



1604

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Registration Form

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME: Farmers and Mechanics National Bank
OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: Fort Worth National Bank, Continental Life, Transport Life, A. Davis Men's, and 714 Main Street (current)

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 714 Main Street
CITY OR TOWN: Fort Worth
STATE: Texas CODE: TX COUNTY: Tarrant
 NOT FOR PUBLICATION
 VICINITY
CODE: 439 ZIP CODE: 76102

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 10/8/12
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.

Edson H. Beall Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 12-4-12

5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY

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

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY

contributing	noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	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: COMMERCE/ Business = office building / men's clothing store

CURRENT FUNCTIONS: COMMERCE/ Business = office building

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/ Commercial Style

MATERIALS: FOUNDATION CONCRETE
 WALLS TERRECOTTA, GRANITE, AND BRICK
 ROOF GRAVEL, COMPOSITE
 OTHER

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

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Farmers and Mechanics National Bank
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building is a three-part vertical block building located at the northwest corner intersection of Main and Seventh streets in downtown Fort Worth. Designed by the prominent Fort Worth-based architectural firm Sanguinet and Staats Architects, the building's construction epitomized Fort Worth's prosperity during the 1920s, when the cattle industry and the burgeoning oil industry were significant contributors to the city's economy.

Designed in the Commercial style, the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building is steel-framed and exhibits the design elements of a classical column with a base, shaft, and capital. The base of the building is rectangular in shape and occupies the full area of the site. The upper floors are designed in an "L shaped" plan, creating an effective light well between the west and north elevations and the adjacent buildings. The base and capital of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building are highly decorative and reflect ornamentation from the Neoclassical style of architecture that includes pilasters, rosettes, and bands containing fret and egg-and-dart patterns. Each primary elevation (east and south) is five bays wide and features a blind arcade of five large segmental arches with cast-stone head sculpture keystones, terra cotta exterior cladding, and a base trim of Ohio granite. Light tan terra cotta pilasters, running between the base and capital of the building, emphasize the building's verticality.

The Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building was altered at the base in 1959–1960 and 1988. The shaft and capital, however, have remained intact since the building's construction. In 2007, XTO Energy, Inc., purchased the building and began restoring the base, and now the Main Street façade and Seventh Street primary elevation reflect the original design. The recent restoration was accomplished by replicating original ornamentation, removing nonoriginal materials, and replacing in-kind materials used during construction, resulting in the re-establishment of the building's exterior historic integrity. Thus, the building retains integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association as a commercial building in Fort Worth's Central Business District.

Setting

Constructed in 1921, the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building is located in the downtown Fort Worth commercial district, on a 100'-by-100' corner lot bound by Main Street on the east and Seventh Street on the south. This site has historically been a prime location for commercial businesses and, prior to construction of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building, was occupied by two previous buildings—the Hurley Building (destroyed by fire in 1898) and the Hoxie Building (razed ca. 1920 to make way for the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building). Prior to construction of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building, both the Hurley Building and Hoxie Building were home to the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank. In 1920, the bank temporarily moved, during construction of the new building, to the Burk Burnett Building on Main and Fourth streets. Upon completion of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building, the bank returned to its original location on Main and Seventh streets. The Farmers and Mechanics National Bank officially opened in its new building on May 16, 1921 (Figure 1).

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At the time of the building's construction in 1921, the city of Fort Worth was experiencing great prosperity due to the local cattle and oil industries. Fort Worth's position as the gateway to the West Texas oil fields brought new wealth and a growing population. Demands on the banking industry and other forms of commerce in Fort Worth increased, as did the need for office space and housing. One of the most visible manifestations of the city's growth and opulence during this period materialized in the form of skyscrapers (**Figure 2**). Between June 1920 and 1921, five skyscrapers were constructed in downtown Fort Worth. The tallest of these skyscrapers was the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building with a three-and-one-half-story bank lobby and 20-stories of office space, totaling 307 feet in height. This title had previously been held by the year-old, 20-story (230 feet in height), W.T. Waggoner building, another Commercial style skyscraper designed by Sanguinet and Staats on Houston Street in Fort Worth.¹

The Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building remained the tallest building in Fort Worth until 1957, when the Landmark Tower was completed at Houston and Seventh streets (demolished in 2006). Since then, several buildings of varying sizes and styles have been added, removed, or replaced in downtown Fort Worth. The city's continual development has created a landscape with a mix of historic and modern commercial architecture. This is evident in the buildings immediately surrounding the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building, including the parking structure to the north (ca. 1980); the Bob R. Simpson Building to the west (1921 original and 1926 addition); the Electric Service Building to the south (1952); and the Carter-Burgess Plaza to the east (1983). Although these buildings vary in age, styles, and size, collectively they reflect Fort Worth's development through the twentieth century and maintain the setting's character defining feature as a commercial business district.

Exterior

The Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building was designed in the Commercial style or "Chicago School," a style developed for use in high-rise commercial buildings with a steel frame and curtain wall exterior (**Figure 3**). The result was a new style that was unique to skyscrapers built between the 1880s and the 1930s. Skyscrapers of this period often have simple, grid-like exteriors that mimic the steel structure behind and contain large areas of terra cotta and glass, vertical piers between windows that emphasize height, and a simple exterior. In addition, these buildings often follow the design of a classical column with a base, shaft, and capital, and feature ornamentation that reflects the Neoclassical style of architecture. The Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building is an excellent example of the Commercial style used in the Southwest and represents the dominant pattern in tall buildings built throughout the 1920s in growing American cities.

As a Commercial style building, the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building exhibits a base (floors 1-4), shaft (floors 4-24), and capital (roofline). The lower floors at the base of the building are rectangular in shape and occupy the full area of the 100'-by-100' lot, while the upper floors of the shaft are designed in an L-shaped plan (**Figure 4**), creating an effective light well between the west and north elevations and the adjacent buildings. Located on a corner lot, the building has two primary elevations—the east elevation (façade; facing Main Street) and south elevation (facing Seventh Street). These elevations are symmetrical and exhibit five equal bays, highly ornamented base and capital, and blind arcade of large segmental arches that extend to what is now the building's

¹ Architecture in Fort Worth, "Fort Worth's Tallest Buildings," <http://www.fortwortharchitecture.com/fwtall.htm>, accessed 5 March 2012.

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third floor. Both the east and south elevations are clad in terra cotta tile laid in a corridor pattern (alternating courses of square tiles and rectangular tiles), and have a base trim of Ohio granite (**Photo 1**). The remaining two elevations of the building face either the interior of the block (north elevation) or an alley (west elevation) and are different from the east and south elevations with medium brown brick and no special treatment or detailing (**Photo 2**).

East Elevation

Facing Main Street, the east elevation (façade) of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building is vertically divided by the base, shaft, and capital. There are five bays in both the base and shaft. Capping the base are two cornices with a course of 1/1 double-hung sash windows between them, creating a strong horizontal band distinguishing the base from the shaft. A course of half-rosettes is present on the underside of the two cornices (**Photo 3**). This elevation historically served as the building's public and tenant entrances. The center-bay entrance, bronze double doors with architrave and pediment, provided access to the bank lobby; and the north-bay entrance, glass and metal double doors with sidelights and transom, was used by tenants of the building's upper-floor office spaces. Both entrances are as they were during the period of significance, but due to alterations of the interior space, the center-bay bronze double doors are nonfunctioning and the north bay is now used as the primary entrance for employees and visitors.

The base of the east elevation features large terra cotta pilasters, extending from the base to the capital. The pilasters define the five bays and emphasize the building's verticality and height. The beveled base trim of Ohio granite forms the pilaster pedestals. Within each bay are large segmental arches extending to what is now the building's third floor, forming a blind arcade along the base of the elevation. Each of the arches exhibits a cast-stone head sculpture keystone and voisoirs with alternating acanthus leaf and corn-in-husk motif (**Photo 4**). Enframed by the arches are different configurations of windows, doors, and a bronze band displaying the initials "FM" flanked by two doves with olive branches. The south, southcentral, and northcentral bays are identical, and enframe from top to bottom three rows of four fixed windows, a bronze band, and one row of four fixed windows. The remaining two arches contain the two entrances and enframe three rows of four fixed windows and nonfunctioning bronze double-door entrance (center bay); and three rows of four fixed windows, a bronze band, and glass and metal double-door entrance (north bay). Above the arches, the terra cotta tiles create geometric fan-like patterns topped by fretted bands extending horizontally from pilaster to pilaster (**Photo 5**).

During the restoration, the enframed space of the arches was slightly reconfigured. According to original plans and historic photographs, the three identical bays (south, south center, and north center bays) originally contained, from top to bottom, one row of four fixed windows, two rows of double-casement windows flanked by fixed windows, a smaller bronze band displaying the initials "FM" flanked by two doves with olive branches, a four-light transom with awning windows, and one row of double-casement windows flanked by fixed windows (**Figures 5 and 6**). Although this space is not identical to the original design, the overall feeling from the building's period of significance was restored.

The focal point of the base is the nonfunctional entrance at the center bay. This entrance was restored to mimic the original bank lobby entrance and consists of bronze double doors, marble architrave, and marble segmental,

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broken-bed pediment (**Figure 7; Photo 6**). The contrasting white-marble of the architrave and pediment, against the tan terra cotta cladding, draws the eye's focus to the center bay. The nonfunctioning bronze double door features two rows of eight relief panels with rosettes outlined by a leaf-and-rosette pattern. The white marble architrave surrounding the doors features small carvings of rosettes along the sides and top. Two tiles, between the architrave and pediment, display the images of a "buffalo nickel" (profile views of a Native American and American Buffalo). At the top of this entrance, mimicking the segmental arches of the blind arcade, is a white marble, segmental, broken-bed pediment. The pediment features dentils and tympanum with a relief carving of a corn stalk and spread eagle flanked by two panthers.

The second entrance, located at the north bay, is not as elaborate as the central entrance. This entrance consists of glass panel with metal double doors flanked by single panel sidelights. The doors and sidelights are topped by a three part transom (**Photo 7**). Although this entrance is not historically known as the primary entrance, it does function in its original use as an employee or tenant entrance to access the upper floors.

The shaft of the east elevation begins at the fifth floor and is 20 stories in height from the base "cap" to the building's capital. The shaft does not exhibit the same level of ornamentation as the base and capital, but characteristic of the Commercial style, reflects the grid-like pattern of the building's steel frame through the use of pilasters and the window configuration. The pilasters extending from the base to the capital define each bay of the shaft, and within each bay are two smaller pilasters placed between three vertical rows of windows. The windows are 1/1 double-hung windows with terra cotta exterior sills (**Photo 8**). At the top of the shaft and within each bay are three round arches. Each arch contains a carving of a rosette, a motif found throughout this elevation. Topping the shaft is the capital, which contains two ornate terra cotta cornices with a frieze between them. A band of egg-and-dart molding is located on the underside of the lower cornice. The frieze contains rectangular and semicircular ornamentation with polychrome terra cotta finishes (**Photo 9**). The exterior cladding and ornamentation on the shaft and capital are original to the building. However, during the recent restoration it was necessary to replace the original 1/1 double-hung windows along the shaft. The replacement windows were installed in the original openings and closely resemble the original windows with a 1/1 light configuration.

South Elevation

The south elevation of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank building faces Seventh Street and is symmetrical to the east elevation. As with the east elevation, the south elevation is five bays in width and vertically divided by the base, shaft, and capital. The base cap of two cornices with a course of 1/1 double-hung sash windows distinguishes the base from the shaft. A course of half-rosettes is present on the underside of the two cornices. This elevation exhibits a single entrance located at the west bay. This entrance is not original to the building, but mimics the entrance found at the north bay of the east elevation with glass and metal double doors with single-panel sidelights and three-part transom (**Photo 10**).

The base of the south elevation features beveled base trim of Ohio granite, terra cotta cladding, and blind arcade with five large segmental arches extending to what is now the third floor of the building. The arches feature cast-stone head sculpture keystones and voissoirs with an alternating acanthus leaf and corn-in-husk motif. The three-story arches of the east, east central, central, and west central bays, also reconfigured during the restoration,

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enframe from top to bottom three rows of four fixed windows, a bronze band, and one row of four fixed windows. Displayed on the bronze band are the initials FM flanked by two doves clutching olive branches. The arch at the west bay enframes, from top to bottom, three rows of four fixed windows, a bronze band, and nonoriginal glass and metal double-door entrance. The spaces between the segmental arches and the base "cap" exhibit terra cotta tiles laid in a geometric fan-like pattern and a fretted band extending horizontally from pilaster to pilaster.

