

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

MAY 18 1979

JUL 3 1979

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORMSEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Hotel Texas

AND/OR COMMON

Fort Worth-Sheraton

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 815 Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Fort Worth

VICINITY OF

STATE

Texas

CODE 048

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

12

COUNTY Tarrant

CODE

439

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☒ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC☒ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☐ OCCUPIED☒ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☒ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☒ COMMERCIAL☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ GOVERNMENT☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ MILITARY☐ MUSEUM☐ PARK☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ RELIGIOUS☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Fort Worth Chamber Development Corporation, N.C. Pace, Jr., President

STREET & NUMBER

700 Throckmorton

CITY, TOWN

Fort Worth

VICINITY OF

STATE

Texas

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Tarrant County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Fort Worth

STATE

Texas

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Historic Sites Inventory

DATE

1979

☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Texas Historical Commission

CITY, TOWN

Austin

STATE

Texas

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

—EXCELLENT
XGOOD
—FAIR

—DETERIORATED
—RUINS
—UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

—UNALTERED
XALTERED

CHECK ONE

XORIGINAL SITE
—MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Prominently located on Main Street, Fort Worth's primary inner-city commercial thoroughfare, the Hotel Texas provides the city with an eclectic arrangement of styles, motifs, and ornamentations. Although the hotel has undergone many renovation programs since its construction in 1920, it retains the character established in the sensitive blending of stylistic references and contributes significantly in function and aesthetics to Main Street and Fort Worth. In 1919 the Citizens Hotel Company, a group composed of outstanding city leaders, engaged Sanguinet and Staats, Architects, of Fort Worth, and Mavran, Russell, and Clowell, Associate Architects, St. Louis, Missouri, to design a hotel which they hoped would become the finest hotel in the south. Construction began on the fourteen story, free-standing, rectangular structure which occupies one city block, with the lobby/entrance facade oriented south on Eight Street and the remaining facades bounded on the north by Seventh Street, east by Commerce Street, and the west by Main Street.

The red brick structure accented with white terra cotta trim emulates the Chicago School in an arrangement of base, shaft, and cornice. Renaissance and Georgian features are denoted in the ornamental terra cotta. The base of the structure relates to pedestrian and motor traffic with a variety of door and window openings, expressive of the spatial arrangements within. The two-story base area may in turn be broken down into three distinct components: base, shaft and architrave. The primary or Eighth Street facade features a base which supports sixteen pilasters grouped in singles and pairs that, in turn support the architrave located at the third floor level. Protruding slightly, the brick pilasters with terra cotta capitals divide the shaft area into ten bays. The eight central bays, defined on either side by pilasters, are pierced with arched openings that span two floors. The openings are accentuated with terra cotta molding and three-dimensional, scroll keystones. Originally, seven of the openings were filled with 20/20 double hung sashes, encased in stationary sidelights, and topped with pivoting arched windows. One of the innermost openings provides an entrance to the lobby. Centered above each arched opening are rectangular terra cotta insets with three-dimensional garland swags. At either end of the facade is a bay defined by a single pilaster and the corners of the structure. These bays were originally pierced with simple 12/12 double hung windows on the first level and more elaborate 8/8 double hung windows on the second level. The second level windows are heavily ornamented with molding and a Georgian broken-scroll pediment. The Georgian unit is supported by a large bracket-supported sill decorated with Renaissance motifs. The prominent architrave is executed in terra cotta and features classical triglyphs interspersed with alternate classical medallions and images of a Texas Longhorn steer draped with yucca garlands.

Rising from the architrave is the shaft area of the structure, which encompasses the third through thirteenth floors. The unadorned brick facade is pierced at regular intervals on each floor with double hung, 8/8 windows. The windows are faced with wood and rest on simple terra cotta sills. The windows on either end of the third floor are accentuated with terra cotta molding. Directly above the cornice protrusion is a course of terra cotta tiles; this course is repeated above the third floor windows, further delineated with a header course of bricks.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

MAY 18 1979 JUL 3 1979
DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET 1

