NPS Form 10-900
(7-81)

OMB NO. 1024-0018
EXP. 10/31/84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received APR 19 1985
date entered MAY 16 1985

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

1. Name

historic Morningside Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Bounded roughly by 9th St., Morningside Dr., Pembroke Lane, and Buchanan St. N/A not for publication

city, town Wichita Falls N/A vicinity of ~~congressional district~~

state Texas code 048 county Wichita code 485

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name (see continuation sheet)

street & number

city, town ___ vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Wichita County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Wichita Falls state Texas

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic Sites Inventory has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes X no

date May 1983 ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Texas Historical Commission

city, town Austin state Texas

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
_X_ excellent	___ deteriorated	_X_ unaltered	_X_ original site
_X_ good	___ ruins	_X_ altered	___ moved date N/A
_X_ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Morningside Historic District emcompasses a 38.4 acre area with a high concentration of earlier twentieth-century residential buildings. In all, 103 structures stand within the boundaries of the district; 69 are contributing and 34 noncontributing. The district is characterized by the exhibition of virtually all the prominent early twentieth-century architectural styles. This range includes Bungalow, Tudor Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, Colonial Revival, and American Foursquare. The winding street system, large yards with deep setbacks, and buffer plantings to the north, west, and east of the area also help define the neighborhood. Other contributing sites are the green space known as Morningside Park (encircled by Morningside Drive) and a scenic pond in the eastern portion of the neighborhood. The Morningside Historic District, through these architectural and physical features, is a clearly defined, cohesive neighborhood which possesses integrity and identity of place.

The development of the Morningside Historic District began in 1918-19. Several houses on Ninth and Grant streets were built during this period. These residences were built on lots in the northwestern corner of the Floral Heights Addition. While Floral Heights was platted in 1909, this part of the subdivision did not develop until the late 1910s.

The architectural styles of that period are reflected in the Grant and Ninth Street homes included in the historic district. The Russell House (No. 47 at 810 Grant), the Wheat House (No. 48 at 812 Grant), and the Mansur House (No. 55 at 2711 Ninth), all dating to 1918-19, are one-story Bungalows with tapered porch piers and posts, low-pitched gable roofs, and extended rafters and ridge beams. The Heninger House (No. 50 at 2708 Ninth) and the Hartsook House (No. 56 at 2715 Ninth) are other 1918-19 structures, but represent American Foursquare, two-story homes which show Bungaloid influences. Another house from this early period is the Ramming House (No. 54 at 2707 Ninth). It reflects the Colonial Revival style with its semicircular entry portico, cornice returns, and 6-over-1 sash.

The next period of development in the district took place in 1920-22. In 1920 the Morningside Park Development Company was formed, and the Morningside Park Addition was platted. This 12.3-acre development was originally divided into 33 lots, and was established with a set of deed restrictions and covenants. Included in the covenants were restrictions which allowed only single-family residences that cost no less than $10,000. All plans for residences had to be approved by the development company. Also, all outbuildings were to correspond in style to the primary structures. These covenants, as well as more specific restrictions on window, porch, and ornamental projections, set the tone for the quality houses that were built in the district.

The construction of several houses quickly followed the establishment of the Morningside Park Addition. Between 1920 and 1922 the Fenton House (No. 5 at 402 Morningside), the Booth-McCarty House (No. 4 at 400 Morningside), and the Hanks House (No. 19 at 110 Pembroke) were built with Colonial Revival features. The O'Donohoe House (No. 18 at 108 Pembroke), a fine example of Georgian Revival architecture, was built c.1922. The home features a modillioned cornice, pedimented dormers, a portico entry, and a rectangular, symmetrical plan. One of the partners of the Morningside Development Company, H.S. Baum, built a Colonial

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PROPERTY OWNERS

Map No.	Address	Category*	Block/Lot Addition	Owner Name & Address
1	300 Morningside Outbuilding	C C	23 MP	Mr. & Mrs Joe Malone 300 Morningside Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
2	330 Morningside Outbuilding	C C	21-22 MP	Mr. & Mrs. Joe Ezell 330 Morningside Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
3	350 Morningside Outbuilding	C C	20 MP	Mr. & Mrs. Robt. W. Goff, Jr. 350 Morningside Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
4	400 Morningside Outbuilding	C C	19 MP	Mr. & Mrs. Joe Hood 400 Morningside Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
5	402 Morningside Outbuilding	C C	8 MP	Mr. & Mrs. Dewey Bowling 402 Morningside Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
6	404 Morningside	NC	½ 15,16,17 MP	Mr. & Mrs. O.Z. Lee 404 Morningside Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
7	406 Morningside Outbuilding	C NC	½ 15,16,17 MP	Mr. & Mrs. B.E. Goodson, Jr. 406 Morningside Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
8	408 Morningside Outbuilding	C C	14 MP	Maj. & Mrs. Carter Crigler 408 Morningside Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
9	410 Morningside Outbuilding	C C	13 MP	Mr. & Mrs. Jeff Campbell 410 Morningside Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
10	311 Morningside	NC	11, 10 MP	Mr. & Mrs. Frank Schmidt P.O. Box 292 Somerset, PA 15501
11	307 Morningside	NC	10, 9 MP	Ms. Betty Kidd 307 Morningside Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
12	305 Morningside	NC	8 MP	Mr. & Mrs. A.L. Pierce 305 Morningside Wichita Falls, Texas 76301

* C - Contributing
NC - Noncontributing

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Map No.	Address	Category	Block/Lot Addition	Owner Name & Address
13	303 Morningside Outbuilding	C C	7, 8 MP	Mr. & Mrs. Mike Cherrington 305 Morningside Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
14	106 Morningside	C	4, 5 MP	Ms. Thelma K. Abbott 106 Morningside Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
15	100 Morningside	NC	2, 3 MP	Dr. & Mrs. Joe Dean 100 Morningside Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
16	2812 Ninth	NC	1 MP	Ms. Thelma Murrell 2812 Ninth Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
17	106 Pembroke Outbuilding	C C	28 MP	Mr. & Mrs. J.E. Teer 106 Pembroke Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
18	108 Pembroke Outbuilding	C C	29, 30 MP	Mr. & Mrs. Don Oliver III 108 Pembroke Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
19	110 Pembroke Outbuilding	NC C	31 MP	Mr. & Mrs. David Anderson 110 Pembroke Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
20	111 Pembroke Outbuilding	C C	32 MP	Mr. & Mrs. Brown Hudson 111 Pembroke Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
21	112 Pembroke Outbuilding	C NC	33, 34 MP	R. Adm & Mrs. James H. Scott 112 Pembroke Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
22	2901 Sturdevant	NC	9 MP	Mr. & Mrs. William H. Breland 2901 Sturdevant Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
23	2903 Sturdevant	NC	10 MPN	Mr. & Mrs. Clyde Trahan, Jr. 2903 Sturdevant Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
24	2907 Sturdevant Outbuilding	C C	11 MPN	Mr. & Mrs. James Collins 2907 Sturdevant Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
25	2909 Sturdevant	NC	12 MPN	Mr. & Mrs. Robt. R. Cowden 2909 Sturdevant Wichita Falls, Texas 76301

