



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

March 21, 2011

Notice to file:

This property has been automatically entered in the National Register of Historic Places. This is due to the fact that the publication of our Federal Register Notice: "National Register of Historic Places: Pending Nominations and Other Actions" was delayed beyond our control to the point where the mandated 15 day public comment period ended after our required 45 day time frame to act on the nomination. If the 45th day falls on a weekend or Federal holiday, the property will be automatically listed the next business day. The nomination is technically adequate and meets the National Register criteria for evaluation, and thus, automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places.


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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Registration Form

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME: Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Headquarters
OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: N/A

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 3111 Old Garden Road NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CITY OR TOWN: Fort Worth VICINITY
STATE: Texas CODE: TX COUNTY: Tarrant CODE: 439 ZIP CODE: 76107

3. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

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

Mark Wolfe State Historic Preservation Officer Date 1/28/10
Signature of certifying official / Title
Texas Historical Commission
State or Federal agency / bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency / bureau or Tribal Government

4. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- other, explain
 See continuation sheet.

Carlson H. Beall Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 3-21-11

5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" 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	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	1	structures
0	4	objects
1	5	total

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

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: N/A

6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: SOCIAL: clubhouse = facility of garden club

CURRENT FUNCTIONS: SOCIAL: clubhouse = facility of garden club

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: MODERN MOVEMENT: Ranch

MATERIALS: FOUNDATION CONCRETE
 WALLS WOOD; STONE: sandstone
 ROOF ASPHALT
 OTHER

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-10)

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Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Headquarters
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., (TGCI) Headquarters in Fort Worth, Texas was constructed in 1959 and is an excellent example of the period's popular residential Ranch style as applied to an institutional building. It is one story with an elongated, irregular T-shaped plan and a low-pitched, hipped roof with wide, overhanging eaves. The building is primarily veneered with irregular-coursed sandstone; darker sandstone blocks contrast with lighter colored blocks, creating a varied pattern. The façade also is characterized by rectangular fixed windows just below the eaves and above the sandstone veneer, with wood panels between the windows. The entrance, composed of paired glazed wood panel doors flanked by full-length sidelights, is set within an integral porch near the west end of the building. The rear elevation is notable for its full-length windows and glazed wood panel doors, which serve to bathe the interior with natural light and connect it—both visually and physically—with the outside gardens. A large concrete birdbath and a Japanese-style arched bridge, both of which were early gifts to the TGCI, are included as contributing resources to the nominated property. The headquarters building is nestled in a picturesque setting beneath a canopy of trees along a stone-lined rivulet that borders the west side of the property, located on the grounds of the Fort Worth Botanic Garden on Old Garden Road, an asphalt street that diverges from the garden's main entrance. The road meanders through stands of mature trees before it passes by the Texas Native Forest Boardwalk, the Japanese Garden, and the portion of the Fort Worth Botanic Garden that was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2009. The TGCI Headquarters retains a high degree of its architectural and historic integrity, and is therefore eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, at the state level of significance, under Criterion A for Social History, and at the local level of significance under Criterion C for Architecture.

Setting

The Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., (TGCI) Headquarters is located on the grounds of the Fort Worth Botanic Garden, a 109-acre unit of the City of Fort Worth Parks and Community Services Department. As a whole, the garden includes stands of trees that have been thinned or planted to appear as "natural" settings as well as numerous themed gardens. The building is nestled beneath a picturesque canopy of trees and adjacent to a stone-lined, unnamed creek or rivulet. As would be expected of a garden club building, it is sited on a beautifully landscaped tract of land. The front lawn is dotted with mature trees that include live oaks, crape myrtle, Kwanzan cherry, and saucer magnolias. Young trees, including Ichang lemon, Yuzu, Paperback maple, and Calamondin orange, recently were planted on the west end of the front lawn near the creek. The area between the split sidewalk that leads to the building is planted with seasonal flowers, ferns, and grasses. In the center of this space is a serpentine formation of sandstone. To the north of the formation is a metal medallion containing the seal of the TGCI. A stone ring at the southern ends holds a Chinese fringe tree. Foundation plantings include redbud trees, crape myrtle, Japanese holly ferns, nandina, oakleaf hydrangeas, Vinca minor, Gold Dust Acuba, basket grass, and a Japanese maple tree.

An asphalt drive and small parking lot border the east side of the building. South of the parking lot, a trail lined with logs and driftwood leads to the rear yard. On the right (west) side of the trail, the grounds are planted as a woodland shade garden. On the left (east) side of the trail are wildscape native pocket gardens representing

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indigenous plants found in the various districts of the TGCI. The rear gardens are lushly landscaped with annuals and perennials. Movement around the west side of the building is dictated by a sidewalk with an exposed aggregate finish that passes through dense plantings of ground covers, shrubs, and flowers. The western border of the nominated property is defined by a stone-lined rivulet. Other landscaping features will be described in more detail later in this nomination. To the east of the nominated property is a heavily wooded area of the Fort Worth Botanic Garden, which includes acreage that was part of the City of Fort Worth's original lease to the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. To the south and west of the nominated property are the Sister Cities International Grove and the North Vista. The latter is characterized as a long open lawn bordered by wooded areas to the east and west. North of the building are the main entrance to the Fort Worth Botanic Garden, the garden's main parking lot, and the Deborah Beggs Moncrief Garden Center.

The building is located along Old Garden Road, an asphalt-topped street that diverges in a southwesterly direction from the main entrance to the Fort Worth Botanic Garden. It meanders through a canopy of trees and transverses a rivulet before it passes by the Texas Native Forest Boardwalk, production greenhouses, and the Japanese Garden. It then connects with Rock Springs Road and that portion of the Fort Worth Botanic Garden that was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2009 (see Map 1).

Exterior

The Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Headquarters is a one-story building with an irregular inverted T-shape; the western arm of the "T" is longer than the eastern arm. It has a low-pitched hipped roof covered with composition shingles and wide overhanging boxed eaves. The exterior is primarily composed of an irregular coursed sandstone veneer. Blocks of dark red sandstone are interspersed among the courses, adding visual interest to the walls. Wood panels are evenly spaced between the rectangular fixed windows on the façade. The front entrance is composed of paired wood panel doors with nearly full-length glazing and flanking full-height sidelights. The primary rear elevations incorporate full-height fixed windows and paired doors similar to those at the front entrance. The prevalence of glass at the front entrance and on the southern elevation makes it possible for visitors approaching the building to view the rear gardens, an effect that facilitates the building's physical integration into its environment.

The façade of the building is approximately 112 feet long and faces toward the northeast, comprising the top "arms" of the "T" (see Figures 1 and 2 and Photos 1, 2, 4, and 15). The entrance is located within a recessed porch near the west end of the façade. Two concrete risers and concrete floor approach the paired wood panel doors with nearly full-length glazing. The doors are flanked by wide full-height sidelights. The walls within the recess are also of irregular-coursed sandstone, although the east wall also has wood panels flanking a rectangular window. This window illuminates the office just inside the entrance. The wall area of the façade located to the right (west) of the porch has no windows but contains metal letters spelling out the name "TEXAS GARDEN CLUBS, INC." Below the word "TEXAS" is a bronze plaque that lists the names of individuals and organizations who generously contributed to the construction of the building. The lower two-thirds of the wall area of the façade to the left (east) of the porch is composed of irregular-coursed sandstone. Above the stone are alternating rectangles of wood panels and fixed single pane windows. The boxed eaves of the roof extend approximately four feet beyond the building line, creating a wide overhang around the entire building.

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The east elevation of the arm of the "T" has paired flush glazed wood doors at its center. The doors are accessed by three concrete steps leading to a small concrete landing. To the right (north) of the doors, irregular-coursed sandstone covers the lower two-thirds of the wall; above the wall is a single rectangular fixed window flanked by wood panels in the same manner as the windows on the façade. South of the entrance, irregular-coursed sandstone sheaths the entire wall (see Figure 1 and Photo 3). The south elevation of this arm of the "T" and the east elevation of the leg of the "T" (or the auditorium wing) have no windows, although the former has a metal exhaust fan and vents for mechanical equipment embedded in the wall (see Figure 1 and Photo 5).

The south elevation of the auditorium wing is characterized by its three full-length windows that overlook the gardens (see Photo 6). The southern half of the west elevation of this wing is characterized by an unbroken expanse of the irregular-coursed sandstone. The northern half contains paired glazed wood panel doors flanked by a large full-height sidelight on each side (see Figure 1 and Photos 9 and 11).

The southern elevation of the western arm of the "T" is almost entirely filled with the full-height fixed windows, with the exception of paired wood paneled glazed doors (on axis with the front entrance) and a small expanse of stone wall at the west end of the building (see Figure 2 and Photos 8, 9, 11 and 16). The wall of the west elevation is faced with the irregular-coursed sandstone and has no windows or doors (see Figure 1 and Photo 12).

The exterior of the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Headquarters retains a high degree of integrity. The most noticeable alteration is purely cosmetic: paint samples in a scrapbook detailing the construction of the building indicates that the wood trim originally was painted a charcoal gray and the panels were painted a moss green. Today, the color scheme is monochromatic as these features are painted beige, with the exception that the trim around the front doors and sidelights is painted red.

Interior

The interior of the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Headquarters is notable for its light-filled spaces, open design, and high degree of integrity. The latter is reflected through the retention of original materials, furnishings, and configuration of major public spaces. These spaces include the foyer (defined as "Entrance" on the original drawings, see Figure 2), a library, office/work room, the promenade, and a large meeting room (or auditorium). Smaller rooms include a kitchen, a mechanical/equipment room, storage, and men's and women's restrooms that are organized along a corridor. Original finishes include acoustical tiles on the ceilings throughout the building and above the picture moldings in the promenade, office/work room, and corridor; the use of birch wood for the reception desk, office divider, and library shelves and cabinets; lighting (including illuminated signs above the entrances to the men's and women's restrooms); painted sandstone walls in the entrance and auditorium; and fixed windows and wood doors (typically of birch). The sandstone walls were painted early in the building's history (see Figures 11 and 14). A taupe-colored paint was used so as not to conflict with the display of floral arrangements, an important aspect of garden club culture. The library, office/work room, and auditorium are carpeted. Wood parquet floors are found in the entrance and promenade. The corridor's floor is covered with large slate tiles. The characteristics of the major rooms are described in more detail below (also refer to Figure 2).

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Passing through the front doors, a light-filled foyer is the first space encountered. The room is approximately 12 feet wide and 14.5 feet in length from the front entrance to the rear entrance. The wall to the west (right) is of irregular coursed sandstone that is painted taupe. Against this wall are twin sideboards with Asian-inspired hardware. These are among numerous extant furnishings that were acquired in the first few years after the building was completed. Above it are seven bronze plaques bearing the names of "Patrons" (individuals and organizations who have made substantial monetary contributions in support of the building). At the south end of the wall (near the entrance to the library) is a plaque inscribed "Marian Campbell Library." On the left side of the foyer is the reception counter built of birch plywood (see Figure 12 and Photo 20).

The reception counter separates the office/work room from the foyer. This counter connects the north wall of the office/work room with the wall dividing this space from the promenade. The office/work room is approximately 22.5 feet wide and 15.5 feet deep. Dividing the office from the work room is a freestanding cabinet constructed of birch plywood. This divider is an original component of the building. As a freestanding fixture (not connected to the ceiling), it performs its duty of separating work spaces yet contributes to the openness of the interior. At the east end of the work room is a small storage room that has been combined with a coat closet to create another office space.

The Marian Campbell Library is located at the west end of the promenade and just off of the foyer to the right. The room is approximately 18.5 feet wide and 25 feet deep. It is notable for its floor-to-ceiling cabinets/book shelves that fill the west and north walls (see Figure 13 and Photo 18). These are constructed of birch plywood. The east wall of the room was to also contain cabinets and shelves but they were not built. The south wall of the room is almost entirely composed of full-height windows that fill the room with light. This room also contains original building furnishings such as a round table and matching chairs, a book stand, two upholstered chairs, an end table, and two sofas. The upholstered chairs and sofas have been recovered. The room is named for Marian Campbell, a member who was responsible for the library's early development.

Measuring approximately 44 feet long and 9 feet wide, the promenade stretches along the south side of the building from the library to the auditorium. The south wall is composed of full-height windows and paired wood panel doors with nearly full-length glazing. These doors provide access to the rear yard and gardens. The windows and doors flood the interior with light and provide a visual connection to the exterior gardens (see Photo 22).

The auditorium measures approximately 23 feet wide and 50 feet deep and composes the entirety of the south wing of the building (or the leg of the "T"; see Figure 14 and Photo 21). At the north end of the west wall are full-length sidelights and paired glazed panel doors that provide access to the rear gardens. The south wall of the room has three nearly full-height windows that cover an expanse of approximately 18 feet. The east wall of the room has no windows and is composed of irregular-coursed sandstone painted taupe. At the south end of this wall is a pass-through opening to the adjacent kitchen. At the north end of the room are paired flush doors that open to the corridor. Similar doors separate the auditorium from the promenade.

The corridor of the east wing is approximately 20 feet long. At the east end are paired flush glazed doors that provide access to the parking lot. Immediately to the right of these doors is the equipment/mechanical room which is accessed through paired louvered doors. Next to it is the kitchen which measures approximately 10 feet wide by

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9 feet deep. On the east end of the north side of the corridor is a storage room (it is from this room that one has access to the attic). Adjacent to this is the men's restroom, followed by the women's restroom, and then the combined coat closet/storage room that now functions as another office.

Alterations

In 1966, alterations were made to the interior of the building. A wall was removed between the office storage room and a coat closet to create another office for the use of the executive treasurer. Shelves were installed on the south wall of the office. The bank of cabinets and shelves on the north wall of the library was installed that same year.¹

Other interior alterations include the replacement of the original linoleum tiled floors. A wood parquet floor was installed in the foyer and promenade c. 1995. Slate tile was laid in the corridor, kitchen and restrooms c. 2004. The finishes in both restrooms have been changed over the years and the men's restroom is now ADA accessible. The carpeting in the auditorium and library has been replaced periodically over the years.

Landscape Features

The Garden Club Council of Fort Worth presented to the TGCI Headquarters a gift of a large concrete birdbath in early 1963 (see Figure 9 and Photos 7 and 16). It is located approximately 62 feet south of the building's rear entrance. The bowl of the birdbath sits on a wide circular pedestal and has a diameter of approximately 14 feet. It is approximately 19 inches high at its rim. At one time, the birdbath sat close to the east bank of the creek. It was moved to its present location in c. 1994 and sits in the center of a concrete circle. A water spout was installed in the center of the bowl at the time it was moved. Although its association with the nominated property is long, approximately 48 years at present, the birdbath is counted as a noncontributing object.

The Japanese bridge was another gift presented to the headquarters building by the Garden Club Council of Fort Worth (see Figures 6, 7, 8 and Photo 10). An article in the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* indicates that it was installed as early as March 1962. The bridge provides a formal connection from the western edge of the garden club property to the Fort Worth Botanic Garden. It is notable for its high, graceful arch. Because of its steep incline, the bridge is approximately 20 feet long and its width is 58 inches. Simple metal railings on the sides follow the arch of the bridge. Although its association with the TGCI Headquarters is long, at least 49 years, the Japanese bridge is counted as a noncontributing structure.