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 1

The fenestration of the fourteenth floor departs radically from the regimented pattern established in the shaft. The twenty-four "inner windows" are clustered in groups of three and set on a continuous, exaggerated sill of terra cotta. These grouped windows consist of 9/9/6 triple hung sashes installed in arched reveals and topped with a stylized shell motif of terra cotta. The arched openings accentuated with molding, spring from wreathed columns and unadorned pilasters, both topped with Corinthian capitals. The window clusters are separated with rectangular terra cotta units displaying Grecian urn forms. This horizontal row of windows is underscored by the sill, which protrudes to provide a shallow balcony enclosed in simple metal railing. The sill/balcony protrusion incorporates a continuous concave support. This support emulates Gothic motifs with tre-foil type designs revealed within pointed arches. Centered above each rectangular urn unit is a smaller detached, rectangular, decorative terra cotta plaque applied to the brick. These terra cotta applications feature simple cartouche forms. The windows at either end of the top floor are differentiated both physically and stylistically. Separated from the clustered row by an expanse of brickwork, these 12/8 double hung windows feature heavy sills, molding, and broken scroll pediments. The pediments are broken with ornate cartouches and the sill repeats the overall height and Gothic design of the continuous sill. However, these sills depart from the continuous one in the fact that they do not serve as balconies and therefore are not enclosed in a balustrade, but are composed of terra cotta adorned with classical motifs. The top of the building is delineated with a prominent terra cotta entablature of substantial height and decoration. This entablature is composed of a simple architrave, slightly projecting frieze, and crowning cornice. The frieze is pierced with convex roundels separated by protruding urn forms. The entablature steps out with a course of dentils and an unadorned course on which the cornice rests. The cornice is composed of cut-out anthemion forms silhouetted against the sky.

The west facade, which faces Main Street, repeats the architectural divisions and stylistic references of the main facade with slight variations in fenestration. The base of this facade is clearly defined beneath the terra cotta entablature with pedestrian openings piercing the granite veneer and brick facade. The street level features an entrance to the hotel lobby as well as entrances and storefront windows to the independent businesses that operate within the structure. The second level features nine 8/8 double hung windows. The windows at either end of the facade are identical to the second level Georgian windows of the south facade. The seven remaining windows are accentuated with two alternating treatments; a heavy terra cotta lintel, and a lintel topped with a broken scroll pediment. The entablature is a continuation of the south facade entablature. The architectural and decorative detailing of the west facade shaft is identical to the detailing of the south facade shaft. The south facade cornice is carried around to the west facade. However, the sequential cadence of the fourteenth windows varies from that of the south facade, due to the difference of overall facade width. The end windows repeat the Beaux Arts classicism of heavy, sill-supported windows topped with broken scroll cartouches.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

MAY 18 1979

JUL 3 1979

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

2

ITEM NUMBER

7

PAGE

2

The east facade replicates the structural and decorative detailing of the west facade.

The north or "rear" facade is treated in a nondecorative fashion. The facade is broken into three bays with the central bay recessed. None of the decorative features or "Chicago School" divisions of the south, east, or west facades are repeated on the north facade. The two projecting bays are pierced with a centered, vertical row of 6/6 double hung windows. The inner walls of these bays as well as the north wall of the recessed bay are highlighted with 6/6 windows grouped in pairs. The windows are trimmed with wooden members and rest on simple terra cotta sills. A brick-enclosed, cantilevered service hallway spans the recessed bay at the fourteenth floor level. This projection is supported by simple structural brackets and is pierced with six windows and an emergency door opening. Visible only from the north side of the structure is a fifteenth floor and a penthouse space which house the service and mechanical equipment of the structure.

Since its completion, the Hotel Texas has undergone several changes initiated by both the original and subsequent owners of the building. The base area has been altered several times to meet the demands of retail tenants. Today the cut stone base is faced with a smooth, slab stone veneer. Several original windows have been replaced or partially altered with fixed glass. Modern signs and awnings cut across the verticality achieved with the pilasters and two-story, arched windows. In the shaft and cornice areas the original bronze window screens have been removed. At the time of construction visibility of the north facade was obstructed by the Worth Building, a five story Romanesque commercial structure. By 1948 the Worth Building had been destroyed by fire, exposing the stark north facade of the hotel. In 1961 a "grand ballroom" wing was added to the north side of the hotel. This four story addition, which is contemporary in design, features windows and doors on the pedestrian level with solid bricked walls on the remaining levels. The addition is faced with dark and light bricks set in alternating vertical sections. In 1967 a 230 room annex was constructed on the block east of the original structure. An enclosed overhead walkway connects the east side of the second floor of the hotel with the annex. The annex is to be excluded from the nomination.