Map No.	Address	Category	Block/Lot Addition	Owner Name & Address
26	2911 Sturdevant Outbuilding	C C	12, 13 MPN	Mr. L.A. DeLee 2909 Sturdevant Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
27	135 Pembroke	NC	14 MPN	Mr. & Mrs. David Hale 135 Pembroke Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
28	133 Pembroke Outbuilding Outbuilding	C C NC	14, 15 MPN	Dr. & Mrs. Russ Williams 133 Pembroke Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
29	131 Pembroke	NC	1 MPN	Mr. & Mrs. David Edwards 131 Pembroke Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
30	129 Pembroke Outbuilding	NC NC	2 MPN	Mrs. J. P. Tarry 129 Pembroke Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
31	130 Pembroke	NC	4 MPN	Mrs. J.E. Riner 130 Pembroke Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
32	134 Pembroke	NC	5 MPN	Mr. L.R. Scheurer Estate 134 Pembroke Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
33	2904 Sturdevant Outbuilding	NC C	6 MPN	Mr. Rebecca Whitham 2904 Sturdevant Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
34	2902 Sturdevant Outbuilding	NC C	7 MPN	Mrs. A.A. Werlla 2902 Sturdevant Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
35	2900 Sturdevant	NC	8 MPN	Mr. & Mrs. Pat Hardage 2900 Sturdevant Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
36	126 Pembroke Outbuilding	C C	3 MPN	Mr. Randolph Wachsman 126 Pembroke Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
37	117 Pembroke Outbuilding	NC NC	Unplatted 4700-029	Mr. & Mrs. J.L. Watkins 117 Pembroke Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
38	113 Pembroke	NC	Unplatted 2400-001	Mrs. S.M. Parry 113 Pembroke Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
39	109 Pembroke Outbuilding	NC NC	Unplatted 2400-002	Mr. & Mrs. Fred Lowder 109 Pembroke Wichita Falls, Texas 76301

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Continuation sheet — Item number 4 — Page 4

Map No.	Address	Category	Block/Lot *Addition	Owner Name & Address
40	2 Crestway	C	C & D	Mr. & Mrs. William C. Proctor
	Outbuilding	C	F	2 Crestway
	Pond	C		Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
41	6 Crestway	NC	C	Mr. & Mrs. Brad Proctor
			F	6 Crestway
				Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
42	3 Crestway	C	A	Mr. & Mrs. George McKenzie
	Outbuilding	C	F	3 Crestway
	Outbuilding	NC		Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
43	1 Crestway	C	B	Mr. & Mrs. Craig Estes
	Outbuilding	C	F	1 Crestway
				Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
44	4 Crestway	C	E	Mr. & Mrs. Charles Warman
	Outbuilding	C	KWE	4 Crestway
	Outbuilding	NC		Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
45	804 Grant	C	F/Tr. 64	Mr. & Mrs. Ray D. Windle
	Outbuilding	NC	KWE	804 Grant
				Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
46	806 Grant	C	F/Tr. 63	Mr. & Mrs. Waid H. Peeler
	Outbuilding	C	KWE	806 Grant
				Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
47	810 Grant	C	29/½ 1,2,3	Mrs. Ruth Eliz. Russell
	Outbuilding	C	FH	810 Grant
				Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
48	812 Grant	C	29/½ 1,2,3	Mr. & Mrs. Curtis Blackmon
	Outbuilding	C	FH	812 Grant
				Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
49	2710 Ninth	C	28/7, 8	Mr. Tom Smith
	Outbuilding	C	FH	2710 Ninth
				Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
50	2708 Ninth	C	28/5, 6	Mr. & Mrs. D.D. Heninger
	Outbuilding	C	FH	2708 Ninth
				Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
51	2704 Ninth	C	28/3, 4	Mrs. Ester Heninger
	Outbuilding	C	FH	2704 Ninth
				Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
52	2700 Ninth	C	28/1, 2	Mr. & Mrs. Abeiardo Briones
	Outbuilding	C	FH	2700 Ninth
				Wichita Falls, Texas 76301

Map No.	Address	Category	Block/Lot Addition*	Owner Name & Address
53	2703 Ninth Outbuilding	C NC	27/1, 2 FH	Mr. & Mrs. Donald Richter 2703 Ninth Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
54	2707 Ninth Outbuilding	C C	27/3, 4 FH	Mrs. Quenna Tillman 2707 Ninth Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
55	2711 Ninth Outbuilding Outbuilding	C C NC	27/5, 6 FH	Mr. Clayton Hendrix 2711 Ninth Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
56	2715 Ninth Outbuilding	C C	27/7, 8 FH	Dr. & Mrs. Joe Hayley 2715 Ninth Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
57	2811 Ninth Outbuilding Outbuilding	C C C	30/1,2,3,4 5, 6, 7, 8 FH	Mr. & Mrs. Gary Cook 2811 Ninth Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
58	Morningside Park	C	24-27 MP	City of Wichita Falls City Hall, Wichita Falls, Texas

* Addition -- MP-- Morningside Park
MPN - Morningside Park North
F---Francis
KWE- Kemp's West End
FH-- Floral Heights

Revival home, (Baum-Rose House No. 21 at 112 Pembroke) with Dutch details such as gambrel roof, during 1920-22. Other homes constructed during the period were the Tudor-influenced Spencer-Teer House (No. 17 at 106 Pembroke), the American Foursquare Basham-Heninger House (No. 51 at 2704 Ninth), and the Colonial Revival McCracker Cottage (No. 52 at 2700 Ninth).

The most productive period in the development of the district spanned the years 1923-1928, when the Morningside Park Addition was slightly amended to eliminate lots that had been platted in the area encircled by Morningside Drive. This resulting green space became Morningside Park.

Other growth came to the district during this active period as two more subdivisions were platted. In 1923, the Francis Addition, a 4-lot, 4-acre area was subdivided. Morningside Park North, a 15-lot, 9-acre area, was platted in 1924.

The Morningside Park North Addition and the Francis Addition, joined by Block E of the established Kemp's West End Addition (1924), tied into the existing Morningside Park street system. This street complex, along with the similar architectural styles and the landscape features that naturally defined the neighborhood, linked these various additions together. The Morningside Historic District was, then, essentially delineated by the end of the 1924-1928 period.

Some of the earliest structures built during the 1923-1928 productive period were bungalows. The Barnard House (No. 46 at 806 Grant) and the Killingsworth House (No. 53 at 2703 Ninth) were both built in 1924.

Another early architectural style that developed in the neighborhood during this period was American Foursquare style. The Wood House (No. 9 at 410 Morningside), built in 1924-1925, is a significant example of this style. The house is a two-story, brick, square-plan structure. A hipped roof with projecting, bracketed eaves, a large wrap-around porch with brick pillars, grouped fenestration, and a balustraded balcony are also prominent features of the house. This eclectic combination of details allude to Bungaloid, Colonial Revival, and even Prairie School influences. The Crenshaw House (No. 8 at 408 Morningside) is a similarly styled residence.

The Gwynn House (No. 28 at 133 Pembroke) represents yet another architectural style added to the Morningside area in 1923-1928. Built in 1924, the house is in the Mediterranean Revival style. Significant details include a hipped, red-tiled roof with projecting bracketed eaves, arcaded loggia, and several balconies.

Other early homes built in the middle to late 1920s are Colonial Revival structures. The Weeks-Estes House (No. 43 at 1 Crestway), built in 1924, is an exceptional example of this style exhibiting a Jeffersonian classicism seldom found in the domestic architecture of the region. Evident are its one story, symmetrical plan, hipped roof, and prominent pedimented portico entryway with Doric columns, a full entablature, and three arched doorways. The Gannon-Hirschi House (No. 45 at 804 Grant), and the Bennett House (No. 20 at 111 Pembroke) were built in 1925. Both of these two-story structures exhibit Colonial

Revival features such as pedimented and/or pillared entrance porches, multipaned windows, and sidelights applied to straightforward, square-plan, vernacular structures. The Kemp-Kadane House (No. 57 at 2811 Ninth), built in 1927, is also a significant Colonial Revival building from the 1923-28 period. A two-story, pillared portico and a second-story balcony are the prominent features of this residence.