The shaft and capital of the south elevation are identical to those of the east elevation (**Photo 11**). The shaft extends 20 stories in height and exhibits five bays defined by pilasters extending from the base to the capital. Within each bay are two smaller pilasters placed between three vertical rows of windows. The windows, 1/1 double-hung windows with terra cotta exterior sills, are not original to the building. These windows mimic the original windows and keep the original 1/1 light configuration. At the top of the shaft and within each bay are three round arches. Each arch contains a carving of a rosette. Topping the shaft is the capital, which contains two ornate terra cotta cornices with a frieze between them. A band of egg-and-dart molding is located on the underside of the lower cornice. The frieze contains rectangular and semicircular ornamentation with polychrome terra cotta finishes. The materials and ornamentation on the shaft and capital are original to the building.

West Elevation

The west elevation, facing the alley between the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building and the Bob R. Simpson Building, is five bays and clad in medium brown brick with no special treatment or detailing. This elevation exhibits two nonoriginal doors, including a solid metal door and metal overhead door. Ghosts of windows and doors, now filled-in by brick, are visible on the first three stories (**Photo 12**). Windows on this elevation, located from the fourth story through the 24th story, vary in size, with most being the same size as those on the primary elevations, but with smaller windows at elevator shafts and other support spaces. These windows are primarily galvanized metal 1/1 double-hung, with the exception of a row of windows on the north bay that are 3/3 windows. The majority of these windows remain intact, although at several of the upper floors, the original galvanized metal sashes have been replaced with aluminum; the original galvanized metal window frames remain intact.

Evident at the north and north center bays of the west elevation is the building's L-shaped plan. This floor plan creates a void at the northwest corner of the building from the fifth floor through twenty-fourth floor. The void is two bays wide and two bays deep, and provides an effective light well between the west and north elevations and the adjacent buildings. During the recent restoration, a crosswalk was constructed at the seventh floor of the north bay that connects the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building to the Bob R. Simpson Building to the west and the parking structure to the north (**Photo 13**). Although the construction of the crosswalk created a slight interruption in the light well at the northwest corner of the building, its placement at the seventh floor allows it to be visible only from the alley. Therefore, the crosswalk is a nonintrusive alteration and does not affect the building's historic integrity.

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North Elevation

The north elevation of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building abuts the parking structure located to the north, preventing the view of floors one through 11 (**Photo 14**). The portion of this elevation that is visible is clad in medium brown brick and has windows of varying size, with most being the same size as those on the primary façade, but with smaller windows at elevator shafts and other support spaces. As with the west elevation, the L-shaped plan of the building is evident on the north elevation with a void at the two west bays.

Interior

The Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building was originally planned as a 24-story building, but changes made during construction eliminated two floors of the building, resulting in a 22-story building with a full basement and a three-and-one-half-story banking lobby with a mezzanine at the perimeter. The bank lobby was accessed through the centrally located bronze double-door entrance on the east elevation facing Main Street. A second entrance, used for tenants to access the upper levels, was located on the north bay of the east façade. In the center of the bank lobby was a staircase that led to the basement where the vault and safety deposit boxes were located.²

The first major renovation to the interior of the building was in 1948, when the mezzanine floor was bridged. The renovation was part of an expansion by the Fort Worth National Bank, which obtained the building in 1927 (information regarding the architect who completed these renovations could not be located). In 1959–1960, the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building underwent major renovations that significantly altered the exterior and interior. The most significant interior alteration included additional reconfiguration of the original banking lobby. The three-and-one-half-story lobby space was divided into three floors, resulting in a 24-story building. The change to the first four floors was completed to accommodate A. Davis Men's Store and the building's owner at the time, Continental Life (Tom Stanley was the architect and Childs Construction was the contractor of these alterations).

Due to the reconfiguration of the first four floors during the 1948 and 1959–1960 renovations, the building's interior has retained little historic integrity. The recent restoration completed by XTO Energy, Inc., has restored some of the original feeling to the interior by introducing original decorative details to the lobby and elevators. The south two-thirds of the first floor is divided into office space for the building's security staff, while the remaining space is used as the lobby entrance. The lobby is accessed from the east elevation north-bay glass and metal double-door entrance with sidelights and three-part transom. The door is located on the east side of the building facing Main Street and was designed to reflect the original secondary entrance. The interior lobby space has marble walls and flooring and a paneled ceiling with decorative glass and metal hanging light fixtures (**Photo 15**). Four elevators project from the north wall providing the lobby with an L-shape. The south wall exhibits a cut-in space for the security desk. Within the open space created by the elevators in the northeast corner are two replicated bronze "Guardian" statues (**Photos 16 and 17**). Other original decorative elements include an oblong-shaped elevator call lamp above each elevator entrance, decorative elevator plaques, elevator ceiling fixture, and

² Historic Fort Worth, Inc. "Fort Worth National Bank Building," Part of Federal Writers Project. In Vertical File No. 121:714 Main Street.

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elevator floor indicator (**Photos 18 and 19**). These decorative elements were replicated from original artifacts found during the building's restoration.

The upper floors of the interior do not exhibit the same level of restoration as the lobby, but instead have been renovated to accommodate the needs of a modern office (**Photo 20**). The building has retained its original shape, but interior walls have been added or removed to provide office space as needed. Due to heavy interior alterations performed since the building's construction, the building's interior no longer reflects its period of significance (1921 thru 1959). The interior space of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building does not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Thus, the building's interior is a noncontributing element.

Alterations

In 1927, the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank merged with the Fort Worth National Bank, taking the former's name. The two banks were consolidated in the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building on January 3, 1927, where the Fort Worth National Bank remained until 1952.³ During that time, the exterior of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building remained intact, but the interior bank lobby mezzanine was bridged to create additional office space in 1948. This renovation did not affect the exterior of the building.

The Fort Worth National Bank sold the property to Continental Life Insurance in 1950, but did not fully vacate the building until 1952. In 1959-1960, the first major alterations to the exterior and additional interior alterations were completed. This work was concentrated to the first four floors of the building and included the removal of the original terra cotta exterior cladding and windows from the base of the primary elevations. The original materials were replaced with small, Mexican blue glass tiles and punched windows in continuous horizontal rows at the second, third, and fourth floors. The first floor was clad in a white material, possibly marble. The pilasters, extending from the base to the capital, were eliminated at the second, third, and fourth floors, thus eliminating the strong vertical lines that extended up the building (**Figure 8**). Interior alterations included the bridging of the original three-and-one-half-story banking lobby, creating two additional floors and making the building 24-stories. These major exterior and interior changes to the base and public areas at the first four floors were designed by architect Tom Stanley of Dallas. Stanley was known for designing efficient buildings that combined both classical and modern elements. The intent of his redesign of the base was to provide the building with a modern look and additional space to better accommodate the current owner, Continental Life. In addition, the redesign provided display windows for the building's first floor tenant, A. Davis Men's Store. Childs Construction was the contractor for these alterations.

In 1988, Continental Life was bought by Transport Life, and hired Omni Plan Architects of Dallas, to once again redesign the base of the building. The purpose of this redesign was to restore some of the original feeling to the base of the building.⁴ It is unknown why the owner or architect chose to alter the building in this way, but the work was accomplished by removing the 1959-1960 exterior alterations at the base and adding precast concrete

³ *San Antonio Express*, "Two Fort Worth Banks Merge," 1 January 1927.

⁴ Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, Texas. *Tarrant County Historic Resource Survey*, (San Francisco: Page Anderson and Turnbull, Inc., 1991) 95.

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arcades, columns, new storefront, and horizontal belt courses through what is now the fourth floor. At the fourth floor, within the "banded" area, new precast pilasters outlined each bay, with a continuous horizontal storefront window added between these pilasters (**Figure 9**). The changes to the base of the building were sensitive and reflected the original design remarkably well. Transport Life was the last major occupant of the building until 1997.

From 1997 through 2006, the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building, then known as the Transport Life Building, remained vacant. In 2007, XTO Energy purchased the building from Jim Finley, president of Finley Resources and owner of the building since 2003. Soon after XTO Energy purchased the building, the company began undertaking the building's interior and exterior restoration in order to "accommodate growth of staff while restoring a building that could contribute to XTO's downtown campus of historic office buildings [including the Bob R. Simpson Building and Petroleum Building]. XTO appreciates the beauty and history of the building and feels the need to preserve it."⁵

The exterior restoration was completed in 2011 by Schwarz-Hanson Architects of Fort Worth, and was done to reflect the building's 1921 date of construction. This work was accomplished by removing features that had been added from other time periods and reconstructing missing features from the original period. The base of the building, which was heavily altered in 1959-1960 and 1988, was a total recreation. Although no documentation was found showing all of the historic elements, the work was guided by historic photographs and two original plans, including one of the east elevation (façade) and one of the south elevation. These existing original plans are currently owned by XTO Energy and housed within the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building (714 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas). In addition, some of the detail work was accomplished through molding original artifacts found under nonoriginal materials, and the use of computer aided design (CAD) drawings, shop drawings, artist's sculpting, and three-dimensional computer modeling based on historic photographs and the two existing original plans (**Figures 10, 11, and 12**).

Through the various tools used during the restoration process, the base of the building now closely matches the original, while the look of the shaft and capital has remained unchanged. Nonoriginal details include the entrances located on the west bay of the south elevation, missing transom within several of the enframed spaces of the segmental blind-arcade, and replacement 1/1 double-hung windows throughout the shaft. However, the recent restoration undertaken by XTO Energy has reinstated much of the historic integrity that was lost from the base of the building, including design, materials, feeling, and association. The shaft and capital of the building have remained intact throughout the years, and retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Due to the recent restoration of the base and shaft, and the unaltered capital, the exterior of the building does reflect its period of significance (1921 through 1952) and is a contributing element to the building's NRHP eligibility.

During the 2007 through 2011 restoration, the interior of the building was also restored to some degree by adding original decorative details, mostly to the lobby and elevator spaces. The original bank lobby was not restored, and the building continues to maintain the altered configuration of 24 floors. Due to alterations, the interior does not

⁵ Personal Communication, Sharon Berry, Property Administrative Assistant for XTO Energy Inc.

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retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association, and does not reflect the building's period of significance (1921 through 1952). Thus, the interior is a noncontributing element to the building's NRHP eligibility.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

Property:

- 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.
- 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: N/A

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Commerce, Architecture

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1921-1952

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1921, 1952

SIGNIFICANT PERSON: N/A

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT / BUILDER: Sanguinet & Staats (Architects) / Mauran, Russell, and Crowell Architects
 (Associate Architects)
 Westlake Construction (Contractor)

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (see continuation sheets 8-14 through 8-24)

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheets 9-25 through 9-27)

PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS): N/A

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

PRIMARY LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL DATA:

- State historic preservation office (*Texas Historical Commission, Austin*)
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government (*Tarrant County Appraisal District*)
- University: (*University of Texas at Arlington Library, Special Collections*)
- Other - Specify Repository: (*Historic Fort Worth, Inc.; Fort Worth Public Library*)

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Located in downtown Fort Worth at the intersection of Main and Seventh streets is the former Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building. The 24-story building was designed by Sanguinet and Staats Architects in the Commercial style and was the tallest building in the state upon its completion in 1921. Its construction epitomized Fort Worth's prosperity during the 1920s, when the cattle industry and the burgeoning oil industry were significant contributors to the city's economy.

The Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A at the local level of significance in the area of commerce for its association with Fort Worth's economic boom during the 1920s and for its association with Fort Worth's banking history. The building is also eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C as an excellent local example of an early twentieth-century Commercial style skyscraper designed by Sanguinet and Staats Architects, one of the state's largest and most prominent architectural firms of the early 20th century. The period of significance for this building is 1921–1952, a range that encompasses the building's date of completion through the relocation of the Fort Worth National Bank (formerly the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank).