The hotel has recently been sold and the new owners have initiated a program to renovate the hotel to house the Fort Worth Hyatt Regency Hotel. The plans call for the restoration and preservation of significant interior and exterior architectural features, functional adaptations of existing spaces, and modernization of electrical and mechanical systems. In order to take advantage of tax benefits, the new owners are requesting that the ballroom addition be included in the nomination. Plans are made to renovate the facades of the ballroom wing to increase their compatibility with the original structure.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
— PREHISTORIC	— ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	— COMMUNITY PLANNING	— LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	— RELIGION
— 1400-1499	— ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	— CONSERVATION	— LAW	— SCIENCE
— 1500-1599	— AGRICULTURE	— ECONOMICS	— LITERATURE	— SCULPTURE
— 1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	— EDUCATION	— MILITARY	— SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
— 1700-1799	— ART	— ENGINEERING	— MUSIC	— THEATER
— 1800-1899	X COMMERCE	— EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	— PHILOSOPHY	— TRANSPORTATION
X 1900-	— COMMUNICATIONS	X INDUSTRY	— POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	— OTHER (SPECIFY)
		— INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

1920

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

Sanguinet and Staats, Architects

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Conceived by a group of prominent citizens, the Hotel Texas remains an integral element of Fort Worth's skyline, representative of the skyscraper era that flourished in Fort Worth during the early years of the oil boom. Rising fourteen stories above the city, the hotel is an aesthetically pleasing blend of architectural styles, skillfully combined in an adapted Chicago School format. Until recently it served both tourists and citizens alike in professional and social capacities.

From the early days of Fort Worth Main Street has played a prominent role in both the commercial and social activities of the city, reflecting the personality of the city in its architecture. Following the 1853 deactivation of the Army post for which Fort Worth was named, area residents laid out what was to become the city's major north/south axes, terminated on the north by the Trinity River. At this time the northern end of Main Street was kept vacant for use during market days. From approximately 1850 to 1879 Main Street was the only street lined with structures, and during the early part of this period, the market area was redesignated as the site for the Tarrant County Courthouse. During the latter half of the 19th century Fort Worth emerged as a cattle empire. The establishment of the Fort Worth Stockyards provided the facilities for large-scale cattle operations. Enhancing this development was the advent of the railroads which reached Fort Worth in 1876. By the 1880's the city was linked to most parts of the country by five major railroads, and in the 1890's, Fort Worth emerged as the largest rail center in Texas. During this decade large meat packing houses were constructed, adding a boost to the thriving Fort Worth economy. During this period of prosperity downtown businesses flourished as well. In 1876 the Texas and Pacific railroad, the first to reach the city, located its terminal on the south end of Main Street. Defined on the north by the courthouse and the south by the terminal, a nine block section acquired new prominence. In 1876 the street was paved with gravel and lumber. Subsequent improvements to this area included macadamization of the street surface, installation of a municipal water and sewage system, installation of electric lights, and conversion from mule-driven to electric street cars. The expanding commercial base created a need for overnight accommodations and impressive hotels such as the Worth, Metropolitan, and El Paso were erected along Main Street. At the turn of the century the street was paved with red Thurber vitrified brick. The building activities continued into the 20th century and were encouraged in 1913 when the city lifted height restrictions of buildings, bringing the "skyscraper age" to Fort Worth. Commercial activity was spurred by the continuing growth of the cattle industry as well as the discovery of oil west of Fort Worth.

Fort Worth soon became a center for oil-related activities and the growth in the economy and population reflected this. The need for accommodations to support this increased activity was constant. In 1919 a group of prominent city leaders met to discuss the

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY 18 1979	
RECEIVED	JUL 3 1979
DATE ENTERED	

