

*Look Up,
Texas!*

Walking Tours of 9
Towns In The Lone Star State

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LOOK UP, TEXAS!:
WALKING TOURS OF 9 TOWNS IN THE LONE STAR STATE

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The towns...

<i>Austin</i>	5
<i>Dallas</i>	15
<i>El Paso</i>	27
<i>Fort Worth</i>	37
<i>Galveston</i>	49
<i>Houston</i>	65
<i>Houston Heights</i>	73
<i>San Antonio</i>	79
<i>Waco</i>	91
<i>Index of Architectural Styles</i>	98

How to use this book...

There is no better way to see Texas than on foot. And there is no better way to appreciate what you are looking at than with a walking tour. Whether you are visiting a new town or just out to look at your own town in a new way, a walking tour is ready to explore when you are.

Each of the 9 walking tours in **Look Up, Texas!** describes a mix of historical and architectural and ecclesiastical landmarks. A quick primer on identifying architectural styles seen on Texas streets can be found at the back of the book on page 98.

Where are the maps?

Let's face it, in today's world of Google Maps trying to squeeze a detailed map onto a 7" a 10" piece of paper can be a superfluous exercise. The best way to get a map of these towns is to pick an address from the tour and plug it into your favorite mapping program. Adjust the map to whatever size best suits your needs and print it out to carry with you.

These tours are designed to be followed and enjoyed without maps. Each entry includes a street address and step-by-step directions. Note that when following a tour, street crossings are omitted. Always continue walking on your current street until a turn is indicated. Whenever possible the tours complete a circular route but sometimes retracing your steps is required. The tour starting points have been selected to be near convenient parking.

One more thing. Consider tearing out the pages from this book when you take a tour - the book is created so that each tour can be pulled out without impugning another tour. You may find it easier to tour with just a few foldable pages in your hand than holding an entire book.

And, one really last thing. Look twice before crossing the street. So get out and look up, Texas!

Look Up,

Austin



A Walking Tour of Austin...

In most states one town is tapped to be the capital and another is given the state university. In Texas, Austin has both. And in the biggest state of the Lower 48 they are scarcely four blocks apart.

There is nothing organic about the birth of Austin. After becoming a Republic in 1836 President Mirabeau Lamar established a commission to find the best site for the new national capital. Lamar envisioned western expansion in his country and eschewed established communities near the Gulf of Mexico for a central location on the frontier. The commissioners settled on a speck of a village called Waterloo on the Colorado River and bought up 7,735 acres. When the town was chartered in 1839 it was named for the Virginia-born colonizer of the state, Stephen F. Austin.

Judge Edwin Waller was called on by Lamar to design a street grid which he accomplished around a grand artery running north from the Colorado River that he called Congress Avenue. Were he to return today Judge Waller would still recognize his old plan. A one-story capitol building was raised in May of 1839 and in the fall the entire government of the Republic of Texas rumbled into town by oxcart from Houston to set up shop. The worries about locating the capital on the frontier were not unfounded and the capitol was surrounded by an eight-foot stockade that remained until Texas was annexed by the United States in 1845.

As a new part of the United States Austin was immediately torn in the pre-Civil War days by those clamoring for secession and those preaching to remain with the Union (the majority in Travis County). But unlike other Southern states dealing with two voices of dissension, Austin had three - there was a vocal faction who wanted Texas to return to being its own country. The coming Civil War stifled growth in Austin that wasn't overcome until the Houston and Texas Central Railroad rolled into town in 1873.

In the days of the Republic of Texas the Congress had set aside 40 acres north of the capitol for a university. The University of Texas finally became a reality in 1883. For many decades thereafter if you were in Austin chances are you were there for either government business or university business. The population of Austin grew steadily with those two institutions but not dramatically. The city did not see its 100,000th resident until after World War II.

But after the war both the university and the state government grew exponentially. So did the town - up to more than 225 square miles in 1990 from 30 square miles a half-century prior. Austin has been one of the fastest growing cities in America for much of that time with a population now north of 800,000. Through it all Congress Avenue has remained at the heart of the town.

That is where we will begin our walking tour, at a building as big and bold as Texas itself. When it was unveiled in 1888 it was trumpeted as the "Seventh Largest Building in the World"...

1.

**Texas State Capitol
Congress and 11th streets**

This is the fourth home for the government of Texas, completed in 1888. Before the project could get underway, however, the Texas Legislature struck a unique bargain to swap 3,000,000 acres of land in the Texas Panhandle with Charles and John Farwell of Chicago to cover the \$3 million price tag to build the new Capitol. The Farwells controlled a syndicate of investors that created the world's largest cattle ranch, the XIT Ranch, that operated until 1912 before being sold off in chunks. At its height the ranch ran 150,000 head of cattle inside some 1,500 miles of fencing. The new capitol building was just as big, in its own way. No state capitol has more square footage and only the United States Capitol in Washington is larger, although that landmark is 15 feet shorter than the Texas Capitol's 308 feet. Elijah E. Myers, who also designed the Michigan and Colorado capitols, won a nationwide architectural competition with his Italian Renaissance Revival plan. The cornerstone was laid on March 2, 1885 and the great building was raised by convicts and migrant laborers in a little over three years. The Capitol is constructed with local limestone but after it began to discolor trainloads of sunset red granite were shipped in from Marble Falls, 45 miles northwest of Austin, to sheath the walls. There have been numerous operations performed on the building through the decades with the most unusual being a four-story underground expansion on the north side that doubled the working space in the 1990s without disturbing the park-like grounds.

WALK AROUND THE CAPITOL AND EXIT THE GROUNDS ON THE NORTHWEST SIDE ONTO 13TH STREET.

2.

**Goodman Building
202 West 13th Street at northeast corner of Lavaca Street**

Boasting delicate ironwork and golden bricks this Victorian survivor was constructed in the 1880s for grocer Joseph Goodman. A preparatory school operated upstairs in the 1890s.

TURN LEFT ON LAVACA STREET.

3.

**First Methodist Church
1201 Lavaca Street at northeast corner of 12th Street**

A small band of Methodists began worshipping in Austin in 1840 in a community-built log house ministered by a circuit-riding preacher. A batten board meetinghouse was raised in 1847 and a small red brick church was occupied in 1854. The current Neoclassical structure fronted by a portico of fluted Ionic columns was completed in 1928. The price tag was \$200,000. In the 1950s the membership at First Methodist peaked at 3,546.

TURN RIGHT ON 12TH STREET.

4.

**Central Christian Church
1110 Guadalupe Street at southwest corner of 12th Street**

The congregation, ten members strong, of the Disciples of Christ Brotherhood formed in 1847 with services conducted in a local school. The Central Christian Church settled onto this corner in 1929, erecting this modified Romanesque-styled sanctuary highlighted by Spanish Colonial Revival details, including and tiles embedded in the standout brickwork.

TURN LEFT ON GUADALUPE STREET.

5.

**Herman Sweat Court House
1000 Guadalupe Street at southwest corner of 11th Street**

Originally the Travis County Courthouse, the building was renamed for civil rights pioneer Herman Marion Sweatt in 2005. Sweatt sued the University of Texas Law School in 1946 in the courthouse and lost; he would eventually take his claim all the way to the United States Supreme Court which ruled unanimously in his favor in 1950. This is the third building to serve as the seat of county government, rising in an Art Moderne style in 1931. Brothers Charles and Louis Page, who had begun practicing in 1898 and whose succeeding firm of PageSouthernlandPage is still one of Austin's leading architectural shops, drew up the plans for the courthouse. The structure was designed to house all county offices and the top

two floors did duty as a jail. The building is sited at the north end of Woolridge Park, one of four designated town squares in the original platting of the town of Austin. The two previous Travis County courthouses, from 1855 and 1876, have been demolished.

TURN LEFT ON 11TH STREET. AT COLORADO STREET THE TALL BUILDING ON YOUR LEFT IS...

6.

Westgate Tower
1122 Colorado Street

This 26-story, 261-foot tower looming over the Capitol Building was at the vanguard of modern high-rise development in Austin when it was proposed in 1962 and a lightning rod for controversy. In 1965 the Texas legislature took a vote to acquire and condemn the property and forever preserve the sightlines of the Capitol and the scale of Austin. The laws were defeated by a narrow two votes - the result of which is readily apparent as you look around downtown Austin today. Prominent national architect Edward Durell Stone and local architects Fehr & Granger did their best to harmonize the Westgate with its surrounding ancestors. They used decorative brick latticework, a natural shade of brick and mortar and antique bronze window frames in construction. After it opened in 1966 the Westgate rapidly became a gathering place for the town's political elite. After a half-century the tower has even crept its way onto the National Register for Historic Places.

CONTINUE ON 11TH STREET. THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION IS ON YOUR RIGHT BUT YOU'LL HAVE A BETTER LOOK IN A FEW MINUTES. TURN RIGHT ON CONGRESS AVENUE.

7.

Old Bakery
1006 Congress Avenue

Carl Lundberg learned his baking skills in Sweden and after sailing to America constructed this brick bakery in 1876. Like most of its contemporaries the former brick bakery had an appointment with the wrecking ball when workers uncovered the foundation next door of a building that had served as a temporary state capitol in the

1880s. The cranes went away and the entire site was preserved as an historic plaza. Still unaltered, the brick-and-limestone two-story building now dispenses visitor information. Inside the oven employed by master baker Lundberg can still be seen.

TURN RIGHT ON 10TH STREET.

8.

Daily Tribune Building/Ernest O. Thompson State Office Building
920 Colorado Street at southwest corner of 10th Street

James M. West made his fortune in the Texas oilfields and when he wanted to have his political opinions heard he started his own newspaper in 1939. This sleek Art Deco composition was erected in 1941 for his *Austin Daily Tribune*; the newspaper folded after West's death the next year but its building has lasted long enough to land on the National Register of Historic Places. The architect was Texas native Shirley Simons who utilized a version of Streamline Moderne styling that features a curved corner and windows and a vertical strip of porthole windows. The 11-story tower rests on a polished marble base and is sheathed in buff-colored brick. The State of Texas bought the deed in 1945 and twenty years later named it after Ernest O. Thompson, a veteran railroad commissioner.

9.

Governor's Mansion
1010 Colorado Street between 10th and 11th streets

The Governor's Mansion is the oldest continually inhabited house in Texas; 40 governors have lived here since it was built in 1854. Abner Hugh Cook, a North Carolina native, designed and built the Greek Revival home. Cook was self-taught and erected many of early Austin's important buildings. After the Civil War ended, Texas began attracting more and more professionally schooled architects and Cook retreated to the role of a general contractor in town. Here he outfitted the chief executive's house with full height Ionic columns and sited the mansion in the middle of the block amidst trees and gardens. Only three other governor homes are older in the United States.

TURN LEFT ON GUADALUPE STREET.

10.

Austin History Center

810 Guadalupe Street at southwest corner of 9th Street

This was historically church ground - three houses of worship stood here before 1913 when the City targeted the site for Austin's first public library. The Austin Chapter of the American Association of University Women went door-to-door looking for donations of money and books and a temporary wooden library was operating here by 1926. Austin architect Hugo Kuehne provided a Renaissance Revival design for the permanent building. Executed in cream-colored Cordova limestone, the library was dedicated in 1933. Ornamental wrought iron decorated the windows and balconies. The Central Library moved next door in 1979 and after a complete makeover this building re-emerged as the Austin History Center in 1983.

TURN LEFT ON 9TH STREET.

11.

Hirschfeld House

304/305 West 9th Street at southwest corner of Lavaca Street

Henry Hirschfeld sailed from Germany in 1850 when he was 15 years old and worked for a time with uncles in Alabama before moving on to Texas. After serving in the Confederate Army he came to Austin in 1866 to start the Capitol Clothing House. He took a bride named Jennie Melasky and the couple built the one-story limestone cottage on the property in 1873. Their family grew to include eight children and the Hirschfelds had the more expansive corner house constructed in 1885. Architect John Andrewartha infused the house with Queen Anne and Eastlake elements. The following year Hirschfeld sold his mercantile business and shifted to real estate and finance and eventually helped co-found the Austin National Bank in 1890. Part of Texas A& M University today, the two houses remain well-preserved souvenirs of the 19th century.

TURN RIGHT ON LAVACA STREET.

TURN LEFT ON 8TH STREET.

12.

United States Courthouse

200 West 8th Street at northwest corner of Colorado Street

During the Great Depression the federal government went on a building spree to help create jobs and kickstart the economy. Most of the new structures, such as this courthouse from 1935, embraced the stripped-down classicism of Art Deco styling. Charles H. Page of Austin and Kenneth Franzheim of New York City collaborated on this design, executed in cream colored limestone above a Texas gray granite base.

13.

Brown Building

710 Colorado Street at southwest corner of 8th Street

This ten-story commercial building is distinguished not so much by its Art Moderne design from Charles H. Page as for the company it historically kept. Lyndon Johnson's business was located here and broadcaster Richard "Cactus" Pryor used to come to work here when the Texas Broadcasting Company used it for its headquarters. The space was converted into upscale lofts in the early 2000s.

14.

Municipal Building

124 West 8th Street at northeast corner of Lavaca Street

The core of this government building that served as Austin City Hall for nearly a century was created in an exuberant Beaux Arts style by Charles H. Page in 1907. More of those Works Progress Administration stimulus funds were put to use in the 1930s to give City Hall new Art Deco clothing, or "modern classicism" as it was called around Austin. The government still occupies the building but City Hall moved away in 2004.

15.

Kruger's Jewelers

722 Congress Avenue at southwest corner of 8th Street

Sam Kruger learned watchmaking on the shores of the Black Sea in the Ukraine. In 1904 the 22-year old Kruger came to America where he made his way to North Texas and opened a small jew-

elry store in 1906. His profits bankrolled the jewelry ventures for other family members, including that of Morris Zale who pioneered the concept of buying jewelry on credit in his Zale Jewelry Store in Wichita Falls which begat the national Zale's chain. Kruger's has been in downtown Austin in this Art Deco retail space since 1939.

16.

Eugene Bremond Building

801 Congress Street at northeast corner of 8th Street

This ground once housed the Executive Office Building for the Republic of Texas and the subsequent State of Texas until the mid-1850s. In 1886 Eugene Bremond, one of the town's leading money men, erected this three-story commercial building. Chipotle has been in the building since 2004 and this is the burrito chain's second green store.

TURN RIGHT ON CONGRESS AVENUE.

17.

State Theater

719 Congress Avenue at southeast corner of 8th Street

Architect W. Scott Dunne took an existing building and sculpted it into an Art Deco movie house for the Interstate Circuit in 1935. The grand opening was Christmas Day with a screening of the comedy *The Bride Comes Home* with Fred MacMurray and Claudette Colbert in the leads. Battling television and suburban multiplexes the theater underwent a full makeover in 1981 but went dark five years later anyway. Unlike most of its downtown theater brethren the State survived until it picked up a multi-million dollar facelift in the late 1990s by Live Oak Theatre.

18.

The Paramount Theatre

713 Congress Avenue

The legendary Sam Houston once had an office on this space and later the landmark Avenue Hotel stood here. In 1915 the Majestic Theatre was constructed as a vaudeville house and it stands today as the Paramount, the oldest theater in town. The Classical Revival building was an early project of John Eberson of Chicago who

would go on to carve one of the great careers in theater architecture in the 1920s and 1930s. For almost 100 years the Paramount has continued to present live performances and movies through a parade of owners. More than 200,000 patrons a year stream through the doors. Through it all the Paramount remains one of the few "hemp houses" active in America - a theater that still uses ropes and sandbags backstage.

19.

Walter Tips Building

710 Congress Avenue

Edward Tips, a German immigrant, started a hardware business on this location in the middle of the 1800s. In 1872 Edward died and his 31-year old brother Walter, a Confederate Civil War veteran, and two partners bought the business. Walter would soon run the operation on his own and during 1876-1877 this ornate Victorian showcase would be built. Austin architect Jasper N. Pearson blended elements of Italianate and Gothic styling to create the three-story commercial building that included a 400-seat auditorium on the top floor. Cast iron was all the rage as a building material at the time and some of the iron used here came from recast exploded Confederate shells - Tips had been an artillery officer during the war. He would go on to become a Texas state senator and a founder of the Austin National Bank as his business expanded. The Walter Tips Company remained here until 1927; most recently the space has been occupied by banks.

20.

Stephen F. Austin Hotel

701 North Congress Avenue at northeast corner of 7th Street

Hoping to lure travelers to downtown Austin with marble floors, granite accoutrements and stylish European furnishings, the Stephen F. Austin Hotel opened with 11 stories in 1924. The opulent guest house would quickly sprout an additional five floors. While most of its contemporaries have long since converted to residences the Stephen F. Austin Hotel has remained a hotel under numerous owner and picked up and picked up a complete restoration in the 1990s.

TURN RIGHT ON 7TH STREET.

21.

**Norwood Tower/Texas Capital Bank Building
114 West 7th Street**

Lady Bird Johnson called this 189-foot Gothic Revival tower the most beautiful building in Austin; a daughter of the former First Couple, Luci Baines Johnson, owns the tower today. In the 1920s Austin boasted no office building higher than nine stories and securities broker Ollie Osborn Norwood thought he might change that. Norwood set out to construct a six-story building but his architects Bertam Giesecke and Walt Harris talked him into creating a 16-story edifice that would reign over downtown Austin like a “castle in the sky.” After its completion in 1929 the Norwood Tower would reign over the downtown Austin skyline for almost 40 years.

TURN LEFT ON COLORADO STREET.

22.

U.S. Post Office and Federal Building/O. Henry Hall

126 West 6th Street between Congress Avenue and Colorado Street

Abner Cook, who had been a major force in Austin construction since the 1840s, supervised the construction of this federal building that was completed in 1881. Cook would die three years later at the age of 69. It takes its name from short story maestro William Sydney Porter who published under the pen name of O. Henry. Porter was tried and convicted of embezzlement from the First National Bank of Austin in 1898 and served three years in the Ohio Penitentiary. The incarceration kickstarted his writing career which flourished in the last decade of his life after being released from prison in 1901. When the University of Texas acquired the property it named the building after its most celebrated defendant.

TURN LEFT ON 6TH STREET.

23.

Scarborough Building

522 Congress Avenue at southwest corner of 6th Street

Completed in 1911 this eight-story office building was the first steel-framed high-rise in Austin. After it was topped off the designers of the Littlefield Building that was being construct-

ed across the street added another floor to its design so it could steal the title of Sky King from the Scarborough when it finished a year later. Emerson Monroe Scarborough was an Alabama native who came to Texas after serving in the Confederate Army. The year was 1867 and Scarborough was 21 years old. He clerked in country stores until raising the capital for his own venture where he helped pioneer the practice of price tags to eliminate haggling over every transaction. Scarborough bought this property in 1905 and brought down the best architects from Fort Worth, Maurice Sanguinet and Carl Staats, to design his new tower. Dubious townsmen placed bets on whether the steel structure would stand or fall. It stood and the E.M. Scarborough department store ruled Austin retailing circles for many decades beyond the founder's death in 1925.

24.

Littlefield Building

601 Congress Avenue at northeast corner of 6th Street

Austin's first stone building had been constructed on this corner in 1849. It was torn down by financier George Washington Littlefield to make room for his American National Bank in 1910. It wasn't all business in the beginning for Littlefield who installed a popular roof garden for Austin parties. But to make sure his tower was the tallest in town Littlefield, who rose to the rank of Major when he was only 21 years old during the Civil War, enclosed the roof garden to add a ninth floor. Local architect Charles H. Page drew up plans for the Beaux Arts skyscraper that included two solid bronze doors at the corner entrance. The handles were cast as heads of Longhorn steers (the Littlefield fortune had been founded on cattle speculation in the 1870s). The doors were removed when the bank left in the 1950s and are on display in the University of Texas's Ashbel Smith Hall at the corner of Colorado and 7th streets. Since its inception the Littlefield Building has been a premier business address in Austin and its most famous tenant was Lyndon Baines Johnson who went to work here in 1935 as the 26-year old director of Franklin Roosevelt's National Youth Administration in the New Deal days of the Great Depression.

TURN RIGHT TO LOOK UP CONGRESS STREET AND SEE...

25.

The Austonian

200 North Congress Avenue

The tallest building in Austin is also the tallest residential building west of the Mississippi River. The 622-foot tower (683 feet with antenna) opened in 2010 after almost four years of planning and construction. It is the only residential high-rise in Austin to win a four-star rating as a Green Building.

CONTINUE ON 6TH STREET.

26.

Driskill Hotel

604 Brazos Street at northwest corner of 6th Street

Jesse Lincoln Driskill was born in Tennessee in 1824 and came to Texas when he was 27 years old. He worked in the mercantile trade for a bit and then began running cattle in 1857. He supplied the Confederate Army with beef for three years, getting paid in Confederate dollars. When the Confederacy collapsed at the end of the Civil War Driskill had no money and no cattle. By 1885 he had built his herds up strong enough in Texas, Kansas and the Dakotas to buy this entire city block for \$7,500. He was said to spend another \$400,000 on this grand Romanesque Revival hotel that was acclaimed as the "finest south of St. Louis." Unfortunately for Driskill Austin did not boast the same high-powered clientele as St. Louis and he found few visitors to the frontier cowtown willing to pony up \$2.50 a night when a room could be had for 50 cents down the street. When an early spring freeze decimated his cattle herds in 1888 he was forced to sell the hotel; he died two years later. The Driskill trundled on under various owners, some more benevolent than others, until the 1960s when it faced a date with the wrecking ball. A non-profit organization saved the landmark, however, and with periodic facelifts it remains one of the grand hotels of Texas. Also one of the most haunted - among the spirits said to prowl the halls is that of George Driskill himself.

27.

Sixth Street Historic District

In the town's infancy the north-south streets were named for rivers and the east-west streets named for trees. The river names remain but the tree names have been uprooted for numbers in 1884. Sixth Street began life as Pecan Street and it was the most desirable address in Austin - it was far enough from the Colorado River to avoid the floods that came as high as 3rd Street and it was the last flat stretch of ground before the land rises towards the State Capitol. Pecan and Brazos was the center of town, the corner where the stage stopped when it rolled into Austin. By the middle of the 20th century, however, the area had deteriorated into a skid row with abandoned buildings that echoed the general malaise of downtown Austin at the time. The turn-around began in the 1970s with a rehab effort initiated by the Old Pecan Street Association. The first Pecan Street Festival was launched in 1978 and the South by Southwest music festival began in 1987. Today historic Sixth Street is the heart of a vibrant, nationally recognized entertainment district.

CROSS BRAZOS STREET TO EXPLORE THE SIXTH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT. SOME SPECIFIC BUILDINGS TO LOOK FOR INCLUDE...

28.

J.W. Hannig Building

206 East 6th Street

This iron front building, a near-double for the Walter Tips Building with a little less Gothic overtone, was the carpentry shop of Joseph W. Hannig in the 1870s. Like most furniture makers in the 19th century Hannig doubled as an undertaker. History knows Hannig as the fifth husband of Susanna Dickinson who lost her first husband, Captain Almaron Dickinson at the Battle of the Alamo in 1836. The 22-year old Susanna and her infant daughter were the only survivors who lived to recount details of the siege. After cycling through three more husbands Susanna married Hannig and stayed with him until her death in 1883 at the age of 68; he followed her to the grave seven years later.

29.

Morley Brothers Building/Grove Drugs

209 East 6th Street

The Morley Brothers established their apothecary in 1871 and became known around Austin for their soda fountain that would disguise the foul-tasting patent medicines they sold. William Sydney Porter, who wrote under the pen name of O. Henry, had learned the druggist trade in his native North Carolina and landed a job here in 1884, sleeping upstairs. The building was constructed with two stories but picked up a third with a Victorian-style copper bay window in the 1890s. Another former Morley employee, Vernon Grove, bought the building in 1933 and kept the drug store going another half-century until it closed in 1985. The trademark vertical neon sign weighs some 3,000 pounds.

30.

Platt Simpson Building

310 East 6th Street

This two-story, three-bay brick facade with limestone block-trimmed windows dates to about 1871. Radcliffe Platt built it as a livery stable and residence. J.S. Simpson acquired the property in 1901 and operated a hardware store here for over thirty years.

31.

The Ritz

320 East 6th Street

The Ritz was planned by local impresario J.J. Hegman to be the first movie house in Texas constructed solely to show the new “talkies.” It opened on October 13, 1929, screening the first run Westerns that were a staple of early Hollywood. The theater was designed by Hugo Kuehne who would go on to become the founding dean of the University of Texas School of Architecture. Like most urban movie houses the Ritz sputtered through the 1960s and 1970s, spending time shuttered and also serving as an adult theater for a spell. It has since re-emerged as a movie theater and live stage and is still owned by the Hegman family.

WHEN YOU ARE FINISHED EXPLORING THE SIXTH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT RETURN TO THE DRISKILL HOTEL AND TURN RIGHT, HEADING

NORTH ON BRAZOS STREET.

32.

Central Presbyterian Church

northeast corner of Brazos and 8th streets

This congregation can trace its beginnings all the way back to 1839, ten weeks before the town was chartered, and a service held in the Bullock Hotel. The first church was built on this site in 1874; the current stone sanctuary dates to 1957.

AT 9TH STREET TURN LEFT AND WALK A FEW STEPS TO SEE...

33.

Millett Opera House/Austin Club

110 East 9th Street

Charles F. Millett, a captain of the Texas infantry in the Confederate army, established a steam saw and planing mill in Austin after the Civil War. Millett’s lumber was used in many of Austin’s early buildings and his furniture sat in the town’s homes. In 1878 Millett hired esteemed Victorian architect Frederick E. Ruffini to construct the town’s opera house, as any performance space for lectures, plays and entertainment was known in the 19th century. Ruffini used two-foot thick limestone walls to construct the largest opera house in Texas outside of Galveston. Millett died in 1890 and the building was transformed to a skating rink in 1896. It did duty as a clubhouse for the Knights of Columbus, who added the Neoclassical portico in 1911, and has been owned by the Austin Public Free Schools since 1940. In 1980 the Austin Club, founded in 1949 with 483 members, moved in on a 50-year lease. Although since demolished Charles Millett’s Victorian mansion once stood on the corner next to his opera house where the parking garage is now.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO BRAZOS STREET AND TURN LEFT, CONTINUING NORTH.

34.

Cathedral of St. Mary

203 East 10th Street at southeast corner of Brazos Street

A small congregation of Austin Catholics raised their first meetinghouse one block south on Brazos Street in the 1850s. The cornerstone

for this building was laid in 1872. Architect Nicholas Joseph Clayton drew up the plans for the Gothic-flavored church that helped start his career as one of Galveston's leading Victorian designers. St. Mary's was a parish of the Galveston diocese until it became the cathedral for the new Diocese of Austin in 1948.

35.

James E. Rudder State Office Building
1019 Brazos Street at southeast corner of 11th Street

This imposing Neoclassical state office building, constructed with generous helpings of marble and granite, joined the roster of state office facilities in 1918. Several important state agencies have headquartered here through the years; presently it is the Secretary of State's turn. The building is named for James Earl Rudder, a Texas A&M graduate who commanded an Army Ranger Battalion during D-Day on the coast of France during World War II. Rudder was wounded twice in the landing but survived to become a full Colonel by war's end and a Major General in the United States Army Reserves afterwards. Rudder served as Texas Land Commissioner and the third president of his alma mater in College Station, transforming a small land-grant college into a nationally known university.

36.

Dewitt C. Greer State Highway Building
125 East 11th Street at southwest corner of Brazos Street

This Art Deco creation from 1933 came from the pen of San Antonio architect Carleton Adams. The building is liberally ornamented with decorative scrolls and floral designs and the entrance is guarded by stylized eagles. The state office building carries the name of Dewitt Carlock Greer who served over four decades with the Texas Department of Transportation during which time the paved roads in Texas expanded from a few thousand miles to more than 71,000 miles of highways.

CONTINUE STRAIGHT ACROSS 11TH STREET.

37.

General Land Office Building
108 East 11th Street at head of Brazos Street

This is the oldest state government building in Austin, completed in 1857. It was also the first structure in town to be constructed on plans drawn by a professional architect. That was German-born Christoph Conrad Stemme who tapped a variation of the Romanesque style popular in his native land known as Rundbogenstil. Hallmarks of the style are the prominent arched windows and a vague resemblance to an medieval castle. The land office moved to bigger digs across the street in 1918 and the building did duty as a museum until a restoration in the 1890s. Today it serves as the Capitol Visitor's Center. Short story writer William Sydney Porter, better known for his plot-twisting endings as O. Henry, toiled in this office from 1887 until 1891.

YOU HAVE NOW RETURNED TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT ON THE GROUNDS OF THE TEXAS STATE CAPITOL.

Look Up,

Dallas



A Walking Tour of Dallas...

John Neely Bryan first came to what would become Dallas in 1839, scouting a natural ford in the Trinity River for a trading post. He eventually aimed his sights a bit more ambitiously and set out to create a town. While still a part of the Republic of Texas the village was surveyed and platted. Some say it got the name Dallas from George Mifflin Dallas, a Pennsylvania senator who got elected Vice-President with James K. Polk partly on his support for the annexation of Texas by the United States. Others say it was inspired by his brother Alexander who was a Navy officer and still others claim Bryan named the settlement after his friend Joseph Dallas.

Bryan worked hard in the early years to build his town by running the post office, operating a ferry and recruiting newcomers. One group who came were a coterie of cultured Europeans seeking to establish a utopian community in North Texas in 1855. When the dream died a few years later many of the 350 scientists, artists and professionals re-rooted themselves in young Dallas, giving the frontier town an unusual level of sophistication.

