

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

received SEP 6 1984
date entered OCT 18 1984

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Allen Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 116 Elm Street N/A not for publication

city, town Fort Worth N/A vicinity of 12th Congressional District

state Texas code 048 county Tarrant code 439

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>N/A</u> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Allen Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church (Congregation)

street & number 116 Elm Street

city, town Fort Worth N/A vicinity of state Texas 76102

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Tarrant County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Fort Worth state Texas

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

(1) Tarrant County Historic Reserve Survey
title (2) Historic Sites Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date (1) 1983 (2) 1984 federal (2) state (1) county local

depository for survey records (1) Historical Preservation Council of Tarrant County
(2) Texas Historical Commission

city, town (1) Fort Worth (2) Austin state Texas

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u>N/A</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Located on a large lot immediately east of the Fort Worth central business district in an older, largely residential area, Allen Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church is one of the more architecturally sophisticated, early twentieth-century black churches in the Southwest. Designed in a modified Tudor Gothic style, Allen Chapel features excellent art-glass windows and has a noteworthy plan with two entrances emerging from the sides of the main altar complex.

Allen Chapel is a two-story structure on a raised basement, and its exterior walls are of yellow pressed brick laid in a common bond pattern. The gabled roof runs east-west, is covered with composition shingles, and has symmetrical lateral gables near the middle of the north and south facades.

The three-bay entrance front (east facade) is dominated by a tower at its southwest corner. A nine-step masonry stair leads to the transomed double doors, which are surmounted by a four-centered arch with triple lancet windows and intersected tracery as used elsewhere in the structure. The tower is surmounted by a four-pointed arched opening with lancet louvers. The northeast tower repeats its counterpart on a smaller scale, with double lancet windows on the second floor and no upper segment. The parapeted central part of the east facade features a large, triple lancet window on the first and second floor above the central double door leading to the basement.

The north and south facades are essentially mirror images of each other, except for the continuation of the louvered southeast tower. Both feature parapeted, central, two-story, triple lancet windows with two one-over-one windows at each side, and pointed one-over-one windows above. Both also have triple lancet windows on the second floor of the east towers and triple single-pane windows below. The basement level below the cast-stone watertable generally repeats the rhythm of windows above, with clear glass used in lieu of the art glass found on the two principal floors.

The parapeted rear (west) facade of the church has four one-over-one clear windows at each level.

The basement walls are concrete construction below grade level, with solid brick walls above. All interior walls and partitions are of wooden studs and finished in painted plaster. The entire basement floor is of concrete construction and covered with asphalt tile. The ceiling is composed of wooden joists and wood framing and is supported by two concrete girders on four steel-pipe columns. The finished basement ceiling is of 6"-square pressed metal throughout. All basement doors are of wooden-panel construction.

The floor of the auditorium and sanctuary is of wooden joists and wood framing, with oak flooring covered by asphalt tiles under the wooden benches and with carpet throughout other areas. All interior partitions are of wooden studs and are plas-

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Inventory—Nomination Form**

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date entered

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Item number 7

Page 1

tered. The interior finishes of the south and north walls are plastered above oak wainscoting and painted. All wainscoting, choir-loft walls, railings, and kneeling rails are of oak. Choir-loft floors and steps are of unfinished wood. The two entrances to the church have a pair of metal-frame doors set with glass. The ceiling under the suspended balcony has 6" squares of pressed metal similar to those of the basement ceiling.

Allen Chapel has very fine art-glass windows. The largest and most important are those in the center of the church, on both north and south sides. They are unusually large and complement the smaller windows. One depicts Moses holding the Ten Commandments and is titled "Moses coming down from Mount Sinai." Smaller windows on the north and south walls also have high-quality leaded art glass.

The balcony floor is of wooden joists and beams, with wooden step-down bulkheads for seating; it is suspended by five 2" round steel-pipe hangers. The perimeter railing is of wooden construction, with an oak finish where exposed to the auditorium area. The perimeter aisle area of the balcony is covered with asphalt tile. The balcony seats are of ornamental iron frames with folding slat boards, stained and varnished. The ceiling of the auditorium and balcony area is composed of wooden joists, beams, and girders. The finish is of decorative, painted, pressed-metal panels.