CONTINUATION SHEET

3

ITEM NUMBER

8

PAGE

1

possibility of a new hotel, one that was reflective of the community. The Citizens Hotel Company was organized to build what its leaders hoped would become "the finest hotel in the south." The group selected the site of the Worth Hotel as the site of the proposed Hotel Texas. The Worth was demolished in 1919 and in 1920 construction began on the new hotel which was designed by Fort Worth architects Sanguinet and Staats, and Mavran, Russell, and Clowell, St. Louis, Missouri, Associate Architects. The style they employed drew upon Georgian and Renaissance detailing on a Chicago School format, an unusual but successful combination of styles enjoying intense popularity at this time. Intended to be "purely a Texas home," the hotel was managed by the San Antonio-based Baker Hotel Company, under the direction of T.B. Baker. On September 30, 1921, the hotel celebrated its grand opening, and during the first year of operation, experienced the kind of initial success the Citizens Hotel Company had anticipated. During the first year, the hotel hosted 195,166 guests and over 100 conventions. For the remainder of the decade the hotel operated a successful and efficient property. However, the Great Depression had an adverse effect on both the appearance and financial stability of the hotel. In 1935 the Citizens Hotel Company filed suit to obtain management of the hotel, claiming that T.B. Baker had mismanaged hotel funds and that the structure and its furnishings were in disrepair. In 1936, Baker was declared bankrupt and the National Hotel Company was retained to manage the property. Under new management, the hotel underwent a renovation program which included the addition of air conditioning and the replacement of interior furnishings.

In 1946 parties outside of Texas expressed an interest in purchasing the hotel. Determined to keep the hotel under the control of local businessmen, Amon Carter and Sid Richardson, two of Fort Worth's civic leaders, purchased 80% of the Citizens Hotel Company. The hotel functioned throughout the 1950's and 1960's with additional renovations occurring at various intervals. It's prominence was boosted by the construction of the Tarrant County Convention Center, one block south on Main Street. On November 21, 1963, the late President John F. Kennedy spent his last night in the hotel before the ill-fated trip to Dallas the following day.

In 1967 the Hotel owners gave the Hotel to the Fort Worth Chamber Development Corporation, a group of 35 civic leaders who soon announced an expansion and renovation program. A 230 room annex was added to the hotel one block east of the original structure, connected with an enclosed pedestrian bridge over Eighth Street. The Sheraton Corporation was named manager of the property and for the first time in its history, the name of the hotel was changed to the Sheraton-Fort Worth. Under management of the Sheraton Corporation, the hotel experienced architectural neglect and decay. However, the property is now owned by a dedicated group of local leaders who will restore the structure to a functional and aesthetically pleasing condition while retaining the historical character and integrity of its past. As the Fort Worth Hyatt Regency, the Hotel Texas will once again be a vital element of Main Street.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Webb, Walter Prescott, Handbook of Texas, Volume I, Marvin D. Evans, Fort Worth, 1952, p. 634.

Woodbine Development Corporation, Documented information on the history of the hotel including physical description, historical information, photographs, and plans for renovation. On file at the Texas Historical Commission.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approximately one

UTM REFERENCES Haltom City Quadrangle, Scale: 1:24,000

A	14	656	540	3624890	B						
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING			ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING			
C					D						

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

One city block bounded on the north by 7th Street, on the South by 8th Street, east by Commerce Street, and the west by Main Street.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Linda C. Flory

ORGANIZATION

Texas Historical Commission

DATE

5/14/79

STREET & NUMBER

P.O. Box 12276

TELEPHONE

512/475/5095

CITY OR TOWN

Austin

STATE

Texas

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ☐

STATE ☐

LOCAL ☒

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

[Signature]

TITLE

Executive Director

DATE

5/14/79

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: *[Signature]*
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

7-3-22

DATE

July 1, 1979

Property

Hotel Lepas

79003011

State

I.H. (Jannant)

Working Number

5.18.79.1181

TECHNICAL

Photos

Maps

4

CONTROL

OK pl
5.18.79

HISTORIAN

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

HAER

Inventory

Review

~~THIS IS A SUMMARY~~ The original 14 story building meets NR criteria, but the 1961 Ballroom addition located within NR boundaries should be considered an intrusion. New annex across the street to the east is not within NR boundaries. (See attached sheet for additional comments.)

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

Accept
Caleb Brooks
6/28/79

I agree with Caleb's analysis of significance as expressed on attached sheet.

BRANCH CHIEF

Accept
Elvora
7/1/79

1961 north wing is included and is integrated to original bldg. 1967 addition, connected by skywalk, is excluded.

