NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Fort Worth Recreation Building
Other name/site number: South Side Recreation Building
Name of related multiple property listing: NA

2. Location

Street & number: 215 W. Vickery Boulevard
City or town: Fort Worth State: Texas County: Tarrant
Not for publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

1. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ☑ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☑ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following levels of significance:
☐ national ☐ statewide ☑ local

Applicable National Register Criteria: ☑ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

State Historic Preservation Officer
Signature of certifying official / Title **Date**

Texas Historical Commission
State or Federal agency / bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting or other official **Date**

State or Federal agency / bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

___ entered in the National Register
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register.
___ removed from the National Register
___ other, explain: _____

Signature of the Keeper **Date of Action**

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

x	Private
	Public - Local
	Public - State
	Public - Federal

Category of Property

x	building(s)
	district
	site
	structure
	object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	**buildings**
0	0	**sites**
0	0	**structures**
0	0	**objects**
1	**0**	**total**

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions: Recreation and Culture: sports facility

Current Functions: Vacant/Not in Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification: No Style

Principal Exterior Materials: Brick

Narrative Description (see continuation sheets 7-6 through 7-7)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

x	**A**	Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
	B	Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
	C	Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
	D	Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations:

Areas of Significance: Entertainment/Recreation

Period of Significance: 1927-1964

Significant Dates: 1927

Significant Person (only if criterion b is marked): NA

Cultural Affiliation (only if criterion d is marked): NA

Architect/Builder: E. W. Van Slyke and Company, architect; West and Womack, builder

Narrative Statement of Significance (see continuation sheets 8-8 through 8-17)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography (see continuation sheet 18)

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

Primary location of additional data:
- x State historic preservation office (*Texas Historical Commission*, Austin)
- _ Other state agency
- _ Federal agency
- _ Local government
- _ University
- _ Other -- Specify Repository:

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): NA

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: less than one acre

Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: NA

1. Latitude 32.743345° Longitude -97.327375°

Verbal Boundary Description: Beginning at the southeast corner of Galveston and Vickery Boulevard, following the curb east for approximately 118' to a point; then south approximately 201' to a point; then west approximately 118' to Galveston Street; then follow the curb approximately 201' to point of beginning.

Boundary Justification: The boundary roughly corresponds with the size of the parcel purchased in 1926 by the City of Fort Worth for this building and the additional parcel purchased in the 1930s.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title: Susan Allen Kline, Historic Preservation Consultant
Organization:
Street & number: 2421 Shirley Avenue
City or Town: Fort Worth State: Texas Zip Code: 76109
Email: sskline@sbcglobal.net
Telephone: 817-921-0127
Date: October 23, 2013

Additional Documentation

Maps (see continuation sheet Map-19 through Map-20)

Additional items (see continuation sheets Figure-21 through Figure-26)

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Photographs

Fort Worth Recreation Building
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas
Photographed by Steven Kline, August 16, 2013

Façade, looking southwest
Photograph Number 0001

Façade and streetscape, looking southwest
Photograph Number 0002

Façade, looking southeast
Photograph Number 0003

Façade and streetscape, looking southeast
Photograph Number 0004

Façade, close-up of sign and windows, looking southeast
Photograph Number 0005

West elevation, looking northeast
Photograph Number 0006

Rear (south) elevation, looking northeast
Photograph Number 0007

Cornerstone at northwest corner, looking southeast
Photograph Number 0008

Window detail, west elevation, looking southeast
Photograph Number 0009

East elevations, looking southwest
Photograph Number 0010

Interior, looking south toward stage
Photograph Number 0011

Interior, looking south at steel roof trusses
Photograph Number 0012

Interior, north wall, looking north
Photograph Number 0013

Interior, southeast corner, looking southeast
Photograph Number 0014

Interior, northeast corner, looking north
Photograph Number 0015

Interior, west elevation, looking west
Photograph Number 0016

Narrative Description

The Fort Worth Recreation Building is a front gabled, rectangular-shaped brick structure located at 215 W. Vickery Boulevard just south of Fort Worth's central business district. It was constructed in 1927 with a steel frame and brick walls on a concrete foundation. The brick is laid in a common bond pattern. Red striated brick is used on the north, west and south elevations. A smooth-faced orange brick is used on the east elevation. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles on a wood deck and is supported by a system of exposed steel trusses. Large steel multiple-light windows are found on the façade and side elevations. Although the building appears to be two stories high, it actually is one story.

The Fort Worth Recreation Building is located at the southeast corner of Vickery Boulevard and Galveston Street. The building overlooks Vickery Boulevard and faces north towards the city's central business district. Immediately north of Vickery Boulevard is a parking lot for the Trinity Railway Express, the elevated Interstate 30, railroad tracks, and the landmark eight-story Art Deco Texas & Pacific Terminal (NR 1978). The railroad tracks have traditionally served as the boundary separating downtown from the Southside. Historically, the neighborhood surrounding the Fort Worth Recreation Building was largely residential with commercial along Vickery Boulevard and South Main Street. However, vacant lots, such as those to the east and south of the building, are scattered through the area as buildings have been demolished (Photos 2, 4). Several National Register-listed resources are located nearby. The Markeen Apartments, (constructed in 1910 and listed on the National Register in 2001) are located two blocks away to the southwest. Two blocks to the east is the South Main Historic District, a two-block district composed of one-, two-, and three-story commercial buildings constructed between 1909 and 1946 (NR 2009).

The building's gable-shaped façade, which faces north, features a ribbon of seven multiple-light steel awning windows that form a large arch on the upper wall surface (some of the glass panes are missing). At ground level are ten rectangular window openings and three sets of arched openings with double flush metal doors at the center (the doors are not originals). The sills of the windows are composed of brick headers and the lintels are brick laid in a soldier course. All of these window openings as well as the arches above the entrances have been infilled with brick. Metal lettering reading "Fort Worth Recreation Building" is located above the entrance. A cornerstone containing the names of the members of the Fort Worth Recreation Board, City Council, city manager, the mayor, and the construction date of 1927 is located at the northwest corner of the building (Photos 1-5, 8).

Although the façade is not highly ornamented, decorative brickwork adds some detail. Two rows of soldier courses outline the front parapet. A soldier course runs through the sills of the lower windows. A brick segmental arch frames the upper windows and extends down to the soldier course, thereby setting off the entrances and two windows on either side of them. The arched frame and arched entrances suggest a Byzantine influence (Figure 3).

