights Elementary School Auditorium, 3215 Houston Avenue. 1936-37. According to Sanborn Maps for Fort Worth, the auditorium for Washington Heights Elementary School was constructed in 1936-37 (presumably under the PWA program) and was connected to the 1919 school building by a hyphen. The design of the auditorium bears a classical influence with its cornice below the



roofline and keystones above the windows. The window and entrance openings have been partially infilled. In the 1960s the campus was significantly modified with the construction of a new school building that is mostly underground. A stair tower connects to the auditorium building on its south elevation. Since documentation in the Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey, the brick walls have been painted. Due to alterations, the building is not eligible for the National Register.

Waverly Park Elementary School, 3604 Cimarron Trail. 1959.

This irregular shaped school opened in the extreme western end of Fort Worth in September 1959. The 1-story, International-influenced building was designed by Earl Koeppel and contained fourteen classrooms. It is sheathed with a polychrome brown, rust, and peach colored striated brick. Stone veneer is used for visual highlight. Most of the building is protected by a slight overhang at the roof. A metal canopy with decorative wrought iron supports is along the exterior of the auditorium wing and leads to the primary entrance. The building has large expanses of windows that have been partially infilled with metal panels. Under Phase 3 of the 1999 Bond Program, the school will receive interior renovations and an addition of a library and support space. Upon reassessment of its integrity, Waverly Park Elementary School will be potentially eligible for the National Register in 2009 for its architectural significance and its association with public education in Fort Worth.



Wedgwood Junior High School/Wedgwood Middle School, 3909 Wilkie Way. 1960-61, 1966, 1979, 1989. This remarkable building is among the most recently constructed schools documented during this survey. The architect was Olin Boese and Associates and the contractor was Potter Construction Company. When it opened in 1961, it had 20 classrooms and could accommodate a maximum enrollment of 700 students. It was constructed in the rapidly growing Wedgwood neighborhood and relieved some of the overcrowded conditions at McLean and Rosemont Junior Highs located to the north and northeast.



The 2-story building is among the most uniquely designed schools of this era. The grid pattern of windows across the facade is an excellent expression of the International style. Unique, too, is the use of color on the building, from the off-white brick for the body of the building, the use of red glazed brick at the entrance and elsewhere, and colored metal panels round the windows. However, as with many of the

schools in the district, the window openings have been partially infilled with panels. The school will be receiving renovations as part of Phase 3 of the 1999 Bond Program but no additions are scheduled. Upon the attainment of 50 years of age and further assessment of its integrity, the school may be potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for its architectural significance and its role in the education of the youth of Southwest Fort Worth.

West Handley Elementary School, 2749 Putnam Street, 1954, 1995, 1997, c. 2003. Designed by A. C. McAdams and erected by Browder Construction, the West Handley Elementary School is an excellent, intact example of the a 1950s International-influenced school building in Fort Worth. The school opened in 1954 with 12 classrooms, an art room, kindergarten room and library. The 1-story building has an L-shape with the entrance situated at the southwest corner. The exterior is sheathed with yellow brick with irregular coursed rough-cut limestone used around the entrance and along portions of the south wing. Other design elements common to the era that are found on this building include the flat roof with overhang, wrought iron insets at the portico, and planters near the entrance. The



original metal hopper windows are still intact. In 1983, the school became the location of the Professional Development Center for Staff Development and then became the home to Horizon Alternative School. In 1994, it returned to its original function as an elementary school. At the time of documentation, groundwork was underway between the activity building and the east end of the south wing in preparation of the construction of a 10-classroom addition and other facilities. RBR Construction is the general contractor for the project. For its association with the history of education in Fort Worth and its architectural significance, the school appears to be eligible for the National Register upon the attainment of 50 years of age and further assessment of the impact of the proposed addition.

Westcliff Elementary School, 4300 Clay Avenue. 1954, 1957, c. 2002. Westcliff Elementary School opened in September 1954. It was designed by John W. Floore and constructed by Cain & Cain. The mostly 2-story building was constructed of orange brick with overhangs above the first and second story windows. An addition designed by Jones and Maples and erected by Quisle Construction Company was completed in 1957. The large expanses of metal hopper windows have been partially infilled. Under Phase 3 of the 1999 Bond Program, the school received a relocated and expanded kitchen and cafeteria and other renovations. Upon further assessment of its integrity, the school will be potentially eligible for the National Register in 2007 for its association with public education in Fort Worth.