Dallas bumped along through its early years until the Houston and Texas Central Railroad arrived in July 1872. In short order the town became the most important inland cotton market in the United States. When the first trains rolled into Dallas the population was about 3,000; by the end of the century it was over 40,000 and the town was serviced by six railroads.

There were so many railroad tracks coursing through Dallas that downtown growth was strangled. George Kessler, a pioneering city planner, devised a strategic plan that called for the consolidation of the railroads into a Union Terminal, the uprooting of much of the above ground track in the city and a moving of the Trinity River channel. Dallas now had a blueprint for its development into a modern city.

A century later Dallas has evolved into that modern city but traces of its architectural heritage remain scattered around downtown. Our walking tour will seek them out but first we will begin in the plaza where the city of Dallas was seared into the American consciousness on November 22, 1963...

1.

Dealey Plaza
west side of Houston Street between Elm and Commerce streets

George Bannerman Dealey was 11 years old when his family sailed from England in 1870 and settled in Galveston. Dealey replaced his brother as an office boy with Colonel A.H. Belo's *Galveston News* in 1874 and steadily assumed increasing authority. In 1884 he was sent to North Texas to identify a site for a sister publication to the *News*. He chose Dallas. Dealey was running *The Dallas Morning News* by 1895 as he would continue to do until his death in 1946, purchasing the paper in 1926. Dealey championed the redevelopment of the West End district and when this park at the convergence of Main, Elm and Commerce streets was completed in 1940 it took his name. On November 22, 1963 when President John F. Kennedy's motorcade rolled through Dealey Plaza the President was shot and killed by a rifle shot fired by Lee Harvey Oswald; a white "X" has been painted in Elm Street on the north side of the park to indicate the location of the assassination. Other buildings surrounding the Plaza remain as they were on that day.

FACING THE STATUE OF GEORGE DEALEY TURN RIGHT AND WALK TO THE CORNER OF ELM AND HOUSTON STREETS.

2.

Texas School Book Depository/Dallas County Administration Building
411 Elm Street at northwest corner of Houston Street

This site was part of John Neely Bryan's original land which was developed as a wagon shop after Bryan's death in 1877. The Rock Island Plow Company erected a five-story commercial building here in 1898 which burned after a lightning strike three years later. It was rebuilt with red bricks assembled in a Romanesque Revival style by 1903. On November 22, 1963 the seven-story building was being leased by the Texas School Book Depository Company as a storage warehouse for textbooks when a recently hired employee, Lee Harvey Oswald, shot and killed John F. Kennedy from the sixth floor, southeast corner window at 12:30 p.m. In 1977 Dallas County

purchased the building and the sixth floor has operated as a museum since 1989.

TURN RIGHT ON ELM STREET.

3.

John Neely Bryan Cabin
Founder's Plaza, southeast corner of Elm and Record streets

John Neely Bryan was a Tennessee lawyer when he set out for the West to set up a frontier trading post in 1839 when he was 28 years old. He settled on a spot on the Trinity River and built a cabin but he learned that a recently signed treaty had called for the removal of the American Indians from North Texas, sending a large chunk of his anticipated customers away. Instead, Bryan began laying the groundwork for a permanent settlement and founded Dallas, platting the land and using his cabin as a courthouse. The original Bryan cabin was washed away in a flood during the 1930s and this one-room structure is a replica.

TURN LEFT ON MARKET STREET.

4.

Higginbotham Pearlstone Building
1401 Market Street at northwest corner of Ross Avenue

A cluster of industrial brick buildings remain in the West End of Dallas, now housing bars, restaurants and other attractions. This handsome four-story building with corbelled cornices was erected in 1909 for the Hobson Electric Company. In 1926 hardware merchants Rufus W. Higginbotham and Hyman Pearlstone purchased the property and their company stayed for half a century.

TURN RIGHT ON ROSS AVENUE.

5.

Fountain Place
1445 Ross Avenue at northeast corner of Field Street

Celebrated modernist architect I.M. Pei designed this glass prism skyscraper in 1984 as part of a two-tower complex but a downturn in the Texas economy of the 1980s prevented its companion from ever being built. The greenish glass

walls reach 720 feet into the air. The building takes its name from 172 animated fountains designed by Dan Kelly situated around the plaza.

TURN RIGHT ON ERVAY STREET AND WALK ONE BLOCK TO THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH COMPLEX.

6.

**First Baptist Church
northeast corner of Ervay and Patterson**

Eleven members strong, the Baptist congregation formed in Dallas in 1868. A one-room wooden meetinghouse was occupied on this corner by 1871 and today it is the only church in Dallas remaining on its original location. The red brick Romanesque church here dates to the 1890s; enough additions followed for the church to now seat over 2,000 worshippers.

RETURN TO ROSS AVENUE AND TURN RIGHT.

7.

**First United Methodist Church
1928 Ross Avenue at southwest corner of Harwood Street**

The congregation traces its roots back to 1846 when circuit-riding Methodist ministers stopped in the tiny village of Dallas. The current building stems from the merger of the Trinity Methodist and First Methodist congregations in 1916. The cornerstone was laid in October of 1921 and the sanctuary, designed in an English Gothic style by Herbert M. Greene and R.H. Hunt, held its first services on February 7, 1926.

8.

**Belo Mansion
2115 Ross Avenue at northeast corner of Olive Street**

Alfred Horatio Belo was a North Carolina native who fought with the Confederacy, sustaining wounds at Gettysburg and in Richmond. After the Civil War the colonel migrated to Texas where he entered the news business in Galveston. In 1885 his A.H. Belo & Co. founded the *Dallas County News*. In 1890 he constructed this mansion that was a replica of the antebellum Belo family home in Salem, North Carolina. At the time Ross Avenue was the street of choice for the

town's elite and the Belo Mansion is a rare survivor from that era. The newspaper publisher never completely recovered from his Civil War wounds and spent much of his time out of the Texas heat and back in the Blue Ridge mountains where he died in 1901 at the age of 61. For many years the mansion served as the funeral home of George Loudermilk and Will Sparkman, garnering national attention when the bank robber Clyde Barrow's body was displayed for public viewing after he and Bonnie Parker were ambushed in Louisiana in 1934. Some 30,000 people filed past the casket. In the 1970s the Dallas Bar Association refurbished the Neoclassical home into its headquarters.

9.

**Cathedral Santuario de Guadalupe
2201 Ross Street at northeast corner of Pearl Street**

The mother church of Dallas Catholics was constructed between 1898 and 1902. The Dallas parish had been established by the Bishop of Galveston in 1869. Nicholas J. Clayton, a popular Victorian architect from Galveston, blended Romanesque details into his Gothic Revival scheme which was executed in red brick with limestone trim. The slender 219-foot bell tower was not added until 2005 to complete the original plans. The congregation is considered the second largest in America with an average attendance of over 10,000 worshippers every Sunday.

TURN RIGHT ON PEARL STREET. TURN RIGHT ON ELM STREET.

10.

**Hart Furniture Building
1933 Elm Street at northwest corner of Harwood Street**

This three-story brick building crafted in the Italianate style is one of the rare commercial buildings in Dallas from the 1800s. Dating to 1888 and sporting a cast-iron cornice, it carries the name of the Hart Furniture Company that operated here from 1914 until 1991.

11.

Majestic Theater

1925 Elm Street

John Ebersohn, America's foremost designer of atmospheric theaters, created the Majestic in 1920 as a vaudeville house. Intended to transport the theater patron on an exotic journey of the mind, the baroque-styled Majestic boasted a ceiling festooned with floating clouds and twinkling stars. The Majestic was at the heart of the town's Theatre Row along Elm Street and stands as the only souvenir of that lively age. It was converted to a movie palace in 1932 and operated until a final screening of James Bond's *Live and Let Die* in 1973. After dodging the wrecking ball it re-emerged as a showcase for the performing arts in 1983.

12.

Tower Petroleum Building

1907 Elm Street at northeast corner of St. Paul Street

Architect Mark Lemmon crafted this Art Deco tower in 1931, employing a Zig-Zag Moderne motif and stepping back the upper floors as it rises to its full 315-foot height. Green spandrel panels are inset into the window panels to emphasize the verticality of the skyscraper.

13.

Titche-Goettinger Building

1900 Elm Street at northeast corner of St. Paul Street

Edward Titche, a 36-year old Louisiana native, teamed up with German-born Max Goettinger in 1902 to start a fledgling retail business. Within two years they were operating from the luxurious Wilson Building and in 1929 Titche-Goettinger settled into this flagship building. Renowned local architect George Dahl provided a Florentine Revival design for the block-swallowing store that was one of the largest in the southwest. The price tag for the seven-story retail palace was \$2.5 million. The neon sign along Elm Street announcing the arrival of Titche-Goettinger weighed three tons. A "Texas-sized" addition doubled the selling space in 1955 as the store lured shoppers with three restaurants and a 1,600-seat auditorium. The iconic retailer disappeared in 1979 when Allied Stores purchased the chain and converted all stores to the Joske's nameplate. In the 1990s the

downtown landmark was converted into classrooms and loft-style apartments.

TURN LEFT ON ST. PAUL STREET. TURN LEFT ON MAIN STREET.

14.

Hilton Hotel/Aristocrat Hotel

1933 Main Street at northwest corner of Harwood Street

The first Hilton hotel was set up by Conrad Hilton in his family's adobe home in San Antonio, New Mexico in 1907. Business reversals in his father's general store necessitated the conversion of six of the rooms in the house into quarters for transient lodgers. Hilton, then 19, worked all day in the store and went to the train station at 1:00 a.m. and 3:00 a.m. to meet the train and solicit guests. Room and board was \$2.50 a day. When Hilton began building hotels this 14-story, U-shaped high-rise was the second in his chain and the first to carry his name when it opened in 1925. Architects Otto H. Lang and Frank O. Witchell infused the building with Beaux Arts details, including an elaborate bridge at the tenth floor. Although the name on the stationery has changed repeatedly over the years the building has always operated as a hotel.

TURN RIGHT ON HARWOOD STREET.

15.

Dallas Municipal Building

106 South Harwood Street between Commerce and Main streets

Charles D. Hill used native Texas gray granite to craft the town's fourth city hall in 1914. The Beaux Arts structure boasts marble interior floors and mahogany woodwork. The building gained worldwide notoriety on November 24, 1963 when accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, who was jailed here after his arrest, was shot dead in the basement garage by Jack Ruby, a 52-year old nightclub owner with ties to organized crime. Ruby was convicted of murder and sentenced to death but died of lung cancer in 1967 while appealing the verdict.

16.

**Dallas Gas Company/Lone Star Gas Building
west side of Harwood Street between Jackson
and Wood streets**

The Dallas Gas Company began operating in a four-story building at the corner of Harwood and Wood streets in 1924. Three years later the operation was absorbed into the Lone Star Gas Company which piled on six brick floors to the original building. In 1931 an Art Deco annex was constructed next door as the company commanded the entire block. The architectural firm of Otto H. Lang and Frank O. Witchell prepared the plans for both buildings.

17.

**First Presbyterian Church
401 South Harwood Street at southwest corner
of Wood Street**

With eleven congregants First Presbyterian Church was founded on February 3, 1856. Lacking a meetinghouse, services were conducted in private homes and businesses around town until its first church was raised on Elm and Ervay streets in 1873. The current Greek Revival sanctuary, constructed on plans drawn by C.D. Hill and assembled around a central dome, is the fourth home for the congregation. Dallas had never seen anything like the fluted Corinthian columns that grace the entrance porticos - each was crafted from a single stone and shipped by railroad flatcar from Indiana.

18.

**Dallas Scottish Rite Temple
500 South Harwood Street at southeast corner
of Young Street**

Herbert Miller Greene was the go-to architect for the Masons in Texas in the early years of the 20th century. This was his first major commission for the world's oldest fraternal organization, obtained in 1907. His elaborate Neoclassical design was completed in 1913; it features a grand Corinthian portico, balustrade along the roofline and corner quoins. Greene became Master of Tannehill Lodge #52 in Dallas in 1910 and was eventually elevated to the rank of 33rd-Degree Inspector General Honorary of the Scottish Rite in recognition of his contributions to the Masons.

19.

**Masonic Temple
501 South Harwood Street at southwest corner
of Young Street**

The Masons also erected the temple across the street in 1940 to service ten lodges in the Dallas area. The Art Deco structure is composed of limestone and steel and came with a price tag of \$332,870. It eventually was purchased by the Tannehill Lodge that assembled in Dallas in 1849 as the town's first.

TURN RIGHT ON YOUNG STREET
AND WALK THREE BLOCKS TO ERVAY
STREET.

20.

**J. Erik Jonsson Central Library
1515 Young Street at northwest corner of Ervay
Street**

Steel king Andrew Carnegie funded over 2,500 public libraries around the world, including the first one in Dallas in 1901. That same year John Erik Jonsson was born in Brooklyn, New York. Jonsson graduated from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and began his working life with the Alcoa aluminum company. He moved to Dallas in 1934 where he co-founded the corporation that would become Texas Instruments. Jonsson, who served three terms as mayor beginning in 1964, led the contributions that resulted in this eight-story main library building in 1982. In addition to lending books the library curates such treasures as an original print of the Declaration of Independence from 1776 and a compilation of Shakespeare's First Folio from 1623.

21.

**Dallas City Hall
south side of Young Street between Ervay and
Akard and streets**

Working with space requirements dictated by the city government, architect I.M. Pei created this striking inverted pyramid design for the Dallas city hall in the 1970s using glass and buff-colored concrete. The building slopes at a dramatic 34-degree angle. This is the fifth home for the city government.

22.

Pioneer Park Cemetery
southwest corner of Marilla and Young streets

This slice of shady ground contains remains from four pioneering graveyards where several of the town's early influential citizens rest, including Barton Warren Stone, Jr., a Kentucky-born lawyer who came to Texas with Sam Houston and commanded the Sixth Texas Cavalry in the Civil War. The Confederate War Memorial in the cemetery was crafted by Frank Teich of San Antonio and features statues of Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Albert Johnston and Jefferson Davis. Dedicated in 1896, it was relocated here in 1961 and is said to be the oldest outdoor sculpture in Dallas.

23.

Pioneer Plaza
southeast corner of Young and Griffin streets

Now the largest open space in downtown Dallas, this plaza fronting the Convention Center once was filled with railroad tracks and warehouses. The bronze sculpture group, the biggest in the world, features 70 larger-than-life longhorn steers and is an homage to the cattle drives that once plied the Shawnee Trail, the earliest Texas route to the northern railheads. Robert Temple Summers, a much-honored self-taught Texas artist, created the sculpture.

TURN RIGHT ON GRIFFIN STREET.

24.

**Higginbotham-Bailey Building/
Founders Square**
**900 Jackson Street at southwest corner of
Griffin Street**

This block-swallowing edifice began life in 1914 as a brick warehouse for Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan, a dry goods firm that manufactured work clothes for men and house dresses for women. Dallas designers Otto H. Lang and Frank O. Witchell drew up the plans for the Chicago Style structure, anchored by square towers on the corners. The architects were called back twice to expand the building to its current size by 1923. Today it serves as office space.

25.

Bank of America Plaza
901 Main Street

This 74-story curtain-wall glass tower has been the Dallas sky king since 1985 when it was completed at a cost of \$146 million as a joint project among several local financial companies. It was originally slated to be called the Dallas Main Center but has carried the name of whatever bank has owned it through the years. At night over two miles of green argon lighting outline the edges of the 921-foot tower.

TURN RIGHT ON COMMERCE STREET.

26.

Santa Fe Building
1114 Commerce Street/1118 Jackson Street

This was the location of the original depot for the Santa Fe Railroad around which the city of Dallas emerged. When Union Station was constructed the Victorian pile was razed in 1924 and plans were hatched for a four-building merchandising and operations complex for the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway. Architect Lloyd R. Whitson designed the buildings in a Mission Revival style anchored by the 20-story Santa Fe Office Building (#1). The quartet were connected by an underground rail tunnel with three lines plied by small steam locomotives. Through the years Building #1 was taken by the federal government during World War II to orchestrate the war effort in Dallas and is still in government hands. Building #3 succumbed to the wrecking ball but #2 and #4 have been adapted for residential and hotel use.

27.

Hotel Adolphus
**1321 Commerce Street at northwest corner of
Akard Street**

Beer baron Adolphus Busch set out in 1910 to build the first luxury hotel in Dallas. He hired fellow St. Louisan Thomas P. Barnett to design the dream guesthouse and he delivered a posh Beaux Arts confection that was hailed as one of the most beautiful buildings in the West. The Hotel Adolphus opened in 1912 and was such a hit that regular expansions came in 1916, 1926 and 1950 until the hotel boasted 1,200 rooms. The French-Renaissance-inspired upper floors with

a corner turret were the tallest point in town for several years. The Hotel Adolphus remained the hotel for visiting celebrities and power brokers to check in until 1981 when it received a complete makeover. Pared to 425 rooms the landmark hotel continues to be a mainstay on Top Ten lists of America's best guest houses.

28.

Magnolia Hotel

1401 Commerce Street at northeast corner of Akard Street

In 1911 several pioneering oil companies consolidated into the Magnolia Petroleum Company. In 1923 the company set out to construct the tallest building in Texas, the tallest west of the Mississippi River in fact. The architect was an Englishman practicing in America, Alfred Bossom, who was a great champion of large sky-tickling buildings in the first decades of the 20th century. This was one of his final projects before he returned to England to embark on a long career as a member of Parliament in the House of Commons. Bossom's Beaux Arts design incorporated two wings around a light well, featuring a bridge at the 18th floor. In 1934 Magnoleum installed an symbolic oil derrick on the roof to display two neon signs featuring its logo, Pegasus, the flying horse. When Mobil Oil absorbed Magnolia in 1959 it retained the logo. Mobil left downtown Dallas and gave the building and the signs to the city, both of which deteriorated into disrepair. The sign was turned off in 1997, the same year the building was purchased to be reborn as a 330-room hotel. The Magnolia Building was restored but the original sign was too far gone and the current flying red horse is a \$600,000 duplicate.

29.

Dallas Power and Light Building

1506 Commerce Street

As utility companies expanded rapidly in the 1920s and 1930s they often moved into Art Deco buildings that were ideal to contain their bulky operations. The Dallas Power and Light Building was typical of the era, coming on line in 1931. German-born and trained Otto H. Lang and Frank O. Witchell, a South Wales native, executed their 18-story design with a black marble base and terra cotta trim. Lang & Witchell were among the most prominent architects in Dallas

in the first part of the 20th century and eagerly embraced the coming of Art Deco in the 1920s. Here they employed Zig Zag Moderne motifs to emphasize the soaring verticality of their structure. The engineers constructed the Dallas Power and Light Building with the largest welded steel frame in the South.

30.

Crowdus Building

1514 Commerce Street

J.W. Crowdus opened a retail drug company in Dallas in 1866. He would eventually serve as mayor of Dallas in the early 1880s and construct a Romanesque-style five-story brick store and warehouse on this site in 1904. In 1933 this became the first air conditioned building in Dallas. In 1940, in the city's largest construction project that year, the top eight floors were added for the principle tenant, the Continental Supply Company. Over the years the old bricks were sheathed with Indiana limestone and a granite base.

TURN LEFT ON ERVAY STREET AND WALK ONE BLOCK TO MAIN STREET. ON YOUR RIGHT IS...

31.

Mercantile National Bank Building

1700 Main Street at southeast corner of Ervay Street

Robert Lee Thornton abandoned his schooling at an early age and went to work picking cotton, clerking in a general store and then spent time on the road as a traveling salesman. In 1916 when he was 35 Thornton and three friends formed the Mercantile National Bank with Thornton at the helm. He remained president until 1947. In 1942 the bank raised this 31-story Moderne style tower on plans drawn by architect Walter W. Ahlschlager. The building rises in a series of setbacks before reaching an illuminated 115-foot clock tower. Inside, the lobby boasted the largest Art Deco wooden murals of its kind in America. Nicknamed the Merc, the bank tower was the tallest building west of the Mississippi River when it was topped off and remained the Dallas sky king until 1954. The bank failed in the 1980s and the Merc has been largely vacant since 1993.

ACROSS THE STREET IS...

32.

Neiman Marcus Department Store
1618 Main Street at southwest corner of Ervay Street

In 1907 Herbert Marcus, once a buyer for the Sanger Brothers department store, went into business with his sister and brother-in-law, Carrie and Al Nieman who were both alumni of the town's other major retailer, A. Harris and Company. They turned down a chance to own a pioneering Coca-Cola franchise and instead set up shop in Dallas, peddling high-end clothing Carrie Nieman brought back from buying trips to New York City. The business was an immediate success and by 1914 was operating from a four-story red brick and white stone building on the corner of Main and Ervay streets. The founders designed their new home with an eye for expansion and indeed the business flourished, necessitating regular additions and modernizations, the last coming in 1983. Today the Nieman Marcus flagship is the last original department store still operating in downtown Dallas.

ACROSS MAIN STREET IS...

33.

Wilson Building
1623 Main Street at northwest corner of Ervay Street

J.B. Wilson was born outside of Toronto, Canada in 1847. When he was 18 years old he migrated to New Orleans where he wound up running a lumber camp. He would retain extensive interests in timber his entire life but after relocating to Dallas in 1872 Wilson would be better known as a cattleman. Wilson built one of the state's great fortunes running cattle out of the 7-D ranch near San Angelo. In 1903 he commissioned the construction of this building that was the first eight-story structure completed in Texas. Architects Marshall R. Sanguinet and Carl G. Staats of Fort Worth provided the curvilinear French Renaissance design that was based on the Grand Opera House in Paris (France, not Texas). The original tenant was the Titcher-Goettinger Department Store that Max Goettinger and Edward Titcher had founded a year earlier; J.B. Wilson was the company treasurer. The Wilson Building was hailed as the finest commercial building west of the Mississippi River and helped shifted the retail

focus of Dallas from several blocks west to here. In 1911 a 12-story addition rose along Elm Street in the fashion of the original building. Titcher-Goettinger moved out in 1929. H.L. Green's Department Store became the new main tenant and sold its goods as the "poor man's Neiman Marcus" for almost 70 years. In 1999 the Wilson Building was adapted for residential use and now houses 135 upscale apartments.

WALK WEST ON MAIN STREET (NIEMAN MARCUS WILL BE ON YOUR LEFT).

34.

Dallas National Bank Building/Joule Hotel
1530 Main Street

The Dallas National Bank bankrolled the construction of this Gothic Revival skyscraper, a rarity in the city, in 1927. Architect Herbert Miller Greene crafted a symmetrical facade for the mid-block 16-story tower. It now operates as a boutique hotel.

35.

Thompson Building/Iron Cactus
1520 Main Street

This two-story brick building with a white decorative terra cotta facade was constructed at the turn of the 20th century. Since 2003 it has housed an Austin-based tequila bar which constructed a three-story curved glass wall addition.

36.

Busch Building/Kirby Building
1501 Main Street at northeast corner of Akard Street

After establishing a beachhead in Dallas with his Hotel Adolphus, St. Louis beer magnate Adolphus Busch commissioned this 17-story skyscraper in 1913 to complement his hotel with retail and office support. His go-to St. Louis architects, Barnett, Hayes & Barnett gave the tower an ornate Gothic Revival look dressed in terra cotta panels and crowned with finials. Busch died shortly after the building opened and his heirs sold the property to the Kirby Investment Company in 1918. The signature tenant from the beginning was retailer A. Harris and Company which stayed for more than 50 years, eventually merging with Sanger Brothers to become Sanger-Harris. In 1999, "The Old Girl," as the Kirby

Building was known, became the first downtown high-rise in Dallas to be converted into residential lofts.

37.

Marvin Building/Gulf States Building
1415 Main Street at northeast corner of Akard Street

Z. Earl Marvin hailed from Michigan and entered the drug business in Dallas in 1905, eventually operating 16 apothecaries across the city. This flagship building was constructed in 1927 with ten stories. In 1931 the skyscraper was purchased by the Gulf States Security Life Insurance Company, which Marvin controlled. In 1935 architects Otto H. Lang and Frank O. Witchell added six additional floors with an Art Deco flair. The historic office center now does duty as residential space, featuring its own bowling lanes.

38.

Republic National Bank Building/Davis Building
1309 Main Street

This Neoclassical tour-de-force is the creation of Charles D. Hill, an Illinois native who became one of the town's leading architects of the early 1900s after his arrival in Dallas in 1904. Hill died while still in his fifties, a month before the grand opening for the Republic National Bank in February of 1926. Perched atop the 20-story tower is a classically-influenced four-story cupola. That is the original tower, a matching addition was tacked on in the 1930s. The Republic National Bank moved on in 1954 and businessman Wirt Davis led a consortium that acquired what was then the town's largest office building. The Dallas landmark has been renovated into a mixed use facility with shops below and apartments on top.

TURN RIGHT ON FIELD STREET. TURN LEFT ON ELM STREET.

39.

Renaissance Tower
1201 Elm Street at northwest corner of Field Street

When it was constructed in 1974 this was the tallest building in Dallas, stretching 710 feet into the sky. The money men were First International Bancshares, holding company for the First Na-

tional Bank in Dallas, and the architects were Hellmuth, Obata and Kassabaum, America's largest design firm. In the 1980s a communications center and towers were added to the roof which brought the structural height to 886 feet. Today the Renaissance Tower is the second tallest structure in Dallas and among the 25 tallest in the United States. To the west at ground level is a glass pyramid that contains a food court.

TURN LEFT ON ELM STREET. TURN LEFT ON LAMAR STREET. TURN RIGHT ON MAIN STREET. TURN LEFT ON MARKET STREET.

40.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company Building
701 Commerce Street at northeast corner of Market Street

The Missouri, Kansas, & Texas Railway was organized in 1870 and eventually "the Katy" line ran passenger trains between St. Louis and Texas. The road reached Dallas in 1886 and terminated in San Antonio in 1901; the railroad operated into the 1980s. This seven-story office building with large Chicago-style windows and classically-inspired decorations came online in 1912 and served the Katy for over 50 years. The designer was Harry A. Overbeck.

TURN RIGHT ON COMMERCE STREET.

41.

John F. Kennedy Memorial Plaza
Main, Market and Commerce streets

The memorial featuring a low block of granite inscribed with the name of the 35th President of the United States was dedicated on June 24, 1970. It sits symbolically alone inside the empty white open tomb, designed by American architect Philip Johnson.

42.

Dallas County Courthouse
100 South Houston Street between Main and Commerce streets

Constructed of red sandstone and trimmed in marble this grand turreted Victorian pile was designed by Arkansas architect Max A. Orlopp in 1892. Orlopp incorporated many elements of the

brawny Richardsonian Romanesque style that was based on the work of Boston designer Henry Hobson Richardson and favored for statement government buildings of the early 1890s. Look for powerful entrance arches grouped in threes, rounded corner towers, rough-hewn stone, colored bands of roof slates and wide gables. All are hallmarks of the style. The government moved out in 1966 and today the renovated Old Red Courthouse operates as a local history museum.

TURN LEFT ON HOUSTON STREET.

43.

Hotel Lawrence

302 South Houston Street at southeast corner of Jackson Street

With the construction of Union Station, many hotels sprung up in the vicinity to service the arriving travelers. The only one still standing is the ten-story Hotel Lawrence that rose in 1925 as the 160-room Scott Hotel, operated by Texas hotel man George C. Scott. The hotel is said to be haunted by three deaths that have occurred on the 10th floor - a woman falling from a window, and the murders of a businessman and a gambler.

44.

Union Station

400 South Union Street

In the early 1900s Dallas blossomed into a leading transportation center in the American Southwest with five major railroads servicing the city, each with its own depot. To better organize the traffic the five stations were consolidated into the Dallas Union Terminal in 1916. Chicago architect Jarvis Hunt, who specialized in large railroad buildings, designed a grand Beaux Arts station capable of handling 80 trains and 50,000 passengers a day. The last of the private passenger trains chugged out of Union Station on May 31, 1969. Amtrak began handling Dallas passenger service in the 1970s and light rail service came along in the 1990s.

BEHIND UNION STATION IS...

45.

Reunion Tower

300 Reunion Boulevard

University of Washington classmates Walter Wurdeman and Welton Becket settled in Los Angeles in 1933 and set about designing some of that town's largest and most notable buildings. The firm they founded came to Dallas in 1978 to erect this landmark 561-foot observation tower. The composition includes a three-story geodesic dome perched atop four concrete shafts. It began as a free-standing structure but is now a part of a hotel complex.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS NORTH ON HOUSTON STREET TOWARDS THE OLD RED COURTHOUSE. ACROSS MAIN STREET FROM THE COURTHOUSE IS...

46.

Dallas County Criminal Courts

500 Main Street at northeast corner of Houston Street

Dallas architect Harry A. Overbeck drew up the plans for the county's new jail and courts in 1915. The top six floors of the classically-inspired, H-shaped building contained cells for 200 prisoners and two courtrooms could be found on the second floor. The building was not air conditioned until 1951 and no trials were held during the summer months. The world's attention focused on the court building in 1964 when Jack Ruby was tried and convicted here for killing presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald.

YOU HAVE NOW RETURNED TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT IN DEALEY SQUARE.

Look Up,

El Paso



A Walking Tour of El Paso...

The lowest natural pass in a region of deserts and mountains has been used by humans for thousands of years. The Spanish sent expeditions of missionaries and conquistadores through “El Paso” as early as 1558 but the area remained largely undeveloped during most of the period of Spanish control. It wasn’t until Mexican rule that a community started to form, growing up around the ranch of Juan Maria Ponce de Leon, who acquired a 211-acre land grant on the north side of the Rio Grande River.

El Paso passed through Mexican rule, Texan rule, Confederate rule and American rule with little more effect than a name change in 1859 from Franklin to El Paso. When the town was incorporated in 1873 the population was noted as “23 Anglo-Americans and 150 Mexicans.” The happening town was actually on the other end of the ferry across the Rio Grande in Juarez where the town boasted several thousand people.

What finally kickstarted El Paso out of its existence as a sleepy little collection of adobe huts was the coming of the transcontinental railroad in the early 1880s. The Southern Pacific won the race to the strategic crossing near the Rio Grande in the pass above the town on May 19, 1881 and it was quickly followed by the Santa Fe and Texas and Pacific lines. El Paso boomed and at the same time gained a reputation as a haven for desperadoes, gamblers and gunslingers preying on the new arrivals. But so many people were pouring into El Paso that its colorful days as a lawless frontier town were short-lived. Although prostitution and gambling would thrive until World War I in El Paso, by 1890 the population had swelled to 10,000 and with the coming of the new century the city was entrenched as the leading manufacturing, transportation and retail center of the American Southwest.

One of those newcomers in the first years of the 1900s was Henry Charles Trost. Trost hailed from Ohio where he attended art school and trained as an architectural draftsman. He spent time with celebrated architect Louis Sullivan and his disciple Frank Lloyd Wright in Chicago. He worked his way around the West, developing a hankering for the design of the early Spanish missions of Northern Mexico and the American Southwest. Trost arrived in Tucson in 1899 when he was 39 but only stayed a few years before moving on to El Paso. Working with his brother, Trost would become one of the country’s most prolific designers with over 600 buildings to his credit. In El Paso alone, Trost worked on over 200 commissions. Few cities were impacted so dramatically by a single architect as El Paso was by Henry Trost. Many of his most important works still define the El Paso streetscape a century later. We will encounter Trost more than a dozen times on our walking tour of downtown El Paso and we will begin in a ceremonial open space in the shadow of four Trost creations...

1.

San Jacinto Plaza

bounded by Main, Mills and North Oregon streets and North Mesa Avenue

This block of open space is said to be where Mexican explorer Juan de Oñate discovered a cultivated garden in 1598 while claiming all of New Mexico beyond the Rio Grande River for Spain. It housed corrals from the ranch of Juan Maria Ponce de Leon and U.S. Army troops drilled in the Plaza. The City acquired the land in 1881, cleared the overgrown mesquite, dug a pond in the sandy soil and planted 75 Chinese Elm trees to create a park. The most attention came, however, from three alligators who were introduced to the pond. The pod of toothy reptiles thrived, growing to as many as seven and becoming a leading town attraction until the 1960s when the alligators had to be removed to the El Paso Zoo to protect them from vandals. The pond was filled in and the alligators are remembered today by a fiberglass sculpture.

WALK OVER TO THE EAST SIDE OF THE SQUARE ON THE MESA STREET SIDE.

2.

Hotel Cortez

310 North Mesa Street at northeast corner of Mills Avenue

Looming over San Jacinto Square, this is the third hotel of consequence to stand here, following in the footprint of the Vendome and the Orndoff. It was called the Hotel Orndoff when it opened in 1926 trumpeting its arrival as a "Castle of Old Spain on the Plaza of El Paso." Architect Henry Trost's Spanish Colonial Revival design incorporated carved stone heads of conquistadors into the facade, looking out over the Plaza. George Washington never slept here but John Kennedy did, during a Presidential visit to El Paso in June of 1963. An era in El Paso hospitality came to an end shortly thereafter in 1970 and the building was restored and outfitted for office use in 1984.

FACING THE OLD HOTEL CORTEZ TURN RIGHT AND WALK CLOCKWISE AROUND SAN JACINTO PLAZA. GO TO THE SOUTHEAST CORNER AT MILLS AVENUE AND MESA STREET.

3.

Roberts-Banner Building

215 North Mesa Street at southwest corner of Mills Avenue

William Martin Banner and M.D. Roberts put up the money for this building. The year was 1908 and Henry Trost was experimenting with reinforced concrete. He created this enduring U-shaped tour-de-force; look up above the compromised ground level to see the ornamental string courses between floors, leading up to an exuberant cornice.

CONTINUE TO THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE PLAZA AT OREGON STREET AND MILLS AVENUE.

4.

S.H. Kress Building

100 Mills Avenue at southeast corner of Oregon Street

Samuel Henry Kress looked on his stores as public works of art and he retained a staff of architects to achieve that end. He took as much pride in the appearance of those stores as the nickels and dimes that piled up in his coffers. There would eventually be 264 Kress five-and-dime stores throughout the United States and many of them adopted the Art Deco style in the 1920s and 1930s. The El Paso store was designed in 1938 by company architect, Edward Sibbert. It stayed open as one of the crown jewels in the dime store chain until 1997.

EXIT SAN JACINTO SQUARE ALONG MILLS AVENUE, TRAVELING WEST.

5.

Hilton/Plaza Hotel

106 Mills Avenue at southwest corner of Oregon Street

The first Hilton hotel was set up by Conrad Hilton in his family's adobe home in San Antonio, New Mexico in 1907. Business reversals in his father's general store necessitated the conversion of six of the rooms in the house into quarters for transient lodgers. Hilton, then 19, worked all day in the store and went to the train station at 1:00 a.m. and 3:00 a.m. to meet the arriving trains and solicit potential guests. Room and board was \$2.50 a day. Hilton tackled his first

high-rise hotel project here in 1929 on the ashes of the recently destroyed Hotel Sheldon, where partisans of both sides in the Mexican Revolution of the previous decade often gathered. Architect Henry Trost created an Art Deco tower with setbacks that soared to 239 feet, faced in brown brick and topped by a copper pyramid. It was the tallest building in El Paso for 40 years and as the Plaza Hotel since 1963 is still the town's third tallest building.

6.

Mills Building

303 North Oregon Street at northwest corner of Mills Avenue

In 1855 twenty-year old Anson Mills left the family farm in Indiana for a commission at West Point. Two years later he was dismissed from the Academy for "deficiency in mathematics." Rather than return home in shame, Mills migrated to Texas where he found work teaching school and then to El Paso where he laid out the street plan for the town while employed as a surveyor. The Civil War revived Mills' aspiration for a military career and although he served without distinction in the conflict he rose to the rank of Captain and remained in the Army until 1893. During that time Mills, who eventually was appointed brigadier-general, made improvements in the regular issue cartridge belt which made him a fortune when it was adopted by the British Army for use in the Boer War in 1899. Mills used part of his money to finance this 12-story office building in 1910 that was the town's first skyscraper. Architect Henry Trost adapted the orderly Chicago Commercial Style pioneered by Louis Sullivan for the gently curving high-rise. A leading cheerleader of reinforced concrete as a building material, Trost fashioned only the second concrete-frame skyscraper in the United States for Anson Mills. Trost was pleased enough with the result to move his offices into the building which would stay in the Mills family until 1965. By the way, this is the location of the historic Ponce de Leon ranch house.

7.

White House Department Store/Centre Building

123 Pioneer Plaza

Henry Trost continued his architectural taming of the bend in Mills Avenue, a souvenir from a long-ago irrigation canal, with another gracefully turning structure, begun in 1912 for the White House Department Store. French immigrant Felix Brunschwig established the retail business in Jaurez in 1880 as the "City of London." By 1900 Brucshwig had switched his bets to El Paso and started the White House at the corner of San Antonio and Oregon streets. In 1908 two nephews, Gaston and Myrtil Coblentz, took over the specialty store with an eye for expansion. At this location they operated at first with only a basement for stock, a selling floor and a mezzanine. In 1917 the White House added three more floors, blossoming into a full-service department store. A decade later the brothers were selling from space in the Mils Building and had invested \$120,000 into what was billed as the longest single-span escalator in the United States. The Original White House, after watching downtown shoppers defect to suburban malls, closed in 1977 and the building trundles on as office space.

8.

Plaza Theatre

125 Pioneer Plaza

As he announced in the *El Paso Times* in 1927, Louis L. Dent wanted to give something back to the city that "has been good to me." What he planned was the "Greatest Showplace in the Southwest" that would make El Pasoans proud. Architect W. Scott Dunne made Dent's dream a reality with this Spanish Colonial Revival theater. On opening night September 12, 1930 every one of the 2,410 seats was filled - the largest of the downtown theaters - for a screening of Follow Through. The Mighty Wurlitzer Organ, boasting 15 ranks with 61 pipes in each rank, that elevated from the orchestra pit to accompany stage acts and entertain patrons before and after the movies came with a price tag of \$60,000 by itself. A highlight at the Plaza occurred in 1949 when it hosted the world premiere of the feature El Paso, with the most famous of Western sidekicks, Gabby Hayes, supporting John Payne. The Plaza

went dark in 1974 but dodged the wrecking ball long enough to receive a \$38 million makeover in 2006.

9.

Pioneer Plaza
southeast corner of Mills Avenue and El Paso Street

Although small and engulfed by tall buildings in the 20th century, this plaza was the pulsing heart of El Paso civic life in the 1800s. The Army posted guards here to dissuade Apache Indian attacks and the major trails of the West were routed through the plaza. If you were making the journey to Mexico or the long trek west to San Francisco, you passed Pioneer Plaza. While here you probably checked out a cottonwood tree stood where El Paso Street enters Pioneer Plaza that served as the town's bulletin board where notices were posted. The stump of the "Notice Tree" was preserved by county officials after it was removed. The statue gracing the plaza is that of Frey Garcia, the Franciscan priest who established the Manso Indian Mission of Our Lady of Guadalupe at the Pass of the North in 1659 that started European settlement on this stretch of the Rio Grande River; his original mission still survives in downtown Juarez.

TURN RIGHT ON SHELDON COURT.

10.

El Paso Museum of Art
1 Arts Festival Plaza

Founded in 1959, the El Paso Museum of Art is the only accredited art museum within a 250-mile radius. The collection moved into this space in 1998. Included in the museum's holdings are 57 works from the Samuel H. Kress collection (of the five-and-dime chain seen earlier) that features Italian Renaissance and European masters and is spread around 18 American museums.

TURN LEFT ON SANTA FE STREET.

11.

Abraham Chavez Theatre
northeast corner of Santa Fe Street and San Antonio Avenue

This stretch of Santa Fe street has evolved into the cultural artery with the art museum,

the science museum, the museum of history, the convention center and City Hall, which is slated to be imploded to make room for a new minor league baseball facility. The sombrero-shaped Abraham Chavez Theater welcomes patrons to the performance space with a three-story high glass windowed entry.

TURN LEFT ON OVERLAND AVENUE.

12.

Merrick Building/St. Charles Hotel
301 South El Paso Street at southwest corner of Overland Avenue

William J. Carpenter was born in England in 1864 and apprenticed as a draftsman before sailing to Baltimore in 1880, declaring himself an "architect" as a 16-year old in the 1880 census. In 1885 he made his way to El Paso where he teamed with John J. Stewart who had been an architect in town since 1881. This eclectic three-story Victorian stone and brick building from 1887 was one of only two projects attributed to the partnership before Carpenter moved on to Spokane, Washington. The building was owned by Charles Merrick who sold men's clothing and hats on the first floor. The two upstairs floors were taken by the St. Charles Hotel around 1890 and it became the longest running guest house in El Paso before shuttering in 1996.

TURN LEFT ON EL PASO STREET.

13.

Palace Theater
209 South El Paso Street

The Palace began life in 1914 as the Alhambra Theatre. Henry Trost provided the festive facade, blending Moorish Revival influences with an infusion of Spanish Colonial style. While the eye-catching front remains its days as a stage and movie house have ended; its latest incarnation has been as a nightclub.

14.

Montgomery Building
216-218 South El Paso Street

This building dates to 1882, only one year after the railroad arrived in El Paso and the town began to tear down adobe buildings and replace them with lumber and brick structures. William

J. Montgomery raised his building on a vacant lot in between two existing structures so he just constructed a floor, a roof and a central wall to create two new addresses. In the fashion of the day, to make his property more impressive he built up a false front and cornice. Today the Montgomery Building is the last false front structure in El Paso and the city's oldest commercial building. The modern renovations obscure the wooden storefront at ground level but you can look up to see the pioneer-days false front.

15.

Hotel Paso del Norte

115 El Paso Street at northwest corner of San Antonio Avenue

Zack T. White, a Virginia native, did more to build pioneer El Paso than anyone else. He operated the first brick plant in El Paso and was in on the construction of the first Santa Fe Street International Bridge and the first streetcar line. White was one of the state's earliest cheerleaders for the development of electricity and gas. One thing he wanted to do with those modern conveniences was build the finest hotel in the Southwest and he had \$1.5 million to make it happen. But before groundbreaking would take place in 1910 White and architect Henry Charles Trost visited San Francisco to study buildings that survived the Great Earthquake of 1906. Trost then built not only the sturdiest high-rise in El Paso but one of the most striking visually. The Beaux Arts splendor on the outside is matched by an ornate interior highlighted by 25-foot stained glass dome designed by Louis Comfort Tiffany. The Hotel Paso del Norte remained in the White family until 1971 and still functions as a hotel after 100 years, picking up a 17-story addition in 1986 and operating as a Camino Real Hotel.

TURN RIGHT ON SAN ANTONIO AVENUE.

16.

Union Bank and Trust Building

104 East San Antonio Avenue

This Neoclassical vault came from the drawing board of Henry Charles Trost who was as adept with ancient Grecian and Roman balustrades and cornices as he was with Southwestern design tropes. Look above the battered lower floors to see

the beautifully proportioned classical elements created for the Union Bank and Trust. The building sustained structural damage during an April 2012 fire that destroyed the 1880s French Second Empire First National Bank on the corner and its life hangs in the balance. The First National Bank Building had briefly contained the law office of gunslinger John Wesley Hardin. Harden was gunned down on August 19, 1895 in the Acme Saloon that was at the end of the next block at Mesa Street.

17.

First Mortgage Company Building /1 Texas Tower

109 Oregon Street at northwest corner of San Antonio Avenue

Dallas architects Charles Erwin Bargebaugh and Lloyd R. Whitson came to town in 1920 to design El Paso's tallest building. Soaring 15 stories high, the Renaissance Revival tower remained El Paso's Sky King for a decade. The exterior is sheathed in desert-colored buff brick and trimmed in tan terra cotta.

18.

State National Bank

114 East San Antonio Avenue at southwest corner of Oregon Street

Henry Trost tapped the Second Renaissance Revival style for this banking temple that was constructed in 1921-1922 for the State National Bank. The composition is dominated by an arcade of double-story arched windows along Oregon Street and a mammoth arched doorway on the main San Antonio Avenue entrance. A balustrade crowns the terra cotta-clad structure. The State took its first deposits in 1881, came here after 41 years and stayed 40 years. It has since been converted to retail space.

19.

Caples Building

300 East San Antonio Avenue at southeast corner of Mesa Street

This Henry Trost-designed building began as a standard Chicago Commercial Style property for former El Paso mayor Richard Caples in 1909. In 1915 Trost was hired again to add two more stories and he reached back three decades in his design playbook to retrieve a Romanesque

Revival style for the addition. This was El Paso's first structure raised with reinforced concrete, Trost's go-to building material in the coming decade. In 1911 Francisco Madero announced to the world that offices 507 and 508 would henceforth be the International Headquarters of the Mexican Revolution and provisional Chihuahua Governor Abraham Gonzalez would be conducting business in the Caples Building. Noted insurrectionists like Giuseppe Garibaldi were entertained here, leaders recruited and battles plotted.

20.

Popular Dry Goods Company

102 North Mesa Street at northeast corner of San Antonio Avenue

Hungarian immigrant Adolph Schwartz founded what would become El Paso's largest locally owned retail operation in 1902. Schwartz began his career in Juarez in 1887, selling goods in the Mexican Free Trade Zone. When the Mexican government clamped down on free trade, Schwartz closed his operation and came to El Paso. The Popular proved to be just that, with Americans, Mexicans and leaders from both sides of the Mexican Revolution. The store moved into the ground floor of the Masonic Lodge located here in 1912 and in 1917 Henry Trost was called in to create this full-blown department store. It reigned in El Paso until 1995.

TURN LEFT ON MESA STREET.

21.

Rio Grande Valley Bank and Trust/Abdou Building

115 North Mesa State at southwest corner of Texas Avenue

This early effort from Henry Trost demonstrates the convention followed by early high-rise designers to raise their structures in the image of a classical column with a defined base (the oversized ground floors), shaft (the relatively unadorned central floors) and the capital (the decorated top floors and cornice). The client was the Rio Grande Valley Bank and Trust which sold the property to Syrian entrepreneur Sam N. Abdou in 1925.

TURN RIGHT ON TEXAS AVENUE.

22.

Singer Sewing Company Building

211 Texas Avenue

The versatile Henry Trost wedded Spanish Colonial Revival and Mediterranean influences for this two-story structure of poured concrete in 1928. You can still look up and see the crest of the Isaac M. Singer Sewing Machine Company. Singer did not invent the sewing machine but he made the improvement of having the needle move up and down that rendered the contraption reliable in 1851.

23.

Newberry Building

201-205 North Stanton Street at northwest corner of Texas Avenue

John Josiah Newberry jumped into the five-and-dime variety store wars in 1911 in Stroudsburg, a small town in Pennsylvania's Pocono Mountains. Dodging more established nickel-and-dimers like Woolworth's and S.H. Kress, the family-run Newberry's concentrated on smaller towns and by the time of the founder's death in 1954 the chain boasted 475 stores. J.J. Newberry staggered into the 21st century, with the last store closing in 2001. Newberry's was the most noteworthy tenant of this building, another Henry Trost commercial structure featuring a rounded corner. The steel frame structure clad in concrete was erected in 1911 for the Calisher's Dry Goods Company.

24.

O.T. Bassett Tower

301 Texas Avenue at northeast corner of Stanton Street

Henry Trost began designing buildings in the Victorian Age and left in the age of Art Deco, executing the town's best example of the style in 1930. Dressed in a golden brick veneer and infused with Spanish Colonial influences executed in terra cotta, cast stone, marble, and granite, the tower was constructed for Charles Nebeker Bassett as a memorial to his father Oscar T. Bassett. The elder Bassett was orphaned in Vermont at an early age and found his way to Fort Worth where he started a lumber business in 1879. The next year he was in El Paso buying real estate for the Texas and Pacific Railway and wound up owning a chunk of the town's first

bank, the First National Bank of El Paso. He dabbled in El Paso politics and stretched his banking interests from Oklahoma to Los Angeles before he died at the age of 47. Trost massed the 15-story tower with slender sections and setbacks at the top to emphasize its verticality; look up to see the eagles standing guard from their perches around the pyramidal roof.

25.

First National Bank Plaza/Wells Fargo Plaza
221 North Kansas Street between Texas and Mills avenues

This Brutalist rectangle has been the tallest building in El Paso since its completion in 1972. The expression of modern architecture takes its name not from its severe presentation but rather from the French *béton brut*, or “raw concrete” that was the building material often used to express the style, but not here.

TURN RIGHT ON KANSAS STREET.
TURN LEFT ON MYRTLE AVENUE.

26.

United States Court House
511 East San Antonio Avenue between Stanton and Kansas streets

The federal government amped up its presence in El Paso during the Great Depression of the 1930s with this block-swallowing house of justice. Local architects Percy McGhee and Guy L. Fraser teamed with Thomas P. Lippencott of Philadelphia to produce an Art Decoish structure of muted classicism simpatico of the times. Crafted of limestone and terra cotta ornament, the crisp exterior is essentially unchanged since its completion in 1936.

27.

Immaculate Conception Church
118 North Campbell Street at southeast corner of Myrtle Avenue

The first Catholic church in El Paso was a small stone meetinghouse raised at Oregon and Wyoming streets in 1882. The Immaculate Conception Church celebrated its first services here in 1893; the parish was founded by Jesuit Father Carlos Pinto who earned the sobriquet “the apostle of El Paso” for the number of congregations he set up in the city while circuit-

riding priests were still serving the region’s rural Catholics. In 1914 Pope Pius X established the Diocese of El Paso, which covered 65,000 square miles of West Texas and southern New Mexico.

TURN LEFT ON CAMPBELL STREET.

28.

El Paso Times

300 North Campbell Street at northeast corner of Mills Avenue

The first issues of the *El Paso Times* hit the streets the same year the railroads arrived - 1881. It began as a weekly paper but within a year was published daily and has been ever since. If all goes as planned the Times plant will become City Hall when the current government home is razed in favor of a new minor league baseball park.

TURN LEFT ON MILLS AVENUE.

29.

Martin Building
215 North Stanton Street at southwest corner of Mills Avenue

Henry Charles Trost did not get every commission in town; this seven-story, Chicago Style office building came from the shop of Braunton & Seibert in 1917. Listen to Hugh Braunton, a native of Iowa and long-time architect in California, from a 1914 interview describing how he happened to be in El Paso: “After looking over a considerable portion of the United States I have decided that we want to make El Paso our permanent home. This is not only the liveliest town I have struck since leaving Vancouver, Canada (where he worked for four years), but its climate is magnificent and the town’s possibilities place it at the head of American opportunities.” The money men on this project were M.D. Roberts and William Martin Banner.

30.

United States Post Office
219 Mills Avenue at northwest corner of Stanton Street

The monumental Beaux Arts design of this sandstone and concrete ashlar building stamps this as a federal project. It was built in 1917 as a post office and it is still fulfilling that mission nearly a century later. Dominated by a sextet of

fluted Ionic columns at the main entrance on Mills Avenue, the plans came from the office of James Alphonso Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department.

CONTINUE ONE MORE BLOCK ON MILLS AVENUE TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT AT SAN JACINTO SQUARE.

Look Up,

Fort Worth



A Walking Tour of Fort Worth...

There was never a fort in Fort Worth and the town's namesake never had anything to do with the place either. William Jenkins Worth was a veteran of the War of 1812, the Seminole Wars and the Mexican War who was placed in command of the Department of Texas in 1849. Worth died of cholera shortly after arriving in San Antonio and less than a month later the camp established at the confluence of the West Fork and Clear Fork of the Trinity River, near present day Houston and Belknap streets, was named in his honor. The outpost was intended to check Indian activity in North Texas and was officially designated Fort Worth on November 14, 1849. When that activity shifted westward the U.S. Army followed and the camp was abandoned by 1853. Settlers moved into the remnants of the post and set about building a town.

The Civil War and economic hard times stifled the early growth of the settlement although pioneer residents managed to wrangle possession of the county government in its early days. So many people moved away in the early 1870s that an article appeared in the Dallas newspaper describing Fort Worth as so moribund that a panther was observed to be asleep in front of the courthouse. Rather than take offense the townsfolk adopted the panther as its mascot.

But it was not a panther but another animal that came to define Fort Worth - the cow. The railroad pulled into town in 1876 and Fort Worth became the Southwest's westernmost railhead for shipping cattle. Cowboys flooded into the booming town and "Cowtown" became renowned for its lawlessness, especially in the part of town packed with saloons and dance halls known as Hell's Half-Acre, although chroniclers of the crime-plagued town estimated the area as more like two and one-half acres.

Fort Worth was mostly settled down by 1893 when Louville Niles established the Fort Worth Stockyards Company and the country's two biggest meatpackers, Swift and Armour, set up shop in town. The stockyards spread across more than 250 acres of Fort Worth, larger than anything south of St. Louis. Population soared from about 25,000 in 1890 to over 160,000 by 1930.

It was during this growth period that the face of Fort Worth began taking shape. Almost every important building in town in the early 1900s was designed by the architectural shop of Marcus Sanguinet, Carl Staats and Wyatt Hedrick, who joined the firm in the later years of this period. Fort Worth has done an admirable job of retaining these heritage structures which stand a century later as a portfolio of the architects.

Our exploration of the Fort Worth streetscape will track down these skyscrapers but first we will begin where modern architectural masters have left their imprint on the city...

1.
**Fort Worth Water Gardens
between Houston and Commerce streets above
Lancaster Avenue**

Acclaimed modernist architects Philip Johnson and John Burgee designed this urban park to be a “cooling oasis in the concrete jungle” in 1974. The space features three water gardens and a terraced stone block mountain. The Quiet Pool is sunken in a grove of trees fed by flat planes of water; the Aerating Pool features spray fountains of identical heights and the Active Pool is a hydrospectacular with water cascading down terraces from all sides. The Water Gardens were used as a set piece for the 1976 science fiction thriller Logan’s Run.

EXIT THE WATER GARDENS TO THE
SOUTH ONTO LANCASTER AVENUE
AND TURN RIGHT.

2.
**Texas & Pacific Railway Terminal
1600 Throckmorton Street at West Lancaster
Avenue**

The Texas and Pacific Railway Company was formed in 1871 to establish a transcontinental railroad along the country’s southern tier between Marshall, Texas and San Diego, California. The line was plagued by construction difficulties and never made it to the Pacific Ocean, linking into the Southern Pacific Railroad instead. The road remained influential in Texas, however, as evidenced by this majestic train station erected in 1931. Busy Texas architect Wyatt C. Hedrick, born in Virginia in 1888, provided the Art Deco design with eye-catching zigzags and chevrons. A lavish lobby greeted train travelers with glistening marble floors, inlaid metal ceilings and nickel and brass fixtures. The railroad disappeared in the 1960s and the terminal fell into decline for decades until a refurbishment in 1999 turned the upper floors into condominiums. The trains even started arriving again in 2001 when the venerable Texas & Pacific station became the western terminal for a commuter line between Dallas and Fort Worth.

3.
**United States Post Office
251 West Lancaster Avenue at southeast corner
of Jennings Avenue**

Postal service began in Fort Worth in 1856 and twenty-eight years later home delivery started. By the 1930s a new facility was required and after a two-year debate the land in between the two hulking Texas & Pacific facilities was selected. Wyatt Hedrick, who was one of only two architects listed in the Fort Worth City Directory at the time, got the commission and designed a low-slung Beaux Arts limestone confection with 16 Corinthian columns marching down Lancaster Avenue. Instead of topping the pillars with traditional classical acanthus leaves Hedrick used heads of Hereford and Longhorn cattle.

4.
**Texas & Pacific Warehouse
southwest corner of Jennings and West Lan-
caster avenues**

Wyatt Hedrick designed this mammoth warehouse in the image of his earlier Texas & Pacific Railway Terminal one block away, only without as much ornamentation. Completed in 1931, the eight-story structure still boasted elements of the Zig-Zag Moderne style created with glazed bricks. Stretching over 600 feet in length, the warehouse today sits vacant and endangered by several feet of water residing in the basement. Lancaster Avenue at the time was Front Street; it was later renamed for the president of the Texas & Pacific, John Lancaster.

TURN RIGHT ON JENNINGS AVENUE.
TURN RIGHT ON 12TH STREET. TURN
LEFT ON THROCKMORTON STREET.

5.
**St. Ignatius Academy
Throckmorton Street at northwest corner of
12th Street**

The Sisters of St. Mary of Namur organized the school in 1885 and this French Second Empire-style academy building constructed of native stone was finished in 1889. J.J. Kane was the architect. The landmark has been stripped of its lacy iron cresting on the roof and some ornamentation but still retains its original form. This was the first Catholic school in Fort Worth and

classes were held here until 1962.

6.

St. Patrick Rectory

1206 Throckmorton Street

The first Catholic services in Fort Worth were held in private homes around town in 1875, presided over by circuit-riding priests. After a parish was established the following year land was purchased here and a frame meetinghouse erected in the name of Saint Stanislaus. It served until the new church was constructed next door and named for Saint Patrick. The original structure was hauled down in 1909 and replaced with this brick rectory.

7.

St. Patrick Cathedral

1206 Throckmorton Street

This Gothic Revival church, another design by J.J. Kane, was dedicated on July 10, 1892 and is the oldest church in Fort Worth in continuous use. When Fort Worth was merged into the Dallas diocese in 1953 the limestone church was elevated to the rank of co-cathedral. The entire cathedral complex has been included in the National Register of Historic Places.

8.

A.D. Marshall Public Safety and Courts Building

1000 Throckmorton Street at northwestern corner of 10th Street

Wyatt C. Hedrick crafted this two-toned Art Moderne style government building in 1938 using Works Progress Administration stimulus funds during the Great Depression. The black stone front piece is enlivened by geometric metal window frames for the building that operated as City Hall until 1978. In 2007 the city honored one of its longest serving employees ever, A.D. Marshall, by naming the building after him. Marshall worked 53 years for Fort Worth in the police departments and for the municipal courts.

TURN LEFT ON 10TH STREET.

9.

City Hall

1000 Throckmorton Street at southwestern corner of 10th Street

The core of five Fort Worth municipal buildings in the immediate vicinity is City Hall, in use since the 1970s. Edward Durell Stone, one of America's leading cheerleaders for modernist design, drew up the plans. Among Stone's diverse commissions were the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington and Busch Stadium in St. Louis.

10.

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church

917 Lamar Street at southeast corner of 10th Street

Marshall R. Sanguinet and Carl Staats drew up the plans for this English Gothic stone church in 1912. St. Andrews is the town's oldest Episcopal congregation with roots stretching to a service conducted on the bluffs of the Trinity River in 1860. The parish was organized in 1878 and a wooden frame meetinghouse was employed until the current church, noted for its splendid stained glass windows, was raised. The first services took place on May 12, 1912.

11.

Eldon B. Mahon Courthouse

501 West 10th Street at southwest corner of Lamar Street

To help drag America from the Great Depression President Franklin Roosevelt's government embarked on a nationwide building spree that included this federal courthouse in Fort Worth in 1934. Many of the government structures employed the stripped down classicism of the Art Moderne style and the U.S. Courthouse is a splendid example, created by celebrated Philadelphia architect Paul Philippe Cret in collaboration with local designer Wiley G. Clarkson. The five-story structure is sheathed in limestone and decorated with geometric Art Deco elements in the windows. In 2003 the courthouse took the name of Eldon B. Mahon, a long-time judge in the Northern District of Texas who orchestrated court-ordered integration in the Fort Worth School District.

TURN RIGHT ON LAMAR STREET.

12.

Burnett Park

west side of Lamar Street between 7th and 10th streets

Samuel Burk Burnett went on his first cattle drive in 1866 when he was 17 years old. The following year he was a trail boss, guiding 1,200 head to Abilene, Kansas along the Chisholm Trail. In 1871 he acquired his own brand and founded the 6666 Ranch which would grow into one of the greatest cattle empires Texas has ever known, gobbling up over 200,000 acres of range. Burnett moved to Fort Worth in 1900 and donated this land for a public park in 1919. What he died three years later a chunk of his fortune was used to endow Texas Christian University. The two-acre greenspace was most recently renovated in 2010 by landscape architect Peter Walker.

13.

Neil P. Anderson Building

411 West 7th Street at southeast corner of Lamar Street

Marshall R. Sanguinet began practicing architecture in Fort Worth in 1883, teaming with a string of partners until hooking up with New York native Carl G. Staats in 1903. Sanguinet and Staats would spend the next three decades designing nearly every tall building in Fort Worth, and many elsewhere. This composition was developed for the Neil P. Anderson Cotton Company in 1921 and housed 22 cotton and grain concerns in its heyday. The cotton exchange boasted the only curved facade in Fort Worth. Look up to see urns along the roofline of the classically inspired building that now does residential duty.

14.

Historic Electric Building

410 West 7th Street at northeast corner of Lamar Street

The Texas Electric Service Company erected this 19-story office tower in 1929. Architect Wyatt C. Hedrick outfitted the building with cast stone ornamentation, terra cotta detailing and decorative friezes. The company added two stylistically sympathetic, but smaller, additions in 1930. In the 1990s the skyscraper was converted into 106 upscale apartments.

15.

YMCA

512 Lamar Street at northwest corner of 5th Street

The concept of physical recreation for the working classes sprouted in England in 1844 and soon Young Mens Christian Association branches were spreading across the globe. The YMCA reached Fort Worth in 1890. The cornerstone for this classically flavored facility was laid in 1924. Wiley G. Clarkson drew up the plans that were executed with limestone and marble on the base and red brick up top. Additions came along in the 1980s.

TURN LEFT ON 4TH STREET.

16.

YWCA

512 West 4th Street at northeast corner of Burnett Street

Organized on August 2, 1907, the Fort Worth YWCA became the first in Texas. In 1955 the women moved into this building that had been constructed in 1928 as a headquarters for Elks Lodge 124. Fort Worth architect Wyatt C. Hedrick tapped the Georgian Revival style and used brick, cast stone veneer and metal balustrades in its construction.

TURN RIGHT ON BURNETT STREET.
TURN RIGHT ON 3RD STREET.

17.

Fort Worth Public Library

3rd and Lamar streets

The first books were lent in Fort Worth in 1901, thanks to a \$50,000 grant from steel baron Andrew Carnegie. Carnegie funded over 2,500 public libraries around the world, using \$400 million he received when he sold U.S. Steel. Jenny Scheuber, who had spearheaded the drive to form the Fort Worth Public Library Association in 1892, assumed the role of head librarian. The current Central Library home dates to the 1970s when funding problems led to an underground facility beneath Lamar Street. After problems with leaks a two-story addition was added. The classical portico echoes the original library's entrance that stood at 9th and Throckmorton streets.

CONTINUE TO HOUSTON STREET AND TURN LEFT.

18.

Reatta

310 Houston Street at northwest corner of 3rd Street

In the colorful days of the Old West Houston Street was populated with cowboys, gamblers and outlaws. It was called "Hell's Half-Acre" and many of the structures have been restored or replicated to evoke those times in a 35-block development of shops, restaurants and night spots known as Sundance Square. Several historical facades on this block have been retained to front modern structures. On this corner are two facades from the 1880s that have been fused into a single building.

19.

City National Bank Building

315 Houston Street at northeast corner of 3rd Street

With two years of architectural study at Washington University in St. Louis and six months of practice in Deming, New Mexico behind him Marshall Sanguinet arrived in Fort Worth in 1883 when he was 24 years old. One of his first commissions was for this four-story building for the City National Bank. The modified French Second Empire facade is one of the town's oldest.

CONTINUE TO WEATHERFORD STREET AND TURN RIGHT.

20.

Tarrant County Courthouse

100 East Weatherford Street between Commerce and Houston streets

The ultimate Fort Worth landmark was created by Canadian-born architect Louis Singleton Curtiss and Frederick C. Gunn out of Kansas City. Curtiss and Gunn used native pink Texas granite to fashion the Beaux Arts tour-de-force in the manner of the Texas State Capitol. After three years of construction the courthouse opened in 1895; the central clock tower reaches 194 feet into the Texas sky. The final price tag was \$408,840 - a sum so outrageous that the entire county commissioners' court was thrown out of office. Fans of Chuck Norris's *Walker, Texas*

Ranger television series will recognize the Tarrant County Courthouse from its star turn during the show's nine-year run.

TURN RIGHT ON MAIN STREET. NOTE THE BRICKS THAT HAVE BEEN PRESERVED FROM THE EARLY DAYS OF FORT WORTH ROAD PAVING.

21.

Plaza Hotel

301 Main Street at southeast corner of 2nd Street

During his lifetime Winfield Scott was known as Fort Worth's heaviest taxpayer. A native of Kentucky, Scott could neither read nor write when he came to Texas at the age of 21 in 1868 and earned money chopping trees along the Trinity River. He invested his earnings in Fort Worth real estate, betting smartly on the cowtown's future growth. In later years he owned cotton seed oil mills and vast stretches of ranchland. Scott built several hotels in Fort Worth including this prototypical cattleman's hotel in 1908. The building was restored in 1981, highlighting the white glazed brick and green and yellow terra cotta trim.

TURN LEFT ON 2ND STREET.

22.

Fire Station No. 1

203 Commerce Street at northeast corner of 2nd Street

The firefighters in Fort Worth, a volunteer force, were organized in 1873. In 1893 the city council voted secretly to abolish the volunteers and install a professional force with saloonkeeper John C. Cella in charge. In 1901 this modern two-story brick firehouse was constructed on plans drawn by the architectural duo of Marshall Sanguinet and Carl Staats created. Today it functions as a history museum.

23.

D.R. Horton Tower

301 Commerce Street at southeast corner of 2nd Street

Erected in 1984, at 547 feet this is the second tallest building in Fort Worth. It carries the name of Donald R. Horton, the largest homebuilder in the United States.

TURN RIGHT ON COMMERCE STREET.

24.

Palace Theater/Barnes & Noble Block
east side of Commerce Street between 3rd and 4th streets

The commercial buildings on this block adapted revival styles of architecture when constructed in the 1990s. The Palace Theatre brought back Streamline Art Moderne styling from the late 1930s and the Barnes and Noble bookstore tore a page out of Queen Anne design from the Victorian Age for its corner brick store with its corner entrance inside a turret.

25.

Bass Performance Hall
330 East 4th Street at southeast corner of Commerce Street

Completed in 1998, the 2,056-seat multipurpose hall was constructed in the tradition of a grand European opera house. Its superb acoustics and exceptional sight lines have won plaudits from theater reviewers around the country. Its lavish exterior is marked by a pair of 48-foot trumpeting angels along 4th Street.

TURN RIGHT ON 4TH STREET.

26.

Land Title Block
111 East 4th Street at northwest corner of Commerce Street

Architects Haggart and Sanguine infused this 1889 structure with elements of the Romanesque Revival style such as prominently arched windows. A rich panoply of building materials were used on the two-story building including red sandstone trim to accent the red brick facade, glazed bricks and cast iron. The Land Title Block is consistently hailed as one of Fort Worth's finest Victorian-era buildings.

27.

Burk Burnett Building
500 Main Street at southwest corner of 4th Street

At 12 stories and 156 feet this was the first skyscraper in Fort Worth when it was constructed in 1914. Architects Marshall Sanguinet and Carl Staats used a Neoclassical design similar to tow-

ers they had previously designed in Waco and San Antonio. The three-part form is typical of early high-rises in its resemblance to a Greek column with a base (the over-sized decorative lower floors highlighted by granite columns), a shaft (the unadorned central brick stories) and a capital (the ornate terra cotta upper floors and cornice). The money men were the State National Bank but they went bankrupt the next year and Fort Worth magnate Samuel Burk Burnett purchased the building.

TURN RIGHT ON MAIN STREET.

28.

Jett Building
400 Main Street at southwest corner of 3rd Street

This three-story commercial brick building was constructed in 1902 and once housed the Northern Texas Traction Company that provided rail service between Fort Worth, Dallas and Cleburne. With the development of Sundance Square, Richard Haas painted a trompe l'oeil mural of a Chisholm Trail cattle drive in 1985 across most of the southern elevation facing the parking lot.

29.

Knights of Pythias Castle Hall
315 Main Street at northeast corner of 3rd Street

The Order of the Knights of Pythias was begun by Justus H. Rathbone as an organization based on peace and friendship in the midst of the Civil War. The Fort Worth chapter constructed its first hall on this site in 1881. After a fire in 1901 architect Marshall Sanguinet gave the new three-story building a Flemish medieval appearance rendered in red brick. Look up on the Main Street elevation to see a knight in his third story nook - he is a 1980s replica that stands in after the original, cast in 1882, was damaged in a tumble to the ground.

30.

Western Union Building
314 Main Street at northwest corner of 3rd Street

This splash of Art Deco came to Fort Worth in 1931 courtesy of the Western Union Company and architect/engineer James B. Davies. Look up

to see the geometric shapes incorporated into the buff-colored brickwork and a fanciful parapet.

TURN LEFT ON 3RD STREET. TURN LEFT ON HOUSTON STREET.

31.

Sanger Building

410 Houston Street at northwest corner of 4th Street

German-born Isaac Sanger sailed to America in 1852 when he was 16 years old and began clerking with a New Haven, Connecticut mercantile concern. He migrated to Texas in 1857 and opened a store in McKinney, a town on the North Texas frontier 35 miles north of Dallas. With brothers Philip and Alexander the family opened stores along the Houston and Texas Central Railroad tracks. When the line reached Dallas in 1872 Sanger Brothers made its headquarters there. The trail-blazing Texas merchant family sold the business in 1926 but the stores operated under the Sanger Brothers nameplate until 1987. In 1929 this downtown Fort Worth branch opened as the first air conditioned department store west of the Mississippi River. In the 1990s the historic emporium was converted into loft apartments.

32.

F.W. Woolworth Building

501 Houston Street at southeast corner of 4th Street

Frank W. Woolworth made enough nickels and dimes from his Woolworth's 5 & 10s that he was able to build the world's tallest skyscraper in New York City in 1913 by paying cash. Architects Wiley G. Clarkson & James T. Taylor envisioned this Woolworth Company building as a ten-story Neoclassical high-rise in 1926 but only three floors were ever built. It operated as a F.W. Woolworth store until 1990.

CONTINUE TO 5TH STREET. AS YOU WALK, TO YOUR RIGHT, ACROSS THE PARKING LOT THE SKYSCRAPER IS...

33.

Fort Worth Tower

500 Throckmorton Street

The glass curtain tower across the parking lot was constructed in 1974 and spent a decade as

the tallest member of the Fort Worth skyline. Atlanta architect John Portman designed the octagonal skyscraper for the Fort Worth National Bank. At 454 feet tall it is currently the town's 5th tallest building.

34.

STS Tower

515 Houston Street at northeast corner of 5th Street

This building, from the pen of Fort Worth architect Wiley G. Clarkson, began life in 1925 as a Sanger Brothers Department Store. Other retailers, most notably Meacham's Department Store, have inhabited the space through the years. The eight-story tower boasts a limestone ground floor and decorative terra cotta cornice.

TURN LEFT ON 5TH STREET.

35.

Sinclair Building

512 Main Street on northwest corner of 5th Street

Harry Ford Sinclair was born outside Wheeling, West Virginia, two days after the American Centennial on July 6, 1876. His family moved to Independence, Kansas where young Harry was schooled as a pharmacist and expected to join the family drug store. Instead, he started selling lumber for the derricks in the oil fields of southeastern Kansas, keeping his ear to the ground for leads to speculate in oil leases. In 1905 he heard tell of a new gusher at the farm of Ida Glenn south of Tulsa and hurried over to grab some choice Glenn Pool leases. By the time Sinclair was 30 he had made his first million dollars. In 1916 he founded Sinclair Oil that would become the largest oil company in the Midwest and seventh largest in America. Sinclair's most notorious financial adventure took place in the 1920s when he reportedly paid \$200,000 to Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall for an oil lease on remote government land in Wyoming's Teapot Dome region without competitive bidding. The scandal landed Sinclair in prison for six months in 1929 and Fall became the first Presidential cabinet member to do jail time for his actions in the Teapot Dome Scandal. Teas oilman Richard O. Dulaney commissioned this landmark 16-story Art Deco office building designed by Wiley Clarkson

in 1930 but seven floors were leased by the Sinclair Oil Company. It has remained the Sinclair Building ever since.

36.

Shamrock Building

515 Main Street at northeast corner of 5th Street

This three-story commercial building is a survivor from the turn of the 20th century. In its more than 100 years on this corner the structure has been through a series of alterations but the general architectural form remains.

37.

Blackstone Hotel

601 Main Street at southeast corner of 5th Street

The town's tallest hotel, an Art Deco confection rising 23 stories, was constructed in 1929 on plans drawn by the St. Louis architectural firm of Mauran, Russell & Crowell. The money man was cattle baron Gus O'Keefe who named it after his favorite Chicago guest house. Over the years the Blackstone became the hotel of choice for visiting celebrities and power brokers. The town's first radio station, WBAP, operated out of the Blackstone in the 1930s. Conrad Hilton purchased the hotel in 1952 and renovated the interior before selling the property ten years later. The Blackstone spent most of the 1980s and 1990s vacant until it was given a makeover by the Marriott Corporation to function as a historic hotel.

TURN RIGHT ON MAIN STREET.

38.

Kress Building

604 Main Street

Samuel Henry Kress looked on his stores as public works of art and he retained a staff of architects to achieve that end. He took as much pride in the appearance of those stores as the nickels and dimes that piled up in his coffers. There would eventually be 264 Kress five-and-dime stores throughout the United States and many of them adopted the Art Deco style in the 1920s and 1930s. The Fort Worth Branch arrived in 1936 and is one of 50 or so remaining Kress landmarks in the country, living on as loft apartments.

39.

Fort Worth Club/Ashton Hotel

610 Main Street at northwest corner of 6th Street

The Commercial Club was chartered by the state of Texas on June 10, 1885 and constructed its first clubhouse on their site two years later. In 1906 the town's oldest and most prestigious club changed its name to the more inclusive Fort Worth Club. A larger 12-story facility was planned for 1915 but only six stories were ever constructed here. The club moved on in 1926 and the building passed through a parade of owners until emerging as the Italianate styled Ashton Hotel (look up to see the prominent brackets at the cornice) in 2001 which also includes the 1890 Winfree Building next door.

TURN RIGHT ON 6TH STREET AND WALK TO THROCKMORTON STREET.

40.

Petroleum Building

210 West 6th Street at northeast corner of Throckmorton Street

This 14-story commercial tower that dates to 1927 is another creation of Wyatt C. Hedrick. Through the decades it has lost some ornamentation and shuffled through several owners. Today it is known as the Petroleum Building as it was in the beginning and looks much like it did back then as well.

41.

First Christian Church

612 Throckmorton Street at northwest corner of 6th Street

No congregation has gathered in Fort Worth longer than First Christian Church which began worshipping in private homes in 1855. Their first church on this site was raised in 1878. It was replaced with this Neoclassical sanctuary in 1914 designed by the local firm of Van Slyke and Woodruff which enjoyed a specialty niche erecting buildings like this around Texas. The limestone sanctuary is graced by a copper-skinned dome and Corinthian porticoes on three sides.

TURN LEFT ON THROCKMORTON STREET.

42.

Fort Worth Club

306 West 7th Street at northwest corner of Throckmorton Street

The 41-year old Fort Worth Club moved into this block-swallowing 12-story home in 1926. The go-to Fort Worth architectural firm of Marshall Sanguinet, Carl Staats and Waytt Hedrick provided the classically-influenced design. Various top-tier businesses, including the Fort Worth & Denver Railway, occupied the lower crannies of the building while club members enjoyed the upper floors.

43.

***Star-Telegram* Building**

307 West 7th Street at southwest corner of Throckmorton Street

Amon G. Carter was on his own in Bowie, Texas at the age of 13 in 1892 working odd jobs to survive. In 1905 he came to Fort Worth to sell advertising space and within a few months was convinced to help start a new newspaper. His *Fort Worth Star* debuted on February 1, 1906 but was a steady money-loser. Instead of folding the paper Carter set about raising money to buy his main competitor, the *Fort Worth Telegram* and merged the two papers on New Years Day 1909. Until his death in 1955 no town had a more spirited cheerleader than Amon G. Carter. He ingrained the idea that Fort Worth was “Where the West Begins” by splashing it across the *Star-Telegram* front page banner. Among the institutions around Fort Worth named for Carter are air fields and terminals, the football stadium at Texas Christian University, a lake, a mountain, and schools. For most of its life the paper operated a block away on Taylor Street where the presses rolled behind large ground floor windows. In 2011 the *Star-Telegram* moved into this office tower from 1930. Architect Wyatt C. Hedrick blended Gothic and Art Deco elements for the 260-foot tower. Hedrick also designed the landmark *Star-Telegram* Building in 1920 at the northwest corner of 7th and Taylor streets, which still stands as well.

TURN LEFT ON 7TH STREET.

44.

Bob R. Simpson Building

711 Houston Street at northwest corner of 7th Street

The First National Bank of Fort Worth constructed the core of this 11-story building in 1910. Over the years the structure has expanded and been remodeled so many time you need a scorecard to keep up. Bob R. Simpson, founder of Fort Worth-based XTO Energy and ardent preservationist, took over the building in 2005.

45.

Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building

714 Main Street at northwest corner of 7th Street

When this 24-story skyscraper was topped off in 1921 it was the tallest building in Texas. Like most of the other members of the increasingly impressive Fort Worth skyline at that time it was the creation of Marcus Sanguinet and Carl Staats. The client was the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank which occupied the first two floors and rented out the rest of the space. Over the years subsequent owners fiddled with the landmark tower's appearance but a 2010 restoration brought it back to looking much like the original, including the oversized four-story arched base.

TURN RIGHT ON MAIN STREET.

46.

Hotel Texas

815 Main Street at northeast corner of 8th Street

In the early years of the 20th century it was not unusual for business leaders in mid-size cities to pool their resources to build a first class hotel in an effort to give their town a desired big-city feel. It was said that the Fort Worth money men raised over one million dollars in three hours to get the ball rolling on the Hotel Texas. Marcus Sanguinet and Carl Staats provided a Beaux Arts design and the Hotel Texas had its grand opening on September 30, 1921. The price tag was \$4 million. President John F. Kennedy would spend the last night of his life in this hotel in Suite 805 on November 21, 1963. In the morning he gave his final speech and headed for Dallas.

TURN RIGHT ON 8TH STREET.

47.

W.T. Waggoner Building

810 Houston Street at northwest corner of 8th Street

William Thomas Waggoner was born on a Texas stock farm in 1852 and was a partner in his father's cattle business before he was 18 years old. Waggoner became one of the most prosperous Cattle Kings in Texas through the years and when oil was discovered on his ranch in 1903 his fortune became one of the greatest in the Southwest. In 1904 Waggoner moved to Fort Worth but he never strayed too far from his ranch. A lover of breeding fine horses Waggoner developed Arlington Race Track and hammered the 1933 Texas parimutuel racing bill through the state legislature. Among the properties Waggoner financed in the city was this Renaissance Revival tower in 1920. Marble, white brick and terra cotta were used to execute a Marcus Sanguinet and Carl Staats U-shaped design.

TURN LEFT ON HOUSTON STREET.

48.

Western National Bank/Houston Place Lofts

910 Houston Street at northwest corner of 9th Street

William H. Eddleman made his fortune in cattle and used his money to go into banking. He constructed this building in 1906 for his Western National Bank, one of the first in Fort Worth to make use of concrete. It is another creation of Marcus Sanguinet and Carl Staats. The bank failed in 1913 and its assets were bought up by the Texas State Bank which tacked on two additional floors up top. Through the years the structure survived modernization efforts until a 1980s restoration bought back most of the original appearance but not all. In 1996 the old bank building was converted into residential lofts.

49.

Saunders' Triangle Building/Flatiron Building

1000 Houston Street at southwest corner of 9th Street

In the early years of the 20th century architects, freed from the shackles of brawny masonry construction by lightweight steel framing,

began planning high-rises on triangular footprints caused by diagonal streets in the city grid. They were known as flatiron buildings and Fort Worth's came from the prolific pens of Marcus Sanguinet and Carl Staats. A local doctor, Bacon Saunders, put up the money in 1907, an estimated \$70,000, and the Saunders' Triangle Building was the tallest structure in North Texas. As it was being constructed nearby merchants fretted that the Renaissance Revival structure would blot out the sun and strong winds would blow down steel girders. As it was the plans called for ten stories but the building was capped at seven when funds ran low. Ironically the remains of United States Army general William Jenkins Worth, for whom the town is named, were interred in what became Worth Square in New York City in 1849. It was at that location that Daniel Burnham, one of the pioneers of the modern skyscraper, constructed the first Flatiron Building in 1902.

50.

Fort Worth Convention Center

southeast corner of Houston and 9th streets

The city's convention center and indoor arena came online in 1968 and has experienced expansions in 1983, 2002 and 2003. The 11,200 seat arena is home to Fort Worth's team in the Central Hockey League and in the past has hosted teams in the American Basketball Association and the Arena Football League.

CONTINUE PAST THE CONVENTION CENTER ON HOUSTON STREET TO THE WATER GARDENS AND THE START OF THE TOUR.

Look Up,

Galveston



A Walking Tour of Galveston...

During the 1800s Galveston was a booming port city rivaled only by New Orleans on the Gulf of Mexico. It was the most sophisticated city in Texas; the first to get telephone lines, the first to get gaslights, the first to get electric lights. As many as 18 newspapers battled to bring residents the latest news of the world.

Everything changed on September 8, 1900 when the storm surge from hurricane winds swamped the city. An estimated 6,000 people perished and the Galveston storm remains the deadliest disaster in American history. The city rebuilt, including a protective seawall, but never really recovered. While the population of Houston grew by many hundreds of thousands 100 years later Galveston was home to less than 60,000 people, scarcely more than lived on the island prior to the flood.

All the better for those who live in the graceful old homes of the East End Historical District, comprised of over 50 blocks that was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1976 and designated a National Historic Landmark. The architecture of the tree-lined streets reflects a variety of styles and periods, the earliest being examples of Greek Revival style built during the 1850's. Early residents represented an economic and social cross-section of the community, also expressed in the dwellings which range from small, simple cottages to large, elaborate houses.

Our walking tour will start at 1114 Broadway Street, the divided boulevard that bisects the island and is the principle artery between the mainland and the Galveston beaches...

THE FIRST HISTORIC HOME IS ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE STREET AND YOU WILL BEGIN BY WALKING WEST, UP BROADWAY...

1.

Captain Joseph Boddecker Home

1114 Broadway

After the 1900 Storm, this modest early 1890s home was moved to this location to serve the Boddeckers, the family of a sea captain.

2.

Waters-Chapman Home

1202 Broadway

This turn-of-the-century home features Palladian styling on the dormer window and large open porches.

3.

G.P. Lykes Home

1301 Broadway

This French Empire-style home, boasting a notable Mansard roof was moved here in 1908.

4.

Sacred Heart Catholic Church

Broadway & 14th

Jesuit fathers welded Gothic and Moorish elements to craft this house of worship in 1903. Celebrated Gothic architect Nicholas J. Clayton added the dome in 1915.

5.

Bishop's Palace

1402 Broadway

Another Nicholas J. Clayton creation, this town showpiece was created for Walter Gresham, a lawyer who settled in Galveston in 1866. Clayton tapped a French medieval style and adorned the home with towers and turrets and decorated in cast iron. Now open as a house museum, the "palace" was built with pink and blue Texas granite, white limestone, and red sandstone, the home is operated as a house museum.

6.

Powhatan S. Wren Home

1403 Broadway

Contractor R.B. Garnett performed renovations on this home in 1885 for Powhatan S,

Wren, a native Virginian who arrived in Galveston in 1866 after shouldering his musket for the Southern cause for four years in the Civil War. he worked for the railroad until 1875 and was appointed as the clerk of the City of Galveston. Wren left Texas for Arizona in 1900 after the hurricane.

7.

Lucas Terrace

1407 Broadway

The first Lucas Terrace was ripped apart in the 1900 Storm. Thomas Lucas, a bricklayer, salvaged what he could from the wreckage and took six years to build again, using a "strictly modern English design." The window boxes and the serpentine staircases that frame the house are particularly eye-catching.

8.

Carl C. Biehl Home

1416 Broadway

This house from 1916 features a glass-faced loggia designed by architect Anton E. Korn, Jr.

9.

St. Paul M.E. Church

1427 Broadway

The best thing about this 1903 church is its stained glass windows.

10.

Issac H. Kempner Home

1502 Broadway

Architect Charles Bulger created this Neoclassical-flavored house in 1906.

11.

Archibald R. Campbell Home

1515 Broadway

This Victorian-era house from the 1870s sports slender columns, arches and fanciful gingerbread trim. It is the handiwork of the local firm of Scarfenberg and Losengard.

12.

Jules Damiani Home

1527 Broadway

This house dates to 1921.

13.
Sally Trueheart Williams Home
1702 Broadway

This house dates to 1928.

14.
J.C. League Home
1702 Broadway

John C. League was one of the largest land-owners in Galveston County. As a civic leader he was elected seven times to the Galveston School Board and was a member of the Galveston Deep Water Commission. He hired Nicholas J. Clayton to design this exuberant Victorian in the early 1890s.

15.
Adriance-Springer Home
1703 Broadway

This house has its origins with John Adriance, who was born in Troy, New York in 1818. He emigrated to Texas in 1835 for health reasons and wound up participating in the Texas Revolution. Adriance was a prosperous early merchant, helping to establish Texas cotton in the world market. As a state legislator he was influential in the development of Texas A & M University, Prairie View College and the University of Texas. The current appearance, with its mixture of styles, dates to 1914.

16.
J.Z.H. Scott Home
1721 Broadway

J.Z.H. Scott was a prominent local lawyer and Galveston's first City Attorney. His first house at this location burned in the 1885 Galveston fire. He bought this Nicholas Clayton-designed cottage from Walter Gresham and moved it to this location.

17.
Thomas E. Bailey Home
1805 Broadway

This house dates to 1893.

18.
J.J. Schott Cottage
1809 Broadway

Justus Julius Schott, a 21-year old German immigrant, opened a drugstore in Galveston on De-

ember 17, 1867. Two years later he developed a chewing gum from imported chicle which he sold throughout the country. He abandoned the business after encountering legal woes. In 1885 he began distributing a popular carbonated beverage called Moxie which made him one of the town's leading manufacturers. Schott constructed this home in 1889.

THE RIGHT ON 19TH STREET AND
RIGHT AGAIN ON SEALY STREET.

19.
Sonnentheil Home
1826 Sealy

This expansive Carpenter Gothic house was constructed by prominent merchant Jacob Sonnentheil in 1887 on plans drawn most likely drawn by Nicholas J. Clayton. The exquisite woodworking includes distinctive balustrades. Sonnentheil lived here until his death in 1908 when he was 67 years old; his wife Sallie left for New York City two years later.

20.
1818 Sealy

This building began life as a rooming house prior to 1899.

21.
M. Wansker Home
1817 Sealy

This house dates to 1907.

22.
Joseph Goldstein Home
1815 Sealy

This vernacular house from 1898 is credited to architect George B. Stowe.

23.
Bernheim-Moller Home
1814 Sealy

Another George B. Stowe creation, this 1897 house is dominated by a double front gallery.

24.
Max Maas Home
1802 Sealy

Samuel Maas emigrated to Texas in 1836 and operated a pioneering ship chandlery business

among other mercantile pursuits. His son Max constructed this house in 1886 from cypress boards where he and his wife Sarah raised nine children. Max Maas was the tax collector of Galveston County following the 1900 hurricane and his efforts helped to finance the building of the town's protective seawall. The house is decorated with Texas Star emblems.

25.

Clarke-Jockusch Home

1728 Sealy

This sprawling Victorian house was constructed with double brick walls in 1895. Its sturdy fabrication withstood the 1900 storm surge and served as a refuge for neighbors. Captain Charles Clarke, a major player in the shipping industry constructed the house. It was purchased in 1928 by grain importer Julius W. Jockusch, who descended from a pioneer Texas family.

26.

Woolford-Pierson Home

1716 Sealy

This house was owned by A.L. Pierson, a clothing manufacturer whose factory was the first in Texas to utilize automatic production machinery. The house was constructed in 1896 by a harbor pilot who guided ships into Galveston.

27.

John C. Trube Home

1627 Sealy

Alfred Muller was born in Prussia in 1855 and was trained as an architect at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Berlin. After sailing to the United States he made his way to Galveston in 1886 where he won a design competition to build City Hall two years later. He went on the design many houses in two before dying of typhoid fever in 1896. The Trube house was cobbled together between 1889 and 1894 with a combination of architectural styles that have led it to be described as "the strangest house in a city of strange houses." The bricks are slathered with stucco and scored to resemble stone. The mansard roof is punctuated with nine gables and dressed in gray slate.

28.

Henry Hackbarth Home

1610 Sealy

Cotton merchant Henry Hackbarth erected this textbook Craftsman-style residence in 1916.

29.

Morris Stern Home

902 16th Street

Wholesale grocer Morris Stern, long-time president of the South Texas Wholesale Grocers, built this Neoclassical style house in 1908, dominated by paired Corinthian columns.

30.

Thomas Thompson Home

1503 Sealy

Thomas Thompson, a Galveston druggist, built the core of this house in 1875. Additions to the Southern town home came along for much of the next decade. Look up to see splendid cobalt and cranberry glass windows that decorate the addition to the west.

31.

J.H. Ruhl Home

1428 Sealy

J.H. Ruhl, a physician, constructed this home with a double gallery in 1874. Look up to see decorative bracketing and a diminutive pediment over the center of the porch.

32.

Smith-Chubb Home

1417 Sealy

Thomas Chubb was born into a Massachusetts shipping family in 1811. After service in the United States Navy he came to Galveston in 1836 to take a commission as admiral of the Texas Navy. In 1859 he constructed this "Flat Roof House," as it was known. During the Civil War he commanded a two-masted schooner to guard the harbor entrance when Galveston was blockaded by the Union fleet. Chubb began duty as harbor master in Galveston when he was 71 years old and continued in the role until his death four years later in 1886.

33.

1411 Sealy

The Diocese of Galveston used this Mission-style building as its Chancery Office after its construction in 1924.

34.

August J. Henck Cottage

1412 Sealy

August Jacob Henck, a busy real estate broker and builder, constructed this ornate Victorian residence early in his career in 1893 when he was 24 years old. Stained glass windows adorn the bay window.

35.

William C. Skinner House

1318 Sealy

This Queen Anne style house was built in 1895 for the William C. Skinner family. The lacy iron fence around the yard is original.

36.

Lemuel C. Burr Home

1228 Sealy

Nicholas Clayton blended classical and Gothic influences for this Victorian home in 1876. It is festooned with intricate woodwork - painted brackets with ball finials, hooded windows and the Texas Star applied to the millwork.

37.

Joseph A. Robertson Home

1212 Sealy

The outstanding feature of this roomy Victorian from 1894 is its "Widows Walk" on the roof, a feature added to seaside homes for anxious wives to look out at the Gulf for their seafaring husbands.

38.

1205, 1209, 1211 Sealy

This trio of homes, built around 1879, are survivors of the 1900 hurricane.

39.

Henry W. Rhodes Home

1204 Sealy

In 1844 Colonel E.A. Rhodes was appointed United States Consul to Texas and relocated his family from North Carolina. His grandson Hen-

ry Rhodes became the third generation of lawyers in the family when he formed a partnership in the law firm of Wheeler and Rhodes. He oversaw the construction of this Victorian folk house in 1877.

40.

Alexander Allen House

1118 Sealy

Alexander Allen set up the first marble yard in Texas in 1852. He went into business with Charles S. Ott in the Ott Monument Works, a business still extant in Galveston; now in its fifth generation. Allen erected this modest Greek Revival home in 1875.

41.

1110 Sealy

This was the home of Sarah E. Bennett who was the daughter of Alexander Allen; it was raised in 1887.

42.

1102 Sealy

This house, built in 1879, was jacked higher after the 1900 hurricane. Porches were added at that time.

43.

Charles Drouet Cottage

1003 Sealy

Charles Drouet ran a busy salvage operation after the storm of 1900. He built this low-slung cottage in 1903.

TURN LEFT ON 10TH STREET AND LEFT AGAIN ON BALL STREET.

44.

Hamilton West Home

1202 Ball

Dr. Hamilton West, a key player in the forming of the Medical Department of the University of Texas and the first professor of clinical medicine at the University of Texas Medical School, built this home in 1882.

45.

Seeligson Home

1208 Ball

This is another Nicholas J. Clayton creation,

erected in 1875. It originally stood at the corner of Ball and 13th streets but was moved here to make way for a grander house raised on plans by Clayton. Moving houses was much more common in the 19th century than it is today. Back before indoor plumbing and electricity it was a much simpler matter to move houses around town.

46.

Gracey W. Bell Cottage
1215 Ball,, 1881

This house, with prominent bay windows, dates to 1881.

47.

1224 Ball

This was the site of the mansion of George Seeligson, a Greek Revival-influenced residence erected in 1875. His father Michael was born in Holland and came to Galveston in 1838 and was elected mayor in 1853. George, a merchant, was born in 1841. The organizational meeting of the George Washington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held on June 17, 1895. The home was demolished in 1931.

48.

John M. Allardyce Home
1227 Ball

This one and a half story cottage, built by a shipyard worker in 1858, was typical of worker's homes in 19th century Galveston.

49.

Griffin House
1310-12 Ball

W.H. Griffin, son of a Texas Confederate commander, erected this house in 1886.

50.

Axel F. Roempke House
1316 Ball

Axel F. Roempke, who worked as a cashier for the Beers & Kenison insurance company, built this house for his bride in 1894. It was one of the first in town constructed with gas lighting and heating. Look up to see acorn drop pendants on the small double gallery.

51.

Frederich-Erhard House
1320 Ball

Frederich was W.J., a banker, and Erhard was Frederich, a printer. W.J. built the Victorian cottage and sold it the Frederich in 1909.

52.

Charles Hurley Home
1328 Ball

This splendid Greek Revival residence was constructed in 1868 by the 31-year old builder of the Galveston, Pecos and Colorado Railroad. Hurley had been a Houston resident until the previous year when he came to Galveston to work in the steamship business. Hurley was also involved with a narrow gauge railroad called the Corpus Christi, San Diego and Rio Grande. Hurley suffered from Brights Disease and died of a hemorrhage in 1887 on a business trip to Louisville, Kentucky.

53.

Mrs. George Fox Home
1402 Ball

This house dates to 1908.

54.

James M. Lykes Home
1416 Ball

This house dates to 1908.

55.

M.W. Shaw House
1428 Ball

This house from 1900 was one of the few brick homes built in Galveston during this period; it features eight fireplaces. Shaw was one of the first jewelers in Texas and vice president of the Galveston Trust and Safe Deposit Company.

56.

Alderdice Park
15th & Ball

This open space features a fountain to "water man and beast" that was donated by Henry Rosenberg, one of the town's earliest philanthropists. It originally was located at 6th and Broadway before being moved here. Rosenberg was born in Switzerland in 1824. He followed a friend to Galveston in 1843 and worked in a dry

goods store. By 1859 he had bought up full interest in the operation and built it into the state's leading dry goods store. Rosenberg eventually became a banker and president of the Galveston City Railroad Company. After he died in 1893 Rosenberg's will provided funds for the first free library in Texas and many civic institutions, including seventeen drinking fountains.

57.

Lockhart Home
1502 Ball

W.B. Lockhart married into the family of Colonel Walter Gresham and later became a county judge. The house began life as a one-story cottage in 1890 and the upper story came along in 1900.

58.

1516 Ball

This house, sporting a leaded glass door, transom and sidelights, dates to 1897.

59.

802 16th Street

George Ball was born in Saratoga, New York in 1817. He and his brother Albert came to Texas in 1839 and started a dry goods business. By 1847 he was a director of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank at Galveston, the first bank incorporated in Texas. In 1854 he started his own banking house, Ball, Hutchings, and Company. This house was built the year he died, in 1884, and was used by his widow as rental property. It received a makeover in 1892 by Nicholas Clayton.

60.

Howard & Kate Mather Home
1601 Ball

This 1887 house takes its inspiration from a Swiss chalet and features a half-timbered gable and trefoil decorated vergeboards.

61.

Joel B. Wolfe Home
1602 Ball

The stylized flowers in this two-gallery Victorian showcase from 1894 gives the house its name "Maison des Fleurs."

62.

George Trapp Home
1622 Ball

This house dates to 1886.

63.

Frederick Beissner Home
1702 Ball

The corner entrance adds interest to this multi-gabled house from 1887. Frederick Beissner owned a lumber business, which gave him a leg up on materials for the elaborate woodwork here.

64.

1709, 1711, 1715, 1721 Ball

Although these homes from around 1894 are different in size and rooflines they sport identical jigsaw woodworking and arches.

65.

W.C. Ogelivy Home
1712 Ball

W.C. Ogelivy's job as superintendent of the Southern Cotton Press afforded him this fine double gallery home in 1888. An intricate frieze decorates the gallery.

66.

1823 Ball

This house dates to 1890.

67.

Maude J.H. Moller Home
1827 Ball

This house is an 1895 creation.

TURN RIGHT ON 19TH STREET AND
RIGHT AGAIN ON WINNIE STREET.

68.

1821 & 1823 Winnie

These high-raised houses were built in 1893 by H.M. Trueheart as tenant houses.

69.

Root Home
1816 Winnie

This house dates to 1903.

70.

John Parker Davie Cottage

1709 Winnie

John Parker Davie was a big-time hardware merchant in Galveston who also built the landmark Cosmopolitan Hotel. This house with double-curved porch was erected in 1891, a year before Davie's death. His estate endowed a prestigious scholarship at Galveston College.

71.

A. Wilkins Miller Cottage

1707 Winnie

A. Wilkins Miller was as responsible as anyone for the development of the timber industry in southeast Texas. His Miller & Vidor Lumber Company grew into one of the largest in Texas. Local contractor R.B. Garnett executed the elaborate sawn brackets, stained glass, and bay windows on this 1895 cottage. It remained the Miller home until 1912.

72.

Vidor Home

1702 Winnie

Charles Vidor was a refugee from the Hungarian Revolution of 1848 and settled in Galveston shortly afterwards. His son built this house in 1899 and was the childhood home of King Wallis Vidor one of Hollywood's pioneering screenwriters and directors. In a career that stretched from 1913 until the early 1980s Vidor was nominated five times for a Best Director Academy Award.

73.

Hagelman Cottage

1701 Winnie

This ornate Victorian from 1886 is notable for its double-curved porch roofs and dish-scale siding.

74.

1606 & 1608 Winnie

Two identical two-story homes with double-galleries squeezed onto this one building lot.

75.

1601 Winnie

This house dates to 1894.

76.

1512 Winnie

This house dates to 1892.

77.

1421 Winnie

This 1874 house was constructed as tenant property for jeweler M. W. Shaw.

78.

1311 Winnie

This house dates to 1880.

79.

1305 Winnie

This house dates to 1884.

80.

Menard-Ganter Home

1209 Winnie

Michel B. Menard was born in Canada near Montreal in 1805 and found employment as a youth with the Astor Fur Trading Company. Menard worked his way to Nacogdoches in the 1830s and began speculating in Texas land, acquiring it through Juan Sequin, a Mexican citizen as land was only sold to Mexicans at the time. Menard formed the Galveston City Company which sold the land to build the city. Menard's two-story Greek Revival home is the oldest in Galveston. This double dormer cottage with a five-bay gallery was bought in 1881 by Medard Menard, Michel's nephew.

81.

F.M. Spencer Home

1028 Winnie

This two-story Greek Revival home with a double gallery was the home of F.M. Spencer, a Galveston lawyer. The current appearance dates to a 1910 facelift.

TURN LEFT ON 10TH STREET AND LEFT AGAIN ON CHURCH STREET.

82.

1015 Church

This house dates to 1900.

83.

William S. Carruthers Home
526 11th Street

This 1876 structure was the home of William S. Carruthers, an early Galveston dentist and the first president of the Texas State Dental Association.

84.

1126 Church

This house from 1892 boasts a Texas Star on its bay gable.

85.

Alexander B. Everett Home
1211 Church

This stylish house with an upper vaulted gallery ceiling and polygonal bay window inside a cast iron fence was raised in 1881 as the residence of Alexander B. Everett, a warden of the port of Galveston for ten years.

86.

Thomas W. Dealy Cottage
1217 Church

This Greek Revival house from pre-Civil War days was elevated into its current position after the 1900 hurricane. Thomas W. Dealy of the *The Galveston Daily News*, lived here.

87.

Joseph Ricke Cottage
1228 Church

This Antebellum cottage from the 1850s demonstrates the simple Classical Revival style favored by German pioneers on Galveston. Many, like this one, picked up additions during its lifetime.

88.

Miller-Jacobs Home
1323 Church

Ferdinand Miller, a wagonman, raised this house in 1867. Later Barbara Jacobs, a mid-wife who delivered over 2,000 babies in Galveston, made this her home.

89.

Rufus Jameson Home
1428 Church

This house dates to 1882.

90.

Darragh Park
15th & Church

This open space carries the name of J.L. Darragh who was president of the Galveston Wharf Company. Darragh lived in an Alfred Muller-designed mansion here. The only traces of the former Darragh estate is the restored cast iron fence and stuccoed brick wall surrounding the park.

91.

Wilbur F. Cherry Home
1602 Church

A fire that erupted in the Vulcan Foundry on Avenue A between 16th and 17th Streets in 1885 raged out of control until it destroyed a 40-block area. This Greek Revival house, dating to the early 1850s, was the only building left standing on this block. It was the home of Wilbur F. Cherry, an owner of the *Daily News*.

92.

1609 Church

This early 1900s home is distinguished by its unusual woodworking.

93.

Maude Moller Home
1702 Church

This 1895 Victorian building is an example of 19th century Galveston tenant property.

94.

N. Grumbach Home
1718 Church

The Grumbachs were a retailing family, first with Feliman, Grumbach & Harris in Galveston and then in the firm's Dallas store. This house was built in 1887.

95.

Charles C. Allen Home
1721 Church

Charles C. Allen, a local politician and railroad man in Galveston before moving on to Fort Worth, constructed this house in 1898.

96.

William Meininger Home
1722 Church

George B. Stowe designed this striking Queen

Anne residence in 1896 for William Meininger, a commission merchant and wholesale produce dealer. It still retains original stained glass windows and pocket doors.

97.

Thomas Goggans Home
1804 Church

Nicholas J. Clayton created this wooden two-story home with its soaring central gable in 1886. The client was Thomas Goggans, founder of one of the earliest firms to import pianos and organs.

TURN RIGHT ON 19TH STREET AND
RIGHT AGAIN ON POSTOFFICE
STREET.

98.

Theodore Ohmstede Home
1816 Postoffice

This 1886 home of German immigrants Theodore and Eleanora Ohmstede has survived stints as a dollhouse to emerge as a bed-and-breakfast. Victorian fish-scale shingles hang on the projecting bay.

99.

1802 and 1808 Postoffice

These homes from 1887 were built as rentals carry a high-grade architectural pedigree. Albert Rakel was the moneyman and Alfred Muller performed the design work.

100.

1717 Postoffice

This house dates to 1891.

101.

John D. Hodson Home
1702 Postoffice

This impressive 1905 creation by George B. Stowe spans the architectural eras between Victorian and Craftsman. The homeowner was John D. Hodson, a British immigrant who became a partner in the insurance business of Beers, Kenison & Company. The two-story house was constructed of brick and covered in white stucco; mahogany imported from the Phillipines was used to create the signature staircase inside.

102.

Isaac Heffron Home
511 17th Street

Isaac Heffron, who was born in Wales in 1853, made his money manufacturing cement. Architect Charles W. Bulger designed this Italian villa in 1899. The walls and gates are original.

103.

Rudolph Kruger Home
1628 Postoffice

Rudolph Kruger ran a popular Galveston eatery; he retained architect Nicholas J. Clayton in 1888 to design his home. Clayton delivered this beautifully proportioned three-bay, two-story house.

104.

Landes-McDonough Home
1602 Postoffice

Henry A. Landes had this palatial residence constructed in 1886 after the Fire of 1885 destroyed his previous home. Landes, who was a wholesale grocer, cotton factor, ship owner and importer, did a stint as mayor. In 1909, John McDonough, owner of McDonough Iron Works, purchased the property.

105.

Ernest Stavenhagen Home
1527 Postoffice

Ernest Stavenhagen was a veteran of the Confederate army when he came to Galveston in the 1870s to work as a wholesale grocer. He was almost 70 years old when he oversaw construction of this Neoclassical frame house in 1915. The house stands behind a double-galleried entry portico with boxed columns that carry bulls-eye detailing where one normal expects a capital. Stavenhagen lived the final five years in this house which stayed in the family until 1948.

106.

Edmund J. Cordray Home
1521 Postoffice

Edmund J. Cordray had a career as a pharmacist that spanned more than a half-century in Galveston until his death in 1965. This house was built in 1914.

107.

East End Cottage
1501 Postoffice

Now the community center for the East End Historical District Association this 1896 cottage original stood at 6th and Market streets before being moved here.

108.

William Weber Home
1401 Postoffice

This house dates to 1876.

109.

Gustav Reymershoffer Home
1302 Postoffice

Brothers Gustav and John Reymershoffer, Jr. organized the Texas Star Flour Mills, which became one of the South's most successful businesses with sales across Europe and Latin America. Both brothers became city aldermen. Gustav erected this house in 1887 with exquisite jigsaw work and a checkered red and gray cement block sidewalk. Look up to see "G. Reymershoffer" emblazoned on the iron gate. Gustav Reymershoffer died in 1903, expiring as he sat in a rocking chair reading a newspaper. He was 56 years old.

110.

1212 Postoffice

Twin window dormers mark this house from 1873.

111.

Purity Ice Cream Factory
1202 Postoffice

Purity Ice Cream manufactured the first frozen treats in Texas, opening here back in 1889. The business was either founded by Jerry Sullivan and Ben Willis and sold early on to the Brynston family or was started by the Brynston family. The factory here churned out 5,000 gallons of ice cream per month here in 18 flavors. Ice cream would be taken around town in horse-drawn wagons. Purity Ice Cream Co. operated for nearly a century before shutting its doors in 1979.

112.

1114-28 Postoffice

Druggist H.C.L. Ashoff, began this structure in 1859 and finished it after the Civil War ended.

He then built the houses at 1114, 1118 and 1120 Postoffice (Three Sister's Houses) for three of his daughters.

113.

1112 Postoffice

This 1865 house was reported to have been moved to this address by barge from Sabine Pass after the 1900 Storm.

TURN LEFT ON 11TH STREET AND LEFT AGAIN ON MARKET STREET.

114.

Frederick Martini Cottage
1217 Market

This modest abode was constructed in 1871 for Frederick Martini, a bookkeeper.

115.

Louis Runge Home
southwest corner 13th & Market

Louis Runge, from a prominent banking family, retained the New York architectural firm of Crow, Lewis & Wickenhoefer to build a new home for his wife Anita and five children in 1916. The New Yorkers blended French, Italian and Spanish styles into the eclectic Mediterranean style design for the residence. Runge served personally as the contractor on the building of the house.

116.

Henry Rosenberg Home
1306 Market

This was the house of wealthy merchant and land investor Henry Rosenberg, raised in the manner of a Southern plantation home in 1859. Many of the materials used in construction were imported from Rosenberg's native Switzerland. Each of the eight fireplaces was formed with marble.

117.

W.F. Breath Home
1409 Market

The Victorian Stick Style was employed on this 1886 house built for W.F. Breath who bought shoes for the P.J. Willis & Brothers store in Galveston. Later it was the home of the first professor of anatomy at the University of Texas

Medical School, Dr. William Keiler.

118.

1411 Market

I. Lovenberg Home

This Gothic Revival house is another design of Nicholas Clayton, from 1877. It features a pointed arch on the open gable end of the upper gallery. I. Lovenberg served on the Galveston School Board for 17 years and was president of the Galveston Orphans' Home.

119.

John Hanna Home

1417 Market

John Hanna, owner of the city's second oldest real estate firm, moved his family into this asymmetrical Queen Anne style home in the early 1890s. His son, who suffered from scarlet fever that caused deafness, won fame as a sailboat designer, particularly his 30-foot deep sea cruising Tahiti ketch.

120.

Peter Gengler Home

1426 Market

This elegant double gallery home was designed by Nicholas Clayton in 1885 for Peter Gengler. In 1851 Gengler opened one of the first retail grocery shops in Texas.

121.

Edward T. Austin Home

1502 Market

The core of this historic house was raised in the 1860s but was expanded substantially when Edward Taylor Austin, a cousin of Texas founder Stephen F. Austin, purchased the property in 1871. Builder D. Moffat infused the Greek Revival house with jigsawn Victorian elements. The Austins called their home Oak Lawn for all the live oaks that grew on the property.

122.

Grover-Chambers Home

1520 Market

George Washington Grover was born on the shores of Lake Ontario in Sacketts Harbor, New York in 1819. He came to the Republic of Texas in 1839 and took part in the failed Texan Santa Fe Expedition to annex New Mexico. Grover

was taken prisoner and marched to Mexico City. After making his way back to the United States Grover took part in the California gold rush. He eventually returned to Galveston, established a mercantile operation and erected this brick house in 1859. Grover became involved in local politics and remained in Galveston until his death in 1901.

TURN LEFT ON 16TH STREET AND RETURN TO BROADWAY AND THE START OF THE TOUR.

Look Up,

Houston



A Walking Tour of Houston...

It was a couple of sharp-eyed New Yorkers who made Houston, brothers Augustus Chapman and John Kirby Allen. Looking to cash in on the winning of Texas independence in 1836 the brothers came to the new country looking to start a port city upstream from the Galveston Bay. They first eyed land along the Buffalo Bayou that had been surveyed and laid out by John Richardson Harris a decade earlier but there was no clear title to the land to buy. Reluctantly the brothers sailed further inland and bought up land around the confluence of the White Oak Bayou and Buffalo Bayou. There were plenty of obstacles for the brothers to overcome in launching their dream city. The land was muddy and infested with mosquitoes which, although it wasn't known at the time, was the cause of the region's constant plague of yellow fever. Buffalo Bayou was clogged with navigation-hindering roots and those roots sheltered menacing alligators. And the hamlet of Harrisburg still maintained the superior access to the open waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

Undaunted the Allen brothers started their town in 1837 and named it after the most popular man in Texas, Sam Houston, the general who had just won the Texas Revolution. They hired Gail Borden, a publisher who had supposedly coined the phrase "Remember the Alamo!" and who would invent condensed milk several decades later, to draw up a map of the proposed town. On the map of the proposed town were squares marked prominently for the national capitol and other government buildings. Meanwhile the Allens embarked on a publicity campaign for their new town in Eastern newspapers, painting a picture of a frontier Eden that did not exist.

And it worked. Houston was designated the seat of both the county and national government and population soared to more than 1,000 in its first year. The bayou was cleared, a dock built, Borden started a newspaper and theater troupes were performing in town. And then in 1839 President Mirabeau B. Lamar decided to move the Texas capital to Austin.

Many an early American town withered into irrelevance with the loss of its status as a capital. Houstonians had only to look a few miles to the east at Harrisburg that had once been the county seat and capital of Texas when it was a Mexican colony. Houston business leaders were determined not to suffer the same fate. A Chamber of Commerce was formed which actively lobbied to dig out a shipping channel, build a plank road and lobby for the construction of a railroad. The Civil War slammed the brakes of much of that development but afterwards progress resumed and by 1890 Houston was the railroad center of Texas. After a hurricane decimated Galveston on the Gulf Coast in 1900 investment moved inland and Houston was developed as a true deepwater port.

The economic face of the town was forever altered when the Spindletop salt dome oil field was tapped near Beaumont in 1901. Houston quickly became the energy capital of the world and a town that didn't even have 50,000 residents when the first gusher came in would have more than 2,000,000 a century later. A city growing that fast doesn't always have time to care for its relics from the past but our walking tour will seek out what remains and we will start where it all began in 1837...

1.

Allen's Landing

1001 Commerce Street at Main Street

Texas had just won its independence from Mexico in 1836 when two developer brothers from New York, John Kirby Allen and Augustus Chapman Allen, gobbled up 6,642 acres around the Buffalo Bayou and settled at its confluence with the White Oak Bayou. A dock was built and the first boats to anchor arrived in 1837. It was the birthplace of Houston and the original Port of Houston. By the end of the 19th century Buffalo Bayou was a bustling shipping channel and continued as such until the United States government dredged a turning basin four miles to the east. No one knew the area as "Allen's Landing" except maybe Allen descendants until the name surfaced in the mid-1900s. Today the shoreline where Houston began has been revitalized as a passive park and includes a concrete approximation of the original wharf.

WALK INTO TOWN ON MAIN STREET.

2.

Commercial National Bank

116 Main Street at northwest corner of Franklin Street

Anchoring this row of Victorian survivors along Main Street from the 1870s through the early 1900s is the Commercial National Bank from 1904, distinguished by its curved corner. The Beaux Arts design came from the pens of Houston architects Green & Svarz. The centerpiece of the facade are its trio of large arched openings on both the Main and Franklin street elevations.

3.

First National Bank/Franklin Lofts

201 Main Street at southeast corner of Franklin Street

Architects Maurice Sanguinet and Carl Staats joined forces in Fort Worth in 1903 with a plan. With Staats handling most of the design work and Sanguinet taking care of business the duo immediately set up branches in several of the emerging Texas cities and aggressively sought commissions. Sanguinet and Staats brought steel frame construction to Houston with this eight-story, classically influenced building in

1904. Skeptical onlookers expected the town's first skyscraper to fall down - imagine what they would think about today's skyline. The final price tag was \$228,000 and the First National Bank remained here for half a century while this was still prime Houston real estate. The biggest deals in the Bayou City have moved elsewhere and the town's pioneering skyscraper has been redeveloped as luxury lofts.

4.

Houston National Bank/Islamic Da'wah Center

202 Main Street at southwest corner of Franklin Street

The Houston National Bank took its first deposits in 1876 when it was known as the Fox Bank. In 1926 Humble Oil founder Ross S. Sterling added the bank to his burgeoning portfolio of Houston properties. He hired the architectural firm of his son-in-law to design a suitably impressive new headquarters for his new acquisition. Not that it was a case of blind nepotism - that firm was Hedrick & Gottlieb, the successors of the star Fort Worth architectural shop of Saguinet & Staats that constructed the town's first skyscraper across the street. Hedrick & Gottlieb created a Greek banking temple that was accented by splendid bronze entrance doors. Sterling was in the governor's office three years later when the stock market crashed, leading to his personal bankruptcy. His bank avoided the same fate thanks to the financial wizardry of Jesse H. Jones who assumed a controlling interest in all seven of Houston's major banks, keeping every one afloat. Today the bank is doing spiritual duty as an Islamic center.

TURN RIGHT ON FRANKLIN STREET.

5.

Southern Pacific Railroad Building/Bayou Lofts

915 Franklin Street at northeast corner of Travis Street

This brawny, Chicago Commercial Style office building was erected in 1910 for the Southern Pacific Railroad. The Southern Pacific, that came to dominate railroad traffic along the nation's southern tier, was chartered in 1848 to construct tracks between Galveston Bay and the Red River

in North Texas; two miles of track were laid through Houston in 1855. When this building was constructed Southern Pacific tracks ran from Chicago and New Orleans to the Pacific Ocean. In the 1990s the historic property was converted to 108 residential lofts.

TURN LEFT ON TRAVIS STREET.

6.

1884 Houston Cotton Exchange Building
202 Travis Street at southwest corner of Franklin Street

Jared Ellison Groce was a Virginia native who became a planter in South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama in the first two decades of the 19th century. In 1821 he got wind of Stephen F. Austin's new colony and loaded fifty wagons with supplies and 90 slaves and set out for Texas. The state's cotton industry was born. Groce became the wealthiest settler in the new Texas colony before he died in 1839 and cotton became Houston's biggest builder of fortunes. The Board of Trade organized a Cotton Exchange in 1874 and sent architect Eugene T. Heiner back east on a tour of other town's cotton exchanges. He put his findings to work in this exuberant Victorian confection fashioned from dark red Philadelphia brick and gray sandstone. The Exchange moved from here in 1924 and trundled on into the 1970s before disappearing. Its original building has been renovated for office use.

7.

Kennedy-Foley Building
214-218 Travis Street

Early developer John Kennedy constructed the core of this building in 1860. It performed duty as a Confederate armory during the Civil War and was gutted by fire in 1888. Along the way Kennedy handed the property off to his son-in-law, William L. Foley, who was known around town as the "dean of Houston dry goods merchants." The family ran the W.L. Foley Dry Goods Company here until 1948. Note the sidewalk roof that was built around the lamppost.

TURN RIGHT ON CONGRESS STREET.

8.

Kennedy Bakery
813 Congress Street

Across the street from Old Market Square stands the town's oldest two-story structure, raised in 1847 by Nathaniel Kellum that operated as the Kennedy Trading Post. For many years afterwards the family also operated a bakery on the premises. Market Square, developed on land donated by Augustus Allen, was intended to be the centerpiece of downtown Houston. City Hall was located in Market Square a few times, each time the building fell victim to a fire. Today the historic square is maintained as open space.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS BACK TO THE INTERSECTION OF CONGRESS AND TRAVIS STREETS.

9.

City Hall Clock Plaza
southeast corner of Congress and Travis streets

This clock originally hung in the 1904 Houston City Hall. When the building was demolished in the 1930s the clock was stashed in storage and forgotten. One day in 1996 someone recognized it in a local amusement park. City officials hauled it back and constructed a brand new tower for the newly-appreciated timepiece.

CONTINUE ONE BLOCK BACK TO MAIN STREET.

10.

Union National Bank Building/Hotel Icon
220 Main Street at northwest corner of Congress Street

Partners Jesse H. Jones and founder of Gulf Oil Andrew Mellon spared no expense in raising this banking palace in 1911. The St. Louis architectural firm of Mauran, Russell & Crowell contributed a lavish Neoclassical design and Bedford limestone was imported for the full-height Corinthian columns on the outside and rare Yule marble from Colorado was used for the opulent interior. A century later money was again spewed when \$35 million was spent to create the lavishly appointed Hotel Icon.

11.
Sweeney, Coombs & Fredericks Building
301 Main Street at southeast corner of Congress Street

This eclectic Victorian building has stubbornly held its corner since 1889. Its design is attributed to George E. Dickey, a New England architect who arrived in Houston in 1878 when he was 38 years old and became the town's go-to builder. Of the many landmark commercial buildings planned by Dickey this is the only one that survives. The original tenant was a jeweler.

TURN RIGHT ON MAIN STREET.

12.
Stuart Block
304-308 Main Street

Some of the last souvenirs of Houston's Victorian era grace this block. Here, this 1880 building is enlivened by three different facades.

13.
Kiam Building
320 Main Street at northwest corner of Preston Street

English architect H.C. Holland designed this exuberant Romanesque-styled commercial building in 1893 for Edward Kiam's clothing store. The five-story building sported Houston's first electric passenger elevator. Thanks to a 1980s facelift if shoppers from that age were still around today they would still recognize their favorite clothing store.

TURN RIGHT ON PRESTON STREET.

14.
Majestic Metro
911 Preston Street

Although it no longer screens movies this is the last remaining theater in Houston from the silent motion picture era. Opened as the Ritz on April 15, 1926 it was an intimate house with seating for 1,260. Stella and Lillian Scanlan, who had been spreading their late railroad magnate father's money around town in real estate, were behind the new theater. The Ritz struggled more than most with the coming of suburban multiplexes and home television. It began showing Spanish language films as early as the 1940s and was

featuring exploitation films in the 1970s when its name was switched to the Majestic Maestro. The theater went dark in 1984 and re-opened six years later as an event space.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS BACK TO MAIN STREET AND TURN RIGHT, CONTINUING TO MOVE SOUTH.

15.
Scanlan Building
405 Main Street at southeast corner of Preston Street

Francis Richard Lubbock left school when he was 14 years old in South Carolina in 1829 to earn money for his family. By the age of 22 he was running a general store in Houston and living in a one-and-a-half story house on this spot. The Republic of Texas bought the home for its Executive Mansion and presidents Sam Houston and Mirabeau lived in the old Lubbock place before the government moved to Austin. Lubbock himself would spend time in a Texas Executive Mansion when he was elected governor in 1861. The current building boasts an historic pedigree as well, having been designed in 1909 by Chicago architect Daniel Burnham, one of the fathers of the modern skyscraper. The daughters of Thomas Howe Scanlan, a railroad baron and sugar plantation scion, erected the tower in their father's honor three years after his death.

16.
Public National Bank Building/Citizens Bank
402 Main Street at southwest corner of Preston Street

James Ruskin Bailey crafted this nine-story Beaux Arts bank building in 1925 at a time when this chunk of Main Street was the town's commercial hub. It was the scene of considerable drama six years later when Jesse H. Jones engineered a secret takeover of the bank's assets, changed the name to Citizen's Bank and saving it from failure. He also propped up the Houston National Bank. His actions insured that not a single bank went out of business in Houston during the Depression and made Jones, who would serve as the country's Reconstruction Finance Corporation chairman through the 1930s, the most influential money man in town.

17.

**State National Bank Building
412 Main Street**

Alfred C. Finn, who learned his architecture at the drawing board of Fort Worth skyscraper masters Maurice Sanguinet and Carl Staats, designed this bank tower in the 1920s. Its 14 stories rise from a rusticated base of Texas pink granite. The client was the omnipresent Jesse H. Jones. This was the heart of the Houston financial community at the time but in the 1950s the banks began moving south and one by one traditional towers like this one became parking lots. Now it stands alone on its block. Look up to see a unique red-roofed penthouse.

18.

**Stegeman Building
southwest corner of Main and Prairie streets**

This slice of Victorian Houston has seen quite a bit of history since these buildings were erected circa 1880. The corner structure was constructed by Frederick W. Stegeman, whose business produced ornamental ironwork, in 1879. Although it has lost its mansard roof its showy roof brackets remain. The connected buildings at 910-914 Prairie streets, including the Henry Brashear Building and Packard's Troy Laundry, have accumulated an eclectic string of tenants (an adult movie theater, for one) and alterations but today resemble their original appearance from 130+ years ago.

19.

**Rice Hotel
909 Texas Avenue at northwest corner of Main Street**

This was the site of the Capitol building of the Republic of Texas before the government loaded up its oxcarts and headed for Austin in 1839. That two-story, frontier-style building was converted into a hotel and torn down in 1881. A five-story hotel building replaced it. William Marsh Rice, a Massachusetts native who made his money merchandising and investing in Texas, bought the property in 1885 even though he was living back on the East Coast by then. His Rice Hotel would be razed in 1911 by Jesse H. Jones who recruited the St. Louis architectural firm of Mauran, Russell, and Crowell to create this grand multi-winged hotel that quickly became the place

for power brokers and celebrities to gather. The last guests checked out in 1977 and the Houston landmark has been re-born as apartment lofts.

20.

**Kress Building
705 Main Street at southeast corner of Capitol Street**

Samuel Henry Kress looked on his stores as public works of art and he retained a staff of architects to achieve that end. He took as much pride in the appearance of those stores as the nickels and dimes that piled up in his coffers. There would eventually be 264 Kress five-and-dime stores throughout the United States and many of them adopted the Art Deco style in the 1920s and 1930s. Samuel Kress made Houston his first Texas location, opening a store in the 400 block of Main Street in 1900; Kress would be the leading discount presence in downtown for 80 years. This store, slathered in terra cotta, was built in 1913 and sported the chain's trademark golds, greens and reds. Samuel Kress's fondness for Houston did not end with his stores - he donated 33 pieces of his matchless personal art collection to the Houston Museum of Fine Arts.

21.

**Gulf Building/JPMorgan Chase Building
712 Main Street at northwest corner of Rusk Street**

Jesse Holman Jones grew up on a Tennessee tobacco farm and was managing a tobacco factory when he was 14 years old. When he was 19 years old in 1893 he was running a lumberyard. Jones came to Houston in his early twenties and built a fortune in Texas lumber. In 1908 he entered banking and it was Jones money that did more to shape the Houston skyline in the first half of the 20th century than any other. Jones funded this 37-story tower in 1929 and it reigned as the tallest building in the city until 1963. Architect Alfred Charles Finn tapped the Gothic Revival style to create one of town's Art Deco masterpieces inside and out. Look up to see the skyscraper step back on its upper floors.

TURN RIGHT ON RUSK STREET.

22.

Esperson Buildings

west side of Travis Street between Walker and Rusk streets

Mellie Keenan was a Kansas farm girl who married Danish immigrant Niels Esperson in Oklahoma in 1893. The couple kicked around the midwest chasing oil with indifferent success until they landed in Houston in 1903 where Niels helped develop the first of what would be over 150 million barrels of crude from the Humble Oilfield that helped establish the Texas oil industry. Niels died in 1922, leaving Mellie considerable property and wealth. She proved not to be an absentee landlord. In 1924 she constructed the Majestic Theater, bringing architect John Ebersson down from Chicago to build the town's premiere stage. In 1927 she hired Ebersson again to construct Houston's tallest building and he delivered an Italian Renaissance confection topped by an ornate terraced temple draped in gold leaf. Roman marble was everywhere inside and there were bronze elevator doors and terra cotta urns at every turn. Mellie Esperson had the name of her late husband inscribed across the front and settled into a suite of offices on the 25th floor to manage her real estate empire. In 1941 she called Ebersson once more to construct a 19-story annex which was inscribed with her name. It was the largest construction project in Depression-era Houston and the Art Deco tower was the first in the city to boast central air conditioning. Mellie Esperson died in 1945 and some say her spirit still patrols the halls of her two buildings.

TURN RIGHT ON TRAVIS STREET.

23.

Texas Commerce Tower/JPMorgan Chase Tower

600 Travis Street between Texas and Capitol streets

At 75 floors and an arm's length higher than 1,000 feet this is the tallest five-sided building in the world. Modernist architects I.M. Pei & Partners had planned for five more stories but city officials were concerned the tower might interfere with air traffic. Completed in 1981, this remains the tallest skyscraper in Texas.

TURN LEFT ON CAPITOL STREET. TURN

LEFT ON LOUISIANA STREET.

24.

Pennzoil Place

711 Louisiana Street at southeast corner of Capitol Street

In a career stuffed with awards and honors, his design for Pennzoil Place in the 1970s stands out among architect Philip Johnson's creations. When it was constructed in 1975 Pennzoil Place shattered the conventional glass box skyscraper motif and ushered in an age of postmodernism. The dueling 36-story trapezoidal towers are set just ten feet apart and intended as an optical illusion, presenting a different appearance from every perspective. The entire composition is dressed in dark bronze glass and aluminum.

25.

Republic Bank Center/Bank of America Center

700 Louisiana Street between Capitol and Rusk streets

Master modernist architect Philip Johnson punctuated the Houston skyline with this gabled tower and its massive arched entrances in 1983. At 780 feet it is the seventh tallest building in Texas, fourth in Houston. This was the site of the main Western Union transmission center in the city and when it was discovered to be impossible to relocate the cables the building was left intact and incorporated into the new structure.

TURN RIGHT ON RUSK STREET. TURN LEFT ON SMITH STREET.

26.

Tranquillity Park

bounded by Smith, Walker, Bagby and Rusk streets

This urban park honoring the Apollo 11 moon landing on July 20, 1969 opened ten years later. The mounds and depressions and landscape elements are intended to mimic the surface of the moon where the historic module named *Eagle* landed in the Sea of Tranquility (one "L," unlike the park). The *Eagle* was not the first spaceship to land in the Sea of Tranquility; NASA had previously sent the unmanned Ranger 8 spacecraft crashing into the same spot after transmitting close-up photographs of the cratered surface.

27.

One Shell Plaza
910 Louisiana Street

After spending almost four decades in the old *Post-Dispatch* Building the Shell Oil Company went house hunting in 1971 and hired skyscraper specialists Skidmore, Owings & Merrill to build its new headquarters. The result was the tallest poured-in-place concrete building in the world; it is skinned in cream-colored Texas Cordova limestone. The roof was 715 feet above the street, the tallest in the city at the time, and the antenna skirted another 304 feet. It still didn't have enough offices for Shell which added a companion 26-story tower the following year.

28.

Houston City Hall
900 Bagby Street between McKinney and Walker streets

To help kickstart the economy during the Great Depression of the 1930s the federal government went on a building spree. Its architects favored the stripped-down classicism of the Art Deco style and looked a lot like this building from 1939. Joseph Finger, an Austrian-born architect who gave Houston several Art Deco-inspired landmarks, did his best work on City Hall that was executed with cream-colored Texas Cordova limestone and aluminum doors. A government annex has been constructed across Bagby Street and out front is a peaceful square dominated by a reflecting pool; it is named for oilman George Henry Hermann.

29.

Julia Ideson Building/Houston Public Library
500 McKinney Street at northwest corner of Smith Street

The first books were lent in Houston as early as 1837 through a subscription library and the Houston Lyceum. The collection bumped around town for most of the remainder of the 19th century until merchant and financier William March Rice pledged \$200,000 to promote a free library. Using additional funds from steel baron Andrew Carnegie an Italian Renaissance building was constructed in 1904 to become the first central public library. Ralph Adams Cram, a celebrated Boston architect, drew up plans for this Spanish Renaissance replacement in 1926.

It served the city for half a century until a six-story gray granite library came along next door. This building was adapted to serve as a history and research center and took the name of Julia B. Ideson, a librarian for 41 years. The Houston Public Library now curates over 6,000,000 items across thirty-three branches.

30.

Allied Bank Plaza/Wells Fargo Plaza
1000 Louisiana Street between Lamar and McKinney streets

Completed in 1983 this is the tallest all-glass building in the western hemisphere. Richard Keating, in the employ of skyscraper specialists Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, designed the 992-foot building. It is the second tallest tower in the Houston skyline.

TURN LEFT ON MCKINNEY STREET
AND WALK DOWN TO MAIN STREET.

31.

City National Bank Building
1001 McKinney Street at northeast corner of Main Street

Architect Alfred C. Finn was still clinging to the Art Deco style in 1947, almost a decade after its heyday had ended, when he designed this burly office building that spanned a full block along McKinney Street. Houston would not see its like again.

TURN RIGHT ON MAIN STREET.

32.

Foley's/Macy's
1110 Main Street between Lamar and Dallas streets

In 1900 brothers Pat and James Foley borrowed \$2,000 from an uncle and began peddling men's furnishings and novelties in a small store at 507 Main Street. By the time the Foley brothers sold out in 1917 there were only two stores in Houston ringing up more sales. By 1922 Foley Bros. was the town's largest department store. The nameplate was acquired by department store holding company Federated Stores in 1945 which immediately paid out \$13 million to build what was trumpeted as the "most modern department store" in America. It started with six floors and

four more came along in 1957. The downtown Foley's and its suburban branches were re-branded "Macy's" in 2006. In 2013 Macy's was closed and this monolith prepared for a date with the demolition crew.

33.

Humble Oil Building

1212 Main Street at southwest corner of Dallas Street

The tiny village in East Texas named for Pleasant Smith Humble became an oil boomtown early in the 20th century and Humble Oil & Refining Company was organized in 1911. By the 1940s Humble would be the largest domestic producer of crude oil in the United States; it eventually was part of the consolidation that would lead to Exxon. Humble erected this headquarters in 1921 and stayed until 1963. The New York architectural firm of Clinton and Russell, which had previously constructed the world's largest apartment building and largest office building, was imported to design the Italian Renaissance building that consumed half the block. Local architect John F. Staub, who made his reputation creating grand private residences, added the 17-story tower in 1936.

TURN LEFT ON DALLAS STREET. TURN LEFT ON FANNIN STREET.

34.

Stowers Building

820 Fannin at northwest corner of Walker Street

G.A. Stowers was born in Atlanta where he entered business with his father in 1885 when he was 18 years old, running a furniture store. He sold his share to a brother two years later and went to sell furniture in Birmingham, Alabama. In short order he had stores in Tennessee and Texas; in Houston he bought up the assets of the Lincoln Furniture Company in 1900. Stowers Furniture relocated to this ten-story Beaux Arts building in 1913. A century later the entire rest of the block has been cleared away for new development which is planned to be built around the hold-out Stowers Building.

35.

Texas State Hotel

720 Fannin Street at northwest corner of Rusk Street

This Neoclassical U-shaped hotel, planned by Joseph Finger, was targeted for the 1928 Democratic Convention but it didn't open with its \$2.50 single rooms and \$4.00 doubles until the following year. After lean times the hotel is once again greeting guests.

36.

Texaco Building

1111 Rusk at northeast corner of Fannin Street

This office tower, notable for its limestone arcade that marches around the ground floor, was constructed in 1915 as the home for Texaco, which led the stampede of major oil companies into downtown Houston. Texaco moved out in the 1980s and the building has resisted any viable redevelopment plans ever since.

TURN RIGHT ON RUSK STREET. TURN LEFT ON SAN JACINTO STREET.

37.

**United States Customhouse
San Jacinto and Rusk streets**

This block-swallowing federal building that spreads across two acres was constructed between 1907 and 1911. The Renaissance Revival design came from the office of James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect of the Treasury. The building began life as a post office and courthouse, necessitated by the explosive growth in Houston that saw 17 railroads bringing passengers into town in the first decade of the 20th century.

TURN LEFT ON CAPITOL STREET. TURN RIGHT ON FANNIN STREET.

38.

Houston Post-Dispatch Building/Magnolia Hotel

609 Fannin Street at southeast corner of Texas Avenue

Fort Worth architects Maurice Sanguinet, Carl Staats and Wyatt Hedrick built nearly every tall building in that town in the first three decades of the 1900s and the firm left its fingerprints on the Houston skyline as well. This 22-story Beaux

Arts tower was the tallest in Houston when it was topped off in 1926. It was designed in the manner of the first skyscrapers from 40 years earlier to resemble an ancient column with a base (the oversized lower floors), a shaft (the unadorned middle 14 stories) and a capital (the decorative upper stories, including a pride of lion's head gargoyles along the cornice). The client was Ross Sterling who wanted a headquarters for his *Post-Dispatch* newspaper and KPRC radio station. Sterling lost his fortune in the Great Depression and sold off his building in 1932. It became the regional headquarters for Royal Dutch Shell Oil Company until 1971 when the company shuffled over to One Shell Plaza. Today it carries on as a hotel.

39.

Christ Church Cathedral

1117 Texas Avenue at northeast corner of Fannin Street

This congregation traces its roots back to 1839 and Texas Republic days. It is the oldest surviving church in Houston and has sprouted many surrounding missions. Land was purchased here for \$400 and the first meetinghouse was raised in 1845. The current Gothic Revival church was built in 1893 on designs provided by J. Arthur Tempest and Silas McBee. In 1949, Christ Church became a cathedral church during the centennial celebration of the Diocese of Texas.

AT THE INTERSECTION OF PRAIRIE STREET LOOK RIGHT TO SEE...

40.

Sam Houston Hotel

1117 Prairie Street

This mid-size hotel joined the Houston streetscape in 1924, marketed to business travelers. The Fort Worth architectural shop of Sanquinet, Staats, Hedrick and Gottlieb drew up the plans for the 10-story Colonial Revival high-rise. Like many of its fellow downtown hotels the Sam Houston was closed in the 1970s and spent some 25 years vacant. But it dodged the bulldozers to re-emerge in 2002 as a boutique hotel with 100 rooms.

41.

Harris County Courthouse

301 Fannin Street between Preston and Congress streets

This site was designated by town founders Augustus and John Allen as the courthouse square and the first government home, constructed of pine logs, appeared here in 1837. Now over 100 years old, this is Harris County Courthouse number five, completed in 1910. Dallas architect Charles Erwin Bargebaugh provided the domed Classical Revival design, executed in Texas pink granite and trimmed with terra cotta and limestone. The building stepped aside for courthouse number six in 1952 although it still hosts trials.

42.

Pillot Building

1012 Congress Street at southwest corner of Fannin Street

Parts of this building represent the oldest three-story commercial structure in Houston. After it partially collapsed while vacant in 1988 the building was reconstructed with as many of the original bricks as possible. French-born merchant Eugene Pillot began erecting the building as a bank in 1857 and finally put the finishing touches on in 1869. The Pillot family owned the property until 1944. In addition to the conservation of the bricks, many of the original cast iron columns, sills and lintels were used in the replica building as well. Cast iron enjoyed a brief flurry of popularity as a building material in the middle 19th century as it was easy to cast in ornamental pieces, quick to assemble and inexpensive to produce.

CONTINUE ON FANNIN STREET TWO BLOCKS TO THE BUFFALO BAYOU AND THE START OF THE TOUR.

TURN RIGHT ON NORTH ELM STREET AND WALK A SHORT WAYS DOWN TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT IN CENTER CITY PARK.

Look Up,

Houston Heights



A Walking Tour of Houston Heights...

Oscar Martin Carter was approaching his 50th birthday in 1891 and he could look back on a remarkable life. He was born in Salem, Massachusetts and was orphaned at an early age. He ran away from his abusive foster parents and joined a pack train heading to Colorado. In Nebraska Carter cooked for an ox-team, learned to be a tinsmith, ran a hardware store, managed political races, worked as an Indian trader, tried his hand at mining and invented a drill bit that made him a fortune, and served as president of a string of Omaha banks. He had been married for half his life and fathered six children but never owned a house, living most of the time in one of his stores or hotels. In his 49th year Carter had recently sold his Omaha interests on behalf of his American Loan and Trust Company and brought millions of dollars to Houston where he acquired both the Houston City Street Railway Company and the Bayou City Street Railway Company.

In 1891 Carter bought 1,756 acres of land four miles northwest of Houston with the intention of developing the town's first planned suburb and one of the earliest in Texas. The land was about 23 feet higher than downtown Houston so it earned the name "Heights." As the Omaha and South Texas Land Company laid out the new streets there was hardly any elevation change in the Heights. Houston Heights was its own municipality until 1919 when the town was gobbled up by the growing city of Houston.

From its beginnings in the 1890s Houston Heights was designed as a residential enclave. The target market for the developers was the emerging middle class of white-collar workers and skilled craftsmen. These new home owners built comfortable, but not ostentatious, houses in the then-popular Queen Anne style. Later arrivals constructed Craftsman bungalows and cottages across Houston Heights. Most of the community was built up by 1930 and retains much of its same appearance today.

Our walking tour will traverse the main north-south artery through Houston Heights and we will begin where the first house was constructed back in 1893...

1.

Marmion Park

1802 Heights Boulevard at northeast corner of 18th Street

Daniel Denton Cooley was born in Binghamton, New York in 1850 and migrated to Omaha, Nebraska as a young man. When the American Loan and Trust company bought a chunk of land northwest of Houston in 1891 it sent Cooley down to develop the property. He laid out Heights Boulevard and constructed the first house in town on this corner in 1893. The corporation was dissolved in 1895 but Cooley remained as Houston Heights was incorporated the next year. His Victorian house stood until 1965 when his family, unable to sell it, tore it down. The small park was created in 1979 but instead of carrying the name of Cooley, "the Father of Houston Heights," it is named in honor of the last mayor of Houston Heights, J.B. Marmion. The Kaiser Pavilion, however, was designed in the image of the turret on the old Cooley house.

WALK ACROSS THE MEDIAN IN THE MIDDLE OF HEIGHTS BOULEVARD TO THE OPPOSITE CORNER.

2.

Burge House

1801 Heights Boulevard at northwest corner of 18th Street

The Burge-Huck company was a premiere manufacturer of wood and glass showcases in Illinois in the late 1800s. Robert Burge was dispensed to Houston to build the business in Texas and while here he constructed this stand-out Prairie-style residence infused with Colonial Revival elements in 1910. The Burge family left Houston Heights in 1922.

FACING BURGE HOUSE TURN LEFT AND WALK SOUTH ON HEIGHTS BOULEVARD.

3.

Lambert Hall

1703 Heights Boulevard at northwest corner of 17th Street

Architect C.N. Helson designed this eclectic brick sanctuary in 1927 as the first home of the Heights Christian Church. The price tag was

\$39,904 and thirty cents. The building served the congregation until 1967 when it was transformed into a community events center, taking the name of the first pastor of the church, Clark W. Lambert. It survived an arson attempt in 1996 and has been renovated by its most celebrated patron, the Opera in the Heights performance company.

4.

Reagan Masonic Lodge

1606 Heights Boulevard at northwest corner of 16th Street

The world's oldest fraternal organization, the Masons, made its first move out of downtown Houston to the suburbs here on December 12, 1910 when Reagan Lodge 1037 was chartered. In his long life John Henninger Reagan had served as a judge, Postmaster General for the Confederate States of America, a United States Congressman and Senator and the first chairman of the Texas Railroad Commission. Historians have included Reagan, who died in 1905 at the age of 86, among the four most important Texans of the 19th century. His namesake lodge began assembling in rented space above the volunteer fire department until its first permanent lodge building was constructed in 1930. The mortgage was lost during the Depression and it was not until 1948 that the Reagan Lodge could once again call a hall its own, designed by Master Mason L.R. Hayes.

5.

Houston Heights Church of Christ Building

1548 Heights Boulevard at southeast corner of 16th Street

Alfred C. Finn was born in Bellville, Texas in 1883 and came to Houston as a teenager to work as a carpenter and draftsman for the Southern Pacific Railroad. Beginning in 1904 Finn was working in the Fort Worth shop of Maurice Sanguinet and Carl Staats, the leading architects in Texas. After transferring to the firm's Houston office Finn hung out his own shingle in 1914 and designed some of the town's most beloved landmarks for the next fifty years. This Neo-Georgian composition for the Houston Heights Church of Christ from 1925 is a Finn creation. The congregation was organized in 1915 and most of the tab for this church building was picked up by benefactor Emerson Francis Woodward who was co-founder of the company that brought in the

Spindletop oil field that spawned the Texas oil industry.

6.

B.F. Coop House
1536 Heights Boulevard

Another expansive Prairie Style house from the early 1900s, this one was constructed for B.F. and Eletha Coop. He was a physician and she was an influential school board member into the 1940s. It served as the cover house on the Houston Heights sales brochure for many years.

7.

Heights Neighborhood Library
1302 Heights Boulevard at northeast corner of 13th Street

Books were lent around Houston Heights from a perpetetic collection that operated from the Baptist Temple Church and the Heights Senior High School before land was purchased on this corner for \$7,000 in the 1920s. In 1925 architect J.M. Glover provided an elegant Italian Renaissance design dressed in pink stucco and crowned with a red tile roof. Although the library has been tweaked and picked up a modern expansion in the 1970s it remains the architectural centerpiece of the community.

AT 12TH STREET TURN RIGHT.

8.

Houston Heights Fire Station
northeast corner of Yale and 12th streets

The town's first paid firefighters operated out of a building located on this block behind the home of J.L. Durham who functioned as fire chief. In 1914 this brick building rose on the ashes of Fraternal Hall that had burned two years prior. Built on plans drawn by architect Alonzo C. Pigg, it served Houston Heights as a city hall, jail and fire house. The last fire trucks departed in 1995 and the two-story structure carries on as a community center.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS BACK TO HEIGHTS BOULEVARD AND TURN RIGHT, CONTINUING SOUTH.

9.

Perry-Swilley House
1101 Heights Boulevard at northwest corner of 11th Street

It was relatively common for houses to be moved around town in the 1800s before the creation of complicated wiring and indoor plumbing systems. All you needed was a team of strong oxen. This 1901 frame house was built by C.L. Sumbaro as a wedding gift for his daughter, Ava, who married Philo Perry. It was jacked up and moved one lot to the north for a 21st century reason never contemplated in the days of its construction - more parking.

10.

Milroy House
1102 Heights Boulevard at northeast corner of 11th Street

John A. Milroy was born, raised and educated in upstate New York. After marrying in 1889 at the age of 27 he set out for Seattle, Washington and entered the real estate business. He arrived in Houston Heights with the first wave of Omaha and South Texas Land Company men and remained the sales agent for the company until 1917, just a year before his death. He was elected as the second mayor of Houston Heights and was re-elected seven times before begging out of the job. This 1898 house was constructed from a plan in a pattern book published by Tennessee architect George Franklin Barber. In 1888 Barber, an Illinois native, relocated to Knoxville, hoping the mountain air would restore his declining health. While in town he mastered the technique of mail order architecture, issuing Tin 1890 with 59 house plans. Barber's designs have resulted in houses in all 50 states and 17 in Houston Heights. The Milroy House has been meticulously restored, right down to the wooden fence that was a popular style along Heights Boulevard one hundred years ago.

11.

Hawkins House
1015 Heights Boulevard

George W. Hawkins of the Hawkins-Half Auto Company was one of the pioneering dealers in the horseless carriage trade in Houston. He owned Harris County license plate #1 until the governor of Texas got a car and decided he want-

ed the plate. Hawkins had this Spanish Colonial house constructed in 1911.

TURN LEFT ON 10TH STREET.

12.

All Saints Catholic Church

215 East 10th Street at northeast corner of Harvard Street

All Saints was organized in 1908 and a meetinghouse capable of accommodating 300 was raised on this site by the following year. The present Romanesque-styled house of worship, composed of dark red bricks and white stone trim, was dedicated in 1928.

TURN LEFT ON HARVARD STREET AND WALK ALONG THE OAK-DRAPED STREET.

13.

Harvard Place

1100 Harvard Street at northeast corner of 11th Street

This Art Deco-inspired building was constructed in 1930 as the Masonic Hall for Reagan Lodge 1037. The lodge boasted a bowling alley among other niceties for the members who unfortunately lost the hall in 1935. Today it does duty as condominiums but you can still look up in the square above the entrance and see remnants of the Masonic symbol.

AT 14TH STREET TURN LEFT.

14.

Odd Fellows Lodge

115 East 14th Street

In the Middle Ages most common trades in England, like carpentry or blacksmithing, had their own guilds. Tradesmen whose jobs were less commonplace formed their own guild that became known as Odd Fellows. The American Odd Fellows lodge is considered to have started in Baltimore, Maryland in 1819. The Thomas J. Rusk Heights Lodge #225 formed shortly after the Heights in the early 1900s and has been meeting in this brick building ever since, even as membership has dwindled.

RETURN TO HARVARD STREET AND

TURN LEFT, CONTINUING NORTH.

15.

Milroy-Muller House

1602 Harvard Street at northeast corner of 16th Street

This was the first house built by John Milroy in Houston Heights in 1895. Look at the hitch out front for horses on the eclectic Queen Anne-style abode.

16.

Mansfield House

1802 Harvard Street at northeast corner of 18th Street

Henry P. Mansfield was born in Virginia and educated as a civil engineer. His work life took flight in Texas in 1886 when he supervised the construction of irrigation systems and lumber mills. He married in 1897 and shortly thereafter constructed this rambling Victorian home whose splendor is matched by its garden. In 1901 Mansfield followed the gusher at Spindletop into the oil business and relocated to Wichita Falls.

17.

Houston Heights Women's Club

1846 Harvard Street

D.D. Cooley donated the land for this clubhouse in 1912; the Houston Heights Woman's Club had already been around since 1900. The members agitated for voting rights, property rights and were the force behind the public library. The club is still active today in the maintenance of Houston Heights and championing the rights of children and the elderly.

TURN LEFT ON 20TH STREET.

18.

Banta House

119 East 20th Street at northwest corner of Harvard Street

As Victorian housing styles disappeared in the first decade of the 1900s they were replaced by bungalows based on the horizontal influence of the Prairie style. This variation executed in brick and concrete features a double gallery on all sides. The name of the creator, J.E. Banta, is preserved in tiles at the front entrance.

19.

Ink Spots Museum

117 East 20th Street

Huey Long was born in Sealy, a farm town 20 miles west of downtown Houston, in 1904. He was shining shoes in the Rice Hotel one day in 1925 when the banjo player for the featured act that night, Frank Davis and the Louisiana Jazz Band, failed to show up. Long jumped into the gig and was off on an 80-year music career. It was another fill-in gig, this time during World War II, that landed Long in the Inks Spots vocal group, where he earned his greatest fame. The musical path blazed by the Ink Spots landed the group in the Rock & Roll Hall of Fame in 1999. By that time Long was back in Houston and living in an apartment across the street. In 2007 his daughter Anita started the Ink Spots Museum here; Huey Long passed away two years later at the age of 105.

20.

Hamilton Middle School

139 East 20th Street at Heights Boulevard

This school named for Alexander Hamilton was founded in 1919. The school building is dominated by Gothic-inspired entrance towers. Through the years the diverse student body has produced such noted graduates as newsman Dan Rather and A.J. Foyt, the only driver to win the Indianapolis 500 (four times), the Daytona 500, the 24 Hours of Daytona, and the 24 Hours of Le Mans.

TURN LEFT ON HEIGHTS BOULEVARD
AND WALK DOWN TO THE TOUR
STARTING POINT.

Look Up,

San Antonio



A Walking Tour of San Antonio...

It all begins with the river. The meandering, cottonwood-shaded, unhurried river that takes 15 miles to traverse about six miles of San Antonio downtown real estate. Payaya Indians settled along its banks for thousands of years and Spanish explorers and missionaries were pulled to its waters when they began arriving in the 1690s and named the place after Saint Anthony of Padova in Italy.

The settlement became a natural military center and in 1718 the first of five Spanish missions was established around the San Antonio River. It was called Mission San Antonio de Valero and would later be remembered as the Alamo, a nickname gleaned from the surrounding cottonwoods that it would acquire after the mission system was abandoned in the 1790s. The missions were consolidated into San Antonio de Bexar, the capital of Texas Province, in 1793.

The Mexicans and Spanish tussled over this land until the Mexicans secured independence from Spain in 1821. The new Mexican government at first encouraged American settlement but it wasn't long before these new arrivals to the province of Texas were agitating for their own independence, especially after newly elected Mexican President Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna rescinded the Mexican Constitution in 1833. Kentuckian Benjamin Milam led a contingent of Texans to capture San Antonio in December of 1835 but leader of the Texas Rebellion, Sam Houston, didn't believe the capital could be held and called for the rebel forces to flee San Antonio.

The volunteers, with such now legendary names as James Bowie and Davy Crockett, under the leadership of 26-year old William Barrett Travis thought otherwise. Somewhere between 182 and 257 Anglo and Hispanic Texans fortified the Alamo mission and made a stand against some 1,500 Mexican invaders who arrived under Santa Anna on February 23. After a twelve-day siege the Mexicans stormed the mission on March 6, 1836 and all the defenders were killed or captured and executed.

In the aftermath of the Battle of the Alamo its defenders were martyred, Texas gained its independence the following month and became part of the United States a decade later, the mission was preserved in the center of the city which became the largest in the state for the rest of the century, San Antonio got a nickname and Texas got its best-known and most-visited tourist attraction. And that is where our walking tour will begin...

1.

The Alamo

300 Alamo Plaza south of Houston Street

The Spanish established a Roman Catholic mission in town in 1718, populated by church emissaries and their Indian converts. The compound was sited here in 1724 with a chapel and several support buildings inside a defensive wall. It was called San Antonio de Valero in honor of Saint Anthony de Padua and the Duke of Valero, the Spanish viceroy. San Antonio de Valero operated until 1793 when Spanish officials disbanded its five San Antonio missions. In the early 1800s Mexican soldiers moved in and the mission picked up the name "Alamo" from the Spanish word for the cottonwoods growing in abundance along the riverbanks. With the onset of the Texas Revolution the Alamo was surrendered to Texan forces in December of 1835. The Mexicans returned in force on February 23, 1836 under the leadership of General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna and laid siege to the 150 or so soldiers inside the mission. The stand-off lasted thirteen days until the Mexicans stormed the Alamo. Every Texas defender was killed in the attack which resulted in between 400 and 600 Mexican casualties. The Mexicans held the Alamo but six weeks later after the defeat of Santa Anna at San Jacinto the revolution was over. After the United States annexed Texas in 1845 the old mission once again assumed military use until 1876. The Alamo then reverted back to the church but was acquired by the State of Texas in 1883 and placed in the stewardship of the city of San Antonio. The Daughters of the Republic of Texas organized in 1892 with the specified purpose of preserving the Alamo. The organization was named permanent custodian by the Texas legislature in 1905 and has overseen the most historic site in the state ever since.

FACING THE ALAMO, TURN RIGHT
AND WALK SOUTH ON ALAMO PLAZA.

2.

Menger Hotel

204 Alamo Plaza

William Menger was 20 years old when he arrived in San Antonio from Germany in 1847. He found a room in a boarding house run by a widow named Mary Guenther. Soon the two were married and the couple moved their hotel to this

location where Menger also opened his Western Brewery, connected to the guest house by an underground tunnel. Both were rapidly successful enterprises and in 1857 local architect John M. Fries was retained to spruce up the hotel, the first of several expansions. Menger died at the age of 44 in 1871 but his family carried on the business. The Menger Hotel became the most famous in the Southwest and the brewery the largest in Texas. The Menger was where visiting power brokers and celebrities signed the guest register in San Antonio, feasting on meals of wild game and mango ice cream from the Colonial Dining Room. The brewery disappeared in 1915 but the hotel carries on to this day. It is said to be the most haunted hotel in Texas, frequented by 32 different spirits including Captain Richard King, founder of the famous King Ranch in South Texas. King died in the Menger in 1885.

3.

Joske's/Rivercenter

northeast corner of Alamo and Commerce streets

Julius Joske opened his first store in San Antonio in 1867. After running the emporium until 1873 he sold out and returned to his native Germany. He was soon back in Texas running a new store with his sons. In 1887 Joske's opened a grand Victorian store on this location which would one day boast the largest rooftop electric sign in Texas featuring a cowboy lassoing a steer. Over the years the store became the flagship for Joske's chain of department stores and received periodic expansions. By the 1950s there were five levels and over 550,000 square feet of selling space. Joske's of Texas billed itself as the "the biggest store in the biggest state." In fact it was the largest department store in America west of the Mississippi River. The current Art Deco appearance dates to a 1939 makeover. The Joske's nameplate disappeared in 1987 during a burst of department store consolidation and the property is now owned by the Rivercenter shopping complex.

TURN LEFT ON COMMERCE STREET.

4.

St. Joseph Catholic Church
623 East Commerce Street

The cornerstone for this Gothic Revival church was laid in 1868 and the first services here took place in 1871. The steeple came along in 1898. The parish, the fourth in the town, was mostly German and stained glass from the Emil Frei Art Glass Factory in Munich was imported in 1902. In the 1940s Joske's department store was looking to expand and offered to buy the St. Joseph land but the congregation refused to move. So Joske's built around the church on three sides. Even a quarter century after the demise of the retailer the church is sometimes still referred to around town as "St. Joske's."

RETURN TO ALAMO STREET AND
TURN LEFT, CONTINUING SOUTH.

5.

HemisFair Park
east side of Alamo Street at Nueva Street

To acknowledge the 250th anniversary of the founding of San Antonio the city staged HemisFair '68 that was the official 1968 World's Fair. More than six million visitors attended the celebration that spread across 92 acres and attracted exhibits from over 30 countries. The signature structure of the fair was the Tower of the Americas that stood 622 feet tall (750 with its antenna). Designed by Texas architect O'Neill Ford, the tower, that features a revolving restaurant at its top, remains the tallest structure in town. In 1988 fifteen of the remaining acres were landscaped into an urban park.

WHEN YOU ARE FINISHED EXPLORING
HEMISFAIR PARK CROSS ALAMO
STREET TO NUEVA STREET.

6.

The Fairmount Hotel
401 South Alamo Street at southwest corner of Nueva Street

This brick hotel was constructed in 1906 during the flush of prosperity in San Antonio in the new years of the century. By the 1970s however the building was vacant, dilapidated and facing a date with the wrecking ball. At the time it was located at the corner of Bowie and Commerce

streets. The historic hotel had never been renovated and the San Antonio Conservation Society fought to save that slice of turn-of-the 20th century Texas. The solution was to move the entire hotel to this location in 1985. It would cost over a million dollars and take several days to move the 3.2 million pounds of brick and mortar, including a crossing of the Market Street Bridge, the several blocks to this location. The Fairmount Hotel was certified by the *Guinness Book of World Records* as the largest structure ever moved on wheels. It has since been restored to its original elegance.

7.

La Villita
northwest corner of Alamo and Nueva streets

La Villita lays claim to being the first neighborhood in San Antonio. Indians settled here and Spanish soldiers stationed at the Mission San Antonio de Valero constructed brush huts in the settlement in the 1700s. Adobe and stone structures began replacing the huts after an 1819 flood and more than two dozen of the historic structures remain, ranging from single-room homes to expansive haciendas. Today the four-block area has been transformed into an art community.

WHEN YOU ARE FINISHED EXPLORING
LA VILLITA RETURN TO NUEVA STREET
AND TURN RIGHT.

8.

St. John's Lutheran Church
502 East Nueva Street at southwest corner of Presa Street

German Lutherans, fifteen members strong, started this congregation in 1857; it would grow to some 3,000 members and become the largest Lutheran church in Texas. This is the third meetinghouse to serve the congregation on this corner; the Gothic-flavored building dates to 1932. It does not, however, still display the rooster weather vane on its steeple that earned St. John's the nickname of the "rooster church."

9.

Louis Gresser House
225 South Presa Street at northwest corner of Nueva Street

It was once believed that legendary captain of the Texas Rangers and veteran of the Mexi-

can-American and Indian wars, Jack Hays, lived in this house. It lost some of its historical luster when an archeological analysis determined that it was constructed too late for Hays to have resided here. Still, the single-story structure is a fine example of an 1870s San Antonio house; each of the four rooms sports its own entrance to the porch. The stout, bearded Louis Gresser purchased the property in 1861 for \$1,000 and eventually constructed several buildings here. The San Antonio Conservation Society, which acquired its first historic property in 1926, bought this house in 1976.

TURN RIGHT ON NAVARRO STREET.

10.

Navarro Hotel/O'Brien Hotel
116 Navarro Street

This three-story guest house began life in 1915. Its latest incarnation began in 2003 as a 39-room boutique hotel, refurbished to a 1920s appearance.

TURN AND WALK OVER TO THE DIAGONALLY-CUTTING ST. MARY'S STREET. TURN RIGHT.

11.

Smith-Young Tower/Tower Life Building
310 St. Mary's Street at northeast corner of Villita Street

Atlee Ayres was born in Ohio in 1873 but was living with his family in San Antonio by the time he was 15 years old. He went up to New York City and Columbia University to study architecture but returned to San Antonio, and for a brief time, Mexico, to practice. He rapidly became a go-to designer around town and was named state architect of Texas in 1915. Ayres teamed with his son Robert in 1924 and won the commission for this tower in 1927; the main money man was developer Jim Smith. The Ayres delivered a 31-story, 403-foot eight-sided skyscraper that would rule the San Antonio skyline for almost 60 years. They tapped the Gothic Revival style, executed in tan brick and terra cotta, and even included gargoyles. The grand opening was on June 1, 1929 - just months before the greatest financial collapse in American history. Smith's financial troubles would lead to his suicide and there were stories

that he leaped to his death from the roof of his landmark tower. In fact he was staying away from San Antonio to dodge lawsuits and shot himself in a Dallas apartment. Ownership has passed through several hands and the building has carried the Tower Life Insurance nameplate since 1960.

12.

Plaza Hotel/Granadas Apartments
301 South St. Mary's Street at northwest corner of Villita Street

This chunk of downtown San Antonio was known as Bowen's Island for a homestead John Bowen, the town's first United States postmaster, constructed in 1866. At the time an irrigation ditch connected to the San Antonio River formed a loop around the property. Developer brothers Jim and Albert Smith bought the land in 1923 and set out to populate it with skyscrapers. The Plaza was completed in 1927 and was the town's tallest hotel. It was followed by the Smith-Young Tower across the street but the onset of the Great Depression scuttled further development plans. Both buildings were designed by Atlee and Robert Ayres. Here they created a 12-story Beaux Arts confection highlighted by stone quoins wrapped around light brown bricks, a prominent toothed cornice and an ornate arched corner doorway.

13.

River Walk
San Antonio River at St. Mary's Bridge

Since the 1500s the San Antonio River has been both a blessing and a bane of the town's residents. After another in a long line of lethal floods claimed 50 lives in 1921 city fathers got serious about flood control. Their plan involved a diversion dam and paving over the river in downtown to create a storm sewer. The Olmos Dam became a reality but the San Antonio Conservation Society got the storm sewer idea shelved. Local architect Robert Hugman submitted a master plan for a commercially-tinged set of walkways that would become the San Antonio River Beautification Project when voters passed a bond issue for its creation in 1938. Residents were wary of the nascent River Walk - they feared being trapped in fast-rising flood waters. The project, however, was awarded critical federal Works Progress Administration monies in 1939 that spawned the creation

of five miles of walkways and over 20 bridges. The River Walk got its first test during 1946 flooding which was contained by the dam and its bypass channel. That year the River Walk's first restaurant, the Casa Rio, opened. Today the park links over 2000 acres of public land and is considered the number one tourist attraction in Texas. The bridge here at St. Mary's Street predates the River Walk, having been constructed in 1915; it boasts classically-inspired carved railings and obelisk lampposts in the center.

14.

San Antonio Drug Company
432 West Market Street at southeast corner of St. Mary's Street

Frederick Kalteyer left his native Germany for the Gulf Coast in the 1830s. He is rumored to have started Texas's first soda water business during a stint in Galveston and upon arriving in San Antonio in 1857 he opened the Eagle Drug Store on Military Plaza. His son George was sent to Germany to study chemistry and pharmacy and he joined the family business when he was 20 years old in 1869. Two years later George was appointed Texas state chemist and was instrumental in starting the first portland cement company west of the Mississippi River. Alamo Cement Company cement would be used in building such Texas landmarks as the State Capitol and the Driskill Hotel in Austin in the 1880s. Meanwhile the retail and wholesale drug business was flourishing as well, which George Kalteyer organized into the San Antonio Drug Company in 1892. Go-to San Antonio architect Atlee Ayres designed this burly seven-story building for the company in 1919 using Neoclassical ornamentation and large, orderly Chicago-style windows.

15.

Alamo National Bank
105 South St. Mary's Street at northwest corner of Market Street

Daniel Burnham of Chicago was one of the pioneers of steel-framed skyscrapers and after his death in 1912 his architectural firm became Graham, Anderson, Probst & White who would become one of America's premier builders of tall towers. This 24-story office building from 1929 was one of their designs, infused with Art Deco detailing. The client was Alamo National Bank

that had organized back in 1891. The building now does duty as an historic hotel but you can still see the bank's original vault inside.

TURN LEFT ON MARKET STREET.

16.

Bexar County Courthouse
Main Plaza at south side of Market Street

Virginia native James Riely Gordon made a career out of designing courthouses across the United States. During his architectural career he drew up the plans for 72 courthouses, including a dozen in Texas during the 1890s. In 1891 Gordon won a county-wide design competition for the new Bexar County Courthouse. He delivered a trademark Romanesque Revival design which, after several construction delays, was executed in native granite and red sandstone in 1896. The fountain out front is called Lady Liberty and was christened with the building in 1896. It disappeared in 1927 when an addition enclosed the courtyard but was brought back eight decades later in 2008. Today the Bexar County Courthouse is one of 80 in Texas constructed before the 19th century. Across the narrow roadway to the east (your left) is a red brick Romanesque-flavored building that served as the San Antonio police department from 1927 until 1962.

WALK INTO THE MAIN PLAZA ON THE NORTH SIDE OF MARKET STREET.

17.

San Fernando Cathedral
west side of Main Plaza between Market and Commerce streets

In the original 1730 plan for San Fernando de Bexar this was designed as the civic center of the community with a church at its head and streets radiating in the pattern of a cross to contain government buildings, shops and houses. That church was steadily constructed between 1738 and 1750 and named for a 13th century Castilian ruler named Ferdinand III. The church saw action during the Battle of the Alamo when Mexican General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna signaled his intention to lay siege to the mission by hanging a flag of "no quarter" from the tower. Three walls of the house of worship were used as the foundation of the Gothic Revival makeover

the sanctuary received in the 1860s. That enables the congregation to lay claim to worshipping in the oldest cathedral in the United States.

WALK AROUND THE CATHEDRAL TO MILITARY PLAZA.

18.

City Hall

1 Military Plaza between Market and Commerce Streets

This was the parade ground for Spanish soldiers guarding the mission San Antonio de Valero in the 1720s. It remained an open space through most of the 1800s where festivals were staged, chili queens were crowned and unfortunate miscreants were hanged. The plaza was filled in 1889 when construction began on a grand Victorian City Hall. St. Louis architect Otto Kramer gave his Italian Renaissance building ornate corner towers and an onion dome clocktower which were all removed in favor of a fourth floor in 1927. The price tag when the government home was completed in 1891 was \$200,000; it still serves as San Antonio City Hall. The grounds are studded with memorials including a boulder that marks the Zero Milestone of the Old Spanish Trail. It was a 1920s highway that carried motorists 3,000 miles through eight states and 67 counties connecting the original Spanish missions from St. Augustine, Florida to San Diego, California.

19.

Spanish Governor's Palace

west side of Military Plaza behind City Hall

Despite the name, no Spanish governors lived on these grounds, sculpted in the mid-1700s. Instead it was the residence of the captain of the presidio guards who could look over his troops drilling on the plaza from his headquarters here. The current Spanish Colonial appearance is an interpretation by local architect Harvey P. Smith in 1929 for the City, which owns the property; it maintains the one-story stucco building and courtyard as a museum. Exuding Spanish colonial aristocracy, the rambling Governor's Palace stands as a National Historic Landmark.

WALK OVER TO COMMERCE STREET ON THE NORHT SIDE OF THE PLAZA AND TURN RIGHT, HEADING BACK TO

MAIN PLAZA.

20.

Frost National Bank/Municipal Plaza Building 114 West Commerce Street at southwest corner of Main Street on Main Plaza

Alabama native Thomas Claiborne Frost came to Texas in 1855 when he was 22 years old to teach at Austin College in Huntsville. It seems he did just about everything except teach. He was admitted to the Texas Bar in 1856 but became a Texas Ranger before setting up a practice. He was a delegate to the Texas Secession Convention in 1861 and then became an officer in the Confederate Army. After the Civil War he ran a freight business in San Antonio and then set up a mercantile business on this site in 1868, eventually going into the wool trade as well. Since Frost had one of the strongest safes in San Antonio he was often entrusted his customer's money which led him to become a banker. The Frost Bank picked up a national charter in 1899, four years before T.C. Frost died in 1903 at the age of 70. This 12-story headquarters was erected in 1922. Architects Maurice Sanguinet and Carl Staats, who designed nearly every tall building in Fort Worth, provided the Colonial Revival design for the skyscraper with coin-themed medallions between floors. The bank moved on to bigger digs in 1973.

21.

Aztec Theatre

104 North St. Mary's Street at northeast corner of Commerce Street

The Aztec was designed by Mendel Meyer and Phillip W. Holler who built Hollywood's two most famous theaters - Sid Grauman's Egyptian Theatre and Chinese Theatre. Meyer and Holler gave the Aztec an appropriately Mayan theme and outfitted the temple-like lobby with a three-ton chandelier that was bragged on as the largest in Texas. In the auditorium the Aztec could seat 3,000 theater-goers. The final cost when the curtain went up for the first time on June 4, 1926 was almost \$2 million, an unheard of sum for a small city performance house. The Aztec showed motion pictures and featured stage shows in the beginning before transforming into a movie palace. Like nearly all of America's downtown theaters the Aztec struggled in the 1960s and 1970s

with competition from television and suburban multiplexes. The great auditorium was chopped into thirds but the theater could not be saved and shuttered in 1989. The Aztec was revived as a live performance house in 2009 but is currently dark again.

22.

L. Frank Saddlery Company
231 East Commerce Street

The L. Frank Saddlery Company was started in 1870 on Main Plaza. The founder died in 1889 and control of the business was assumed by Jacob David Straus who had entered the firm as a salesman five years earlier. The company earned its niche in history when Colonel Theodore Roosevelt outfitted his Rough Riders regiment at L. Frank Saddlery in 1898 on the way to the Spanish-American War in Cuba. The business arrived here in 1901. This facade is a replica of the one that collapsed during a renovation in 2002. The Straus-Frank Company survived the coming of the horseless carriage and is still in business selling tires and car parts instead of saddles and harnesses, but not here.

23.

San Antonio Loan and Trust/First National Bank
235/239 East Commerce Street

George Washington Brackenridge was born in Indiana in 1832. He was trained as a surveyor and engineer but wound up peddling wares in Texas when he was 18 years old. Business was so brisk his family moved from Indiana to Texana and started a mercantile house. Brackenridge made his real fortune during the Civil War when he skirted the Confederate ban on selling cotton to New York City merchants. Meanwhile his three brothers fought for the Confederacy. When the war ended the 34-year year old Brackenridge showed up with his money in San Antonio and opened the First National Bank of San Antonio; he later started the San Antonio Loan and Trust next door. Brackenridge is said to have had a hand in the Moorish design of the buildings that were constructed of rough hewn limestone blocks. Beginning in 1879 Brackenridge ran the San Antonio Water Works Company that supplied fresh water to the town. Among his greatest legacies is Brackenridge Park, for which he donated the

initial 199 acres in 1899. He died in 1920, a few weeks shy of his 89th birthday.

24.

Staacke Brothers Building
309 East Commerce Street

James Riely Gordon was among the busiest of Victorian architects in Texas in the 1890s. In addition to his prolific courthouse work Gordon also took on other projects, including this three-story commercial building in 1894. The clients were three Staacke brothers, August, Rudolph and Herman, who bought the slice of carriage trade business from the mercantile empire of their father August F. Staacke. Gordon used red sandstone and Texas pink granite to fashion the vehicle showroom with oversized arched windows in a Renaissance Revival style.

25.

Stevens Building
315 East Commerce Street

James Riely Gordon's work on the Staacke Building nicely complemented the work he had done for John J. Stevens three years earlier. Stevens was a San Antonio native born to Irish immigrants in 1852. After leaving school at the age of 12 Stevens worked in a string of government-related jobs until successfully entering private business. Gordon gave Stevens' investment property a vaguely Richardsonian Romanesque feel with prominent arches, polished columnettes and checkerboard stonework. The style was based on the work of Henry Hobson Richardson of Boston, America's most influential architect in the post-Civil War era.

26.

Alamo National Bank/Commerce Building
316 East Commerce Street at southwest corner of Presa Street

Many of the buildings on the south side of Commerce Street were sacrificed when the street was widened to a roomy 65 feet in a three-year project beginning in 1912. The Alamo National Bank, a 1902 Renaissance Revival creation of Atlee Ayres, avoided a similar fate by being raised and moved back on rollers. Moving buildings and houses was not an uncommon practice in the 1800s in the days before complicated plumbing and wiring systems. The move of the Alamo

National Bank building was accomplished by hand using a crew of 40 men, 1,600 rollers and 1,800 screwjacks. The then five-story building was moved 16 feet and seven inches, a feat that earned it recognition in the syndicated cartoon strip, *Ripley's Believe It or Not*. The bank itself moved in 1929 and left the building behind.

27.

Riverside Building/Clifford Building
431 East Commerce Street

This 1891 landmark is more handiwork from James Riely Gordon. In a bold stroke Gordon oriented the curved prow of his Romanesque-inspired creation towards the river and not the street. River Walk designer Robert Hugman kept an office here and today it carries the name of attorney Charles H. Clifford who signed the first lease to move in after a 1970s restoration.

TURN LEFT ON LOSOYA STREET. TURN LEFT ON CROCKETT STREET.

28.

San Antonio Casino Club
102 West Crockett Street at southeast corner of Presa Street

Twenty German transplants got together to form San Antonio's first social club and theater in 1854. When the club was chartered the membership consisted of 106 - all men and all German. The club promoted German culture and social traditions in its Market Street clubhouse until 1923. After the building was sold the Casino Club entwined with the San Antonio Club and moved into this slender riverside building in 1927. Look up to see the multi-hued cap on the tiered roof.

TURN RIGHT ON PRESA STREET. TURN LEFT ON COLLEGE STREET.

29.

Nix Professional Building
408 Navarro Street at southeast corner of College Street

They don't make hospitals like this anymore. The Nix Professional Building was conceived by James M. Nix as the first hospital in the country to contain patient beds, the doctors' offices and a parking garage all in one building. When it was

completed in 1931 the 23-story tower was the largest and tallest hospital in America. Prominent Texas architect Henry T. Phelps cleverly designed the Art Deco tower so that its great bulk is obscured. The light tan masonry is liberally adorned with white terra cotta decoration. Many thousands of San Antonio natives, including Carol Burnett and Oliver North, entered the world here.

30.

St. Mary's Church
202 North St. Mary's Street at southeast corner of College Street

Land was purchased here by the Bishop of Galveston in 1852 to erect a church for the non-Spanish speaking Catholics of San Antonio, the second church for the parish. The 1921 Flood damaged the church beyond repair and spawned the present Romanesque-styled church that emanated from the pen of architect F.B. Gaenslen in 1924.

TURN RIGHT ON ST. MARY'S STREET AND WALK ONE BLOCK TO HOUSTON STREET.

31.

Hertzberg Clock
northwest corner of North St. Mary's and East Houston streets

The Eli Hertzberg Jewelry Company installed this clock in front of its store on Commerce Street in 1878. In 1910 when the family business located here the clock came with it. The building is gone and Hertzberg's Jewelers was sold to Zales Corporation in 1964 but the clock is still keeping time, maintained by the San Antonio Conservation Society. Crafted by the venerable watch and clock concern of E. Howard & Company in Boston, the cast iron timepiece is hand wound and relies on a series of weights to keep time. It is regarded around town as the official timepiece of San Antonio.

32.

Brady Building/Empire Theatre
204 East Houston Street at southeast corner of St. Mary's Street

In the 19th century a town's opera house was used for everything from live plays to lectures

to school graduations; opera was seldom on the bill. The Turner Verein Association built San Antonio's opera house here in 1879. Developer Thomas Brady purchased the venue in 1890. In 1913 he hired the architectural firm of Mauran, Russell & Crow of St. Louis to build the largest and most opulent theater in town. Their European palazzo-styled structure would house vaudeville troupes, live theater and the new entertainment craze - silent motion pictures. A flood filled the Empire with nine feet of San Antonio River water in 1921 and rather than restore the extravagant interior the owners just slapped white paint on the walls. Battered and bruised by time, suburban flight and color television the Empire staggered to an end in 1978. The City of San Antonio bought the property and the Empire re-emerged in 1998 after a painstaking restoration.

33.

Gunter Hotel

205 East Houston Street at northeast corner of St. Mary's Street

This location has sported a guest house since 1837 when the Frontier Hotel stood here. After paying \$500 the Vance brothers tore the structure down in 1851 and constructed a two-story, ten-bay building to house Army troops; after 1872 it was converted into the Vance Hotel. In 1909 architect John Mauran, who carved out a career designing brawny downtown St. Louis high-rises, came to San Antonio and created the largest building the town had ever seen for recently deceased moneyman Jot Gunter. Gunter, a North Carolina native, was a lawyer and land dealer who brought his business dealings to San Antonio in 1901 when he was 56 years old. The steel-framed Gunter Hotel featured eight stories and was skinned in buff brick; inside were 301 guest rooms. A ninth floor was tacked on in 1917 and three more came along in 1926. Unlike many of its fellow downtown hotels the Gunter has not been converted to residential use and operates into its second century.

TURN RIGHT ON HOUSTON STREET
AND WALK EAST.

34.

Majestic Theatre

224 East Houston Street

Architect John Eberson started building atmospheric theaters, designed to transport patrons on exotic journeys of the mind, in 1922. He would create more than 100 such movie palaces, including the Majestic in the Spanish Mediterranean style in 1929. When it opened on June 14, 1929 the Majestic was the largest theater in Texas and the second largest in the United States. Advertisements trumpeted "an acre of cool, comfortable seats" to fill the 2,311-seat auditorium. The first fully air conditioned movie house in San Antonio sold more than one million tickets in its first year. Like the neighboring Empire Theatre the Majestic was closed in the 1980s but dodged the bulldozers long enough to absorb a \$9 million makeover into a state-of-the-arts live performance arts venue.

35.

Orpheum Theatre/Frost Brothers Building

217 East Houston Street

This building began life as the Orpheum Theatre in 1912 and was quickly re-named the Princess Theatre. The Princess went dark in 1929 and the building received a classically flavored makeover into a retail store the following year. Over the decades the most remembered tenant was Frost Brothers, a high fashion retail emporium that operated until the late 1980s. Jonas Martin Frost, William Cohen Frost and Harry Hertzberg launched the business in 1917.

36.

Central Trust Company Building

603 Navarro Street at northwest corner of East Houston Street

The Central Trust Company organized in 1910 and was crashed by the onset of the Great Depression in 1931. In between the company was prosperous enough to build San Antonio's "million dollar bank" in 1919. Fort Worth's leading architects, Maurice Sanguinet and Carl Staats, teamed with local architect Charles T. Boelhauwe to craft a 12-story Neoclassical tower in green granite and terra cotta that was the town's tallest building when it opened. Even after the demise of Central Trust the high-rise has trundled on as financial offices.

37.

Kress Building

315 East Houston Street

Samuel Henry Kress looked on his stores as public works of art and he retained a staff of architects to achieve that end. He took as much pride in the appearance of those stores as the nickels and dimes that piled up in his coffers. There would eventually be 264 Kress five-and-dime stores throughout the United States and many of them adopted the Art Deco style in the 1920s and 1930s. The lead designer for Kress was Brooklyn native Edward F. Sibbert, who did the San Antonio store in 1939. The six-story building is skinned in terra-cotta once decorated in Sibbert's favored golds, greens and reds.

38.

Buckhorn Saloon

318 East Houston Street

Albert Friedrich was 17 years old and working in the Southern Hotel on Main Plaza in 1881 when he decided to strike out on his own. He opened the Buckhorn Saloon across the street from the Southern, appealing to the cowboy crowd. His clientele was often short of money so Friedrich began to accept horns and antlers as payment for a shot of whiskey. Soon every inch of wall and ceiling space was covered with horns. During Prohibition admissions to the Buckhorn Hall of Horns kept Friedrich's business afloat as it relocated in 1922 to Houston and South Flores streets. In the 1950s the Lone Star Brewery bought the original Buckhorn bar and horn collection to use as its sampling room. In 1996 a granddaughter of Albert Friedrich rescued the collection from its corporate shackles and opened the Buckhorn Saloon and Museum and moved it to this refurbished 1912 building.

39.

Maverick Building

606 North Presa Street at southeast corner of East Houston Street

The Maverick family in San Antonio traces its history all the way back to the Texas Revolution and lawyer Samuel Augustus Maverick who signed the Texas Declaration of Independence and helped draft the Texas constitution. Later, as a land baron, his name came to embody the "go his own way" spirit when his unbranded cattle

were known among ranchers as "mavericks." The original "maverick" was not snubbing his nose at convention, however. Sam Maverick just didn't care that much about ranching to brand his steers. His son George constructed the Maverick Hotel here in 1878, a grand French Second Empire confection that was pulled down to facilitate an expansion of Presa Street. In 1922 the Maverick family erected this nine-story office building. Architect Lou Harrington, who came out of the prolific Fort Worth shop of Sanguinet, Staats and Hedrick, provided the clean, crisp design executed in brick and cut stone. The building was vacant after 1981 but was awakened to serve as residential space in 1996.

40.

G. Bedell Moore Building

northeast corner of East Houston and Broadway streets

G. Bedell Moore was born in New Jersey in 1840. After attending Dickinson Seminary he went into the lumber business in Pennsylvania when Keystone State forests were the most productive in the world. In 1877 on a trip to Texas Moore saw endless yellow-pine forests and soon he was in Orange, Texas running the state's first large-scale lumbering operation. After selling his interests to a partner Moore moved to San Antonio and became a major player in the real estate market. In 1904 Moore gave celebrated San Antonio architect Atlee B. Ayres one of his first commissions. Ayres and partner Charles A. Coughlin shaped their Beaux Arts building to the triangular footprint of the lot, making extensive use of terra cotta, a novel construction material for San Antonio at the time. The top floor, that once hosted a popular rooftop garden, is a 1909 addition.

41.

Crockett Block

west side of Alamo Plaza between East Houston and Crockett streets

Walk down any American downtown street in the 1870s and 1880s and the blocks would be lined with three-story commercial buildings formed in the Italianate style with narrow arched windows, ornate window hoods and bracketed cornices. San Antonio was no different as this block of structures financed by William and Al-

bert Maverick attest. Not that you would know it a century later when the buildings were covered up with modernized alterations. All that was stripped away in a restoration of the buildings that revealed such elements as cast iron piers. Cast iron enjoyed a brief spurt of popularity as a building material for its ease of molding, quick construction and low cost. Look for a foundry stamp on the columns for authenticity.

42.

Gibbs Building

512 East Houston Street at northwest corner of Alamo Plaza

This eight-story office building was erected in 1909 on what once was the western wall of the Alamo mission. It is another contribution to the San Antonio skyline from Fort Worth architects Maurice Sanguinet and Carl Staats. The money men were members of the Maverick family - this is where patriarch Samuel Maverick homesteaded in 1850. During construction of the Gibbs Building cannons were uncovered from Texas Revolution days. Wrapped in a Beaux Arts package, the building has been redeveloped as a luxury hotel.

43.

United States Post Office and Courthouse

615 East Houston Street at northeast corner of Alamo Plaza

Backed up by sackfuls of federal Depression-relief money in the 1930s Philadelphia architect Paul Philippe Cret sprinkled several similar buildings to this one around Texas. All boasted monumental classically inspired Beaux Arts architecture. He was assisted on the project by local architect Ralph Haywood Cameron to bring all federal agencies operating in San Antonio under one roof. Architects weren't the only profession propped up by government money in the Depression; artists were also employed to paint historically relevant murals in the nation's post offices. New Mexican artist Howard Cook executed one of the best for the San Antonio federal building, a sprawling 16-panel fresco mural that tells the story of the town's importance to Texas. The post office has moved on but the courtrooms remain.

44.

Medical Arts Building/Emily Morgan Hotel
705 East Houston Street at northeast corner of Avenue E

Joseph M. Nix was an Alabama native who arrived in San Antonio in 1894. He began his Texas business life running a furniture store but was soon spending his time cutting real estate deals. He built theaters and hotels and developed this 13-story tower in 1924 as the town's first doctors' building - an opening act for the Nix Professional Building hospital he would build several years later. Architect Ralph Cameron tapped the Gothic Revival style and to remind onlookers of the skyscraper's intent he inflicted the terra cotta gargoyles with assorted physical maladies. In 1976 the doctor offices were transformed into business office space and in 1984 the interior was reconfigured again for duty as a hotel.

YOU HAVE NOW RETURNED TO THE
TOUR STARTING POINT AT ALAMO
PLAZA.

Look Up,

Waco



A Walking Tour of Waco...

When Stephen F. Austin and his colonizers first happened on the Brazos River in the 1820s they found a band of Wichita Indians known as the Wacos living in the rich bottomlands. Austin first tried to destroy the village and then settled for making a treaty which accomplished the same thing. After the Wacos left the area George B. Erath, a surveyor representing land speculators from Galveston, named the town he laid out in 1849 after the original settlers.

The new Waco citizens lined up with the Confederacy and even produced a handful of high-ranking CSA officers but as soon as the Civil War ended the town's leaders got down to drumming up business. Their solution was a bridge across the Brazos River and the pioneering 475-foot Waco Suspension Bridge was completed in 1870.

Waco now had the only bridge across the Brazos River and soon cattle herds on the Chisholm Trail were being driven through downtown streets. The bridge attracted so much traffic that nickel tolls paid off its \$141,000 cost within twenty years. As Waco grew cotton fueled its economy and the community entered the 20th century as the sixth largest city in Texas.

Steady growth was stalled at 4:36 in the afternoon of May 11, 1953 when a rare F5 tornado hit the downtown area. More than 600 people were injured and 114 died as the funnel roared through the heart of the business district. Only ten tornadoes in American history have been deadlier. Damage was estimated at over \$41 million and hundreds of businesses were destroyed, forever altering the Waco streetscape.

In the aftermath of the tornado Waco energetically rebuilt but by the 1960s downtown was a ghost town. The wind spout was not the culprit, however. Suburbanization was sapping the life from Waco as it did to countless towns across the American landscape. Revitalization came to the rescue in the 1990s, first with Baylor University and then with downtown. Our walking tour will investigate the streetscape six decades after the Waco tornado and we will begin on historic Waco Square...

1.

**City Hall/Municipal Building
301 Austin Avenue between Franklin and
Washington avenues**

The federal government went on a building spree to provide jobs during the Great Depression. Often the architectural style of choice was the stripped down classicism of Art Deco. Such was the case here when the new Municipal Building rose on the foundations of its predecessor in 1931 in historic Waco Square. So as not to embarrass its new building the city energetically began to clean up the Square, a job considerably hastened by the 1953 tornado. In 1969 the Urban Renewal initiative brought down 199 buildings in town, including all of those around the Square.

WALK AROUND THE BACK OF CITY HALL, THROUGH THE SQUARE AND CROSS UNIVERSITY PARKS DRIVE TO SEE ONE OF AMERICA'S HISTORIC BRIDGES...

2.

**Waco Suspension Bridge
Doris D. Miller Park, Brazos River between
Washington and Franklin avenues**

The country's first suspension bridge west of the Mississippi River rose here in 1869 to breach the Brazos River. The towers that anchored the bridge were constructed with three million locally fired bricks. Cables to construct the bridge came from John Roebling's wire company in Trenton, New York - two decades before he and his son would finish the Brooklyn Bridge. Since the railroad had not yet reached Waco the bridge materials had to be hauled overland from Bryan via ox-drawn wagons. The price tag was \$141,000 which was rapidly recovered from tolls, including five cents a head for cattle. The tolls were removed by 1889 when McLennan County acquired and rebuilt the bridge. Today the historic span is open to foot traffic only.

RETURN TO THE FRONT OF CITY HALL AND TURN LEFT ON 3RD STREET.

3.

**Chamber of Commerce
101 South 3rd Street**

The Waco Business Men's Club that would evolve into the Greater Waco Chamber of Commerce kicked off in 1899. This sparkling new home opened in 2008. You can't see it but the roof is a reflective white to reduce cooling costs and is also Waco's first living roof, planted with succulents that require little maintenance. This is the first Green Chamber Building in America.

TURN RIGHT ON FRANKLIN AVENUE. TURN LEFT ON 4TH STREET. TURN RIGHT ON MARY AVENUE.

4.

**Artesian Manufacturing and Bottling Company
Building/Dr Pepper Museum
300 South 5th Street at northeast corner of
Mary Avenue**

In 1885 Brooklyn-born pharmacist Charles Alderton was working in W.B. Morrison's Old Corner Drug Store when he devised a concoction for the soda fountain with a blend of 23 fruit flavors. Alderton called his new drink "Waco" and customers soon came into the shop asking for him to shoot them a Waco. Alderton eventually gave the patented formula to Morrison and went off to become chief chemist at Behrens Drug Company and eventually Waco Drug in 1919. Morrison took the drink and gave it the name Dr. Pepper (with a period until the 1950s) either to support its medicinal claims or for a real Doc Pepper back in Virginia or for a favorite horse. There is no definitive answer. In 1891 the Artesian Manufacturing and Bottling Company was created to make Dr. Pepper and this bottling plant, blending Romanesque and Spanish Mission styling, was built in 1906. Waco architects Glenn Allen and Milton W. Scott drew up the plans. The vacant and crumbling bottling plant was renovated in 1990 to become the depository for all things Dr Pepper.

5.

**Waco Drug Company/Insurors of Texas
225 South 5th Street at southwest corner of
Mary Avenue**

The Waco Drug Company was started by James Marrs Penland, a North Carolina native, in 1911

when he was 35 years old. It would eventually merge into the Southwestern Drug Corporation with six other firms to become one of America's most powerful wholesale drug concerns. This large red brick warehouse, trimmed in classically cast stone, is one of last such souvenirs in downtown Waco. Waco architects Glenn Allen and Milton W. Scott were busy again on this corner and probably incorporated an earlier structure into their design which was finished in 1925. Southwestern Drug continued operating here until the 1980s and the building has since received a facelift by Insurors of Texas, with roots back to 1900 and an insurance agency started by John Francis Marshall.

TURN RIGHT ON 6TH STREET.

6.
Praetorian Building
601 Franklin Street at southwest corner of 6th Street

The Modern Order of Praetorians was a fraternal organization founded in Dallas in 1898 by C.B. Gardner who took the name from the legendary Praetorian Guards of the Roman Empire. In 1907 the Praetorian Insurance Company built the first skyscraper in Dallas and was in Waco six years later to construct this seven-story home. The Dallas architectural firm of Charles William Bulger and his son, Clarence, designed both buildings; here they tapped the Chicago Commercial Style infused with classical ornamentation and a mission-style parapet. The Praetorians sold the building in 1956 and it has operated under a parade of nameplates since. Most recently it has approached its second century as residential lofts - a better fate than befell its landmark predecessor in Dallas, which was modernized and is now facing demolition.

TURN RIGHT ON FRANKLIN AVENUE.

7.
EOAC
500 Franklin Avenue at southeast corner of 5th Street

Although the ground floor has been compromised this three-story commercial building from 1915 retains some of its classical ornamentation from its construction, including

a dentil-block cornice and keystones over the corner windows.

8.
Professional Building/Waco ISD
501 Franklin Street at southwest corner of 5th Street

This 124-foot tower, now occupied by the Waco Independent School District, dates to 1928 although it has been given a makeover with modern materials. In its early days it was primarily an office building for doctors. The firm of Lester Flint and Thomas Dohoney Broad drew up the original plans.

TURN LEFT ON 5TH STREET.

9.
ALICO Building
425 Austin Avenue at northwest corner of 5th Street

Architects Maurice Sanguinet and Carl Staats joined forces in Fort Worth in 1903 and for the next three decades erected nearly every tall building in town. They also aggressively sought work in other Texas towns, including the commission for this headquarters in 1909 from the newly created Amicable Life Insurance Company in tandem with Roy E. Lane of Waco. ALICO was looking for a building that would advertise its strength and long-term viability. Initial plans called for an eight-story tower but when ground was broken in August 1910 there were 22 stories on the drawing board. When construction was completed one year later the ALICO Building was the tallest commercial building west of the Mississippi River; it remains by far the tallest in Waco a century later. Like most early skyscrapers the ALICO tower was designed in the image of a classical column with a base (the elaborate ground floors), a shaft (the unadorned central stories) and the capital (the ornate upper four floors that were originally dressed in terra cotta). The 282-foot tower took a direct hit from the 1953 Waco tornado, swayed a few feet but withstood the winds. The rooftop neon letters were 1960 addition.

TURN LEFT ON WASHINGTON AVENUE.

10.

McLennan County Courthouse

501 Washington Avenue between 5th and 6th streets

Virginia native James Riely Gordon made a career out of designing courthouses across the United States. During his architectural career he drew up the plans for 72 courthouses, including a dozen in Texas. This classically-inspired Beaux Arts confection was one of his last in the Lone Star State before taking his talents to New York in 1902. The symmetrical building boasts Texas pink granite and limestone on the exterior and shows off marble imported from Georgia inside. The eagles with flapping wings that adorn the central dome are outfitted with wires that enabled the eyes to glow red. The final price tag was \$210,000. Although the restored outside remains true to Gordon's vision the interior has been so radically altered in a quest for office space that the Texas Historic Commission has so far denied restoration funds.

TURN LEFT ON 6TH STREET.

11.

Liberty Building

100 North 601 6th Street at northwest corner of Austin Avenue

This early Waco skyscraper rose in 1923; thanks to a recent renovation its Beaux Arts detailing and crisp lines are clearly evident. It still features the tripartite conformation of base-shaft-capital that soon would disappear from America's streets.

12.

National City Bank Building

528 Austin Avenue at northeast corner of 6th Street

The National City Bank of Waco was chartered in 1903 and by 1916 was prosperous enough to begin taking deposits in this handsome two-story building on one of the key intersections in town. The first floor is completely compromised by blocks of red stone but you can look up and see essentially the same facade as those bank customers did a century ago. Corinthian pilasters split the window arrangement and lead to an intricate rooftop balustrade. At the cornice level are carved eagle medallions and lion heads. The former bank stands as the most finely ornamented

commercial building in Waco.

TURN RIGHT ON AUSTIN AVENUE.

13.

Kress Building

613 Austin Avenue

Samuel Henry Kress looked on his stores as public works of art and he retained a staff of architects to achieve that end. He took as much pride in the appearance of those stores as the nickels and dimes that piled up in his coffers. There would eventually be 264 Kress five-and-dime stores throughout the United States and many of them adopted the Art Deco style in the 1920s and 1930s. The Waco store is an early link in the Kress chain that started in Memphis in 1896; it was developed in 1910. Seymour Burrell, the company's head architect from 1910 until 1918, is considered to be the architect. Although the 1953 tornado claimed part of the building you can still look up and see the trademark company script set into the parapet. Next door was competitor Woolworth's for many years.

14.

Hippodrome

724 Austin Avenue

The Hippodrome debuted on February 7, 1914 as a vaudeville house. The bill on opening night was shared by a magician, a seal act and a five-piece orchestra; tickets were a dime for adults and a nickel for kids. T.P. Finnegan headed up the business group that funded the theater; it was sold to Paramount which converted the stage into a silent movie theater. A fire crippled the Hippodrome in 1928 and it re-emerged the next year outfitted for the new "talkies" and sporting a new Mediterranean Style appearance. The Hippodrome battled suburban multiplexes and color television until it went dark in the late 1970s. After dodging the wrecking ball the venue re-opened as a performance house in 1987.

15.

Raleigh Building

801 Austin Avenue at southwest corner of 8th Street

Born in Tennessee in 1849, James Wyatt Riggins set out for the Texas frontier in 1878 and landed in Waco. He worked as a railroad agent

and land developer and banker. He also spent eight years as the mayor of Waco. In 1913 he set out to give Waco a first class, fireproof hotel and hired Roy E. Lane, not yet thirty years old, to design it. Lane delivered a restrained Beaux Arts design for the ten-story building. Riggins died in California in 1921 and the property was acquired by Albert Pick, who ran a string of hotels across the midwest. He re-christened it the Hotel Raleigh. After a \$5 million facelift in the 1990s the high-rise became state government offices.

TURN LEFT ON 8TH STREET. TURN RIGHT ON FRANKLIN AVENUE.

16.

United States Court House

800 Franklin Avenue at southeast corner of 8th Street

This federal building joined the Waco streetscape in 1937 as part of Franklin Roosevelt's Depression-era stimulus works. The Spanish Colonial Revival design was selected by the United States Treasury Department to blend in with the predominant styling in Waco at the time. The courthouse boasts buff bricks, terra cotta detailing and a low-pitched tile roof. The building replaced Waco's first Post Office and Courthouse, a grand Victorian pile that had stood at Franklin and South 4th streets since 1885.

TURN RIGHT ON 9TH STREET.

17.

Medical Arts Building/National Lloyds Building

900 Austin Avenue at southeast corner of 9th Street

This eleven-story buff brick tower with spare classical ornamentation rose in 1929 as a medical office building. It still trundles on as an insurance building.

18.

Waco High School

815 Columbus Avenue at northwest corner of 9th Street

Public high school was available in Waco in the early 1880s; this temple of education was constructed in 1911. The building graduated its last class in 1971 and stood empty for four

decades until a recent conversion into residential lofts. Remnants of its educational past remain, including a trophy case in the entrance hall. The Neoclassical tour-de-force is another creation of Milton W. Scott, who was responsible for many of Waco's early 20th century landmarks. Scott was self-taught, having never gone to college and picked up his architectural sensibilities from books and on-the-job training. He became known for exactness and attention to detail and often oversaw construction of his designs. Scott would design 18 schools and educational buildings in Waco before his death in 1933 in his sixty-first year.

19.

Grand Masonic Lodge Temple

715 Columbus Avenue at northwest corner of 8th Street

The first Masonic meetings in Texas were held when it was still a Mexican colony in 1835 and the first lodge was established the following year. Bosque Lodge No. 9 was chartered in Waco in 1852. This is the fourth home for the lodge for the Waco masons, erected in 1948 and inspired by the Temple of Solomon. The facade is inscribed with Masonic symbols passed down through the history of the world's oldest fraternal organization. In the early 2000s the Grand Lodge of Texas, that moved to Waco from Houston in 1901, was the fourth largest in the world.

20.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church

515 Columbus Avenue

St. Paul's was organized as a parish in 1868 and services began in the present building in 1879. The consecration of St. Paul's occurred in 1890. These grounds have witnessed several expansions including the Parish Hall in 1907, Memorial Hall in 1954, and, after St. Paul's Day School was founded in 1956, a school building was completed in 1971.

21.

McCulloch House

407 Columbus Avenue at southwest corner of 4th Street

Josiah H. Caldwell, a doctor in Waco, constructed the core of this house in 1866. Champe Carter McCulloch, a son of Missouri,

who was a major in the Confederate Army and later a grocer in Waco where he also served as mayor, bought the house in 1872. McCulloch met his future bride, Emma Marie Basset of Alabama, when she was teaching penmanship at what would one day become Baylor University. The McCullochs enlarged the house to its current Greek Revival appearance as they filled the home with ten children over a 23-year span. The pink brick house was donated to the Historic Waco Foundation by the McCulloch family in the 1970s.

TURN RIGHT ON 4TH STREET.

22.

The Roosevelt

400 Austin Avenue at southeast corner of 4th Street

The first Hilton hotel was set up by Conrad Hilton in his family's adobe home in San Antonio, New Mexico in 1907. Business reversals in his father's general store necessitated the conversion of six of the rooms in the house into quarters for transient lodgers. Hilton, then 19, worked all day in the store and went to the train station at 1:00 a.m. and 3:00 a.m. to meet the train and solicit guests. Room and board was \$2.50 a day. When Hilton began building hotels this was the third in his chain, replacing the McClelland Hotel that had stood here since 1872. The Beaux Arts hotel for "traveling men, transcontinental tourists, and permanent overnight guests" was completed in 1922 and re-named in honor of Franklin Roosevelt in 1934. In between it gained notoriety in 1929 when Bonnie Parker and Clyde Barrow were arrested here. During the 1953 tornado the 186-foot high Roosevelt was left undamaged, not even a hair on its head was mussed - its rooftop sign was still standing. The hotel shuttered in 1961 and was given to the Catholic Church. For forty years after that it was home to Waco seniors and has now been reconfigured for business use, including the Roosevelt Grand Ballroom.

TURN LEFT ON AUSTIN AVENUE TO RETURN TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT.

IDENTIFYING AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE

Recognizing Early American Architecture (1600-1840):

POST-MEDIEVAL ENGLISH COLONIAL (1600-1700)

- * steeply pitched, side-gabled roof
- * small casement windows with many small panes (restored often)
- * massive chimney
- * vertical board (batten) door
- * little or no eave overhang, no cornice detailing
- * one room deep

DUTCH COLONIAL (1625-1840)

- * side-gambrel roof
- * usually one story
- * batten door, most divided into upper and lower halves
- * little or no eave overhang

FRENCH COLONIAL (1700-1830)

- * steeply pitched roof, either hipped (four-sided) or side-gabled (two-sided)
- * one story
- * tall, narrow door and window openings
- * doors and windows typically divided vertically into pairs
- * walls of stucco (over half-timbered frame)

SPANISH COLONIAL (1660-1850)

- * low-pitched or flat roof
- * normally one story
- * few small windows
- * multiple external doors
- * walls very thick in stucco over adobe brick or rubble stone
- * long, narrow porches opening to courtyards

GEORGIAN (1700-1780)

- * windows with double-hung sashes, typically nine or twelve small panes per sash; windows are never in adjacent pairs
- * paneled door, normally with decorative crown (most often pedimented but at times broken-pedimented) and supported by decorative pilasters
- * row of small rectangular panes beneath door crown
- * cornice usually emphasized with tooth-like dentils or other decorative molding
- * windows typically five-ranked and symmetrically balanced with center door; less commonly three-ranked or seven-ranked

ADAMESQUE (FEDERAL) (1780-1820)

- * windows with double-hung sashes, typically six small panes per sash; windows are never in adjacent pairs
- * semi-circular or elliptical fanlight over paneled door, typically accompanied by sidelights, elaborated crown and surround, and/or extended as small entry porch
- * cornice usually emphasized with tooth-like dentils or other decorative molding
- * windows typically five-ranked and symmetrically balanced with center door; less commonly three-ranked or seven-ranked
- * while similar to Georgian, features are often “lighter”

GREEK REVIVAL (1825-1860)

- * gabled or hipped roof of low pitch
- * entry porch or full-width porch supported by square or round, prominent columns
 - *Doric*: plain capitals
 - *Ionic*: capitals with scroll-like spirals
 - *Corinthian*: capitals shaped like inverted bells decorated with leaves
- * narrow line of transom and sidelights around door, usually incorporated into elaborate door surround
- * cornice lines emphasized with wide, divided band of trim

Recognizing Victorian Architecture (1840-1910)

- * roof ornaments
- * bay (protruding) windows
- * three-part Palladian (rounded in middle) windows
- * gingerbread porch trim

GOTHIC REVIVAL STYLE (1835-1875)

- * high-pitched center gables
- * pointed arch windows and doors
- * pendants and finials extending from roof

ITALIANATE STYLE (1840-1885)

- * brackets under roof cornices
- * cupolas on the roof
- * narrow, square porch posts with chamfered corners
- * tall, slender windows

SECOND EMPIRE STYLE (1855-1885)

- * mansard roof, concave or convex, with dormer windows on steep lower slope
- * molded cornices bound lower roof slope above and below
- * eaves normally with decorative brackets below

STICK STYLE (1860-1890)

- * stick-like bracketing on porches, often diagonal or curving
- * stick-like grid on wall surfaces
- * Jerkin-Head (cut-off triangular) roofs and dormers
- * pent (or shed) roofs on dormers, porches and bays
- * decorative trusses in gables; often steeply pitched gables
- * wooden wall cladding (boards or shingles)

QUEEN ANNE (EASTLAKE) STYLE (1880-1910)

- * asymmetrical facade
- * patterned shingles
- * turned porch posts and trim
- * corner towers and turrets
- * wraparound porch
- * steeply pitched, irregular roofline

SHINGLE STYLE (1880-1900)

- * shingled walls without interruption at corners
- * multi-level eaves above asymmetrical facade
- * extensive porches
- * walls and roofs covered with continuous wood shingles

RICHARDSONIAN ROMANESQUE (1880-1900)

- * based on the innovative designs of Boston architect Henry Hobson Richardson
- * round topped arches over windows, porch supports or entrance
- * most have towers, usually round with conical roofs
- * always masonry walls, usually with rough-faced, squared stonework
- * facade usually asymmetrical

Recognizing 20th century Architecture:

COLONIAL REVIVAL (1885 AND BEYOND)

- * accentuated front door with fanlights and sidelights
- * symmetrical facade around centered entrance
- * windows with double-hung sashes
- * large dormers
- * round, smooth porch columns, often clustered

NEOCLASSICAL (1895-1950)

- * facade dominated by full-length porch supported by classical columns, typically Ionic or Corinthian
- * facade shows symmetrically balanced windows and center door
- * revivals may have curved porticos, two-story entrances, paired or tripled windows and/or bays not seen on originals
- * often very large

TUDOR (1890 -1940)

- * massive chimneys, commonly crowned by decorative chimney pots
- * facade dominated by one or more prominent cross gables, usually steeply perched
- * decorative half-timbering often present
- * steeply pitched roof, usually side-gabled
- * tall, narrow windows, commonly in multiple groups with multi-pane glazing
- * walls of brick, stone, wood, stucco or in combination

FRENCH CHATEAUESQUE (1890-1930)

- * busy roof line with many vertical elements (spires, pinnacles, turrets, gables, shaped chimneys)
- * steeply pitched hipped roof
- * multiple dormers, usually wall dormers extending through cornice line
- * walls of masonry, usually stone

BEAUX ARTS (1890-1930)

- * wall surfaces with decorative garlands, floral patterns or shields
- * masonry walls, usually of light-colored stone
- * facade with corner quoins and columns, often paired with Ionic or Corinthian capitals
- * first story typically rusticated (stonework) with exaggerated joints
- * facade symmetrical

SPANISH MISSION STYLE (1890-1930)

- * shaped Mission dormer or roof parapet
- * porch roofs supported by large square piers, commonly arched above
- * commonly with red tile roof covering
- * widely overhanging eaves, usually open
- * wall surface usually smooth stucco

PUEBLO REVIVAL (1910-PRESENT)

- * flat roof with parapeted wall above
- * stucco wall surface, usually earth-toned
- * projecting wooden roof beams (vigas)
- * wall and roof parapet with irregular, rounded edges
- * unpainted wood porch columns - maybe just tree trunks
- * tile or brick floors

PRAIRIE STYLE (1900-1920)

- * low-pitched roof with widely overhanging eaves
- * two stories with one-story porches or wings
- * massive square porch supports
- * detail emphasizing horizontal lines
- * hipped roofs are more common than end or side gables
- * one of few indigenous American styles developed by Chicago architects Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright and built only during first two decades of century

CRAFTSMAN (1905-1930)

- * low-pitched gabled roof with wide, unenclosed eave overhang
- * roof rafters usually exposed
- * porches supported by square columns
- * decorative braces or false beams under gables
- * columns frequently continue to ground level without a break at porch level
- * generally one or one-and-a-half stories

ART DECO (1920-1940)

- * zigzags and other geometric and stylized motifs
- * towers and other vertical projections
- * smooth stucco wall surface
- * decorative motifs: geometric floral; chevron with lozenge; reeding and fluting, often around doors and windows; sunrise pattern

ART MODERNE (1920-1940)

- * streamline, curved corners
- * smooth stucco wall surface
- * asymmetrical facade
- * flat roof, usually with ledge at roof line
- * horizontal grooves, lines, balustrades
- * windows can turn corners and can be roundly shaped
- * glass-block windows or sections of the wall

INTERNATIONAL (1925-PRESENT)

- * no decorative detailing at doors or windows
- * smooth, unornamental wall surface
- * asymmetrical facade
- * flat roof, usually without ledge at roof line
- * windows usually metal casements set flush with outer walls