On May 9, 1994, a new landscape project sponsored by the TGCI's Landscape Design Critics Council was dedicated at the rear of the building. The design connects the south entrance with the large birdbath previously described. Near the entrance is a circle composed of rings of brick and concrete with exposed aggregate finish. At the center of the circle is a large metal medallion continuing the TGCI seal and text dedicating the project to the clubs and members who provided the funding for it. Embedded in the concrete rings are metal plaques bearing the names of contributors to the project. The bricks also are inscribed with the names of donors. Diverging to the east is an

¹ Minutes of the Fourth Regular Trustees Meeting, Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Odessa, Texas, October 25, 1966, in Proceedings, Texas Garden Clubs Headquarters, 1958-1971, p. 18.

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exposed aggregate sidewalk that connects to the entrance to the auditorium wing. Diverging to the west is an exposed aggregate sidewalk that leads to the west side of the building and circulates to the sidewalk leading to the front entrance of the building. Flanking these walks are flower beds. Diverging to the south of the circle is a brick sidewalk that leads to the large birdbath. Bricks in the center row are inscribed with the names of the present and former TGCI presidents. Bricks on the outer edges of the sidewalk are inscribed with names of donors.

Three signs that are counted as noncontributing objects are located on the property (see Map 4). None of these signs date from the period of significance, and they are of an impermanent and unobtrusive nature. At the time that photographs were taken for the nomination, there was a low wood sign near the sidewalk to the front entrance; this sign read "Texas Garden Clubs, Inc.," and was recently removed due to its deteriorated condition (see Photo 2, Figure 20).

The "Nature Trail" sign (Sign 1) is located to the left (east) of the drive to the parking lot near the street. It consists of a wood board suspended by chains from a frame made of tree limbs. The frame is approximately 48 inches wide by 33 inches high, with the exception that the left limb of the frame extends a few feet above the horizontal bar. It was erected ca. 2007 (see Photo 4, Figure 19).

The "Wildscape Native Pocket Gardens" sign (Sign 2) is located on the east side of the building and features a map of Texas depicting the ten districts of the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. The pocket gardens in the area contain plants that are indigenous to these districts. The sign measures approximately 36 inches by 36 inches and is attached to a metal post. It was erected in 2007 (see Figure 19).

The "Shade Garden Wildscape" sign (Sign 3) is located south of the Auditorium wing of the nominated building. It is a large sign set within a rustic kiosk composed of cedar. It depicts examples of flora and fauna of a shade garden. It was erected in 2008 (see Photo 14).

The grounds of the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Headquarters are jointly maintained by the City of Fort Worth's Parks and Community Department and TGCI. The park department mows the lawn, maintains some of the flower beds, and has planted many of the trees on the site. TGCI districts and member clubs contribute funds for the purchase of plant material for the grounds, particularly the Wildscape Native Pocket Gardens and Woodland Shade Garden located to the east and south of the building. These gardens have been developed by TGCI volunteers over the past five years.

Summary

The Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Headquarters retains a high degree of integrity including its original association as the headquarters for the state's affiliated garden clubs. Its location on the grounds of the Fort Worth Botanic Garden has preserved its setting within a canopy of trees although the landscaping around and immediately adjacent to the building has evolved over time. By retaining its qualities of design, workmanship, materials, and feeling, it remains an excellent example of the Ranch style as applied to an institutional building in Fort Worth.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

Property:

- X **A** is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- X **C** 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.
- D** has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or has achieved significance within the past 50 years.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: SOCIAL HISTORY; ARCHITECTURE
PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1959-1961
SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1959
SIGNIFICANT PERSON: N/A
CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A
ARCHITECT / BUILDER: Robert P. Woltz, Jr., Architect; Tom Sawyer, Consulting Architect
 Cain and Cain, Builder/Contractor

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (see continuation sheets 8-11 through 8-27)

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheets 9-28 through 9-29)

- PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS):** N/A
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
 - previously listed in the National Register
 - previously determined eligible by the National Register
 - designated a National Historic Landmark
 - recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
 - recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

PRIMARY LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL DATA:

- X State historic preservation office Texas Historical Commission, Austin, Travis County, Texas
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- X Other - Specify Repository: Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Headquarters is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at the state level of significance under Criterion A in the field of Social History as the headquarters for the state's affiliated garden clubs. Founded in 1928 and officially launched in 1929 under the name Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, the organization was (and remains) the voice for these garden clubs whose membership was largely composed of women. In addition to fostering an appreciation for home-centered gardening, floral arranging, and landscape design, Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., grew to become one of the state's leading advocates for conservation of wildlife and native habitats and community and highway beautification. Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., was the first state garden federation in the nation to build its own headquarters. The building is also being nominated at the local level of significance under Criterion C in the field of Architecture as an excellent example of the residential Ranch style as applied to an institutional building. The period of significance is from 1959, the year the building was completed, to 1961; the latter year corresponds with the National Register's fifty-year criterion.

The Garden Club Movement in the United States

The garden club movement in the United States was a natural outgrowth of the women's club movement of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In many instances, garden clubs were first formed under the auspices of women's clubs. Like the women's clubs, garden clubs were a means for predominantly upper- and middle-class white women to organize around a mutual interest in plants and the beautification of the home and community. Garden clubs served as a vehicle from which members could act upon concerns for the cultural, social, and natural environments of their communities as well as the state and country at large. The first garden club in the United States was established in January 1891 as The Ladies Garden Club of Athens (Georgia). From Georgia, garden clubs spread across the country and reached their peak in the late 1950s-early 1960s.²

The Garden Club Movement in Texas

Many women in Texas embraced the garden club movement. Reportedly, Mrs. Ida Pauline Anders Linthicum organized Texas' first garden club in Marlin in 1923. Other early clubs were formed in Austin, Big Springs, Dallas, El Paso, Fort Worth, Garland, and Stephenville. Both the Dallas and Fort Worth clubs grew out of their respective city's women's club. Soon, the idea of forming a coalition of garden clubs from across the state began to take shape. Garden club women in New York were the first to organize a statewide federation in 1924, followed by North Carolina in 1925. Marian [Mrs. Gross R.] Scruggs, the founding president of the Dallas Garden Club, called together representatives of that body and the Fort Worth Garden Club to form a committee whose purpose was to effect a state organization for "mutual benefit and enjoyment." An invitation was sent to all of the garden clubs in Texas and on November 10, 1928, members from nine clubs met to formulate a statewide federation. At its first annual meeting in Austin in April 1929, the organization was officially launched as the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs.

² "About National Garden Clubs," accessed May 20, 2010, at: <http://www.gardenclub.org/about/aboutngc.aspx>; also Megan Seaholm, *Handbook of Texas Online*, s.v. "Texas Federation of Women's Clubs," accessed May 20, 2010, at: <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/TT/vnt1.html>.

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Marian Scruggs was elected as its first president. Texas was the sixteenth state to form a state federation of garden clubs and the first in the Southwest. The federation became a charter member of the National Council of State Garden Clubs (NCSGC, now known as National Garden Clubs) when that body was officially organized in May 1929. An exception was extended to Texas, allowing it to join the national federation with only nine affiliated clubs instead of the stated minimum of ten affiliated clubs.³

Although the promotion of flower shows and the improvement of the home garden were of importance to the federation, its agenda included conservation and beautification of the environment beyond the boundary of the home. At that first annual meeting, standing committees were formed for "Billboards" (as a means to address their placement and/or content) and "Conservation and Beautification." The latter was focused on the beautification of Texas highways in conjunction with the state's highway department. The intent was to have the highways beautified in time for the state's centennial celebration in 1936. By the 1930s, these committees were known as "Conservation" with a subcommittee on birds and "Roadside Development," which included billboard control, national parks, and highway beautification.⁴

Interest in the organization grew across the state as a result of these activities and an active "Lecture and Lantern Slides" committee that assembled presentations on a variety of topics of interest to gardeners. According to an early history of the federation, the lecture program was "winning enthusiastic recruits so that before the organization was a year old, people throughout Texas knew there was a garden federation and began to look to this group for highway beautification, conservation and promotion of state parks." More garden clubs were formed across the state, and by the time of the federation's second annual meeting in Fort Worth in 1930, membership in the federation had grown from nine clubs to twenty.⁵

Membership was not defined by gender or race. As stated in the by-laws, membership in the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs was open to any garden club in Texas with at least ten members. Member-at-large status could be conferred upon individuals with the recommendation of the presidents of two affiliated garden clubs. There were, however, separate garden clubs for men that could be affiliated with the national men's federation, which was called the Men's Garden Clubs of America. Men who attended functions of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs typically were present by special invitation or as guest lecturers. At the beginning of her presidency, Mary Daggett Lake of Fort Worth (1939-42) stated that her goals would include "the sponsoring of garden activities in a definite way in the rural communities, [and] the establishment of garden clubs among Negroes, the Mexicans and other foreign peoples . . ." As director of the Garden Center at the Fort Worth Botanic Garden, Daggett and the center had provided outreach to the African American community in Fort Worth through the Negro branch of the YMCA by conducting a six-week course on the "Ornamentation of the Home Grounds." The center also had furnished judges for neighborhood beautification contests. Leaders in Fort Worth's black community had praised these efforts, and

³ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, June 26, 1940 (evening edition), Fort Worth Star-Telegram Clippings Collection, AR406-7-64-131, Special Collections, University of Texas at Arlington Library [hereafter referred to as FWSTCC]; Mrs. John W. Greene, compiler, *History of Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., 1928-1948* (Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. 1949), p. 15. Although the Texas Federation of State Garden Clubs (now known as Texas Garden Clubs, Inc.) was formally organized in 1929, it refers to 1928 as its year of founding.

⁴ Greene, *History of Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., 1928-1948*, pp. 15-16, 86.

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 7, 16-17.

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Daggett may have been heartened to provide similar programs to a wider audience. To what extent these aims were accomplished is undetermined.⁶

By 1949 the federation had divided the state into seven districts based upon soil and geographic characteristics. Each district was headed by a director who was elected by the club members in that district. The director was considered an officer of the federation and a member of its executive committee, executive board, and general assembly of the federation. Much like the federation and individual clubs, districts could adopt themes or special projects, but work on these projects had to be subordinate to the projects of the federation, which typically adhered to themes adopted by the federation president. As membership grew, the state was divided into nine districts; there are now ten districts in Texas.⁷

During the 1930s and 1940s, the federation continued its support of beautification and conservation projects in the state. During the administration of Dorothy Leake (1933-1935), individual clubs were urged to undertake projects such as the beautification of local parks or highways in preparation of the state's Centennial celebration in 1936. The organization endorsed a conservation bill and successfully advocated for the passage of a state law that protected wildflowers. The federation popularized the practice of planting wildflowers along the state's highways long before First Lady Lady Bird Johnson advocated for the same during the presidency of her husband, Lyndon Baines Johnson, in the 1960s. The organization was an influential advocate of the expansion of Civilian Conservation Corps projects in state parks and campaigned for the creation of Big Bend National Park with many clubs contributing funds for the purchase of park acreage. As World War II approached, the organization's leadership reminded members that the work of garden clubs was never as important as it was at that time. Clubs were encouraged to build up the morale of the community as well as soldiers in area military camps. Members were urged to practice thrift and to "Learn to grow well a few good vegetables and flowers, rather than to experiment with a lot." Perhaps it was not surprising that garden club membership doubled during this time.⁸

In October 1938, at the Executive Board meeting in Texarkana, the charter to incorporate was signed, but it was not until 1941—under the administration of Mary Daggett Lake—that the name of the organization was changed to Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. The new name certainly was more succinct than the previous one, and perhaps was less confusing for women who also were members of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs.⁹

A popular project of the late war and post-war eras was the Blue Star Memorial Program, which was initiated by the New Jersey Council of State Garden Clubs with the planting of 8,000 dogwood trees as a living memorial to veterans of World War II. In 1945 the program was adopted as an initiative of the NCSGC as the Blue Star Highway System. Blue Star Memorial markers began to appear along highways across the country, including many in Texas.

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 49, 82. See "Organize Men's Garden Club," *Dallas Morning News*, June 1, 1941. In an effort to be more inclusive, the Men's Garden Clubs of America changed its name to The Gardeners of America/Men's Garden Clubs of America in 1992. See "A Proud History of Service to America's Gardeners," <http://www.tgoa-mgca.org/History.htm> (accessed May 20, 2010); annual Report, Fort Worth Garden Center, Fort Worth Botanic Garden, Fort Worth, Texas, 1937-38, Mary Daggett Lake Library.

⁷ Greene, *History of Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., 1928-1948*, pp. 16-17, 85.

⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 25, 53; "Twelve More Camps to do Conservation Work Asked in State," *Dallas Morning News*, September 5, 1933.

⁹ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, March 13, 1941, FWSTCC. See also *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, April 19, 1941 (morning edition) and September 4, 1941 (morning edition), AR406-7-64-128, FWSTCC.

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In the post-war era, interest in the field of garden therapy grew with the establishment of gardens for the blind and disabled and other special populations. During her term as TGCI president from 1949-51, Gertrude Windsor, whose husband was chairman of the prison board of trustees, organized a garden club at Goree State Prison Farm for Women near Huntsville. It was the first such project in the state and, possibly, the country. The *Dallas Morning News* reported that an interest in gardening was said to be "playing an import role in the rehabilitation of women prisoners." This project won a national award from the NCSGC in 1950.¹⁰

Along with the post-war boom, garden club membership grew in popularity with Texas women. By the twentieth anniversary of the NCSGC in 1949, Texas claimed 485 clubs and 20,329 members—the largest number of clubs and individual members of any state, even though the state only had the sixth largest population in the country. Comparatively, New York had the next highest number of members at 12,500. Georgia had the second highest number of clubs at 356.¹¹

Local Garden Centers as a Precursor to a Headquarters for the Federation

Many clubs and city federations established garden centers within their community. These not only provided a space for the organizations to meet but also functioned as a place to disseminate information on gardening, floral arranging, and conservation as part of their efforts to create a greater appreciation for the outdoors in general. Some were established within city parks, old homes, or on property acquired for the specific purpose of building a garden center. Some shared space with the local library.

The Fort Worth Garden Club opened the state's first garden center in 1935. The center was located in the Horticultural Building (soon to be known as the Garden Center), a small stone building with attached greenhouse that was constructed by the Civil Works Administration and located in the newly established Fort Worth Botanic Garden. It originally operated in conjunction with the city's public school system under a full-time director. In addition to coordinating tours of the botanic garden, the center coordinated horticulture and nature studies curriculums for the local schools, offered lectures and demonstrations on a variety of garden and conservation-related subjects, made its facilities available to like-minded groups, and housed a library of books and other collected materials that individuals could borrow.

Other garden centers soon followed. San Antonio's Garden Center was organized in 1940, and bi-monthly meetings were held at the Witte Museum in Brackenridge Park. One of the largest centers was created in Houston in 1942; the 3,000 square-foot Houston Garden Center was constructed in part with Work Projects Administration funds on five acres in Hermann Park. The Dallas Garden Center was completed in 1950 on 7½ acres in Fair Park. The Abilene Garden Club Center was established in 1953 in a newly constructed Ranch style building that housed a 400-seat auditorium. In 1955 the Garden Center of Amarillo was established by the Amarillo Council of Garden

¹⁰ "Blue Star Memorial Program," <http://www.gardenclub.org/SpecialProjects/BlueStarMemorial.aspx> (accessed May 20, 2010); Lucy H. Hendy, *Weavers of the Tapestry: A History of Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., 1928-1997* (Texas Garden Clubs, Inc, c. 1997), pp. 27-33; *Dallas Morning News*, May 20, 1950.