The church has a historical Estey pipe organ that survives with its original pipe-work, pipe-case, console, and chestwork. It still has its original tube action intact and fully functioning. This rare 1911 organ was recently dismantled and re-stored by expert organ builders. It contains a rare section of oboe pipes made from fine spotted pipe metal with special tapered resonators, as well as a full set of beautiful chimes. It is believed to be one the last two organs of its kind sold by the Estey manufacturer in the United States.

The altar furnishings, the brass candelabra, and the altar cross are among the first memorials to be placed in the church. The sterling-silver communion service was purchased from money donated for that purpose. The attractive pulpit is designed to match the other church furnishings.

The old parsonage, located on property immediately to the west of the church, has had unsympathetic alterations through the years and will not be nominated. There are no other outbuildings.

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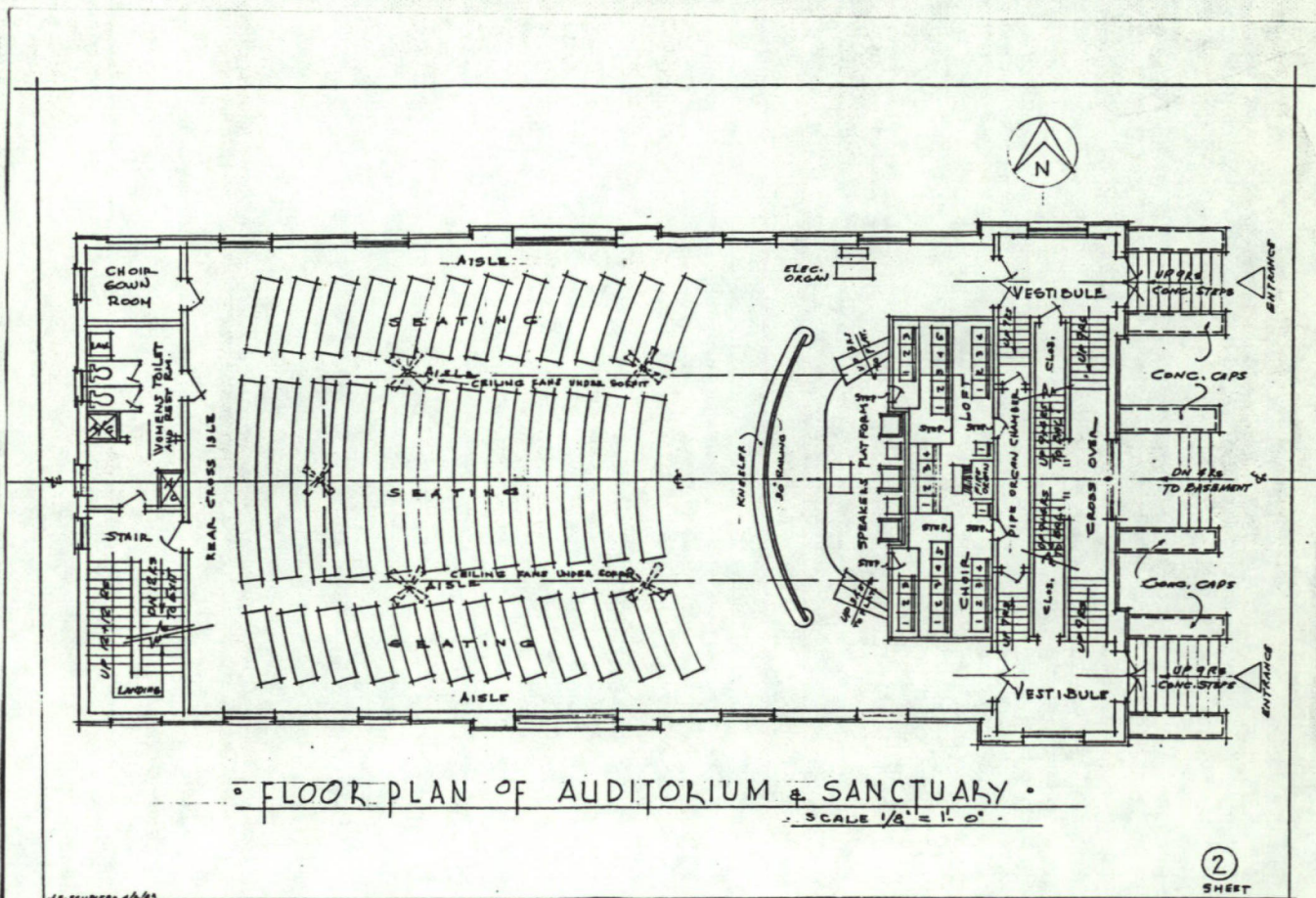
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