A Brief History of Fort Worth

In 1849, Major Ripley Arnold was charged with the task of establishing a military post in north Texas to further strengthen the frontier defense line the U.S. Army had created. Fearful of conflict between Native Americans and increasing numbers of European-American settlers moving west, the Texas legislature in February 1848 "asked Congress for protection from hostile Indians threatening its western frontier."⁶ Arnold selected a site at the confluence of the Clear and West forks of the Trinity River in May, and weeks later, on June 6, 1849, Fort Worth was officially established.⁷ Fort Worth, initially referred to as Camp Worth, was named in honor of Maj. Gen. William Jenkins Worth, a Mexican-American War veteran and department commander of Texas who died of cholera on May 7, only one month prior to the installation's formal establishment. Despite undergoing a change in name from "Camp Worth" to "Fort Worth" in November 1849, the installation at Fort Worth was not a walled or substantially fortified structure as the name may imply.⁸ Never occupied by more than approximately 70 men, the structures composing the fort were secured simply by a rope line fence.⁹ The fort's location atop a high bluff overlooking the Trinity River afforded it with an increased measure of security, however, allowing the fort's occupants "a clear view of the surrounding countryside for miles in every direction."¹⁰

Shortly after the fort's establishment, more civilians arrived in the area, a number of whom settled within the vicinity of the fort and began to open businesses to cater to the soldiers and other arriving settlers. Such settlers

⁶ Selcer, Richard F. *The Fort That Became A City: An Illustrated Reconstruction of Fort Worth, Texas, 1849–1853*, (Fort Worth: Texas Christian University Press, 1995) 10.

⁷ Selcer, Richard F. *Fort Worth: A Texas Original!* (Austin: Texas State Historical Association, 2004) 3–4.

⁸ Selcer, *Fort Worth*: 7.

⁹ Selcer, *Fort Worth*: 4–7.

¹⁰ Selcer, *Fort Worth*: 4.

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became the group that sustained Fort Worth after the army withdrew and closed the fort four years later. By 1853, the frontier line shifted west and the army withdrew troops from Fort Worth to move them farther westward. The army turned the fort over to a population of less than 100 civilian settlers who moved into the abandoned structures and adapted them for their own use, using the former military installation as the footprint of a new town.¹¹

From 1853 to 1876, growth in Fort Worth occurred sporadically. An important step in connecting the town to a larger transportation network was the commencement of regular stage service from Fort Belknap, northwest of Fort Worth near present-day Newcastle, and Dallas in 1857.¹² After several years of dispute with the town of Birdville, the Texas legislature formally named Fort Worth the county seat of Tarrant County in 1860.¹³ Despite its designation as county seat, significant growth was not immediate, and Fort Worth remained "a rural outpost of the plantation South," around which, "fields of cotton and corn stretched to the south and west where Henderson and Lancaster streets now lie, and sheep grazed on what is now Arlington Heights."¹⁴ During the Civil War, these agricultural resources allowed Fort Worth to become a supplier of food and clothing for the Confederate Army, providing supplies such as corn, flour, beef, and leather to the Confederates as well as uniforms produced by Fort Worth women using locally grown cotton.¹⁵ Fort Worth's population, estimated at 350 in 1861, was reduced to a third of that during the war years.¹⁶ Though the Civil War officially ended in April 1865, hostilities west of the Mississippi continued until May of that year. By the fall of 1865, local veterans returned and federal troops, sent to oversee Reconstruction, arrived in Fort Worth.¹⁷

Unlike many former Confederate strongholds, Fort Worth began to reshape its economy and identity relatively quickly after the Civil War. Following the war's end, a great demand for Texas beef developed in northern states, because the war had depleted the livestock population in that region.¹⁸ In April 1866, the first contract cattle drive from South Texas to Missouri passed through Fort Worth.¹⁹ Prior to the Civil War, cattle herds had gone through Fort Worth, but the postwar years initiated the birth of commercial cattle drives on a large scale and the development of the cattle industry as it is commonly thought of today.²⁰ A number of trails ran from South Texas through Oklahoma to Kansas, where shipping depots were established. The "McCoy Trail" or "Eastern Trail" ran through Fort Worth, and the trail turned the city into an important stop for cowboys, serving as "a provisioning capital going north and an R&R stop on the way back home."²¹ The capital that cowboys brought to Fort Worth greatly aided the city's economic recovery. Also contributing to the city's growth was the trade in buffalo hides,

¹¹ Selcer, *Fort Worth*: 9.

¹² Selcer, *Fort Worth*: 10–11.

¹³ Selcer, *Fort Worth*: 4, 10.

¹⁴ Selcer, *Fort Worth*: 14.

¹⁵ Selcer, *Fort Worth*: 12.

¹⁶ Selcer, *Fort Worth*: 12.

¹⁷ Selcer, *Fort Worth*: 15.

¹⁸ Campbell, Randolph B. *Gone to Texas: A History of the Lone Star State* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2003) 297.

¹⁹ Selcer, *Fort Worth*: 16.

²⁰ Selcer, *Fort Worth*: 16.

²¹ Selcer, *Fort Worth*: 17.

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which commenced in Fort Worth around 1870. The trade was short-lived, however. By 1876, the southern buffalo population was essentially wiped out, and thus the trade could not continue.²²

The end of the buffalo trade did little to hamper the growth of Fort Worth, and the 1870s were a time of important developments. In 1870, streets were surveyed southward from Courthouse Square and assigned numbers from First Street to Tenth Street. On February 17, 1873, the state legislature signed Fort Worth's charter of incorporation, and the town formally became a city with an area of approximately four square miles.²³ Arguably, the most significant event of that decade was the arrival of the first railroad line in 1876. The Texas & Pacific Railroad reached Fort Worth on July 19, 1876, five years after Congress granted the charter to the Texas & Pacific to construct the transcontinental line.²⁴ The Texas & Pacific was the only railroad in the state of Texas to operate under a charter granted by the federal government.²⁵ At the south end of the city, E. M. Daggett donated approximately 90 acres of his family farm to entice the Texas & Pacific to build a line through Fort Worth. The city constructed a train station on part of the land and opened a streetcar line from the station to the public square.²⁶ By 1890, 11 railroad lines ran through Fort Worth, and city officials donated approximately 300 acres at the south end of the city as a "Railroad Reservation" on which the Texas & Pacific constructed its terminal and other supporting structures.

The arrival of the Texas & Pacific Railroad in 1876 had a dramatic effect on the city's growth. The population of Fort Worth grew exponentially as entrepreneurs flocked to the area in anticipation of new economic opportunities associated with the railroad. Throughout the 1880s, a number of manufacturing and service-related industries developed to support the railroad, the passengers who stopped over in Fort Worth, and the city's growing population.²⁷ Businesses, such as foundry and machinery shops, opened in Fort Worth (and in other regional hubs such as San Antonio), during the late nineteenth century, adding "important components to the nascent industrial capacity of Texas."²⁸ By the end of the decade, the city's economy was strengthened and stabilized by dozens of mills, factories, foundries, and other facilities.²⁹ The growing population reflected the economic prosperity. Fort Worth's population was approximately 500 in 1870, and by 1890, had grown to 23,076.³⁰

As the city's population grew, so did its role in the cattle industry. In 1887, the Fort Worth Union Stock Yards was chartered through the efforts of local residents John Peter Smith, Morgan Jones, and J. W. Burgess.³¹ Groundbreaking occurred in 1888, north of downtown and the Trinity River and the Stockyards officially opened in 1889 under the management of Col. Henry Clay Holloway. The Stockyards at that time covered 253 acres, with approximately three-quarters of a mile bordering the Trinity River. Investors established a streetcar line running

²² Selcer, *Fort Worth*: 17.

²³ Selcer, *Fort Worth*: 19.

²⁴ Selcer, *Fort Worth*: 20.

²⁵ Campbell, *Gone to Texas*: 306.

²⁶ Selcer, *Fort Worth*: 21.

²⁷ Selcer, *Fort Worth*: 25.

²⁸ Olien, Diana Davids, and Roger M. Olien. *Oil in Texas: The Gusher Age, 1895-1945* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 2002) 11.

²⁹ Knight, Oliver. *Fort Worth: Outpost on the Trinity*. (Ft. Worth, Texas Christian University Press, 1990) 125.

³⁰ Campbell, *Gone to Texas*: 308.

³¹ Pate, J'Nell. *North of the River: A Brief History of North Fort Worth* (Fort Worth: Texas Christian University Press, 1994) 17.

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from downtown Fort Worth to the stockyards in 1889. From that point on, because of the presence of the railroads and the Stockyards in Fort Worth, "cattle drives, except for short distances, were a thing of the past."³² Fort Worth became the terminus where cattle could be sold and shipped to markets in cities such as Kansas City and Saint Louis.

Though a locally owned meatpacking plant was established in the Stockyards in 1890, the company lacked the capital to purchase large quantities of cattle, and cowboys selling in Fort Worth preferred to send their livestock elsewhere.³³ In the spring of 1901, negotiations began with the Armour and Swift meatpacking companies to establish facilities in Fort Worth. In March 1903, the Armour and Swift companies opened meatpacking plants in the Stockyards, which dramatically transformed that area and Fort Worth itself. By 1904, the Fort Worth Stockyards was the fifth largest livestock market in the nation and by 1910 was third, behind only Chicago and Kansas City.³⁴

The arrival of the oil industry to Fort Worth was an important impetus to the city's growth in the 1910s. A producing well was dug as early as 1866 near Nacogdoches, but it was not until 1901 that the oil craze began when a well at Spindletop began producing between 75,000 and 100,000 barrels of oil per day.³⁵ Spindletop is located near the Texas-Louisiana state line, and though drilling activity picked up throughout the state, it was not until the 1910s that oil in significant quantities was discovered in North and West Texas. In 1911, the first North Texas "gusher" was drilled in Electra, slightly northwest of Wichita Falls.³⁶ In 1917, a well at Ranger began producing a substantial amount of oil, and eventually, other lucrative deposits were discovered in the vicinity. Fort Worth was the closest city to those deposits and soon became headquarters to a number of small oil companies and businesses related to the oil industry.

Fort Worth developed as a regional center for independent oil producers, primarily for those operating in North and West Texas. Railroads located in Fort Worth serviced a larger area in North and West Texas than did railroads in Wichita Falls, another regional oil center. Already established as the commercial and banking center for the cattle trade from West Texas, the city was set to adapt to its new role as a center for the growing number of entrepreneurs and oil-related support industries.³⁷ The majority of oil operations based in Fort Worth and operating in North Texas were independent ventures, typically headed by "successful businessmen who were drawn into the industry from other pursuits."³⁸ The general modus operandi for these "independents" was the discovery and sale of producing wells to larger companies, being "inclined to focus operations in one or two regions," and "becoming adept at exploiting strategies especially tailored to exploration and production in them."³⁹ The independents were also known for their contributions to the cities in which they were based.⁴⁰ Their

³² Pate, 18.

³³ Pate, 20-22.

³⁴ Pate, 27.

³⁵ Campbell, 326.

³⁶ Olien, 78.

³⁷ Olien, 89.

³⁸ Olien, 86.

³⁹ Olien, 87.

⁴⁰ Olien, 87.

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contributions focused on economic development, including the construction of large office buildings that acted as their own corporate headquarters as well as creating office space for a number of associated businesses.

Fort Worth's Banking History and the Development of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank

During the 1870s, the population in Fort Worth grew very rapidly, mostly due to the potential for new economic opportunities associated with the railroad. This growth prompted banking institutions to develop in Fort Worth, the first of which was opened by Capt. Martin B. Loyd in 1870. The firm was known as the Loyd Exchange Office and was started with \$40,000 in gold as capital.⁴¹ The type of business conducted by the firm was likely "loan and exchange business, which was at the time the principal functions of a bank."⁴² Soon after the Loyd Exchange Office opened, additional banking interests were established in Fort Worth, including the firm of Boaz & Ellis, established in 1872, by W. J. Boaz and J. F. Ellis. In that same year, Geo. H. Van Winkle and A. W. Wroten opened Winkle & Co., a private banking firm, which was reorganized in the latter part of 1873, to Tidball, Van Zandt, & Co.