¹¹ Lottie A Leach, compiler and editor, *The First Twenty Years: History of National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc., 1929-1949* (New York: National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc., 1949), p. 156. In total population, Texas was the sixth largest state in both 1940 and 1950.

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Clubs in a building near the Municipal Rose Garden. The Waco Council of Garden Clubs opened a garden center in 1957 in the old Johnson-Taylor House (c. 1870s), now called the Nell Pate Garden Center in honor of a long-time benefactor and member. Other communities that had functioning garden centers by 1960 included Tyler (1953), La Porte-Bayshore, El Paso, and Irving (all in 1958), and Lubbock (1960). Big or small, in stand-alone buildings or in shared spaces, garden centers encouraged the dissemination of information about gardening and related topics and provided a meeting space for like-minded individuals to gather for social and educational purposes.¹²

The Movement for a Headquarters for TGCI

With so many local garden clubs supporting garden centers, it was only natural for the leadership of the state federation to desire a permanent home of their own. From 1939 to 1942, the Garden Center at the Fort Worth Botanic Garden served as a headquarters for the organization. This was during the presidency of Mary Daggett Lake, who was also director of the garden center and a member of the Fort Worth park board. As a result, state members had access to the garden center's library and clipping bureau and the federation's circulating library had a real home for those years. But when the TGCI was not headquartered at the Fort Worth Garden Center, its records were stored at various locations around the state.¹³

After Mrs. Lake's term as TGCI president, she spoke with the succeeding president, Adele Beavers (also of Fort Worth), about the concept of providing a permanent headquarters for the organization in the Fort Worth Botanic Garden. But because the nation was in the depths of World War II, the women believed that it was not the appropriate time to pursue the matter. Even up to the months preceding her death in March 1955, Mrs. Lake expressed her belief that such a home for the TGCI "would be realized in the near future."¹⁴

In May 1957 the National Council of State Garden Clubs broke ground for its first permanent headquarters on ground adjacent to the Missouri Botanical Garden in St. Louis. Many Texas clubs had contributed funds for the construction of the national headquarters. In May 1958 at the TGCI's annual meeting in Fort Worth, the board of directors recommended and the delegates voted unanimously to take \$5,000 from the general fund and to place it in a special fund for the purpose of securing a headquarters. At the time, it had not been decided where the headquarters would be located or whether it would be a new building or housed in an existing building.¹⁵

¹² Mrs. Howard [Mary] S. Kittel, *Our Vast and Varied Vacationland*. Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., September 1967 [second printing, August 1968].

¹³ Pauline Naylor, "Garden Center Here to be Headquarters of State Federation Two Years," *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, April 23, 1939 (morning edition), AR406-7-64-128, FWSTCC; "Texas HQ Aim of Garden Club," *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, September 10, 1958 (morning edition), located in "Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters, Built in the Present on the Past, for the Future, Fort Worth, Texas, 1959," Scrapbook on file at Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters, Fort Worth, Texas [hereafter referred to as TGCI Scrapbook, 1959].

¹⁴ Quoted in Garden Club Council of Fort Worth and Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce. "Presentation of Factual Information about Fort Worth, Texas as the Logical Location for a State Headquarters Building for Texas Garden Clubs, Inc." October 1958. Copy on file at Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters, Fort Worth, Texas.

¹⁵ Mrs. Robert R. Crosby, *Fifty Years of Service, 1929-1979: History of the National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc.* (St. Louis: National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc., 1979), p. 33; Mrs. David H. [Annavi] Buchanan, "Headquarters Building Project," from the *Lone Star Gardener*, (October 1959): 3, in TGCI Scrapbook, 1959.

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A contingent of garden club women from Fort Worth was determined to have the headquarters located in their city. Under the leadership of Mary [Mrs. Howard S.] Kittel, a past president of the Fort Worth Garden Club and the Garden Club Council of Fort Worth (and later president of TCGI and the National Council of State Garden Clubs), the group worked out the details throughout the summer of 1958 under the auspices of the Garden Club Council of Fort Worth. They were joined in these efforts by a coalition of supporters including Hamilton Hittson, director of the Fort Worth park department, as well as his assistant, J. E. Casstevens, and members of the park board. One of the first hurdles was the selection of a site. Members of the "Permanent Headquarters Committee" wanted to locate the building in the formal areas of the Fort Worth Botanic Garden. Designed by the landscape architecture firm of Hare and Hare of Kansas City, Missouri and containing the Municipal Rose Garden, this unit of the botanic garden had received nationwide attention following its completion in 1933-34 (and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2009). But park department officials rejected this idea. Finally, it was agreed that the park department would lease approximately nine acres of land in the botanic garden located immediately west of University Drive and north of Botanic Garden Drive (now called Rock Springs Road). The actual site for the building would be at the north end of the botanic garden's north vista. The spot was located along North Botanic Drive (now Old Garden Road) and just south of the dahlia garden. Surrounding the site was a canopy of trees and an unnamed creek flowed along its western border. The park department would lease the land without cost to the TGCI. The lease was to be in effect as long as the building was used for the state garden club.¹⁶

Fort Worth architect Robert P. Woltz, Jr., was enlisted to design the building. Mary Kittel later wrote that Woltz "patiently incorporated each suggestion and change in the plans for the building." The design that was submitted to the TGCI board in October 1958 at its fall meeting in Texarkana was of an 1,800 square-foot building with an overhanging hipped roof sheathed with wood shakes. Its exterior walls were of stone and redwood in an effort to compliment other structures in the Fort Worth Botanic Garden. The L-shaped building contained a board room, an office, work space, a restroom, mechanical and storage rooms, and a library. A glassed-enclosed loggia or promenade linked the rooms and was intended to be used for rare plants. The loggia overlooked an outdoor patio thereby connecting the outdoors with the indoors.¹⁷

In testament to the perceived benefit that securing the TCGI headquarters might have on a community, the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce assisted the Garden Club Council of Fort Worth with the preparation of a spiral-bound prospectus to present to the TGCI board at its fall meeting in Texarkana. The report was titled "Presentation of Factual Information about Fort Worth, Texas as the Logistical Location for the State Headquarters Building for Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Presented by Garden Club Council of Fort Worth and Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, Fort Worth, Texas, October 1958." As the title suggested, the proposal outlined all of the reasons why Fort Worth would be the ideal location for the headquarters. One important point was that Fort Worth had an active garden club community with 89 federated garden clubs representing 3,000 members within the Garden Club Council of Fort Worth. Other reasons cited were its location near the population center of the state; its status as a major transportation center via rail, automobile, and air; its recreational and cultural amenities including the Fort Worth Botanic Garden, a zoo, a new art museum, a children's museum, and many types of sporting events. The selected

¹⁶ "Presentation of Factual Information about Fort Worth, Texas as the Logical Location for a State Headquarters Building for Texas Garden Clubs, Inc."

¹⁷ Mrs. Howard S. [Mary] Kittel, "In the Beginning," *Lone Star Gardener*, (October 1959): 5 (in TGCI Scrapbook, 1959).

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site for the headquarters was in close proximity to many of these places. The prospectus contained photographs and descriptions of a model of the proposed building, the proposed site, a floor plan, and letters of invitation from the mayor, the Chamber of Commerce, and the directors of the Fort Worth Art Center, Children's Museum, and Casa Mañana, home of the local musical theater.¹⁸

On October 15, 1958, Mary Kittel, representing the Garden Club Council of Fort Worth, appeared before the TGCI's Executive Committee at the board meeting in Texarkana to make the case for locating the headquarters building in Fort Worth. She was armed with blueprints and a model for the proposed building, a contract from the city's Board of Park Commissioners for a site within the Fort Worth Botanic Garden, the prospectus prepared by the Garden Club Council of Fort Worth and the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, and a pledge of \$6,000 from the city's garden club council. The Executive Committee approved the proposal which was then brought before the Board of Directors the following day. Attesting to the perceived value of being the host city for the federation's headquarters, the mayor of Dallas sent a last-minute telegram to the board asking it to delay the vote to give Dallas time to prepare its own proposal. Unfortunately for Dallas, the TGCI board unanimously voted to accept Fort Worth's proposal on condition that a satisfactory contract with the Fort Worth park board could be secured.¹⁹

The pact was sealed on November 19, 1958, when a contract between the Fort Worth Park Department and TGCI was formally signed, allowing the TGCI to construct its headquarters on the proffered parcel of land in the botanic garden. The contract granted use of the land as long as the organization kept the constructed building in good repair. If the building were allowed to fall into disrepair, it would become the property of the park department.

Design and Construction of the TGCI Headquarters

In January 1959, TGCI president Annavi Buchanan called a meeting of the board at the Baker Hotel in Dallas to establish other committees devoted to the construction and funding of the headquarters building. An advisory committee and a plans committee were already functioning. Other committees that were created included building, publicity, and finance. Mary Kittel remained a driving force behind the headquarters project serving as head of the building and planning committees and also on the advisory committee.²⁰

The planning committee had big aspirations for the headquarters building and came to the realization that the proposed building was too small for the organization's needs. At that January meeting, they concluded that it would be cheaper to construct a larger building now than to enlarge it at a later date. Working with their architect, the original 1,800 square foot building was doubled in size. By March 1959, Woltz's office had produced plans for a 3,000 square-foot headquarters; the plans included an option to enlarge the auditorium adding 600 square feet. With only a few modifications and the inclusion of the larger auditorium, this was the building that ultimately was constructed in the Fort Worth Botanic Garden.²¹

¹⁸ "Presentation of Factual Information about Fort Worth, Texas as the Logical Location for a State Headquarters Building for Texas Garden Clubs, Inc."

¹⁹ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, October 17, 1958 (morning edition), FWSTCC.

²⁰ TGCI Scrapbook.

²¹ Minutes of the Special Planning Committee for Headquarters Building of Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., January 7, 1959 (Proceedings of the Texas Garden Clubs, 1953-1965). The plans specified the use of cement asbestos panels between the

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According to information in the scrapbook TGCI compiled about the construction of the building, an architect named Tom Sawyer served as a consulting architect on the project. His exact role in the design of the building has not been determined but a photograph of him in the scrapbook shows him seated at a drafting table as he worked on a watercolor rendering of a multi-story commercial building. Perhaps he performed a similar task for TGCI.²²

The planning committee decided that the groundbreaking for the building would be held when half of the total cost of the building was raised and that actual construction would start when two-thirds of the cost was secured. But the larger building would call for a larger construction budget. Architect Robert P. Woltz, Jr. contacted J. A. Gooch, president of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, about covering the gap between what the TGCI board had approved and what the contracted bid might be. Gooch indicated that he was interested in the proposal but would have to meet with the Chamber's executive committee to discuss what might be done to raise the additional funds. On May 5, 1959, Mary Kittel received a Telefax from Woltz while she was staying at the Hotel Cortez in El Paso. In it, Woltz conveyed the good news that the Chamber of Commerce had pledged \$15,000 to close the financial gap. The Chamber's actions again attested to the perceived value of having the TGCI's headquarters located in Fort Worth.²³

TGCI members did their part to raise money for the building's construction. At the Texarkana meeting where Fort Worth's proposal was approved, the board voted to devote one-half of future Life Membership fees to the building fund. Various memorial books were created where the names of deceased members or loved ones, club presidents, or individual members of clubs could be added for a fee. For a donation of \$1,000, groups or individuals could have their names added to a "Founders" plaque to be placed on the exterior of the building. Individual clubs also raised money for the building fund. Many clubs sold wrapping paper with proceeds from the sales going to the building fund. Some clubs held fund-raising events. For example, proceeds from the Fort Worth Garden Club's annual Christmas "bazar" [sic] were dedicated to the building fund.²⁴

Mary Kittel's husband, Howard, arranged for the financing for the construction of the building. A loan of \$30,000 for five years at 4½ per cent interest was secured at Continental National Bank in Fort Worth. This allowed for the construction of the building to commence while the garden club women continued to raise the final sum of the building costs.²⁵

In June 1959, TGCI entered into a contract with Cain and Cain, a well-known general contractor in Fort Worth, for the construction of the building. The groundbreaking was held on June 29, 1959. In attendance were dignitaries from across the state representing garden clubs in Houston, Midland, Dallas, Donna, Abilene, San Antonio, El Paso, Dumas, Texarkana, Port Arthur, Sinton, Wichita Falls and Winnsboro. Members of the Fort Worth Garden Club

windows on the north and east elevations. Plywood panels were used as a substitute. The planter boxes shown at the rear of the building were not executed.

²² TGCI Scrapbook.

²³ Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Proceedings of the Texas Garden Clubs, 1953-1965, Minutes of the Board of Directors, Texas Garden Clubs, Inc, pp. 83-84.

²⁴ *Lone Star Gardener*, December 1958; *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, November 16, 1958.

²⁵ *Lone Star Gardener*, April 1962.

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served as hostess for the barbecue luncheon held after the ceremony.²⁶

The building was completed in a little less than six months. On Saturday, December 5, members of TGCI held an opening celebration that included many of the players who brought the building to fruition. After Mary Kittel introduced members of her building committee, she introduced the building's architect, Robert P. Woltz, Jr. Woltz in turn handed the keys to the building to Fort Worth mayor Thomas A. McCann. McCann, as well as Albert J. Tadlock, president of the Fort Worth park board, W. L. Stewart, representing the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, and George Thompson, Jr., chairman of the board of Continental National Bank, complimented the garden club members on their accomplishments. Following this, the keys were handed to club president Nita Harmon and immediate past president, Annavi Buchanan. At last, TGCI had a permanent place to call home.²⁷

A budget of \$10,000 was established for furnishings and the furnishings committee selected most of the items. The building was mostly furnished and declared ready for use by garden clubs and other groups by late September 1960. At that time, a local newspaper described the décor as "contemporary with soft color backgrounds to complement all types and colors of flowers and other ornamental motifs." With its work done, the furnishings committee dissolved and over the next several years, districts, clubs, and individuals donated funds to cover the cost of specific items.²⁸

Following completion of the building, the grounds were landscaped and maintained by the Fort Worth park department. Native flowering trees were planted in the vicinity and low shrubs were planted around the foundation of the building. Hardscape included a concrete sidewalk from Botanic Garden Drive to the entrance. Within the midst of this sidewalk was a plot of ground that could be planted with colorful annuals or perennials. At the rear of the building was a concrete patio with an exposed aggregate finish. Redwood strips embedded in the patio created a diamond pattern. A large concrete birdbath and a concrete Japanese-style bridge were gifts of the Garden Club Council of Fort Worth and were placed in the rear yard.²⁹

A little less than two years after the groundbreaking ceremony, the organization paid off the building's mortgage. At the TGCI's annual meeting in Odessa in May 1961, outgoing president Nita Harmon of Dallas ceremoniously burned the mortgage. It was appropriate that Mrs. Harmon was given that task as the building was constructed during her administration. Plans were made for the erection of a bronze plaque on the exterior honoring the "Founders;" those individuals and organizations that contributed \$1,000 or more for the construction of the building. This is the plaque that was placed on the front of the building near the entrance. Additional plaques were to be placed inside the building honoring "Patrons;" those who contributed \$500 to the building fund.³⁰

²⁶ *Dallas Morning News*, June 21, 1959.

²⁷ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, December 6, 1959 (morning edition), AR406-7-64-133, FWSTCC.

²⁸ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, September 28, 1960 (morning edition), FWSTCC.

²⁹ "Texas Garden Clubs Honor Gardening Capital of SW," *Fort Worth Magazine* 36 (June 1960): 27.