One of the most prominent styles established in the Morningside Historic District during the active 1923-28 years was Tudor or Jacobethan Revival. The McGaha House (No. 3 at 350 Morningside), built in 1926, is an outstanding example. This two-story, brick residence exhibits typical Tudor details, such as steeply pitched, cross-gabled roofs, stuccoed gable ends with half timbering, an arched entryway, and rectangular windows divided by prominent stone mullions. Another fine example of a Tudor Revival structure is the Whitehill-King House (No. 2 at 330 Morningside). This dwelling also was built in 1926, and displays similar roof, window, and wall details. The Fain House (No. 49 at 2710 Ninth), built in 1925, is another Tudor house worthy of note. If features a combination jerkinhead and cross-gable roof system, a variety of mullioned fenestration, an archway entryway with rusticated limestone surrounds, and a brick wall surface with occasional cobblestone texture.

Several other 1923-28 structures in the district display Tudor Revival features or influences. They are: the Lowry House (No. 1 at 300 Morningside); the Jones House (No. 7 at 406 Morningside); the Watland-Thacker House (No. 13 at 303 Morningside); the Locke House (No. 14 at 106 Morningside); the Daniel-DeLee House (No. 26 at 2911 Sturdevant); the Zihlmer House (No. 36 at 126 Pembroke); and the Francis House (No. 42 at 3 Crestway).

Good examples of Spanish Colonial Revival residences also date from this same period. Of great note is the 1927 Stringer House (No. 40 at 2 Crestway). Designed by regionally prominent architect Dave Williams, the house displays Spanish Colonial Revival details such as plastered walls, red-tiled, low-pitched roofs, low-relief ornamentation at the entryway, and niches with iron grilles. The irregular, angular plan of the house, however, represents an innovative interpretation of Spanish Colonial Revival.

More traditional, but equally outstanding, examples of that style are found in the Gilchrest House (No. 24 at 2907 Sturdevant), the Solliday House (No. 34 at 2902 Sturdevant), and the Moore House (No. 44 at 4 Crestway). These residences were built in 1926-27, and display details such as arcaded porches, iron balconets, tile roofs, low-relief carving, and symbolic bell towers.

Development in the Morningside Historic District came to a standstill in 1928 because of the "crash" and ensuing depression. Beginning in 1938, however, activity began again in the neighborhood. Houses were built on the remaining lots between 1938 and 1980. While these structures are not from the period of historical and architectural significance of the district, they are not particularly detracting. The nonhistoric (non-contributing) homes, although usually smaller in scale, generally reflect the same materials, setbacks, and architectural allusions as the district's historic buildings. Styles and types reflected by the nonhistoric houses include late Colonial Revival (Tarry House No. 30 at 129 Pembroke), Ranch (Kidd House, No. 11 at 307 Morningside), and Contemporary 1970-1980s (No. 22 at 2901 Sturdevant).

Three of the district's later structures are worthy of note because of their significant architectural design. The Whitham House (No. 33 at 2904 Sturdevant), built in 1949, exhibits characteristics of the International style. These details include a definite horizontal emphasis, a flat roof with boxed eaves, metal casement windows, and decorative tubular steel railing. The Lowell House (No. 27 at 136 Pembroke) was built in 1950, and displays an unusual contempory design. Its irregular plan, horizontal emphasis, flat and shed roof system, and use of stone and wooden siding define the house. Yet another significant later structure is the Reagan House (No. 39 at 109 Pembroke). Designed by Roy Kee and built between 1954-55 this residence is a one-story, curvilinear structure with flat roof. From an aerial view, the plan forms the outline of an orchid. Pecky cypress and slate are materials used for the walls and floors, both on the exterior and interior.

Attention should also be given to the outbuildings of Contributing structures, which generally repeat the architectural styles of the main residence. In most cases they are garages, many two stories high. Their upper floors were originally servants' quarters, but are frequently used as garage apartments today. Thirty-three outbuildings are considered contributing, and 13 noncontributing. It is also of note that, with the exception of the Floral Heights part of the District(platted at an earlier date), the bulk of the Morningside neighborhood consists of winding roads—the first real attempt in Wichita Falls to avoid the grid system of streets found in older parts of the city. The district is situated on a rise above the Big Wichita River. Land to the north and west is largely undeveloped. The older Floral Heights neighborhood is found to the south and some commercial development to the east. Houses tend to have large well-kept lots and even setbacks. Dominant vegetation includes pecan, elm, sycamore and mulberry trees.

At present the Morningside Historic District is virtually a fully developed neighborhood with only two remaining undeveloped parcels of land. The primary structures within the historic district remain occupied, single-family residences. These homes are all well maintained and in excellent condition, with the exception of two bungalows that are in "good" condition. The original winding street system, landscape buffers, park, and pond are all intact. These features, as well as the architectural integrity of the area, serve to give the Morningside Historic District a true sense of neighborhood identity.

DEFINITIONS:

Contributing

The 69 contributing structures are buildings constructed at least 50 years ago, and which establish the overall character of the Morningside Historic District. Both primary residences and historic outbuildings are included. They are generally in excellent condition, maintain their architectural integrity, and possess architectural and/or historical significance. Two sites are also considered contributing, Morningside Park (No. 58) and the pond of the Stringer House (No. 40).

Noncontributing

The 34 noncontributing buildings are either buildings or outbuildings constructed prior to 1935 which have been significantly altered, or else structures built within the last 50 years. At least two structures, the Loggice House (1940; No. 15) and the Tarry House (1939, No. 30), are stylistically indistinguishable from earlier dwellings and will (likely) be considered contributing once they become 50 years old.

An inventory of all buildings within the Morningside Historic District is given below. Each entry includes the following: map reference number, name, address, date of construction, category (see preceding page), brief description, and architectural style or influence.

No. 1. Whitehill House--300 Morningside (1925). Contributing. Two-story brick dwelling. Wooden-shingled gable roof with jerkinhead intersections. Grouped fenestration with 6-over-6 sash. Front entrance with limestone pilasters supporting a broken scrolled pediment. Enclosed sun porch on side. Contributing garage apartment. (Tudor Revival).

No. 2. Whitehill-King House--330 Morningside (1926). Contributing. Two-and-a-half story brick dwelling with stuccoed gable sections. Slate roof of intersecting gables. Mullioned double-hung windows with vertical emphasis. Arched, two-story-length window at main entrance. Limestone lintels and trim on exterior doors, windows. Irregular plan. Contributing garage apartment. (Tudor Revival)

No. 3. McGaha House--350 Morningside (1926). Contributing. Two-story, L-plan brick veneer dwelling. Tudor features include steeply pitched cross-gable roof, half-timbering in gable ends, arched entryway, and windows with multiple mullions, vertical emphasis, and stone lintels. Contributing garage. (Tudor Revival)

No. 4. Booth-McCarty House--400 Morningside (1922). Contributing. Two-story rectangular plan, brick veneer with one-story projecting wings. Gable roof with modillioned eaves on one-story wings. Central entryway with arched pediment. One stuccoed, exterior end chimney. Fenestration is 12-over-1 and 10-over-1 sash. Contributing garage apartment. (Colonial Revival)

No. 5. Fenton House--402 Morningside (1919-20). Contributing. Two-story frame dwelling with rectangular plan. Hipped roof. Fenestration is 12-over-1 and 8-over-1 sash. Two large interior chimneys. (Colonial Revival)

No. 6. Paulk-Lee House--404 Morningside (1956). Noncontributing. One-and-a-half story, rectangular-plan dwelling with gable roof. Wall covering is brick veneer and masonite siding. Two dormer windows. Fenestration is 2-over-2 aluminum sash with shutters.