The clientele of these early banking firms were cattle drovers and the increasing number of settlers.⁴³ In 1873, Loyd formed a partnership with Clyde P. Marklee, Sr., and the Loyd Exchange became the California and Texas Bank of Loyd, Marklee & Company.⁴⁴ In 1876, Loyd sold his share in the California and Texas Bank to W. J. Boaz, and the firm became Boaz, Marklee, and Company.⁴⁵ Shortly after selling his share of the California and Texas Bank, Loyd incorporated the First National Bank of Fort Worth on January 16, 1877. As its name suggests, the First National Bank of Fort Worth was granted the first national banking charter in the city.⁴⁶ The bank opened for business on April 23, 1877, in a new two-story building on the corner of Second and Houston streets. The bank began with \$50,000 in capital. Deposits went from \$72,000 on the opening day to \$220,000 by the year's end, and the bank paid a dividend of 12 percent that year, reportedly the first dividend ever declared in Fort Worth.⁴⁷

The 1880s were a transitional time for the economy of Fort Worth. Although the arrival of the railroad had given the city an enormous boost in the 1870s, the rail line continued to expand past Fort Worth. At that point, Fort Worth's economy remained relatively undiversified, with nearly all commerce focused on cattle and services related to the city's role as a transport terminal.⁴⁸ Throughout the 1880s, a number of manufacturing and service-related industries developed to support the railroad, the passengers who stopped over in Fort Worth, and the

⁴¹ Fort Worth Public Library, *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, "Banks Kept Apiece as Village Grew to Texas Metropolis," in clipping file "Banks and Banking," 30 October 1949; Knight, Oliver, *Fort Worth: Outpost on the Trinity* (Ft. Worth: TCU Press, 1990) 93.

⁴² Encyclopedia of Texas, The. Vol. 1. University of North Texas Libraries, The Portal to Texas History, digital images. Electronic document, <http://txashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph41244/>, accessed 5 March 2012.

⁴³ First National Bank. *A Bank and a Shoal of Time*. (Fort Worth: The First National Bank, ca. 1960): 4.

⁴⁴ Knight, 93; *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, "Banks Kept Apiece as Village Grew to Texas Metropolis," 30 October 1949.

⁴⁵ Knight, 93; *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, "Banks Kept Apiece as Village Grew to Texas Metropolis," 30 October 1949.

⁴⁶ Fort Worth Public Library, *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, 1949, "First National Bank, Started By and For Cattlemen, Grew With City," in clipping file "First National Bank Building."

⁴⁷ First National Bank. *A Bank and a Shoal of Time*, 7; Fort Worth Public Library, *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, 1949, "First National Bank, Started By and For Cattlemen, Grew With City."

⁴⁸ Knight, 123.

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growing population.⁴⁹ Businesses such as foundry and machinery shops opened in Fort Worth (and in other regional hubs such as San Antonio) during the late nineteenth century, adding "important components to the nascent industrial capacity of Texas."⁵⁰ By the end of the decade, the city's economy was strengthened and stabilized by dozens of mills, factories, foundries, and other facilities.⁵¹ Between 1870 and 1890, the population had grown from 500 to 23,076, which was a clear reflection of the economic prosperity in Fort Worth during that period.⁵²

In tandem with the increasing industrialization and population, the number of Fort Worth's financial institutions increased during the 1880s. First National Bank was joined in 1884 by the Fort Worth National Bank—an incorporated version of the firm of Tidball, Van Zandt & Company, initially established in 1883 by Thomas A. Tidball and John Wilson—and in 1889 by the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank, first established by Chicago businessman and early organizer of the stockyards, John Hoxie (also spelled Hoxsie in some sources).⁵³ Fort Worth now had a total of three national banks, but short-term economic downturns in the late 1800s and early 1900s caused disruption in the city's banks, prompting several smaller institutions to close.⁵⁴

As Fort Worth's economy continued to grow and diversify in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, so did its role in, first, the cattle shipping industry, and eventually, the cattle processing industry. In 1887, the Fort Worth Union Stock Yards was chartered through the efforts of local residents John Peter Smith, Morgan Jones, and J. W. Burgess.⁵⁵ Groundbreaking occurred in 1888, north of downtown and the Trinity River, and the stockyards officially opened in 1889. In March 1903, the Armour and Swift companies opened meatpacking plants in North Fort Worth, which had a dramatic impact on the immediate area and the city of Fort Worth. By 1904, the Fort Worth stockyards was the fifth largest livestock market in the nation and by 1910 was third behind only Chicago and Kansas City.⁵⁶

In 1889, the same year the Fort Worth stockyards opened, the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank was established and housed in the eight-story Hurley Building on the northwest corner of Main and Seventh streets in downtown Fort Worth. The bank was started with a capital stock of \$1 million. Only four years after establishing the bank, Hoxie returned to Chicago, but retained his stock in the Fort Worth bank until his death in 1896.⁵⁷ The bank remained in the Hurley Building until 1898, when the building was destroyed by fire. Once the ruins of the Hurley Building were removed, the seven-story Hoxie Building was constructed on the site, and the Farmers and

⁴⁹ Selcer, *Fort Worth*, 25.

⁵⁰ Olien, Diana Davids, and Roger M. Olien, *Oil in Texas: The Gusher Age, 1895-1945* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 2002) 11.

⁵¹ Knight, 125.

⁵² Campbell, *Gone to Texas*: 308.

⁵³ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, "Banks Kept Apace as Village Grew to Texas Metropolis," 30 October 1949; Knight, 129.

⁵⁴ Knight, 193.

⁵⁵ Pate, J'Nell, *North of the River: A Brief History of North Fort Worth* (Fort Worth: Texas Christian University Press, 1994) 17.

⁵⁶ Pate, 27.

⁵⁷ Currey, Josiah Seymour. *The Hoxie Families: John Randolph Hoxie* Electronic document, <http://hoxsiefamily.com/showmedia.php?medialD=671&medialinkID=315>, accessed 16 March 2012.

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Mechanics National Bank returned to its original location on Main and Seventh streets.⁵⁸ The Hoxie Building housed the bank until 1920.

Furthering Fort Worth's economic development was the arrival of the oil industry in the 1910s. Though drilling activity picked up throughout the state after the Spindletop discovery in 1901, it was not until the 1910s that oil in significant quantities was discovered in North and West Texas. In 1911, the first North Texas "gusher" was drilled in Electra, slightly northwest of Wichita Falls.⁵⁹ In 1917, a well at Ranger, between Fort Worth and Abilene, began producing a substantial amount of oil, and eventually, other lucrative deposits were discovered in the vicinity. Fort Worth was the closest major city to those deposits and soon became headquarters to a number of small oil companies and businesses related to the oil industry. Railroads located in Fort Worth serviced a larger area in North and West Texas than did railroads in Wichita Falls, another regional oil center. Already established as the commercial and banking center for the cattle trade from West Texas, the city was prepared to adapt to its new role as a center for the growing number of entrepreneurs and oil-related support industries.⁶⁰

As Fort Worth developed into the gateway to the West Texas oilfields, demands on the city's banking industry and available office space increased. By 1920, Fort Worth was one of four cities in Texas to have over 100,000 residents (the other cities being Dallas, Houston, and San Antonio).⁶¹ The unprecedented prosperity in Fort Worth during that period spurred a building boom that "transformed the skyline into a modern metropolis."⁶² From July 1920 through 1921, five skyscrapers were constructed in the city, including the W. T. Waggoner Building, Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building, Winfield Hotel, Neil P. Anderson Building, and Star-Telegram Building. The tallest of these skyscrapers was the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank, a title it took from the year-old W. T. Waggoner Building.⁶³

In about 1920, the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank consolidated with the American National Bank, taking the former's name. The bank temporarily moved from the Hoxie Building on Main and Seventh streets to the Burk Burnett Building on Fourth and Main streets to allow for construction of its new home, which entailed the razing of the Hoxie Building and construction of a 24-story skyscraper.⁶⁴ Sanguinet and Staats Architects of Fort Worth with Mauran, Russell and Crowell Architects of St. Louis, Missouri, as associate architects, were contracted to design the new building. Westlake Construction, also of St. Louis, was the contractor for the building. The building was designed in the Commercial style, a style that used steel-frame construction on commercial buildings, exhibited the three parts of a classical column (base, shaft, and capital), and featured limited ornamentation. The Farmers and Mechanics National Bank building was completed in 1921, at a cost of over \$1,500,000, and featured elements of the Neoclassical style at the base and capital. This building reflected a regional expression of the Commercial style

⁵⁸ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, "Continental Life Building Name Plate is Unveiled," 20 October 1950. Article on file at Historic Fort Worth, Inc., Fort Worth, Vertical File No. 121:714 Main Street.

⁵⁹ Olien, 78.

⁶⁰ Olien, 89.

⁶¹ Campbell, *Gone to Texas*: 327.

⁶² Cashion, T. *The New Frontier: A Contemporary History of Fort Worth and Tarrant County*. (San Antonio: Historical Publishing Network, 2006) 60.

⁶³ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, "Fort Worth Shows the Greatest Building Record of Any City in the South," 1 December 1920.

⁶⁴ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, "Remarkable Growth Made by Fort Worth Banking Institutions in Ten Years," 29 May 1921.

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and represented one of the many towering commercial buildings designed by the architectural firm throughout the Southwest in the early twentieth-century.

The interior of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank building was touted as being "beautiful and artistic," while also providing modern conveniences. The interior of the banking room was finished with "Utah Gold Travis Marble" and the building equipped with separate men and women lavatories on each floor and drinking fountains in each corridor.⁶⁵ The Farmers and Mechanics National Bank opened in its new building on May 16, 1921, and occupied the three-story banking lobby and surrounding mezzanine.⁶⁶ The building's upper floors were occupied by various businesses and oil firms, including the Advance Oil Company and the Texas Pacific Coal and Oil Company.⁶⁷

The Farmers and Mechanics National Bank operated in the Main and Seventh streets location until 1927, when it merged with the Fort Worth National Bank. At that time, both the building and the bank took the Fort Worth National Bank name. The Main and Seventh street building became the Fort Worth National Bank's fourth location and headquarters.⁶⁸ The Fort Worth National Bank, originally Tidball and Wilson Bankers in 1873, was Fort Worth's fourth national bank, and the fifty-first chartered in Texas.

Fort Worth National Bank and its chief competitor, First National, were the only two banks to remain open in Fort Worth beyond the Depression. In fact, Fort Worth National Bank actually added to its services during the economic turbulence of the 1930s. Business expansion and an upswing in economic conditions following World War II led the bank to actively seek new facilities in 1948 since the location at Main and Seventh streets had become cramped. After serving as Fort Worth National's headquarters for nearly 25 years, the building was sold to Continental Life Insurance in 1950, and was again renamed. Following the bank's departure in 1952,⁶⁹ the building was substantially altered in 1959-1960. Exterior and interior alterations were concentrated at the building's base. The exterior alterations removed or covered all of the original materials at the base, while the interior alterations reconfigured the original three-story banking lobby by dividing the space to create a second floor.⁷⁰ These exterior changes and major interior changes to the public areas at the first four floors were completed to accommodate A. Davis Men's Store and the building's owner at that time, Continental Life (Tom Stanley was the architect and Childs Construction was the contractor for these alterations).⁷¹

In 1988, Continental Life was bought by Transport Life, and again the building was renamed.⁷² Transport Life was the last major occupant of the building. During its use of the building, Transport Life removed the exterior

⁶⁵ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, "Let's Talk About the Things in Which Fort Worth Excels," 01 May 1921.

⁶⁶ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, "A Spur to Our Faith," 14 May 1921.

⁶⁷ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, "Many Oil Firms Move to F. & M. Bank Building," 28 April 1921.

⁶⁸ *San Antonio Express*, "Two Fort Worth Banks Merge," 1 January 1927.

⁶⁹ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, "Enduring Faith Led Founders of Fort Worth National Bank," 31 August 1952. Article on file at Historic Fort Worth, Inc., Fort Worth, Vertical File No. 121:714 Main Street.

⁷⁰ Getz, James. "Brief History of Present Day Transport Life Building at 714 Main," article on file at Historic Fort Worth, Inc., Fort Worth, Vertical File No. 121:714 Main Street.

⁷¹ Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, Texas. *Tarrant County Historic Resource Survey*, (San Francisco: Page Anderson and Turnbull, Inc., 1991) 95.

⁷² Architecture in Fort Worth, "714 Main." Electronic document, <http://www.fortwortharchitecture.com/transprt.htm>, accessed 5 March 2012.