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Allen Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas



8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1914 **Builder/Architect** William Sidney Pittman, Architect
William Reed & Sons, Contractor

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Since its construction in 1914, the Allen Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church, an imposing two-story Tudor Gothic Revival sanctuary, has housed one of Fort Worth's oldest black congregations. Designed by nationally known black architect William Sidney Pittman, a son-in-law of educator Booker T. Washington, this handsome, yellow-brick, rectangular edifice with bell tower has endured not only because of its architectural beauty and massive presence, but also because of its symbolic significance as a beacon of faith and hope in the black community of Fort Worth, Texas.

Sometime in 1870, just eight years after the Emancipation Proclamation was signed, a circuit-riding minister with a Bible packed in his saddlebags brought the Christian Gospel to the small black community living in the dusty cattle town of Fort Worth. Known only as Rev. Moody, this itinerant Negro preacher gathered a small but zealous group of faithful followers, all former slaves, including local matriarch Mrs. Emily Patterson, and organized Tarrant County's first African Methodist congregation.

Known originally as the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Fort Worth, this tiny flock of worshippers owned neither a building nor any land. By 1878, with church membership increasing and enthusiasm mounting, the congregation acquired a 50-by-100-foot tract of land on the west side of Elm Street, the site of the present church. Soon thereafter the name of the church was changed to Allen's Chapel in honor of Bishop Richard Allen of Philadelphia, the eighteenth-century former slave who founded the African Methodist Episcopal movement in the United States. The congregation undertook to construct a chapel on that site, and a modest red-brick sanctuary was soon completed. Church members continued to worship there until 1912.

Soon after taking the pulpit that year as the newly assigned pastor, Rev. S.R. Jenkins, a man of considerable vision and energy, persuaded the congregation that they had physically outgrown their little church building. He inspired them to raze the red-brick sanctuary and build a more majestic and inspirational house of worship. So on December 22, 1912, more than 100 church members, whose names are today carved in a white marble slab in the north vestibule, gave their \$25 Christmas savings to begin a construction fund. A building permit was issued and work began on the new church almost immediately. In spite of a local bank failure in which the church lost over \$1,400, the tireless Rev. Jenkins raised approximately \$7,000 within the next year. An ambitious campaign was carried out to obtain additional pledges and collect money on previous ones, and the church was erected. The total cost of the project was estimated at \$20,000. William Reed & Sons were chosen as contractors, and William Sidney Pittman as architect.

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The choice of architect William Sidney Pittman was significant for two reasons. First, in a period with very few trained black architects in the state, the congregation's selection of newcomer Pittman was a source of pride to the community at large. Secondly, Allen Chapel is arguably the most successful of Pittman's known works in Texas and, almost alone, it has retained its original ownership and function.

Born in Alabama in 1875, Pittman completed architecture and mechanical-drawing courses at Tuskegee Institute in 1897, and Drexel Institute in Philadelphia in 1900. From late 1900 to 1905 he worked at Tuskegee as one of its resident architects, teaching courses in architecture and mechanical drawing. In late 1905 Mr. Pittman left Tuskegee to establish a private practice in Washington, D.C. Between 1905 and 1909, he gained recognition as one of the most accomplished black architects in America, designing public schools, college facilities, and apartments. It was during this period that he was commissioned to design and prepare construction documents for the Negro Building erected for the world's fair held at Norfolk, Virginia, in 1907, known as the Jamestown Exposition.

