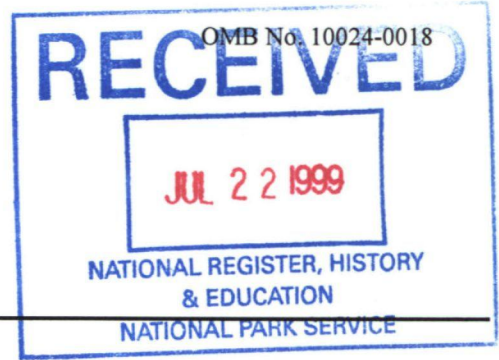


**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**



1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME: Morning Chapel Colored Methodist Episcopal Church
OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: Morning Chapel Christian Methodist Episcopal Church

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 901 East Third Street
CITY OR TOWN: Fort Worth
STATE: Texas **CODE:** TX **COUNTY:** Tarrant **CODE:** 439
NOT FOR PUBLICATION: N/A
VICINITY: N/A
ZIP CODE: 76102

3. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

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

Signature of certifying official

7/15/99

Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Texas Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

8/27/99

5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: Private

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: Building

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:	CONTRIBUTING	NONCONTRIBUTING	
	1	1	BUILDINGS
			SITES
			STRUCTURES
			OBJECTS
	1	1	TOTAL

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

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: N/A

6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: RELIGION/religious facility

CURRENT FUNCTIONS: RELIGION/religious facility

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: LATE 19th CENTURY REVIVALS/LATE GOTHIC REVIVAL

MATERIALS: FOUNDATION CONCRETE
 WALLS Limestone; BRICK
 ROOF ASPHALT
 OTHER GLASS

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 5

Morning Chapel Colored Methodist Episcopal Church
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Summary

Constructed in 1934-1936 in the Late Gothic Revival style, Morning Chapel C.M.E. Church is home to the oldest African American congregation in Fort Worth, Texas. The church is located at 903 E. Third Street in the historic Black neighborhood known as the Hill. The 1 1/2-story (with balcony), rough-cut limestone building sits at the northeast intersection of East Third Street and Crump Avenue on a small hill just east of downtown and the Santa Fe Railway tracks. Designed by local architect W.C. Meador, the building features a front gabled roof, buttresses, lancet-shaped art glass windows set in metal frames, and a slightly projecting square entrance tower at its southwest corner. At the rear is a brick education wing that was added in 1954 and designed by Adam Bliss and constructed by Joe Peace, a local African American contractor. Morning Chapel C.M.E. Church is in good condition and retains a high degree of its architectural integrity.

Description

Morning Chapel C.M.E. Church is located on top of a small hill just east of downtown Fort Worth, Texas. Facing south, it sits close to the street at the northeast intersection of East Third Street and Crump Avenue. The 1 1/2-story Late Gothic Revival style building was designed by local architect W.C. Meador. Constructed in a rough-cut limestone, the building features a front gabled roof, buttresses, lancet-shaped art glass windows and a slightly projecting square entrance tower at its southwest corner. A brick education wing was added to the rear in 1954. Most of the historic housing surrounding the church was demolished in recent years. It was replaced with modern but compatible 1 1/2-story frame multiple-family housing that replicates some of the features of the old housing stock. These include columned porches, front gables or hipped roofs, and dormers. To the east is the church's brick parsonage which was constructed in 1948. The church is surrounded by shrubs.

The church is protected by a roof that has a front gable and a rear hip and is covered with asphalt shingles. Loudspeakers sit at the peak of the front gable. The limestone walls of the church are laid on a concrete foundation. The facade features a gable-shaped parapet with cast coping. Below the peak is a narrow, elongated attic vent. At the facade's center are three lancet-shaped art glass windows that illuminate the interior balcony. Below these are three rectangular art glass windows that are separated from the upper windows by light blue enameled metal panels. Stone voussoirs frame the windows. At the southwest corner is a square entrance tower that projects slightly from the main building. It features buttresses at its corners as well as the cornerstone from the present church and those of the congregation's two former buildings. Double door entrances are on the tower's west and south elevations. Each is accessed by a small flight of steps. The non-original metal doors are surmounted by glass transoms. Projecting from the center of the tower's south elevation is a non-original electric sign that reads "Morning Chapel C.M.E. Church, Rev. W.E. Stone, Pastor." At the east end of the facade is another set of double metal doors (non-original) that are accessed by a short flight of stairs. The doors lead to the basement. The southeast corner of the building is defined by buttresses. Between the west and east entrances is a concrete planter filled with shrubs.