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alterations undertaken in 1959–1960, returning some of the original architectural features. In 2007, XTO Energy, Inc. purchased the building and undertook the restoration of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank building. The restoration reflects the building's date of construction, which was completed by removing features that had been added from other time periods, and reconstructing missing features from the original period. This exterior restoration was completed in 2011.

Sanguinet & Staats

The firm of Sanguinet & Staats was a prominent Texas architectural firm based in Fort Worth from approximately 1900 to 1926.⁷³ The firm designed numerous commercial and civic structures, but is commonly recognized as being among the first in Texas to design large, steel-frame office buildings. Partners Marshall Sanguinet and Carl Staats formed the firm in Fort Worth in 1903. Marshall Sanguinet was born in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1859. Sanguinet received his architectural training at Washington University and worked briefly in New Mexico before moving to Fort Worth in 1883.⁷⁴ Before establishing a partnership with Carl Staats, Sanguinet was a partner in the firms of Sanguinet and Dawson, Haggart and Sanguinet, and Messer, Sanguinet, and Messer.⁷⁵ Carl Staats, born in New York City in 1871, moved to San Antonio, Texas, in 1891 where he worked for architect James Riely Gordon. In 1898, Staats moved to Fort Worth and began working as a drafter in Sanguinet's office. Some sources recognize 1898 as the date that the firm of Sanguinet & Staats was founded,⁷⁶ but some approximate establishment at "around 1900,"⁷⁷ while others list 1903 as the year of the firm's founding.⁷⁸

Though exact dates on the firm's establishment may vary, it is known that in 1901 the partners had completed the design of the Knights of Pythias Castle in Fort Worth (NR 1970), which was constructed that same year.⁷⁹ Already with at least one Fort Worth commission under its belt, the firm opened an office in Houston in 1903.⁸⁰ Because Fort Worth was in a period of minor economic growth, the firm picked up a number of commissions elsewhere in Texas, and the establishment of a Houston office reflected the expanding opportunities for the practice.⁸¹ The arrival of the Swift and Armour meatpacking plants in 1902 was a major economic boost to Fort Worth, and as conditions improved in the city, Sanguinet & Staats received an increasing number of commissions. An early example of a commercial building designed by the firm is the Flatiron Building in Fort Worth (NR 1971), constructed in 1907, approximately four years after Daniel Burnham's Flatiron (Fuller) Building in New York was

⁷³ Long, Christopher. "Sanguinet and Staats." Texas State Historical Association's *Handbook of Texas Online*. Electronic document, <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/SS/cms1.html>, accessed 10 April 2008.

⁷⁴ Roark, Carol. "Sanguinet, Marshall Robert." Texas State Historical Association's *Handbook of Texas Online*. Electronic document, <http://tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/SS/fsa56.html>, accessed 10 April 2008.

⁷⁵ Hoffmeyer, Michael C. "Public Buildings of Sanguinet and Staats," article on file at Historic Fort Worth, Inc., in Vertical File No. 91: 711 Houston Street.

⁷⁶ Hoffmeyer, 23.

⁷⁷ Henry, Jay C. *Architecture in Texas: 1895–1945* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1993) 57.

⁷⁸ Long, Christopher, "Sanguinet and Staats."

⁷⁹ Hoffmeyer, 24.

⁸⁰ Long, Christopher. "Staats, Carl G." Texas State Historical Association's *Handbook of Texas Online*. Electronic document, <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/SS/fstbd.html>, accessed 10 April 2008; Henry, 57.

⁸¹ Hoffmeyer, 24.

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completed.⁸² The Flatiron Building is presently the oldest surviving example of a steel-frame office building in Fort Worth.⁸³ Sanguinet & Staats also designed the First National Bank Building, Fort Worth (1910; NR 2009), and the Burk Burnett Building (1914; NR 1980), both steel-frame commercial buildings. Later Sanguinet & Staats commercial buildings in Fort Worth include the W. T. Waggoner Building (1920; NR 1979), Neil P. Anderson Building (1920; NR 1978), and the Hotel Texas (1921; NR 1979).⁸⁴

Sanguinet & Staats employed a number of architectural styles in the design of commercial and civic buildings. From the mid-1910s to the early 1920s, the firm moved away from classicist motifs and began to adapt elements of the Prairie style of architecture to its Fort Worth civic commissions. The Tarrant County Criminal Courts Building, Fort Worth (1917), Trimble High School, Fort Worth (1917), and North Fort Worth High School (1918; NR 1995) are examples of the firm's application of Prairie-style motifs to civic structures. The First National Bank Building seems to be a rare example of Sanguinet & Staats employing Beaux-Arts architectural ornamentation on a three-part vertical block building in Fort Worth. The building's cornice is a much more highly articulated ornamental expression than is typically seen in the firm's designs, and the relatively ornate and deliberate application of Beaux-Arts ornamentation was representative of the prevailing aesthetic for commercial buildings through the first decade of the twentieth century.

The firm was well known for its designs of multistory, steel-frame office buildings, but also made a significant contribution to the institutional architecture of Texas. The firm likewise worked on a number of domestic structures and designed residences on Pennsylvania Avenue in Fort Worth and Courland Place in Houston. The firm was among the first in Texas to have a statewide practice, "with branch offices in Dallas, Wichita Falls, San Antonio, Waco, and Houston."⁸⁵ In 1922, Wyatt C. Hedrick joined the firm, and the scale of the firm's commissions continued to grow, including such buildings as the Administration Building, Texas Technological College (Texas Tech University), Lubbock (1924), with William Ward Watkin as associate architect,⁸⁶ and the Fort Worth Club Building (1926).⁸⁷

Tom Stanley

Tom Stanley, architect for the 1959-1960 alterations to the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building, was born in South Carolina, in 1918. Stanley attended Clemson College in North Carolina, where he majored in architecture. During World War II he was a bombardier and flight instructor stationed at Ellington Field outside of Houston, Texas. After being discharged from the Army, Stanley was hired by renowned architect and former Sanguinet and Staats partner, Wyatt C. Hedrick. In 1926, Hedrick obtained the remaining interests in the Sanguinet

⁸² Wiseman, Carter. *Twentieth-Century American Architecture: The Buildings and Their Makers*. (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 2000) 48.

⁸³ Hoffmeyer, 25.

⁸⁴ Hoffmeyer, 27.

⁸⁵ Long, Christopher. "Administrative History of Sanguinet and Staats." Sanguinet, Staats, and Hedrick: An Inventory of their Drawings, Photographs, and Records, 1910-1969, 1991, Part 1 of 3, Alexander Architectural Archive, University of Texas Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin. Electronic document, <http://www.lib.utexas.edu/taro/utaaa/00005/aaa-00005p1.html>, accessed 29 July 2008.

⁸⁶ Henry, 156.

⁸⁷ Robinson, Gaile. "Forgotten Master." *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, 10 March 2002.

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Farmers and Mechanics National Bank
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

and Staats firm upon the retirement of Marshall Sanguinet and Carl Staats. In 1949, Hedrick formed the Wyatt C. Hedrick Engineering Corporation, with general offices in Houston, where he hired Tom Stanley.⁸⁸

Stanley worked in the Houston area until 1951, at which time he moved to Fort Worth as a partner in the firm of Hedrick-Stanley. During that time, Stanley modeled his work after Hedrick's, and became known for his ability to blend classical with modern elements. In 1959, Stanley moved to Dallas, where he opened the firm Thomas E. Stanley and Associates, and gained a reputation for designing efficient and functional buildings that were "developer-friendly."⁸⁹ It was at this time that Stanley was contracted to redesign the base of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building. With a talent for providing functional designs, Stanley redesigned the interior of the building to provide the current owner, Continental Life, with additional office space. The exterior of the building was also altered, and provided the first floor tenant, A. Davis men's store, with much needed display windows.

During the 1960s, Stanley found great success in designing office buildings not only in Texas, but also in Oklahoma City, Omaha, New Orleans, Chicago, and New York. One well known local example of his work includes the Sanger-Harris' retail store in Dallas (1965). By the 1970s, Stanley was at the peak of his career with a staff of 90, a home in New York, and a horse ranch outside of McKinney, Texas. However, after undergoing a second open-heart surgery in 1978, Stanley made the decision to turn his attention from designing to development. In the late 1970s, Stanley partnered with actor John Wayne and a wealthy rancher from South Dakota to build a casino-hotel in Lake Tahoe. Although the project was well funded, it was never completed due to environmental concerns. The Lake Tahoe project financially strained Stanley personally and professionally, and he was forced to downsize his firm to a staff of seven. Throughout the 1980s, Stanley continued to be plagued with financial difficulties and bad business deals, which forced him to file for bankruptcy in 1990. Tom Stanley never recovered financially and died in 2001.⁹⁰

⁸⁸ *Dallas Morning News*, "Architect Forms Engineering Firm," 8 May 1949.

⁸⁹ *Dallas Observer*. "Rich Man, Poor Man," 2 August 2001.

⁹⁰ Modern Architecture Preservation Project of Tucson. *Phoenix Title Building (Now Transamerica Title)*. Electronic document, http://mapptucson.org/pdfs/m50_21.pdf, accessed June 18, 2012.

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Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

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Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

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Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

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AR407, Ser. 1, Box 2, file 17.

AR407, Ser. 1, Box 9, file 29.

AR407, Ser. 1, Box 9, file 34.

AR430, Ser. 45, Box 654, file 7.

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY: less than one acre

COORDINATES: Latitude: 32.752653 Longitude: -97.330187
Datum if other than WGS84: N/A

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: Fort Worth Original Town Block 108, Lots 9 thru 12 and south 6.6" of Lot 13

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION: The boundary description conforms to the original property lines of the city lots upon which the building sits.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE: Tanya McDougall, Architectural Historian; and Marsha Prior, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION: Geo-Marine, Inc.

DATE: May 22, 2012

STREET & NUMBER: 2201 K Avenue, Suite A2

TELEPHONE: (972) 423-5480

CITY OR TOWN: Plano

STATE: Texas

ZIP CODE: 75074

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

CONTINUATION SHEETS

MAPS (see continuation sheet Map-28 through Map-30)

PHOTOGRAPHS (see continuation sheet Photo-43 through Photo-45)

ADDITIONAL ITEMS (see continuation sheets Figure-31 through Figure-42)