That same year Mr. Pittman married Miss Portia Washington, daughter of Dr. Booker T. Washington, the founder and principal of Tuskegee Institute. In 1910, the Pittman family moved to Dallas, Texas, from Washington. During his sixteen-year practice in Dallas, at least seven major projects were erected under Pittman's signature in the city as well as in Fort Worth, Houston, San Antonio, and Waxahachie. Four of these structures still stand today. The much-publicized Colored Carnegie Library of Houston, erected in 1913, was torn down in 1962 to yield to a freeway. The Allen Chapel A.M.E. Church, erected in 1914, still stands in Fort Worth. The United Brothers of Friendship Hall of San Antonio was built in 1915, but was also demolished in the path of an expressway. Joshua Chapel A.M.E. Church was dedicated in 1917, and is extant in Waxahachie. The Grant Temple of the State Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, still stands in Dallas. This five-story structure, no longer owned by the Pythians, was erected circa 1915. The St. James A.M.E. Church, erected in 1919, also still stands in Dallas within view of the old Knights of Pythias headquarters. The building was sold and remodeled as office space in 1984. In Houston, the five-story Grand United Order of Oddfellows (Negro) lodge building, constructed from Pittman's plans in 1924, was razed in 1982.

Since Mr. Pittman practiced in Texas longer than in any other state, it is logical that more examples of his work would survive in Texas than elsewhere. However, most of these structures have not been identified and documented, and may never receive proper attention due to the lack of public records and the fact that Pittman's personal records are lost.

Pittman's design for Allen Chapel is noteworthy for several reasons. To begin with, the majority of Protestant churches built for black congregations in Texas at the turn-of-the-century tended to be modest, single-story, rigidly symmetrical frame structures of few architectural pretensions. Allen Chapel clearly defies

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that stereotype. Large and solidly built, the church features relatively sophisticated Gothic Revival detailing. The three-and-a-half-story southeast tower with its four-centered arch windows adds a strong vertical element to the composition of the building, which is also noteworthy for its fine art-glass windows and double entrances which emerge from the sides of the main altar.

Dedication ceremonies for the new church were held on July 22, 1914. The cornerstone was laid by John W. McKinney, Grand Master of Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Jurisdiction of Texas. Since that time, the Allen Chapel A.M.E. Church has continued to serve the spiritual and material need of Fort Worth's growing black community. Aside from regular worship services, the church has weekly Sunday Church School classes, a day-care nursery, and fellowship gatherings in its basement. These activities have played an important part in the building's seventy-year history. Significantly, the church has remained substantially unaltered over the years and, in spite of the rapid growth of the nearby Fort Worth central business district, the building's relation to its immediate environs is also little changed.

Both a temple of faith and a bastion of humanitarianism, Allen Chapel stands as a physical reminder of the struggles, hardships, and triumphs of its congregation, all represented by a blacksmith's anvil located at the front of the church, and as a reigning symbol of the inspirational creed of the A.M.E. denomination: "God our Father, Christ our Redeemer, Man our Brother."

9. Major Bibliographical References

Fly, Everett and LaBarbara Wigfall, "William Sidney Pittman, Architect," 1984, copy on file, Texas Historical Commission, Austin.

(See continuation sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than 1 acre

Quadrangle name Haltom City, Texas

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

1	4	6	5	6	7	0	0	3	6	2	5	6	2	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

Lots 26, 27 and exact northern half of lot 29, Block 9;
City addition, Fort Worth, Texas, Tarrant County.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Rev. David F. Harris, Pastor (with Peter Flagg Maxson)

organization Allen Chapel A.M.E. Church

date December 30, 1983

street & number 116 Elm Street

telephone (817) 332-5071

city or town Fort Worth

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

Curtis J. Jernell

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date 28 Aug. 1984

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Bill Groves
Keeper of the National Register

date 10/18/84

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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Continuation sheet

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Fort Worth Star Telegram, 23 July 1914.

Guinn, Elvis E. "A Short History of Allen Chapel A.M.E. Church," 1964; copy on file, Allen Chapel A.M.E. Church, Fort Worth.

Harlan, Louis R. (ed.) The Booker T. Washington Papers,

Vol. I., Autobiographical Writings. Champaign, Illinois:

University of Illinois Press, 1972.

Scudiero, Joseph S. "Architectural Description of Allen Chapel A.M.E. Church," 1982; copy on file, Texas Historical Commission, Austin.

Standifer, Joe. "The History of Allen Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church, Fort Worth, Texas," 1982; copy on file, Texas Historical Commission, Austin.