³⁰ "Garden Clubs Destroy Mortgage on Building," *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, May 2, 1961 (morning edition), AR406-7-64-133, FWSTCC.

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Although the mortgage was paid off in 1961, the building was not debt-free until 1962, when the executive committee voted to repay \$2,500 to a scholarship fund that had been used for building expenses. The committee then selected the spring of 1963 for the building's dedication. The date that was finally selected was March 24, 1963. Numerous garden club dignitaries were on hand, including Mrs. C. B. Nettleton, NCSGC president, who gave the dedicatory address. Others who addressed the crowd included Fort Worth mayor John Justin and Raymond Buck, president of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce.³¹

Beyond Bricks and Mortar

The headquarters building became the center of activity for TCGI. It was from here that the organization's newsletter, the *Lone Star Gardener*, yearbooks, and membership notices were issued and dues were collected. The library provided books on a wide variety of garden issues, flower arranging, and materials for flower shows and the organization's landscape design schools. Much attention was given to the acquisition of books. District II of the TGCI donated over 500 books that were personally selected by Marian (Mrs. Elmer F.) Campbell of Morgan, Texas, with the assistance of Scott Fikes, the horticulturalist at the Fort Worth Botanic Garden, and Mary Kay Umstad, the secretary-receptionist at the botanic garden's Garden Center. The library was later named the Marian Campbell Library to honor Mrs. Campbell's work on its behalf. The auditorium could be used for a variety of club and public meetings and included staging areas for flower shows. By the close of the first year in the new building, TGCI was composed of 1,185 garden clubs from across the state. This represented nearly 36,000 individual memberships.³²

TGCI continued to pursue programs that were of benefit to its members and the state at large. In 1959, with assistance from Texas A&M College and Hubert Owen, National Landscape Design School Chairman, the organization set up a series of four Landscape Design Schools to train members "as critics and appraisers of gardens and outdoor beauty in the United States." Students had to attend the three "schools" and pass each examination before qualifying for School IV. By successfully passing each of the four examinations, participants were then qualified as an appraiser, assessor, or critic of landscape design. With such training, it was hoped that members would become valuable assets to their communities in regards to the planning of parks, highways, school grounds, and other public landscape. As few women were enrolled in landscape design programs at the country's colleges and universities at that time, these schools offered women a chance to learn from professionally trained experts.³³

Anti-litter campaigns and conservation programs were pursued across the state. In 1964, TGCI, the Texas Academy of Science, and the Texas Ornithology Society co-sponsored a conference titled Conservation of Natural Resources. The organization and individual clubs supported the preservation of local landmarks, landscaping of the Governor's Mansion in Austin, and organized pilgrimages to historic attractions. Garden therapy remained an

³¹ Executive Committee Meeting Minutes, April 24, 1962, Proceedings of the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc, 1953 to 1965; Dedication brochure, March 24, 1963, "Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters, Built in the Present on the Past, for the Future, Fort Worth, Texas, 1959." Scrapbook on file at Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters, Fort Worth, Texas.

³² Mary Sears, "Garden Unit to Donate Books," *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, February 28, 1963, Section 2, p. 1; Texas Garden Clubs, Inc, *Year Book, 1959-1960*, p. 4. One estimate placed the number of clubs at 1,500. See Mrs. Howard S. [Mary] Kittel, "Fort Worth Has State Garden Center," *Fort Worth Magazine*, 36 (December 1960): 17.

³³ *Lone Star Gardener*, February 1961, p. 9.

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important program as more communities established gardens for the blind or started garden clubs among special groups. Grants from Sears, Roebuck and Co. supported landscape design, civic and highway beautification, and memorial gardens in all nine districts as well as the publication of Mary Kittel's books, *Stepping Stones for Garden Clubs*, published during her term as TGCI president (1963-1965), and *Our Vast and Varied Vacationland* (1967, co-sponsored by the Fort Worth Conservation Council).³⁴

In the 1960s, garden club membership reached its peak of popularity. As more women entered the work force, club membership across the state began to decline. Gone are the days when the state's leading newspapers sent reporters to TGCI annual meetings or closely followed the events of local garden clubs. Today's TGCI is composed of 351 clubs from across the state representing approximately 11,500 club members. Of the original nine clubs that were charter members of the state federation, only five clubs remain: Fort Worth Garden Club, Mexia Garden Club, Violet Crown of Austin, Community Club of Marlin, and Oakcliff Society of Fine Arts (Dallas). Throughout these decades of change, the TGCI's membership has become more diverse. Today there are clubs whose members are predominately gay, and clubs whose members are predominately Hispanic or black. Men's garden clubs have grown in popularity, and men have been elected to positions of leadership within the organization; in the next few years, the TGCI president may be male.³⁵

The state is now divided into ten districts. The organization continues to sponsor such traditional activities as the statewide conventions twice a year and Flower Show, Environmental Studies, and Landscape Design schools. The TGCI's library makes available books and other materials on the required reading lists for the schools' course work. TGCI sponsors or financially supports numerous gardens, conservation-related programs, and outdoor camps for special populations across the state as well as a program that purchases food product seeds and packaged floral seeds to be distributed through the Technological Institute of Mazatenago, Guatemala and SOS Guatemala. TGCI also sponsors annual scholarships for Texas resident undergraduate and post-graduate students studying horticultural, floriculture, botany, landscape design, land management, and related fields. The Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Headquarters in Fort Worth provides the home base from which these activities occur.³⁶

Significance under Criterion A: Social History

The Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Headquarters is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at the state level of significance under Criterion A in the area of Social History as the headquarters for the state's affiliated garden clubs. Garden clubs proved to be popular with Texas women, and for many years Texas had the largest number of clubs in the country. Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., together with its affiliated clubs, provided these women with an outlet from which they could pursue their interests in gardening, floral arranging, and landscape design. TGCI also advanced the causes of conservation, community and highway beautification, garden therapy, and other

³⁴ *Dallas Morning News*, March 12, 1960, January 15, 1961, and March 2, 1964; *Lone Star Gardener*, April 1964; Hendy, *Weavers of the Tapestry*, pp. 41-48.

³⁵ Janice Croarkin, Office Manager, TCGI, interview with Susan Allen Kline, September 16, 2010, and January 24, 2011. Some clubs, such as the Dallas Garden Club, left Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. and National Garden Clubs and affiliated with Garden Clubs of America, a smaller national organization that does not have state federations.

³⁶ *Lone Star Gardener* 38 (No. 3, Winter 2010); <http://www.texasgardenclubs.org> (accessed September 7 and October 7, 2010).

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issues across the state. As the first state garden club headquarters constructed in the country, the building served as a physical representation of the organization's popularity and influence in Texas during the mid-twentieth century. The period of significance is from 1959, the year the building was completed, to 1961. The latter year corresponds with the National Register's fifty-year criterion.

Significance under Criterion C: Architecture

The Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Headquarters is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C at the local level as an excellent example of the Ranch style, popular for residential architecture, as applied to a civic/social institution. Constructed in 1959, the building bears the characteristics of the style: an elongated, one-story form, asymmetrical massing, low pitched roof, wide overhanging eaves, and large windows that connect the interior with the outside environment. It was designed by local architect Robert P. Woltz, Jr., who was known for his modern commercial and institutional designs. The local contracting firm of Cain and Cain constructed the building.

The genesis of the Ranch style arose from traditional nineteenth-century California adobe houses. According to architectural historian David Bricker, these "ranch houses" were characterized by "informality of design and functional relationship to the outdoors. A single-story adobe was typically constructed with one or more long porches (*corredors*), which provided covered external circulation between the rooms in lieu of hallways. It served as a transitional layer of living space between the exterior and interior of the building, and it was oriented toward a private courtyard. Since the late nineteenth century, subsequent interpretations of this architectural element have repeatedly influenced a romantic image of California architecture and its relationship to the environment."³⁷

An appreciation for this type of architecture as well as that of the Franciscan missions began to emerge in California during the late nineteenth century. Architects in California began to use this architectural legacy as inspiration in their designs. In the twentieth century, such inspiration found an outlet in the Arts and Crafts movement among those "who recognized the utility and simplicity of traditional ranch houses and the informal character of design that they provided." The style continued to evolve during the 1920s and 1930s as its popularity spread beyond California. The "Ranch style" became increasingly popular in the post-World War II era and became the predominant housing style in the 1950s and 1960s. It particularly was well suited to the automobile suburbs that were springing up across the country. The larger suburban lots allowed for the construction of "rambling," low-slung houses that often had attached, or integral, garages. Decorative embellishments could vary widely from one Ranch style house to the next. It was the form of the building—typically one-story, low-to-moderate-pitched roof with overhanging eaves, and asymmetrical massing—that characterized the Ranch style house. Interiors were open and uncluttered.³⁸

In the post-World War II era, popular media helped spread the influence of the Ranch style on residential design. Chief among them was *Sunset* magazine and its publication of *Western Ranch Houses*, first released in 1946.

³⁷ David Bricker, "Ranch Houses Are Not All the Same," available at <http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/publications/buletins/suburbs/Bricker.pdf> (accessed September 21, 2010).

³⁸ Ibid; Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1995), p. 479.

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Basically a pattern book, it contained illustrations, photographs, and some text. The designs were done by such California architects as Cliff May and William W. Wurster. According to architectural historian David Bricker, the houses featured in the book shared the traits of "livability, flexibility, and an unpretentious character" and an understanding of the use of climate as an element of design. "Outdoor living areas extending beyond the house on the same level were also emphasized, so that interior space merged with the exterior, separated merely by large areas of glass and sliding glass doors." These traits were all beautifully incorporated into the design of the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters, giving it an understated elegance while allowing the building to meet the needs of the organization.³⁹

Widely available home and garden magazines also featured the latest design trends and garden club women did not have to look far for inspiration. The January 1958 issue of *House & Garden* showcased house designs in Texas. Against the typical stereotypes of Texas, including "big doin's of big men and their beautiful ladies in the big state," the editor of *House & Garden* found Texas to be a trend-setting state "precisely because it is not the Lone State." With its rich cultural antecedents, "a native energy and strength forged on the frontier and with a refreshing curiosity that has little patience with conformity, Texans have created a vital civilization."⁴⁰ Representing this vitality were homes designed by the likes of Preston M. Bolton and Howard Barnstone, Howard Meyer, Robert Goodwin, and O'Neil Ford featured interiors with flowing room arrangements, minimalist detailing, and large expanses of glass that served to connect the inside of the house with adjacent outdoor spaces.⁴¹

The Ranch style's informality and linear forms made it easily adaptable to other functions besides residential use. It was not uncommon to see schools and other public buildings, motels, health facilities, gas stations, and shopping centers constructed in this style, particularly near suburban developments.⁴² Consequently, it was not surprising that the leadership of the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., chose the Ranch style as the architectural idiom for its new state headquarters. The style's simplicity and informality, open spaces and flowing room arrangements, and melding of the interior and exterior were well suited for a club building, particularly one that was home to an organization focused on the beauty of nature, whether manipulated in a stunning floral arrangement or in a garden located on the other side of a window. For a building that was sited on the grounds of a botanic garden, the Ranch style was an ideal choice.

A comprehensive survey of Fort Worth's mid-twentieth century architecture has yet to be undertaken; this makes it difficult to determine how frequently the Ranch style was adapted to nonresidential use. At least one other social organization in Fort Worth chose the style for its headquarters. The Federated Women's Club Home (originally called the Fort Worth Federation of Colored Women's Clubs) at 1051 Evans Avenue was completed in 1954. This building is located on what was originally a busy commercial street for the adjacent African American community; as such, it is sited on an urban-sized lot (50 feet wide by 120 feet deep) next to a commercial building. Although it lacks the suburban feel and physical integration with its environment that are often associated with the style, its Ranch-inspired design is evident in its asymmetrical massing and low-pitched gable-on-hip roof. Constructed of brick, it has metal casement and hung windows, and decorative metal columns support the integral porch roof.

³⁹ Bricker, "Ranch Houses Are Not All the Same."

⁴⁰ William H. Lowe, Jr., "Why Texas," *House & Garden* 113 (No. 1, January 1958): 21.

⁴¹ *House & Garden* 113 (No. 1, January 1958): 38, 42-43.

⁴² Bricker, "Ranch Houses Are Not All the Same."

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This building is potentially eligible for listing on the National Register at the local level of significance for its association with an important social organization in Fort Worth's African American community (see Figure 15).⁴³

Robert P. Woltz, Jr., Architect

Robert P. Woltz, Jr., was born in Fort Worth, Texas, on October 16, 1905, the son of Robert P. and Jennie E. Woltz. He attend public school in that city and then matriculated to the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas (now Texas A & M University) where he studied architecture for three years. Due to a physical handicap he developed as a result of having polio as a young child, he was unable to participate fully in the school's Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) program and was therefore unable to fulfill the requirements for graduation from that school. He transferred to the University of Pennsylvania, where he studied under Paul Philippe Cret (1876-1945), a renowned architect described as "one of the foremost practitioners of the 'Beaux Arts style.'" Cret's experimentation with stripped classicism on such works as the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington, DC (1930-37) and the U.S. Courthouse in Fort Worth (1933) illustrated an affinity with the emerging Modern movement. While Woltz was at the University of Pennsylvania, Cret was working on his master plan for the campus of the University of Texas at Austin. Woltz received his degree in 1935. He married Francis High and the couple had one daughter, Francie P. Woltz.⁴⁴

After graduation from the University of Pennsylvania, Woltz returned to Fort Worth and briefly worked with local architect Hubert Hammond Crane. He left Crane's employ and worked under architect George Dahl, who was coordinating the design of the buildings for the Texas Centennial Exposition at Fair Park in Dallas. Although the complex of twenty-six Art Deco-style buildings was designed by ten firms, Dahl oversaw the planning and construction of the entire fairgrounds. Today, this collection of buildings "is now recognized as one of the best preserved assemblages of depression-era architecture." It was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1986.⁴⁵

After his work in Dallas Woltz returned to Fort Worth, where he continued to work in a modernist mode. One of his early commissions was a Moderne-style two-story house at 2055 Ward Parkway. Art historian Judith Singer Cohen described his design as a "sparkling example of late 1930s Moderne domestic architecture." The house featured a flat roof, smooth unadorned concrete walls, curvilinear corner, round and rectangular windows of various sizes and horizontal metal trim. Woltz's client, Charles M. Davis (1884-1974), was a civil engineer and a pioneer in slip form concrete construction, so the use of concrete as the primary building material was a natural choice.⁴⁶ During World War II, Woltz also partnered with Davis and architect Phillip E. Willard on the design and construction of several concrete buildings for industries deemed essential to the country's war efforts. These

⁴³ Historic Fort Worth, Inc., Federated Women's Club, 1051 Evans Avenue. Available at:

<http://www.historicfortworth.org/History/search/tabid/56/Default.aspx> (accessed March 25, 2010). Attempts to find the name of the designer of this building have not been successful.

⁴⁴ Francie Woltz (daughter of Robert P. Woltz, Jr.), e-mail correspondence with Susan Allen Kline, April 20, 2010: *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, December 20, 1993 (morning edition); *Handbook of Texas Online*, s.v. "Cret, Paul Philippe," <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/CC/fcr43.html> (accessed April 20, 2010).

⁴⁵ *Handbook of Texas Online*, s.v. "Dahl, George Leighton,"

<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/DDfda86.html> (accessed April 20, 2010).