Worth Heights Elementary School, 519 E. Butler. 1954, 1957, 1988, 1989, c. 2003. This South Fort Worth elementary school opened in 1954, replacing eight frame buildings. It was designed by C. O. Chromaster and erected by the B. & H. Construction Company. The mostly 2-story building was constructed of orange brick in a style influenced by the International Movement. As with many schools of this era, the flat roof provides a slight overhang above the windows. Ornamentation, although minimal, includes decorative brickwork below windows and polished stone at the ends of the building and as pilasters between the entrances. Eight classrooms were added as a part of the 1956 Building Program. The window openings have been partially infilled with panels. The building has received other additions and under the 1999 Bond Program, is scheduled to receive an addition with an enlarged administrative area, 10 classrooms, a computer lab, and an enlarged teacher workroom. Upon further assessment of the school's integrity, it may be potentially eligible for the National Register in 2007 for its association with public education in Fort Worth.

Retired Schools

Stephen F. Austin Elementary School/Williamson-Dickie Manufacturing Company Headquarters, 319 Lipscomb Street. 1892, 1909, 1958. A wonderful representation of late 19th century school architecture, the former Stephen F. Austin School is the city's oldest extant public school building in its original location. The 2-story red brick building has elements of Romanesque detailing with the use of gabled entrance bays with arched openings of rough-cut limestone. Stone is also used on the base of the building and for sills, lintels, and quoins. The building is covered with a standing seam metal roof. The original portion of the school was designed by the firm of Messer, Sanguinet & Messer and consisted of what is now the southern portion. When it first opened, it was known as the Sixth Ward School. The name was changed to Stephen F. Austin Elementary School in 1904. A 1909 addition, designed by the successor firm of Sanguinet and Staats, nearly doubled the size of the building. A cafeteria wing was added in 1958. The school was closed in 1977. In 1980, the building was purchased by the Williamson-Dickie Company and sensitively rehabilitated as its corporate office under the direction of Growald Architects. It is an excellent example of an adaptive use of a historic school. The building was listed on the National Register in 1983 for its architectural significance and its association with the history of public education in Fort Worth.



Colored High School/I. M. Terrell High School/G. W. Carver Elementary-Junior High School/Carver-Hamilton Elementary/Fort Worth Housing Authority, 1201 E. 13th Street. 1909-1910, 1955, c. 1956, 1995-96. When Fort Worth's Colored High School opened in 1910, it was the first "modern" school building for African American students in Fort Worth and was

acclaimed as one of the finest such buildings in the Southwest. The 2-story red brick building was designed by the firm of Waller, Shaw and Field and built by Innis & Graham Contractors. Like other buildings designed by the firm, it had an I-shaped symmetrical design with a concrete raised basement. It originally had a cornice and cast ornamentation around entrances. The school's name was changed in 1921 in honor of Isaiah Milligan Terrell, one of the first black educators in Fort Worth and principal of this school until 1915 (see the entry for I. M. Terrell High School). In 1937, a new I. M. Terrell High School opened a few blocks away and this school became known as G. W. Carver Elementary-Junior High School. Under the 1952 Building Program, four classrooms, a gymnasium, auditorium and a cafeteria designed by Preston M. Geren were added to the building. In 1955, junior high school students were transferred to I. M. Terrell and Carver became an elementary school, with the name later changed to Carver-Hamilton. Under the 1956 Building Program, the school was enlarged, giving it the present U-configuration. The wings were influenced by the International movement. Some of the decorative detail on the original portion of the building was removed to compliment the new additions. The architect for the renovation was A. C. McAdams. The school eventually closed. In 1995-96, it was renovated as the administrative offices for the Fort Worth Housing Authority. The renovations altered the historic entrance, providing for a ground-level ADA accessible entry. Green-tinted windows were installed. The cumulative effect of these alterations renders the building ineligible for the National Register. However, it may be eligible for a State of Texas Subject Marker for its role in the education of African American youth in Fort Worth.

Fort Worth High School/Jennings Avenue Junior High/Ernest Parker Junior High/The Homes of Parker Commons, 1015 S. Jennings Avenue. 1909-1911. The former Fort Worth High School is a monumental 3-story Classical Revival building that sits on a raised concrete basement. Constructed of yellow brick with pink granite panels, the design also features engaged columns and giant pilasters on the front (west) and east elevations and rounded and triangular pediments over entrances. A metal denticulated cornice encircles the building. The school was converted to a junior high in 1918 and was renamed Ernest Parker Junior High around 1946 in honor of a longtime principal. The school closed in 1977.