Tarrant County Deed Records, Tarrant County Courthouse, Fort Worth.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Allen Chapel AME Church
Tarrant County
TEXAS

Substantive Review

Working No. SEP 6 1984

Fed. Reg. Date: 2.4.86

Date Due: 10/4/84 - 10/21/84

Action: ACCEPT 10-18-84

RETURN

REJECT

Federal Agency: _____

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Probably significant under A, too, but the documentation does not provide a sufficient justification.

Recom./Criteria Accept - C

Reviewer Andrew

Discipline Historic

Date 10/18/84

_____ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: _____ technical corrections cited below
_____ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

8. Significance

Period _____ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates _____ Builder/Architect _____
Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____
Quadrangle name _____
UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

title _____ date _____

13. Other

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____



Allen Chapel A.M.E. Church
116 Elm Street--Ft Worth, Texas

8400d69

Photographer: Mr. Calvin Littlejohn
Tarrant County, TX

Date of photo: 1983

Negative with Littlejohn Studio, 901 East
Harvey St. Ft. Worth, Texas

Front entrance of church facing east
Camera facing west.

photo 1 of 7

East side of church — Main Entrance

Allen chapel A.M.E. church — 116 Elm Street — Fort Worth Texas



Allen Chapel A.M.E. Church
116 Elm Street-Ft. Worth, Texas

Photographer: Mr. Calvin Littlejohn
Date of photo: 1983
Negative with Littlejohn Studio, 901 East
Harvey St. Ft Worth, Texas

North elevation
Camera facing south from parking lot.
on north side of church

photo 2 of 7



South side of church

Allen Chapel A.M.E. Church
116 Elm Street-Ft Worth, Texas

Photographer: Mr. Calvin Littlejohn
Date of photo: 1983
Negative with Littlejohn Studio, 901 East
Harvey St. Ft Worth, Texas

South elevation
Camera facing north from E. 1st. Street

Photo 3 of 7

Allen chapel A.M.E church - 116 Elm St - Ft Worth Texas.



Allen Chapel A.M.E. Church
116 Elm St.- Ft Worth, Texas

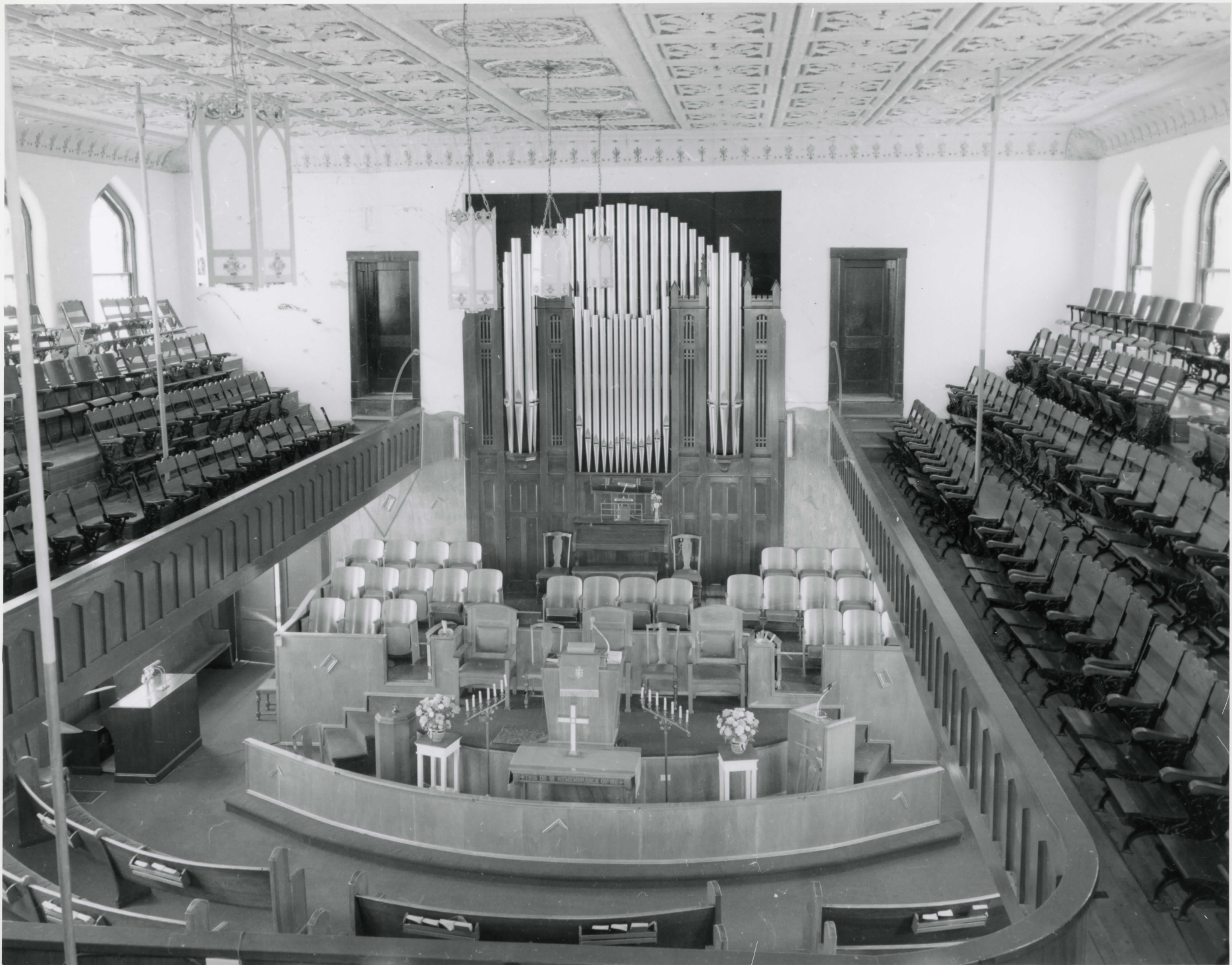
Photographer: Mr. Calvin Littlejohn
Date of Photo: 1983
Negative with Littlejohn Studio, 901 East
Harvey St. Ft Worth, Texas