The east and west elevations are nearly identical. They feature five lancet-shaped art glass windows

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 6

Morning Chapel Colored Methodist Episcopal Church
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

surrounded by stone voussoirs. The windows bear the names of early members who donated the windows. At the north end of the west elevation is a non-original metal door. In front of the southernmost window of the west elevation is a bell mounted on a pole. The bell originally was mounted on the roof but was removed about 25 years ago.

Attached to the rear of the church is the H.P. Porter Building, constructed in 1954 as an education building. The architect was Adam Bliss and the contractor was Joe Peace, who was responsible for the 1957 alterations to the sanctuary of Saint James Second Street Baptist Church in Fort Worth. This flat roofed, one-story addition was constructed of concrete block with a brick veneer exterior. The yellow brick blends with the stone of the original building. The windows are metal framed units with frosted glass.

The exterior of Morning Chapel C.M.E. Church is basically unaltered. The most noticeable changes include the replacement of the original doors and the addition of security bars and gates across the entrances and windows. There has been some repointing of the mortar.

To reach the sanctuary, the public enters the building through either set of doors in the entrance tower. An open flight of stairs leads to the vestibule. The walls of the vestibule are covered with a non-original wood paneling. This paneling was added in the 1960s. At the east end of the vestibule are stairs that lead to the balcony. Two sets of double doors lead to the sanctuary.

The walls of the sanctuary and balcony are covered with the same paneling as that found in the vestibule. Two aisles divide the wood pews into three sections. These wood pews were installed prior to 1948. At the front of the sanctuary is the rostrum, the lower portion of which is covered with original knotty pine paneling. On the rostrum are the original pulpit and pulpit chairs as well as a white marble baptismal font. The font was given to the church in 1941 by the Sunday School in memory of Yancy Lincoln Wilson and Robert A. Wright.¹

Centered behind the rostrum is a large pointed arched opening. The lower portion of the walls flanking the arch are covered with the original pine wainscoting. Mounted on the wall to the right of the arch are chimes. These are in the process of being restored. Seating for the choir is located within the arched opening. The interior walls of the arch also retain the original wainscoting. Above this is a large mural of a kneeling Christ praying in the Garden of Gethsemane while disciples sleep in the background. The mural was painted in 1941 by Pauline Belew. The mural was retouched in later years.

At the rear or south end of the sanctuary is the balcony. It contains three rows of seating. A metal railing was added to the top of the front wall for safety reasons. The sanctuary's ceiling is chamfered with two wood

¹ *Morning Chapel Christian Methodist Episcopal Church History, 1873-1977.* (n.p., n.d.. [1977]), 8.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 7

Morning Chapel Colored Methodist Episcopal Church
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

beams running the length of the room. Suspended from the beams are Gothic-inspired metal and glass lanterns. These are multi-sided units with metal tracery forming Gothic arches and quatrefoil designs. The art glass windows also help to illuminate the interior. Their primary colors are amber, yellow, purple, and violet with a small center design of yellow, red, light and dark green, blue, and purple. The windows provide a warm glow to the interior.

On the left and right sides of the rostrum are doors that lead to the education building. This wing has a central hallway off of which are the pastor's study, restrooms, and classrooms. At the east end of the wing are the kitchen and a large Fellowship Hall.

Setting

Immediately north of the church is a small, one-story frame folk house. East of the church is the one-story brick parsonage that was constructed in 1948, which is not contributing. The surrounding neighborhood has been redeveloped in recent years. Many of the historic folk houses have been demolished and replaced with multi-family affordable housing. Although of new construction, it is of a compatible nature with the use of like materials and massing, front gables, dormers, and porches. Few historic commercial and public buildings survive. Those that do include Allen Chapel A.M.E. Church at 116 Elm Street (N.R. 1984), Greater Saint James Baptist Church at 210 Harding, and the Knights of Pythias Building at 900 E. Second Street, north of the nominated property. Further south is Mt. Gilead Baptist Church at 600 Grove Street, another historic African American church on the eastern edge of downtown.

Although the sanctuary has been modified with the application of the wood paneling, it retains its original configuration, rostrum furniture, windows, and ceiling fixtures. Overall, the church is in good condition and is one of the few historic buildings left in this downtown neighborhood. As mentioned above, the exterior is largely unaltered and retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

- A** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH EVENTS THAT HAVE MADE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE BROAD PATTERNS OF OUR HISTORY.
- B** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE LIVES OF PERSONS SIGNIFICANT IN OUR PAST.
- C** PROPERTY EMBODIES THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION OR REPRESENTS THE WORK OF A MASTER, OR POSSESSES HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE, OR REPRESENTS A SIGNIFICANT AND DISTINGUISHABLE ENTITY WHOSE COMPONENTS LACK INDIVIDUAL DISTINCTION.
- D** PROPERTY HAS YIELDED, OR IS LIKELY TO YIELD, INFORMATION IMPORTANT IN PREHISTORY OR HISTORY.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS: A

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: ARCHITECTURE

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1934-1936

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1934-1936

SIGNIFICANT PERSON: N/A

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Meador, W.C. (architect)

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (see continuation sheets 8-8 through 8-12).

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheet 9-13).

PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS): N/A

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

PRIMARY LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL DATA:

- State historic preservation office (*Texas Historical Commission*)
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository: Historic Fort Worth Inc., Fort Worth, Texas

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 8

Morning Chapel Colored Methodist Episcopal Church
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Statement of Significance

Morning Chapel Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, more commonly known as Morning Chapel C.M.E. Church, is located in the "Hill," a historic African American neighborhood on the east side of downtown Fort Worth, Texas. It is the home to Fort Worth's oldest African American congregation which was organized in 1868. The church was designed by local architect W.C. Meador and constructed in 1934-1936. Built of limestone salvaged from the congregation's former buildings, it contains such features of the Late Gothic Revival style as buttresses, lancet-shaped art glass windows, and a square entrance tower. As a Depression-era church, it exemplifies the restrained ornamentation of the decade. It is a rare example of church construction of the 1930s in Fort Worth and is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion C for its architectural significance. As a religious property that derives its primary significance from its architectural distinction, it meets the test for Criterion Consideration A.

History of Morning Chapel C.M.E. Church

Fort Worth's C.M.E. Church was established just 2 years after the formal organization of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. Following Emancipation, African Americans in the South began forming their own denominations. In May 1866, the General Conference of the Methodist Church South granted permission to its black constituency to organize separate congregations. The denomination was officially established in December 1870 with the ordination of two African American bishops at Mother Liberty C.M.E. Church in Memphis, Tennessee.² The name of the denomination was changed to the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church in 1954.

Morning Chapel C.M.E. Church has the distinction of being Fort Worth's oldest African American congregation. It had its beginning in 1868 when a small group of former slaves started worshipping in homes. At that time, Fort Worth was a cattle center along the Chisholm Trail and it was thought that many of these early members were cowboys and drovers. Reverend W.H. Cogger was the first pastor.³ The church was officially organized in 1873. In that year, one of its members, Anderson Caville (also spelled Cavile), a former slave, paid \$150 for a lot at Sixth and Crump for the congregation. This lot was located on the east side of the commercial center of the frontier town. This area would grow into an African American commercial and residential center as the decades progressed.

According to the Federal Writers' Project's "Guide to Fort Worth," construction began on the church in late

² *Morning Chapel Christian Methodist Episcopal Church History, 1873-1977*. (n.p., n.d.. [1977], 8; John Hope Franklin, *From Slavery to Freedom: A History of Negro Americans* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1980), 237.

³ "A Brief History of Morning Chapel Christian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1868-1996," (typewritten manuscript, n.d.), Morning Chapel C.M.E. Church, Fort Worth, Texas.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 9

Morning Chapel Colored Methodist Episcopal Church
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

1876 but it was blown down in early 1877. Caville then raised an additional \$100 to rebuild the structure. On May 3, 1877, the *Fort Worth Standard* reported “ ‘Cornerstone of new Colored M.E. Church will be laid today at 3 p.m.’ ”⁴ Under the leadership of Reverend H.A. Booker, this frame building was replaced by a stone church at Fifth and Crump in 1884. Work continued on the building through 1905 when it was completed with the exception of the windows. In 1907, the Cotton Belt Railroad purchased this property for the construction of its line. Under the pastorate of G.H. Harlee, the congregation then erected a building at the present site of East Third and Crump Street, reusing the stone from the earlier church.⁵

Other pastors who served the congregation were Nathan L. Smith (1908-1914), James R. Starks (1914-1916), and K.J. Johnson (1916-1918). It was under Johnson’s leadership that a Sunday School Annex was established on East Ninth Street. This Sunday School helped to bring new members into the church. Additional pastors were Mason H. Spencer (1918-1921), John H. Huston, (1923-1925), George A. Simpson (1925-1928), James R. Starks (1928-1929), John E. Rains (1929-1930), George H. Bell (1930-1931), and Alfred F. Johnson (1931-32).⁶

In 1932, the congregation issued a resolution to construct a new building. The resolution stated that the congregation wished to demolish and rebuild the church building “which has been condemned, and thereby provide the congregation with a credible place of worship, and one in keeping with the needs and demands of the congregation, and such is due proud Colored Methodism.” Issuing the resolution for the church were Reverend Johnson and Mary L. Tucker, Secretary.⁷

The congregation chose W. (William) C. Meador to design the new church. Meador was a local architect who did both residential and nonresidential designs. Sloan Lumber Company furnished the lumber and materials.⁸ The cornerstone for the church was laid in 1934 and the construction was completed in 1936.

⁴ *Morning Chapel Christian Methodist Episcopal Church History, 1873-1977*, 8; Federal Writer’s Project, “Guide to Fort Worth,” Typed manuscript [microfiche]. Compiled between 1936-1941, 18217-18218. Fort Worth Public Library, Fort Worth, Texas.

⁵ *Morning Chapel Christian Methodist Episcopal Church History, 1873-1977*, 8.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 9.

⁷ “Resolution to the Public,” Deed Record, February 23, 1932. Volume 1162, page 85. Copy in the Morning Chapel C.M.E. Church file, Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey, Historic Fort Worth, Inc., Fort Worth, Texas.

⁸ Deed Record, Volume 1298, p. 169-70. Copy in the Morning Chapel C.M.E. Church file, Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey, Historic Fort Worth, Inc., Fort Worth, Texas.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 10

Morning Chapel Colored Methodist Episcopal Church
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

After the old church was condemned in 1932 and until the new church was completed, the congregation met in the Knights of Pythias Hall at Second and Crump, just north of the church's property. Leo E. Craig was pastor from 1932-1934. It was under George A. Simpson's second pastorate (1934-1936) that the church was constructed.

Of the extant churches in central Fort Worth, Morning Chapel C.M.E. Church was the only one constructed during the Depression. The church was constructed on a cash basis, resulting in the delay of its completion. That the congregation was able to finance its construction during this period of financial uncertainty is a testimony to the personal sacrifices made by the church members.

George A. Simpson was again called to lead the church in 1939, this time remaining until his death in 1948. Under his direction, the church purchased rental property across the street in an effort to provide for the church's financial needs. Several improvements were made to the church interior such as the installation of new pews, a Hammond organ and chimes, and the addition of the mural behind the choir. Reverend E.M. Bradley led the church from 1948-1951. Under his pastorate, a brick parsonage was constructed just east of the church. J.C. Darden was pastor from 1952-1959. In 1954, the H.P. Porter Educational Building was added to the rear of the church. It was designed by local architect Adam Bliss and constructed by Joe Peace, an African American contractor. It was erected at a cost of \$33,064.84.⁹

In 1954, the name of the church was changed from Morning Chapel Colored Methodist Episcopal Church to Morning Chapel Christian Methodist Church.¹⁰ However, it is still known as Morning Chapel C.M.E. Church. Over its history, it has been the mother church to five C.M.E. churches in Fort Worth. Its current pastor is Reverend W.E. Stone.

Architectural Significance of the Morning Chapel C.M.E. Church

Morning Chapel C.M.E. Church is significant at the local level as a Depression-era Late Gothic Revival style church. The severe economic crisis of the decade put a damper on construction across the country. Locally, few churches undertook any sort of construction campaign in the mid years of the 1930s. Morning Chapel C.M.E. Church was the exception to the rule when it constructed this building. Financial considerations did not allow for an ornate design. Despite this, the building displays certain features that identify it as a Late Gothic Revival design. These include a large front gable, lancet-shaped windows, an entrance tower, and the use of buttresses at the facade's corners.

The church was designed by local architect W.C. Meador. His known extant works include the Late Gothic

⁹ *Morning Chapel Christian Methodist Episcopal Church History, 1873-1977*, 9.

¹⁰ Carol Roark, *Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey: Fort Worth Central Business District Fort Worth, Texas*: Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, Texas, 1991), 25.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 11

Morning Chapel Colored Methodist Episcopal Church
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Revival sanctuary for the Central Methodist Church, located at 1519 Lipscomb Street on Fort Worth's southside. It was constructed in 1909-1910. This church is within the boundaries of the Fairmont-Southside Historic District (N.R. 1990). The building received additions in 1922, 1923 and 1954. It is no longer used as a church and the art glass windows in the sanctuary have been boarded over or removed. The chapel that was added in 1954 is now used as a community center. Another of his churches was the Weatherford Street Methodist Church, at 600 E. Weatherford. Its design was a combination of Commercial and Late Gothic Revival styles. Constructed for a white congregation in 1925, this church was approximately six blocks northwest of Morning Chapel C.M.E. Church. This building is no longer used as a church. The original art glass windows on the first floor have been removed and the basement windows have been infilled with wood. Meador's residential designs include the Fash House at 2504 Oakland Boulevard in the Meadowbrook area of east Fort Worth. This Tudor Revival style house was constructed in 1925. Another Tudor Revival design is the Carroll House at 2221 Ward Parkway on the city's southside. It was constructed in 1928.¹¹

Comparing Meador's design for the Central Methodist Church to that of Morning Chapel C.M.E. Church provides an opportunity to appreciate the difference between a Late Gothic Revival design in the first decade of the 20th century and one in the mid-1930s. The earlier church was constructed of brick in a more ornate composition. Although basically rectangular, its configuration is more complex with a large crenellated tower on the facade. Stone trim is used for beltcourses and on the shoulders of the buttresses. A smaller crenellated entrance tower is located to the south of the large tower. A variety of window openings are used throughout the design. The side elevations are highlighted with buttresses. In contrast, Morning Chapel C.M.E. Church is constructed of roughcut limestone salvaged from the former church. Its entrance tower lacks the crenellation found on the earlier example. Buttresses are located only on the facade and the entrance tower. All of the windows are of the same basic design. These facts do not diminish the architectural importance of Morning Chapel C.M.E. Church. Its design reflects the desire of a congregation to erect a fitting house of worship at a time when few congregations dared to undertake such a project.

¹¹ *Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey: Phase III Fort Worth's Southside* (Fort Worth, Texas: Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, Texas, 1986), 117, 142; Roark, *Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey: Fort Worth Central Business District*, 122; *Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey: Fort Worth, Upper North, Northeast, East, Far South and Far West* (Fort Worth: Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, Texas, 1989), 89.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 12

Morning Chapel Colored Methodist Episcopal Church
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Morning Chapel C.M.E. Church is one of the few historic buildings that remains in this early African American neighborhood in Fort Worth. It is in good condition and retains much of its architectural integrity. Although the education wing was not part of the church's original design, its location at the rear of the church and its brick veneer construction do not detract from the main building. The church is therefore nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C at a local level of significance. Since its primary significance is derived from its architectural design, the church is qualified by Criterion Consideration A.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 13

Morning Chapel Colored Methodist Episcopal Church
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Bibliography

- “A Brief History of Morning Chapel Christian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1868-1996.” Typed manuscript. Morning Chapel Christian Methodist Church, Fort Worth, Texas.
- Coleman, Bertha. “Morning Chapel C.M.E. Church, History Description.” Typed manuscript. 1998.
- Federal Writer’s Project. “Guide to Fort Worth.” Typed manuscript [microfiche]. Compiled between 1936-1941. Fort Worth Public Library, Fort Worth, Texas
- Fort Worth Colored History and Directory*. [ca. 1907] Incomplete photocopy. Fort Worth Public Library, Fort Worth, Texas.
- Franklin, John Hope. *From Slavery to Freedom: A History of Negro Americans*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1980.
- Morning Chapel C.M.E. Church File. Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey, Historic Fort Worth, Inc., Fort Worth, Texas.
- Morning Chapel Christian Methodist Episcopal Church History, 1873-1977*. n.p., n.d.. [1977].
- Roark, Carol. *Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey: Fort Worth Central Business District*. Fort Worth, Texas: Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, Texas, 1991.
- Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey: Fort Worth, Upper North, Northeast, East, Far South and Far West*. Fort Worth: Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, Texas, 1989.
- Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey: Phase III Fort Worth’s Southside*. Fort Worth, Texas: Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, Texas, 1986.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY: less than an acre

UTM REFERENCES Zone Easting Northing
 1 14 656900 3625540

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: Block 2, Lot 14, Gillen and Crump Subdivision of Block 32, City of Fort Worth, Texas.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION: This is the lot historically associated with the nominated property.

11. FORM PREPARED BY (assisted by Karen Riles, THC historian)

NAME/TITLE: Susan Allen Kline, Planner

ORGANIZATION: City of Fort Worth Planning Department

DATE: March 6, 1999

STREET & NUMBER: 1000 Throckmorton

TELEPHONE: 817/871-8012

CITY OR TOWN: Fort Worth

STATE: TX

ZIP CODE: 76102

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

CONTINUATION SHEETS

MAPS (see continuation sheet Map-14)

PHOTOGRAPHS (see continuation sheet Photo-15)

ADDITIONAL ITEMS

PROPERTY OWNER

NAME: Morning Chapel C.M.E. Church

STREET & NUMBER: 901 East Third Street

TELEPHONE: 817/332-4842

CITY OR TOWN: Fort Worth

STATE: TX

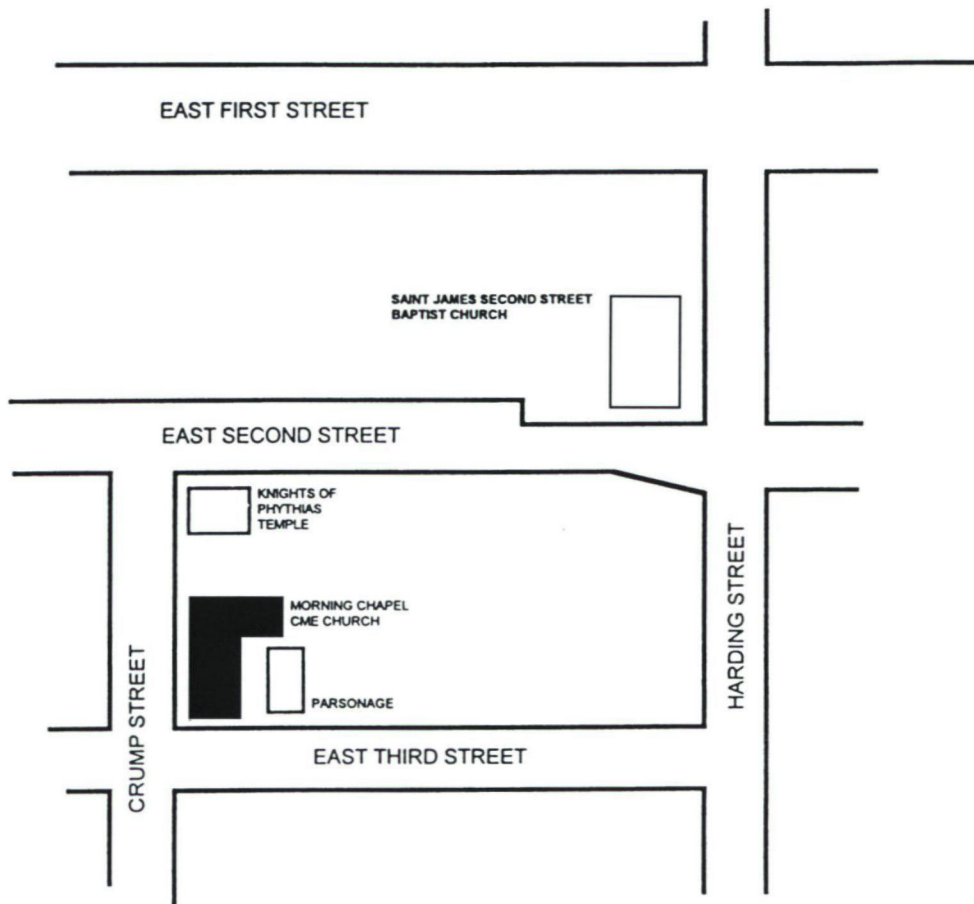
ZIP CODE: 76102-5523

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Map Page 14

Morning Chapel Colored Methodist Episcopal Church
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas



SITE MAP ↑
NOT TO SCALE NORTH

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section Photo Page 15

Morning Chapel Colored Methodist Episcopal Church
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Morning Chapel Colored Methodist Episcopal Church
901 E. Third Street
Fort Worth, Tarrant County

Photos taken in 1998 by the City of Fort Worth Planning Department, negatives on file with the Texas Historical Commission.

PHOTO 1 of 1

Front façade and east elevation
Camera facing north

PHOTO 2 of 2

Front façade and west elevation
Camera facing northeast

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Morning Chapel Colored Methodist Episcopal Church

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Tarrant

DATE RECEIVED: 7/22/99 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/05/99
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 99001049

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

ENTERED AUG 27 1999

*National Register of
Historic Places*

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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



MORNING CHAPEL COLORED METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH

901 EAST THIRD STREET
FORT WORTH, TARRANT CO., TEXAS

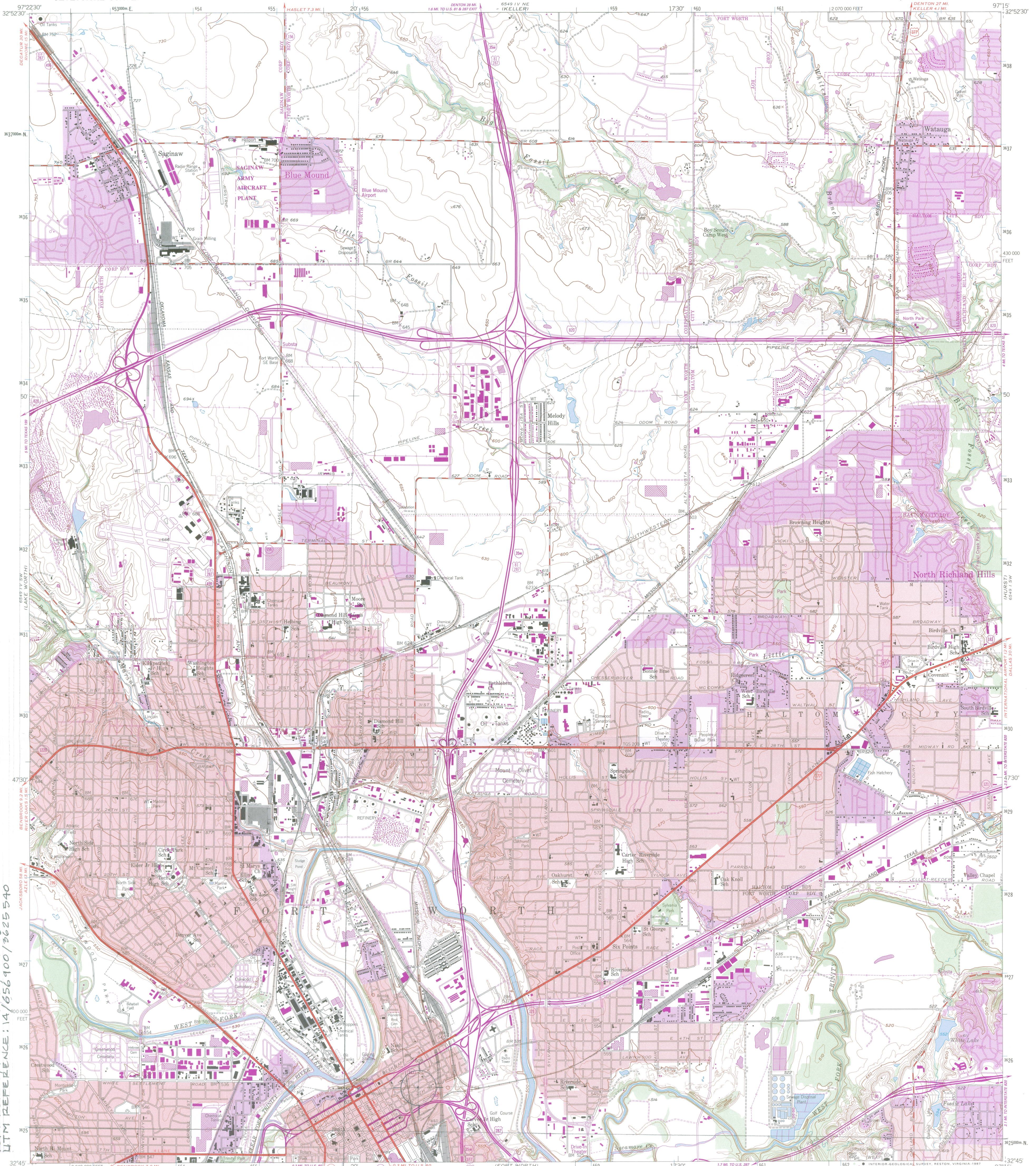
PHOTOGRAPH 1 of 2



MORNING CHAPEL COLORED METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH

901 EAST THIRD STREET
FORT WORTH, TARRANT CO., TEXAS

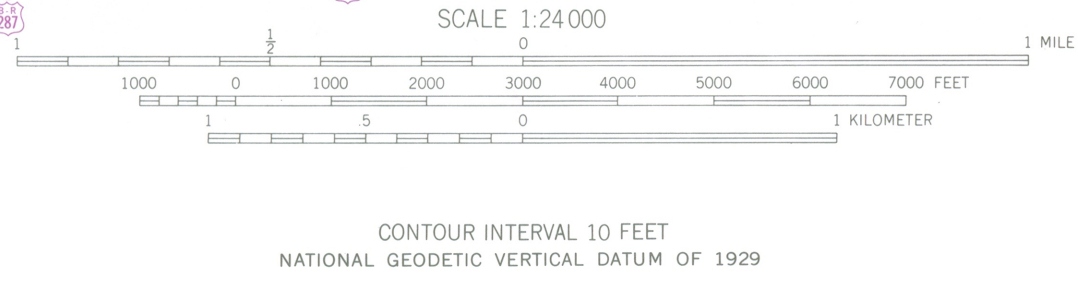
PHOTOGRAPH 2 of 2



MORNING CHAPEL COLORED METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
901 EAST THIRD STREET
FORT WORTH, TARRANT CO, TEXAS
UTM REFERENCE: 14 656 100 3625 540

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

UTM GRID AND 1981 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET
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



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

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

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
SCALE 1:24,000
3297-431

HALTOM CITY, TEX.
SE/4 HALTOM CITY 15 QUADRANGLE
32097-G3-TF-024
1955
PHOTOREVISED 1981
DMA 6549 IV SE-SERIES V882