KEEPER

National Register Write-up

Federal Register Entry

8-7-79

Send-back

Re-submit

Entered

JUL 3 1979



Hotel Texas, 815 Main Street
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas
Photo Credit: Texas Historical Commission
1979

Southwest Oblique

Photo # 174

MAY 18 1979

DOE
JUL 3 1979



Hotel Texas, 815 Main Street

Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photo Credit: Texas Historical Commis-
sion, 1979

Southeast Oblique

Photo # 244

MAY 18 1979

DOE
JUL 3 1979



Hotel Texas, 815 Main Street
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas
Photo Credit: Texas Historical Commission
1979

West Facade

Photo # 394

MAY 18 1979

pc
JUL 3 1979



Hotel Texas, 815 Main Street
Fort Worth , Tarrant County, Texas
Photo Credit: Texas Historical Commission
1979
Northwest Oblique
Photo # 4/4

MAY 18 1979

DOE
JUL 3 1979

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

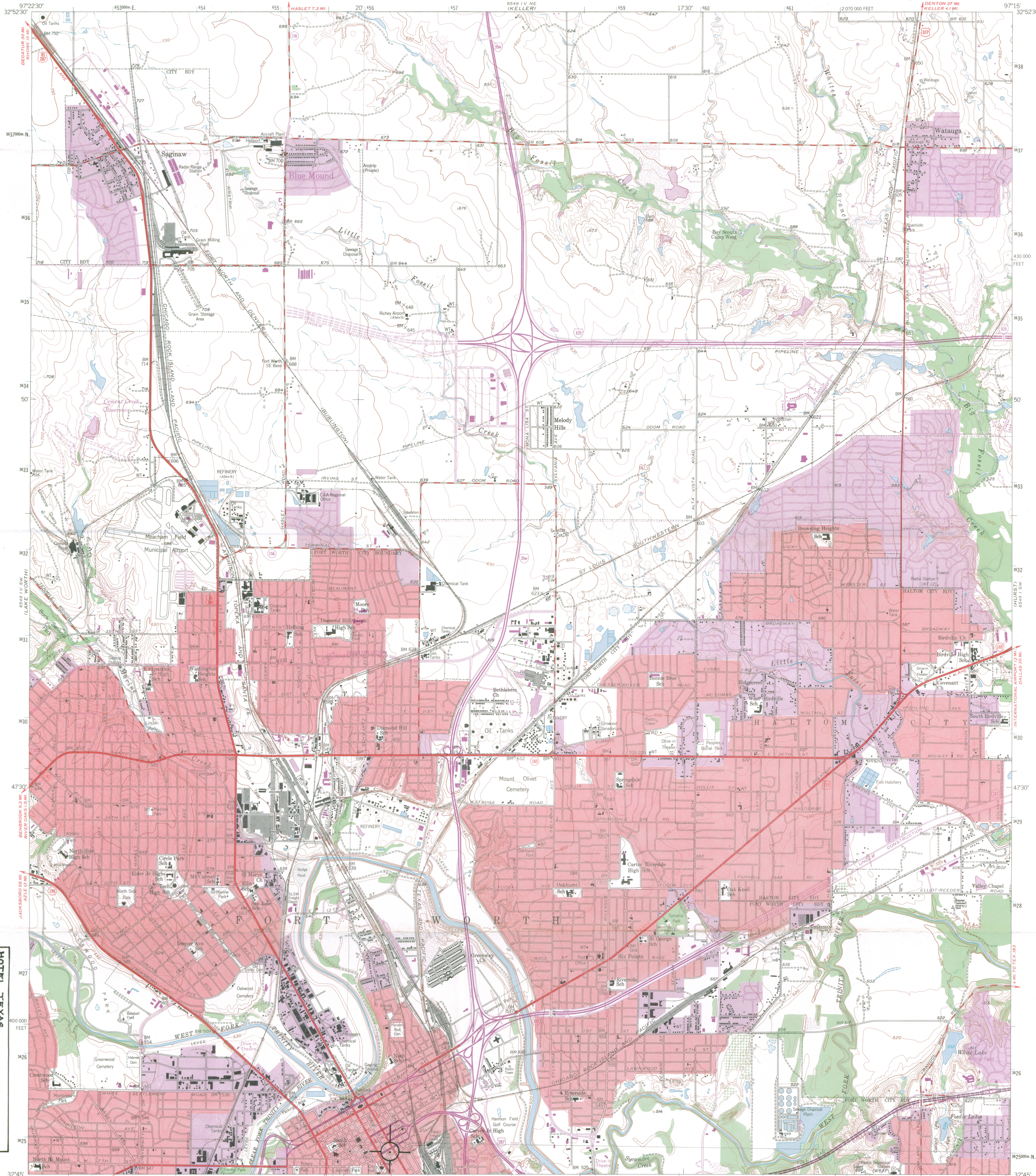
HALTOM CITY QUADRANGLE

TEXAS-TARRANT CO.