PROPERTY OWNER

NAME: Keith Hutton, CEO, XTO Energy

STREET & NUMBER: 810 Houston Street

TELEPHONE: (817) 885-2889

CITY OR TOWN: Fort Worth

STATE: Texas

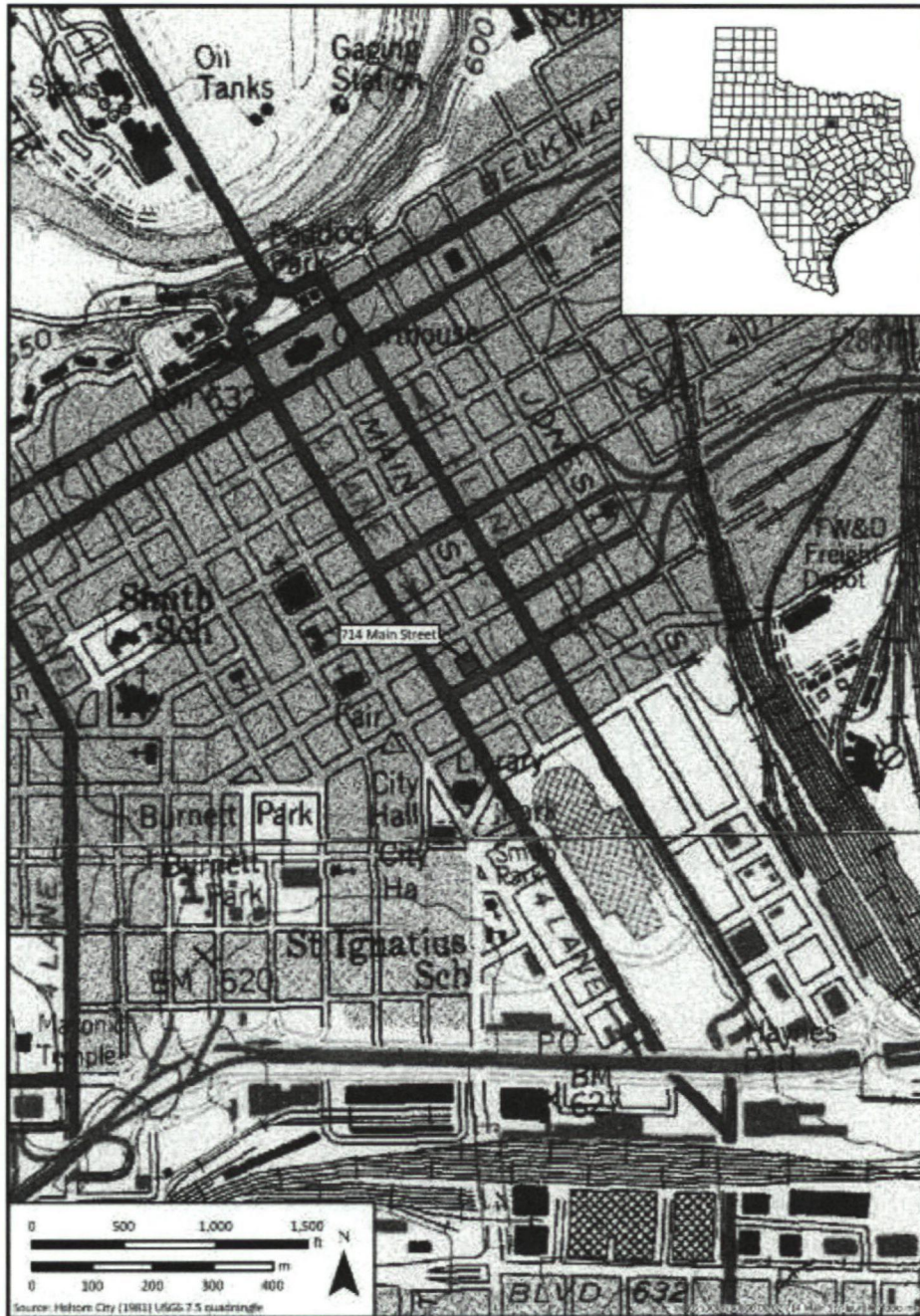
ZIP CODE: 76102

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Section MAP Page 28

Farmers and Mechanics National Bank
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas



Map 1: Location of Farmers and Mechanics National Bank, 714 Main Street, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas.

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Section MAP Page 29

Farmers and Mechanics National Bank
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas



Map 2: Aerial photo of Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building, 714 Main Street, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas.

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Section MAP Page 30

Farmers and Mechanics National Bank
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas



Google earth



Map 3: Google Earth Map depicting latitude and longitude for Farmers and Mechanics National Bank, 714 Main Street, Fort Worth, TX 76102. Map accessed on October 3, 2012.

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Section FIGURE Page 31

Farmers and Mechanics National Bank
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas



Figure 1: "Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building, ca. 1920s"
Image in Jack White Photograph Collection, Special Collections, The University of Texas at Arlington
Library, Arlington, Texas. (AR407-1-2-27)

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Section FIGURE Page 32

Farmers and Mechanics National Bank
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas



Figure 2: "Majestic Vaudeville banner across street in downtown Fort Worth at Main and 10th Streets, looking north, ca. 1928-1930"
Image in Jack White Photograph Collection, Special Collections, The University of Texas at Arlington Library, Arlington, Texas. (AR407-1-9-29)

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Section FIGURE Page 33

Farmers and Mechanics National Bank
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

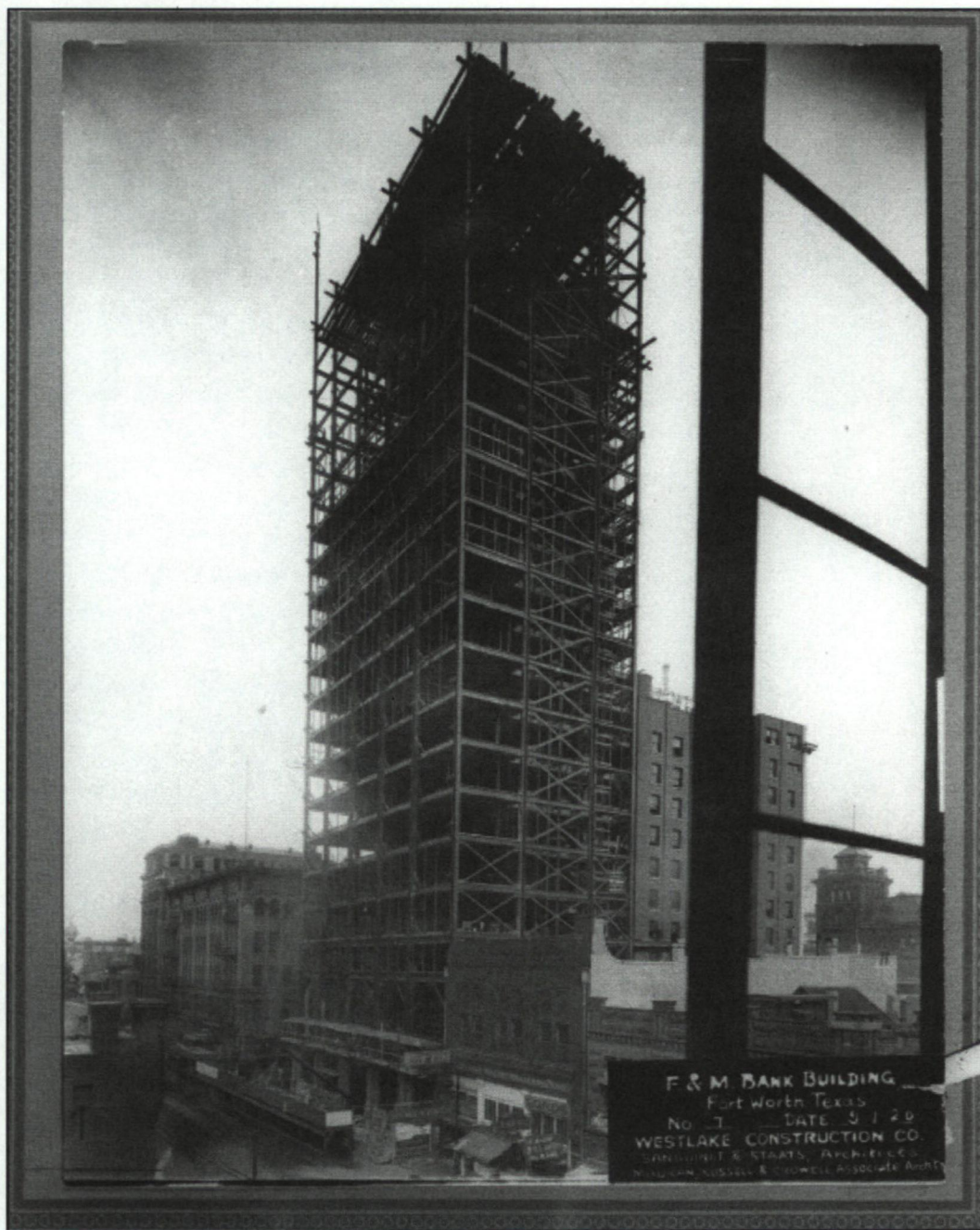


Figure 3: "Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building, in construction, ca. 1920"
Image in Jack White Photograph Collection, Special Collections, The University of Texas at Arlington
Library, Arlington, Texas. (AR407-1-2-17)

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Section FIGURE Page 34

Farmers and Mechanics National Bank
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

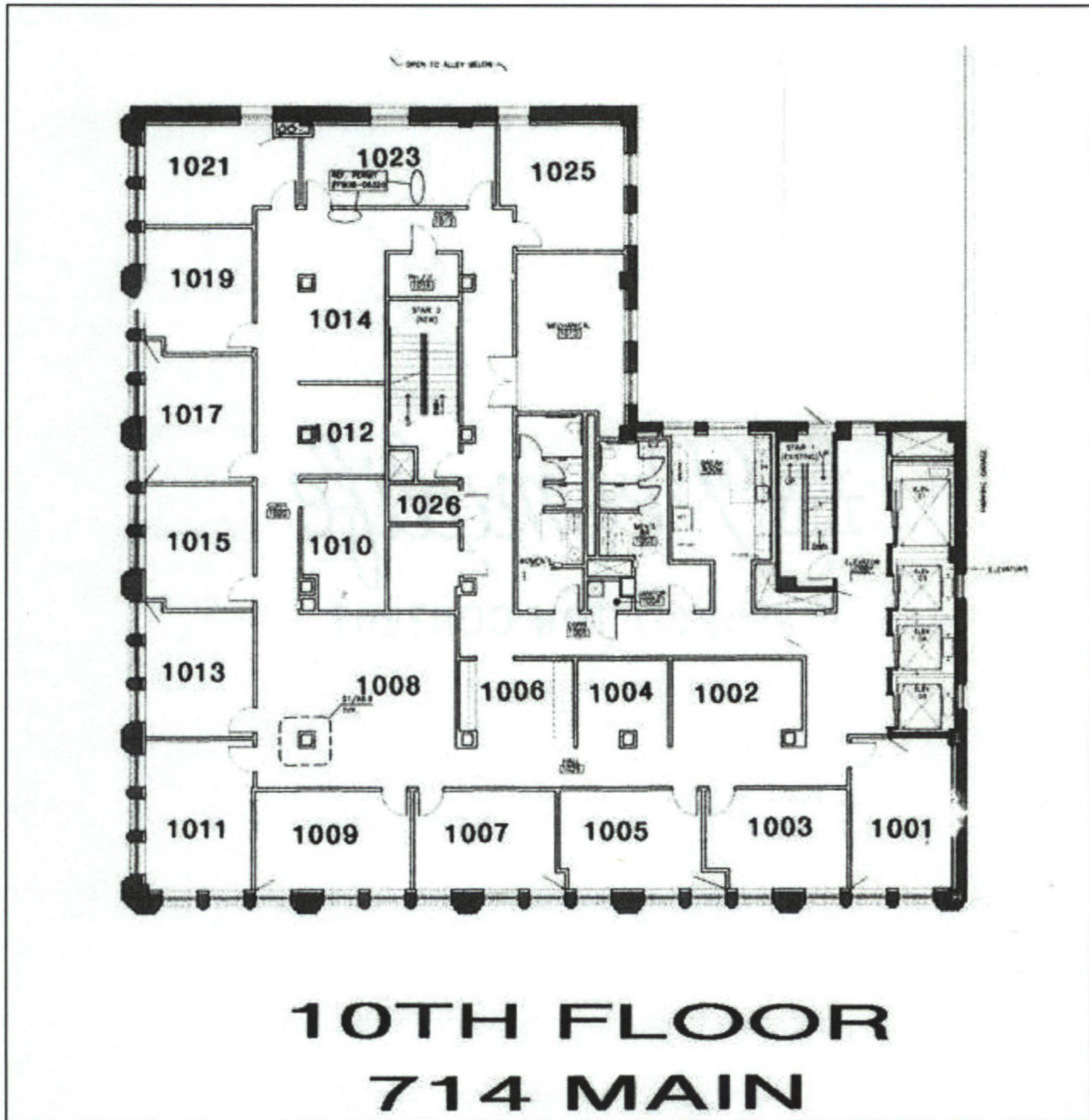


Figure 4: "10th Floor, typical floor plan for floors 5 through 24"
Image courtesy of XTO Energy, Inc., 2012.