No. 7. Jones House--406 Morningside (1924-26). Contributing. Two-story irregular plan, brick veneer dwelling. Complex slate roof system with gable main part and crossing ogee sections. Variety of fenestration types--6-over-6 sash, 8-light casement, diamond-paned. Projecting entryway with Tudor arch of limestone voussoirs and facing. Noncontributing garage. (Tudor Revival)

No. 8. Crenshaw House--408 Morningside (1924-25). Contributing. Two-story brick veneer, square plan with later rear ell addition. Hipped roof. Brick pillared portico entrance with flat roof and second-story balustrade. Grouped fenestration (groups of two or three). Most windows are 9-over-1 sash with limestone sills and lintels. One interior end chimney. Porte cochere and contributing garage apartment. (American Foursquare)

No. 9. Wood House--410 Morningside (1924-25). Contributing. Two-story square plan with two one-story additions. Solid brick construction. Hipped roof with overhanging, bracketed eaves. Three corbeled, interior end chimneys. Grouped fenestration (double and triple). Most windows 9-over-1 sash, but some are 9-over-9. Wraparound front porch with brick pillars. Balustraded balcony. Swimming pool, porte cochere and contributing garage apartment. (American Foursquare)

No. 10. Wilson-Schmidt House--311 Morningside (c. 1948). Noncontributing. One-story brick veneer with rectangular plan and intersecting gable roofs. Large exterior chimney at center of front facade. Fenestration includes casement and 4-over-4 windows.

No. 11. Kidd House--307 Morningside (1949-50). Noncontributing. One-story brick veneer dwelling with painted redwood siding and gable, composition shingle roof. Rectangular plan.

No. 12. Pierce House--305 Morningside (1955). Noncontributing. One-story brick veneer dwelling with composition-shingle gable roof. Masonite siding in gable end wall. Rectangular plan with central ell.

No. 13. Watland-Thacker House--303 Morningside (1925-26). Contributing. Two-story rectangular plan, brick veneer dwelling. Complex hipped roof system with gable intersections. Grouped fenestration. 1-over-1 sash with limestone sills and mullions, and brick, flat-arched lintels. Arched main entrance of limestone voussoirs and facing. Multilight, full-length window in stairwell. One interior chimney. Contributing outbuilding. (Tudor Revival)

No. 14. Locke House--106 Morningside (c. 1924). Contributing. Two-story rectangular plan with projecting ell. Brick veneer and stucco wall covering. Complex roof system with composition-shingle hipped roof with intersecting gables. Brick first story, overhanging second story of stucco with half-timbering and molded paneling details. Triple-grouped, 8-over-1 sash. Multipaned central entry with pilasters and rafter-like cross beams. (Tudor Revival)

No. 15. Dean House--100 Morningside (1940). Noncontributing. Two-story rectangular-plan dwelling with composition shingle, gable roof. Flat-roofed wall dormer on front elevation. Arched entryway in gabled projection. Variety of fenestration--paired, tripled, single sash. (Tudor Revival allusions, but later interpretation)

No. 16. Murrell House--2812 Ninth (1956). Noncontributing. One-story brick-veneer dwelling with composition shingle, hipped roof. Rectangular plan with carport forming rear ell.

No. 17. Spencer-Teer House--107 Pembroke (c. 1922). Contributing. One-story brick-veneer dwelling with rectangular plan. Paired fenestration of 8-over-1 sash. Arched entrance with gable overhang. One exterior front chimney. Side porch with brick pillars and half-timbering in gable end. Contributing garage apartment. (Tudor Revival)

No. 18. O'Donohoe House--108 Pembroke (c. 1922). Contributing. Two-and-a-half story rectangular-plan dwelling with weatherboard wall covering and composition shingle, gable roof. Modillioned cornice. Four pedimented dormers. Pedimented, modillioned portico entrance. Sidelights at entry. Variety of windows includes 12-over-1 sash, 8-over-1 sash, and multilight door and side panels. Contributing outbuilding. (Georgian Revival)

No. 19. Hanks House--110 Pembroke (c. 1922). Noncontributing. Two-story rectangular-plan dwelling with asbestos siding. Composition shingle, hipped roof with cross gables. Dripping eave course is bracketed above the main entrance. Rafter beams are exposed. Fenestration on first floor is tripled-grouped, 6-over-1 and 8-over-1 sash. Second-floor windows are 1-over-1 sash. Recent Victorian Revival gallery & detailing. Contributing garage. (Colonial Revival)

No. 20. Bennett House--111 Pembroke (1925). Contributing. Two-story, square-plan, brick-veneer dwelling with composition-shingle, hipped roof. Finished rafter ends create bracketed eaves. Windows in pairs or triplets with lights of 4 vertical panes over 1 solid pane (Edwardian). Front sashes have stone lintels. Front entrance pedimented. Porte cochere and contributing garage apartment. (Colonial Revival)

No. 21. Baum-Ross House--112 Pembroke (c. 1922). Contributing. Tow-story, irregular-plan dwelling with composition-shingle gambrel roof main section and gable roof wings. Weatherboard wall covering. Portico entrance. Side porch. Variety of fenestration includes 12-over-1 sash and 6-over-1 sash. One interior chimney. Noncontributing outbuildings. (Colonial Revival)

No. 22. Breland House--2901 Sturdevant (c. 1978). Noncontributing. One-and-a-half story brick-veneer dwelling with composition-shingle, gable roofs. Large multipaned window on north facade. North entrance features courtyard.

No. 23. Trahan House--2903 Sturdevant (c. 1978). Noncontributing. One-story brick-veneer, square-plan dwelling with composition shingle, hipped roof.

No. 24. Gilchrest House--2907 Sturdevant (1926). Contributing. Two-story, stucco, rectangular-plan dwelling with multilevel hipped, tile roofs. Arched windows and door on first floor. Straight 8-over-8 sash on second story. Iron balconets. Arcaded side porch and arcaded porte cochere. Exterior, front chimney. Contributing garage apartment. (Spanish Colonial Revival)

No. 25. Cowden House--2909 Sturdevant (1959-1960). Noncontributing. One-story, L-shaped frame dwelling with wooden siding and composition, gable roof. Originally built as guest house to 2907 Sturdevant, so overlooks swimming pool.

No. 26. Daniel-DeLee House--2911 Sturdevant (1926). Contributing. Two-story, brick, rectangular-plan dwelling. Slate, hipped roof with intersecting cross gable. 6-over-6 windows. Stone lintels and sills at windows. Arched, recessed, central entryway. Two end chimneys. Contributing garage. (Tudor Revival)

No. 27. Lowell House--135 Pembroke (1950). Noncontributing. One-story, irregular plan with horizontal emphasis. Wall covering is limestone and wood siding. Roof system is combination of flat and sloping shed roofs of composition rock. Casement windows. (International-style Influence)

No. 28. Gwynn House--133 Pembroke (1924). Contributing. Two-story, brick rectangular-plan dwelling with rear ell. Hipped, tile roof with bracketed cornice. Arcaded, recessed, central entryway with triple arches on composite-order columns made of cast stone. Main door is multipaned with fanlight. 6-over-6 sash. Side sun porch. Exterior end chimneys. One contributing and one noncontributing outbuilding. (Mediterranean Revival)

No. 29. Edwards House--131 Pembroke (1950). Noncontributing. One-story, brick, square-plan dwelling with composition-shingle, gable roof with cross gable on the south facade. Wrought-iron porch posts.

No. 30. Tarry House--129 Pembroke (1939). Noncontributing. Two-story, brick veneer, rectangular-plan dwelling with composition shingle, gable roof. Two-story, columned portico porch. Central entryway with sidelights and fanlight. Windows are 8-over-12 sash on first floor and 8-over-8 on second floor. Grounds are formally landscaped with statuary. (Colonial Revival)

No. 31. Harrell Riner House--130 Pembroke (c. 1928). Noncontributing. One-story, brick veneer, square-plan dwelling with composition-shingle, gable roof. 4-over-4 sash. Bay window on east side. Exterior chimney on north side. Carport on east side.

No. 32. Scheurer House--134 Pembroke (1950). Noncontributing. One-story, brick veneer, L-shaped dwelling with composition-shingle, hipped roof. Horizontal emphasis.