The Historical and Cultural Landmarks Commission designated it as Highly Significant Endangered in 1995. Rehabilitation began on the building in 1999 to convert it to loft apartments. The architect for the project was Gideon Toal and the general contractor was M. Myers Development of Dallas. The project was completed in 2001 and the building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in December 2002 for its architectural significance and association with public education in Fort Worth.

James E. Guinn School/Business Assistance Center, 1200 South Freeway (formerly 1100 Louisiana Street). 1927, 1937, 1953, 2000-2003. The James E. Guinn School had its origins as the Southside Colored School, organized in 1894. Construction of a 3-story brick building began in 1917. The prominent architectural firm of Sanguinet and Staats designed this building. It was demolished in 1986. A second permanent building was constructed in 1927 and was designed by Wiley G. Clarkson. By 1930, the Guinn School was the largest black school in the city for students in kindergarten through eighth grade. An additional building, designed by Elmer G. Withers Architectural Company was added in 1936-1937.

In 1953, a combination gymnasium/shop/music building was added to the campus. Wyatt C. Hedrick designed this building. Following desegregation, the Guinn School was closed in 1980. The campus is now owned by the City of Fort Worth. Under the direction of Komatsu Architects, the 1937 building was recently converted to a business assistance center. Work will soon begin on the rehabilitation of the gymnasium building into a medical incubator facility. Rehabilitation plans have not been finalized for the 1927 building.



James E. Guinn was a native of Fort Worth and attended Fort Worth schools. Guinn received a college degree and became a professor of chemistry at Prairie View College (now Prairie View A & M). He returned to Fort Worth in 1900 and became principal of the Southside Colored School. He died on July 11, 1917. Six days later, the school board voted to name the new Southside School in his memory. The Guinn complex was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1998 for its association with the education of black youth in Fort Worth. It is also the recipient of a Subject Marker from the Texas Historical Commission. The marker was accidentally destroyed during recent construction activity but will be replaced once construction is completed.

Hi Mount School/Thomas Place Elementary School/Thomas Place Recreation Center, 4237 Lafayette Avenue. 1921-22. Hi Mount School represents the schools constructed by independent school districts prior to their annexation into Fort Worth. This school was constructed by the Arlington Heights I. S. D. It was designed by the firm of Wiley and Clarkson and constructed by Harry B. Friedman. The 1-story brick building has a hipped roof and a shaped parapet influence by the Mission Revival style. After the construction of North and South Hi Mount Schools, it became known as Thomas Place School. Although it contained only



four classrooms, it continued to function as a school long after similar sized schools had been enlarged. It now serves as a recreation center for the City of Fort Worth. Presently, all of the window openings are infilled with brick. Upon restoration of the windows, the building would be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.



Alexander Hogg School/The Homes of Parker Commons, 309 W. Terrell Avenue, 1909. The I-shaped, 2-story Beaux Arts-inspired building sits on a raised basement of rusticated concrete. The main body of the building is of yellow brick with brown brick used on the rusticated quoins and pilasters, for trim, and for the parapet. A metal denticulated cornice encircles the building below the parapet. Bands of four 9/9 double hung wood windows are repeated on each level with the first and second

floor windows having 6-light transoms. Other decorative details include the use of cast egg and dart molding and medallions flanking the name block on the facade. One-story projecting porticos are located at the north, east, and west entrances. The school was designed by Marion L. Waller and erected by the Innis-Graham Construction Company. It was named for the city's first superintendent of schools. It closed in 1968 although it was used for adult education classes for a time. This school, along with the Fort Worth High School, is unique among its contemporaries in that it never received any exterior additions. It was designated as Highly Significant Endangered in 1999, the same year that rehabilitation work began on the building to convert it to loft apartments. The project was designed by Gideon Toal Architects and the general contractor was M. Myers Development of Dallas. The complex opened in 2001. The building was listed on the National Register in December 2002 for its architectural significance and association with public education in Fort Worth.