West elevation
Camera facing east at an angle from E.
1st. Street.

photo 4 of 7

Allen chapel A.M.E. Church - 116 Elm Street - Fort Worth Texas

West Side of Church [Rear]



Littlejohn Studio
1984
Ft. Worth, Tex.

Allen Chapel A.M.E. Church
116 Elm Street-Ft Worth, Texas

Photographer: Mr. Calvin Littlejohn
Date of photo: 1983
Negative with Littlejohn Studio, 901 East
Harvey St. Ft Worth, Texas

Balcony with the camera facing east in the
Sanctuary showing parts of the 1st floor- the
pulpit area-the choir loft-the Estey pipe organ
and the north and south portions of the circular
balcony

Photo 5 of 7



ALLEN CHAPEL A.M.E. SUNDAY SCHOOL
W.H. BLASINGAME, SUPT. MISS E. HAMPTON, SEC.
MISS EDNA BROWN, TREAS.

Littlejohn Studio

1984

Ft. W. Tex.

Allen Chapel A.M.E. Church
116 Elm Street-Ft Worth, Texas

Photographer: Mr. Calvin Littlejohn
Date of Photo: 1983
Negative with Littlejohn Studio, 901 East
Harvey St. Fort Worth, Texas

Stained glass window located in the south
wall of the church which extends upward to
the ceiling of the sanctuary.

photo 6 of 7



WOMENS HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY
MRS. M. E. THOMPSON, PRES. MRS. L. W. DAVIS, SEC.
MRS. E. A. MITCHELL, TREAS.