⁴⁶ Judith Singer Cohen, *Cowtown Moderne* (College Station: Texas A & M University Press, 1989), p. 99.

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projects included a factory and warehouse for the American Chain and Cable Company, Inc., and a branch office for John A. Roebling's Sons' Company, both in Houston, and the office for Universal Mills in Fort Worth. All of these buildings shared a horizontal emphasis, featured flat roofs, smooth exterior concrete walls, and metal windows.⁴⁷

Woltz made a slight departure from modern styles when he teamed up with Fort Worth architect Charles O. Chromaster on the design for Trinity Episcopal Church (1948). The Gothic Revival church was faced with Austin stone and featured prominent gabled bays, yet the moderately-pitched gabled roof helped place the design in the post-war idiom.⁴⁸

During the 1950s, Woltz designed a variety of structures for commercial and public clients, most of which reflected the post-war focus on functional and restrained designs. He had several projects for the Fort Worth park department. These included enlarging the garden center building at the Fort Worth Botanic Garden in 1950 and again in 1955 when the building was converted to the department's headquarters. In 1953, his design for a large native stone shelter at Oakland Lake Park was completed by park department employees. The 28' x 70' structure featured a low-pitched gabled roof, two large fireplaces, permanent picnic tables, and a dance floor. Also in 1953, his design for the Yates Advertising Company was constructed. Located at 1020 Summit Avenue on the far western edge of Fort Worth's Central Business District, the small brick building might best be described as a contemporary interpretation of the International style. Woltz also designed a 15,000 square-foot terminal building for Allied Van Lines in Euless, Texas that was built in 1958-59. He had several school commissions for the Fort Worth Independent School District that were constructed during the district's post-war building program, including the Dunbar Elementary/Junior High School (1952) and the following elementary schools: Riverside (1954-55), Glen Park (addition 1957), Carter Park (1957-58), and Bruce Shulkey (1958). These buildings were characterized by clean lines, window overhangs, and ornamentation largely reduced to the use of contrasting colors of brick that created visual interest on exterior walls.⁴⁹

Exactly how Woltz was chosen to design the TGCI Headquarters has not been determined, but the organization may have been hard pressed to find another architect who had a greater professional and personal interest in gardening. Both Woltz and his wife, Francis, took great pleasure in growing camellias and both were American Camellia Society-accredited judges. They were active in the Fort Worth and Dallas chapters of the society and frequently traveled to camellia shows throughout the South in their role as judges or as exhibitors of plant specimens.

Woltz's interest in gardening also led to a side business that manufactured greenhouses. He started the Texas Greenhouse Company after first constructing a greenhouse in his backyard. In 1948, he began producing greenhouses in his garage and soon was receiving orders from as far away as Long Island, New York, and Kodiak,

⁴⁷ See *Architectural Concrete* 8 (Number 3 [c. 1942]): 22-23.

⁴⁸ *Fort Worth: Upper North, Northeast, East, Far South and Far West* (Fort Worth: Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, Texas, 1989), p. 209.

⁴⁹ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, September 1, 1953 (evening edition) AR406-7-58-79, FWSTCC; Susan Allen Kline, Fort Worth Botanic Garden, Registration Form, National Register of Historic Places (listed on January 29, 2009); *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, June 15, 1958, FWSTCC, AR406-7-21-88; See "Eight Decades of School Construction: Historic Resources of the Fort Worth Independent School District," (City of Fort Worth, Texas, September 2003), pp. 17, 22, 25, 36.

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Alaska. His Ezyrected greenhouses were manufactured in 24-inch components and shipped ready to be assembled—thus the name “Ezyrected.” This method also made it easy for customers to enlarge their greenhouses, if needed. The company became so successful that Woltz moved its operation out of his garage and into a building in south Fort Worth, where three men were employed full-time in the production of the greenhouse units. Fort Worth garden club women likely were familiar with Woltz as his Texas Greenhouse Company built the greenhouse in the Fort Worth Botanic Garden, and as he served as architect of the enlargement of the adjacent Garden Center building in 1950 and again in 1955.⁵⁰

For a brief period in 1960 and 1961, Woltz teamed up with local architect William R. Lane, but later in 1961 he began designing low-income projects for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. He also remained involved with his greenhouse business and with his interests in growing and showing camellias. Woltz retired from practice in 1969.⁵¹

Woltz was an active participant in the advancement of the architectural profession locally and at the state level. He became a licensed architect in 1937 and was a charter member of the Fort Worth chapter of the American Institute of Architects, serving as its secretary in 1946 and its president in 1950 and 1966. He served as the chapter’s Texas Society of Architects (TSA) director from 1954-1956 and in 1959, he served as the president of the TSA. He also served on the city’s Plan Commission in the late 1950s. Woltz died on December 18, 1993, at the age of 88, and was buried in Greenwood Memorial Park in Fort Worth.⁵²

Cain and Cain, General Contractor

A prolific firm, Cain and Cain was founded by brothers Everett and Roy Cain in the mid-1920s. Prior to working with his brother, Roy Cain briefly worked as a contractor in partnership with S. Coleman Estill. By 1930, the firm was a member of the Association of General Contractors of America. An early specialty was building remodeling but listings in the Fort Worth city directory also indicated that the firm constructed “Fine Churches, Schools, and Business Buildings.” One early project was the construction of D. McRae School in Fort Worth in 1926. In 1937, the company was responsible for the renovation of the former Kress Store building at 901 Houston in downtown Fort Worth to a McCrory’s variety store. During World War II, Cain and Cain was the low bidder for the construction of a U.S.O. building in Mineral Wells.⁵³

⁵⁰ “Robert P. Woltz Jr. Family Likes Reticulata Camellia,” *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, February 13, 1949 (morning edition), FWSTCC; *Dallas Morning News*, September 12, 1954; “You Can Start Greenhouse With 1 Section,” *Fort Worth Magazine*, 26 (March 1951): 21. Since 1935, the Fort Worth Garden Club had been assisting with the operation of the Garden Center at the Fort Worth Botanic Garden.

⁵¹ Fort Worth City Directories for 1960, 1961, 1962; Cohen, *Cowtown Moderne*, p. 25; *Dallas Morning News*, February 1, 1969. The Texas Greenhouse Company is still in existence but no longer owned by members of the Woltz family.

⁵² Suzie Adams, Executive Director AIA Fort Worth, e-mail correspondence with Susan Allen Kline, May 12, 2010; Cohen, *Cowtown Moderne*, p. 25; *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, December 15, 1959 and December 20, 1993.

⁵³ Fort Worth City Directory, for the years 1920, 1922, 1924, 1928 and 1930; *Dallas Morning News*, February 19, 1926; *Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce News*, 11 (October 1937): 3; *This Month in Fort Worth*, 15 (December 1941): 10.

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Following the war, Cain and Cain was responsible for the construction of a variety of commercial and institutional buildings in the Fort Worth area. The company was the general contractor for numerous public schools projects; at least three of these were designed by Robert P. Woltz, Jr., the architect for the TGCI Headquarters. These included Riverside Elementary School (1954-55), Glen Park Elementary School (addition 1957), and Carter Park Elementary School (1957-58). Other school projects constructed by Cain and Cain included B. H. Carroll Elementary School (renovation/addition 1949), Diamond Hill-Jarvis Junior-Senior High School (1952), William Monnig Junior High (1952), Westcliff Elementary (1954), Como Elementary (1954), Polytechnic High School (addition 1954-55), M. L. Phillips Elementary (addition 1956-57), and Rosedale Park Elementary School (1957-58). All of the schools mentioned above were in Fort Worth. Cain and Cain was the contractor for another Woltz design—the Allied Van Lines Terminal in Euless, Texas (1958). The firm also constructed the hangar and office building for Central Air Lines at Carter Field (1958-59). At the time that the TGCI Headquarters was constructed in 1959, the firm was headed by Everett's sons, L. Beal and Owen Cain.⁵⁴

Summary

The Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Headquarters represents an era when garden clubs in Texas were at the height of their popularity and influence. The building provided a home to an organization that affected the lives of thousands of members, most of whom were women; in turn, those same members had a profound impact of the social, cultural, and physical development of their communities and the state. Architecturally, the building is an excellent example of the Ranch style as applied to an institutional building in Fort Worth. For its association with the social history of Texas and the architectural history of Fort Worth, the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Headquarters is worthy of listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

⁵⁴ "Eight Decades of School Construction: Historic Resources of the Fort Worth Independent School District," pp. 16-17, 21, 25, 30, 36, 37, 44; *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, June 15, 1958; *Southwestern Builder* 11 (March 1959): 17; Fort Worth City Directory, 1959.

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USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form

Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Headquarters, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Page 4

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**ACREAGE OF PROPERTY:** less than one acre

UTM REFERENCES	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
	14	653314	3623505

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: (see continuation sheet 10-30)**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:** (see continuation sheet 10-30)**11. FORM PREPARED BY** (with assistance from Rachel Leibowitz, Historian, Texas Historical Commission)**NAME / TITLE:** Susan Allen Kline, consultant

ORGANIZATION:	DATE:	January 26, 2011 (October 11, 2010)
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STREET & NUMBER:	2421 Shirley Avenue	TELEPHONE:	(817) 921-0127
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CITY OR TOWN:	Fort Worth	STATE:	Texas	ZIP CODE:	76109
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ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION**CONTINUATION SHEETS****MAPS** (see continuation sheet Map-31 through Map-34)**PHOTOGRAPHS** (see continuation sheet Photo-49 through Photo-52)**ADDITIONAL ITEMS** (see continuation sheets Figure-35 through Figure-48)**PROPERTY OWNER**

Building owner:

NAME:	Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. (Jacki Simmers, President)		
STREET & NUMBER:	3111 Old Garden Road		
CITY OR TOWN:	Fort Worth	STATE:	Texas
		TELEPHONE:	(817) 332-6602
		ZIP CODE:	76107-3498

Land owner:

NAME:	City of Fort Worth, Parks and Community Services Department (Richard Zavala, Director)		
STREET & NUMBER:	4200 South Freeway, Suite 2200		
CITY OR TOWN:	Fort Worth	STATE:	Texas
		TELEPHONE:	(817) 871-5700
		ZIP CODE:	76115

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The nominated property containing the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Headquarters is located in Tract 3H of the Thomas White Survey. The following description is based on a field survey conducted by Brooks Baker, Surveyors on October 28, 1959.

Commence at the northeast corner of said Thomas White survey and run north 88 degrees-22 minutes west along the north line of said survey 1330 feet to the northwest corner of said city tract and along the lines of said tract south 513 feet south and south 89 degrees east 378 feet to a reentrant corner of said tract and south 715-7/10 feet to an axle in concrete at another reentrant corner of said tract and then run south 17 degrees-04 minutes east 545 feet to an iron bolt in concrete and then run south 72 degrees-46 minutes east 69 feet to an iron for the northwest and beginning corner of the tract being described.

Thence south 79 degrees-37 minutes east 83 feet to an iron; thence south 87 degrees-59 minutes east 89 feet to an iron; thence south 9 degrees-21 minutes west 144 feet to an iron; thence north 81 degrees-12 minutes west 140 feet to an iron; thence north 18 degrees west 78-4/10 feet to iron; thence north 13 degrees-27 minutes east 66 feet to the place of beginning and containing 0-52/100 of an acre [see Map 2 showing the boundaries of the above described parcel].

The Japanese Bridge extends from the TGCI property west across a rivulet and ends on a portion of the Fort Worth Botanic not included in the above described parcel. Therefore, the boundaries of the nominated property also include a tiny parcel to encompass the west end of the bridge. Beginning at the north corner of the west end of the bridge, proceed in a southerly direction approximately 4 feet 10 inches to the south corner of the west side of the bridge; following the south edge of the bridge proceed approximately 2 feet 10 inches to the face of the bank of the rivulet; proceed in a northerly direction along the bank to a point parallel with the north corner of the west end of the bridge; then proceed along the north edge of the bridge approximately 3 feet 6 inches to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

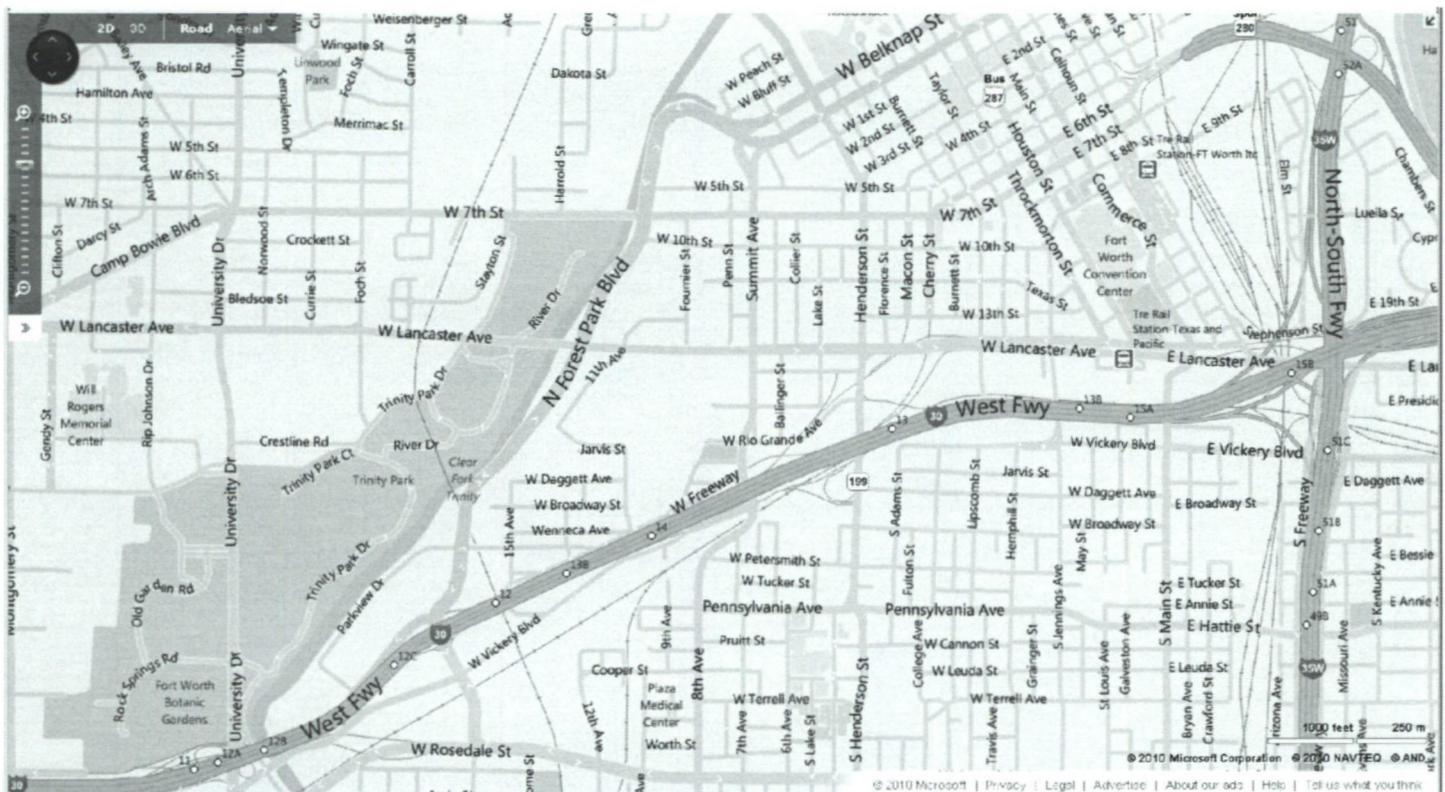
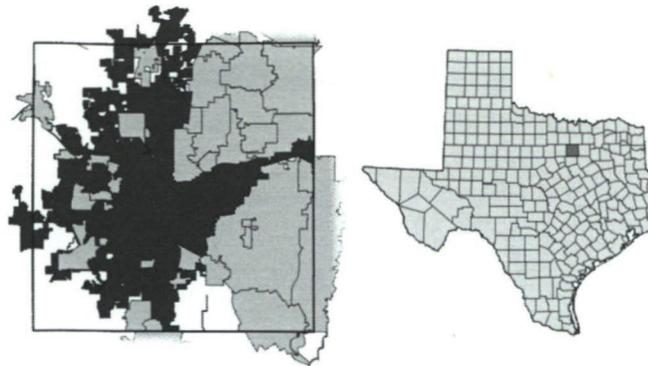
The original lease between the City of Fort Worth and Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. was for nine acres of land. This nomination includes that parcel most closely associated with the Texas Garden Clubs Inc, Headquarters and delineated for the building's architect, Robert P. Woltz, Jr., by Brooks Baker, Surveyors, on October 28, 1959. Because the western end of the Japanese Bridge terminates on the west side of the rivulet on property not included in the 1958 survey, a small tract of land encompassing that portion of the bridge has been included in the Boundary Description. The City of Fort Worth's Parks and Community Services Department owns both tracts of land; the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. owns the building and the Japanese Bridge.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 31

Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Headquarters
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas



Map 1: The Fort Worth metro area is shown as the shaded area in the square of Tarrant County, Texas. (top)

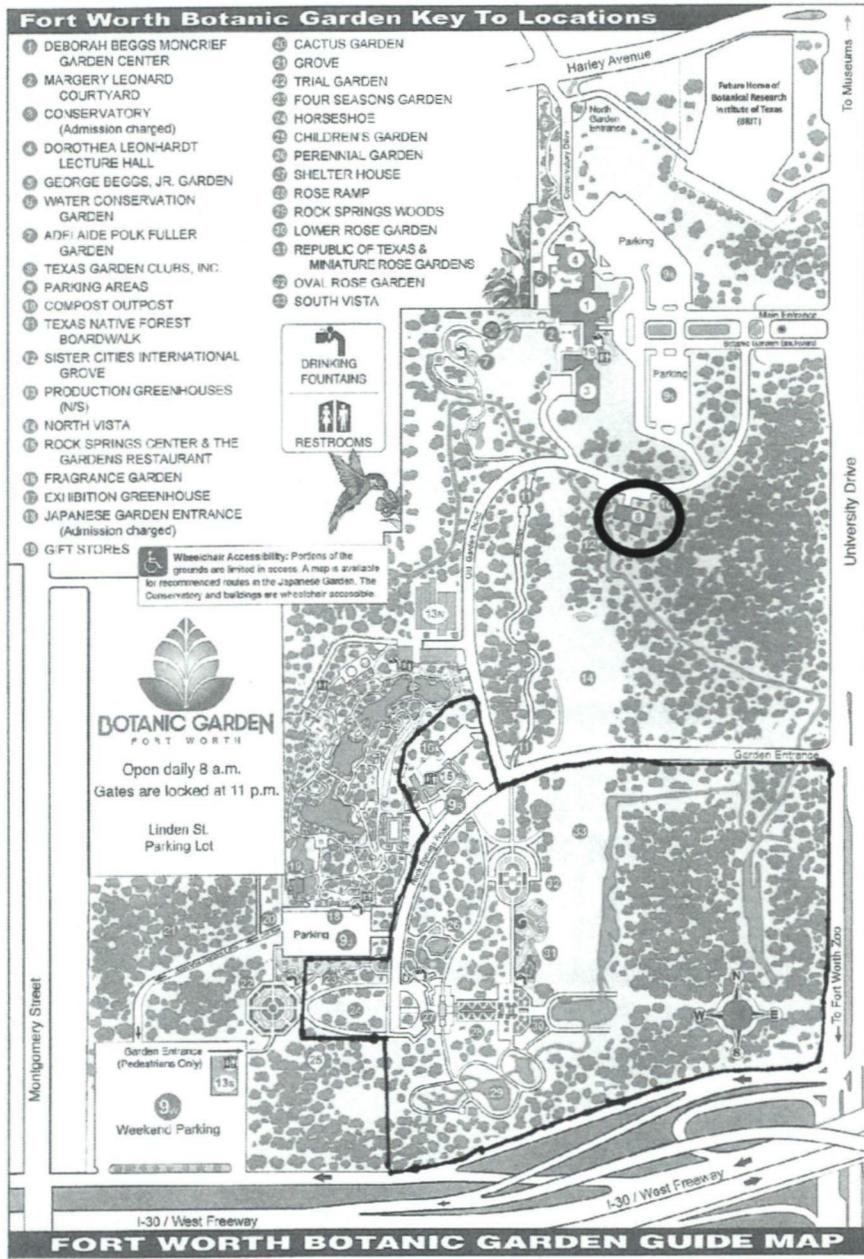
The Fort Worth Botanic Garden is located in the lower left corner of the map, to the southwest of downtown Fort Worth and the city's convention center. (bottom)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 32

Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Headquarters
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas



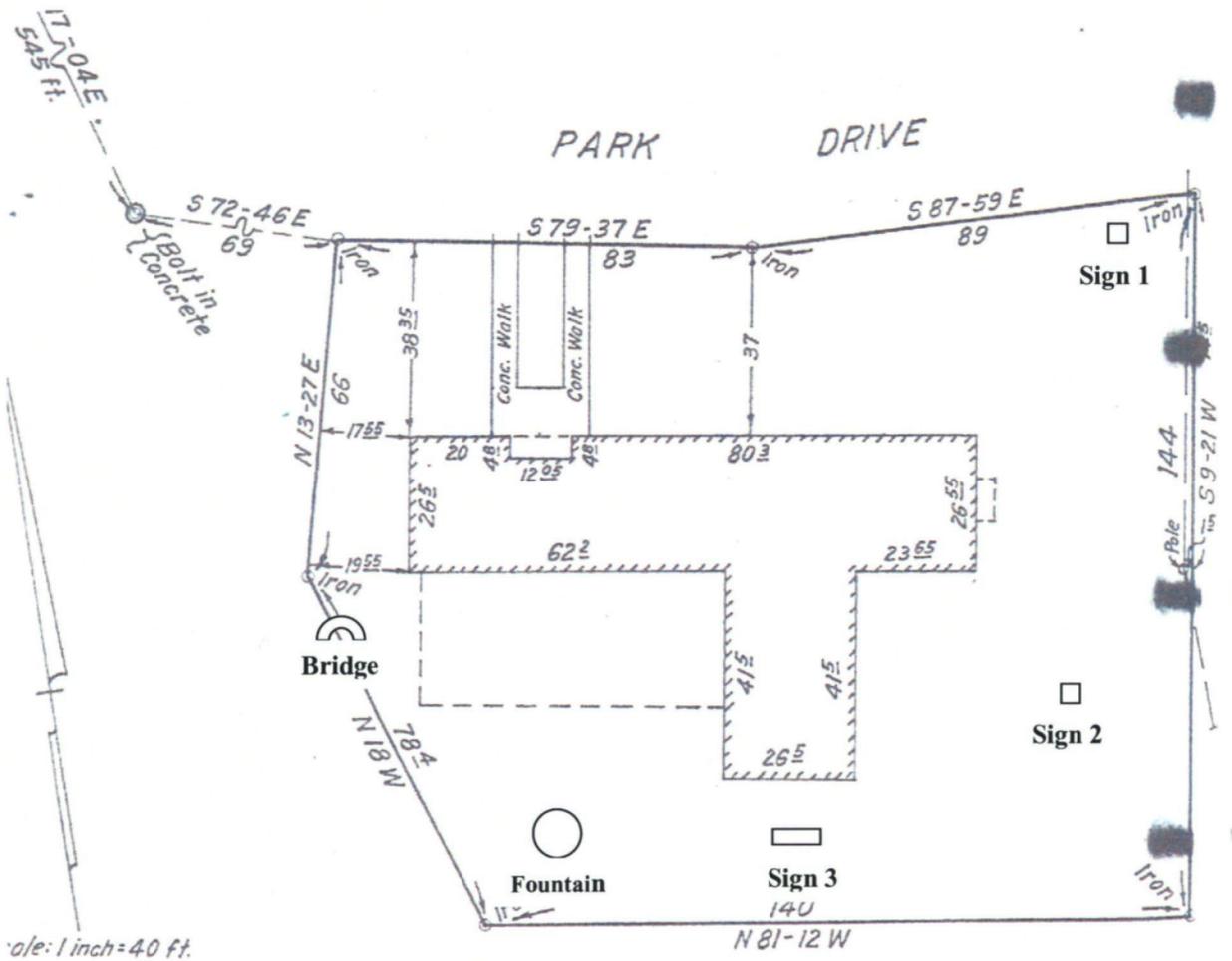
Map 2: The location of the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Headquarters is indicated by the number "8" on the map. Black boundaries on the southern half of the map indicate that portion of the Fort Worth Botanic Garden listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2009. (Base map courtesy Fort Worth Botanic Garden).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 34

Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Headquarters
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas



Map 4. Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Headquarters.

Location of noncontributing Japanese bridge, fountain, and three signs.

Noncontributing resources not drawn to scale. Drawn by Susan Allen Kline.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section FIGURE Page 35

Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Headquarters
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

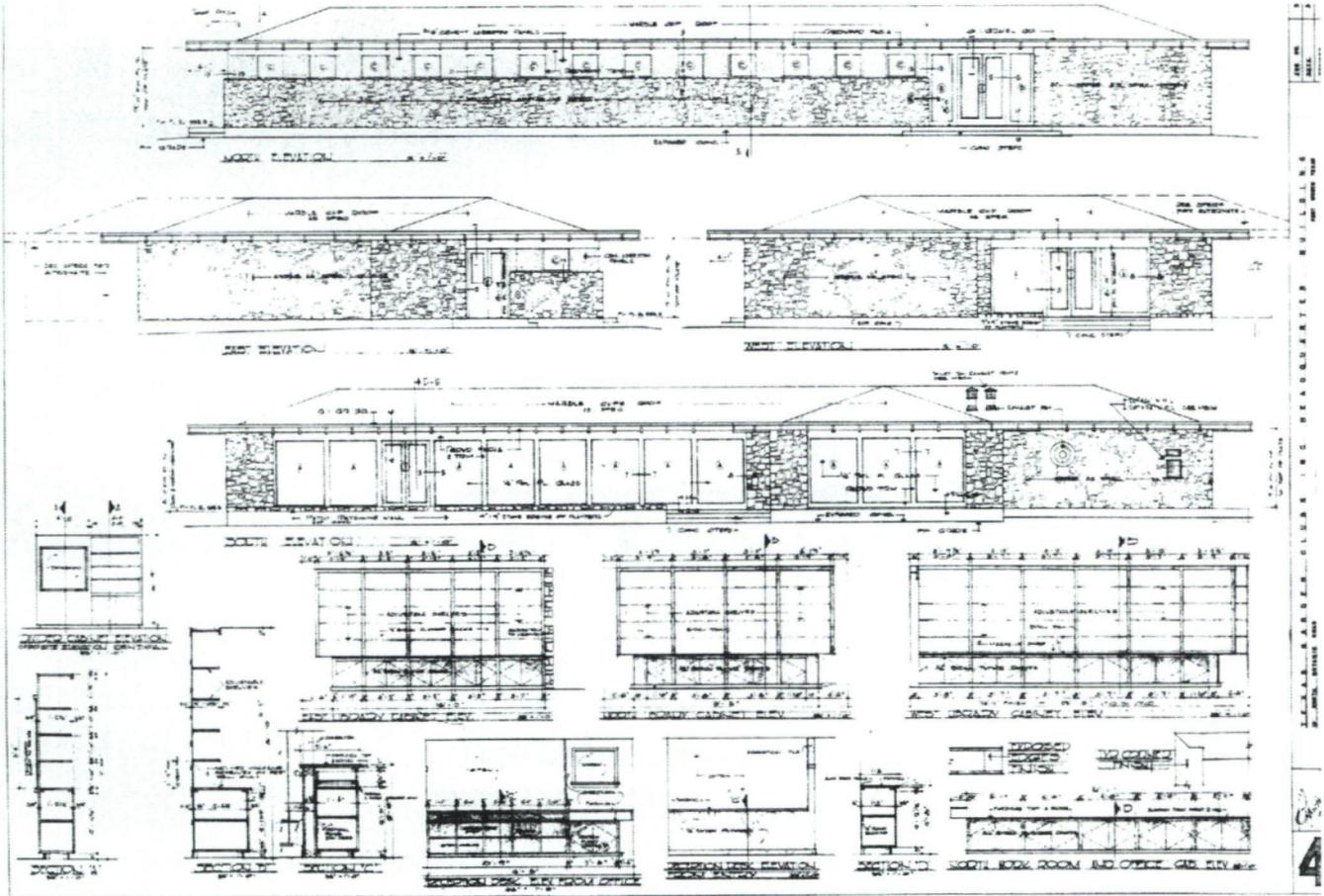


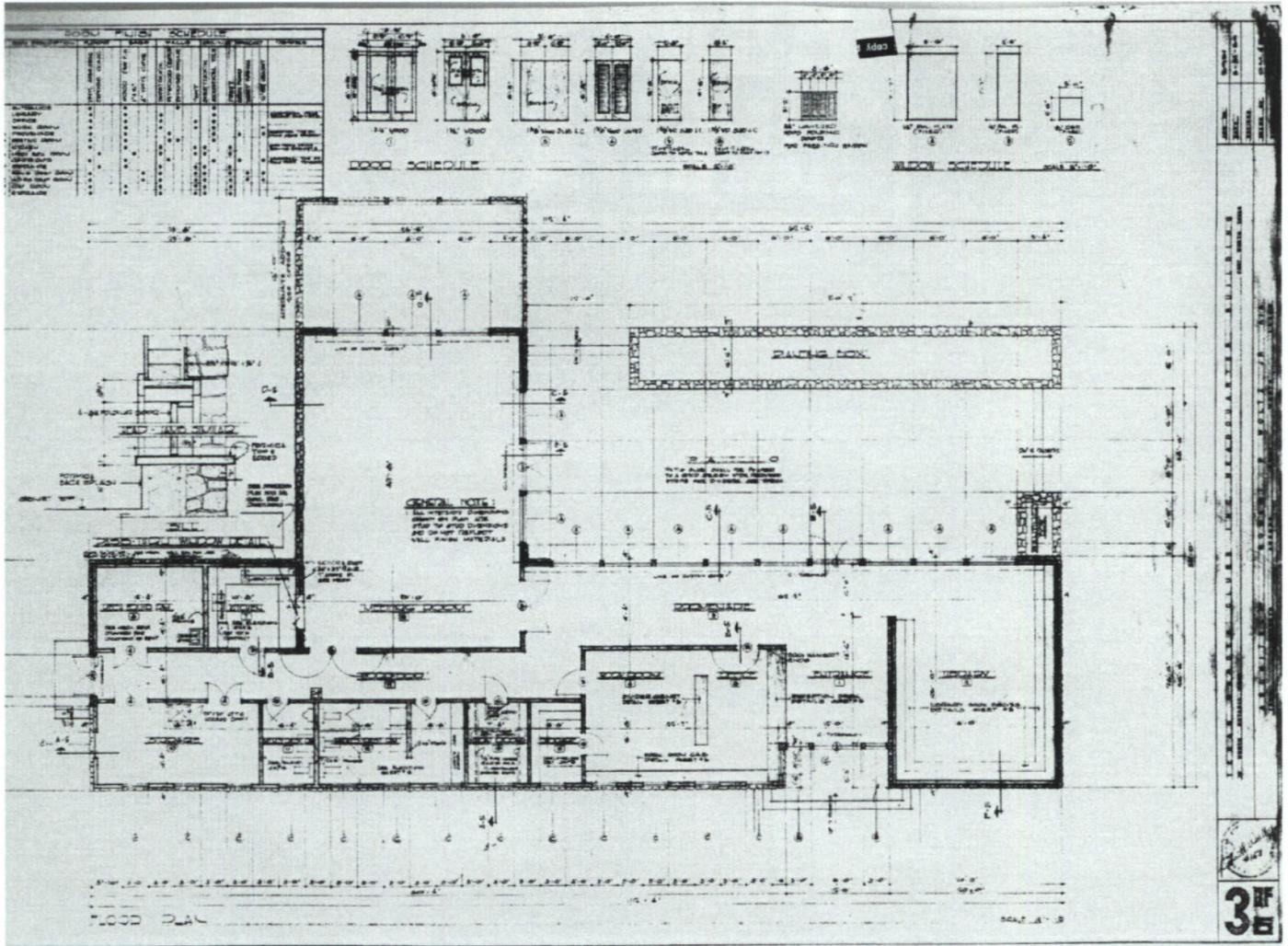
Figure 1: Exterior elevations, library shelves and cabinets, reception desk, and work room details. Sheet dated March 31, 1959.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section FIGURE Page 36

Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Headquarters
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section FIGURE Page 37

Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Headquarters
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

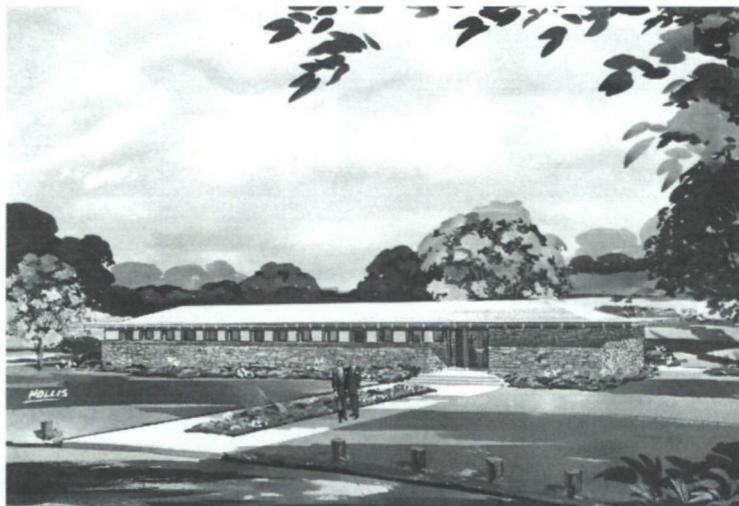


Figure 3: Rendering of the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters, Fort Worth, Texas (photograph by W. D. Smith, courtesy TGCI).



Figure 4: Groundbreaking for the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters, June 29, 1959. Pictured left to right are Annavi Buchanan, immediate past president of TGCI; Mary B. Kittel, honorary life president of the Garden Club Council of Fort Worth; W. O. Jones, executive vice president of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce; and Thomas A. McCann, mayor of Fort Worth (*Fort Worth Star-Telegram* photograph, courtesy TGCI).

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section FIGURE Page 38

Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Headquarters
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas



Figure 5: TGCI Headquarters, c. 1960 (courtesy TGCI).



Figure 6: View of rear of the TGCI building from the Japanese Bridge (courtesy TCGI).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section FIGURE Page 39

Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Headquarters
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas



Figure 7: View of Japanese Bridge and rear of building from across the rivulet. Date undetermined (courtesy TGCI).



Figure 8: TGCI members on Japanese Bridge; photo taken March 24, 1963 at the building's dedication. Courtesy TGCI.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section FIGURE Page 40

Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Headquarters
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas



Figure 9: TGCI members by birdbath, a gift of the Garden Club Council of Fort Worth
Photo taken March 24, 1963 at the building's dedication (courtesy TGCI).



Figure 10: View of TGCI Headquarters at the north end of the Fort Worth Botanic Garden's
North Vista, c. 1960s (courtesy TGCI).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section FIGURE Page 41

Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Headquarters
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas



Figure 11: View from front entrance looking to rear entrance and the adjacent patio and lawn, c. early 1960s. Note that the banks of the rivulet had not been lined with stone at the time this photograph was taken (courtesy TGCI).



Figure 12: Reception desk, 1961 (*Fort Worth Star-Telegram* photo, courtesy TCGI).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section FIGURE Page 42

Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Headquarters
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas



Figure 13: Library, c. 1966 or later (Fort Worth Photo Lab photo, courtesy TGCI).



Figure 14 : Auditorium, 1961. Pictured left to right are Henrietta Kilpatrick, Nita Harmon, Annavi Buchanan, Mary Kittel, and Bess Buchanan (*Fort Worth Star-Telegram* photo, courtesy TGCI).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section FIGURE Page 43

Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Headquarters
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas



Figure 15: Federated Women's Club (originally called the Fort Worth Federation of Colored Women's Clubs) Home at 1051 Evans Avenue, completed 1954. It is another example of the Ranch style applied to a club building in Fort Worth.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section FIGURE Page 44

Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Headquarters
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

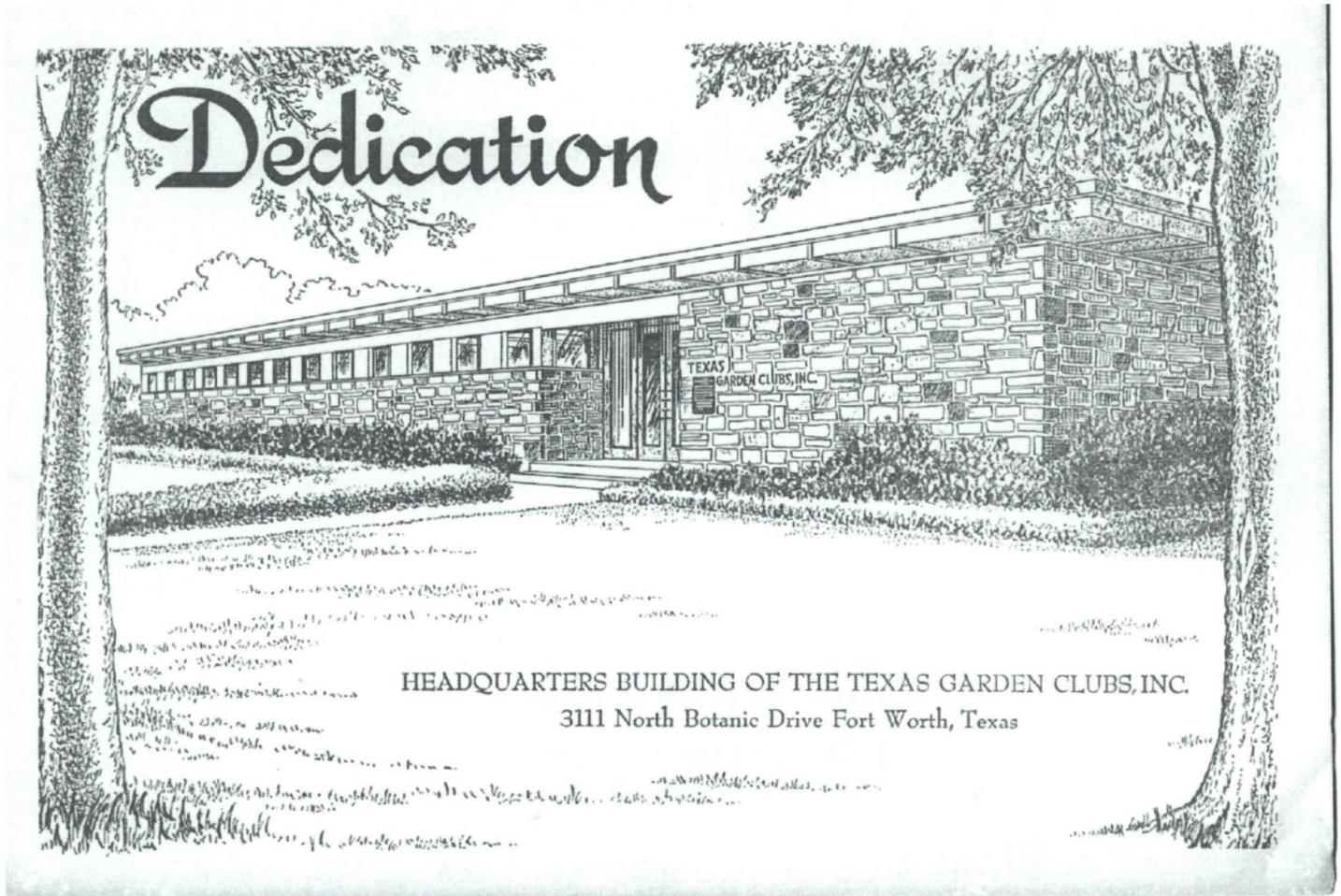


Figure 16: Perspective drawing of the TGCI Headquarters as it appeared on the program for the 1963 dedication.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section FIGURE Page 45

Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Headquarters
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

**You Can Start
Greenhouse With 1
Section, Build On**

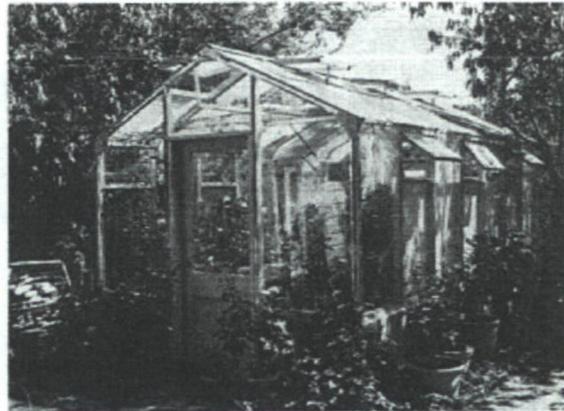
As a result of two hobbies, wood-working and flower growing, Robert P. Woltz, Jr., Fort Worth architect, planned and erected a greenhouse in his back yard. What started as an avocation now has become a business with the Texas Greenhouse Company as the result.

The first Ezyrected greenhouse was made in Mr. Woltz's garage. In the fall of 1943 Mr. Woltz started a small production of his greenhouse. Orders began to come from points as distant as Long Island and Kodiak, Aklaska.

To facilitate production the Texas Greenhouse Company plant moved to 2717 St. Louis where three men are employed full time. George Lasater is plant superintendent. The office of the firm is 810 Dan Waggoner Building.

Ezyrected greenhouses are made in 24-inch sections and the total size of the greenhouse depends on the number of sections. If any Ezyrected greenhouse needs enlarging then more 24-inch sections may be ordered and added by the customer. All wooden parts are redwood with two coats of paint. Aluminum bolts and gussets are used throughout. Other features include a space-saving sliding door and adjustable ventilation.

Each 24-inch section is of rigid frame construction and is shipped ready to be assembled. The company also stocks equipment for humidification and heating greenhouses.



Ezyrected greenhouse, designed by Robert P. Woltz, Jr. and made by Texas Greenhouse Co., 2717 St. Louis Ave.



R. P. Woltz, Jr.

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Vol 26 #3

Figure 17: Architect Robert P. Woltz, Jr., and his Ezyrected greenhouse.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section FIGURE Page 46

Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Headquarters
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas



FLOWER SHOW JUDGE:

**Modern Architecture Calls
For New Type Arrangement**

By NANCY RICHEY RANSON
The modern trend that in architecture calls for simpler lines and more open spaces, demands also

flower show judge. In a talk Wednesday afternoon to the Nellie Day Trigg Garden Club at the Arlington, Lee Park. She illustrated her remarks with a number of ready-made arrangements she had brought from Fort Worth, and with several she constructed as she talked. All but one were structural line arrangements. The single mass arrangement she used to explain her point.

calling for dozens of flowers," she said. "It lasted usually a single day. We no longer have the time, the large garden, the money, for such an arrangement."

"We substitute for it the structural arrangement. Nature gives us this so-called structure, ready-made. We find it in the garden, or in the woods. We can pick our line, in a lovely branch, put it in a container, and place a few flowers at the base of the bough so that they appear to be growing up from the base."

"We can change these few flowers every day or two and have an entirely new arrangement. Also, it gives us the chance to use little bits of flowers."

FLOWERS

Continued From Page 4
the green glass of the pottery containers.

In several arrangements redwood formed the structural line. Redwood formed the center of interest in an arrangement in a green glass vase, but this focal point can be changed many times still using the redwood limb. The speaker explained that when using glass containers, the design should be carried clear to the bottom of the container, with a thrust strong enough to hold the entire arrangement.

Pieces of driftwood (and sand, motivated by water, gives us driftwood, even here, she explained), branches of trees that will leaf and bloom when placed in water, old rocks with hollows in them—all can be brought in from winter woods for beautiful arrangements, Mrs. Kittel explained.

Keep things natural, use common sense, and with a little practice, any one can make beautiful designs, she said. The speaker showed her listeners how to make in a small sastray,

with three flowers, an arrangement important enough for the tea-table. With each of the three flowers she put foliage—as it would grow in the garden. Stems were wrapped. They were of different lengths. The first stem went in at center-back, it was at least one and a half times the height or width of the container. The next flower (with leaves) was two thirds the height of the first. It leaned slightly in and upward. The third was placed at the opposite side, and was two thirds the height of the second. The finished arrangement could be viewed from front, back and side, with equal pleasure.

with us, and there are no rules governing art, such as the symbolic ones influencing the Japanese arrangements."

Always Mrs. Kittel uses some living material, such as philodendron in a dried arrangement; she likes it because it gives the promise of spring to the dry arrangement. Every year Mrs. Kittel takes courses in New York and attends the national judging schools. Last year she served as a judge at the New York Flower Show.

—Dallas News Staff Photo.
Mrs. Howard S. Kittel, Fort Worth nationally accredited flower show judge, used a bronze figure of a monkey, Ao, in one of the structural arrangements she showed members of the Nellie Day Trigg Garden Club at the Arlington, Lee Park, Wednesday afternoon. The tablecloth was tomato-red burlap. Ao sat beside an arrangement of foliage and fruit of the tropical plant, Monstera deliciosa, gazing at a jade frog sunning itself on the edge of the bronze container. Termed a "tropical tea" arrangement, it was planned especially to accompany a samovar and other brass pieces.