No. 33. Whitham House--2904 Sturdevant (1948). Noncontributing. One-story, frame and limestone veneer dwelling with flat, composition rock roof. Rectangular plan which emphasizes horizontality. Tubular steel railing provides decorative detail. Casement windows. Contributing outbuilding. (International Style)

No. 34. Solliday House--2902 Sturdevant (1927). Contributing. Two-story, stucco, rectangular-plan dwelling with one-story side ell wing. Tile, gable roof on both one- and two-story sections. Iron balconet. Pilasters at main entryway provide only texture on smooth stucco walls. Exterior chimney. Contributing outbuilding. (Spanish Colonial Revival)

No. 35. Keil Hardage House--2900 Sturdevant (c. 1925). Noncontributing. Original portion of the dwelling was a two-story garage apartment. Structure has become split-level through multiple additions. Exhibits an irregular plan with a variety of materials (stucco, asbestos siding) and window types. Hipped roof system is complex, with composition shingles.

No. 36. Zilhmer House--126 Pembroke (1927). Contributing. One-story, brick veneer, square-plan dwelling with projecting ell. Composition shingle, gable roof. Half-timbering on east gable end. Arched entryway. Windows paired or tripled. Window design is 1-over-1 sash with top light divided into a pattern. Contributing garage. (Tudor Revival)

No. 37. Reagan Watkins House--117 Pembroke (1948). Noncontributing. One-and-a-half story, frame dwelling with wooden siding and wooden-shingle, gable roof. Irregular plan caused by several additions and enclosures. Noncontributing outbuilding.

No. 38. Loggie-Parry House--113 Pembroke (1938). Noncontributing. One-story, frame dwelling with flat, composition rock roof. Square plan with projecting ell. Interior chimney.

No. 39. Reagan House--109 Pembroke (1954-1955). Noncontributing. One-story curvelinear-plan dwelling with flat, composition-rock roof. Multipaned casement windows. Slate used throughout on floors and walls. Pecky cypress wood and limestone on exterior. House is shaped like an orchid as seen from an aerial view. Noncontributing outbuilding. (Contemporary--"California/Malibu Style")

No. 40. Stringer House--2 Crestway (1927). Contributing. Two-story irregular-plan dwelling. Complex tile roof system with hipped, flat, and shed sections, all tile. Stucco exterior walls with low-relief ornamentation at main entryway. Also features niches with iron grilles. Contributing. Neighborhood pond is on ample grounds. One contributing outbuilding. (Spanish Colonial Revival)

No. 41. Proctor House--6 Crestway (c.1980). Noncontributing. Split-level, garage-type dwelling. Frame construction with composition-shingle, gable roof.

No. 42. Francis House--3 Crestway (1923-1924). Contributing. Two-story, brick veneer, irregular-plan dwelling. Slate, hipped roof with cross gables. Projecting portico entryway. Bay window with four 6-over-1 sash with brick, flat arch lintels and stone sills. Tudor arched main doorway. Contributing outbuilding. (Tudor Revival)

No. 43. Weeks-Estes House--1 Crestway (1923-1924). Contributing. One-story, brick dwelling with basically square, symmetrical plan. Tile, hipped roof. Central entryway is pedimented portico with Roman Doric columns and full entablature, including modillions on the frieze and cornice. Entry features three arched doorways. Limestone keystones at doors. Windows are 8-over-1 sash. Contributing garage. (Colonial Revival)

No. 44. Moore House--4 Crestway (1926). Contributing. One-and-a-half story, stuccoed dwelling with tile, hipped roof system. Features include arcaded porch, low-relief details at doors, and a symbolic bell tower. Largest grounds in district. One contributing and one noncontributing outbuilding. (Spanish Colonial Revival)

No. 45. Gannon-Hirschi House--804 Grant (1925). Contributing. Two-story, brick, square-plan dwelling with composition-shingle, hipped roof. Pillared portico with arched pediment. Paired 6-over-6 sash. Central entryway is multipaned with sidelights. Noncontributing garage. (Colonial Revival)

No. 46. Barnard House--806 Grant (1925). Contributing. One-story rectangular plan dwelling with cross gable, composition shingle roofs. Wall covering is brick veneer and wooden shingles. Brick pillars on wrap-around porch. Eaves hang over shingled gable end walls. Paired or tripled windows with 6-over-1 sash. Contributing garage. (Bungalow)

No. 47. Russell House--810 Grant (1919). Contributing. One-story rectangular plan dwelling with composition shingle, gable roof. Exposed rafter ends. Eave brackets in stuccoed gable-end walls. Remainder of wall covering is asbestos shingle. Tapered porch posts and battered, brick porch piers. 9-over-1 sash, triple grouped on front elevation. Three chimneys--two interior, one exterior end. Porte cochere. Contributing garage. (Bungalow)

No. 48. Wheat House--812 Grant (1918). Contributing. One-story rectangular-plan dwelling with shingle wall covering and composition-shingle, gable roof. Gable-roofed porch with tapered posts and brick piers. Exterior chimney. Exposed rafter ends. Variety of multipaned, grouped sash windows. Porte cochere. Contributing outbuilding. (Bungalow)

No. 49. Fain House--2710 Ninth (1925). Contributing. Two-story brick dwelling with an irregular plan and cross gable, slate roof system. Archway of rusticated limestone and brick leads to main entryway. Walls on gable ends under eaves are stuccoed. Wide variety of windows--6-paned casement, diamond-paned casement, 8-over-8 sash, 4-over-4 sash--with stone sills and mullions. Contributing garage apartment. (Tudor Revival)

No. 50. Bass House--2708 Ninth (1919). Contributing. Two-and-a-half-story, brick, square-plan dwelling with composition-shingle, gable roof. Brick pillared porch on front elevation. Balustraded flat porch roof serves as balcony. Wide, bracketed eaves. Variety of windows--6-over-1 sash, 9-over-1 sash--grouped in pairs or trios. Porte cochere and contributing garage apartment. (American Foursquare)

No. 51. Basham-Heninger House--2704 Ninth (1920). Contributing. Two-story, weatherboard, square-plan dwelling with composition-shingle, pyramidal hipped roof. Large windows with Edwardian-style panes. Pillared porch. Contributing garage. (American Foursquare)

No. 52. McCracken House--2700 Ninth (1921). Contributing. One-story dwelling with weatherboard wall covering and composition-shingle, intersecting gable roofs. Rectangular plan with rear ell and projecting central entry. Partial cornice returns. Contributing garage. (Colonial Revival)

No. 53. Walker-Killingsworth House--2703 Ninth (1924). Contributing. One-and-a-half story, brick-veneer, rectangular-plan dwelling with composition-shingle, jerkinhead roof. Central shed dormer with three 8-over-1 sash. Other window types include paired 8-over-1 sash, 16-light casement, and French doors. Central entry with sidelights and transom, gable, and bracketed hood. Sun porch on east side. Noncontributing outbuilding. (Bungalow)

No. 54. Ramming House--2707 Ninth (1918). Contributing. Two-story, brick, rectangular-plan dwelling with composition-shingle, gable roof. 6-over-1 sash. Semicircular, one-story, columned portico entrance. Stone lintels and sills. Boxed cornice with partial returns. Contributing garage apartment. (Colonial Revival)

No. 55. Ramming-Mansur House--2711 Ninth (1918). Contributing. One-story, stuccoed, rectangular-plan dwelling with composition-shingle, gable roof. Exposed rafter ends on flat-roofed portion of porch. Occassional rafter extensions provide decorative detail on gable eaves. Battered piers on porch pillars. Gable extension forms porch roof. 6-over-1 sash. One contributing and one noncontributing outbuilding. (Bungalow)

No. 56. Hartsook House--2715 Ninth (1918). Contributing. Two-story, stuccoed, square-plan dwelling with composition-shingle, hipped roof and shed attic dormer. Edwardian-style grouped windows. Entry features door with sidelights and transom, and pillared one-story portico. Porte cochere and contributing garage apartment. (American Foursquare)

