

(Oct. 1990)

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**



1065

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**

**1. NAME OF PROPERTY**

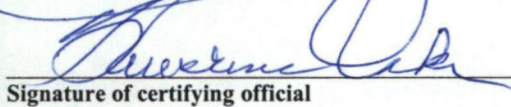
**HISTORIC NAME:** Eighth Avenue Historic District  
**OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER:** N/A

**2. LOCATION**

**STREET & NUMBER:** Bounded by 8th Avenue, Pennsylvania Avenue, 9th Avenue, and Pruitt Street  
**NOT FOR PUBLICATION:** N/A  
**CITY OR TOWN:** Fort Worth **VICINITY:** N/A  
**STATE:** Texas **CODE:** TX **COUNTY:** Tarrant **CODE:** 439 **ZIP CODE:** 76104

**3. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ( nomination) ( request for determination of eligibility) meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ( meets) ( does not meet) the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ( nationally) ( statewide) ( locally). ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)



10/3/2006  
Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Texas Historical Commission  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

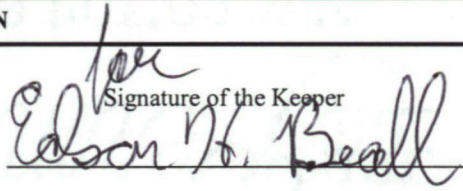
Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

**4. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register  
See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register  
See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

  
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action  
11.21.06

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**5. CLASSIFICATION**

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**OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY:** Private

**CATEGORY OF PROPERTY:** District

<b>NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:</b>	<b>CONTRIBUTING</b>	<b>NONCONTRIBUTING</b>
	4	1 BUILDINGS
	0	0 SITES
	0	0 STRUCTURES
	0	0 OBJECTS
	4	1 TOTAL

**NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER:** 0

**NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING:** N/A

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**6. FUNCTION OR USE**

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**HISTORIC FUNCTIONS:**      Cat: Dwelling                      Sub: Single Family

**CURRENT FUNCTIONS:**      Cat: Commerce/Trade              Sub: Professional

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**7. DESCRIPTION**

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**ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION:** Late 19th and 20th Century American Movements  
Prairie School, Bungalow/Craftsman  
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals  
Dutch Colonial Revival

**MATERIALS:**

<b>FOUNDATION</b>	Concrete (concrete block)
<b>WALLS</b>	Wood: Weatherboard, Shingle Brick Concrete (concrete block) Stucco
<b>ROOF</b>	Asphalt Wood: Shake
<b>OTHER</b>	Terra Cotta

**NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION** (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-13).



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Eighth Avenue Historic District  
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

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**Summary Description**

The Eighth Avenue Historic District consists of one block of early 20<sup>th</sup>-century houses located in the near south side of Fort Worth, Texas. It is approximately 1.5 miles southwest of the Tarrant County Courthouse and approximately two blocks south of Interstate 30. The Eighth Avenue Historic District is composed of four contributing houses and one noncontributing house that date from c. 1907 to c. 1909, with alterations made to the porches at 608 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue in 1920. All of the houses are located on Block 3 of the Edwards Heirs Addition and include 600, 608 and 612 8th Avenue, 611 9th Avenue, and 1619 Pennsylvania Avenue, with the latter counted as noncontributing. With the exception of the loss of associated garages or garage/apartments on the rear or sides of the lots, the district retains a significant amount of its historical and architectural integrity. It is the most intact residential block in an area that has been significantly impacted by the growth of the adjacent medical district. Even the one noncontributing house retains many of its historic features. The historic district is located in an area once known as Quality Hill. Although the homes in the district are not as grand as those that were demolished to the north on 8th Avenue and to the east and northeast on Pennsylvania and Summit avenues, they illustrate housing styles popular with the business and professional classes during the first decade of the 20th century. In some cases, the houses reflect the blending of late 19th century styles with emerging 20th century styles. The styles represented in the district were influenced by the Prairie School, Arts and Crafts Movement, and Colonial Revival styles, with elements of other styles integrated into the designs.

**Description**

The Eighth Avenue Historic District consists of a single block of houses in the Near South Side of Fort Worth, Texas. The district is approximately 1.5 miles southwest of the Tarrant County Courthouse and approximately two blocks south of Interstate 30. It is composed of four contributing houses and one noncontributing house. The houses are located at 600, 608 and 612 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue, 611 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue, and 1619 Pennsylvania, with the latter counted as noncontributing. All of the houses in the district date from c. 1907 to c. 1909. Alterations to the porches of 608 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue occurred in 1920. Although each house has lost associated garages or garage/apartments and have had side or rear yards paved for parking to accommodate their use as commercial spaces, they are located on the most intact residential block in an area that had been significantly impacted by the growth of the surrounding medical district. The Eighth Avenue Historic District was once part of an elite neighborhood known as Quality Hill. Originally, this neighborhood extended north along Eighth and Summit avenues and east along Pennsylvania Avenue. Although the houses in the district are not as elaborate as many others that lined these streets, they illustrate the housing styles popular among Fort Worth's business and professional classes during the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Some houses reflect a blending of late 19<sup>th</sup> century styles with emerging 20<sup>th</sup> century styles. The designs of the houses within the district were influenced by the Prairie School, Arts and Crafts Movement, and Colonial Revival styles, with elements of other styles integrated into the designs.

The area around the district, once predominantly residential, has lost most of its historic fabric. The east side of the 600 block of 8th Avenue is composed of a parking lot (although the east half of that block still retains the historic Wharton-Scott House, better known as Thistle Hill, NR 1975, RTHL 1977). Immediately north and northwest



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of the district are mid-20<sup>th</sup> century medical offices and apartment buildings. West of the district is one small office building, a church and large tracts of vacant land. Southwest of the district is a mid-20<sup>th</sup> century apartment complex. The block south of the district is entirely composed of buildings associated with a funeral home. Although the original house is contemporaneous to the ones in the proposed Eighth Avenue Historic District, it has been significantly altered over the years.

**600 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Mitchell-Schnoover House, 1907 (Photo 1)**

The Mitchell-Schoonover House is a 2-story brick Prairie-inspired house designed by the noted Fort Worth architectural firm of Sanguinet and Staats. The house is finely ornamented with such details as leaded glass, egg and dart molding, and terra cotta brackets. It features a compound hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. The roof has wide overhanging boxed eaves and a brick chimney near the peak. It has an eyebrow dormer at the attic level on the front (east facing) elevation. The window in the dormer has interlocking circular and diamond shaped tracery. The facade features a projecting bay on the north half and a full width porch that is supported by wide brick columns (or piers) with scrolled terra cotta brackets. The bay has one large wood hung window at the second story with vertical lights over the lower sash. A balcony extends from the bay and is surrounded by a wood balustrade with brick piers at the front corners. These piers are extensions of the lower porch's piers/columns. The balcony also has one wood column with scrolled terra cotta brackets that supports the southern corner of the roof of the projecting bay. To the left of the balcony is the hipped roof over the first floor porch. Above this portion of the porch roof is another large hung window similar to that on the north bay. Access to the first floor porch is located near the north end of the facade. It is framed by the wide porch/balcony piers mentioned previously. The stone stairs leading to the porch are located between these piers and are flanked by brick wing walls. The stone and tile porch floor wraps around to the south elevation and is surrounded by a brick balustrade surmounted by a cut stone cap. The main entrance to the first floor is located on the projecting north bay. The wide glazed wood door has an exquisite leaded glass light and is flanked by leaded glass sidelights.

The south elevation features stairs to the wrap-around porch and a full-height hipped box bay. The first story of this bay has curved glass hung wood windows with a small balconet above it at the second story level. At the southwest corner of the second story is a former deck area that was enclosed with wood siding and windows in the early 1920s to create an additional bedroom. This wood enclosed is also visible along the west (rear) elevation as is a chimney at the northwest corner of the roof. The north elevation features a brick porte cochere with a balcony. A concrete handicapped ramp has been added along this elevation to provide access to a side entrance. The house sits on a full basement. A concrete retaining wall is located along the north side of the property. Tax records from the 1930s indicate that there was a 1-story brick garage dating from 1922 at the southwest corner of the property. However, the Sanborn Map from 1951 places the garage closer to the northwest corner of the property. Whatever its location, the garage is no longer extant. A driveway of brick pavers encircles the house along the north and south sides and the rear of the property has been paved for parking, also with brick pavers.