7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

SE/4 HALTOM CITY 15' QUADRANGLE

DENTON 27 MI. KELLER 41 MI.



HOTEL TEXAS
815 MAIN ST.
FORT WORTH, TARRANT COUNTY, TEXAS
UTM REFERENCE: 14/656540/3624890

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography from aerial photographs by Kelsh plotter

Aerial photographs taken 1952-1954. Field check 1955

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum

10,000-foot grid based on Texas coordinate system,

north central zone

1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,

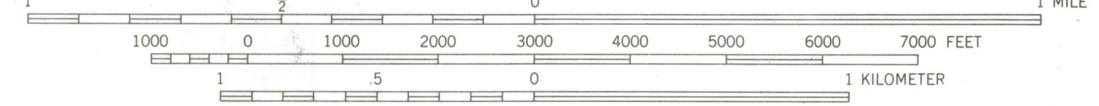
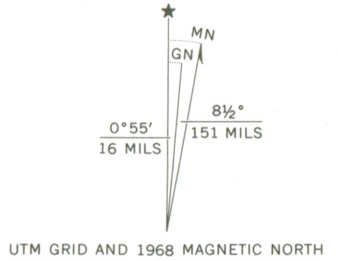
zone 14, shown in blue

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from

aerial photographs taken 1968. This information not field checked

Purple tint indicates extension of urban area



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION		
Heavy-duty	Light-duty	
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt	
Interstate Route	U.S. Route	State Route



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

RECEIVED
MAY 18 1979
NATIONAL REGISTER

HALTOM CITY, TEX.
SE/4 HALTOM CITY 15' QUADRANGLE
N3245-W9715/7.5

1955
PHOTOREVISED 1968
AMS 6549 IV SE SERIES V882

3297-431



Waiver OK 5-18

FORT WORTH CHAMBER DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

700 THROCKMORTON STREET • FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102 • 817/336-2491

June 4, 1979

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
Washington, D. C. 20243

Attention: Dr. William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register

Subject: Hotel Texas
Fort Worth, Texas

Dear Mr. Murtagh:

We are in receipt of your letter dated May 22, 1979, regarding the consideration of including the Hotel Texas on the National Register of Historic Places. As the current owners of record of the Hotel Texas, we totally support the nomination of the Hotel Texas to the National Register. Our attorneys, Law, Snakard, Brown & Gambill of Fort Worth, Texas, have provided a legal opinion as to the legal implications of the National Preservation Act of 1966 and the Internal Revenue Code. Thus, we are fully aware of the incentives and disincentives afforded a property listed on the National Register.

With this letter, we respectfully request your immediate action on the Hotel Texas nomination, and, therefore, waive the right to a 30-day commenting period.

Very truly yours,

FORT WORTH CHAMBER DEVELOPMENT CORP.

By: *J. C. Pace, Jr.*

J. C. Pace, Jr., President

cc: Mr. Truett Latimer
Executive Director
Texas Historical Commission
Austin, Texas

Mr. Rice M. Tilley, Jr.
Law, Snakard, Brown & Gambill
Fort Worth, Texas

bcc: John Scovell

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

DATE REC'D **JUN 12 1979**

____ INDIVIDUAL RESPONSE (ATTACHED)

____ INFORMATIVE MATERIAL SENT

____ TELEPHONE CALL (ATTACHED)

DATE ACTION TAKEN _____

INITIALS _____

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE TEXAS

Date Entered JUL 3 1979

Name

Location

Hotel Texas

Fort Worth
Tarrant County

Also Notified

Honorable Lloyd M. Bentsen

Honorable John G. Tower
Honorable James C. Wright, Jr.

State Historic Preservation Officer
Mr. Truett Latimer
Executive Director
Texas State Historical Commission
P.O. Box 12276, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711

NR Byers/bjr 7/9/79

For further information, please call the National Register at (202)343-6401.