No. 57. Kemp-Kadane House--2811 Ninth (1927). Contributing. Two-story, rectangular-plan dwelling with wooden and asbestos siding and composition-shingle, gable roof. Two-story pillared, central portico with second-story balcony. Windows on first floor are 9-over-9 sash. Windows on second floor are 6-over-6. Large exterior end chimney. Full basement. Porte cochere and contributing garage apartment. (Colonial Revival)

No. 58. Morningside Park--Morningside Drive. Contributing. Roughly egg-shaped grassy park with trees on perimeter. Largely open, with very limited modern playground equipment.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	X 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	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)	
		___ invention			

Specific dates 1918-1935 **Builder/Architect** see continuation sheet

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Morningside Historic District is a cohesive neighborhood of architectural and historical significance to Wichita Falls. A high concentration of early twentieth-century residential structures built in 1918-1935 makes the district a showcase of the prominent styles of the period. The Bungalow, American Foursquare, and the various early twentieth-century Revival styles are represented in the quality houses of the neighborhood. Regionally prominent architects such as Voelcker and Dixon, Sorey and Vahlbert, and David Williams, designed several of these outstanding structures. Also of importance to the neighborhood are the winding streets, the park and pond, the siting of lots and houses, and the various deed restrictions. All of these elements represent significant early community-planning efforts in Wichita Falls. The Morningside Historic District finds historical interest through persons associated with the area. Beginning with the initial development of the neighborhood by J.A. Kemp, one of Wichita Falls' most active boosters and economic developers (and including the prominent oil business people who lived here), the district represents Wichita Falls' major boom years. The Morningside District, because of its association with prominent business and community leaders, its representation of community planning efforts, and its outstanding architecture, is one of Wichita Falls' most significant intact historic neighborhoods.

The Morningside Historic District finds its significance within the concept of the historical development of Wichita Falls and the architecture of the community's major development period--the early 20th century.

The development of the Morningside Historic District coincides with the major growth that came to Wichita Falls following the nearby Electra and Burkburnett oil booms (1911 and 1918). The community grew by almost five times between 1910 and 1920, and a variety of new residential sections were developed. Morningside Park Addition (1920), Morningside Park North Addition (1924), Francis Addition (1923), and a portion of the Floral Heights Addition (1909) makeup the Morningside Historic District.

The residences that give the district its architectural significance and overall character date to 1918-1935 and reflect the major architectural styles of the period. Late bungalows, such as the Russell House (No. 47 at 810 Grant), and Colonial Revival homes, such as the Ramming House (No. 54 at 2707 Ninth), are some of the earliest homes in the district (1918-1919). Colonial Revival styles continued to be built in the neighborhood throughout the 1920s, as evidenced in the Fenton House (1920, No. 5 at 402 Morningside), the O'Donohoe House (1920, No. 18 at 108 Pembroke), the Weeks-Estes House (1924, No. 43 at 1 Crestway), and the Kemp-Kadane House (1927, No. 57 at 2811 Ninth). Another prominent early twentieth-century style in the district is the American Foursquare Wood House (1924-1925, No. 9 at 410 Morningside) and the Crenshaw House (1924-1925, No. 8 at 408 Morningside). The Mediterranean Revival style can be found in the Gwynn House (1926, No. 28 at 133 Pembroke). Several outstanding examples of the Spanish Colonial Revival style are also located in the district. This style is reflected in the Stringer House (1927, No. 40 at 2 Crestway),

9. Major Bibliographical References

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(see continuation sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 38.4 acres

Quadrangle name Wichita Falls West, Texas **Quadrangle scale** 1:24,000

UMT References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	14	543860	3751930
B	14	543820	3751930
C	14	544860	3751320
D	14	544820	3751320
E			
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

(see continuation sheet)

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 Susan H. Campbell, Preservation Consultant (with Peter Flagg Maxson, THC)

organization Morningside Neighborhood Association **date** July 1983

street & number 407½ W. Virginia **telephone** (214) 548-0477

city or town McKinney **state** Texas

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state X 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 Tunnell

title State Historic Preservation Officer **date** 12 April 1985

For NPS use only

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

Entered in the National Register

for Delores Byrd **date** 5-16-85

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: **date**

Chief of Registration

the Moore House (1926, No. 44 at 4 Crestway), the Gilchrest House (1926, No. 24 at 2907 Sturdevant), and the Solliday House (1926, No. 34 at 2902 Sturdevant). The most prominent style in the neighborhood, however, is Tudor Revival. The McGaha House (1926, No. 3 at 350 Morningside), the Whitehill-King House (1926, No. 2 at 330 Morningside), and the Fain House (1925, No. 49 at 2710 Ninth) are particularly good examples of the style.

It should be noted that most contributing residences in the Morningside Historic District retain original outbuildings that are also considered contributing. These structures generally repeat the architectural style of the principal residence on a smaller scale, and were constructed as garages. The Morningside Drive houses tend to have two-story garage structures, the second floor being used originally as servants' quarters. Ninth and Grant street bungalows, in contrast, have single-story frame garages. In most cases outbuildings have survived with their integrity intact, and occasionally have fared better than the main houses (see sites 19, 34, and adjacent 57).

The neighborhood's winding streets and irregularly shaped lots set the Morningside Historic District apart from other contemporaneous developments in the city and area. Nearly all residential developments at that time were laid out on a grid pattern, whereas Morningside's streets conform more directly to the topography, creating a more picturesque setting.

Many of the quality homes in the district were designed by regionally prominent builders, and architects. D.H. Whitehill, a Wichita Falls builder, was responsible for four residences: The Lowry House (1925, No. 1 at 300 Morningside), the Whitehill-King House (1926, No. 2 at 330 Morningside), the McGaha House (1926, No. 3 at 350 Morningside), and the Watland-Thacker House (1925, No. 13 at 303 Morningside).

The firm of Sorey and Vahlberg designed the Fain House (1925, No. 49 at 2710 Ninth) and the Moore House (1926, No. 44 at 4 Crestway). Sorey and Vahlberg was an Oklahoma City firm that worked in Wichita Falls for a short period in the late 1920s. One of their more significant buildings in Wichita Falls is the Woman's Forum Building, built in 1927.

One of the city's earliest and most prominent architectural firms, Voelcker and Dixon, designed several outstanding houses in the Morningside Historic District. The Daniel House (1926, No. 26 at 2911 Sturdevant), the Gwynn House (1924, No. 28 at 133 Pembroke), the Francis House (1923-1924, No. 42 at 3 Crestway), and the Weeks-Estes House (1923-1924, No. 43 at 1 Crestway) are all their products. A 1929 addition to the Kemp-Kadane House (No. 57 at 2811 Ninth) was also designed by Voelcker & Dixon.

Voelcker and Dixon was one of only three architectural firms in Wichita Falls in 1917. The company proved to be very capable and continued to design many Wichita Falls buildings and homes (including the Federal Building) through 1942. After that year Dixon practiced alone until his son joined him in 1955. The architectural firm continues today in Wichita Falls as Dixon, Staley, and Associates.

Another architect said to be active in the neighborhood was Jesse Lauck (1888-), a former employee of Paul Phillippe Cret and a major promoter of the development. The new Encyclopedia of Texas (c. 1930) indicates that Lauck was the architect responsible for all the houses in Morningside Park addition, including his own. In spite of this, little specific information has surfaced on the buildings designed by Lauck.

Perhaps the best-known architect associated with houses within the district was David Reichard Williams (1890-1962), who is credited with the development of the indigineous Texas ranch-style house. Williams was architect of a number of remarkable residences in Dallas, Corsicana, and other places in Texas. His noteworthy residential development in Dallas--survives largely intact, as does the well-known Elbert Williams House in that same city. Williams maintained an office in Wichita Falls at one point in his career, but his work there is largely undocumented. Williams in nonetheless credited with the design of the impressive Stringer House (No. 40 at 2 Crestway), and the Gilchrest House (No. 24 at 2907 Sturdevant) also bears characteristics of his style.