The interior of the house features finely crafted details with beautiful stained woodwork. These details include heavy oak ceiling beams in the living room, oak columns between the dining room and music room, pocket sliding



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doors, egg and dart molding, and three fireplaces. The open staircase is another wonderful feature of the house. It begins along the north wall of the living room, leading to a small platform with a 90° turn followed by eight more stairs to another 90° turn to a landing that extends across the width of the living room. Three more steps lead to another landing with a series of oak arches. This landing has a balcony type appearance and affords an overlook for the first floor.<sup>1</sup>

**608 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Camp-Scott-Couch-Lampe House, c. 1907-08 (Photo 2)**

Possibly the second extant house to be constructed in the district was the Camp-Scott-Couch-Lampe House at 608 8th Avenue. It was constructed in c. 1907-08 according to the City Directories. A house with the address of 604 8th Avenue was listed in the 1907-1908 City Directory that was likely what is now 608 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue. This 1-1/2-story Arts and Crafts style house features shingle siding on the second story and weatherboard (drop) siding on the first. The house has a cross gabled roof with two prominent symmetrical front gables on the facade (east elevation). It has wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails. The side gable walls have a slight overhang at the second story with curved wood brackets below. The facade has a full-width porch that formerly terminated with a porte cochere over the drive on the south side of the house. This feature was removed at an unknown date, possibly when the house was converted to apartments and the asbestos siding added on the first floor (c. 1947). The asbestos siding was removed during recent rehabilitation of the house.

As mentioned above, the facade (east elevation) has two gabled dormers with wide overhanging eaves. Each dormer has paired 1/1 hung wood windows. Above the windows is a narrow wood boxed hood (this feature is also found above other second story windows). Below the dormers is a shed roofed porch. The porch roof is supported by four sets of paired squared wood columns atop a molded concrete block railing wall. Centered concrete steps flanked by concrete block wing walls provide access to the porch. An entrance bay is located near the north end of the porch. It features a glazed wood door surmounted by a transom. Each side of the bay contains one 1/1 hung wood window. To the left of the entrance is a ribbon of five double-diamond casement windows. The porch floor is of wood. The facade also features a sloped red brick chimney with a corbelled cap between the two dormers.

The south elevation continues the pattern of wood shingles on the second story and weatherboard siding on the first (this pattern is also found on the other elevations). It features a large side gable with twin peaks and two sets of 1/1 hung triplet windows at the second story level. Beneath this gable on the first floor is an unusual angled projecting bay window. It is flanked on either side by a single 1/1 hung wood window. West of the left window is a slightly projecting boxed bay with two 1/1 hung wood windows. At the southwest corner of the house is the location of a screened-in porch. The screens have been replaced with fixed windows. The porch piers are constructed of brick and were probably added when the porch was altered in 1920. A projecting second story sleeping porch is above this area. This sleeping porch has ribbons of 1/1 hung wood windows on its east, west, and south elevations. It is believed

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<sup>1</sup> John Esch, "Mitchell-Schoonover House," (600 W. 8<sup>th</sup> Ave., Ft. Worth)," (typed manuscript accompanying Application Form for Official Texas Historical Marker), copy on file at Historic Fort Worth, Inc., Fort Worth, Texas, pp. 5-6.



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that the first floor porch was screened in and the second story sleeping porch was added in 1920. The south elevation also has an ADA ramp that provides access to the front porch.

The rear elevation has a large gable over the northern two-thirds of the second story. In the center of the gable is a pair of 1/1 hung wood windows surmounted by a boxed hood. The south third of the second story of this elevation is composed of the side gabled wall of the sleeping porch. The first floor has one 1/1 hung wood window near the north end. In the center is another screened in porch (service porch) with the screens replaced with fixed windows.

The north elevation has a large gable at the east end with triplet 1/1 hung wood windows at the second story level. Below this gable on the first floor are two 1/1 hung wood windows and a cantilevered boxed bay. The boxed bay has a triplet window. The sashes of these windows have a vertical double diamond light pattern. The western portion of this elevation features a gabled dormer with paired 1/1 hung wood windows. To the right of the dormer is a tall, sloped red brick chimney. The first floor has a glazed paneled wood door. To the left of the door are two narrow 1/1 hung wood windows and to the right is one 1/1 hung wood window. A trellised overhang is above this window. As seen in an early photo, these features were not original to the house but were likely added when it was converted to apartments. The house sits on a rusticated concrete block foundation with a partial basement. The basement windows are metal multi-light units. A below grade entrance to the basement is located on the west elevation. The rear of the property has been paved for parking with brick pavers. A 1-story wood garage/outbuilding was removed in 2001, the year the current owners began rehabilitating the property. The project architect was Paul Koeppel of Fort Worth. The house was designated as Highly Significant Endangered by the City of Fort Worth's Historic and Cultural Landmarks Commission in 2001 (the Commission also approved the removal of the outbuilding).

The original first floor consisted of a foyer/parlor, living room, dining room, reading room, stair/hallway, half bath, butler's pantry, kitchen, screened-in service porch at the middle of the rear elevation, and an opened side porch. Fireplaces are located in the foyer/parlor and in the living room. These share the same flue. A never-finished fireplace was discovered in the dining room during the recent rehabilitation. The floors were originally of pine and the walls and ceiling were plastered. It is assumed that when renovations were made to the porches in 1920, the service porch was enclosed and the side porch was extended to the south and screened-in. When the house was converted to apartments in c. 1947, the plaster walls were covered with sheetrock and the historic trim was reused. Also around this time, the front porch was enclosed and the historic entrance and front windows removed (but used elsewhere in the building). The interior stairway was removed from its original location and its components used to create a new stairway at the front of the house. A north entrance was also added around this time. When found by the current owners, the kitchen had been divided into a bath and kitchen and the original service porch was used as a kitchen. The recent rehabilitation returned the first floor to its c. 1920 configuration with the exception of the kitchen/butler's pantry being converted to an ADA bath and a break room. The original half bath that was under the stairway was not recreated. The second floor retained a significant portion of its 1920 configuration with the exception of the relocation of the stairway. The upstairs bath had been modified c. 1947 with a square tile pattern on the floor.

The rear yard has been covered with brick pavers for parking. Access to the parking is provided through the



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rear yard of 612 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue. The drive formerly located along the south side of the yard was removed.

**612 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Irion House, c. 1909 (Photo 2)**

The Irion House at 612 8th Avenue is of a vernacular Prairie School-inspired (or American Foursquare) style constructed around 1909. The house includes such characteristics of the style as the 2-story, rectangular massing, hipped roof with wide boxed eaves, hipped attic dormer, full width porch, and double hung wood windows.

The front elevation faces east and features a hipped dormer with two lights. Between the eaves and the tops of the second story windows is a wide wood frieze. The second story has two 1/1 double hung wood windows. The hipped porch roof starts immediately below the second story windows and covers the width of the first floor. It has wide overhanging boxed eaves and is supported by three cast Doric columns surmounting concrete block piers. Two of the columns and piers are located at the southeast and northeast corners of the house. The third column/piers is located to the left of the porch stairs. A concrete block railing wall lines the edge of the porch between the middle and south columns and also extends from the south column to the southeast corner of the house and then extends south and then west to form a small landing for the south elevation entrance. The first floor has one large 6/1 (vertical light) hung wood window to the left of the entrance. The entrance bay projects slightly from the front wall and has a glazed wood panel door flanked by sidelights. The porch floor is wood. The concrete porch steps are located off-center toward the right and are flanked by rusticated concrete block wing walls.