Ninth Ward Elementary School/Tarrant County Community Supervision and Corrections Department, 1815 Cold Springs Road. 1957-58. This mostly 2-story, International-influenced building was designed by Hubert H. Crane and built by the Roden Construction Company. It features a flat roof with an overhang and is sheathed with yellow brick with a dark brown brick used below the first floor windows. Some window openings, particularly along the front, have been bricked in and the building has received several additions in the rear. When the school opened in the spring of 1958, it had 11 permanent classrooms, an art room, a kindergarten room, and a library. Sited in a remote location northeast of downtown and between two railroad lines, the school served the African American youth in the Samuels Avenue/Rock Island neighborhoods. The building is now used as a correctional facility for Tarrant County. The building represents the school system's segregation practices even after the 1954 Supreme Court ruling banning such practices in *Brown v. Board of Education*. However, due to insufficient age and the cumulative effect of alterations, it is not eligible for the National Register.



Some window openings, particularly along the front, have been bricked in and the building has received several additions in the rear. When the school opened in the spring of 1958, it had 11 permanent classrooms, an art room, a kindergarten room, and a library. Sited in a remote location northeast of downtown and between two railroad lines, the school served the African American youth in the Samuels Avenue/Rock Island neighborhoods. The building is now used as a correctional facility for Tarrant County. The building represents the school system's segregation practices even after the 1954 Supreme Court ruling banning such practices in *Brown v. Board of Education*. However, due to insufficient age and the cumulative effect of alterations, it is not eligible for the National Register.

Riverside Public School/Corinth Baptist Church Youth Annex, 2629 La Salle, 1911. Constructed as a 2-room school for the black students of the Riverside community, the design of the 1-story brick building was influenced by the Prairie School movement with its wide overhanging eaves and hipped roof. It became part of the Fort Worth School system following the annexation of Riverside into Fort Worth in 1922. It continued to serve as a school until 1935 when it was replaced with a new school a few blocks away. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1999 for its association with the education of black youth in the Riverside area of Fort Worth.



George E. Tandy Elementary School/Tandy Village, 2601 Tandy Avenue (original address 3400 Purington Avenue). 1923, 1949, c. 1957, c. 1985. This East Side school was constructed by the Polytechnic Independent School District at a cost of \$41,224. The general contractor for the 3-story red brick building was Butcher and Sweeney. The school became part of the Fort Worth I.S.D. when the area was annexed into the city. A 1-story, 6-classroom and auditorium addition, designed by Paul T. Cahill, was erected along the east side in 1949. A separate cafeteria and kitchen were provided in the 1956 Building Program. The school closed in 1970. In 1985, it was converted to a retirement facility with the construction of 1-story wings on the east and west sides. The original windows of the historic building have been replaced. The building is not eligible for the National Register due to the alterations and additions. George E. Tandy was a real estate developer in the Meadowbrook area and sold the site of the school to the district in 1921.



R. Vickery School, 1905 E. Vickery Boulevard, 1909-10, 1936-37. The R. Vickery School was constructed in the former municipality of Glenwood following that community's annexation into Fort Worth in 1909. The school was designed by Waller, Shaw and Field and constructed by Buchanan & Gilder. Its design is reminiscent of Waller's other designs of the era. A notable exception is the presence of two portals on the facade. The building received a 1-story auditorium and

classroom wing along the east elevation in 1936-37. This addition was designed by Wyatt C. Hedrick and is complimentary of the original design. The school closed in the 1980s. Since documentation in the Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey, the building has undergone some insensitive alterations as at least a portion of the building appears to have been converted to a nightclub. The first story has been painted white with blue trim, a treatment that has significantly impacted the appearance of the building. However, the historic windows appear to be intact. A 1-story metal addition has been constructed in the rear. In spite of these changes, the building is potentially eligible for the National Register for its association with the history of public education in Fort Worth.

Demolished Resources

The following resources were originally documented in the Tarrant County Historic Resources Surveys but have since been demolished.

Jennings Avenue Junior High School Gymnasium/Ernest Parker Middle School Gymnasium, 958 S. Jennings Avenue. This Moderne-influenced gymnasium, designed by Clyde H. Woodruff, was constructed in 1935 as part of the Fort Worth I.S.D.'s \$4.5 million building campaign that was financed by the Public Works Administration. The gymnasium was demolished in 1999 for the construction of the new apartment building for the complex known as The Homes of Parker Commons (see also the descriptions for the Fort Worth High School and Alexander Hogg School). Some of the building's cast panels depicting basketballs, baseballs, and other images were salvaged and incorporated into the design of the new building.