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Section FIGURE Page 35

Farmers and Mechanics National Bank
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas



Figure 5: "Fort Worth National Bank Building, 7th and Main Streets, 09/03/1945"
Image in W.D. Smith Commercial Photography Collection, Special Collections, The University of Texas at
Arlington Library, Arlington, Texas. (AR430-50-48-39)

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Section FIGURE Page 36

Farmers and Mechanics National Bank
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

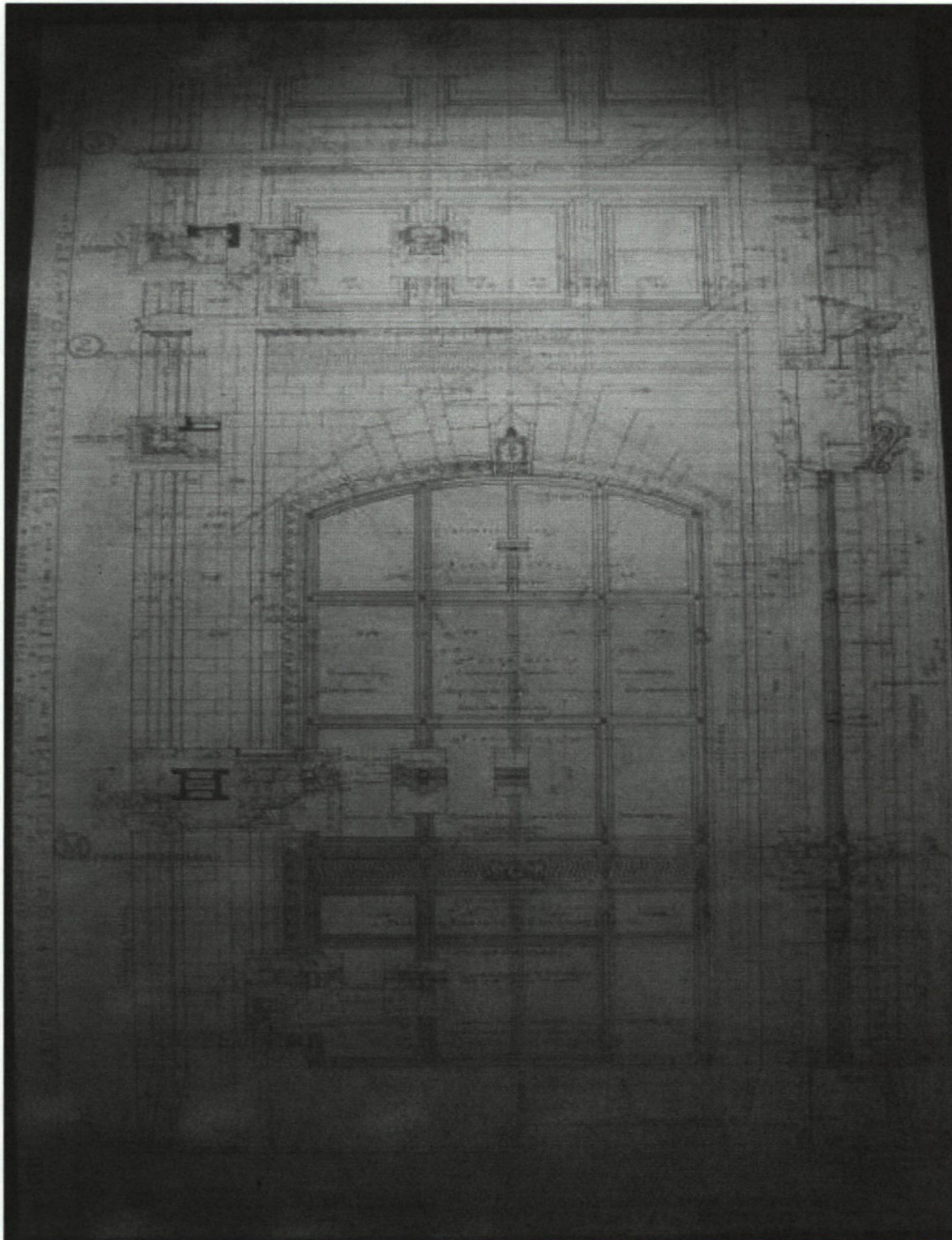


Figure 6: "Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building, detail plans for first to third stories, 1919"
Provided by XTO Energy, Inc., 2012.

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Section FIGURE Page 37

Farmers and Mechanics National Bank
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

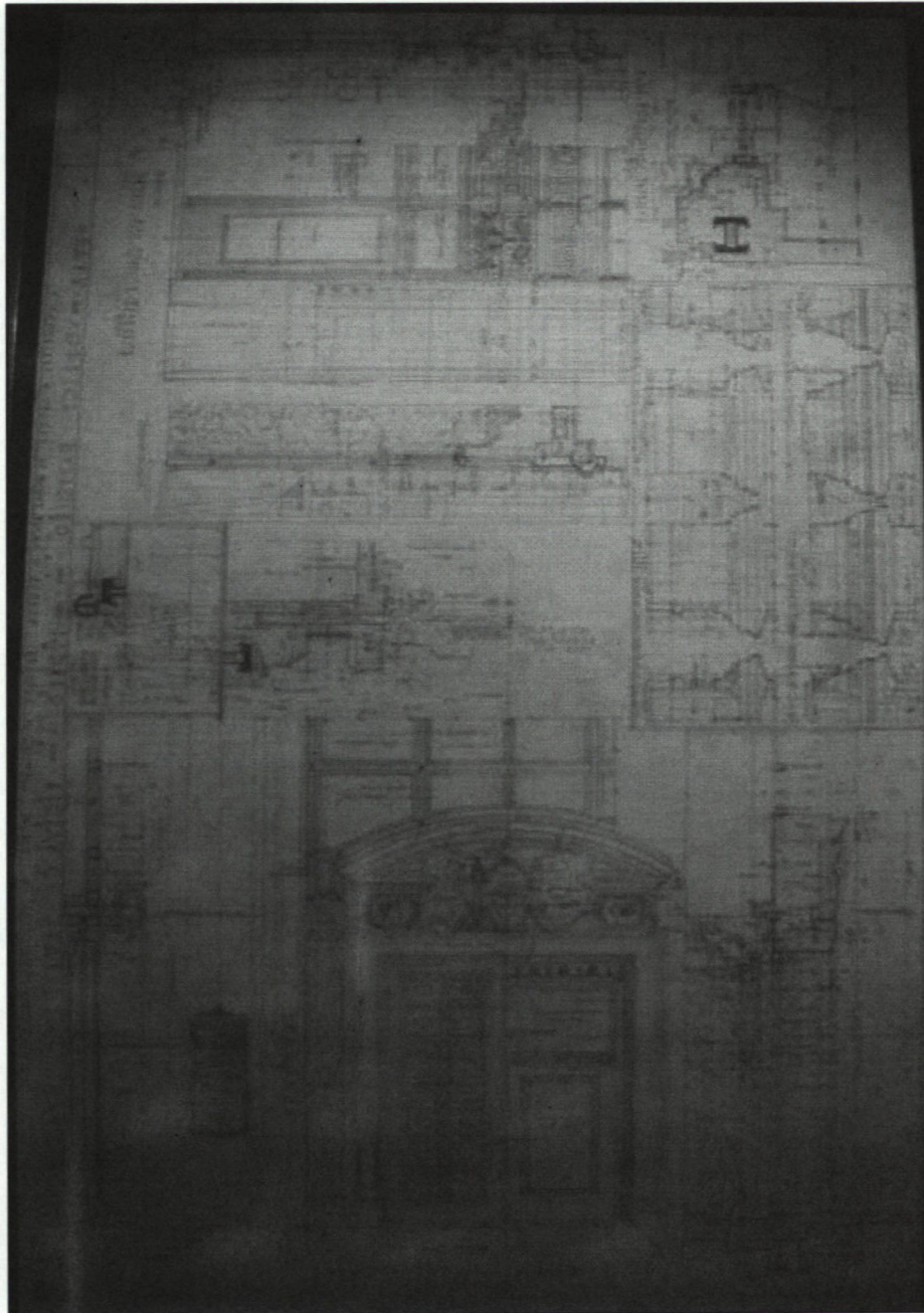


Figure 7: "Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building, detail plans for bank entrance "
Provided by XTO Energy, Inc., 2012.

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Section FIGURE Page 38

Farmers and Mechanics National Bank
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas



Figure 8: "Downtown street scene, Fort Worth, 7th and Main, looking west on 7th and showing A. Davis clothing store and Continental Life building, ca 1970s"
Image in Jack White Photograph Collection, Special Collections, The University of Texas at Arlington Library, Arlington, Texas. (AR407-1-9-34)

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Section FIGURE Page 39

Farmers and Mechanics National Bank
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas



Figure 9: "Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building, ca. 2009"
Provided by XTO Energy, Inc., 2011.

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Section FIGURE Page 40

Farmers and Mechanics National Bank
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

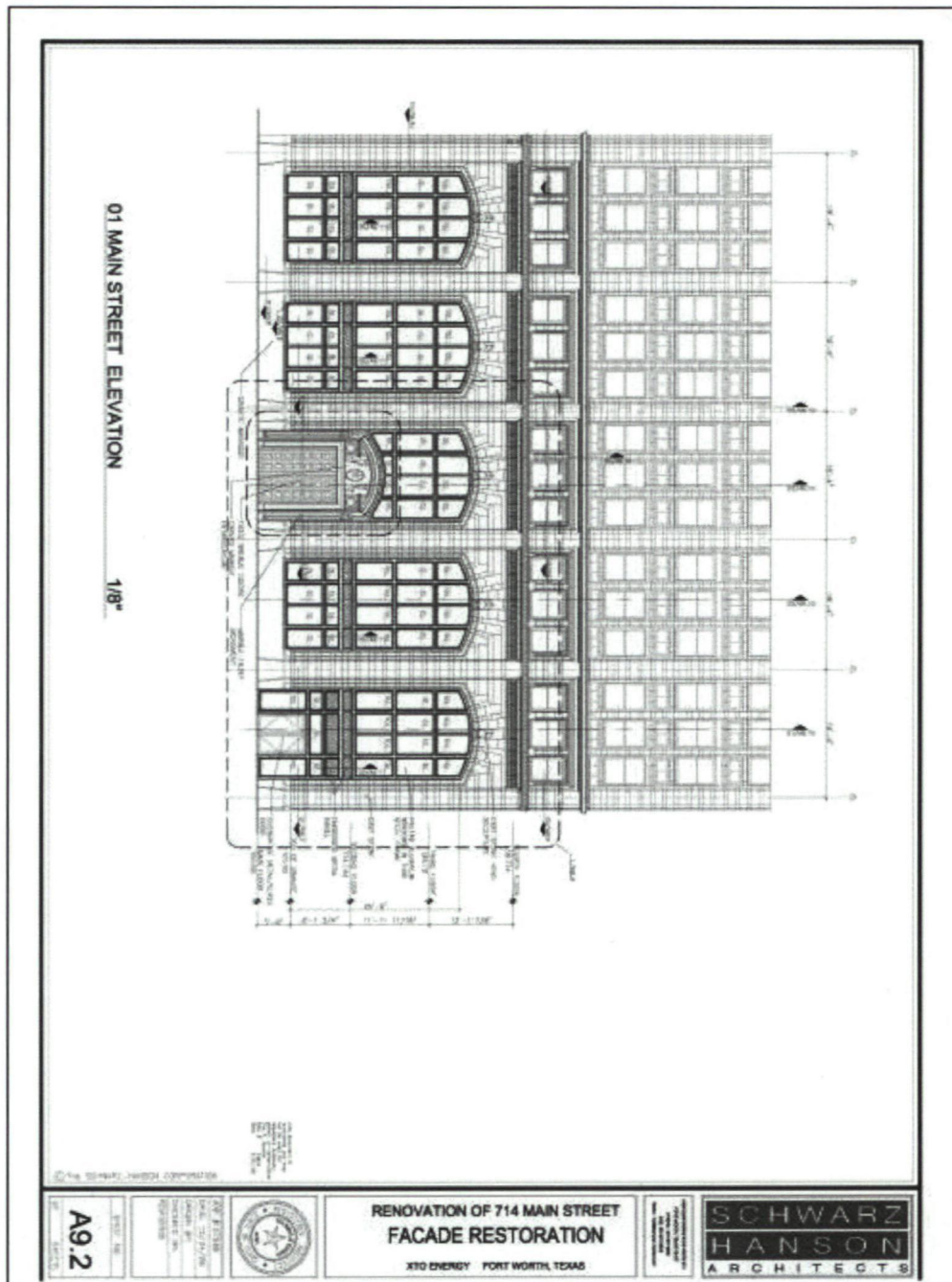


Figure 10: "Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building, façade plan for restoration, 2008"
Provided by XTO Energy, Inc., 2011.