The south elevation, as well as the others, continues the pattern of wood shingles on the second story and weatherboard siding on the first story. Near the center of this elevation is a full-height projecting boxed bay with a hipped roof. This bay has the same fenestration pattern on each floor. On the south elevation, there are triplet 1/1 double hung wood windows on each floor. The east and west elevations of the bay each have one 1/1 double hung wood windows on each floor. Elsewhere on the south elevation is one 1/1 double hung wood window at the east end of the second story. Beneath this window is an entrance on the first floor. This opening contains a glazed panel wood door. Just to the right of the projecting bay is a 1/1 double hung wood window at the mid-floor level that illuminates the interior stairway. Below this is a small single sash (slider) wood window. To the left of the boxed bay on the second story is a short 1/1 hung wood window and another 1/1 hung wood window near the west end of the elevation. The first floor has one short single sash (slider) wood window below the west second story window and another 1/1 hung wood window to the left of the bay.

The second story of the west (rear) elevation features three 1/1 double hung wood windows and a glazed, 3-panel wood door at the north end. The first floor has paired 1/1 double hung wood windows near the north end and an entrance near the center of the southern half of this elevation. It has a glazed panel door as well. A metal stairway extends from the second story entrance and forms a landing in front of the first floor entrance. This elevation also has two 4-vertical light basement windows beneath the first floor paired windows.

The north elevation has two distinct parts. The western portion extends forward from the eastern portion. It has two large 1/1 double hung wood windows and a shorter 1/1 hung wood window on the second floor. The first



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floor of this portion reveals that a porch at the northwest corner was enclosed with vertical tongue and groove siding. In the center of this enclosed portion is a 5-panel wood door that leads to the basement. To the left of this section is a 1/1 hung wood window. Immediately to the left of this window is a 1-story hipped roof box bay with triplet single sash (slider) wood windows. Flanking this bay at the basement level are 4-vertical light wood windows. The east-facing elevation of this western portion has a 1/1 hung wood window on each floor, although the second story window is shorter. There is also a basement window on this elevation.

The eastern portion of the north elevation is bisected by a wall end chimney of red brick. The chimney has an exaggerated left shoulder but no shoulder on the right. It has a tall stack that pierces the boxed eave and is terminated by a corbelled cap. Flanking the chimney on the second floor are 1/1 double hung wood windows. The first floor windows flanking the chimney have a 6/1 (vertical light) configuration. Running along the north elevation is a wood handicapped ramp that extends from the rear parking lot to the north end of the front porch. It has a simple wood balustrade.

The interior of the house was modified as its function changed over the years. The front porch was enclosed and the interior stairway relocated to the back corner of the house and a fire escape added off of the rear of the second story. The current owners began rehabilitating the house in 2001, the same year it was designated as Highly Significant Endangered by the City of Fort Worth's Historic and Cultural Landmarks Commission. The architect for the project was Paul Koeppel of Fort Worth. Although no historic photos of the house showing details of the porch were found, the building's rehabilitation was based on archeological and architectural investigations. The original cast columns and cast porch pier caps were found buried on the property. The rehabilitation returned the stairway to its original location along the south wall of the front room. Original first floor room configurations were recreated where possible. The upstairs had not been greatly altered with the exception of the relocation of the stairwell. Notable features of the second story include curved corners along the hallway and two wood columns in the front (east) room.

The 1951 Sanborn Map indicates that a 2-story veneered garage/apartment was located at the southwest corner of the property. It was removed at an undetermined date. The rear yard has been covered with brick pavers for parking.

**611 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Slack-Arnold House, c. 1908 (Photo 3)**

The Slack-Arnold House at 611 9th Avenue is an unusual example of a concrete block house in Fort Worth. Stylistically, the house is best described as an eclectic blend of Arts and Crafts and Dutch Colonial Revival styles. The Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey dates the house to c. 1908 and information from City Directories would seem to confirm that date.<sup>2</sup> The 1-1/2-story house has a rectangular shape and sits on a full basement. It features a front gabled roof with large gambrelled dormers on the north and south elevations. The roof has a brick

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<sup>2</sup> *Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey: Phase III*, p. 23; City Directories, 1907-08 and 1909-1910.



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chimney along the ridge, is sheathed with asphalt tear drop-shaped shingles, and has boxed eaves along the side elevations. The facade has a large front gable bay with a projecting, slightly sloped full-width porch across the first story of the house. The upper story walls are sheathed with stucco and the first floor is sheathed with rusticated concrete block. At the center of the gable are triplet windows. These windows have a 16/1 glazing pattern and are framed in a wood boxed bay with a small hipped pent roof above it. Above these windows is a round wood attic vent. At each of the lower corners of the front gable are curved gable returns and an oval window with an oval-shaped hood. The first floor porch has a wide wood frieze and is supported by five rusticated concrete block columns (three across the front and one each on the north and south sides) with a concrete block balustrade laid in an open weave pattern. Access to the porch is located on the south side. Corresponding to this, the main entrance is located near the south end and consists of a glazed wood paneled door flanked by paneled sidelights and surmounted by a three-part transom. A secondary entrance is located near the north end of the porch and consists of a glazed wood panel door.

The south elevation has a large gambrelled dormer with triplet windows with a 16/1 configuration. Below the dormer at the first floor are paired windows with the same glazing pattern. Toward the east end of this elevation is a bay window with two windows on the south elevation and one window on the sides. The north elevation is similar to the south elevation. The rear or east elevation has the stucco on the upper story. Near the peak of the gable is a round attic vent. The window pattern consists of a 20/1 hung wood window flanked by 12/1 hung wood windows. Curved returns are located at the lower corners of the gable and adjacent to each is an oval window with the hoods as found on the front elevation. There is a one story wood addition off of the first floor. It has a concrete block foundation (not rusticated). It has two 8/8 hung wood windows on the southern half. On the north half is a 3-panel glazed wood door with a large fixed pane window to its right.

The rear yard has been partially paved with concrete for a parking lot as the house now serves a commercial function. A rusticated concrete block wall runs along the eastern portion of the sidewalk along Pruitt Street. The wall has rusticated concrete block piers and is laid in an open weave pattern similar to that on the porch balustrade. The top of the wall and the piers are capped with cast stone. There are also freestanding piers near the southwest corner of the property and another one near the midpoint of the southern property line. Because the molding pattern on these blocks is not the same as that used on the house, it is believed that these features were later additions. A nonoriginal wrought iron fence runs across the front of the property and connects to the southwest concrete block pier. Tax information from the 1930s indicates that there were two small 1-story buildings on the eastern half of the property. However, these buildings do not appear on the 1951 Sanborn Map. Instead, this map indicates the presence of a 2-story concrete block garage/apartment near the southeast corner of the property. It is no longer extant.

**1619 Pennsylvania Avenue, Brookshire House, c. 1908 (Photo 4)**

The Brookshire House is located at 1619 Pennsylvania Avenue. City Directories indicate that there was a house at 603 9th Avenue (which likely would have been the same property) as early as 1905-06 but deed records tend to suggest that the present house was constructed around 1908. This 1-1/2-story wood framed house is an eclectic blend of late 19th and early 20th century styles combining elements from Shingle, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, and Queen Anne styles. The upper story walls are sheathed with a natural finished wood shingle and the first floor walls



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are covered with a weatherboard siding. The house has a compound side gabled roof sheathed with wood shingles and a large centrally-placed gabled dormer on the front (north) elevation. The boxed eaves of the roof and dormer have curved brackets. The dormer has triplet windows that also suggest a Craftsman influence but the gable above the windows is pedimented, reflecting a Colonial Revival influence. However, the windows of the dormer have an upper sash with vertical lights with diamond patterns at the top and bottom (double diamond pattern). The lower sashes have a single light. This type of light pattern was common on Queen Anne and Folk Victorian houses and continued to be used on early 20th century Bungalow and Arts and Crafts style houses in Fort Worth until about 1910 (see description for 608 8th Avenue). The shed roofed porch is supported by four square wood columns with a wood balustrade surrounding the porch. Diamond-paned sidelights and transom surround the front door. These are flanked by large hung wood windows with diamond patterned glazing in the upper sashes. The wood porch floor is accessed by concrete steps flanked by brick wing walls.