The east and west elevations feature large rectangular openings filled with steel multiple-light awning windows. The glazing has been removed from the windows on the west elevation and the openings boarded over from the inside. A similar treatment was given to the two northernmost windows on the east elevation. The lower window openings toward the north end of the building have been infilled with brick on both elevations. A system of metal gutters is attached to these walls. The east and west elevations each have two sets of entrances with nonhistoric flush metal doors (Photos 6, 9, 10). Toward the rear behind the gable-shaped parapet is a flat roofed section of the building (Photo 10). Its southern elevation features a large rolling garage door at the center. The rear also has four steel multiple-light window openings on the west half of the wall and four on the east half (although one has been bricked in on this side). Below the rear elevation's east windows are traces of a narrow auto shelter that appears on the 1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. The brick used in this area is the same as that used on the east elevation (Photo 7).

Interior

The interior reveals the exposed steel trusses of the roof system and steel columns along the exposed brick walls. There are no interior posts supporting the trusses (Photos 11-12, 14, 16). When built, the Recreation Building included a number of rooms devoted to offices, club rooms, and locker rooms on the north end. These rooms were built under the bleachers that were used for the gymnasium/auditorium (see accompanying illustrations). Ghost lines along the north end of the west, east, and north elevations indicate where the bleachers were. A gym floor of approximately 7,430 square feet is located to the south of this area and is elevated about four feet above the front section's floor. It is accessed by a concrete ramp in the center and concrete stairs on the east end. The stairs at the west end have been removed. The original wood gym floor has been removed, revealing the concrete and wood subfloors (Photos 11, 14, 16). At the far southern end of the building is a double proscenium that formerly surrounded a stage that has since been removed (Photos 11, 13). The inner proscenium is plastered. On both the east and west end of the wall is a wood door that formerly provided access to the stage and the dressing rooms/handball courts that flanked it. Some historic light fixtures and later fluorescent light fixtures hang from the roof (Photo 12). One basketball goal remains at what would have been the north end of the east court and the frame for another goal remains at the north end of the west court.

Alterations

The City of Fort Worth sold the building in 1983 and it was then used as a factory and warehouse. The lower windows were infilled with brick and the bleachers and rooms beneath them were removed. The stage was also removed. The interior retains its large open volume. In the past few years, the dressing rooms/handball courts on either side of the stage were removed because of safety concerns. On the advice of a structural engineer, a steel frame was attached to the interior of the north wall (Photos 13, 15).

The building retains a high degree of integrity on the exterior. Although several windows have been bricked in, their original locations are readily discernible. Other windows have lost glass panes and/or been boarded over from the inside. Original wood doors have been replaced with flush metal doors. It has lost historic features on the interior such as the bleachers and the rooms below them, the wood gym floor, and the stage. The remaining features give clues to the building's former use. It does retain a feature for which it was noted—its open volume and "post-less" construction that was made possible by the building's steel framing and roof trusses. Although the bleachers have been removed, ghost lines along the east, west, and north walls, the change in the elevation of the floor, and the ramp to the former gymnasium's floor reveal their former location. The stage has been removed but the retention of the double proscenium marks its former location. The steel frame that was added to the interior of the north wall is not obtrusive and is similar to the steel frames of the west and east elevations. The building's setting has been impacted by the demolition of adjacent buildings and the resulting vacant lots, the addition of the parking lot across the street, and the elevated freeway further north. However, the Fort Worth Recreation Building retains its integrity of location, design, workmanship, materials, and feeling.

Statement of Significance

The Fort Worth Recreation Building, located at 215 W. Vickery Boulevard, is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A at the local level of significance in the area of Entertainment/Recreation. The building is a manifestation of the City of Fort Worth's response to the growth of the Progressive era's Recreation Movement during the early decades of the twentieth century. Constructed in 1927 and located just south of downtown, the centrally located building was the city's first public multi-purpose facility designed to meet the recreational needs of residents, particularly its youth, as well as the general public's need for a venue for community events. The building also served as the headquarters of the City's Recreation Department until 1956 and then served as the offices of the department's Athletic Division until 1982. The period of significance is from 1927, the year it opened, to 1964. The latter date corresponds with the National Register's fifty-year criterion and recognizes its continued use as a public recreation facility.

Historic Context

As society became more affluent and modern technology brought changes to the working world and domestic life, the American public, including its children, found that they had more leisure time. As a result, concern arose over the unsupervised activities of children, particularly in urban areas. In part, the Progressive era's Recreation Movement of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries emerged out of this concern and the perceived need to supervise children's play in a constructive manner. The creation of the City of Fort Worth's Recreation Department, and later, the construction of the Fort Worth Recreation Building, was an outgrowth of this movement.

In 1909, Fort Worth's city charter was amended to allow for the creation of a park department. Using a park plan created by the landscape architect George E. Kessler, the Board of Park Commissioners focused its efforts on the acquisition of parkland without always providing for improvements, a practice for which it was criticized. There were many in the community who were concerned about recreational opportunities for the city's youth. Parks with play apparatus were heavily used, suggesting a need for more. In 1913, representatives of the Fort Worth Federation of Women's Clubs and the YMCA vigorously protested the park board's plans to improve the zoo in Forest Park. They believed that the board should focus its attention on the creation of supervised playgrounds. Their arguments must have been convincing because the board voted to close the zoo. Supporters of the zoo launched their own protests and the zoo reopened and continued to operate.[1]

Kessler's park master plan recommended that the Board of Park Commissioners and the school board cooperate for the creation and operation of supervised playgrounds. Over the next several years, there was a constant back and worth regarding which body was better suited for the task. In 1915, the privately sponsored Fort Worth Playground Association brought in an expert to evaluate the city's playgrounds. Rowland Haynes, field secretary for the National Playground Association, spent several weeks in Fort Worth while conducting his study. Even before he had completed his report, the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* reported that he was very impressed with the recreational opportunities in the city. With the typical hyperbole of the era, the paper related Haynes' belief that no other city in the country had better facilities with which a "first-rate" playground system could be created provided there was adequate supervision.[2]

Haynes' survey was completed in late March 1915. He recommended a playground system be inaugurated with the creation of a playground in each of the city's four quadrants and athletic fields added to Marine Park on the North Side and Sycamore Park on the East Side. Boys would use the playgrounds three days a week under a male supervisor and girls would use them the other three days under a female supervisor. Haynes envisioned that the program could be initiated

[1] *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, June 19, June 20, June 25, and June 26, 1913; Paul Pearce, "The Fort Worth Zoological Park: A Sixty-year History" (Unpublished M.A. thesis, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas, August 1969), 53.
[2] *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, January 13 and February 2, 1915; *Dallas Morning News*, January 27, 1915.

with a budget of $5,000 annually and expanded as funds became available.

Little progress was made towards the implementation of Haynes' plan. A few months later, the Playground and Recreation Association of America sent L. H. (Lebert Howard) Weir to Fort Worth to generate more support for a public recreation program. Weir wrote an article that was titled "Child Without Play is Man Without a Job" which appeared in the June 30 issue of the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*. Weir asserted that play was "the child's real school of morals and training for citizenship" and advised the park and school boards to share the expense of a supervisor for physical activities in the schools, on the school playgrounds, and in the city parks during the summer.[3]

Even though the park board pledged $2,000 for the program, the school board refused to supply the requested $1,000 by claiming it was not in a financial position to do so. Parent-teachers clubs attempted to fill the void by providing play equipment for several school playgrounds. Representatives of women's organizations solicited both the school and the park boards for funds for a recreation program. Again, the park board showed support but the school board failed to do so. Finally, the park board pledged $3,000 with the women pledging $2,000 for a combined $5,000 budget as laid out in Haynes' report. Both the *Fort Worth Record* and the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* supported the women's efforts and the $2,000 was raised by May 1916.[4]

The Recreation Department as a Division of the Park Department

The next task was the hiring a recreation superintendent. Citizen playground committees recommended the hiring of Elbert M. Vail. Vail had been employed as Oakland, California's first playground director and was currently the executive director of the Traveler's Aid Society. The park board hired Vail and he was on the job by July. His arrival was quickly followed by the opening of the city's first supervised playground on July 25, 1916. Vail endeavored to hire informed staff by making applicants for playground directors take an examination. The park board appropriated $30 a month each for four directors. One male and one female director were assigned to both Marine and Forest parks. The board also created a citizens advisory panel for the recreation department. The ten positions were filled with people who had been active in the city's park and recreation movements.[5]

In August of that year, L. H. Weir, the field secretary of the Playgrounds and Recreation Association of America, returned to the city. The *Fort Worth Record* noted that Weir "was highly gratified with the progress made by Sup't Vail since the playgrounds system has been inaugurated and declared that Fort Worth has taken hold of the movement more readily than any other city in the United States in which the movement has been launched."[6] Among the efforts that met with Weir's approval was the training of volunteers to supervise playgrounds. In the following month, five salaried supervisors were hired for public playgrounds and the expenditure of $300 was approved to hire a supervisor to work with the African-American schools. Fifty per cent of the expense of the supervisors was to be defrayed by the public schools mothers' clubs and the Parent-Teacher Association.[7]

As World War I engaged the nation, the recreation department went through a quick succession of directors. Vail's tenure with the department ended in less than a year when he was called up for service by the War Department to organize recreational facilities at officer training camps. The park board was certain that Vail would return to Fort Worth at the end

[3] *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, June 30, 1915.
[4] *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, March 2, April 16, and May 7, 1916; *Fort Worth Record*, April 23, 1916.
[5] *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, May 16, July 25, August 29, and September 2, 1916; *Dallas Morning News*, July 20, 1916.
[6] *Fort Worth Record*, August 9, 1916 as transcribed in Federal Writers' Project, Research Data, compiled between 1936-1941, [microfiche], pp. 8883-84, and p. 8589, Fort Worth Public Library, Fort Worth, Texas.
[7] *Fort Worth Record*, August 9, 1916, August 25, 1916, September 15, 1916, as transcribed in Federal Writers' Project, Research Data pp. 8589, 8596, 8606.

of the war and planned to reinstate him. A local teacher who had worked with Vail, J. F. Tarlton, was hired on a temporary basis. By summer's end, he was replaced by Elba Forbess. Reportedly, Forbess was the second woman to be hired as the supervisor of a city's recreation department; the other woman superintendent was in Dallas. Although Forbess was the daughter of a prominent Fort Worth businessman, she had the credentials for the position. She was a graduate of the University of Chicago's School of Civics and Philanthropy, a nationally recognized school of social reform; had attended a community center conference in Chicago, and studied the recreation programs of the public schools in Battle Creek, Michigan. She set as her goal the creation of community centers at the public schools (as there were no field houses in the city's parks). Under her direction, the recreation department also sponsored community gardens as part of the city's home front effort. Forbess left for New York in September 1918 to study the work of community centers. Evidence suggests that the park board assumed she would return but that was not the case. In her absence, Tarlton was again hired as the recreation superintendent. He remained with the department during the 1918-1919 school year.[8]

In early 1919, the park board once again began to discuss whether the recreation department should be placed under the supervision of the school board. Board member P. J. Conroy (who would be named park superintendent in a few months) noted that the monthly expenses for the department had grown from $325 to a high of $715 per month. The recreation department had oversight of eleven playgrounds, all but two of which were on school property. The park board offered to give the school board $6,000 a year if it would take over the program. The school board declined the offer and Elbert M. Vail, the former recreation superintendent, did not return to Fort Worth. Evidence suggests that Fort Worth's public recreation program ceased to exist by summer's end.[9]

The Creation of a Separate Recreation Department

In early 1922, L. H. Weir, field secretary for the Playground and Recreation Association of America, returned to Fort Worth to study the city's recreational and park amenities as part of a survey of such programs in the country's larger cities. He spent considerable time over the next few months meeting with city and park officials to discuss the city's recreational needs.[10] Weir helped organize the Playground and Recreation Association of Fort Worth and told its representatives that recreational opportunities were important not only for the city's youth, but also for adults, particularly those from the working class, as it provided an outlet for "their creative and other great "'urges.'" Weir also recommended the creation of a separate recreation department within the municipal government. To do so would necessitate an amendment to the city's charter and he encouraged proponents to get the issue on the April ballot. The *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* supported the idea and published editorials favoring the plan. Advocates were unable to get the amendment proposal on the April ballot but with Weir's assistance they did get it on the July ballot. That same ballot carried a charter amendment for the annexation of eight suburban communities including Arlington Heights, Mistletoe Heights, and Riverside, as well as other issues. All of the amendments passed.[11]

The charter amendment for the recreation department mandated the creation of a Public Recreation Board to be composed of five members appointed by the mayor with input from the city commission. Membership was to be composed of two women and three men. It also provided for funding through a tax levy of a least two cents but not more than five cents for every $100 in evaluation. Unfortunately for recreation proponents, the two-cent levy was adopted. This was in stark contrast to the ten-cent levy (later reduced to nine cents) provided for the park board.[12]

Through Weir's recommendation, the recreation board hired W. C. Batchelor of Utica, New York as the department's first

[8] *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, May 14, May 15, June 16, and July 12, 1917.
[9] *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, May 21, 1919.
[10] *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, January 14, 1922.
[11] *Fort Worth Star-Telegram,* February 25, February 26, February 28, July 20, and July 23, 1922.
[12] *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, July 23 and September 1, 1922.