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Section FIGURE Page 41

Farmers and Mechanics National Bank
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

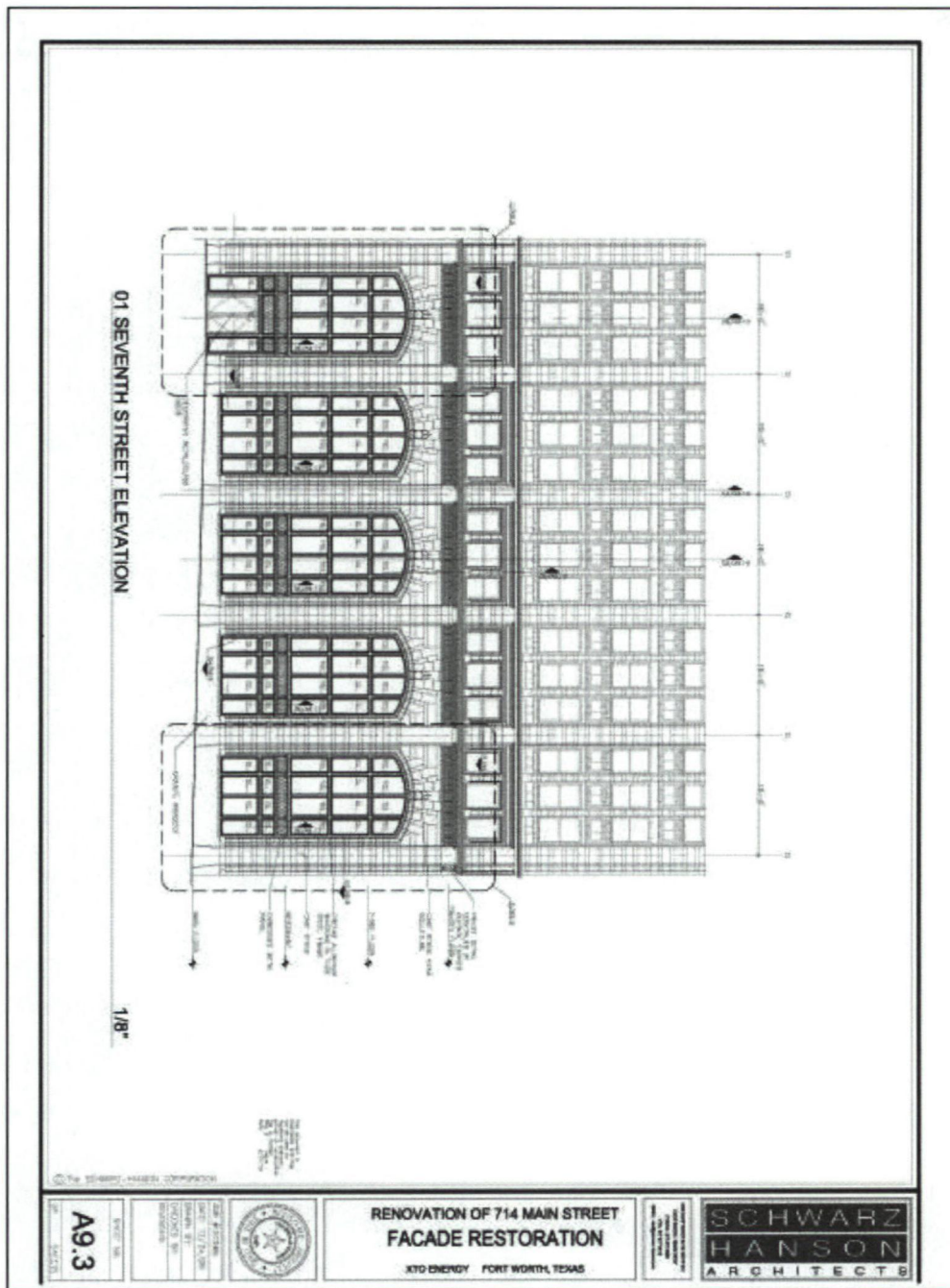


Figure 11: "Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building, south elevation plan for restoration, 2008"
Provided by XTO Energy, Inc., 2011.

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Section FIGURE Page 42

Farmers and Mechanics National Bank
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

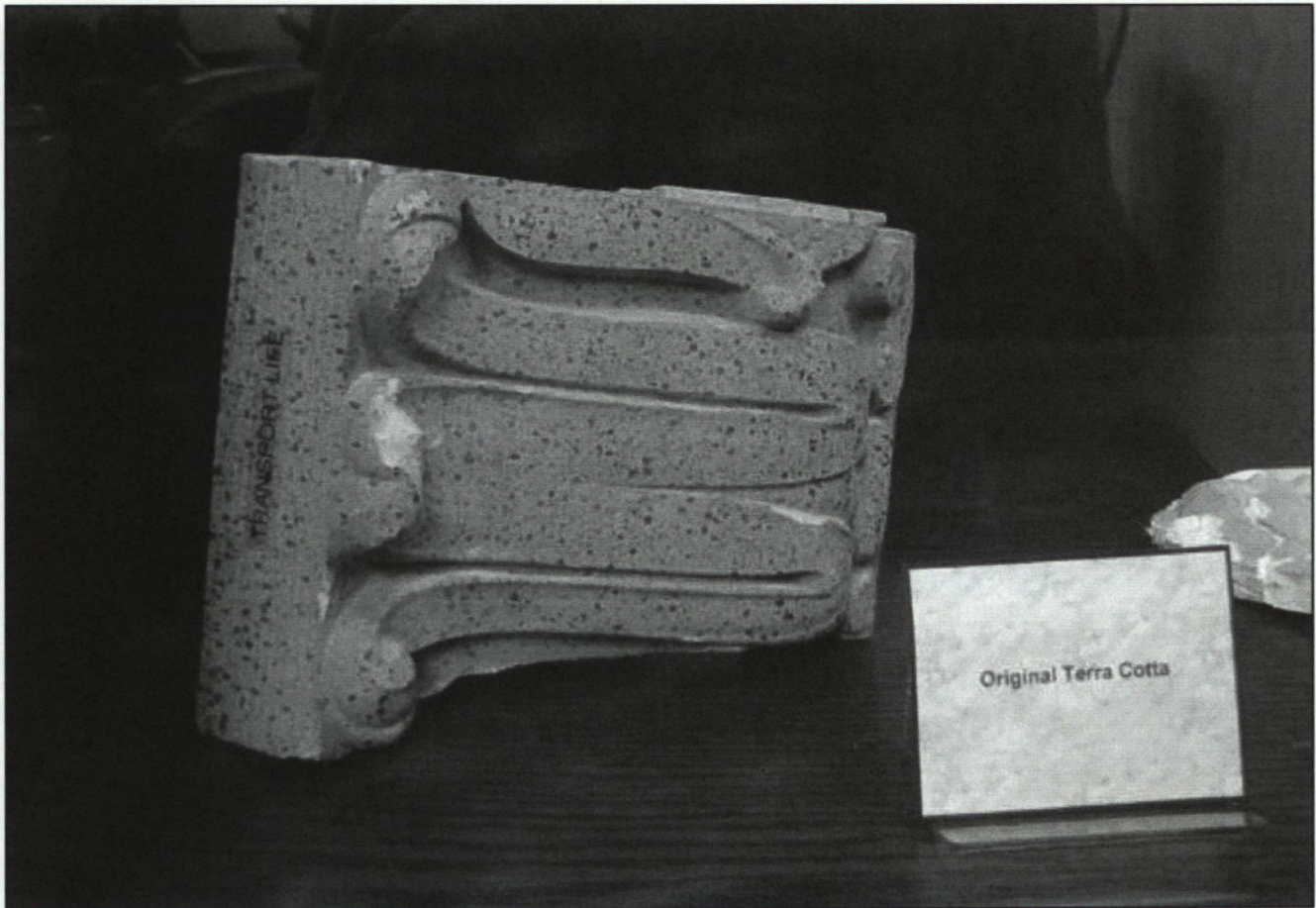


Figure 12: "Original terra cotta with acanthus leaf and corn-and-husk pattern"
Provided by XTO Energy, Inc., 2012.

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Section PHOTO Page 43

Farmers and Mechanics National Bank
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

All photographs are credited as follows:

Name of Property:	Farmers and Mechanics National Bank
City:	Fort Worth
County:	Tarrant County
State:	Texas
Photographer:	Tanya McDougall
Date:	February 29, 2012
Location of digital files:	Texas Historical Commission, Austin

Printed on Fuji Crystal Archive paper with standard exposure photo printing.

Photo 1 (TX_Tarrant County_Farmers and Mechanics National Bank_0001.tif)

East and South elevations

Camera facing: Northwest

Photo 2 (TX_Tarrant County_Farmers and Mechanics National Bank_0002.tif)

West and North elevations

Camera facing: Southeast

Photo 3 (TX_Tarrant County_Farmers and Mechanics National Bank_0003.tif)

East elevation

Camera facing: West-northwest

Photo 4 (TX_Tarrant County_Farmers and Mechanics National Bank_0004.tif)

East elevation, showing detail of segmental arch

Camera facing: West

Photo 5 (TX_Tarrant County_Farmers and Mechanics National Bank_0005.tif)

East elevation, showing three configurations of segmental arch enframed space

Camera facing: West

Photo 6 (TX_Tarrant County_Farmers and Mechanics National Bank_0006.tif)

East elevation, showing detail of center-bay entrance

Camera facing: West

Photo 7 (TX_Tarrant County_Farmers and Mechanics National Bank_0007.tif)

East elevation, showing detail of north-bay entrance

Camera facing: West

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Farmers and Mechanics National Bank
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photo 8 (TX_Tarrant County_Farmers and Mechanics National Bank_0008.tif)
East elevation, showing detail of shaft
Camera facing: West

Photo 9 (TX_Tarrant County_Farmers and Mechanics National Bank_0009.tif)
East elevation, showing detail of capital
Camera facing: North-northwest

Photo 10 (TX_Tarrant County_Farmers and Mechanics National Bank_0010.tif)
South elevation
Camera facing: Northeast

Photo 11 (TX_Tarrant County_Farmers and Mechanics National Bank_0011.tif)
South and East elevations
Camera facing: Northwest

Photo 12 (TX_Tarrant County_Farmers and Mechanics National Bank_0012.tif)
West elevation, showing detail of ghosts
Camera facing: Northeast

Photo 13 (TX_Tarrant County_Farmers and Mechanics National Bank_0013.tif)
West elevation, showing detail of crosswalk
Camera facing: North

Photo 14 (TX_Tarrant County_Farmers and Mechanics National Bank_0014.tif)
North elevation
Camera facing: Southwest

Photo 15 (TX_Tarrant County_Farmers and Mechanics National Bank_0015.tif)
Interior, showing detail of lobby and entrance
Camera facing: East

Photo 16 (TX_Tarrant County_Farmers and Mechanics National Bank_0016.tif)
Interior, showing detail of lobby elevators
Camera facing: Northwest

Photo 17 (TX_Tarrant County_Farmers and Mechanics National Bank_0017.tif)
Interior, showing detail of "Guardians"
Camera facing: North

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Section PHOTO Page 45

Farmers and Mechanics National Bank
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photo 18 (TX_Tarrant County_Farmers and Mechanics National Bank_0018.tif)

Interior, showing detail of oval elevator indicator lamp

Camera facing: North

Photo 19 (TX_Tarrant County_Farmers and Mechanics National Bank_0019.tif)

Interior, showing detail of restored elevator plaques

Camera facing: North

Photo 20 (TX_Tarrant County_Farmers and Mechanics National Bank_0020.tif)

Interior, showing upper floors

Camera facing: West

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Farmers and Mechanics National Bank

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Tarrant

DATE RECEIVED: 10/19/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/19/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/04/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/05/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12001004

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 12.4.12 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.



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TO: Edson Beall
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street, NW (2280)
Washington, DC 20005

FROM: Carlyn Hammons
Texas Historical Commission

RE: Farmers and Mechanics National Bank
(Fort Worth, Tarrant County, TX)

DATE: October 8, 2012

The following materials are submitted:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Original National Register of Historic Places form
	Resubmitted nomination
	Multiple Property Documentation form
	_ Resubmitted form
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Photographs printed from digital files
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gold CD with TIFF photograph files and electronic NR nomination form
	Photographs printed from negatives
	USGS map
	Correspondence – Notification of federal property owner (USPS)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other: Google Map indicating latitude and longitude locational data is located on page 30 of the nomination form (in lieu of USGS quad map).