Figure 18. "Modern Architecture Calls for New Type Arrangement," Dallas Morning News, April 6, 1950.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section FIGURE Page 47

Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Headquarters
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

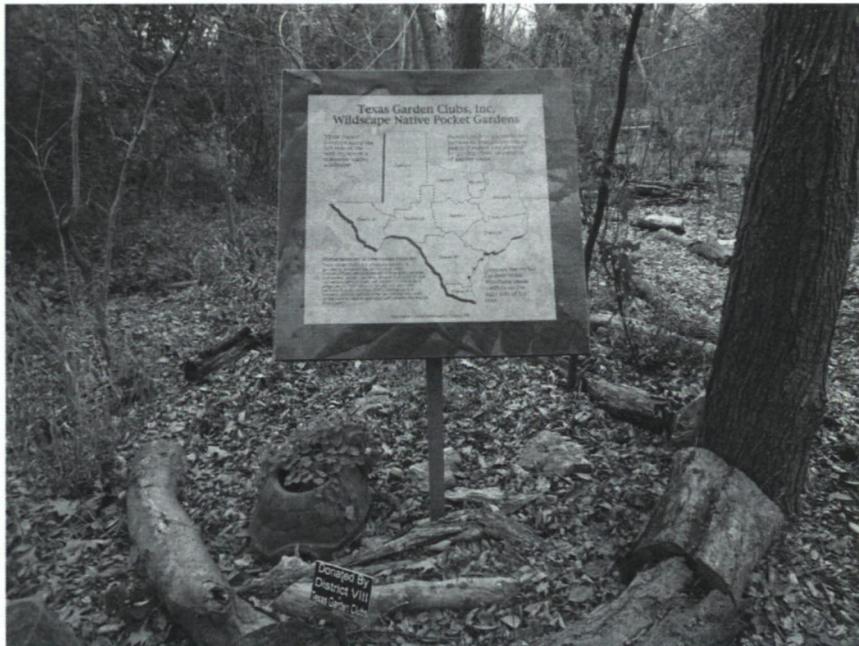


Figure 19. Noncontributing objects within the boundary of the nominated property: Sign 1 (top) and Sign 2.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section FIGURE Page 48

Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Headquarters
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas



Figure 20. Noncontributing objects within the boundary of the nominated property: Sign 3 (top).

The sign in the bottom photograph was removed in December 2010 or January 2011.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section PHOTO Page 49

Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Headquarters
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

All photographs are credited as follows except as noted:

Name of Property:	Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters
City:	Fort Worth
County:	Tarrant County
State:	Texas
Photographer:	Susan Allen Kline
Date:	April 12, 2010
Location of digital files:	Texas Historical Commission, Austin

Printed on HP Premium Plus Photo Paper with HP Viverra ink

Photo 1 (TX_Tarrant County_Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters_0001.tif)
North elevation, entrance
Camera facing: South

Photo 2 (TX_Tarrant County_Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters_0002.tif)
North elevation
Camera facing: Southeast

Photo 3 (TX_Tarrant County_Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters_0003.tif)
North and east elevations
Camera facing: Southwest

Photo 4 (TX_Tarrant County_Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters_0004.tif)
Date: September 11, 2010
North and east elevations
Camera facing: Southwest

Photo 5 (TX_Tarrant County_Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters_0005.tif)
South and east elevations (rear leg of "T")
Camera facing: Northwest

Photo 6 (TX_Tarrant County_Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters_0006.tif)
West and south elevations of Meeting Room wing
Camera facing: Northeast

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section PHOTO Page 50

Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Headquarters
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photo 7 (TX_Tarrant County_Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters_0007.tif)
Rear yard looking toward Birdbath/Fountain
Camera facing: Southwest

Photo 8 (TX_Tarrant County_Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters_0008.tif)
South and west elevations
Camera facing: North

Photo 9 (TX_Tarrant County_Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters_0009.tif)
South and west elevations
Camera facing: Northeast

Photo 10 (TX_Tarrant County_Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters_0010.tif)
Bridge
Camera facing: West

Photo 11 (TX_Tarrant County_Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters_0011.tif)
South and west elevations
Camera facing: East

Photo 12 (TX_Tarrant County_Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters_0012.tif)
Date: September 11, 2010
West elevation of Library wing
Camera facing: Southeast

Photo 13 (TX_Tarrant County_Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters_0013.tif)
Trail and landscaping along east side of building
Camera facing: South

Photo 14 (TX_Tarrant County_Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters_0014.tif)
Landscaping south of auditorium
Camera facing: East

Photo 15 (TX_Tarrant County_Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters_0015.tif)
North elevation; entrance detail with Founders plaque
Camera facing: Southeast

Photo 16 (TX_Tarrant County_Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters_0016.tif)
Rivulet, Birdbath, south and west elevations
Camera facing: Northeast

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section PHOTO Page 51

Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Headquarters
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photo 17 (TX_Tarrant County_Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters_0017.tif)

Interior: Foyer

Camera facing: Northwest

Photo 18 (TX_Tarrant County_Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters_0018.tif)

Date: September 2, 2010

Interior: Library

Camera facing: Northwest

Photo 19 (TX_Tarrant County_Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters_0019.tif)

Date: September 2, 2010

Interior: Rear entrance and south windows

Camera facing: South

Photo 20 (TX_Tarrant County_Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters_0020.tif)

Date: September 2, 2010

Interior: Foyer, Office/Work Room, and Promenade

Camera facing: Northeast

Photo 21 (TX_Tarrant County_Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters_0021.tif)

Date: September 2, 2010

Interior: Auditorium

Camera facing: South

Photo 22 (TX_Tarrant County_Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters_0022.tif)

Date: September 2, 2010

Interior: Promenade; looking from Auditorium toward Library

Camera facing: West

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section PHOTO Page 52

Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Headquarters
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

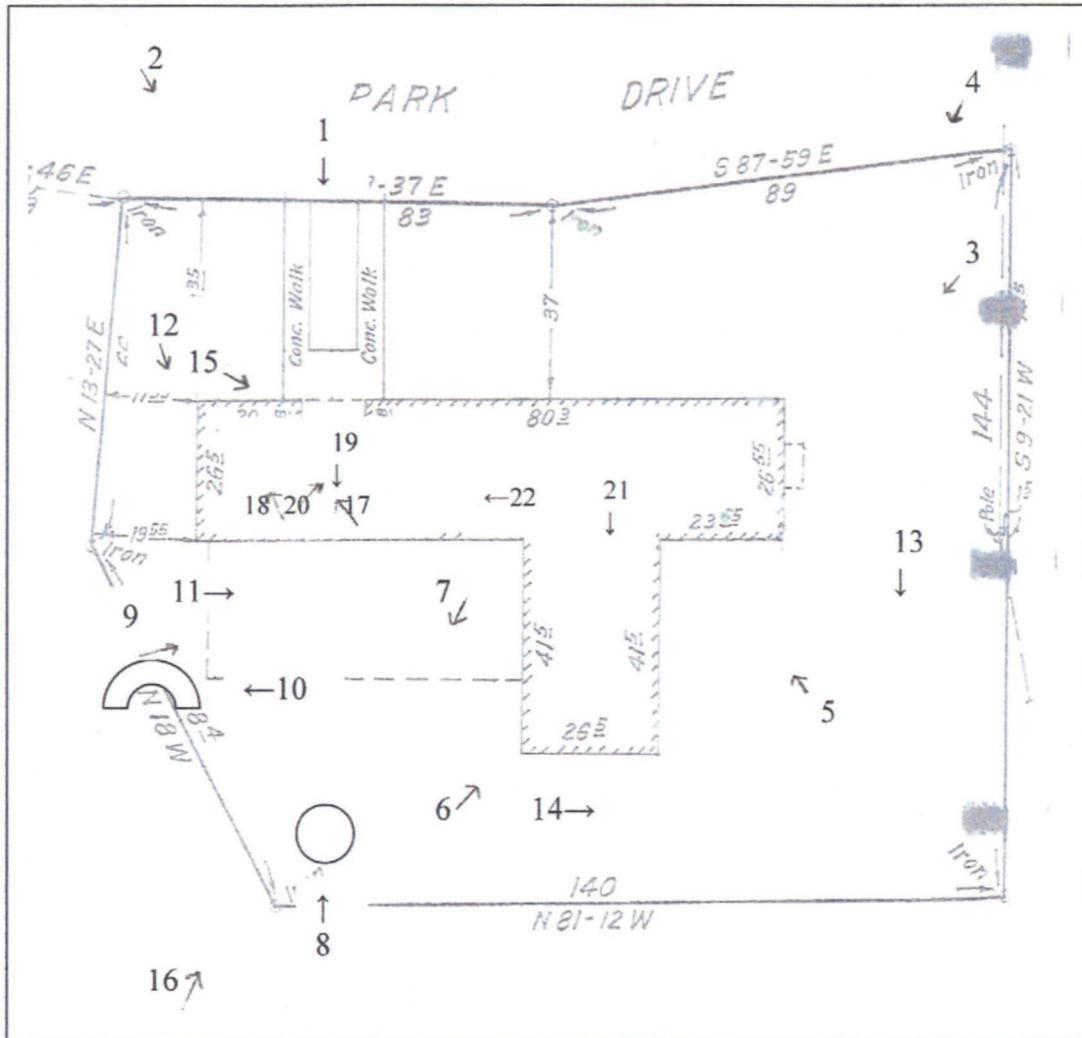


Photo Key.

Size and locations of Japanese Bridge and Birdbath not to scale.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Headquarters

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Tarrant

DATE RECEIVED: 2/03/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/09/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/24/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/21/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000136

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 3-21-11 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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



TX - Tarrant County - Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters - 0001

TX - Tarrant County - Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters - 0002



TX - Tarrant County - Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters - 0003

TX - Tarrant County - Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters - 0004





TX-Tarrant County-Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters_0005



TX-Tarrant County-Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters_0006





TX-Tarrant County-Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters-0007

TX-Tarrant County-Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters-0008



TX_Tarrant County - Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters - 0009

TX_Tarrant County - Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters - 0010



TX Tarrant County - Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters - 2011

TX Tarrant County - Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters - 2012



TX-Tarrant County-Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters_0013

TX-Tarrant County-Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters_0014



TX - Tarrant County - Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters - 0015

TX - Tarrant County - Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters - 0016



TX-Tarrant County-Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters- 0017

TX-Tarrant County-Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarter 0018



TX - Tarrant County - Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters - 0019

TX - Tarrant County - Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters - 0020



TX_Tarrant County-Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters_0021

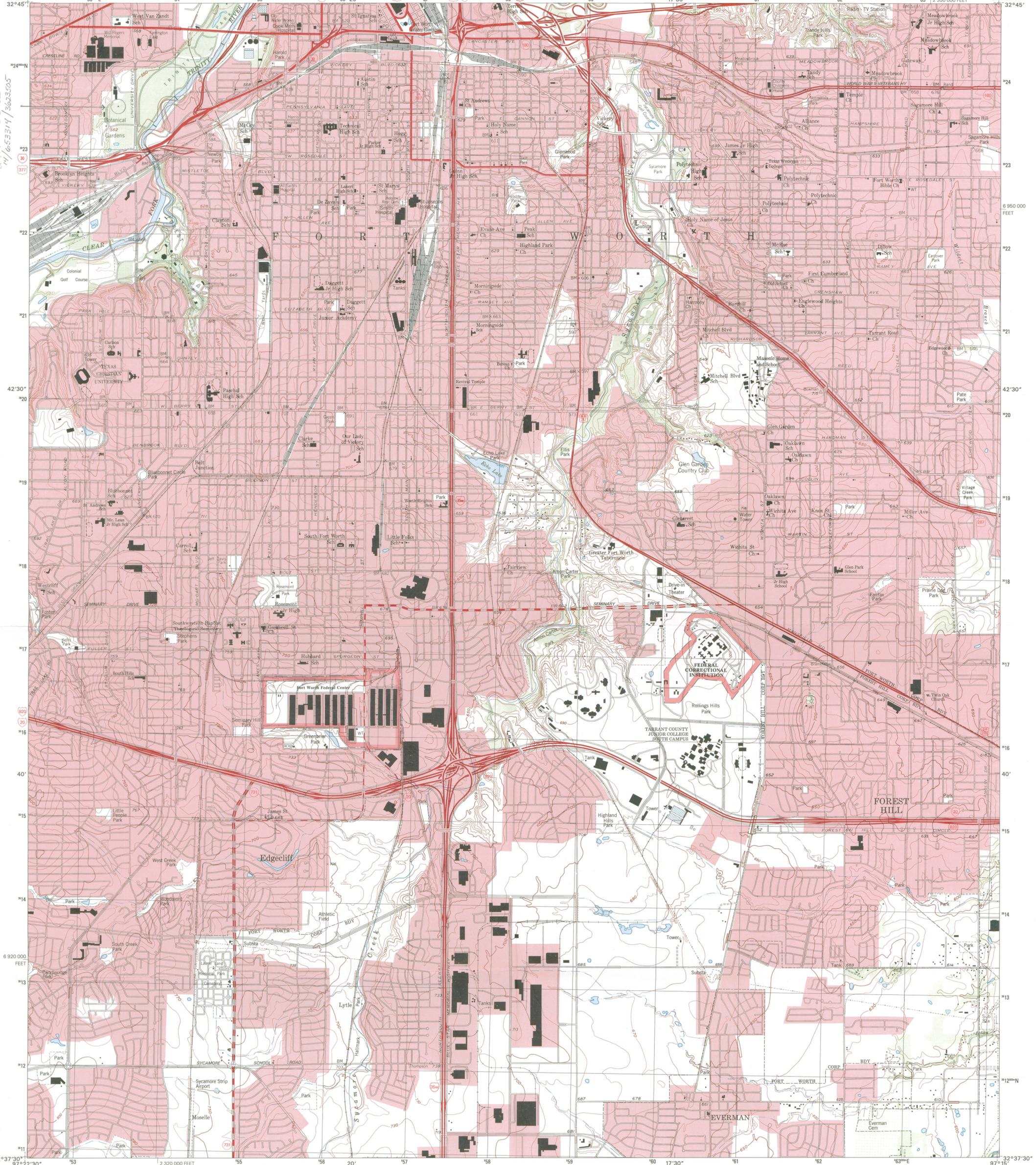
TX_Tarrant County-Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters_0022

Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Headquarters
 Fort Worth, Tarrant County, TX
 UTM Reference
 41/653314/362305

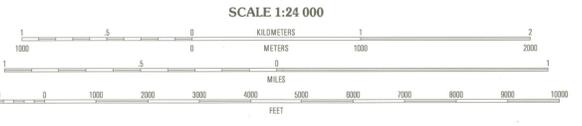
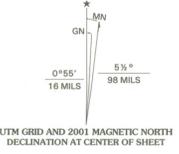


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

FORT WORTH QUADRANGLE
 TEXAS-TARRANT CO.
 7.5-MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



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



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
 TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

- 1 Lake Worth
- 2 Haltom City
- 3 Hurst
- 4 Benbrook
- 5 Kennedale
- 6 Primm
- 7 Burleson
- 8 Mansfield

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Primary highway hard surface
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Secondary highway hard surface
- Unimproved road
- Interstate Route
- U.S. Route
- State Route



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

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 FORT WORTH, 76116 817731-1666

FORT WORTH, TX
 1995
 NIMA 6549 III NE-SERIES V882



TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Linda McClelland
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Rachel Leibowitz, Historian
Texas Historical Commission

RE: Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Headquarters
3111 Old Garden Road
Fort Worth
Tarrant County, TX

DATE: February 1, 2011



The following materials are submitted regarding [address]:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Original National Register of Historic Places form
<input type="checkbox"/>	Resubmitted nomination
<input type="checkbox"/>	Multiple Property nomination form
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Photographs
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	USGS maps
<input type="checkbox"/>	Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other: archival gold CD with digital image files (.tif)

COMMENTS:

SHPO requests substantive review

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

Other:

