

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places Registration Form****1. Name of Property**

Historic Name: Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium

Other name/site number: NA

Name of related multiple property listing: Historic and Architectural Resources of Abilene

2. Location

Street & number: 1101 S. 9th St.

City or town: Abilene State: Texas

County: Taylor

Not for publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐**3.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 at the following levels of significance:

☐ national ☐ statewide ☒ localApplicable National Register Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D
Signature of certifying official / Title

State Historic Preservation Officer

12/6/22
Date

Texas Historical Commission

State or Federal agency / bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency / bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other, explain: _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Private
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public - Federal

Category of Property

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	2	structures
0	0	objects
2	2	total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions: Education/School

Current Functions: Vacant/Not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification: Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals/ Classical Revival;
Modern Movement/Modern

Principal Exterior Materials: BRICK, CONCRETE, TERRA COTTA

Narrative Description (see continuation sheets 7-7 through 7-11)

Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A	Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	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 values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations: NA

Areas of Significance: Education; Architecture (*local level*)

Period of Significance: 1921-1973

Significant Dates: 1921-1922, 1927, 1958

Significant Person (only if criterion b is marked): NA

Cultural Affiliation (only if criterion d is marked): NA

Architect/Builder: Castle, David S.; Wheeler & Pope

Narrative Statement of Significance (see continuation sheets 8-12 through 8-26)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography (see continuation sheet 9-27 through 9-29)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☒ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested. *NPS approved Part 1 11-8-2021*
- ☐ 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
- ☐ Other state agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☒ University –University of Texas at Austin (Dolph Briscoe Center for American History)
- ☐ Other –

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): NA

Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 3.4 acres

Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: NA

1. Latitude: 32.439012° Longitude: -99.736811°

Verbal Boundary Description: JALONICK 2ND, BLOCK A, LOT 101 REP, GEOGE W

Boundary Justification: The nominated boundary encompasses the historic school, cafetorium, and playing field associated with the property since 1954. See Map 3 (Abilene CAD, accessed 4/12/22).

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title: Rebecca Wallisch, Ellis Mumford-Russell, and Charlotte Adams

Organization: Post Oak Preservation Solutions

Street & number: 4704 Norman Trail

City or Town: Austin State: Texas Zip Code: 78749

Email: Rebecca@postoakpreservation.com

Telephone: 512-766-7042

Date: April 28, 2022

Additional Documentation

Maps (see continuation sheets MAP-30 through MAP-32)

Additional items (see continuation sheets FIGURE-33 through FIGURE-46)

Photographs (see continuation sheets PHOTO-47 through PHOTO-72)

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Photograph Log

Name of Property: Travis School and Cafetorium
City or Vicinity: Abilene
County: Taylor
State: Texas
Photographer: Ellis Mumford-Russell
Date: January 14, 2020
Location of Original Files: 2506 Little John Lane, Austin, Texas 78704

Photo 1

Travis School Building, Primary (North) Elevation.
View South.

Photo 2

Travis School Building, Oblique. Primary (North) and
East Elevations. View Southwest.

Photo 3

Travis School Building, East Elevation. View West.

Photo 4

Travis School Building Oblique. East and South
Elevations. View Northwest.

Photo 5

Travis School Building, South Elevation. View North.

Photo 6

Travis School Building, Oblique. South and West
Elevations and Shed. View Northeast.

Photo 7

Travis School Building, Oblique. West and North
Elevations. Cafetorium, North Elevation. View
Southeast.

Photo 8

Travis School Building, First Floor Interior. First Floor
Corridor. View East.

Photo 9

Travis School Building, Second Floor Interior. Second
Floor Corridor facing Historic Stage. View East.

Photo 10

Travis School Building, Basement Interior. Basement
Classroom Typical. View Northwest.

Photo 11

Travis School Building, Second Floor Interior. Second
Floor Classroom Typical. View Southeast.

Photo 12

Travis School Building, Second Floor Interior. Second
Floor Classroom Typical. View Northwest.

Photo 13

Travis School Building, Second Floor Interior. Second
Floor Historic Stage. View North.

Photo 14

Travis School Building, Interior West Stair. View East.

Photo 15

Cafetorium Building, Primary (West) Elevation. Travis
School Building in Background. View East.

Photo 16

Cafetorium Building, Primary (West) Elevation, Walk-
in Cooler Pictured. Travis School Building in
Background. View East.

Photo 17

Cafetorium Building, Oblique. West and South
Elevations. Walk-in Cooler Pictured, Travis School
Building in Background. View Northeast.

Photo 18

Cafetorium Building, South Elevation. Travis School
Building at Right. View North.

Photo 19

Cafetorium Building, Oblique. South and East
Elevations. View Northwest.

Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Photo 20

Cafetorium Building. East Elevation. Entrance Detail.
View West.

Photo 21

Cafetorium Interior, Former Stage. View Southwest.

Photo 22

Cafetorium Interior, Kitchen. View Northeast.

Photo 23

Cafetorium Interior, Food Storage. View Northeast.

Photo 24

Site, Travis School Building, and Grounds. View
Southwest.

Photo 25

Site, Travis School Building, Cafetorium, and Parking
Lot. View Northeast.

Photo 26

Site, Ball Field (Travis School Building in
Background). View Northeast.

Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Narrative Description

Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium is in Abilene, Taylor County is a half mile south of the downtown central business district in a historically residential neighborhood. The 3-acre rectangular property consists of two contributing buildings, two non-contributing structures, and a large open area for recreational activities. Built in 1921, Travis School is a two-story red brick Classical Revival style building on a raised basement with a flat roof. Additions to the west elevation in 1922 and 1927 modified the school's rectangular plan to its current T-shape. Exterior facades are largely symmetrical with banks of multi-light wood frame windows and terra cotta ornamentation in molding, a dentilled cornice, monumental entrance surrounds, and cartouche details. The interior is organized around an east-west double-loaded corridor. The one-story cafetorium (named for its dual function as a cafeteria and auditorium) was built in 1958. It has red brick exterior walls, flat roof with overhanging eaves and metal coping, a simple main entrance flanked by brick planters, and banks of aluminum frame windows. Two non-contributing structures—a free-standing shed and walk-in cooler—were built after the period of significance. Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium retain excellent integrity, meeting the registration requirements outlined for “Educational Buildings” in *Historic and Architectural Resources of Abilene MPS*.¹

Setting

The Travis School property is located approximately 0.5 miles south of downtown Abilene within a primarily residential neighborhood. Immediately adjacent blocks contain modest, single-family, one-story bungalows as well as several churches. Farther to the east and the west, low-rise commercial buildings line north-south corridors along Butternut St, Chestnut St, and Oak St.

Site

The Travis School property sits on an irregularly shaped lot, which encompasses roughly three quarters of the city block bounded by S 9th Street, Sycamore Street, S 11th Street, and Elm Street. Residential properties occupy the southern portion of the block adjacent to S 11th Street. The school buildings are clustered in the northern third of the property with a surface parking lot and former multi-purpose sport court to the south. A large field fills the remainder of the property with baseball backstops at the southwest and southeast corners of the field. The Travis School building faces north toward S. 9th Street and is centered east-west on the property. The Cafetorium is located to the west of the Travis School building and its primary entrance is on the west elevation. There are non-historic metal shade awnings between the two buildings to form a breezeway. Concrete sidewalks connect the street to the north, east, and west entrances of the school buildings while driveways provide access to the parking lot from both Elm Street and Sycamore Street. Aside from the two primary buildings, two other non-contributing utilitarian buildings and structures are located on the property: a non-historic, non-contributing storage shed at the southwest corner of the Travis School building and a non-contributing standalone walk-in cooler unit to the west of the cafetorium. A metal flagpole is located to the north of the cafetorium, and a chain link fence surrounds the entire property.

¹ National Register of Historic Places, *Historic and Architectural Resources of Abilene MPS*, Abilene, Taylor County, Texas, National Register #64500625, pgs. F1-F3 (Education)

Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Travis Elementary School

Exterior

The Travis School building is primarily rectangular in shape with projecting bays at the west side of both the north and south elevations. The building consists of a raised basement with two floors of classrooms above. The roof is flat with a mostly flat parapet with a central, stepped section designating the entrance bay. Stone coping tops the parapet. The building is of concrete construction with red brick exterior walls. The Travis School building features Classical Revival style elements evident in the masonry detailing, which consists of subtle pattern brick work in the form of soldier and stretcher courses to frame windows as well as the use of slightly darker bricks at the corners to create the illusion of quoins. Terra cotta ornament consists of moldings that run below first floor windows, above second floor windows, and a dentilled cornice. Cartouches frame the central third floor windows and mark the stepped parapets above entrances. American Classical Revival entry surrounds also feature terra cotta molding and scrolled brackets supporting simple entablatures consisting of a dentilled cornice and a frieze with a centered crest. In general, fenestration is regular and consists of large, multi-light, double-hung, wood-frame windows. On the exterior, the original windows are currently concealed behind removable panels. Windows have simple concrete sills.

Four bays comprise the primary **(north) elevation**. The first and third bays are identical, consisting of four windows on each floor with the central two windows paired. The second bay projects slightly and contains the primary entrance with decorative terra cotta surround and entablature. Paired doors are non-original, aluminum-frame, and fully glazed. Smaller windows top the entry system and historically provided natural light to the primary stair though they are now obscured by a dropped ceiling. A projecting brick frame above these windows may have historically contained an original sign though it now features metal letters spelling "TRAVIS SCHOOL" off center in the panel. The fourth bay of the north elevation projects farther than the entry bay and has short, wide windows framed by soldier and stretcher brick courses. On the exterior, the original windows are concealed behind removable panels.

Three bays comprise the symmetrical **east elevation** with a slightly projecting central entry bay. The central bay contains the primary entrance to the raised basement level with a simple terra cotta surround with paired, non-original, aluminum-frame, fully glazed doors. Three concrete steps access the entrance. Fenestration of the central bay consists of a pair of tall, multi-light windows that provide light to the east stair and corridors. On the exterior, the windows are concealed behind removable panels. The outer bays are identical, with a pair of wide windows on each floor and darker brick frames around the windows on the first and second stories.

The symmetrical **west elevation** is wider than the east elevation but is organized into three structural bays. The central, projecting entry bay matches that of the east elevation. The entrance features terra cotta surround that matches the east elevation. Flanking bays each contain four windows on each floor with the two central windows paired, as on the primary (north) elevation. On the exterior, the original windows are currently concealed behind removable panels.

The **rear (south) elevation** is more utilitarian in character than the other facades, though terra cotta courses wrap the entire exterior. The rear elevation is not symmetrical and is organized into four bays. The first (westernmost) bay projects to the south and consists of paired wide windows on each floor with darker brick frames. The second bay has four windows each on floors one and two, with the central two paired, as seen on the other elevations. Original windows are currently concealed behind removal panels. At the raised basement level are two smaller windows of different sizes, and a single, utilitarian entry, that has been closed off. Bay three has a subtly stepped parapet and consists of paired windows on floors one and two and a metal fire escape stairway down to a single, utilitarian doorway to the basement. A brick smokestack runs the height of the building to the east of the windows. Finally, the easternmost bay of the south elevation consists of four windows each on floors one and two as well as another entry

Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

door and two windows at the basement level, mirroring bay two. Utilitarian features such as scuppers and gutters, electrical conduit, and a metal fire escape are attached to the rear elevation.

Interior

The interior is organized around a double-loaded corridor that runs east-west. Floors one and two have nearly identical configurations, with classrooms of various sizes lining the corridor. Offices are located at the top of the central stair on the first floor. At the west end of the second floor, an auditorium was converted into additional classrooms, though the elevated wooden stage is still legible. Smaller rooms for storage and other purposes line the basement corridor. Finishes throughout the interior consist of original oak floors in many classrooms and on the stage, concrete floors in corridors, a combination of historic plaster and non-historic gyp walls and ceilings as well as some areas with non-historic lay-in grid ceilings. Historic millwork remains in many places including many paneled and partially glazed classroom doors, chair rails in classrooms and offices, and base trim. Functional, multi-light, wood-frame transoms atop most of the original classroom and office doors.

Three primary stairs provide vertical circulation in the building, although only the west staircase connects all three levels. The central stair leads from the primary (north) elevation entrance up to the first floor. It is concrete with rubber flooring, simple wood chair rails, and metal pipe railings. A non-historic wheelchair lift lines the east side of the stair. One concrete stair marks each end of the corridor and is utilitarian in character with simple wood trim and curved plaster walls. Rubber flooring clads the steps. The east staircase only connects the basement and first floor. A pair of smaller, curved, wooden stairs at the west end of the second floor flank the original stage in the auditorium and now connect to classrooms. Utilitarian wooden stairs lead from the second-floor corridor up onto the original stage, making the stage part of the corridor.

Alterations

The school building's exterior has had few significant changes outside the period of significance. Alterations include non-original aluminum-frame entrance doors, boarded transom windows over exterior doorways, and a non-historic metal awning at the east entrance to form a breezeway connected to the Cafetorium. Window air conditioning was installed in the latter half of the twentieth century and original windows were concealed behind removable panels and/or painted over. Additionally, some electrical and plumbing units were affixed to the exterior of the building to bring it up to modern standards during the late twentieth century. These later changes happened incrementally over the history of the building.

The general configuration of the interior has remained mostly intact throughout the Travis School building. A 1927 addition to the southwest corner of the building added the west stair, classrooms on the basement and first floors, and the auditorium on the second floor. Sometime before 1947, the auditorium space was reconfigured to create more classrooms. The wooden stage remains, though stairs were built to connect it to the corridor. Some changes to demising walls between classrooms either created larger classrooms or partitioned offices and special-use rooms, though the corridors retain integrity. Other alterations include various finish updates including the installation of carpet or vinyl tile, lay-in grid ceilings, and some replacement classroom doors.

Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Cafetorium (1958)

Exterior

The one-story cafetorium is an L-shaped concrete building with red brick exterior walls, matching the Travis School building. The simple, Modern building has little ornament aside from brick rowlock sills and planters. Consistent with Modern school buildings of the time form follows function, and the building emphasizes clean lines. The metal truss roof is flat with metal coping. The primary elevation faces west toward Elm Street with the primary entrance located in the north end of the building. The entrance consists of paired, partially glazed doors beneath a metal awning. Brick planters flank the entrance. A bank of six, aluminum-frame, multi-light hung windows is located to the south of the primary entrance. At the south end of the west elevation, the projecting bay has a recessed entrance with two paneled, partially glazed doors. The larger of these two doors has a transom above. A pipe railing lines the concrete ramp that accesses this entrance. The standalone walk-in cooler unit sits atop an elevated concrete pad adjacent to this entrance.

The south elevation of the Cafetorium consists of a single bank of five off-center windows and several ventilation louvers that pierce the masonry wall. The side (east) elevation faces toward the west elevation of the Travis School building and includes a bank of six windows as well as three entrances that each consist of paired, partially glazed doors with flat metal awnings. The north elevation is a blank brick wall with a through-wall air conditioning unit. The roof overhangs the west, south, and the central portion of the east elevations.

Interior

The interior of the Cafetorium is utilitarian. The elevated stage, used when the building also functioned as an auditorium, is in the north end of the building but has been partitioned off from the rest of the interior to serve as an office/break room. The rest of the interior is subdivided into the kitchen and open dining area. Finishes on the interior consist of a combination of painted CMU and glazed block exterior walls, gyp demising walls, lay-in grid ceilings, and a combination of exposed concrete and quarry tile floors. Some areas have carpeting.

Alterations

The exterior of the Cafetorium has seen few changes other than the boarding up of windows, changes to HVAC openings, and installation of non-historic metal awnings on the east elevation. The interior configuration has been altered, most noticeably with the partitioning of the elevated stage area, though the remaining spaces retain their open character. Finishes in the Cafetorium remain mostly intact.

Non-Contributing Structures

A free-standing metal cooler and wood-siding shed are non-contributing structures that neither contribute to the property's significance and whose construction dates from after the period of significance. The stand-alone metal cooler has a flat roof with projecting vent, metal siding, and single metal entrance door on the south elevation. A metal ramp leads to the entrance door for ease of loading and unloading. The front-gable shed is utilitarian and consists of vertical wood siding, hinged plywood doors on the south elevation, and composite shingle roof with boxed overhanging eaves. It is devoid of windows or doors on the north, east, and west elevations.

Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Integrity

Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium retains integrity of Location, Setting, Design, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, and Association. It remains in its original location at 1100 S. 9th Street and retains the historic residential setting surrounded by modest one- and two-story single-family houses. A large, open area south of the school building has a baseball diamond, reflecting its recreational use when the school was operational. The 1921-1922 Travis School building has its original footprint, fenestration, interior layout, and additions planned by its architect David S. Castle, Sr. Historic materials—masonry exterior, terra cotta ornament, original wood floors, plaster walls, and windows—are present throughout the exterior and interior of the school. Classical details in door surrounds and along the cornice line are also intact. The quality of workmanship is evident in the 100-year-old building's relatively good condition. The 1958 cafetorium also has good integrity. The modernist building is characterized by its functionalist simple form with metal posts, masonry exterior, and window treatments. Non-historic alterations and replacement materials are minimal. For all of these reasons, the nominated property has good integrity of association and feeling of an early 20th century educational building. Thus, it meets the registration requirements outlined in *Historic and Architectural Resources of Abilene MPS*.²

² National Register of Historic Places, *Historic and Architectural Resources of Abilene MPS*, Abilene, Taylor County, Texas, National Register #64500625, pgs. F1-F3 (Education)

Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Statement of Significance

In the 1920s, the Abilene public school system began an aggressive building program that reflected the city's prosperous economy and importance as a West Texas hub for wholesale, distribution, and oil. Abilene district officials deemed several area schools insufficient and unsafe under educational building regulations adopted in 1910. Designed by David S. Castle to replace the aging South Ward School, Travis Elementary was built in 1921 to serve an all-white student body. Additions to the north elevation in 1922 and 1927 were constructed to accommodate more students and followed Castle's original plans. The city underwent a second developmental and population boom in the postwar era. Subsequently new school buildings were constructed, and existing school buildings received additions or alterations. In 1958, Travis Elementary School added more classroom space to its facilities and a new one-story cafetorium was built to serve as a lunchroom and auditorium. Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium operated as a school until 1985. It is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under *Historic and Architectural Resources of Abilene* MPS at the local level for Criterion A in the area of Education and maintains good integrity to meet Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a school building designed by prolific Abilene architect David S. Castle. The period of significance is 1921-1973, the current 50-year threshold for listing.

Property History

The lot containing Travis School was not included in Abilene city maps until 1915. By 1915, the three-story, brick South Ward Public School stood on the square lot, bordered by S. 9th St to the north, Elm Street to the west, Church Street to the south, and Murray Street to the east. Shortly before the construction of the Travis School, the South Ward Public School was demolished. Many streets were renamed by 1929, including Church Street, which became S. 10th Street, and Murray Street, which became Sycamore Street.³ By 1958, S. 10th had been vacated and the school lot expanded to the south with baseball fields for student recreation.

Completed in 1921, Travis Elementary School contained classrooms organized around double-loaded corridors across three floors. An addition was completed by 1922 at the northwest corner of the building. Another addition in 1927 added new classrooms in the basement and first floor at the southwest corner as well as the completion of the west stairs and auditorium on the second floor.⁴ In 1939, the new partitions in the basement created a small library, and a lunchroom was added in 1941, which eventually housed both the lunchroom and library by 1943. By 1947, the auditorium was subdivided into classrooms.

In 1958, an L-shaped cafetorium was built to the west of the Travis School building.⁵ In 1971 air conditioning was added to the cafetorium, necessitated the alteration of existing windows and installation of lay-in grid ceilings. Work in the mid-1970s included new lighting, carpet, and updates to the HVAC system. At some point, the Cafetorium was used as a bakery.⁶ The school closed in 1984 and was used as an alternative school between 1995 and 2011 before Abilene ISD sold the building in 2012.⁷ It has since been vacant, as of Spring 2022.

CRITERION A: Education

Abilene's rapid growth and expansion in the years following World War I created a need for new schools to meet the demands of the growing population. A city-wide school building program was initiated in the 1920s which resulted in

³ "Abilene, Texas," 1915, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.

⁴ "Three Generations in One Abilene Family Have Attended Travis," *Abilene Reporter-News*, January 10, 1942, 11.

⁵ "Permits for Two Cafetoriums Issued," *Abilene Reporter-News*, February 20, 1958, 66.

⁶ Fowler, "Bids close for former Travis," 3A.

⁷ Kelly Killian, "Abilene ISD sells Travis Elementary for \$26,333" *KTXS*, August 15, 2012.

Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

the construction of numerous new schools, including the nominated property. The onset of World War II effectively halted construction projects in Abilene and across the state, however, by the post-war era the city experienced another boom as the result of numerous military installations established in the city. New facilities were constructed at schools throughout Abilene to accommodate the rising student population.

The Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium are representative of the post-World War I and World War II educational development in the City of Abilene, which is detailed in "Educational Efforts in Abilene, 1881-1939," *Historic and Architectural Resources in Abilene MPS*.⁸

History of Abilene

The city of Abilene originated as an area sparsely populated by Native American tribes, including the Apache and later the Comanches, then by United States military personnel, and later by ranchers, buffalo hunters, and land speculators. By the 1870s, nearly all Native Americans had been expelled and replaced by cattle ranchers, and in 1878, Taylor County was organized.⁹ With the arrival of the Texas and Pacific Railway in 1881, local ranchers and businessmen established the City of Abilene near the north central Texas site chosen for the railroad. Abilene was promoted as the "Future Great City of West Texas."¹⁰ Lots were parceled off, churches and businesses were rapidly constructed, and a dam was built at the junction of Cedar and Lytle Creeks. Abilene became the county seat of Taylor County in 1883, and by 1890 it had a population of 3,194.¹¹

The turn of the century saw the establishment of multiple private colleges, including Simmons College, Abilene Christian College, and McMurry College (now Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene Christian University, and McMurry University, respectively). Contemporaneously, Abilene's economy diversified to include agriculture, commerce, light manufacturing, and service, although the railroad continued to be the biggest driver of the economy. Between 1900 and 1910 Abilene grew from 3,411 residents to 9,204 residents.¹² The persistent problem of lack of water, exacerbated by severe droughts in 1909 and 1917, resulted in construction of a new concrete spillway and dam on Elm Creek to form Lake Abilene.¹³ The drought forced many farmers to abandon their land in favor of seeking employment in cities, and while the overall population of Taylor County declined during that time, Abilene grew.

Fortuitously, an oil boom in 1918 initiated a period of rapid growth in Abilene in 1920s. In addition to the oil discovery, expansion of telephone lines, enlargement of the city's colleges, and growth in the automobile industry brought thousands of new residents to Abilene. The city annexed large tracts of land south and southwest of downtown for new residential neighborhoods, which required the construction of new schools.¹⁴ The boom also brought additional jobs and increased prosperity to Abilene, resulting in the growth of downtown Abilene, the center of the city's commerce and trade.¹⁵ Downtown expanded by multiple blocks to the east and west, with Pine Street being the main commercial corridor. A streetcar line provided easy transportation around town. New first-class hotels and multi-

⁸ Historic and Architectural Resources of Abilene MPS: <https://atlas.thc.texas.gov/NR/pdfs/64500625/64500625.pdf>

⁹ Fane Downs, Handbook of Texas Online, "ABILENE, TX," accessed January 16, 2020, <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/hda01>.

¹⁰ Downs, Handbook of Texas Online.

¹¹ Downs, Handbook of Texas Online.

¹² "Texas Almanac: City Population History from 1850–2000," accessed March 12, 2022. <https://www.texasalmanac.com/drupal-backup/images/CityPopHist%20web.pdf>.

¹³ Robert W. Sledge, *A People, A Place, The Story of Abilene: Volume I The Future Great City 1881-1940* (Buffalo Gap: State House Press, 2008), 190.

¹⁴ Sledge, *A People, A Place, The Story of Abilene*, 184.

¹⁵ "Abilene, Texas, 1918 Oil Boom Days," Photograph Collection, 1918-1919, Courtesy of Southwest Collection/ Special Collections Library, Texas Tech University.

Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

story office buildings were built, and roadways were paved. Due to the richness of its cultural and educational institutions and its numerous churches and businesses, Abilene earned a reputation as a “family town.”¹⁶

In the 1920s the Bankhead Highway (later US 80 and Interstate 20), a transcontinental highway that extended from Washington, D.C. to San Diego, California, arrived in Abilene.¹⁷ The new highway connected Abilene to state and national markets, increased tourism, and resulted in new businesses such as filling stations and motor courts.¹⁸ By 1930, the population of Abilene had reached almost 24,000.¹⁹ In the 1930s, the Great Depression ground Abilene’s economy to a halt, and very little new construction occurred, except for federally funded public works projects, including a new post office and federal building (by David S. Castle) and roadway improvements.²⁰ Furthermore, dust bowl conditions and declining crop and cattle prices saw the number of farms in Abilene drop significantly, the oil market tanked, and college enrollments decreased.²¹

Fortunately, Abilene received another boost to its population and economy with the creation of Camp Barkeley in 1940, which brought sixty thousand soldiers to the site eight miles from town. Millions of dollars were infused into the economically starved city, houses were constructed, and businesses opened to cater to the needs of the troops.²² In 1945 Camp Barkeley closed, the city briefly experienced a mass exodus, and the town feared it would not recover. However, as soldiers returned home following the war, and the GI Bill financed new homes and secondary education, the city quickly rebounded.²³ Additionally, a second oil boom during this time resulted in the population growing from 26,612 to 45,570 between 1940 and 1950.²⁴

After the outbreak of the Korean War in the 1950s, Abilenians advocated for a new, permanent military installation in the city, and in 1956 the Dyess Air Force Base was dedicated. Thus, Abilene continued to grow into the 1950s, reaching 90,368 residents in 1960.²⁵ This resulted in the development of open areas once considered the outskirts of Abilene, a trend which continued with the arrival of the Interstate highway system in the 1950s and 1960s.²⁶ A series of oil crises in the 1960s and 1970s temporarily impacted the economy of the Abilene, and annual oil production in Taylor County dropped from a peak of 5.2 million barrels in 1965 to 2.6 million barrels in 1976.²⁷ As a result, the city experienced a slight decrease in population between 1960 and 1970, but it was short-lived.

¹⁶ Katharyn Duff, *Abilene...On Catclaw Creek* (Abilene: The Reporter Publishing Co., 1969), 211.

¹⁷ “Bankhead Highway: A Brief History,” *Texas Historical Commission*, 2020.

¹⁸ Downs, Handbook of Texas Online.

¹⁹ Downs, Handbook of Texas Online.

²⁰ David Moore, Ed Galloway, and Ralph Newlan, *Historic and Architectural Resources in Abilene, Texas*, accessed March 12, 2022., <https://atlas.thc.texas.gov/NR/pdfs/64500625/64500625.pdf>, E18.

²¹ Paul Lack, et al., *The History of Abilene Facts and Sources* (Abilene: McMurray College, 1981), 57.

²² Donald S. Frazier and Robert F. Pace, *Abilene Landmarks: An Illustrated Tour* (State House Press, McMurry University: Abilene, 2009), 18.

²³ Katharyn Duff and Betty Kay Seibt. *Catclaw County, An Informal History of Abilene in West Texas* (Burnet: Eakin Press, 1980), 224.

²⁴ “Texas Almanac: City Population History from 1850–2000.”

²⁵ “Texas Almanac: City Population History from 1850–2000.”

²⁶ Frazier and Pace, *Abilene Landmarks*, 20.

²⁷ Lack, *History of Abilene Facts and Sources*, 53.

Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

The oil industry in Abilene revived in the 1980s and remains a significant employer in the area. The post-war economy also consisted largely of banking, construction, retail, wholesaling, and service.²⁸ In 2000 the population had reached 115,930.²⁹ In 2020 the population of Abilene was 125,182.³⁰

*Public Education in Abilene*³¹

Almost as soon as the railroad arrived in Abilene and settlers set up tents and wagons, townspeople raised funds to open a school in a tent with volunteer teachers. Shortly thereafter, the first public school building was constructed in 1881.³² The one-room schoolhouse, located at 302 Cedar Street, also housed Sunday schools, served as a place of worship for various congregations, and was used as the City Hall after Abilene incorporated in 1883. A second school building was later constructed at 541 Chestnut known as the South Side School. The original school building became the North Side School.³³ These early school buildings were primitive and lacked running water or indoor plumbing. They were also overrun with students, and one teacher reportedly had 100 students.³⁴ By 1885 there were 449 White students and 11 Black students in Abilene public schools.³⁵ In 1887 the overcrowded schools received temporary relief when the Old Riney Warehouse was leased for use as a high school, but the endeavor was largely unsuccessful, and by the following year all students returned to the North and South Side Schools.³⁶

In 1888, the City Council finally approved the construction of the city's first permanent education facility. In 1889 P.A. Williams constructed the two and half story, ten-room school building at First and Peach Streets. It featured grey mud brick and native limestone trim. Between 1889 and 1891 the number of students enrolled in Abilene public schools rose from 537 to 730.³⁷ Although originally intended as a high school, the growing student population required space for elementary students. They were also housed in the high school building until 1891 when two new elementary schools were constructed, one at Orange and North Eight Street (North Ward School), and one at South Ninth and Chestnut (South Ward School).³⁸

By 1900, Abilene contained four school buildings: one brick and two frame schools for White children and one frame school for Black children.³⁹ Early educational efforts in Abilene were divided by the sexes, with separate high schools for boys and girls.⁴⁰ In 1903, two three-story brick schools replaced the earlier two-story frame elementary school buildings. The new North Ward School and South Ward School (at the location of the subject building) were nearly identical in design and cost \$17,800 (see Image 15).⁴¹ Newspapers note that because these schools were built prior to statewide building regulations for school facilities, they had inadequate heating and lighting and also lacked fire

²⁸ Downs, Handbook of Texas Online.

²⁹ "Texas Almanac: City Population History from 1850–2000."

³⁰ Abilene Chamber of Commerce, "2020 Census is Complete," <https://www.abilenechamber.com/blog/2021/08/19/2020-census-is-complete/>, accessed March 12, 2022.

³¹ For additional information on the early development of Abilene public schools, see the historic context "Educational Efforts in Abilene, 1881-1939" in *Historic and Architectural Resources in Abilene, Texas* Multiple Property Documentation Form (E1- E9 [Education], F1-F3).

³² Duff, *Abilene*, 75.

³³ Hugh Cosby, *History of Abilene*, (Abilene, Texas: Hugh E Cosby Co, 1955), 133.

³⁴ Cosby, *History of Abilene*, 134.

³⁵ Cosby, *History of Abilene*, 134.

³⁶ Cosby, *History of Abilene*, 135.

³⁷ Cosby, *History of Abilene*, 136.

³⁸ Moore, Galloway, and Newlan, *Historic and Architectural Resources*, E1.

³⁹ "History of Abilene: Boys, Girls Had Different Schools in Earlyday Abilene," *Abilene Reporter-News*, November 22, 1953, 8.

⁴⁰ "History of Abilene: Boys, Girls."

⁴¹ "History of Abilene: Boys, Girls."

Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

escapes.⁴² In fact, Sanborn maps of the South Ward School note that it lacked any lighting whatsoever.⁴³ The first school built to satisfy a state school building law was the brick Central Ward School, a high school, completed in 1909 for \$40,000.⁴⁴ Temporary frame structures, necessitated by a rapidly growing Abilene population, were erected on the site of the Central Ward School and served as elementary schools.⁴⁵

In 1916, North Ward School was re-named Lamar School and South Ward School was re-named Travis School, after Mirabeau B. Lamar and William Barret “Buck” Travis, both considered heroes of the Texas Revolution. The Parents’ Teacher’s Club requested the name change, arguing that Abilene had grown so substantially that designation as Ward Schools was no longer necessary or appropriate.⁴⁶ However, the names North Ward School and South Ward School continued to be used by residents.

The following year, Roland D. Green was selected superintendent of Abilene public schools, a position he held until 1937. Green is credited with the aggressive building program he promoted during his tenure, a period of immense growth in the City of Abilene. Not only was the overall of population of Abilene skyrocketing during the 1920s, but more and more children were seeing their education through high school. Green also expanded school curriculum to include vocational training, shop classes, and home economics, in line with the Progressive Era ideals of education in the early twentieth century. Under his leadership, Abilene constructed nine new school buildings, all but one of which were reportedly designed by local architect David S. Castle.⁴⁷ One of the first new schools of this era was the “Americanization School” (later “Houston”) for Mexican and Mexican American children, completed in 1920.⁴⁸

As the city limits expanded after the turn of the twentieth century, the city commissioned the demolition of the Lamar (North Ward) School and Travis (South Ward) School, to be replaced by new school buildings. When the new Lamar and Travis School buildings were constructed, they were in primarily suburban neighborhoods in north-central and south-central Abilene, respectively, (now called Original Town North and Original Town South).⁴⁹ Sanborn fire insurance maps from 1925 indicate the surrounding neighborhoods were composed of single-family dwellings and scattered churches and businesses, including laundromats, gas stations, and small stores. Lamar School (located at present-day 1317 N 8th Street) was just east of the Parramore neighborhood (NR 1991), consisting of 1920s and 1930s bungalows and Prairie style homes. Residents of the neighborhood were primarily middle-class White families whose owner’s held white collar jobs in banking, publishing, law, oil extraction, and local business operations.⁵⁰ Nearby neighborhoods to Travis School included Jalonick’s First Addition and the Cowden Heights neighborhood.⁵¹ Although demographics of these neighborhoods were not available, it is likely that they were also occupied by white collar, middle-class families.

In 1921, the former College Heights frame school was moved and used as a school for African American students, and a new College Heights School was erected roughly near present-day N. 16th and Beech Street. When completed the new Travis, Lamar, and College Heights schools were nearly identical in appearance, although Travis School was

⁴² “History of Abilene: Boys, Girls.”

⁴³ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1915.

⁴⁴ “History of Abilene: Central First ‘Permanent’ School Building in City”, *Abilene Reporter-News*, November 29, 1953, 16.

⁴⁵ “History of Abilene: Central First.”

⁴⁶ “South Ward School Has Been Re-named the Travis School,” *Abilene Semi-weekly Reporter*, November 7, 1916, 4.

⁴⁷ Moore, Galloway, and Newlan, *Historic and Architectural Resources*, E2.

⁴⁸ Robert W. Sledge, *A People, A Place, The Story of Abilene: Volume I The Future Great City 1881-1940*, (Buffalo Gap: State House Press, 2008), 186.

⁴⁹ City of Abilene, “Super Neighborhoods,” <https://abilenetx.gov/471/Super-Neighborhoods>, accessed June 14, 2022.

⁵⁰ Parramore Historic District, Abilene, Taylor County, Texas. Reference #91001153, 7/8-1 through 7/8-9

⁵¹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1925.

Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

slightly larger and cost \$95,729 while Lamar and College Heights Schools cost \$66,721.⁵² These new schools were constructed for the exclusive use of white children. Shortly thereafter, in 1923, a new Abilene High School (NRHP 2012) replaced the previous facility which was destroyed in a fire.⁵³ Construction was completed on three additional elementary schools, Valley View and Alta Vista Schools in 1926 and the Locust School in 1927.⁵⁴ Locust School was the only school constructed during this time not designed by Castle, but rather by his competitor Nichols and Campbell.⁵⁵ In 1926 it was reported that Travis School had 450 students, Alta Vista had 336, and Valley View had 216.⁵⁶

During the 1920s school buildings not only provided an educational benefit to the children in Abilene but were also the backdrop for a number of social, civic, and health-related opportunities for children and families. In 1927 the Young Women's Christian Association (Y.W.C.A.) sponsored numerous school programs, including one at Travis School called the Triangle Club, which promoted "Health, Knowledge, Spirit, and Service."⁵⁷ The Travis Mother's Club, an organization for mothers of Travis School students, arranged events including plays, concerts, and teas, to fundraise for improvements at the school.⁵⁸ Additionally, health initiatives were undertaken which provided children with screenings they may not have otherwise received, including children younger than school-age. During Abilene's annual health conference, initiated in 1922, the program identified 57 children in Travis School with "defects" in 1927, many of whom were subsequently fitted with glasses.⁵⁹ A local committee of health organizations also conducted numerous talks about dental health at area schools, including Travis School.⁶⁰ Thus, Travis School was a pillar of the local community, in many ways functioning as community center and providing a wide range of benefits to local families beyond schooling.

The late 1920s saw the construction of yet more schools, including the Fair Park School (1929), as well as a 1927 addition to the Travis School, also designed by Davis S. Castle.⁶¹ The school construction program in Abilene in the 1920s offered a unique look at the development of school architecture and theory. The early 1920s were still guided by Progressive Era ideals, and schools constructed during this time, including Lamar, Travis, College Heights (Beaux Arts/Classical Revival), and Abilene High School (Neo-gothic) featured European and Classical Revival style architectural elements. However, by the mid to late 1920s, as style preferences and educational theory advanced, schools were constructed in transitional styles emerging at the time, like Art Deco (Alta Vista and Locust.)⁶²

During the Great Depression of the 1930s, growth slowed, and the school district focused their efforts elsewhere, including on the need for more educational facilities for Black students. Federal Works Progress Administration (WPA) funds were used for construction of a new brick school in the city's predominately Black neighborhood, completed in 1936. Although it was an improvement over previous facilities, it was still inadequate for the community's needs. The WPA also contributed funds to improvements at Locust, Travis, Fair Park, Valley View, Alta Vista, and Lamar schools.⁶³ In 1936 total enrollment in Abilene public schools was 4,952, with 448 at Travis, 331 at

⁵² Cosby, *History of Abilene*, 139; "History of Abilene: Central First;" "History of Abilene: Central First."

⁵³ "History of Abilene: Boys, Girls."

⁵⁴ "History of Abilene: Central First."

⁵⁵ Moore, Galloway, and Newlan, *Historic and Architectural Resources*, E3.

⁵⁶ "Enrollment of Public School Rises," *The Abilene Morning News*, October 27, 1926.

⁵⁷ "196 Girls are Enrolled in Girl Reserves Clubs of the Abilene YWCA," *Abilene Morning Reporter-News*, February 13, 1927, 5.

⁵⁸ "Travis Mother's Club Plans a Colonial Tea," *Abilene Morning Reporter-News*, February 8, 1925, 13.

⁵⁹ "Reports Are Heard From Health Work," *Abilene Morning Reporter-News*, March 20, 1927, 4.

⁶⁰ "A Dental Health Week be Held April 13-19," *Abilene Morning Reporter-News*, April 12, 1925.

⁶¹ "History of Abilene: Central First."

⁶² "City of Abilene – Historic Buildings and Districts," https://www.ruskinarc.com/city-of-abilene-texas/city-of-abilene-texas/list_designated_resources?items_per_page=20000, accessed March 8, 2022.

⁶³ Moore, Galloway, and Newlan, *Historic and Architectural Resources*, E4.

Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Alta Vista, 264 at Lamar, 85 at the “Americanization” school, and 257 at the school for Black students.⁶⁴ In 1939 Abilene schools had a total enrollment of 5,313 and Travis School reached its peak enrollment of 469 students.⁶⁵

During the 1930s and 1940s Abilene schools, including Travis School, continued to provide broad benefits to the surrounding community, hosting Christmas concerts, fundraisers, dance recitals, and parties. In 1939 it was reported that the Travis Parent-Teacher Club (formerly Travis Mother’s Club) continued to be active with the school, getting a traffic signal installed near the school, working with health organizations on immunization drives, and even designing a float for the West Texas Fair.⁶⁶

During World War II, due to the influx of soldiers at nearby Campy Barkeley, schools throughout Abilene became severely overcrowded, and by 1948 the overall student population was 5,793.⁶⁷ Consequently, city officials appealed to the federal government for grant money and issued bonds to expand school facilities. Schools were organized into elementary, junior high, and high schools.⁶⁸ Previously, the elementary schools contained grades 1-7 or 8 and subsequent grades were held at the high schools. Vocational programs were also introduced at the schools during this time, requiring additions and reconfigurations of many facilities. This period saw the construction of the Woodson Junior-Senior High School for \$12,000, the North Junior High School for \$111,000, and South Junior High School for \$126,000 as well as additions and improvements to other school buildings throughout the district.⁶⁹

In the late 1940s and early 1950s, the post-war baby boom necessitated even more school facilities. Additional bonds funded the unification of the elementary curriculum across all schools as well as the construction of three additional elementary schools in 1951: Bowie School, Crockett School, and Fannin School.⁷⁰ The new Houston School for children of Latin American descent opened and numerous existing schools constructed additions or improved their existing buildings, including Travis School, College Heights School, and Alta Vista School.⁷¹ In the fall of the 1950-1951 school year, Abilene public schools had 7,693 students.⁷² Concurrently, ideals of educational architecture had begun to shift towards simple, one-story Modern buildings, irregularly shaped to incorporate outdoor spaces like courtyards, with large windows and movable furniture and partitions. This is evident by the Mid-century Modern design of the Houston and Woodson schools, both constructed in the 1950s.

Developments in Abilene in the mid-1950s, including construction of Dyess Air Force Base, which broke ground in 1953, significant new oil discoveries in the area, and the ongoing post-war baby boom, resulted in another wave of significant growth. Additionally, social and political movements of the era were impacting the make-up and organization of school systems in Abilene and across the nation. In 1954 the landmark *Brown v. Board of Education* case ruled that school segregation was unconstitutional, although it was over a decade before schools in Abilene were fully integrated.⁷³

⁶⁴ “City Schools Enroll 4,952,” *The Abilene Daily Reporter*, September 22, 1936, 10.

⁶⁵ “School Enrollment Here Hits Record,” *Abilene Reporter-News*, January 26, 1939, 10.

⁶⁶ “Travis Parent-Teacher Club Shows Continuous Growth,” *Abilene Reporter-News*, November 19, 1939, 26.

⁶⁷ “4,541 Pupils Enrolled in City Public Schools,” *Abilene Reporter-News*, September 15, 1943, 4; “School Congestion Declines As Enrollment Takes Climb,” *Abilene Reporter-News*, September 12, 1948, 1.

⁶⁸ Cosby, *History of Abilene*, 142.

⁶⁹ “History of Abilene: Boys, Girls.”

⁷⁰ “History of Abilene: Boys, Girls.”

⁷¹ Cosby, *History of Abilene*, 139, 143.

⁷² Steven Kent Gallaway, *A History of Desegregation of the Public Scholls in Abilene, Texas During the Wells Administration, 1954-1970* (thesis) (Lubbock: Texas Tech University, 1994), 2.

⁷³ Gallaway, *A History of Desegregation*, 73.

Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

In the 1953-54 school year, the Abilene public school system served 9,479 students.⁷⁴ As new schools were constructed, Travis School declined in enrollment, dropping to 241 by 1954.⁷⁵ This was likely due to new classroom standards, which required smaller teacher-student ratios. However, overall enrollment in Abilene public schools continued to skyrocket, reaching an astounding 12,900 by the 1956-1957 school year.⁷⁶ That year, the city, which up until that point had operated the school system under the supervision of the school board and Abilene City Council, was unable to levy sufficient taxes for school improvements. Abilene Independent School District (AISD) was established, governed by a school board of trustees, and took over operation of the city's schools and increased property taxes.⁷⁷ It was during this period, in 1958, that the cafetorium building was completed by architects Boone and Pope. Unlike a cafeteria, which typically consisted of a dining area or a lunchroom, a cafetorium consisted of both an auditorium and lunchroom facilities for the student body.

In order to meet the demands of the growing school-age population, a 1960 bond funded the construction of Madison Junior High, Mann Junior High, and Lee Elementary, additions to Taylor Elementary and Bonham Elementary, renovations of existing, older school buildings, and the installation of air conditioning in several schools.⁷⁸ In 1963, nearly a decade after the *Brown* case, Dyess Elementary School was the first in Abilene to integrate, however it wasn't until the 1970-1971 school year that all public schools in Abilene were integrated.⁷⁹ Between 1960 and 1970 the overall student population in Abilene public schools increased from 17,049 to 18,733. As new school buildings were constructed, overall enrollment at Travis Elementary declined during that period, from 306 to 243.⁸⁰

Newspapers from the 1960s and 1970s suggest that although the Travis PTA remained active, and the school continued to host events, including immunization drives, community activities at Travis School were less prevalent than they had been prior to WWII. This may be due to changing family dynamics during the post-war boom, with suburban sprawl and the rise of automobile, there were more options for entertainment and recreation beyond the local elementary school. Movie theaters, shopping malls, amusement parks, and baseball stadiums were constructed throughout small towns and large cities in Texas, offering families a variety of choices for outings and activities.

In the late 1960s and into the 1970s, conversations began regarding the abandonment of several older school buildings in anticipation of a growing need for larger, more elaborate school facilities, and some schools were closed at this time. Lamar Elementary, for example, closed in 1966 and was converted into an "audio-visual center and film library" for the school district.⁸¹ One editorial noted, "Because of today's rapidly changing society, there are also some great challenges ahead for public education. It will become necessary to add presently unknown curriculum."⁸² Travis Elementary, along with Lincoln Junior High and Central Elementary, were recommended for demolition during a Long-Range Planning study by the Abilene Chamber of Commerce.⁸³

⁷⁴ Gallaway, *A History of Desegregation* 88.

⁷⁵ "School Enrollment Soars 1,200 Above 1954 Total," *Abilene Reporter-News*, September 7, 1955, 36.

⁷⁶ Gallaway, *A History of Desegregation* 2.

⁷⁷ Gallaway, *A History of Desegregation*, 3.

⁷⁸ "History of Abilene: Central First."

⁷⁹ Gallaway, *A History of Desegregation* 123.

⁸⁰ "Schools Add 109 more students," *Abilene Reporter-News*, September 8, 1960, 20; "Abilene School Enrollment Up," *Abilene Reporter-News*, August 28, 1970, 6.

⁸¹ "'Lost' Cornerstone."

⁸² "Schools Add...", *Abilene Reporter-News*.

⁸³ "Lincoln, Central, Travis To Be Razed?", *Abilene Reporter-News*, September 28, 1969, 17.

Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Overall, Abilene public school enrollment declined in the 1970s, ending at 17,720 in 1980.⁸⁴ This may have been due to the overall population decline that resulted from the oil crises in the 1970s. That year, Travis School had an enrollment of 258.⁸⁵ The discussion about closing Travis School continued through 1980, when it, along with College Heights and Milam Elementaries, was once again recommended obsolete. In 1984, Travis School closed and College Heights was eventually demolished. Although Lamar School was converted to a new use, it is extant and retains historic integrity.

In the 1989-1990 school year, the enrollment in AISD schools had rebounded to 18,683 students.⁸⁶ In 1990 it had been 28 years since the last school was building constructed, despite population increases in the 1980s. Overcrowded schools continued to be a problem at area schools due to increased enrollments, lack of new buildings, and updated teacher/student ratios requiring smaller class sizes. In 1995, the Travis School re-opened as an alternative education site for at-risk youth and was renamed Travis Opportunity Center. The Opportunity Center operated through the 2010-2011 school year, and in 2012, the Abilene Independent School District placed the Travis School property up for sale.⁸⁷

Criterion C: Architecture

Travis Elementary School was designed by architect David S. Castle Sr., a regionally prolific Abilene architect.⁸⁸ It was constructed between 1921 and 1922, contemporaneously with the similarly designed Lamar (extant) and Castle Heights (demolished) schools.⁸⁹ The massing and layout of the building is typical of Progressive Era theories on school construction, including large banks of windows for increased natural light and ventilation. The school building was constructed in the Classical Revival Style, and features symmetry, restrained masonry ornament, and monumental entrances.

Its form and style make it a good example of the educational buildings constructed in Abilene in the early 20th century. The city's Classical Revival school buildings were observed in the multiple property survey to have:

tripartite massing with a raised basement at the ground level and a parapet with an entablature, cornice, and dentils as a crown...Other surface ornamentation that displays Renaissance or Classical Revival inspired detailing includes quoin-like masonry work along the corners, flat arches with keystones above window openings, and terra cotta or cast stone decorative elements, such as cartouches and modillions, that are applied to the exterior.⁹⁰

Castle designed the 1927 addition to the Travis School that affected its symmetry.⁹¹ This added a rectangular wing to the southwest corner of the building, creating an auditorium on the second floor, one classroom each on the first and basement floors, and a west stair providing access between floors.⁹² The exterior of the addition is identical to the

⁸⁴ Lack, *The History of Abilene Facts and Sources*, 62.

⁸⁵ "College Heights closing need?" *Abilene Reporter-News*, January 16, 1980, 4; "Limited English Just One Problem For Schools," *Abilene Reporter-News*, September 3, 1980, 11A.

⁸⁶ Holcombe, Candy, "Study: AISD growth won't be elementary," *Abilene Reporter-News*, June 17, 1990.

⁸⁷ Fowler, Ethan, "Bids close for former Travis Elementary site Tuesday," *Abilene Reporter-News*, July 21, 2012.

⁸⁸ Hugh Cosby, *History of Abilene*, (Abilene, Texas: Hugh E Cosby Co, 1955), 358.

⁸⁹ "Three Generations in One Abilene Family Have Attended Travis."

⁹⁰ "Registration Requirements," National Register of Historic Places, *Historic and Architectural Resources of Abilene MPS*, Abilene, Taylor County, Texas, National Register #64500625, pg. F2 (Education)

⁹¹ *Index to Tracing Tube File: David S. Castle*, Courtesy of Abilene Preservation League, nd., 6.

⁹² "Abilene, Texas," 1929, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.

Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

preexisting northwest part of the building it abuts, suggesting the addition was likely planned at the time of the original construction in 1921-1922, but built later.

Architectural firm Boone & Pope, comprised of architect Daniel Boone and engineer Bill Pope, both of whom had worked under Castle, designed a 1958 Cafetorium addition to Travis School which created a separate building to serve as a cafeteria and auditorium.⁹³ This addition embodies Modern school architecture through its flat roof and wide banks of windows, and reflects the growing needs of the school and student body in the mid-twentieth century. Boone & Pope, later Boone Pope Wheeler, designed several buildings in Taylor County.

David S. Castle, Sr. (1884-1956)

David Castle, Sr. was born in Constantine, MI, and relocated at age 15 to Chicago, IL to work for the Chicago Telephone & Telegraph Company, where he learned drafting skills. From 1902 to 1905, Castle attended the Armour Institute of Technology (now the Illinois Institute of Technology) and studied mechanical, structural, and electrical engineering.⁹⁴ He worked as an engineer and draftsman for several years, eventually moving to Dallas in 1910 to work with the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company. He began designing telephone buildings and used this experience to launch his architectural career working for Fort Worth architectural firm M.L. Waller Company.⁹⁵ Castle moved to Abilene to establish a new office for the firm in 1914, then in 1915 broke away from M.L. Waller to establish his own firm, David S. Castle Company. In 1945 his son David Castle, Jr. joined the firm.⁹⁶

David Castle Sr. was a prolific architect in Abilene and throughout the state of Texas. Under his leadership, the Davis S. Castle Company designed eight County Courthouses in Texas, including the Stephens County Courthouse (1925-26), which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP 1997).⁹⁷ Castle was a member of the AIA.⁹⁸ In his 1946 AIA Questionnaire, Castle reported that he had “planned and supervised the construction of ninety percent of larger buildings constructed in Abilene” between 1916 and 1946, including the Hilton Hotel (1927, NRHP 1985), Wooten Hotel (1930, RTHL 2008) and the Federal Building/Post Office (1935-1936, NRHP 1992).⁹⁹ The firm designed Hotel Settles in Big Spring, TX (1930, NRHP 2013).¹⁰⁰

Many of Castle’s monumental buildings, including the Stephens County Courthouse, were designed in the Classical Revival style. David Castle was heavily influenced by the Beaux Arts design methods popular between the 1890s and 1940s, which emphasized rational organization of building spaces, exterior ornamentation, and classic Greek and Roman design elements.¹⁰¹ However, as an architect, Castle experimented with a variety of styles, including Craftsman (Castle House – 1916, NRHP 1992), Prairie Style (C.W. Bacon House – 1915), Renaissance (Higginbotham House – 1920, NRHP 1992), Gothic/Neo Gothic (Old Abilene High School – 1924, NRHP 2012), English Cottage Revival (William Stith House – 1925, NRHP 1992), Art Moderne (Valley View Elementary – 1926), Exotic Revival (Paramount Theater – 1930, NRHP 1991), Art Nouveau/Art Deco (General Electric New American Home – 1936,

⁹³ “Permits for Two Cafetoriums Issued.”

⁹⁴ “David S. Castle, Architect,” 254 Texas Courthouses: the Texas Courthouse Database.

⁹⁵ “David S. Castle, Architect,” 254 Texas Courthouses: the Texas Courthouse Database.

⁹⁶ David S. Castle Company Partnership, Questionnaire for Architects Roster and/or Register of Architects Qualified for Federal Public Works, May 29 1946, obtained from the AIA archives.

⁹⁷ Stephens County Courthouse, Breckenridge, Stephens County, National Register of Historic Places, Reference #97000781

⁹⁸ David S. Castle, Sr. AIA Architect Directory 1956, obtained from the AIA archives.

⁹⁹ Hilton Hotel, Abilene, Taylor County, National Register of Historic Places, Reference #85003658; Hotel Wooten, Abilene, Taylor County, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, Reference #5507014423; Federal Building, Abilene, Taylor County, National Register of Historic Places, Reference #92000228.

¹⁰⁰ Settles Hotel, Big Spring, Howard County, National Register of Historic Places, Reference #13000207.

¹⁰¹ Stephens County Courthouse National Register Nomination, 7-7.

Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

NRHP 1992), Mid-century Modern (Texas Rehabilitation Center – 1953), and Georgian (Abilene Woman’s Club – 1955).¹⁰²

Castle’s designs throughout Abilene are a unique collection of buildings that display that evolution of American taste in architecture from the early twentieth through mid-twentieth century through the lens of a single architect. Spanning nearly 50 years, the sheer volume and variety of his career displays his flexibility and willingness to experiment and adapt to meet the distinct needs of each client.

In addition to Castle’s monumental public buildings and high-style residences, Castle’s firm also planned and built nearly all school buildings in Abilene from 1920-1935, including the subject building.¹⁰³ Of the numerous schools that Castle designed during that time, a handful remain extant in Abilene:

- Travis School (1921-1922), 1100 S 9th Street, Abilene
- Lamar School (1921-1922), 1317 N 8th Street, Abilene
- The Old Abilene High School (1924), 1699 S 1st Street, Abilene (NR 2012)
- Valley View School (1926), 1840 N. 8th Street, Abilene

The longevity of Castle’s remaining public-school buildings, all constructed nearly 100 years ago, is a testament to their design, workmanship, materials, and aesthetic appeal. Although only one building, the Old Abilene High School, is still in use as a school (now a middle school), the extant school buildings retain a high degree of historic integrity and reflect the rapid growth of Abilene and its public school system in the 1920s as well as Castle’s significance as prominent local architect.

In addition to his work on Abilene public schools, David S. Castle Company designed multiple buildings on the Abilene Christian University and McMurry University campuses.

Boone & Pope

The architectural firm Boone & Pope, established in 1956, consisted of architect Daniel “Dan” Boone and engineer William “Bill” A. Pope. Both Bill Pope and Dan Boone had formerly worked under David S. Castle. The firm was responsible for the design of notable modern buildings in downtown Abilene, including Abilene City Hall (1967), and the Abilene Civic Center (1970).¹⁰⁴ Boone & Pope designed several school buildings in town including Madison and Mann Junior High Schools (both constructed in 1960), as well as multiple buildings on the McMurry University and Hardin-Simmons University campuses.¹⁰⁵ James H Wheeler, Jr. joined the firm in 1957, and became a partner in the late 1960s.¹⁰⁶ The firm operated as Boone Pope Wheeler until Boone’s retirement in 1988.¹⁰⁷

Daniel Boone (1913-2006)

Dan Boone was born in Waco in 1913. He attended the University of Texas and graduated with a degree in architecture. Boone served in the U.S. Army during World War II, then returned to Texas after the war.¹⁰⁸ Boone

¹⁰² “City of Abilene – Historic Buildings and Districts.”

¹⁰³ Cosby, *History of Abilene*, 358.

¹⁰⁴ Daniel Boone, AIA Architect Directory 1970, obtained from the AIA archives.

¹⁰⁵ Daniel Boone, AIA Architect Directory 1970, obtained from the AIA archives.

¹⁰⁶ James H. Wheeler, Jr. AIA Architect Directory, 1970, obtained from the AIA archives.

¹⁰⁷ “Daniel Boone,” *History of NCARB*, National Council of Architectural Registration Boards.

¹⁰⁸ Obituary of Daniel Boone, Hamil Family Funeral Home, 27 Dec 2006.

Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

worked for the David S. Castle Company before opening the firm Boone & Pope with Bill A. Pope in 1956.¹⁰⁹ Boone had an extremely decorated career during his forty years as an architect. He was named an AIA Fellow in 1968, and he later represented Texas on the AIA Board of Directors. Boone was also an active member of the Texas Society of Architects, serving as President in 1967. He received the Texas Society of Architecture's highest honor, the Pitts Award, in 1972. Boone also served as President of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards from 1971-1972.¹¹⁰ Dan Boone retired in 1988.

Bill A. Pope (1921-2000)

William "Bill" Augustus Pope, II was born in 1921 in Henrietta Texas.¹¹¹ His mother Mable was a public school teacher and his father William Augustus was a farmer, who died when Bill was only three years old.¹¹² Pope studied engineering at Texas Technical University in Lubbock, TX.¹¹³ After graduation, he relocated to Louisville, KY to take a position as an engineer for Curtiss-Wright Company, working in the airplane industry to support the World War II effort. Pope moved to Abilene from Louisville in 1945 and worked as a structural engineer for David S. Castle Company.¹¹⁴ He opened the architecture firm Boone & Pope with Dan Boone in 1956 and worked as an engineer. Pope was a principal for the firm until his retirement.¹¹⁵

Progressive Era Educational Architecture

The Progressive Era, which extended from the 1890s through 1920s, was a response to the rapid changes of the nineteenth century, which resulted in urbanization, overcrowded cities, poor air quality, and harsh working conditions. Sometimes called the "Second Industrial Revolution," turn of the twentieth century American society was contending with the proliferation of steel, oil, electricity, automobiles, and growing scientific knowledge that was changing the face of the country.¹¹⁶ Reformers of the Progressive era began to reconsider what their cities, public spaces, and institutions could and should offer their citizens.¹¹⁷

Progressivism in education manifested in a rejection of the formal rigidity that had defined schools in the nineteenth century. Progressives believed that children were active learners, innately good, and that kindness rather than harsh discipline was key to a healthy learning environment.¹¹⁸ Reformers advocated that schools must become actively involved in the development of students and their communities through broadened curriculum that included public health, home economics, physical education, along with assimilation, or "Americanization," of the growing immigrant population.¹¹⁹

¹⁰⁹ "West Texas Bears His Marks: Castle, Designer of Radford Building, is Skyline Maker," *Abilene Reporter-News*, October 11, 1950, 22.

¹¹⁰ "Daniel Boone," *History of NCARB*.

¹¹¹ Findagrave.com, "William Augustus "Bill" Pope II," accessed April 12, 2022, <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/66062493/william-augustus-pope>.

¹¹² U.S. Department of Commerce, "Fourteenth Census of the United States: 1920, Henrietta Justice Precinct #1," Ancestry.com, accessed March 4, 2022.

¹¹³ Obituary of Irene Pope, Hamil Family Funeral Home, 11 Oct 2011.

¹¹⁴ "West Texas Bears His Marks."

¹¹⁵ Daniel Boone, AIA Architect Directory 1962, obtained from the AIA archives.

¹¹⁶ Domenic Vitiello, *Historic Educational Resources of Pennsylvania*, accessed April 12, 2022, <https://gis.pennnet.gov/CRGISAttachments/Survey/2007-M002-042.pdf>, E40.

¹¹⁷ Vitiello, *Historic Educational Resources of Pennsylvania*, E40

¹¹⁸ William J. Reese, "The Origins of Progressive Education," *History of Education Quarterly* 41, No. 1, (Spring 2001): 2.

¹¹⁹ Vitiello, *Historic Educational Resources of Pennsylvania*, E40.

Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Progressive Era ideals resulted in new forms of school architecture. On the exterior, Progressive Era school buildings were influenced by the American and European historical revival styles, including the American adaption of the Beaux Arts Classicism that had taken hold of federal building construction at that time. To differentiate them from the cold, factory-like schools of the past, Progressive era schools sought to distinguish themselves as significant public institutions worthy of notice. Like the Travis School, they drew on Classical Revival ornamentation to achieve that, and key elements included symmetry, decorative garlands and cartouches, smooth masonry walls, pronounced cornices and entablatures, and facades with quoins, pilasters, or columns.

On the interior, schools needed to allow for diversified curriculum and movement between classes. This required efficient floor plans no more than three or four stories, spacious and frequent corridors, large classrooms, some of which were dedicated to a specific purpose (such as laboratories or home economics), abundant natural light, numerous stairways, and auditoriums and gymnasiums for physical and artistic expression.¹²⁰

With its large banks of windows, transoms over classroom doors to maximize light filtration, and set of three staircases to improve vertical circulation, the Travis School epitomizes Progressive Era ideals. Additionally, the building represents David S. Castle's interpretation of American Classical Revival style, with its use of masonry façade punctuated by terra cotta molding, frieze, dentilled cornice, door surrounds, and cartouches. The building is largely symmetrical, with a regular fenestration pattern that consists of large, multi-light, double-hung, windows. The Travis School building uniquely illustrates the convergence of the philosophical and architectural movements of educational buildings in the 1920s.

Mid-century Educational Architecture

The onset of the Great Depression in the 1930s severely limited funding for the construction of monumental schools. Although New Deal Era programs did result in the construction of numerous new schools, the ideals of the progressive era were already beginning to shift towards a new, modern movement.

In the 1930s and 1940s a change in design preferences, combined with new ideas about school architecture, saw the origins of modern school design. Helmed by William Lescaze, Richard Neutra, and other modern architects, they eschewed the monumental buildings of the past, reconfiguring overall building plans, decentralized to promote fire safety and give a sense of openness, adding movable furniture, windows on both sides, and access to the exterior.¹²¹

World War II temporarily halted construction of nearly all non-defense related public buildings, however the post-war baby boom, suburbanization, and deferred maintenance during the depression and war required quick construction of new schools. The need to construct buildings quickly necessitated the use of new materials, often prefabricated, including glass and concrete block, plywood, and aluminum. Flexibility was allowed through non-load bearing partition walls, folding walls, and movable cabinets.¹²² Modern schools rejected historical forms and applied ornament in favor of ornament through mixed materials, smooth industrial finishes, and asymmetry.¹²³

¹²⁰ Jay C. Henry, *Architecture in Texas: 1895-1945* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1993), 59.

¹²¹ Amy S. Weisser, "Little Red School House, What Now? Two Centuries of American Public School Architecture," *Journal of Planning History* 5, No. 3, (August 2006): 204-205.

¹²² ENTRIX, *Portland Public Schools, Historic Building Assessment October 2009*, accessed April 12, 2022, <https://www.pps.net/cms/lib/OR01913224/Centricity/Domain/58/2009%20Historic%20Building%20Assessment%20report.pdf>, 3-17

¹²³ ENTRIX, *Portland Public Schools*, 3-18.

Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Architects pushed new modern design for school buildings, whose exteriors reflected their interior functions. L-shaped buildings replaced the H and T shaped buildings of the past, and instead of large massed multi-story buildings, were single story buildings occupying larger footprints.¹²⁴ By the early 1960s, schools made up one fifth of all public building projects.¹²⁵

Boone and Pope's Cafetorium building exemplifies the refinement of school design during the post-war era when form followed function. The building facades are asymmetrical with broad overhanging eaves off the flat roof. The building features smooth masonry surfaces with limited ornamentation, sleek lines, and ribbon windows. The Cafetorium building is representative of the shift in educational design in the post-war era and the evolution of educational theory.

Conclusion

School buildings are symbolic of the communities they serve. Within months of Abilene's establishment in 1881, settlers had already started a school in a make-shift tent, signifying their commitment to public education from the outset. In the early years, Abilene was touted as the 'Future Great City of West Texas,' and by the turn of the century was already a rapidly expanding city and a hub for trade and commerce in West Texas. Abileneans were eager to live up to the lofty moniker and wanted their school buildings to reflect the significance of their great city. When World War I was over, and the boost of oil and gas production rolled into Abilene's economy, the city attracted young people like architect David Castle, trained in Chicago and Dallas, looking to start his own firm. When the city embarked on a major school building campaign in the 1920s, new buildings, like the Travis School, with Classical Revival elements that harkened to the monumental federal buildings of Washington D.C., were constructed in that spirit. The Travis School, rising several stories above the surrounding neighborhood of single-family bungalows, signified the importance of education to the burgeoning community. One of the first new schools in West Texas to be designed with influences from the Progressive Era of school design, Abilene's Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium represents investment in education by a community wishing to distinguish itself from other late nineteenth century towns in the area.

Following World War II, increased oil production and the establishment of several military facilities once again sent Abilene into a boom period. In response to changing family habits and employment, the school board programmed expanding school lunch capacity for children of the post-war baby boom. New schools were constructed with a cafetorium (cafeteria and auditorium), and older schools constructed additions to house them. By the 1950s, preferences in architectural style had shifted towards sleek, Modern design, exemplified by Boone and Pope's Cafetorium building at Travis School.

Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium is significant at the local level under Criterion A for Education as a reflection of the rapid growth of the school system in Abilene paralleling the city's swift expansion in the twentieth century. It remained in use through 2012 and is an example of the adaptability of the building to changing educational needs. The Travis School property is also significant under Criterion C for Architecture as the work of prominent Abilene architects, David S. Castle, Sr. (Travis School building and addition) and the firm Boone & Pope (Cafetorium). Additionally, the Travis School and Cafetorium are representative of the changing preferences in school design between the Progressive Era, which favored monumental Classical Revival buildings, and the post-war Modern era, which eschewed ostentatious ornamentation.

The Travis School and Cafetorium buildings retain sufficient integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and location to convey their original design and function, and they represent the evolution of educational

¹²⁴ Weisser, "Little Red School House," 209.

¹²⁵ Weisser, "Little Red School House," 208.

Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

theory and architectural preferences in school design between the early to mid-twentieth century. The period of significance for the Travis School property is 1921, the year the first building was completed, until 1973, in accordance with the fifty-year National Register cutoff for buildings that continued serving their historic purpose into the last fifty years. It is nominated under the MPS *Historic and Architectural Resources of Abilene*.

Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Bibliography

Abilene Morning News

-----“Enrollment of Public School Rises.” *The Abilene Morning News*. October 27, 1926.

Abilene Daily Reporter

----- “City Schools Enroll 4,952.” *The Abilene Daily Reporter*, September 22, 1936, 10.

Abilene Reporter-News

-----“196 Girls are Enrolled in Girl Reserves Clubs of the Abilene Y.W.C.A.” *Abilene Morning Reporter-News*, February 13, 1927, 5.

----- “4,541 Pupils Enrolled in City Public Schools.” *Abilene Reporter-News*, September 15, 1943, 4.

-----“A Dental Health Week be Held April 13-19.” *Abilene Morning Reporter-News*, April 12, 1925.

-----“Abilene School Enrollment Up.” *Abilene Reporter-News*, August 28, 1970, 6.

-----“College Heights closing need?” *Abilene Reporter-News*, January 16, 1980, 4.

-----“Elementary Registration at 2246, Expected to Establish Record.” September 13, 1936, 21.

----- Ethan Fowler, “Bids close for former Travis Elementary site Tuesday.” *Abilene Reporter-News*, July 21, 2012, 3A.

----- “History of Abilene: Boys, Girls Had Different Schools in Earlyday Abilene.” November 22, 1953, 8.

----- Holcombe, Candy, “Study: AISD growth won’t be elementary.” *Abilene Reporter-News*, June 17, 1990. 1A, 8A.

-----“History of Abilene: Central First ‘Permanent’ School Building in City.” November 29, 1953, 16.

-----“Holidays in the Public Schools.” November 29, 1922, 10.

-----“Limited English Just One Problem For Schools.” *Abilene Reporter-News*, September 3, 1980, 11A.

-----“Lincoln, Central, Travis To Be Razed?” *Abilene Reporter-News*, September 28, 1969, 17.

-----“‘Lost’ Cornerstone Stirs Memories of Old Schools.” August 18, 1966, 12.

-----“Permits for Two Cafetoriums Issued.” February 20, 1958, 66.

-----“Reports Are Heard From Health Work.” *Abilene Morning Reporter-News*, March 20, 1927, 4.

-----“School Enrollment Here Hits Record.” *Abilene Reporter-News*, January 26, 1939, 10.

----- “School Enrollment Soars 1,200 Above 1954 Total.” *Abilene Reporter-News*, September 7, 1955, 36.

-----“Schools Add 109 more students.” *Abilene Reporter-News*, September 8, 1960, 20.

-----“South Ward School Has Been Re-named the Travis School.” *Abilene Semi-weekly Reporter*, November 7, 1916, 4.

-----“Three Generations in One Abilene Family Have Attended Travis.” January 10, 1942, 11.

-----“Travis Mother’s Club Plans a Colonial Tea.” *Abilene Morning Reporter-News*, February 8, 1925, 13.

-----“Travis Parent-Teacher Club Shows Continuous Growth.” *Abilene Reporter-News*, November 19, 1939, 26.

-----“West Texas Bears His Marks: Castle, Designer of Radford Building, is Skyline Maker.” October 11, 1950.

“Abilene, Texas, 1918 Oil Boom Days.” Photograph Collection, 1918-1919. Courtesy of Southwest Collection/ Special Collections Library, Texas Tech University.

Abilene Chamber of Commerce. “2020 Census is Complete.” Accessed March 12, 2022.

<https://www.abilenechamber.com/blog/2021/08/19/2020-census-is-complete/>.

American Institute of Architects Archives

-----AIA Architect Directories, 1956-1970.

-----David S. Castle Company Partnership. Questionnaire for Architects Roster and/or Register of Architects Qualified for Federal Public Works. May 29, 1946.

Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

- "Bankhead Highway: A Brief History." Texas Historical Commission, 2020.
- "City of Abilene – Historic Buildings and Districts." Accessed March 8, 2022. https://www.ruskinarc.com/city-of-abilene-texas/city-of-abilene-texas/list_designated_resources?items_per_page=20000.
- City of Abilene. "Super Neighborhoods." Accessed June 14, 2022. <https://abilenetx.gov/471/Super-Neighborhoods>.
- Cosby, Hugh. *History of Abilene*. Abilene, TX: Hugh E Cosby Co., 1955.
- "Daniel Boone." History of NCARB. National Council of Architectural Registration Boards.
- "David S. Castle, Architect." 254 Texas Courthouses: the Texas Courthouse Database.
- Downs, Fane. "ABILENE, TX." Accessed August 16, 2019. Handbook of Texas Online. <https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/abilene-tx>.
- Downs, Fane, ed. *The Future Great City of West Texas, Abilene: 1881-1981*. Abilene: Rupert N. Richardson Press, 1981.
- Duff, Katharyn. *Abilene...On Catclaw Creek*. Abilene: The Reporter Publishing Co., 1969.
- Duff, Katharyn and Betty Kay Seibt. *Catclaw County, An Informal History of Abilene in West Texas*. Burnet: Eakin Press, 1980.
- ENTRIX. *Portland Public Schools, Historic Building Assessment*. October 2009. Accessed April 12, 2022. <https://www.pps.net/cms/lib/OR01913224/Centricity/Domain/58/2009%20Historic%20Building%20Assessment%20report.pdf>.
- Findagrave.com. "William Augustus "Bill" Pope II." Accessed April 12, 2022. <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/66062493/william-augustus-pope>.
- Frazier, Donald S. and Robert F. Pace. *Abilene Landmarks: An Illustrated Tour*. Abilene: State House Press, McMurry University, 2009.
- Gallaway, Steven Kent. *A History of Desegregation of the Public Scholls in Abilene, Texas During the Wells Administration, 1954-1970* (thesis). Lubbock: Texas Tech University, 1994.
- Hamil Funeral Home
-----Obituary of Daniel Boone
-----Obituary of Irene Pope
- Henry, Jay C. *Architecture in Texas: 1895-1945*. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1993.
- Hotel Wooten. Registered Texas Historic Landmark. Abilene, Taylor County. Reference #5507014423.
- Index to Tracing Tube File: David S. Castle. Courtesy of Abilene Preservation League.
- Killian, Kelly. "Abilene ISD sells Travis Elementary for \$26,333." KTXS: August 15, 2012.

Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Lack, Paul, et al. *The History of Abilene Facts and Sources*. Abilene: McMurray College, 1981. Available at the Dolph Briscoe Center for American History.

Moore, David, Ed Galloway, and Ralph Newlan. *Historic and Architectural Resources in Abilene, Texas* MPS. National Register #64500625. Accessed April 12, 2022.
<https://atlas.thc.texas.gov/NR/pdfs/64500625/64500625.pdf>.

National Register of Historic Places

- Federal Building. Abilene, Taylor County. Reference #92000228.
- Hilton Hotel. Abilene, Taylor County. Reference #85003658.
- Parramore Historic District, Abilene, Taylor County, Texas. Reference #91001153.
- Settles Hotel. Big Spring, Howard County. Reference #13000207.
- Stephens County Courthouse. Breckenridge, Stephens County. Reference #97000781.

“Population and Housing Unit Estimates: Abilene, TX.” United States Census Bureau, 2018. Accessed January 2019.

“Progressive Education.” Accessed April 12, 2022. <https://education.stateuniversity.com/pages/2336/Progressive-Education.html>.

Reese, William J. “The Origins of Progressive Education.” *History of Education Quarterly* 41, No. 1, (Spring 2001): vi—24.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Abilene, TX: 1915-1929. Courtesy of Library of Congress.

Sledge, Robert W. *A People, A Place, The Story of Abilene: Volume I The Future Great City 1881-1940*. Buffalo Gap: State House Press, 2008.

“Texas Almanac: City Population History from 1850–2000.” <https://www.texasalmanac.com/drupal-backup/images/CityPopHist%20web.pdf>. Accessed March 12, 2022.

U.S. Department of Commerce. “Fourteenth Census of the United States: 1920, Henrietta Justice Precinct #1.” Accessed March 4, 2022. Ancestry.com.

Vitiello, Domenic. *Historic Educational Resources of Pennsylvania*. Accessed April 12, 2022.
<https://gis.pennndot.gov/CRGISAttachments/Survey/2007-M002-042.pdf>.

Weisser, Amy S. “Little Red School House, What Now? Two Centuries of American Public School Architecture.” *Journal of Planning History* 5, No. 3, (August 2006): 196-217. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1538513206289223>.

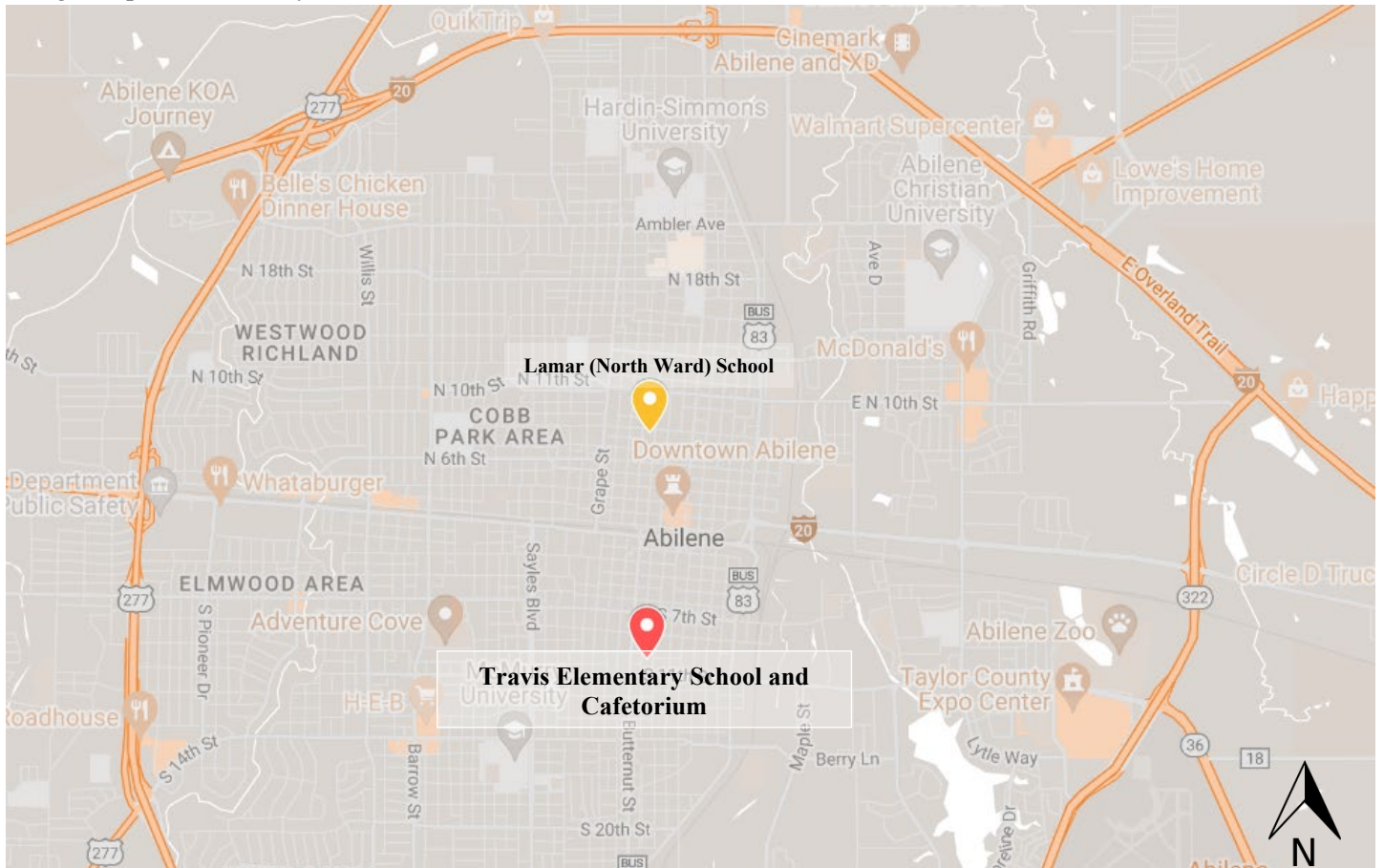
Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Maps

Map 1: Taylor County, Texas in red



Map 2: Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium (red label) and Lamar School (yellow label) in Abilene.
GoogleMaps accessed July 6, 2022.



Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Map 3: Taylor County Appraisal District Map 1100 S. 9th St. parcel outlined in blue. Accessed April 12, 2022.

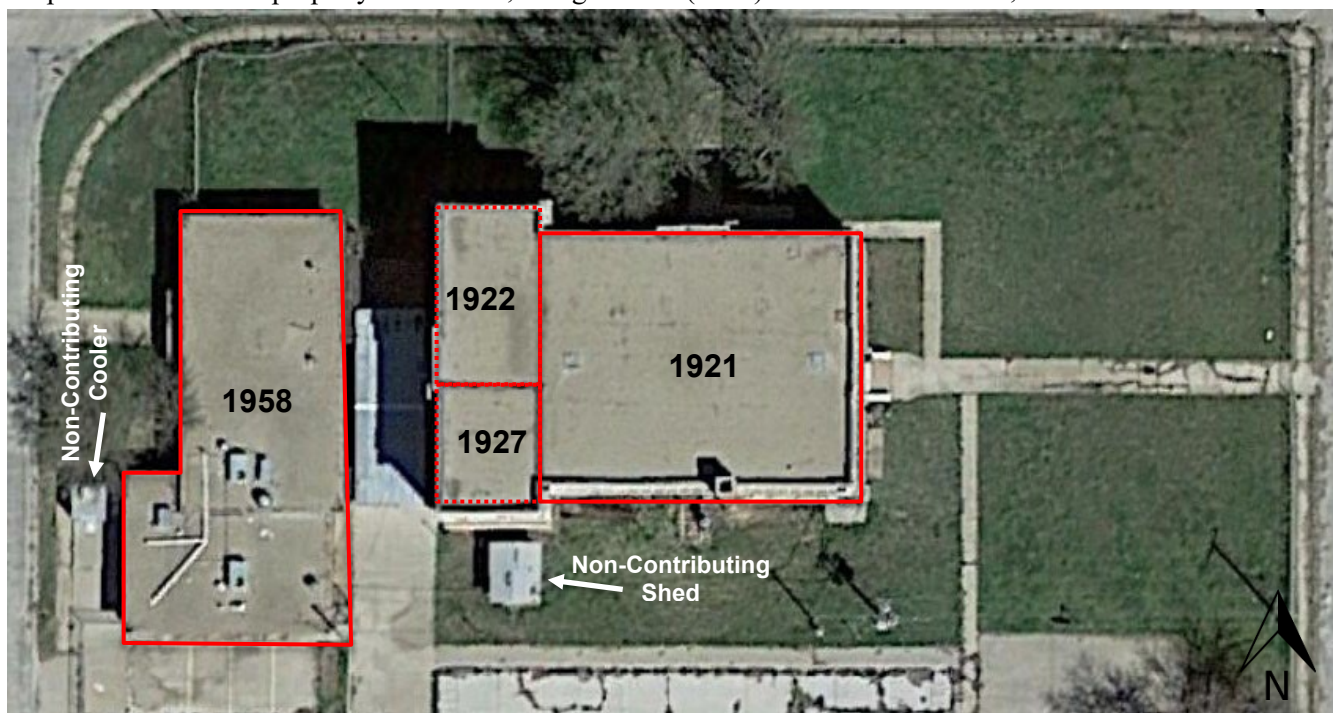


Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Map 4: Abilene, Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium 32.439012° -99.736811.° GoogleEarth 6/30/22.



Map 5: 1100 S. 9th St. property with labels, Google Earth (2021). Accessed March 12, 2022.



Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Figures

Figure 1: Detail from 1925 Sanborn Map, Abilene, Texas, page 33: showing Travis School with 1922 addition (northwest corner). Courtesy of University of Texas at Austin Perry Castañeda Library Map Collection.

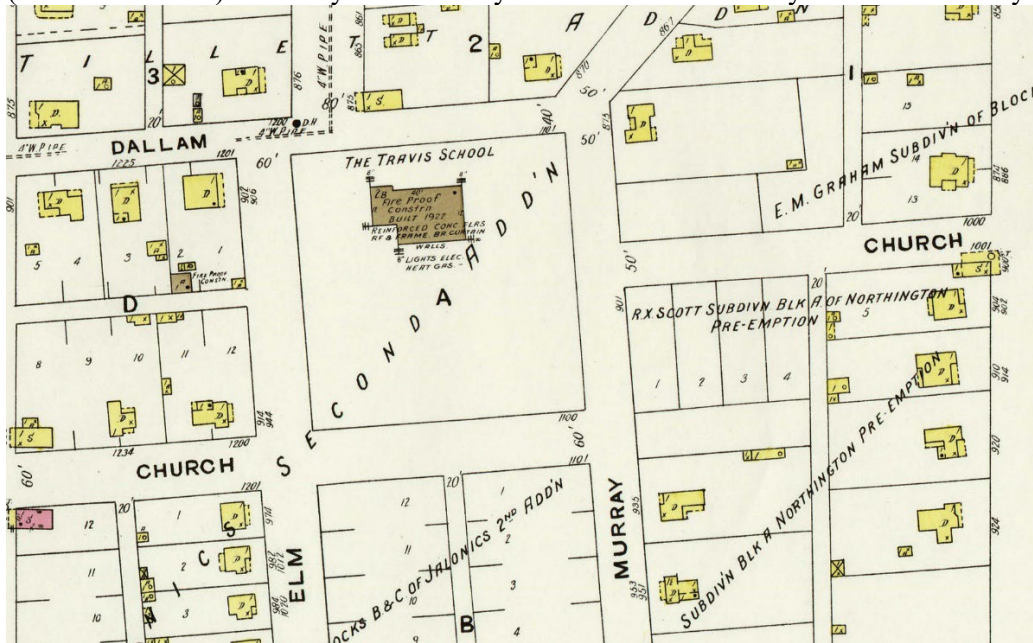
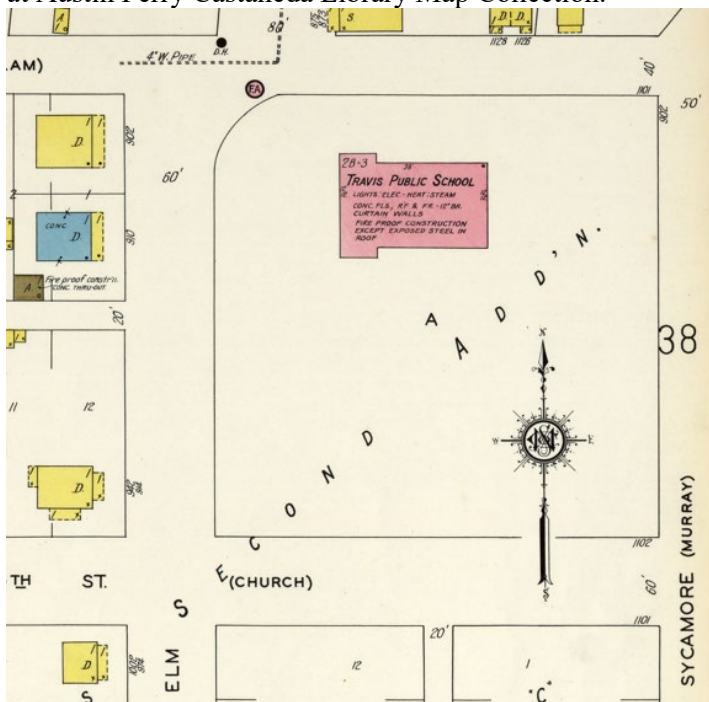


Figure 2: Detail of 1929 Sanborn Map, Abilene, Texas, page 37: showing Travis School with both 1922 northwest wing and 1927 southwest wing additions (the current footprint of the Travis School building). Courtesy of University of Texas at Austin Perry Castañeda Library Map Collection.



Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Figure 3: 1954 historic aerial photograph of Travis School property, prior to construction of the Cafetorium building. Note the extension of the property boundary south of 10th Street (formerly Church St.). Historic aerial courtesy of USGS Earth Explorer.



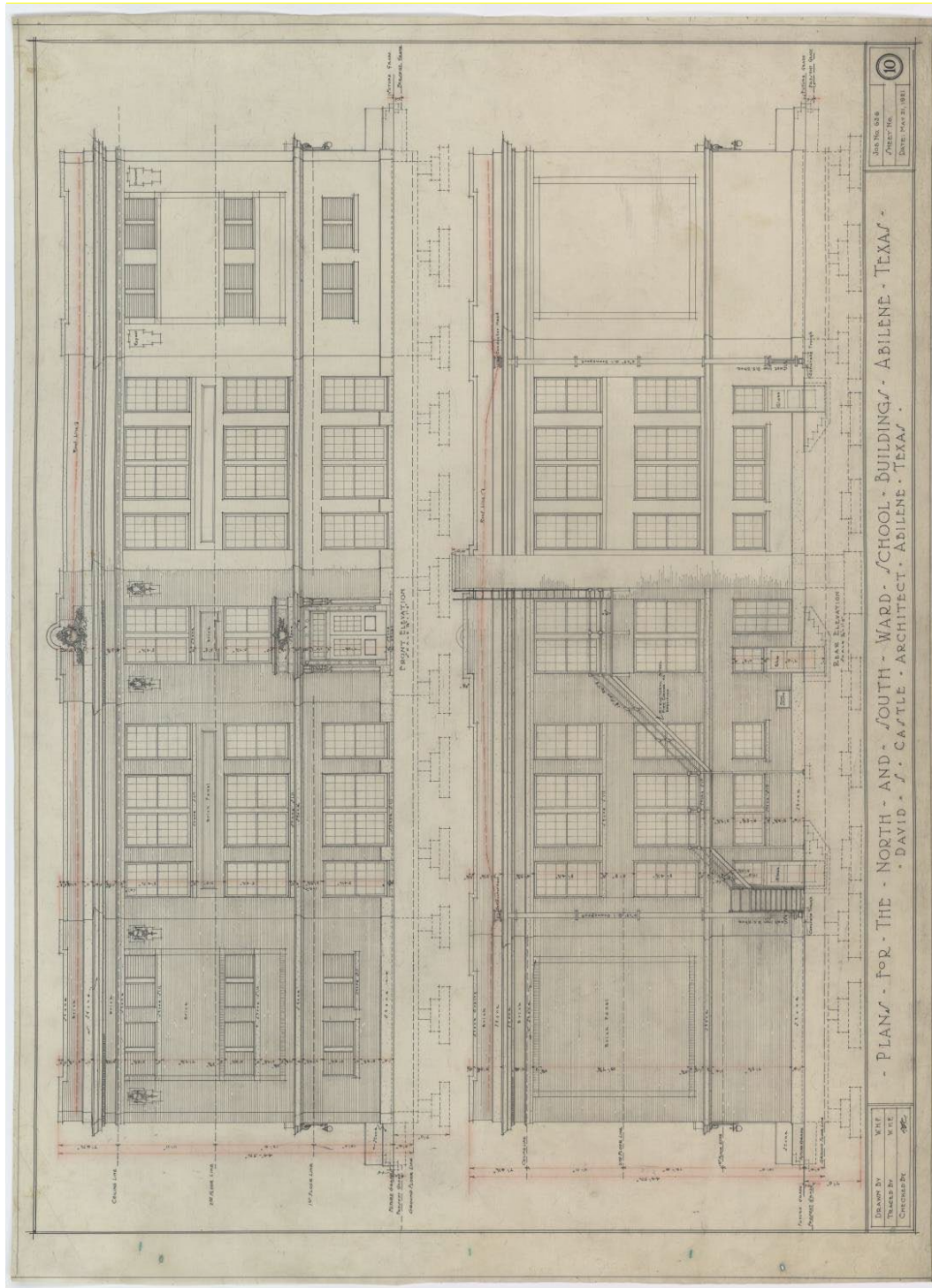
Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Figure 4: 1967 historic aerial photograph of Travis School property showing the addition of the Cafetorium building and sport court. Historic aerial courtesy of USGS Earth Explorer.



Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

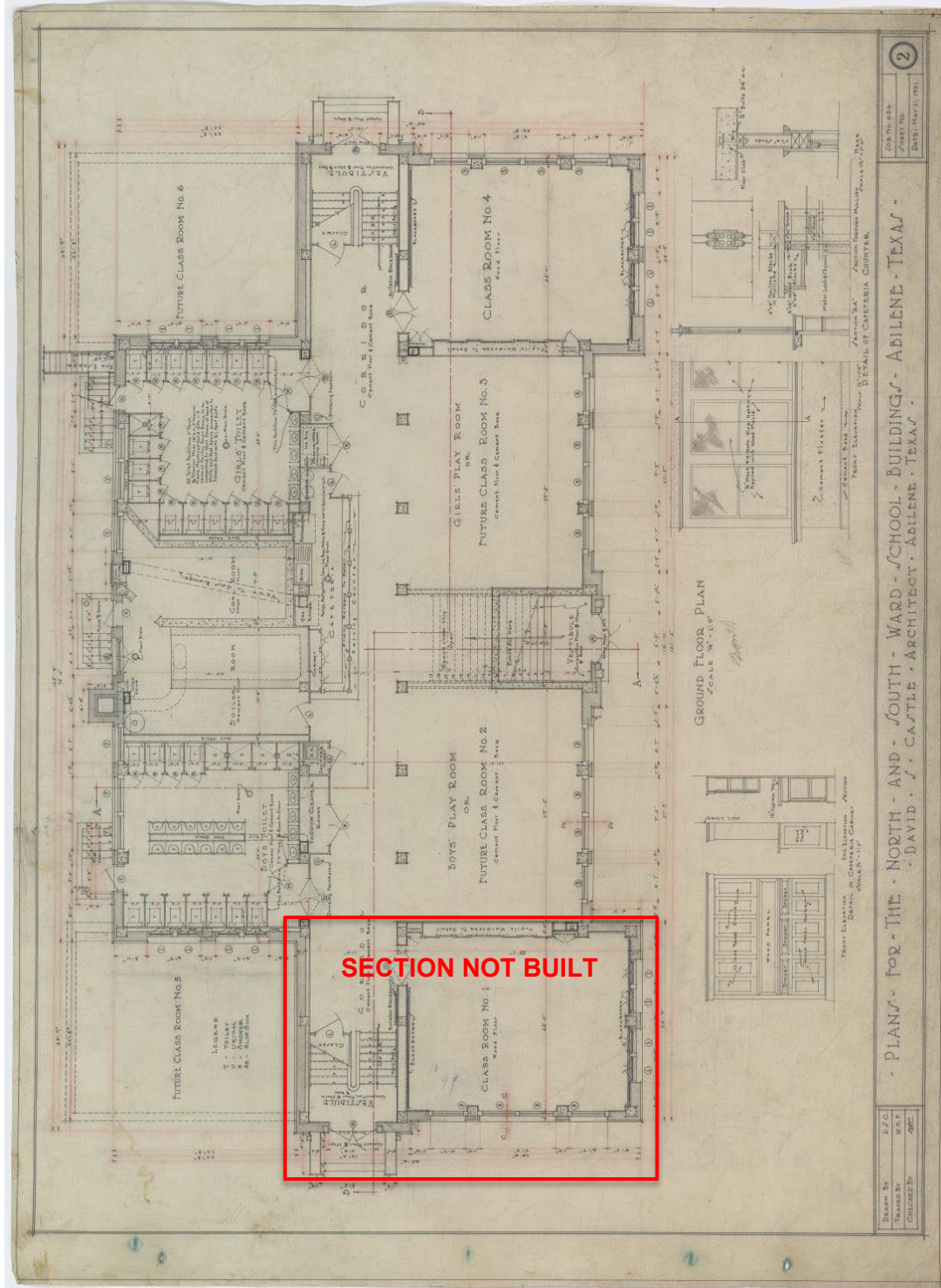
Figure 5: David S. Castle, North and South Ward Schools, Abilene, Texas: Front & Rear Elevation, item, 1921; (<https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph978449/m1/1/?q=%22South%20Ward%20School%22>): accessed June 10, 2022), University of North Texas Libraries, The Portal to Texas History, <https://texashistory.unt.edu>; crediting Tittle-Luther/Parkhill, Smith and Cooper, Inc.



FIGURE, Page 36

Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Figure 6: Castle, David S. North and South Ward Schools, Abilene, Texas: Ground Floor Plan, item, 1921; (<https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph978454/m1/1/?q=north%20ward>: accessed June 15, 2022), University of North Texas Libraries, The Portal to Texas History, crediting Tittle-Luther/Parkhill, Smith and Cooper, Inc.



SECTION NOT BUILT

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

WINDOW SCHEDULE

NO.	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
1	Lower Windows 3'6" x 6'6" ON BRICK, WITH ONE PANEL 3'6" x 6'6" IN EACH	12
2	ONE 2H 2'6" x 4'6" DOUBLE GLASS CUT TO 24" LANE BSA GLASS	4
3	ONE 2H 2'6" x 4'6" DOUBLE GLASS CUT TO 24" LANE BSA GLASS	4
4	ONE 2H 2'6" x 4'6" DOUBLE GLASS CUT TO 24" LANE BSA GLASS	4

WINDOW SCHEDULE (CONTINUED)

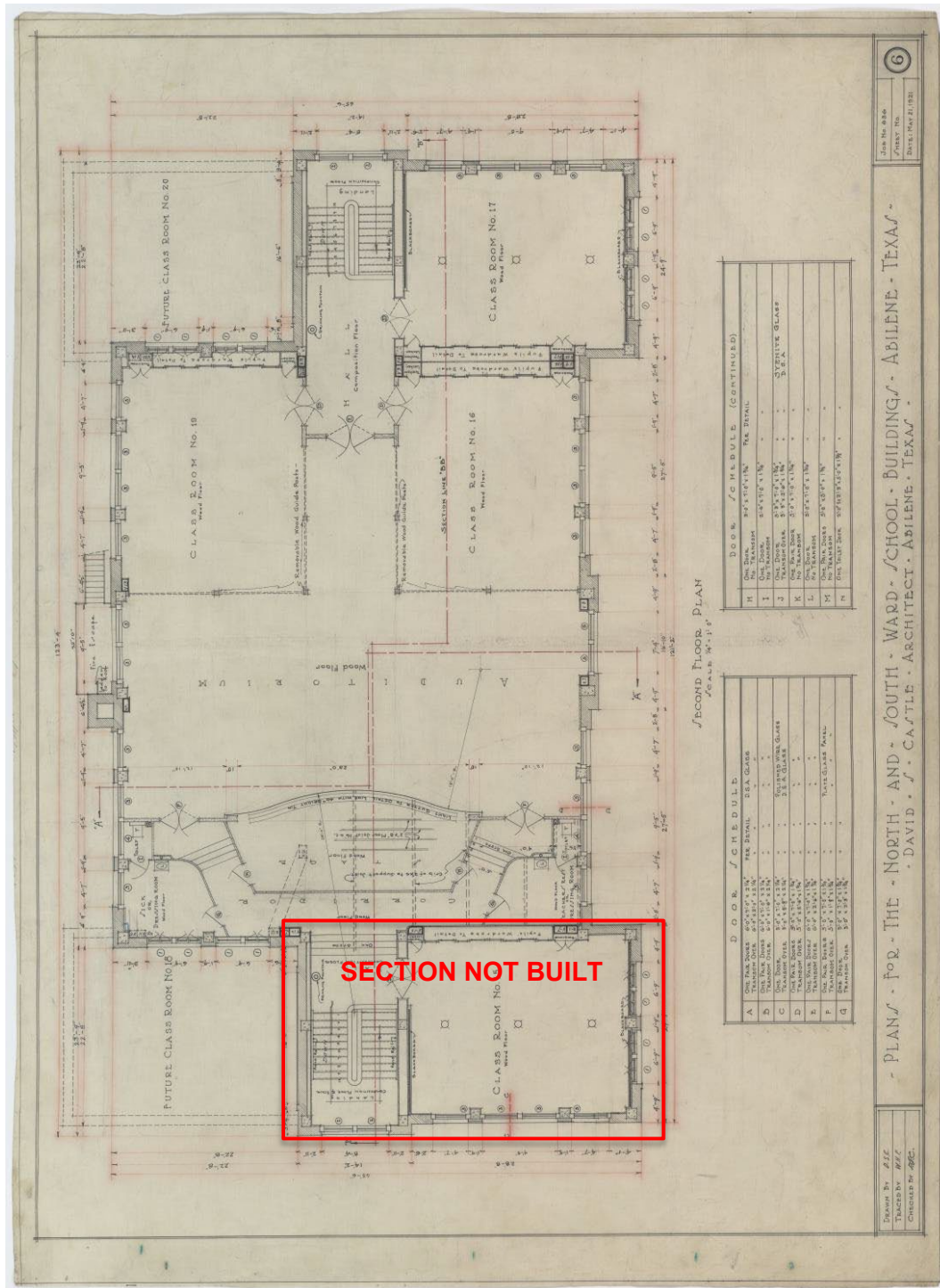
NO.	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
5	ONE 2H 2'6" x 4'6" DOUBLE GLASS CUT TO 24" LANE BSA GLASS	4
6	ONE 2H 2'6" x 4'6" DOUBLE GLASS CUT TO 24" LANE BSA GLASS	4
7	ONE 2H 2'6" x 4'6" DOUBLE GLASS CUT TO 24" LANE BSA GLASS	4
8	ONE 2H 2'6" x 4'6" DOUBLE GLASS CUT TO 24" LANE BSA GLASS	4
9	ONE 2H 2'6" x 4'6" DOUBLE GLASS CUT TO 24" LANE BSA GLASS	4

PLANS FOR THE NORTH AND SOUTH WARD SCHOOL BUILDINGS - ABILENE, TEXAS
- DAVID J. CASTLE ARCHITECT - ABILENE, TEXAS

Drawn by: B.C.C.
Checked by: B.C.C.
Designed by: J.M.C.

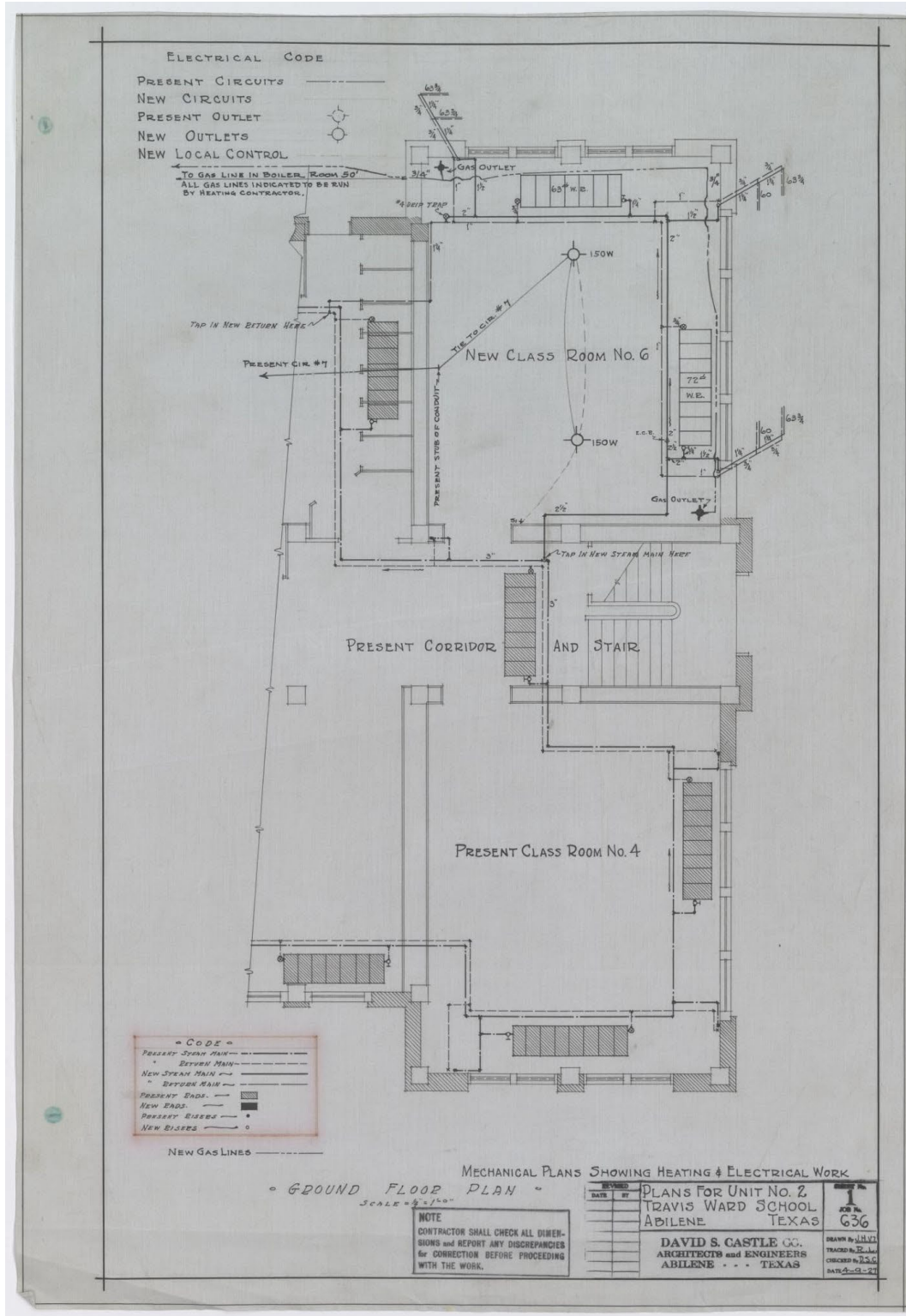
Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Figure 8: Castle, David S. North and South Ward Schools, Abilene, Texas: Second Floor Plan with Door Schedule, item, 1921; (<https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph978431/m1/1/?q=north%20ward>: accessed June 15, 2022), University of North Texas Libraries, The Portal to Texas History, <https://texashistory.unt.edu>; crediting Tittle-Luther/Parkhill, Smith and Cooper, Inc.



Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Figure 9: Floorplans from the 1927 addition to southwest corner of the Travis School.



Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Figure 10: Architect's rendering of the original design for both South Ward (Travis) and North Ward (Lamar) schools that appeared in the *Abilene Reporter-News* during construction. The wings on the west end (right side) were added in two phases, 1922 and 1927. The wings on the east end (left side) were never constructed. (*Abilene Reporter-News*, January 8, 1922, Section 2, page 1.)

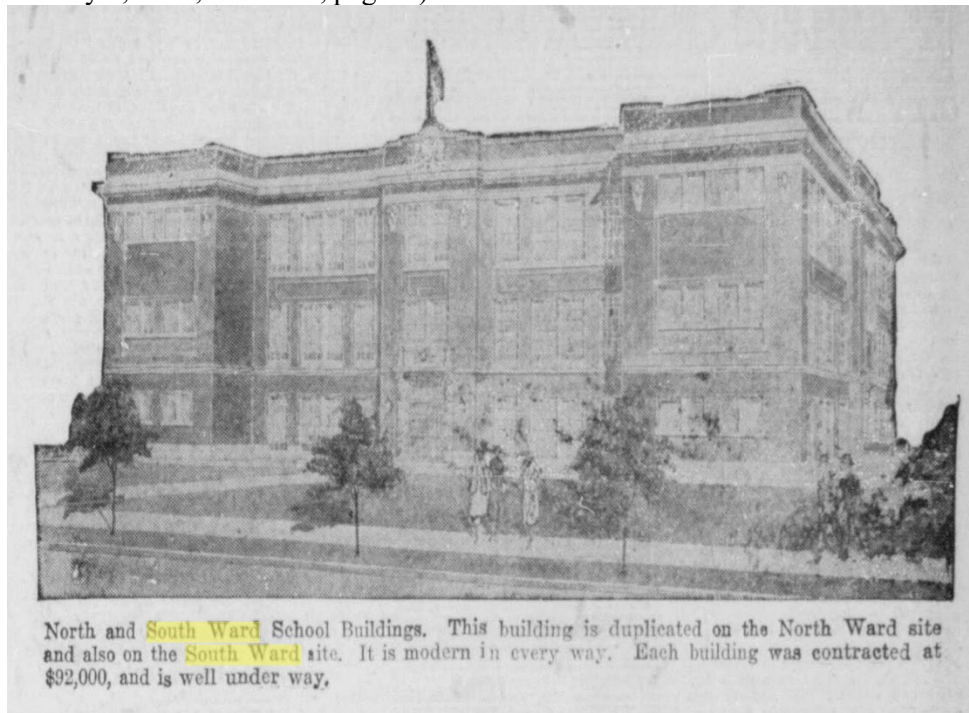
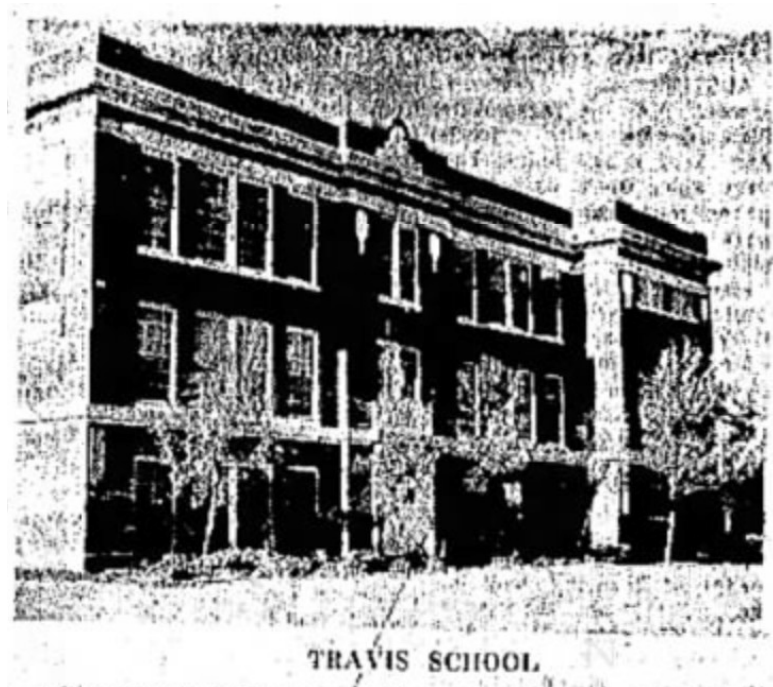


Figure 11: Travis School. *Abilene Reporter-News*, September 28, 1969, p. 17.



Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Figure 12: December 1978 photo by Kenneth Wellborn of the **Lamar School** (1317 N. 8th St.) as built. University of North Texas Libraries, The Portal to Texas History, texashistory.unt.edu; courtesy of Texas Historical Commission.



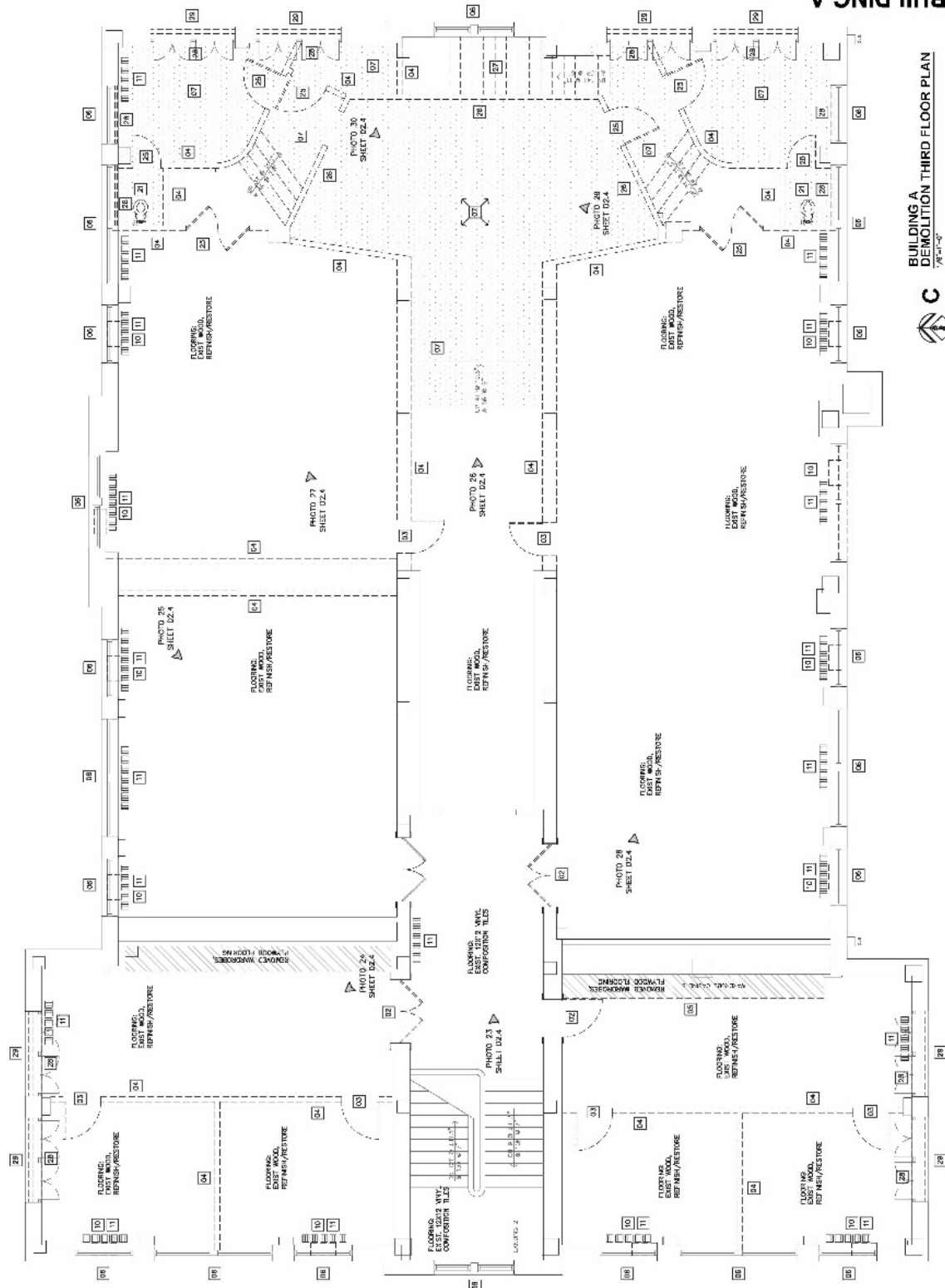
BUILDING A



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



BUILDING A



LEGEND:

- 1. EXISTING STRUCTURE
- 2. DEMOLITION AREA
- 3. EXISTING WALL
- 4. EXISTING DOOR
- 5. EXISTING WINDOW
- 6. EXISTING ROOF
- 7. EXISTING FLOOR
- 8. EXISTING CEILING
- 9. EXISTING MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL
- 10. EXISTING UTILITIES
- 11. EXISTING LANDSCAPE
- 12. EXISTING SITEWORK
- 13. EXISTING PAVING
- 14. EXISTING DRIVEWAY
- 15. EXISTING PARKING
- 16. EXISTING FENCE
- 17. EXISTING SIGNAGE
- 18. EXISTING LIGHTING
- 19. EXISTING SECURITY
- 20. EXISTING ACCESS
- 21. EXISTING EGRESS
- 22. EXISTING ENTRANCE
- 23. EXISTING EXIT
- 24. EXISTING STAIRS
- 25. EXISTING ELEVATOR
- 26. EXISTING MECHANICAL ROOM
- 27. EXISTING ELECTRICAL ROOM
- 28. EXISTING TELEPHONE ROOM
- 29. EXISTING JANETRY
- 30. EXISTING STORAGE
- 31. EXISTING OFFICE
- 32. EXISTING LABORATORY
- 33. EXISTING WAREHOUSE
- 34. EXISTING GARAGE
- 35. EXISTING DRIVEWAY
- 36. EXISTING PARKING
- 37. EXISTING FENCE
- 38. EXISTING SIGNAGE
- 39. EXISTING LIGHTING
- 40. EXISTING SECURITY
- 41. EXISTING ACCESS
- 42. EXISTING EGRESS
- 43. EXISTING ENTRANCE
- 44. EXISTING EXIT
- 45. EXISTING STAIRS
- 46. EXISTING ELEVATOR
- 47. EXISTING MECHANICAL ROOM
- 48. EXISTING ELECTRICAL ROOM
- 49. EXISTING TELEPHONE ROOM
- 50. EXISTING JANETRY
- 51. EXISTING STORAGE
- 52. EXISTING OFFICE
- 53. EXISTING LABORATORY
- 54. EXISTING WAREHOUSE
- 55. EXISTING GARAGE
- 56. EXISTING DRIVEWAY
- 57. EXISTING PARKING
- 58. EXISTING FENCE
- 59. EXISTING SIGNAGE
- 60. EXISTING LIGHTING
- 61. EXISTING SECURITY
- 62. EXISTING ACCESS
- 63. EXISTING EGRESS
- 64. EXISTING ENTRANCE
- 65. EXISTING EXIT
- 66. EXISTING STAIRS
- 67. EXISTING ELEVATOR
- 68. EXISTING MECHANICAL ROOM
- 69. EXISTING ELECTRICAL ROOM
- 70. EXISTING TELEPHONE ROOM
- 71. EXISTING JANETRY
- 72. EXISTING STORAGE
- 73. EXISTING OFFICE
- 74. EXISTING LABORATORY
- 75. EXISTING WAREHOUSE
- 76. EXISTING GARAGE
- 77. EXISTING DRIVEWAY
- 78. EXISTING PARKING
- 79. EXISTING FENCE
- 80. EXISTING SIGNAGE
- 81. EXISTING LIGHTING
- 82. EXISTING SECURITY
- 83. EXISTING ACCESS
- 84. EXISTING EGRESS
- 85. EXISTING ENTRANCE
- 86. EXISTING EXIT
- 87. EXISTING STAIRS
- 88. EXISTING ELEVATOR
- 89. EXISTING MECHANICAL ROOM
- 90. EXISTING ELECTRICAL ROOM
- 91. EXISTING TELEPHONE ROOM
- 92. EXISTING JANETRY
- 93. EXISTING STORAGE
- 94. EXISTING OFFICE
- 95. EXISTING LABORATORY
- 96. EXISTING WAREHOUSE
- 97. EXISTING GARAGE
- 98. EXISTING DRIVEWAY
- 99. EXISTING PARKING
- 100. EXISTING FENCE
- 101. EXISTING SIGNAGE
- 102. EXISTING LIGHTING
- 103. EXISTING SECURITY
- 104. EXISTING ACCESS
- 105. EXISTING EGRESS
- 106. EXISTING ENTRANCE
- 107. EXISTING EXIT
- 108. EXISTING STAIRS
- 109. EXISTING ELEVATOR
- 110. EXISTING MECHANICAL ROOM
- 111. EXISTING ELECTRICAL ROOM
- 112. EXISTING TELEPHONE ROOM
- 113. EXISTING JANETRY
- 114. EXISTING STORAGE
- 115. EXISTING OFFICE
- 116. EXISTING LABORATORY
- 117. EXISTING WAREHOUSE
- 118. EXISTING GARAGE
- 119. EXISTING DRIVEWAY
- 120. EXISTING PARKING
- 121. EXISTING FENCE
- 122. EXISTING SIGNAGE
- 123. EXISTING LIGHTING
- 124. EXISTING SECURITY
- 125. EXISTING ACCESS
- 126. EXISTING EGRESS
- 127. EXISTING ENTRANCE
- 128. EXISTING EXIT
- 129. EXISTING STAIRS
- 130. EXISTING ELEVATOR
- 131. EXISTING MECHANICAL ROOM
- 132. EXISTING ELECTRICAL ROOM
- 133. EXISTING TELEPHONE ROOM
- 134. EXISTING JANETRY
- 135. EXISTING STORAGE
- 136. EXISTING OFFICE
- 137. EXISTING LABORATORY
- 138. EXISTING WAREHOUSE
- 139. EXISTING GARAGE
- 140. EXISTING DRIVEWAY
- 141. EXISTING PARKING
- 142. EXISTING FENCE
- 143. EXISTING SIGNAGE
- 144. EXISTING LIGHTING
- 145. EXISTING SECURITY
- 146. EXISTING ACCESS
- 147. EXISTING EGRESS
- 148. EXISTING ENTRANCE
- 149. EXISTING EXIT
- 150. EXISTING STAIRS
- 151. EXISTING ELEVATOR
- 152. EXISTING MECHANICAL ROOM
- 153. EXISTING ELECTRICAL ROOM
- 154. EXISTING TELEPHONE ROOM
- 155. EXISTING JANETRY
- 156. EXISTING STORAGE
- 157. EXISTING OFFICE
- 158. EXISTING LABORATORY
- 159. EXISTING WAREHOUSE
- 160. EXISTING GARAGE
- 161. EXISTING DRIVEWAY
- 162. EXISTING PARKING
- 163. EXISTING FENCE
- 164. EXISTING SIGNAGE
- 165. EXISTING LIGHTING
- 166. EXISTING SECURITY
- 167. EXISTING ACCESS
- 168. EXISTING EGRESS
- 169. EXISTING ENTRANCE
- 170. EXISTING EXIT
- 171. EXISTING STAIRS
- 172. EXISTING ELEVATOR
- 173. EXISTING MECHANICAL ROOM
- 174. EXISTING ELECTRICAL ROOM
- 175. EXISTING TELEPHONE ROOM
- 176. EXISTING JANETRY
- 177. EXISTING STORAGE
- 178. EXISTING OFFICE
- 179. EXISTING LABORATORY
- 180. EXISTING WAREHOUSE
- 181. EXISTING GARAGE
- 182. EXISTING DRIVEWAY
- 183. EXISTING PARKING
- 184. EXISTING FENCE
- 185. EXISTING SIGNAGE
- 186. EXISTING LIGHTING
- 187. EXISTING SECURITY
- 188. EXISTING ACCESS
- 189. EXISTING EGRESS
- 190. EXISTING ENTRANCE
- 191. EXISTING EXIT
- 192. EXISTING STAIRS
- 193. EXISTING ELEVATOR
- 194. EXISTING MECHANICAL ROOM
- 195. EXISTING ELECTRICAL ROOM
- 196. EXISTING TELEPHONE ROOM
- 197. EXISTING JANETRY
- 198. EXISTING STORAGE
- 199. EXISTING OFFICE
- 200. EXISTING LABORATORY
- 201. EXISTING WAREHOUSE
- 202. EXISTING GARAGE
- 203. EXISTING DRIVEWAY
- 204. EXISTING PARKING
- 205. EXISTING FENCE
- 206. EXISTING SIGNAGE
- 207. EXISTING LIGHTING
- 208. EXISTING SECURITY
- 209. EXISTING ACCESS
- 210. EXISTING EGRESS
- 211. EXISTING ENTRANCE
- 212. EXISTING EXIT
- 213. EXISTING STAIRS
- 214. EXISTING ELEVATOR
- 215. EXISTING MECHANICAL ROOM
- 216. EXISTING ELECTRICAL ROOM
- 217. EXISTING TELEPHONE ROOM
- 218. EXISTING JANETRY
- 219. EXISTING STORAGE
- 220. EXISTING OFFICE
- 221. EXISTING LABORATORY
- 222. EXISTING WAREHOUSE
- 223. EXISTING GARAGE
- 224. EXISTING DRIVEWAY
- 225. EXISTING PARKING
- 226. EXISTING FENCE
- 227. EXISTING SIGNAGE
- 228. EXISTING LIGHTING
- 229. EXISTING SECURITY
- 230. EXISTING ACCESS
- 231. EXISTING EGRESS
- 232. EXISTING ENTRANCE
- 233. EXISTING EXIT
- 234. EXISTING STAIRS
- 235. EXISTING ELEVATOR
- 236. EXISTING MECHANICAL ROOM
- 237. EXISTING ELECTRICAL ROOM
- 238. EXISTING TELEPHONE ROOM
- 239. EXISTING JANETRY
- 240. EXISTING STORAGE
- 241. EXISTING OFFICE
- 242. EXISTING LABORATORY
- 243. EXISTING WAREHOUSE
- 244. EXISTING GARAGE
- 245. EXISTING DRIVEWAY
- 246. EXISTING PARKING
- 247. EXISTING FENCE
- 248. EXISTING SIGNAGE
- 249. EXISTING LIGHTING
- 250. EXISTING SECURITY
- 251. EXISTING ACCESS
- 252. EXISTING EGRESS
- 253. EXISTING ENTRANCE
- 254. EXISTING EXIT
- 255. EXISTING STAIRS
- 256. EXISTING ELEVATOR
- 257. EXISTING MECHANICAL ROOM
- 258. EXISTING ELECTRICAL ROOM
- 259. EXISTING TELEPHONE ROOM
- 260. EXISTING JANETRY
- 261. EXISTING STORAGE
- 262. EXISTING OFFICE
- 263. EXISTING LABORATORY
- 264. EXISTING WAREHOUSE
- 265. EXISTING GARAGE
- 266. EXISTING DRIVEWAY
- 267. EXISTING PARKING
- 268. EXISTING FENCE
- 269. EXISTING SIGNAGE
- 270. EXISTING LIGHTING
- 271. EXISTING SECURITY
- 272. EXISTING ACCESS
- 273. EXISTING EGRESS
- 274. EXISTING ENTRANCE
- 27

Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Photograph Log

Name of Property: Travis School and Cafetorium
City or Vicinity: Abilene
County: Taylor
State: Texas
Photographer: Ellis Mumford-Russell
Date: January 14, 2020
Location of Original Files: 112 E. Pecan St., Suite 2810, San Antonio, Texas, 78205

Photo 1: Travis School Building, Primary (North) Elevation. View South.



Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Photo 2: Travis School building, Oblique. Primary (North) and East Elevations. View Southwest.



Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Photo 3: Travis School Building, East Elevation. View West.



Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Photo 4: Travis School Building Oblique. East and South Elevations. View Northwest.



Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Photo 5: Travis School Building, South Elevation. View North.



Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Photo 6: Travis School Building, Oblique. South and West Elevations and Shed. View Northeast.



Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Photo 7: Travis School Building, Oblique. West and North Elevations. Cafetorium, North Elevation. View Southeast.



Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Photo 8: Travis School Building, First Floor Interior. First Floor Corridor. View East.



Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Photo 9: Travis School Building, Second Floor Interior. Second Floor Corridor facing Historic Stage. View East.



Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Photo 10: Travis School Building, Basement Interior. Basement Classroom Typical. View Northwest.



Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Photo 11: Travis School Building, Second Floor Interior. Second Floor Classroom Typical. View Southeast.



Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Photo 12: Travis School Building, Second Floor Interior. Second Floor Classroom Typical. View Northwest.



Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Photo 13: Travis School Building, Second Floor Interior. Second Floor Historic Stage. View North.



Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Photo 14: Travis School Building, Interior West Stair. View East.



Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Photo 15: Cafetorium Building, Primary (West) Elevation. Travis School Building in Background. View East.



Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Photo 16: Cafetorium Building, Primary (West) Elevation, Walk-in Cooler Pictured. Travis School Building in Background. View East.



Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Photo 17: Cafetorium Building, Oblique. West and South Elevations. Walk-in Cooler Pictured, Travis School Building in Background. View Northeast.



Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Photo 18: Cafetorium Building, South Elevation. Travis School Building at Right. View North.



Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Photo 19: Cafetorium Building, Oblique. South and East Elevations. View Northwest.



Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Photo 20: Cafetorium Building. East Elevation. Entrance Detail. View West.



Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Photo 21: Cafetorium Interior, Former Stage. View Southwest.



Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Photo 22: Cafetorium Interior, Kitchen. View Northeast.



Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Photo 23: Cafetorium Interior, Food Storage. View Northeast.



Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Photo 24: Site, Travis School Building, and Grounds. View Southwest.



Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Photo 25: Site, Travis School Building, Cafetorium, and Parking Lot. View Northeast.



Travis Elementary School and Cafetorium, Taylor County, Texas

Photo 26: Site, Ball Field (Travis School Building in Background). View Northeast.