The architectural significance of the Morningside Historic District is largely a result of community planning efforts. Deed covenants and restrictions for the Floral Heights, Morningside Park, and Morningside Park North Additions shaped the quality of the structures in the district. These covenants set minimum costs (e.g. $10,000 in Morningside Park) and design criteria for the neighborhood. Also included in the covenants was the stipulated use of structures only as single-family residences. This covenant is still significant because Wichita Falls has no zoning plan. The lay-out of the street system, the use of standard setbacks, and the incorporation of green spaces are also important planning elements used to shape the district's character.

Many historically significant Wichita Falls citizens are associated with this planned neighborhood. One of the most important is J.A. Kemp, who came to Wichita Falls in 1883. From that point until his death in 1930, he took his place as the community's leading financier, real-estate developer, and entrepreneur. Among Kemp's contributions to Wichita Falls were the creation of the City National Bank, the financing of the Wichita Falls Railway MKT line, the building of Lake Wichita, and the development of the Floral Heights and Morningside Park Additions.

In 1920, J.A. Kemp, Jesse F. Lauck, and Harry S. Baum formed the Morningside Park Development Company. The Morningside Park Addition that the company established was just north of the Floral Heights Addition, an area Kemp had platted in 1909 and developed in the 1910s. Kemp himself lived in this area, where the Floral Heights and Morningside Park Additions joined, as did his son, J.A. Kemp, Jr. (No. 57 at 2811 Ninth). Unfortunately, all that remains of the J.A. Kemp, Sr., House, once located at Grant and Ninth streets, is a garage apartment.

Since the Morningside District's significant periods of development were the oil boom and expansion years, it is no surprise that many significant people associated with Wichita Falls' history are also connected with the Morningside Historic District. John F. O'Donohoe, who came to Wichita Falls as a scout for Guffey Petroleum Company, staked the first gusher at Petrolia and later became a successful independent oil operator. He built a home at 108 Pembroke (1922, No. 18). Later (1944-1955) the Moran family, who still operate an oil company, lived at that address. L.J. Bennett, a partner in Kamay Oil Company, was another early Morningside resident, having built the house at 111 Pembroke (1925, No. 20). The Jones House (1924-1926, No. 7 at 406 Morningside) was built by the Jones family, owners of the Panhandle Refining Company from 1913 to 1948. Alfred Rufus King, yet another prominent oil and gas entrepreneur, lived at 330 Morningside (1926, No. 2) from 1927 to 1972. Charles P. McGaha, geologist and independent oilman, was one of the first people to demonstrate the

effectiveness of the core drilling machine for mapping oil pools; he lived at 350 Morningside (1926, No. 3), from 1932-1951. George Kadane and his family moved to 2811 Ninth Street (1927, No 57) shortly after his important 1937 oil strike at the KMA field. The Frank Wood family, successful independent oil operators and outstanding philanthropists, resided at 410 Morningside (1924, No. 9) from 1946 to 1967. Other Morningside residents associated with the Wichita Falls oil industry are J. A. Staley (No. 47 at 810 Grant), Ben Lowell (No. 27 at 135 Pembroke), Dewey Bowling (No. 5 at 402 Morningside), and J. A. McCarty (No. 4 at 400 Morningside).

Thus the district draws a part of its significance from its historical associations with prominent oil people and from the district's relationship with Wichita Falls' development. The architectural history, quality, and integrity of the district, as well as its reflection of early community planning, provide the remainder of the neighborhood's significance. The Morningside Historic District is a cohesive, intact area with historical and architectural significance.

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NPS Form 10-900-a
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Exp. 10-31-84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet | Item number 10 | Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

The boundaries of the Morningside Historic District encompass all of the Morningside Park, Morningside Park North, and Francis Additions. Also included are portions of Kemp's West End Addition and northwestern Floral Heights Additions which have, by virtue of their architectural similarity, integrity, and continued residential use, become historically associated with the aforementioned additions. The district boundaries separate the intact single-family residential area from the commercial and multifamily uses to the north, south, east, and west. Further definition of the district boundaries is provided by the natural and formal landscape features. Finally, boundary justification also comes from the Morningside Neighborhood Association which was formed in 1979. This organization's membership encompasses the cohesive neighborhood defined by the factors discussed above.

1. Morningside Park, Morningside Park North, and Francis additions: in the entirety

2. Floral Heights: block 27, lots 1-8; block 28, lots 1-8; block 29, lots 1-3; and block 30, lots 1-8.

3. Kemp's West End Addition: blocks E and F

MORNINGSIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS



85001122

WASO Form - 177
("R" June 1984)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Morningside Historic District
Wichita County
TEXAS

APR 19 1985

Working No. _____
Fed. Reg. Date: 2/4/86
Date Due: 5/16/85 - 6/3/85
Action: ✓ ACCEPT 5-16-85
___ RETURN _____
___ REJECT _____
Federal Agency: _____

Entered in the National Register

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

Substantive Review: ☐ sample ☐ request ☐ appeal ☐ NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria _____
Reviewer _____
Discipline _____
Date _____
_____ 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		Check one	Check one
☐ excellent	☐ deteriorated	☐ unaltered	☐ original site
☐ good	☐ ruins	☐ altered	☐ moved date _____
☐ fair	☐ unexposed		

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: _____

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet



Morningside Historic District
Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas

Photo by Susan Campbell, May 1983, neg. with her at 410 Morninside, Wichita Falls

Entrance to Morningside Drive,
camera facing north

photo 1 of 20



Morningside Historic District
Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas

Photo by Susan Campbell, May 1983, neg. on file
with her at 410 Morningside, Wichita Falls

Morningside Park
camera facing north

photo 2 of 20



Morningside Historic District
Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas

Photo by Susan Campbell, May 1983, neg. with her at 410 Morningside, Wichita Falls

Whitehill-King House, No. 2, 330 Morningside
camera facing southwest

photo 3 of 20


410

Morningside Historic District
Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas

Photo by Susan Campbell, May 1983, neg. with her at 410 Morningside, Wichita Falls

Wood House, No. 9, 410 Morningside
camera facing north

photo 4 of 20



Morningside Historic District
Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas

Photo by Susan Campbell, May 1983, neg. with her at 410 Morningside, Wichita Falls

Kidd House, No. 11, 307 Morningside
camera facing east

photo 5 of 20



Morningside Historic District
Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas

Photo by Susan Campbell, May 1983, neg. with her at 410 Morningside, Wichita Falls

Locke House, No. 14, 106 Morningside
camera facing east

photo 6 of 20



Morningside Historic District
Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas

Photo by Susan Campbell, May 1983, neg. with her at 410 Morningside, Wichita Falls

Baum-Ross House, No. 21, 112 Pembroke
camera facing southwest

photo 7 of 10



Morningside Historic District
Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas

Photo by Susan Campbell, May 1983, neg. with her at 410 Morningside, Wichita Falls

Gwynn House, No. 28, 133 Pembroke
camera facing west

photo 8 of 20



Morningside Historic District
Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas

Photo by Susan Campbell, May 1983, neg. with her at 410 Morningside, Wichita Falls

Solliday House, No. 34, 2902 Sturdevant
camera facing northwest

photo 9 of 20



Morningside Historic District
Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas

Photo by Susan Campbell, May 1983, neg. with her at 410 Morningside, Wichita Falls

Harrell-Riner House, No. 31, 130 Pembroke
camera facing south

photo 10 of 20



Morningside Historic District
Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas

Photo by Susan Campbell, May 1983, neg. with her at 410 Morningside, Wichita Falls

Fain House, No. 49, 2710 Ninth
camera facing northeast

photo 11 of 20



Morningside Historic District
Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas

Photo by Susan Campbell, May 1983, neg. with her at 410 Morningside, Wichita Falls

Hartsook House, No 56, 2715 Ninth
camera facing southeast

photo 12 of 20



Morningside Historic District
Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas

Photo by Susan Campbell, May 1983, neg. with her at 410 Morningside, Wichita Falls

Walker-Killingsworth House, No. 53, 2703 Ninth
camera facing southwest

photo 13 of 20



Morningside Historic District
Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas

Photo by Susan Campbell, May 1983, neg. with her at 410 Morningside, Wichita Falls

Ramming-Mansur House, No. 55, 2711 Ninth
camera facing southwest

photo 14 of 20



Morningside Historic District
Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas

Photo by Peter Flagg Maxson, Dec 1984, neg. at
Texas Historical Commission

300, 330, 350 and 400 Morningside, Nos. 1-4,
camera facing west

photo 15 of 20



Morningside Historic District
Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas

Photo by Gary Cook, Jan 1985, neg. with Texas Historical Commission, Austin

Garage behind 410 Morningside, No. 9,
camera facing northwest

photo 16 of 20


TEXAS
DGK·272

Morningside Historic District
Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas

Photo by Gary Cook, Jan 1985, neg. with Texas Historical Commission, Austin

Garage behind 330 Morningside, No. 2,
camera facing southwest

photo 17 of 20



Morningside Historic District
Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas

Photo by Gary Cook, Jan 1985, neg. with Texas Historical Commission, Austin

Garage behind 133 Pembroke, No. 28,
camera facing west

photo 18 of 20



Morningside Historic District
Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas

Photo by Gary Cook, Jan 1985, neg. with Texas Historical Commission, Austin

Garage behind 2710 Ninth St., No. 49,
camera facing east

photo 19 of 20



Morningside Historic District
Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas

Photo by Gary Cook, Jan 1985, neg. with Texas Historical Commission, Austin

Crestway, Nos. 42 & 43,
camera facing east

photo 20 of 20

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WICHITA FALLS WEST QUADRANGLE
TEXAS—WICHITA CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
NE/4 WICHITA FALLS WEST 15' QUADRANGLE

6252 II SW (CLARA)
6352 II SW (THORNBERRY)
6252 II SE (BURKBURNETT)
BURKBURNETT (TEX. 240) 5 MI.
6251 I NW (IOWA PARK)
6351 IV NW (WICHITA FALLS EAST)
(HOLLIDAY) 6251 I SW
(SLOAN CREEK) 6351 IV SW
IOWA PARK 2.4 MI.
4.2 MI. TO TEX. 79
0.9 MI. TO TEX. 369
(LAKE WICHITA) 6251 I SE

98°37'30" 34°00'
1 660 000 FEET
1 690 000 FEET
840 000 FEET
810 000 FEET
98°30' 34°00'
33°52'30"
57'30" 55'
32'30" 35'
3761 000m N.
3759 000m E.

SHEPPARD AIR FORCE BASE
SHEPPARD AIR FORCE BASE (SMALL ARMS RANGE ANNEX)
WICHITA FALLS
Bacon
Pleasant Valley
Oldom
Sheppard-Burkburnett Sch
Shed
Water Tank
Water Tanks
Trailer Park
Lions Park
Hanes Sch
SAFB Sch
Sewage Disposal
Golf Course
Radio Tower
Radio Towers (KTRN)
Radio Towers (KNIN)
Radio Towers (KWFT)
Radio Towers (KAUZ)
Radio Towers (KFDX)
Radio Towers (KTNO)
Well
Oil Wells
Gravel Pit
Gravel Pits
Canal
Substa
Water Tank
Highland Memorial Gardens
Evart Cem
East Lawn Cem
Water Tank BM 1025
BM 1039
BM 1048
BM 1041
BM 1046
BM 1026
BM 1024
BM 1008
BM 1013
BM 979
BM 951
Radio Tower
Shed
Sheppard-Burkburnett Sch
Water Tank
Trailer Park
Water Tanks
Lions Park
Hanes Sch
SAFB Sch
Sewage Disposal
Golf Course
Trailer Park
Trailer Park
Trailer Park
Water Tank
Sunset Terrace Park
Skyline Country Club
City View Park
Lynwood East Park
Burgess Sch
Hirschi Sch
Drive-in Theater
City View Sch
Sunshine Yard
Oil Wells
Gravel Pits
Lucy Park
Scotland Park
Harrell Park
Trailer Park
Riverside Cemetery
Gravel Pit
Gragina Site
Harrell Sch
Coyote Stadium
Morningside Park
General Hosp
Bethania Hosp
Mamo Sch
Bridwell Park
Radio Tower (KAUZ)
Radio Tower
Westover Hills Park
Indian Heights Park
Crockett Sch
Zundelowitz Jr High Sch
High Sch
Sacred Heart Cem
Grant Street Park
St Paul Sch
Radio Tower (KTNO)
Radio Tower (KFDX)
Drive-In Theater
Our Lady Queen of Peace Sch
Sam Houston Sch
Benjamin Franklin Sch
Notre Dame High Sch
Parker Square Shopping Center
Roselawn Park
Hamilton Park
Martin Plaza Park
Country Club
Midwestern University
Weeks Park
Oil Wells
Rodeo Ground
Radio Tower
Wichita Valley Community House
Wichita Valley Airport
Oil Wells
Gravel Pit
Gravel Pit
Gravel Pit
Oil Wells
Oil Wells
Oil Wells
Water Tank
Call
Oil Wells
Trailer Park
Trailer Park
Trailer Park
Water Tank
Water Tank
Gravel Pits
Oil Wells
Lucy Park
Harrell Park
Trailer Park
Riverside Cemetery
Gravel Pit
Gragina Site
Harrell Sch
Coyote Stadium
Morningside Park
General Hosp
Bethania Hosp
Mamo Sch
Bridwell Park
Radio Tower (KAUZ)
Radio Tower
Westover Hills Park
Indian Heights Park
Crockett Sch
Zundelowitz Jr High Sch
High Sch
Sacred Heart Cem
Grant Street Park
St Paul Sch
Radio Tower (KTNO)
Radio Tower (KFDX)
Drive-In Theater
Our Lady Queen of Peace Sch
Sam Houston Sch
Benjamin Franklin Sch
Notre Dame High Sch
Parker Square Shopping Center
Roselawn Park
Hamilton Park
Martin Plaza Park
Country Club
Midwestern University
Weeks Park
Oil Wells
Rodeo Ground
Radio Tower
Wichita Valley Community House
Wichita Valley Airport
Oil Wells
Gravel Pit
Gravel Pit
Gravel Pit
Oil Wells
Oil Wells
Oil Wells
Water Tank
Call
Oil Wells

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1954. Topography by planetable surveys 1916. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1971. Field checked 1972

Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Texas coordinate system, north central zone (Lambert conformal conic) 1000-metre Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 14, shown in blue. 1927 North American datum

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines

UTM GRID AND 1972 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET
MN GN 0°15' 4 MILS 9° 160 MILS

SCALE 1:24 000
1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 KILOMETRE
CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

MAP PHOTOINSPECTED
1979
No major culture or drainage changes observed

TEXAS
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

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

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

WICHITA FALLS WEST, TEX.
NE/4 WICHITA FALLS WEST 15' QUADRANGLE
N3352.5—W9830/7.5
1972
AMS 6251 I NE—SERIES V882

3396-344

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1975

MORNINGSIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT
BOUNDED ROUGHLY BY 9TH ST. MORNINGSIDE DR. PEMBROKE LN & BUCHANAN ST.
WICHITA FALLS, WICHITA CO., TEXAS
UTM REFERENCE: 14/
A. 543860/3751930 C. 544860/3751320
B. 543320/3751930 D. 544320/3751320