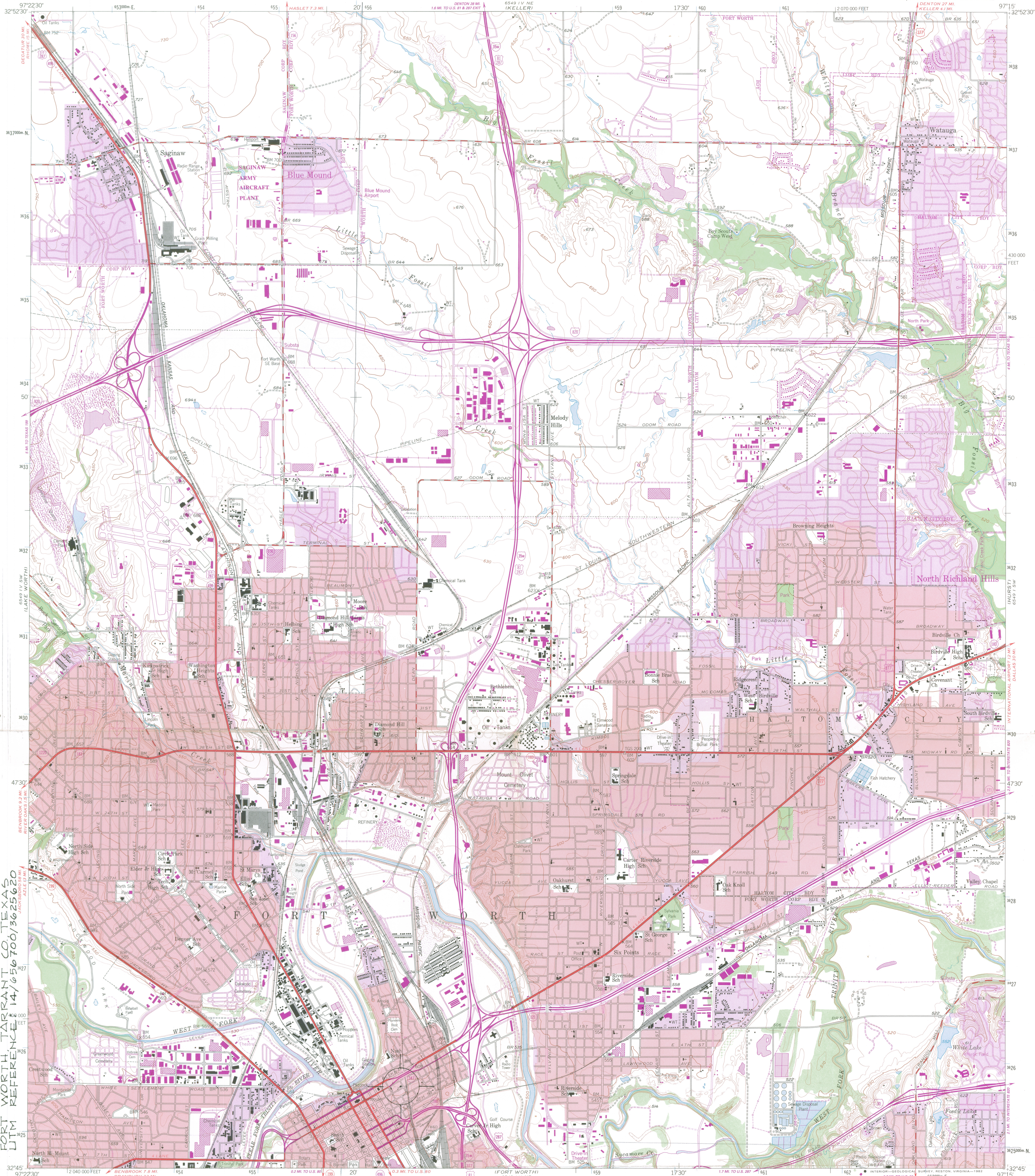
Littlejohn Studio
1984
Ft. W. Tex.

Allen Chapel A.M.E. Church
116 Elm St. Ft Worth, Texas

Photographer: Mr. Calvin Littlejohn
Date of Photo: 1983
Negatives with Littlejohn Studio, 901 East
Harvey St. Fort Worth, Texas

Stained glass window located in the north
wall of the church which extends upward to
the ceiling of the sanctuary.

photo 7 of 7



ALLEN CHAPEL AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
116 ELM STREET
FORT WORTH, TARRANT CO TEXAS
UTM REFERENCE: 14J06700/3625620

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

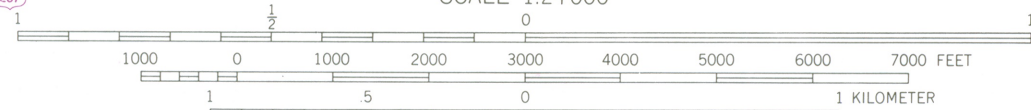
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1952-1954. Field checked 1955

Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Texas coordinate system, north central zone. 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 14, shown in blue 1927 North American Datum. To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 10 meters south and 28 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled from aerial photographs taken 1978 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1981
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

UTM GRID AND 1981 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

3297-431

QUADRANGLE LOCATION



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

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

1955
PHOTOREVISED 1981
DMA 6549 IV SE-SERIES V882

(KENNEDEALE)
6549 IV NW