North Side High School/Circle Park Elementary School, 708 NW 21st Street. 1908, 1914, 1935, 1952. Originally constructed by North Fort Worth as that town's high school, the building evolved to meet the changing educational needs of the Near North Side. The original portion of the building was designed by Marion L. Waller and constructed by Weeks and Bushnell of Arlington. Additions designed by Hubert H. Crane were constructed in 1935 and 1952. The red brick building had cast quoins and other details that reflected a Tudor Revival influence. In addition, the grounds were landscaped by the WPA between 1935 and 1937. The school was demolished in c. 1988 when it was replaced by the adjacent Manuel Jara Elementary School at 2100 Lincoln.

The following resources were not included in the Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey due to insufficient age at the time those surveys were conducted.

Forest Hill Elementary School/Harlean Beal Elementary School, 5615 Forest Hill Drive, Forest Hill. 1949, c. 1957, 1978, 1990, c. 2002. The present building had its origins as a new building constructed in 1949 to relieve overcrowded conditions in another building on the site. L. C. Cavitt designed the new 1-story, 10-classroom building in a style influenced by the International Movement. Six classrooms, designed by Robert P. Woltz, Jr., were added as a part of the 1956 Building Program. Other additions followed. Under the 1999 Bond Program, most of the historic school was demolished. A new school, designed by Wadkins and Associates and erected by Scott and Reed, general contractor, has been constructed on the site, although the 1990 addition to the former school was retained. Due to the loss of integrity, the school is not eligible for the National Register. The school's current namesake, Harlean Berry Beal, was the school's first African American principal, a position she held from 1984 until her retirement in 1996.

Fort Worth Independent School District Administrative Offices, 3210 W. Lancaster Avenue. 1955. The 2-story brick structure was constructed at a cost of \$470,000. Herman G. Cox, who also designed the nearby Public Health Building, designed the International-influenced building. It was erected by Paschall-Sanders Construction. Located in the heart of the Cultural District at University and Lancaster, the site was purchased by one of the adjacent museums and the building was demolished in c. 1999.

Amanda McCoy Elementary School, 2100 Cooper, 1955-56. This building, near the present medical district on the city's south side, replaced frame buildings that had been in use for many years on this site. This 2-story International-influenced building was among a number of schools built during the 1950s for the city's black youth in the years following *Brown v. Board of Education*. It was demolished at an undetermined date. Amanda McCoy was an African American educator and the principal of the earlier school on this site.

Conclusion

Many of the public schools constructed in Fort Worth through the mid 20th century have survived, most still functioning as schools while others have been adapted to other uses. They reflect different eras of growth, design and educational trends, and social values. Their presence enriches our community and our quality of life through their historic, architectural, and cultural legacies.

The preservation of these community treasures should be encouraged and widely supported by the citizens of Fort Worth. This report should be used as a tool for determining which schools should be listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Of the 85 I.S.D.-owned resources documented in this study, only two schools, De Zavala Elementary School and the former North Fort Worth High School, now J.P. Elder Middle School Annex, are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The North Fort Worth High School/Elder Annex is the only functioning school individually listed on the National Register whereas De Zavala is listed as a contributing resource in the Fairmount-Southside Historic District. This study concludes that 24 functioning schools or school-related resources appear to be eligible for such listing. An additional 42 schools were identified as being potentially eligible for listing either upon the attainment of 50 years of age and/or further assessment of their architectural integrity. The eligibility of three schools could not be determined during the course of this study due to incomplete rehabilitation proposed under the 1999 Bond Program.

This study also revealed that only a small number of Fort Worth I.S.D.-owned resources documented in this study have received any kind of designation under the City of Fort Worth's Historic Preservation Ordinance. Designation under this ordinance can provide more protection for a historic resource than can listing on the National Register. Currently, five of the I.S.D.-owned resources documented in this study have been designated as Demolition Delay. Greater protection can be afforded resources that are designated as Historic and Cultural Landmarks (HC) or as Highly Significant Endangered (HSE). To date, only seven historic schools owned by the I.S.D. have received designation as HC landmarks; none have been designated as HSE. It is recommended that all of the historic resources identified in this study as being listed on, eligible, or potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places be considered for designation as Historic and Cultural Landmarks as this will afford them the protection that they so richly deserve.

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Maps of Historic Schools

Historic Schools Map Key	55
Map 1: Location of Historic Schools within Fort Worth Independent School District	57
Map 2: Historic Schools by Decade of Construction	58
Map 3: Historic Schools by Historic Designation	61
Map 4: Historic Schools by Education Level	64