The eastern portion of the facade is composed of a side gabled wing that is slightly lower than the main portion of the house. It also has a front gabled dormer that is similar to the large dormer except that it has paired windows. Below this dormer on the first floor are paired 1/1 hung wood windows. On the very east end of this wing is a small 1-story addition with paired 1/1 hung wood windows. The west side of the house is part of a side gabled wing that is slightly lower than the main roof. This wing is not original to the house as revealed by a historic photograph. It has wood hung triplet windows on the upper story with the same glazing pattern as the dormer windows and were likely moved from the original gable end on the west end. The first story has an entrance near the north end. South of this entrance is an integral porch, which according to the historic photograph, originally projected from the house and had a balcony on the top of it. The porch has three square concrete columns with a solid concrete railing wall. The porch has been enclosed with fixed windows. The south elevation of the porch has been enclosed with French doors and multiple-light sidelights. Elsewhere on the south elevation is a dormer with triplet windows with the same glazing pattern as the other dormers. The first floor has a set of triplet and paired 1/1 hung wood windows. Near the east end is a projecting bay with triplet windows with frosted patterned glass and vertical lights with the diamond glazing pattern. Above the bay is a balcony with wood balustrade.

Although the Brookshire House is well maintained, it has been determined to be a noncontributing resource in the district due to loss of integrity from additions on the east and west ends and other alterations. According to the 1951 Sanborn Map, a small 1-story dwelling with the address of 1619 1/2 Pennsylvania Avenue was located along the east property line and had a 1-1/2 story garage behind it. These resources were removed at an undetermined date. A parking lot is located along the east side of the property. The yard is surrounded by a wrought iron fence on the north and west sides. There is a wrought iron fountain on the west side of the front yard that may be original to the property.

The Eighth Avenue Historic District is a cohesive grouping of early 20<sup>th</sup>-century residential architecture on Fort Worth's Near South Side. All of the houses are united by their age, street setback, massing and height (all 1 1/2 or 2 stories) and their front porches. The building materials reflect those popular during the early 1900s—weatherboard siding, wood shingles, brick and stucco. The use of ornamental concrete block as a wall surface on 609 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue is not as common and is found on only a few houses on Fort Worth's South Side. Although all of the houses have been



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converted to commercial functions, the contributing resources retain their integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location and feeling. The setting has been altered with the demolition of adjacent houses. Yet the Eighth Avenue Historic District remains a small reminder of a once prosperous neighborhood.



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**8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

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**APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA**

- A** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH EVENTS THAT HAVE MADE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE BROAD PATTERNS OF OUR HISTORY.
- B** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE LIVES OF PERSONS SIGNIFICANT IN OUR PAST.
- C** PROPERTY EMBODIES THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION OR REPRESENTS THE WORK OF A MASTER, OR POSSESSES HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE, OR REPRESENTS A SIGNIFICANT AND DISTINGUISHABLE ENTITY WHOSE COMPONENTS LACK INDIVIDUAL DISTINCTION.
- D** PROPERTY HAS YIELDED, OR IS LIKELY TO YIELD, INFORMATION IMPORTANT IN PREHISTORY OR HISTORY.

**CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS:** N/A

**AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE:** Architecture

**PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE:** c. 1907–1920

**SIGNIFICANT DATES:** N/A

**SIGNIFICANT PERSON:** N/A

**CULTURAL AFFILIATION:** N/A

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER:** Sanguinet and Staats; Unknown; Koeppe, Paul

**NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE** (see continuation sheets 8-14 through 8-20).

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**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES**

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**BIBLIOGRAPHY** (see continuation sheet 9-21).

**PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS):** N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

**PRIMARY LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL DATA:**

- State historic preservation office (*Texas Historical Commission*)
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository:



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**Statement of Significance**

The Eighth Avenue Historic District is composed of four contributing houses and one noncontributing house that date from c. 1907 to c. 1909. The district is located on the Near South Side of Fort Worth, Texas. All of the houses are located on Block 3 of the Edwards Heirs Addition and include 600, 608 and 612 8th Avenue, 611 9th Avenue, and 1619 Pennsylvania Avenue, with the latter counted as noncontributing. With the exception of the loss of associated garages or garage/apartments on the rear or side of the lots, the Eighth Avenue Historic District is the most intact residential block in an area that has been significantly impacted by the growth of the adjacent medical district. Even the one noncontributing house retains many of its historic features. The historic district is located in an area once known as Quality Hill. Although the homes in the district are not as grand as those that were demolished to the north on 8th Avenue and to the east and northeast on Pennsylvania and Summit avenues, they illustrate housing styles popular with Fort Worth's business and professional classes during the first decade of the 20th century. The styles represented in the district were influenced by the Prairie School, Arts and Crafts Movement, and Colonial Revival styles, with elements of other styles integrated into the designs. The proposed Eighth Avenue Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion C as a historic district for its collection of early 20th century residential architecture. Its period of significance is from c. 1907 to 1920 to encompass alterations made to the porches of 608 8th Avenue.

**Historical Background**

Fort Worth was established in 1849 as a military camp along the bluffs at the confluence of the Clear and West Forks of the Trinity River. The fort was abandoned a few years later but the settlement that grew up around it remained. The city was incorporated in 1873 but existed as a relatively quiet frontier town until the arrival of the Texas & Pacific Railway in 1876. This spurred a period of development that featured the construction of more rail lines through the town. This in turn encouraged the growth of manufacturing and other industries, including the opening of the Fort Worth Union Stockyards in North Fort Worth in 1889. A relative period of stagnation occurred during the 1890s. However, tremendous growth developed between 1900 and 1910 following the arrival of the Armour and Swift packing plants, also in North Fort Worth, in 1902. During this era, the city's population grew from 26,688 in 1900 to 73,312 in 1910.<sup>3</sup>

Much of this growth occurred on the city's south side. This area was easily accessible to the downtown as it was not cut off from the central city by the Trinity River as were the east, west, and north sides of town. Many additions were platted in the near south side in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Among them was the Edwards Heirs Addition which was platted in 1889. This triangular-shaped addition was on the western fringes of the south side. It was bounded on the east by what is now 8th Avenue, diagonally along its northwest edge by the Texas & Pacific rail line to 13th Avenue and on the south by Cooper Street. It was bisected between 10th and 11th avenues by

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<sup>3</sup> *Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey: Phase III Fort Worth's Southside*, Fort Worth, Texas: Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, 1986, pp. 2-3.



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the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railroad. Block 3, which comprises the Eighth Avenue Historic District, was originally divided into four lots. Small structures may have been constructed on the block shortly after its platting, but the district developed into a block of more substantial homes during the first decade of the 20th century.<sup>4</sup> This construction was spurred by the extension of the streetcar system into the South Side in 1902.

Portions of the Edwards Heirs Addition developed into the desirable residential area known as Quality Hill. This district originated to the north along Summit Avenue and spread south across the Texas & Pacific tracks and then extended east/west along Pennsylvania Avenue. Wealthy cattle barons such as the Waggoners (1509 Pennsylvania) and the Oxsheers (1119 Pennsylvania) built their stately homes in this area, although not in the Edwards Heir Addition proper. The western portion of the Edwards Heirs Addition became home to more modest 1-story wood-framed houses and an assortment of storage and warehouse facilities due to its proximity to the rail line. Only one house, located southwest of the district in the 1700 block of Cannon, survives.<sup>5</sup>

The first parcel that appears to have been developed on Block 3 of the Edward Heirs Addition was at the northeast corner of the block at the intersection of 8th and Pennsylvania avenues. A mechanics lien from August 1889 suggests that a 1-story frame structure was constructed on this lot.<sup>6</sup> The current house, located at 600 8th Avenue, was constructed in 1907 and is likely the oldest existing house on the block. Known as the Mitchell-Schoonover House, this 2-story brick Prairie-inspired house was designed by the noted Fort Worth architectural firm of Sanguinet and Staats. The house is finely ornamented with such details as leaded glass, egg and dart molding, and terra cotta brackets. It features a compound hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles and wide boxed eaves.

The first owners of the Mitchell-Schoonover House were James E. and Maude Halsell Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell, a jeweler, is said to have had considerable influence over the design of the house, paying attention to every detail. His daughter later claimed that he had the fireplace in the living room built three times until it finally met with his approval. The Mitchells owned the house until 1920 when it was sold to Dr. C. B. and Velma Simmons, close friends of the family. A few years later, their newly married daughter, Maurine, and her husband, Frank Schoonover, also moved into the house. It was at this time that the upstairs back bedroom was added. The ownership of the home passed to the Schoonovers in 1945. They continued to live in the house until 1979. At that time, it was sensitively adapted to commercial purposes. The house still retains a high degree of exterior and interior integrity. It is currently in use as the home of the Brender law firm.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> For example, see John Esch, "Mitchell-Schoonover Home (600 W. 8th Ave., Ft. Worth)," (typed manuscript accompanying Application Form for Official Texas Historical Marker), copy on file at Historic Fort Worth, Inc., Fort Worth, Texas.

<sup>5</sup> *Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey: Phase III*, p. 3. See also the 1951 (revised) Sanborn Map for Fort Worth, Texas, Volume 1, page 35.

<sup>6</sup> Esch, "Mitchell-Schoonover Home," p. 1.

<sup>7</sup> Esch, "Mitchell-Schoonover House," pp. 2-3.



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The Mitchell-Schoonover House was designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1979 and as a City of Fort Worth Historic and Cultural Landmark in 1995. It is individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as an excellent example of the residential work of the firm of Sanguinet and Staats. The partnership of Marshall R. Sanguinet (1859-1936) and Carl G. Staats (1871-1928) developed into one of the state's largest architectural firms during the first quarter of the 20th century. Headquartered in Fort Worth, they also had branch offices in Dallas, Wichita Falls, San Antonio, Waco, and Houston. They were best known for their multi-story skyscrapers, although their work included residential and institutional buildings as well. Examples of their work in Fort Worth that are listed on the National Register or designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark [RTHL] include the Stephen F. Austin School (originally designed by Messer, Sanguinet, and Messer in 1892 with an addition by Sanguinet and Staats in 1909, NR 1983), the Wharton-Scott House, also known as Thistle Hill (1903, 1912, NR 1975, RTHL 1977), the Flatiron Building (1907, NR 1971, RTHL 1970), Williams-Penn House (1908, RTHL 1982), Our Lady of Victory Academy (1909-1910, NR 2004), the Burk Burnett Building (1913-14, NR 1980), and the W. T. Waggoner Building (1919-1920, NR 1979). Numerous other buildings designed by the firm are still extant in Fort Worth including St. Andrew's Episcopal Church (1909-1912), the North Side Police Station (1911), and Mount Gilead Baptist Church (possibly as supervising architects to Wallace A. Rayfield, 1912-1913).<sup>8</sup>

Possibly the second extant house to be constructed in the district was the Camp-Scott-Couch-Lampe House at 608 8th Avenue. It was constructed in c. 1907-08 according to the City Directories. A house with the address of 604 8th Avenue was listed in the 1907-1908 City Directory. This 1-1/2-story Arts and Crafts style house features shingle siding on the second story and weatherboard (drop) siding on the first. The house has a cross gabled roof with two prominent symmetrical front gables on the facade (east elevation). It has wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails. The side gable walls have a slight overhang at the second story with curved wood brackets below. The facade has a full-width porch that formerly terminated with a porte cochere over the drive on the south side of the house.

The first owner of the house was W. Tasher Camp, a bookkeeper for the Consumers Light and Heating Company. Mary Camp sold the property to Elizabeth Scott, wife of prominent Fort Worth cattleman and businessman Winfield Scott, in 1909. The Scotts were the second owners of Thistle Hill, just across the street at 1509 Pennsylvania Avenue. They reportedly lived in the house while renovating Thistle Hill. Burr Couch, Vice President and General Manager of the Mutual Cotton Oil Company, purchased the property in late 1910 or 1911 and then sold it to the John C. Ryan Land Company in 1913. It was then purchased by Heinrich Lampe in 1914 but he apparently did not reside in it until c. 1917, according to City Directories. Lampe was associated with the Lampe-Thomas Company, Inc., exporters of cotton. The Lampe family owned the property until the mid 1940s when it was sold to Mrs. Fay Anderson. A building permit was issued for the property in 1920 and it is believed that at this time, the alterations to

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<sup>8</sup> Christopher Long, "Sanguinet and Staats," *The Handbook of Texas Online*

<<http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/view/SS/cms1.html>> [Accessed Tuesday March 11 14:56:00 US/Central 2003]; Carol Roark, *Fort Worth's Legendary Landmarks*, Fort Worth: Texas Christian University Press, 1995, pp., 17, 62, 63, 71, 81, 84, 89, 91, 94, and 109.



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the rear porches were made.<sup>9</sup> City Directories indicate that the house was converted to four apartments around 1947. By 1951, the first story of the house had been sheathed with asbestos siding according to the Sanborn Maps for Fort Worth. The porch was enclosed and the porte cochere was removed sometime after 1951. During the rehabilitation, the asbestos siding and porch enclosure were removed and the porch restored with the exception of reconstructing the porte cochere. Prior to its rehabilitation, the house was designated as Highly Significant Endangered by the City of Fort Worth's Historic and Cultural Landmarks Commission in 2001. The house now serves as office space.

The Brookshire House is located at 1619 Pennsylvania Avenue. City Directories indicate that there was a house at 603 9th Avenue (which likely would have been the same lot) as early as 1905-06 but deed records tend to suggest that the present house was constructed around 1908. The owner of the property at that time was Samuel N. Brookshire, a cement paving contractor. Brookshire or his heirs continued to reside in the house until the early 1940s. It is now used as commercial offices. This 1-1/2-story wood framed house is an eclectic blend of late 19th and early 20th century styles combining elements from Shingle, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, and Queen Anne styles. The Brookshire House has been determined to be a noncontributing resource in the district by the Texas Historical Commission due to additions on the east and west ends and other alterations.

The Slack-Arnold House at 611 9th Avenue is an unusual example of a concrete block house in Fort Worth. Stylistically, the house is best described as an eclectic blend of Arts and Crafts and Dutch Colonial Revival styles. The Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey dates the house to c. 1908 and information from City Directories would seem to confirm that date.<sup>10</sup>

The owner of the property in 1908 was Thomas W. Slack, a banker with various business interests. It is interesting to note that the 1905-06 City Directory indicates that besides his banking interests, he was secretary-treasurer of the Hydraulic Building Stone Company. This association may account for the exterior material used in the house. The second owner of the house was C. G. Arnold, who owned the property from 1920 to 1938. The Durham family purchased the property in 1939 but according to City Directories was not listed as residents of the house until the mid-1940s. It was under the Durhams ownership that the rear porch was enlarged and enclosed. The house now serves as the offices of a law firm.

The Irion House at 612 8th Avenue appears to have been the last house constructed on the block. Tax records indicate that it was constructed in 1918. This date seems a few years off as J. W. Irion purchased the property in 1910 for \$10,000 and is listed as residing there in the 1911 City Directory (there is no 612 8th Avenue in the 1909-10 directory). The vernacular Prairie School-inspired (or American Foursquare) style of the house indicates that the date of 1909 would be more appropriate.<sup>11</sup> The house includes such characteristics of the style as the 2-story, rectangular

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<sup>9</sup> *Fort Worth (Texas) Record*, August 15, 1920.

<sup>10</sup> *Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey: Phase III*, p. 23; City Directories, 1907-08 and 1909-1910.

<sup>11</sup> Considering that Irion purchased the property in 1910 for \$10,000, it is likely that the house was already built, that is why the date of c. 1909 is used.



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massing, the hipped roof with wide boxed eaves, hipped attic dormer, the full width porch, and double hung windows.<sup>12</sup>

J. W. Irion (1860-1945) was a physician and surgeon. A native Texan, he graduated from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia in 1883. He practiced medicine in the countryside until moving to Fort Worth in 1887. Irion served as the state quarantine officer under Governor James Steven Hogg (who served from 1891-1895) and was also on the faculty of the Medical Department of Fort Worth University in the late 1890s. Dr. Irion also had a large private practice until joining the Fort Worth Life Insurance Company as vice president and medical director. He was later associated with Southern Union Life Insurance Company. He married Malinda Weber Weeks in 1908.<sup>13</sup>

The property became home to the Blue Bonnet Nursery School around 1946 and continued in this function into the 1950s.<sup>14</sup> It also served as a doctor's office, a restaurant, and an office building. The porch was enclosed sometime after 1951. The current owners began rehabilitating the house in 2001 and completed the work in 2003. Although no historic photos of the house were found, the building's rehabilitation was based on archeological and architectural investigations. The original cast columns and cast porch pier caps were found buried on the property. The house was designated as Highly Significant Endangered by the City of Fort Worth's Historic and Cultural Landmarks Commission in 2001.

#### Architectural Significance of the Eighth Avenue Historic District

As described previously, the proposed Eighth Avenue Historic District is a rare surviving, nearly intact block of early 20th century residential architecture in an area that has been radically impacted by the growth of medical facilities on Fort Worth's Near South Side. A photograph from c. 1913 and a nearly identical postcard view (c. 1912) show that 8th Avenue was lined with fairly substantial residences. Today, no houses exist on the east side of 8th Avenue in the immediate area. The large house pictured north of the Mitchell-Schoonover House was replaced with medical offices and an apartment complex. A 2-story house on the west side of the 700 block of 8th Avenue (immediately south of the Irion House) still exists but has been extremely modified to accommodate its function as a funeral home. One grand house remains to the east of the district. The Wharton-Scott House (also known as Thistle Hill) is a large 2-1/2 story Georgian Revival style mansion built in 1903 and modified in 1912. It is separated from the district by a large parking lot for nearby health facilities. Two blocks east of Thistle Hill (and across the street from Harris Methodist Hospital) are several historic homes that are now part of the Woman's Club of Fort Worth. The Woman's Club began acquiring the property in the 1920s. These include four historic houses dating from c. 1903

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<sup>12</sup> Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, New York: Alfred Knopf, 1995 (12th printing), p. 439.

<sup>13</sup> B. B. Paddock, ed., *History of Texas: Fort Worth and the Texas Northwest Edition*, Vol. III, Chicago and New York: Lewis Publishing Company, 1922, p. 46. His obituary said he married in 1909. See *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* (evening edition), February 9, 1945.

<sup>14</sup> However, the 1951 Sanborn Map has the house labeled as a "Nurses Home."



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to 1914 in addition to three buildings constructed as part of the Woman's Club between 1925 and 1949. The four original houses have been designated as Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks. They are the William R. Edrington House, 1300 Pennsylvania (Florence Shuman Hall, RTHL 1967), the Heinrich Frerichs House (William G. Newby Memorial Building, RTHL 1967), the Morris Berney House, 1320 Pennsylvania Avenue (Ida Sanders Hall, RTHL 1966), and the J. F. Moore House, 1326 Pennsylvania (Margaret Meacham Hall, RTHL 1967). All of the buildings associated with the Woman's Club are potentially eligible for the National Register as a historic district for its architectural significance and its association with the Woman's Club.

The four contributing houses of the Eighth Avenue Historic District are excellent examples of early 20th century residential architecture popular with the business and professional classes of Fort Worth. These houses were built between c. 1907 and c. 1909. Two houses, 600 and 612 8th Avenue, are strongly influenced by the Prairie School style. The Mitchell-Schoonover House (1907) at 600 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue is the most elaborately designed house of the two and in the entire district. It reflects the tastes of its first owner, J. E. Mitchell, a jeweler, and is an outstanding example of the residential work of the noted architectural firm of Sanguinet and Staats. The Irion House (c.1909) at 612 8th Avenue is a vernacular interpretation of the Prairie School commonly known as an American Foursquare, a house form popular in Fort Worth during the early 1900s. The design of the Camp-Scott-Couch-Lampe House (c.1907-08) at 608 8th Avenue is based on the Arts and Crafts movement. Although the roof is actually cross gabled (side gabled with a rear-facing gable), its visual appearance resembles a side gabled form with the twin front gabled dormers. The Slack-Arnold House (c. 1908) at 611 9th Avenue is an unusual blend of Arts and Crafts and Dutch Colonial Revival styles. Equally uncommon in Fort Worth is the use of rusticated concrete block on the first floor and stucco on the second. Ornamental concrete block was commonly used for foundations but was used less frequently as wall material for residences. The Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey for the Southside of Fort Worth documented only three other houses constructed with wall material of ornamental concrete block, all of which were built in c. 1908 or 1909.<sup>15</sup> Only one of these houses, the Eitelman House at 1816 College Avenue in the Fairmount-Southside Historic District (NR 1990), survives. The oval windows by the gable returns on the Slack-Arnold House are also an unusual feature.

The Brookshire House (c. 1909) at 1619 Pennsylvania Avenue is a 1-1/2 story wood framed house that blends late 19th and early 20th century elements from Shingle, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, and Queen Anne styles. In the opinion of the Texas Historical Commission, additions and alterations to the house have rendered it noncontributing. However, sited on the north side of the district along Pennsylvania Avenue, its presence is not intrusive in the district and it retains many historic features.

To date, only the architect/builder of 600 8th Avenue has been identified. However, this group of five houses (one of which is noncontributing) is a rare surviving example of residential architecture in the area of 8th Avenue and Pennsylvania Avenue. These two streets were once lined with fine examples of late 19th- and early 20th-century residential architecture. The houses in the district are examples of architectural styles that found favor among the

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<sup>15</sup> *Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey: Phase III*, pp. 93, 134, 148. For more information on concrete block houses, see J. Randall Cotton, "Ornamental Concrete Block Houses," *The Old House Journal*, October 1984, Volume 12, No. 9, 179-83.



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city's business and professional classes during the early 1900s. Although all have been adapted to commercial functions, this use is very compatible to each house. Therefore, the Eighth Avenue Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion C as a historic district of early 20<sup>th</sup>-century residential architecture on Fort Worth's Near South Side.



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*Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey: Phase III Fort Worth's Southside*, Fort Worth, Texas: Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, 1986.



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**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

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**ACREAGE OF PROPERTY:** Approximately 1.21 acres

<b>UTM REFERENCES</b>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
1.	14	655102	3623501
2.	14	655183	3623506
3.	14	655183	3623450
4.	14	655092	3623450

**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION** All of Block 3, Edward Heirs Addition to Fort Worth, Texas.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION** This is the block historically associated with the nominated district.

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**11. FORM PREPARED BY**

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**NAME/TITLE:** Susan Allen Kline

**ORGANIZATION:**

**DATE:** November 2005

**STREET & NUMBER:** 2421 Shirley Avenue

**TELEPHONE:** 817/921-0127

**CITY OR TOWN:** Fort Worth

**STATE:** Texas

**ZIP CODE:** 76109

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**ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION**

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**CONTINUATION SHEETS**

**MAPS** (see continuation sheets Maps-22 and Maps-23)

**PHOTOGRAPHS** (see continuation sheets Photos-25 and Photos-26)

**ADDITIONAL ITEMS**

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**PROPERTY OWNER**

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**NAME:** On file with the Texas Historical Commission

**STREET & NUMBER:**

**TELEPHONE:**

**CITY OR TOWN:**

**STATE:**

**ZIP CODE:**



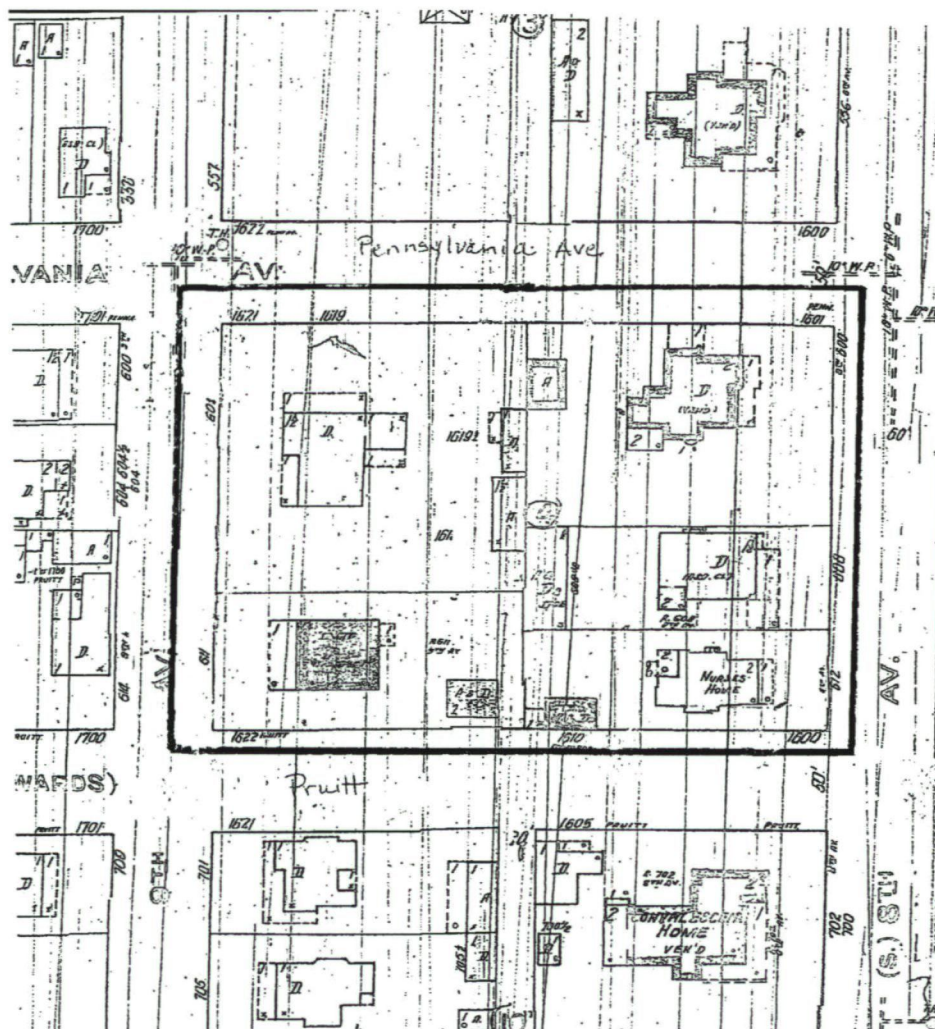
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1951 Sanborn Map, Fort Worth, Texas  
Volume 1, Page 29



↑ North



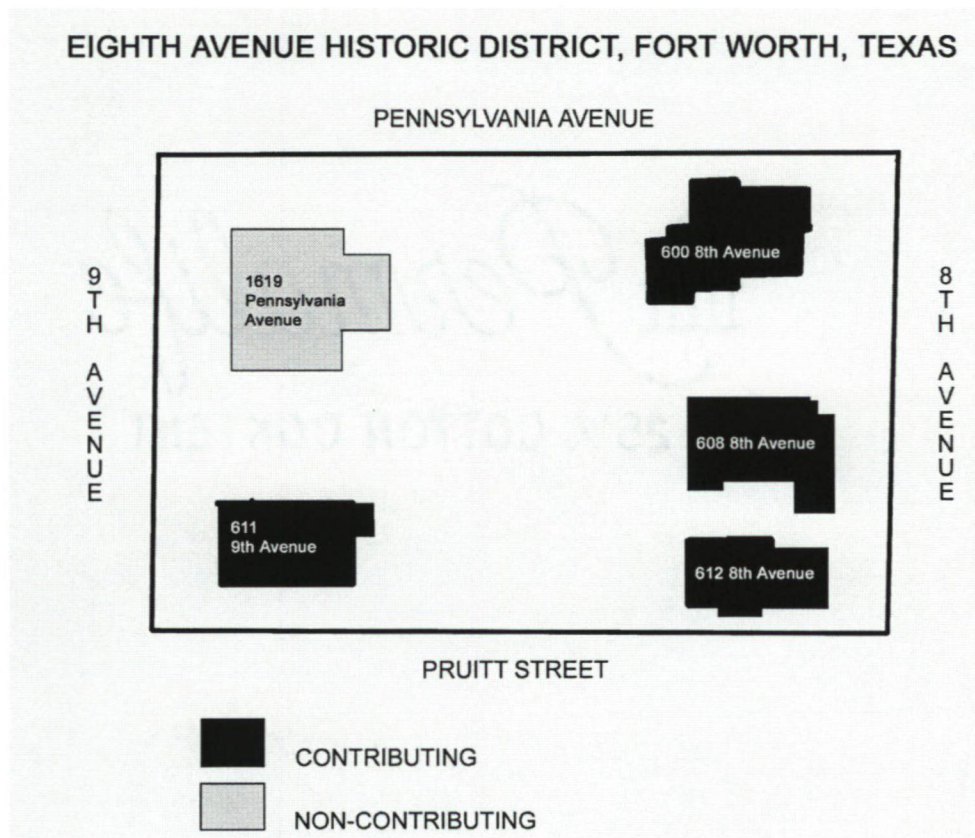
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Eighth Avenue Historic District  
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Map based on 1951 Sanborn showing district's contributing and non-contributing buildings.





United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section PHOTOS Page 25

Eighth Avenue Historic District  
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

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Photo 1

1. 600 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
Eighth Avenue Historic District
2. Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas
3. Susan Kline
4. February 2005
5. Neg: Susan Kline
6. Looking West
7. 1 of 4

Photo 2

1. 612, 608, 600 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue (left to right)  
Eighth Avenue Historic District
2. Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas
3. Susan Kline
4. February 2005
5. Neg: Susan Kline
6. Looking Northwest
7. 2 of 4

Photo 3

1. 611 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
Eighth Avenue Historic District
2. Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas
3. Susan Kline
4. October 2004
5. Neg: Susan Kline
6. Looking Northeast
7. 3 of 4

Photo 4

1. 611 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
Eighth Avenue Historic District
2. Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas
3. Susan Kline
4. February 2005
5. Neg: Susan Kline
6. Looking Southwest
7. 4 of 4



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section PHOTOS Page 26

Eighth Avenue Historic District  
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

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Looking South on 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue just north of Pennsylvania Avenue  
(600 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue second house from right)  
Photograph from *The Book of Fort Worth, 1913*, p.14  
Published by the Fort Worth Record, Fort Worth, Texas



Postcard postmarked 1912



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Eighth Avenue Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Tarrant

DATE RECEIVED: 10/11/06      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/31/06  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/15/06      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/24/06  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 06001065

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT       RETURN       REJECT      11.21.06 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the  
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.





600

600  
THE LAW OFFICES OF  
**ART BRENDER**



1. 600 8<sup>th</sup> Ave  
Eighth Avenue Historic District
2. Fort Worth, Tarrant Co., Texas
3. Susan Kline
4. February 2005
5. Neg: Susan Kline
6. Looking West
- 7 #1 of 4







1. 612, 608, 600 8th Ave. (left to right)  
Eighth Avenue Historic District
2. Fort Worth, Tarrant Co., Texas
3. Susan Kline
4. February 2005
5. Neg: Susan Kline
6. Looking NW
7. # 2 of 4







1. 611 9<sup>th</sup> Ave  
Eighth Avenue Historic District
2. Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas
3. Photographer: Susan Kline
4. October 2004
5. Neg: Susan Kline
6. Looking Northeast
7. #3 of 4





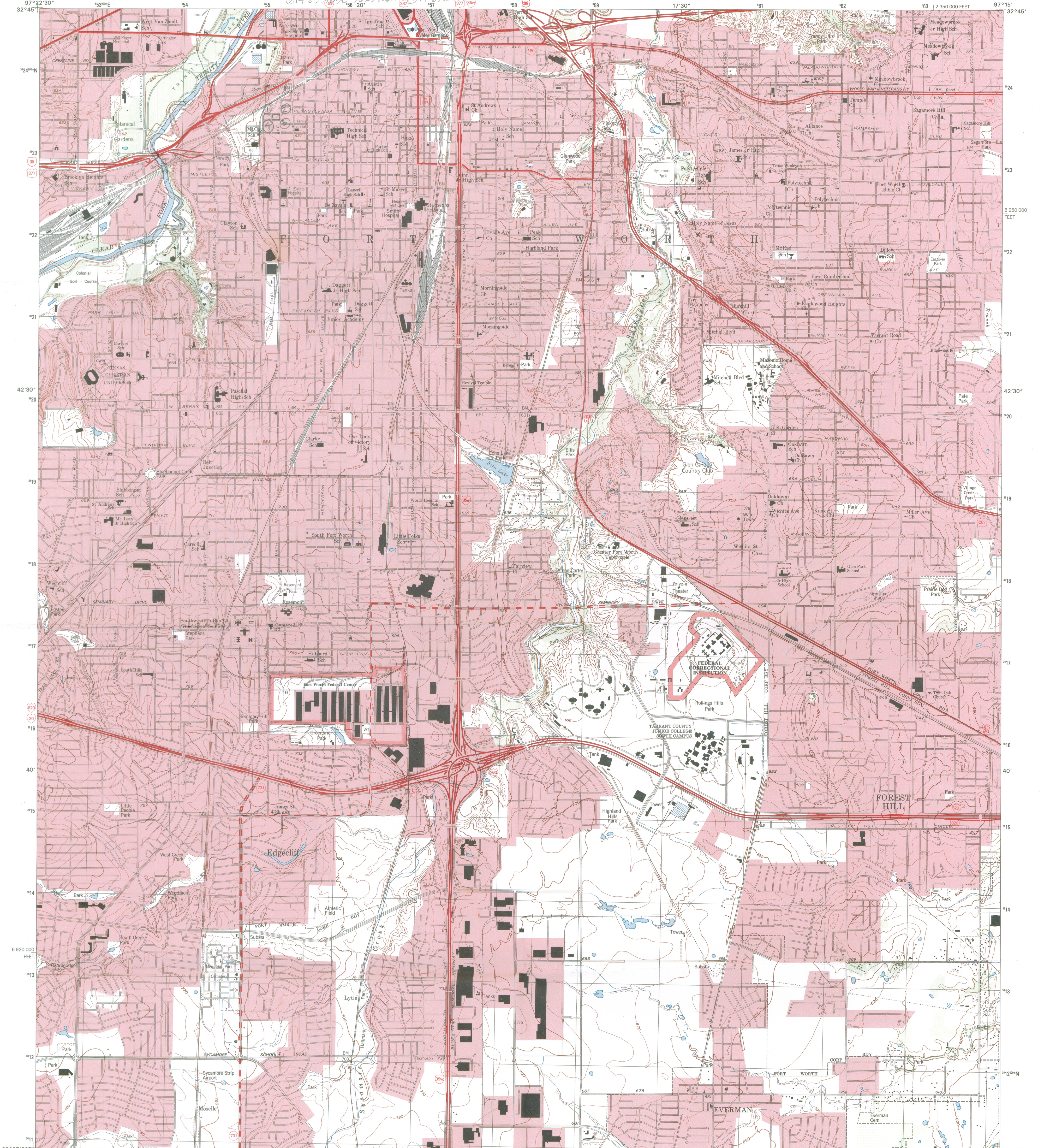
1619  
Law Offices of  
Wells, Purcell, Krantz  
& Brookman



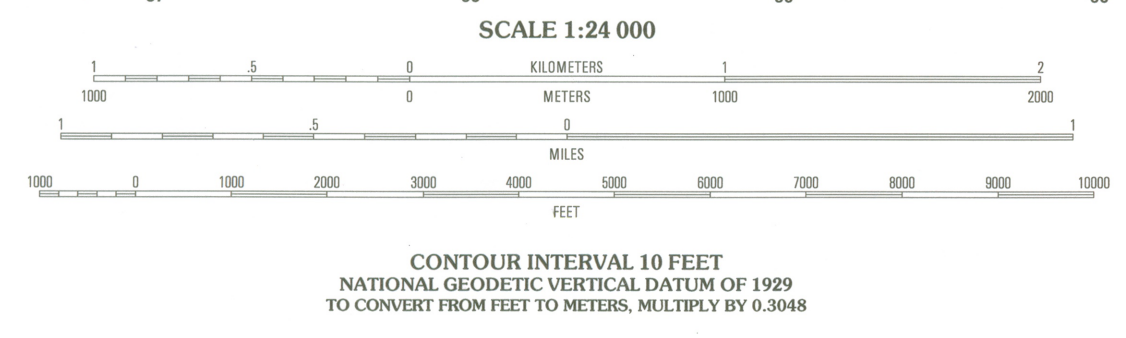
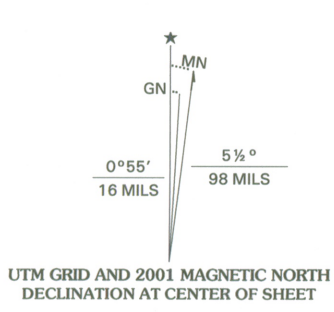
1. 1619 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Eighth Avenue Historic District
2. Fort Worth, Tarrant Co., Texas
3. Susan Kline
4. February 2005
5. Neg: Susan Kline
6. Looking SW
7. # 4 of 4



Handwritten notes: Eighth Avenue Historic District, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, TX. Roughly bounded by 8th Ave, Pennsylvania Ave, 7th Ave, Pruitt St. ① 14 655102E 3623501N ② 14 655182E 3623501N ③ 14 655182E 3623450N ④ 14 655092E 3623450N



Produced by the United States Geological Survey Topography compiled 1952. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1995 and other sources. Survey control current as of 1955. Boundaries current as of 2000. North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 14 10 000-foot ticks: Texas Coordinate system of 1983 (north central zone). North American Datum of 1927 (NAD27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software. There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map. Houses of worship, schools, and other labeled buildings verified 1955.



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway	Unimproved road
hard surface	

Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route

MAPSCO, INC. 6353 CAMP BOWIE #101B FORT WORTH, TX 76116 8177731-1666

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



1995 NIMA 6549 III NE-SERIES V882







**TEXAS  
HISTORICAL  
COMMISSION**

Rick Perry • *Governor*  
John L. Nau, III • *Chairman*  
F. Lawrence Oaks • *Executive Director*

*The State Agency for Historic Preservation*

TO: Janet Matthews, Keeper  
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Linda Henderson, Historian  
Texas Historical Commission

RE: Eighth Avenue Historic District, Bounded by 8th Avenue, Pennsylvania Avenue, 9th Avenue,  
and Pruitt Street, Fort Worth, Tarrant Co., Texas

DATE: 4 October 2006



The following materials are submitted regarding: Eighth Avenue Historic District,

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>          	Original National Register of Historic Places form ___ Resubmitted nomination Multiple Property nomination form Photographs USGS map Correspondence Other:
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COMMENTS:

\_\_\_ SHPO requests substantive review

\_\_\_ The enclosed owner objections (do \_\_\_) (do not \_\_\_) constitute a majority of property owners

\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_