supervisor and R. D. Evans as the municipal athletic director. Supervision of athletic fields, playgrounds, tennis courts, baseball diamonds, and other amenities were transferred from the park department to the athletic department. Batchelor did not stay long and Evans was elevated to the position of supervisor. By 1926, the Public Recreation Board was administering six swimming pools, one beach, a municipal golf course, and overseeing the supervision of fifteen playgrounds. Other activities under its direction included summer concerts, outdoor operas, and athletic competitions.[13]

Construction and Opening of the Fort Worth Recreation Building

During the 1920s, Fort Worth's population was accelerating at a rapid pace, particularly after the annexation of the eight suburbs in 1922. Between 1920 and 1930, Fort Worth's population grew from 106,482 residents to 163,447. This dramatic increase placed many demands upon the Recreation Department. Therefore, it was deemed appropriate to construct a recreation facility to meet the community's needs and to provide a home for the department. Funds for the construction of the building came from a $170,000 bond issue passed in 1925. A portion of the recreation bonds also went to the construction of pools and bath houses in Marine and Sycamore parks.[14]

In March 1926, the City Council approved the hiring of the local firm E. W. Van Slyke and Company to design a recreation facility even though a site had not been selected.[15] In May, the Public Recreation Board sought the approval of the City Council for the purchase of a tract of land fronting north 118 feet on Railroad Avenue (later named Rio Grande Avenue, then Vickery Boulevard) and south 156 feet along Galveston Avenue. The purchase price was $21,000.[16] This tract fronted the Texas & Pacific Railway reservation and was two blocks west of South Main Street, one of only two streets that linked South Fort Worth directly to the central business district. The surrounding neighborhood had a mixture of residential and commercial buildings. In fact, three houses had to be removed from the building site before construction could begin. Construction bids were submitted in December. However, a general contractor was not selected until January 1927 because the initial bids were too high. After a revision of the plans, the contract was awarded to the local firm of West and Womack for $50,088. The plumbing contract was awarded to A. E. Trimble and the electrical contract went to Shotts Electrical Company. The Kansas City Scenic Company installed the entire stage setting. The decision to use vitrified brick on the primary elevations was not made until the day before the groundbreaking.[17]

Work began on the building on January 20, 1927 with an official groundbreaking with a steam shovel. Those in attendance included representatives from the City of Fort Worth and the Public Recreation Board as well as W. R. West of West and Womack and architect W. L. Bradshaw of E. W. Van Slyke and Company. On the day of the groundbreaking, the *Fort Worth Record-Telegram* printed the architect's drawing of the building, although the design of the finished building was modified from the original drawing (see Figures 1 and 2). By the end of March, the steel frame had been erected and good progress had been made on the brick exterior. Even before the building was completed it was attracting the attention of other communities. In January, J. E. Peters, secretary of the Cisco (Texas) Chamber of Commerce, visited Fort Worth to look at the plans for the building. The *Fort Worth Record-Telegram* reported that Peters was especially impressed with the post-less auditorium and gymnasium plan.[18]

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[13] *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, November 13, 1922*; Dallas Morning News*, August 17, 1923 *Fort Worth Press*, October 5, 1926, as transcribed in Federal Writers' Project, Research Data, 6417-18.
[14] *Fort Worth Press*, November 25, 1926; Dallas Morning News, November 26, 1925.
[15] *Fort Worth Press*, March 2, 1926, as transcribed in Federal Writers' Project, Research Data, p. 6197.
[16] W.D. Evans to Honorable Mayor and City Councilman, May 19, 1926, Records of the City of Fort Worth, Series I, Mayor and Council Proceedings 1926, Box 2 of 6, Council Proceedings May 1926, File 3 of 5 [hereafter referred to Mayor and Council Proceedings]
[17] *Fort Worth Press*, November 10 and November 18, 1926 and January 6, 1927; W. D. Evans to Honorable Mayor and City Council, March 15, 1927, Mayor and Council Proceedings 1927, Box 2 of 6, Council Proceedings March 1927, File 4 of 4; *Fort Worth Record-Telegram*, January 20, 1927.
[18] The drawing printed in the newspaper showed windows toward the southern end of the west elevation. These were eliminated from

On June 15, 1927, the building was opened to the public with much fanfare to an audience of one thousand people. Over the next several days, the city's newspapers provided detailed descriptions of the building's interior and predicted a bright future for the community as a result of its construction. The *Fort Worth Press* of June 23, 1927 provided such an example:

> Children's laughter ringing to the rafters. Sand-pile "frog-houses" in the making. Pretty, chubby little girls waiting to practice for some part they have in a program or play.
>
> The new Recreation Building at Galveston and Rio Grande Avenues goes one better on that old saying about "all work and no play making Jack a dull boy" and embraces Jill, too.
>
> A surprising number of things are embraced in the four walls of the brick building.
>
> Most popular in the heat of mid-day sun was a tempting sand-pile, where youngsters of various ages reveled. Quite at home they were, shouting and laughing as unconcerned as tho they played in their own front yard.
>
> There is a chart for a game called "shuffle" and equipment for box hockey, domino, ping-pong, and checker games.
>
> Club quarters for boys and girls are also provided where club meetings may be held. Other features include private lockers, public shower baths, team rooms for use by various athletic teams playing in the building, and seven public drinking fountains.
>
> The auditorium is an attraction in itself, an easily adapted basketball court or a public auditorium. Three basketball games can be conducted on the floor space at once.
>
> As the building is postless, view of the court or stage is not obstructed from any point of vantage in the auditorium. Bleachers built-in to the north of the basketball court may be supplemented by chairs for dramatic or other entertainments. Use of the auditorium will vary from ball games to political rallies or musical programs. Acoustics in the auditorium are good, according to R. D. Evans, recreation superintendent.
>
> The stage equipment, lighting effects, sets and curtains, are far from amateurish. Green and gold curtains are drawn from the front. A scenic drop is provided at back.
>
> Kitchen, parlor and outdoor sets are available for use in presentation of programs or plays. Border lights are installed.
>
> Large doors at the rear of the stage enable conveyance of any necessary play property on to the stage from the back of the building. Grand pianos or autos may be moved onto the stage without difficulty [in fact, the recreation board sought the city council's approval for the purchase of a grand piano two months later].

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the final design and the southernmost entrance on that elevation was moved to the north of the fire wall. Other modifications included the elimination of the name block over the front entrance (see Figure 1). *Fort Worth Record-Telegram*, January 20, 1927, January 21, 1927, March 28, 1927, January 29, 1927.

> Ample dressing rooms to either side of the stage are also hand-ball courts in disguise. Recessed lights flood the room from overhead.
>
> Space cut out above the courts, with a ladder for stairs, gives a grandstand seat for onlookers. This is an innovation, according to Evans, to provide spectators with opportunity to see how the game is played.
>
> Courts for volley-ball and indoor tennis are now being plotted and laid off.
>
> A store-room to the rear of the stage furnishes space for a shop for repair work on department equipment. The building is planned for children during the daytime hours and for older persons from 7 to 10:30 p.m., according to Evans.
>
> About 400 persons can be accommodated each evening on the athletic courts, with space for recreational activities of twice that number of children. Space of 114 by 156 feet is occupied by the building, which is fireproof as could be made, Evans states.
>
> Five exits are available, and the auditorium can be "cleared" in five minutes.
>
> Four floors, concrete, screeds, common wood, and maple, make the auditorium floor "shake-proof."[19]

A short article about the building appeared in the magazine *Playground* three months after it opened to the public.[20]

The Fort Worth Recreation Building over the Years

The Recreation Building served the city's needs for more than fifty years. Boxing and wrestling matches, circuses, gymnastic performances, and art shows were just some of the events held there. During the Great Depression, the recreation department offered classes in the building such as dance (see Figure 7), dramatics, and handicrafts that were taught by directors paid through the WPA. The Fort Worth Recreation Department sponsored the city's WPA orchestra which used the building for performances and to teach music lessons. During World War II, the building played an important role in providing recreational opportunities to servicemen stationed at nearby military facilities as well as defense workers who had settled in the city. For many years it served as the home of Fort Worth's Texas Wesleyan College's men's basketball team.

Although Fort Worth's schools and playgrounds were segregated by race, the city's African American population could partake of the facility's recreation and entertainment opportunities under proscribed circumstances. I. M. Terrell High School, the city's primary African American high school during the first half of the twentieth century, held its basketball games there.[21] The Dixie Park Negro Athletic Club held boxing matches at the building with a special section reserved for white spectators.[22] The auditorium also was used for productions by members of the African American community. For instance, in December 1936, a musical drama "Passion and Triumph" was presented at the building with over one hundred

[19] *Fort Worth Press*, June 23, 1927, as transcribed in Federal Writers' Project, Research Data, pp. 6658-6661; W. D. Evans to Honorable Mayor and City Council, August 16, 1927, Mayor and Council Proceedings 1927, Box 4 of 6, Council Proceedings August 1927, File 2 of 4.
[20] See "Fort Worth Recreation Building," *Playground* 21 (#6 September 1927): 327.
[21] Sarah Walker, interview with Susan Allen Kline, October 14, 1998.
[22] *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, April 3, 1928.

participants, all of whom were African American. The play was sponsored by Mount Gilead Baptist Church, one of the largest African American churches in the city. Gospel singer Mahalia Jackson performed at the building as well.[23]

Following World War II, the Recreation Department undertook a ten-year building program with funding from a $500,000 bond issue approved by voter in 1945 and another $500,000 approved in 1951. Key to the plan was the construction of more recreation centers to better serve the growing city. The North Side Center opened to the public in 1949. In 1954, a long-sought after recreation building and golf course was completed for the city's African American community. Because the initial land acquisition was accomplished through the Harmon Foundation in the 1920s, the building became known as the Harmon Field Center. That same year, a center on the west side opened. It was named the R.D. Evans Center in honor of its namesake who became the department's superintendent in 1924 and had died in 1953. The Riverside Center, located northeast of downtown in Sylvania Park, opened in 1955. In May 1956, a recreation center opened in Sycamore Park on the city's east side and the department's headquarters moved into it. The city's original recreation building became known as the South Side Center and the department's Athletic and Maintenance departments were housed in it. The Athletic Department was a vital unit of the Recreation Department as it was responsible for the hundreds of teams and thousands of participants—both male and female, youth and adults—who engaged in sports programs such as basketball, football, softball, tennis, swimming, and boxing. [24]

By 1960, the Recreation Department had six recreation centers from which it offered residents of all ages a variety of leisure-time activities six days a week and on Sundays and holidays for special occasions. These included handicraft classes, basketball, volleyball, gymnastics, rehearsal space for drill teams, dances, talent shows, and private parties. In 1964, the recreation and park departments were merged to form the Fort Worth Park and Recreation Department. Further changes in operation resulted in a change of name to the Fort Worth Parks and Community Services Department in 1994.[25]

The Fort Worth Recreation Building has a unique role in Fort Worth's civil rights movement. Following the death of Rev. James J. Reeb, a Boston minister who was beaten to death in 1965 in Selma, Alabama by segregationists, Fort Worth had its first mass civil rights demonstration. The march was held on Sunday, March 14 and organized by the local chapter of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) headed by Rev. Marshall E. Hodge. The march began with a rally at the Recreation Building (as it was referred to in the newspapers, not the South Side Center) that lasted about an hour and a half. Police officers were posted on the site to prevent heckling but there was none. One of the featured speakers was Rev. Paul A. Sims, vice president of SCLC. Rev. Sims stated that "the march was 'a protest against the brutal beating of Rev. Mr. Reeb and against the slow movement of civil rights in Alabama.'" At 5:00 p.m., the march began from the building and wound eastward down Vickery Boulevard to Main Street, then north to 9th Street, then to 10th Street, and west to city hall, taking about thirty minutes to complete the route. Participants walked four abreast (as requested by police) with arms linked as they sang "We Shall Overcome," the anthem of the movement. Onlookers lined the streets. It was estimated that there were six hundred participants, one-fifth of who were whites. The scheduled speaker, Rev. C. T. Vivian of Atlanta, the national director of SCLC, did not arrive. Local ministers, both black and white, spoke and prayers were said for Rev. Reeb. When the service was over, the marchers headed back to the Recreation Building. The local press reported that "not a single incident marred the march." Other observances were held the same day across the

[23] *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, December 2, 1936, as transcribed in Federal Writers' Project, Research Data, p. 15783. The online finding aid for the Calvin Littlejohn Collection at the Dolph Briscoe Center at the University of Texas at Austin indicates there is an undated negative of Mahalia Jackson performing at the building. See http://www.lib.utexas.edu/taro/utcah/00486/cah-00486.html.
[24] Fort Worth Star-Telegram, October 1, 1945; *Dallas Morning News*, September 12 1951 and September 13, 1951; Harry Taylor, Director to Public Recreation Board, October 15, 1956, Report of Activities for the Fiscal Year 1955-56, from vertical file "Recreation Centers," Genealogy, Local History, And Archives Unit, Fort Worth Public Library, Fort Worth, Texas.
[25] Taylor to Public Recreation Board, October 15, 1956; Susan Allen Kline and the Fort Worth Parks and Community Services Department, *Fort Worth Parks* (Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2010): 79.

country, including events in Dallas, Houston, San Antonio, Austin, Boston, and New York.[26]

The Recreation Building served the city's needs for more than fifty years. In the late 1940s and 1950s, other recreation buildings were constructed around the city. The offices of the Recreation Department were moved to the Sycamore Recreation Building in Sycamore Park in 1956, and the old building was designated as the South Side Center. It became home to the department's Athletic Division where it stayed until the Hawes Center was completed in 1982. With the Athletic Division in new quarters, the Park and Recreation Department had no need for the building and it was sold in 1983.[27]

Recreation Buildings as a Building Type

The construction of recreation buildings (sometimes referred to as recreation centers or field houses) began in the United States in the early 1900s. These buildings were specifically designed to provide recreational opportunities for people of all ages and often were built in parks. They were expressly seen as an embodiment of the ideal of supervised recreation. Los Angeles and Chicago opened their first recreation centers in 1905 and 1908, respectively. As in the case of Chicago, recreation centers were created to meet five community needs: 1) the physical; typically involving organized sports and other athletic activities, 2) manual; where hobby or craft activities could occur, 3) social; a place for dances, club meetings, and similar events, 4) cultural; for theatrical, musical, literary or other aesthetic programs, 5) civics or citizenship; a venue for public meetings, debates, or other activities for the general improvement of communities. To accommodate such a variety of functions, the design of the buildings generally included a gymnasium that could be adapted to other activities. This was facilitated with the inclusion of a stage adjacent to the gym floor.[28] Numerous windows provided for ample light and ventilation. Elements of Byzantine Style were well-suited to this building form, which featured large gabled facades decorated with soldier courses at the roofline, and arched entrances. Gregory Gymnasium at the University of Texas at Austin (1930) is perhaps the most fully-realized extant example of a Byzantine gymnasium in Texas (figure 11). UT's Byzantine Style Anna Hiss Gym (1931) was altered in the early 1990s, with the demolition of the east section.

While much though went into the design of the Fort Worth Recreation Building, it appears less consideration was given to its placement. Indeed, design of the building commenced before a site was selected. Although the building was advantageously situated near the geographic center of the city, little provision was made for outdoor activities adjacent to the building. The east elevation of the building ran along the eastern edge of the property line and the west elevation was approximately four feet away from Galveston Street. In 1939, Glen Walker, a member of the recreation board, paid the $950 note on a parcel that added 45 feet to the southern end of the property. Yet even this addition would not provide much in the way of play space and was likely used for access to the auto shed and maintenance shop at the rear of the building. Events such as the recreation department's community circus were held across the street to the north within the Texas & Pacific's reservation until it outgrew that space. Otherwise, very little space was available for outdoor games or athletic activities. This lack of space may have been a contributing factor in the department's relocation to another facility, one within a park, in 1956.[29]

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[26] *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, March 15, 1965, found in "Civil Rights: March 1965" file, Genealogy, Local History, and Archives Unit, Fort Worth Public Library, Fort Worth, Texas. The Dallas demonstration did not go off as peacefully as three teen-aged members of the American Nazi Party were arrested.
[27] *Fort Worth Press*, December 1, 1955.
[28] Clarence E. Rainwater, *The Play Movement in the United States: A Study of Community Recreation* (Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, 1922), 91-108.
[29] Minutes, Public Recreation Board, January 24, 1939, p. 328, available at Fort Worth Parks and Community Services Department, Fort Worth, Texas; R. D. Evans, "Circus Time in Fort Worth," *Recreation* 35 (May 1941): 113-14, 123.

The Fort Worth Recreation Building also has a similar design to the former Knights of the Ku Klan Klavern No. 101 Auditorium/Ellis Pecan Building at 1012 N. Main Street constructed in 1925 (see Figure 10). This building was used as a meeting hall for the local klavern of the Ku Klux Klan and not as a recreation building per se. It was designed by Earl Glascow and constructed by B. B. Adams. It is a large rectangular brick building with a barrel roof concealed by a gable-shaped facade. Few descriptions of its interior survive. The unpublished WPA Guide to Fort Worth and Tarrant County provided a brief description by stating that concession stands flanked the entrance, the stage was on the east end, and seats were placed on an incline. It likely had balcony seating above the concession area. The KKK building also has a large open volume with its roof supported by exposed metal trusses. Newspaper articles from the era suggest that the building was to also function as a meeting hall for non-Klan-related events such as lectures and musical entertainment. The Klan's occupation of the building was short-lived and in the 1930s it was briefly used as a boxing arena before becoming home to the Ellis Pecan Company. Like the Recreation Building, the seating in the building has been removed, but the auditorium's inclined floor and balcony remain as do remnants of the stage.[30]

E. W. Van Slyke and Company and W. L. Bradshaw

E. W. (Elmer Witter) Van Slyke was born in New York on April 11, 1861. In 1909, he formed a partnership with Clyde Woodruff (1889-1963) in Binghamton, New York. In 1910, the pair moved to Oklahoma City. While there, the firm of Van Slyke and Woodruff designed Fort Worth's First Christian Church. Their designs for Christian Churches in Oklahoma City and Tulsa were very similar to the Fort Worth church. In 1915, the pair moved the firm to Fort Worth (likely to supervise the construction of the church) but Woodruff remained in Oklahoma City for a time.[31] Van Slyke and Woodruff remained partners through the early 1920s. In addition to the First Christian Church (1914-1915, NR 1983), other Fort Worth buildings designed by Van Slyke and Woodruff included the Miller Mutual Fire Insurance Company Building at 900 Monroe Street (1920) and the gymnasium at Texas Christian University (1920). While with the firm, Woodruff designed the Memorial Arch for the university (1923).[32]

Following the departure of Clyde Woodruff, the firm of E. W. Van Slyke and Company designed several structures for the Board of Park Commissioners and the Public Recreation Board. For the park board, it designed a concession building and a shelter house for Sycamore Park in 1935-36 as part of the park improvement program under the Works Progress Administration.[33] In addition to the Recreation Building, the firm's work for the recreation department included the swimming pool and bath house at Sycamore Park and a swimming pool at Marine Park, both completed in 1926.[34] The design of the shelter at Inspiration Point at Lake Worth (1926-27) has been attributed to the firm. Van Slyke retired from his architecture practice c. 1940. He died in 1943.[35]

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[30] Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey, *Fort Worth, Near North Side and West Side; Westover Hills* (Fort Worth: Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, 1988), 72-73. See also, Elizabeth Louden, PhD, Texas Tech University, email correspondence with Susan Allen Kline, October 7, 2013 and October 10, 2013 (hardcopies in Kline's possession).
[31] *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, December 26, 1914.
[32] "Texas, Deaths, 1890-1976." Index and images, *FamilySearch* (http://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.11/JFNX-565: accessed August 9, 2013). Elmer Witter Van Slyke, January 3, 1943; *Book of North and West Texas: A Work for Reading Reference* (Fort Worth, Fort Worth Record, 1920), 83; Carol Roark, *Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey* (Fort Worth: Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, 1995), 99, 113; Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey, *Fort Worth: Upper North, Northeast, East, Far South, and Southwest* (Fort Worth: Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, 1989), 245-46.
[33] Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey, *Fort Worth: Upper North, Northeast, East, Far South, and Southwest*, 135
[34] W.D. Evans to Honorable Mayor and City Councilman, March 2, 1926, Mayor and Council Proceedings 1926, Box 1 of 6, Council Proceedings March 1926, File 1 of 6; W.D. Evans to Honorable Mayor and City Councilman, April 13, 1926, Mayor and Council Proceedings, 1926, Box 2 of 6, Council Proceedings April 1926, File 1 of 3. It is very likely that the firm also designed the Marine Park bath house.
[35] *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, January 5, 1943 (morning edition).

The day after the ground-breaking ceremony for the Fort Worth Recreation Building, a photograph depicting dignitaries in attendance appeared in the *Fort Worth Record-Telegram*. Among the six people in the photo was W. L. Bradshaw who was identified as "architect" in the accompanying caption.[36] At the time of the groundbreaking, Bradshaw was a partner in the firm E. W. Van Slyke and Company. Bradshaw was a recent graduate of the architecture college at Texas A&M (1924). From 1923 to 1925, he was an assistant architect at the college. In 1924, he and two other faculty members assisted Prof. E. B. LaRoche with the design of the new gymnasium at the college. What became known as DeWare Field House was constructed at a cost of $128,000. Although much larger than the future Fort Worth Recreation Building, DeWare Field House shared a few similarities to it. These included a gable-shaped façade with a series of arched windows on the upper wall and large multi-light windows on the side elevations (see Figure 9). It seems plausible that Bradshaw's work on DeWare Field House influenced the design of the Fort Worth Recreation Building. While practicing architecture in Fort Worth, Bradshaw also designed the city hall for Denton, Texas.[37]

In 1928, Bradshaw joined the firm of Peters and Strange in Lubbock, Texas. In 1929, the local school board commissioned the firm to design a new high school for the city. W. L. Bradshaw has been credited as the principal designer of the Romanesque and Mozarabic-style school which was constructed in 1930 and 1931 (NR 1985). The design of the building was meant to compliment the Spanish Eclectic buildings at Texas Technologicall College. The firm also designed schools in Eden, Big Spring, Lleveland, Seminole, and other Texas communities.[38] Bradshaw left the firm in 1932 and worked for the Texas Highway Department until 1936 when he established his own practice in Lubbock. His work included residences for H. L. Cain and W. S. Posey (both in 1953), and commissions for the City of Lubbock's Housing Authority (1941-54). He was the recipient of awards from Good Housekeeping and Better Homes and Gardens. While in private practice, he began teaching at Texas Technological College in Lubbock in 1938 as a professor of architecture. The courses he taught included Architectural Drawing, Building Construction, Working Drawings, Architectural Graphics, and Materials and Methods of Construction. He also attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology during the summer of 1939. He was appointed to the City of Lubbock's first planning commission, serving from 1941 to 1955 and was the commission's chairman from 1953 to 1955. He also served on the city's Board of Adjustments from 1941 to 1945. Bradshaw retired from Texas Tech in 1966. He died in Lubbock on May 16, 1982.[39]

The construction of the Fort Worth Recreation Building was a direct outgrowth of the Progressive era's Recreation Movement of the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. This movement was largely concerned with providing structured recreational opportunities for the country's youth and, to a lesser extent, the creation of an adequate environment for the working class's leisure-time activities. The building also served as a venue for public events. Constructed in 1927, the building was the first public building specifically designed to meet these needs while serving as the administrative home of the city's Recreation Department. It continued in this role until 1956 when the department moved to a new facility. From 1956 to 1982, it was the headquarters for the department's athletic unit. For these reasons, the Fort Worth Recreation Building is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level for its significance in the field of Entertainment/Recreation. The period of significance is from 1927, the year it was constructed, to 1964. The latter date recognizes the building's continued use as a recreational facility while meeting the National Register's fifty-year criterion.

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[36] *Fort Worth Record-Telegram*, January 21, 1927.
[37] *Dallas Morning News*, June 22, 1924. DeWare Field House was demolished in 1996. See email correspondence from Kaitlan Estes, Library Specialist I, Cushing Memorial Library & Archives, Texas A&M University Libraries, College Station, Texas, to Susan Kline, August 21, 2013 (hardcopies in Kline's possession; *Lubbock Avalanche Journal,* October 16, 1982.
[38] *Lubbock High School, Lubbock, Lubbock County, TX, National Register #85000924* (http://atlas.thc.state.tx.us, accessed August 21, 2013).
[39] The AIA Historical Directory of American Architects, s.v. "Bradshaw, Weldon LeRoy," (ahd1004749), http://www.aia.org/about/history/aia082017 (accessed Aug. 21, 2013); "Lubbock High School;" *Lubbock Avalanche Journal,* October 16, 1982.

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_____. *Lubbock High School, Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas, National Register #85000924* (http://atlas.thc.state.tx.us, accessed August 21, 2013).

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"Recreational Facilities Essential to City's Growth," *Fort Worth Magazine* 24 (May 1950): 7, 10-11, 13.

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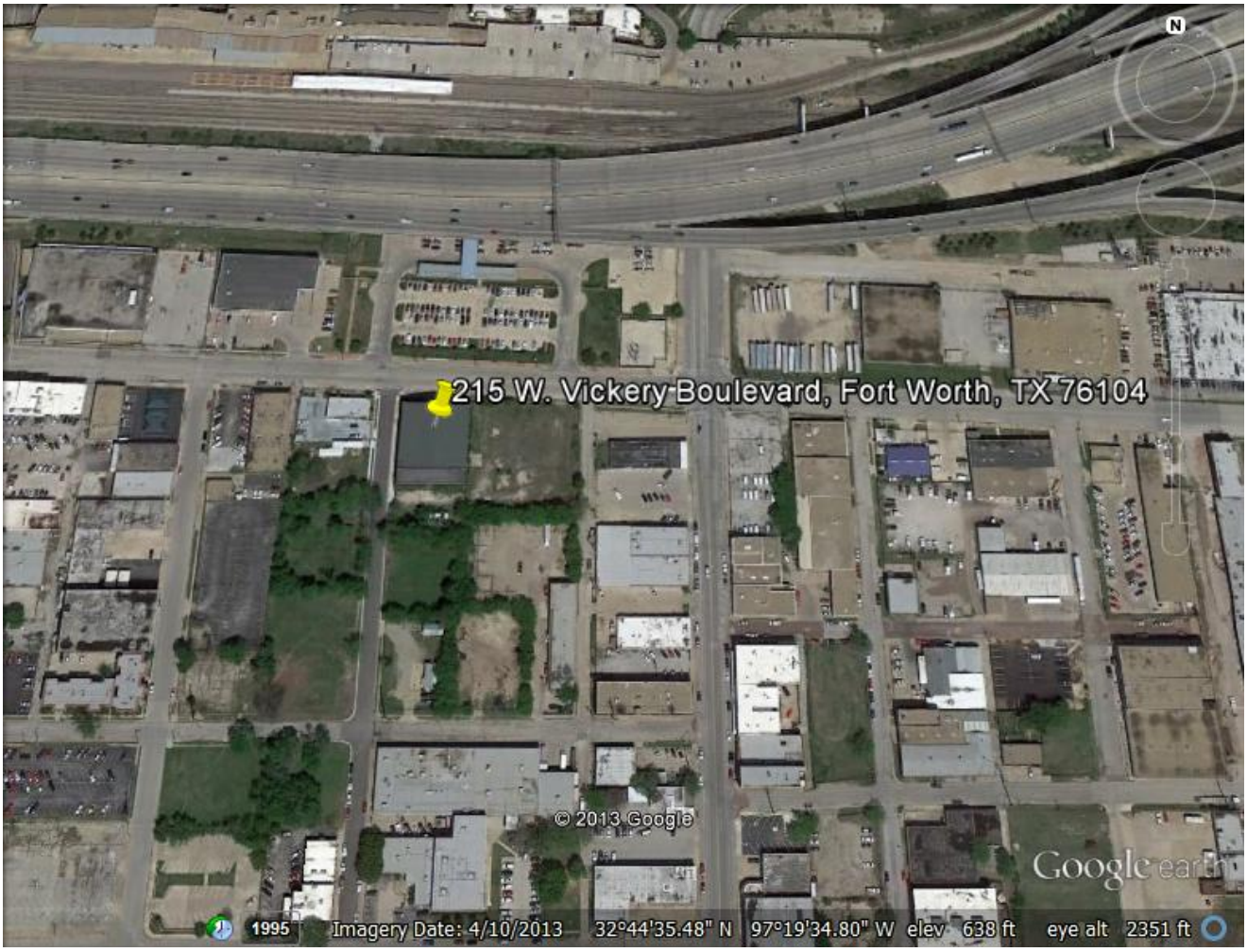
Map 1: Location of Fort Worth Recreation Building, 215 W. Vickery Boulevard, Fort Worth, Texas (Google Earth)



Map 2: Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Map, Fort Worth, Texas, 1951, Volume 1, Sheet 28.

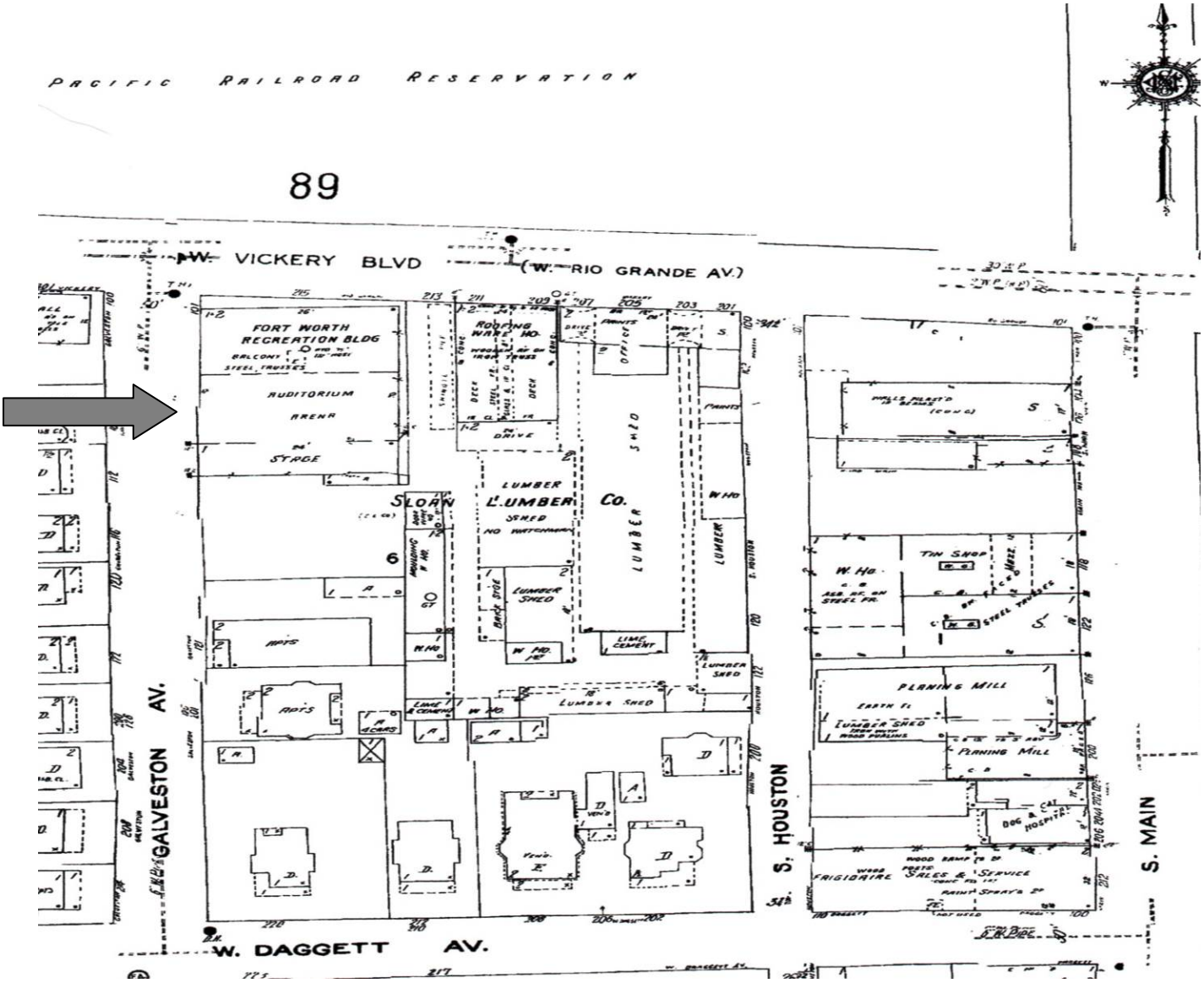


Figure 1: Preliminary sketch of the Fort Worth Recreation Building from the *Fort Worth Record-Telegram*, January 20, 1927. Compare with Figure 2 to see changes made to the design of the façade and west (side) elevation.

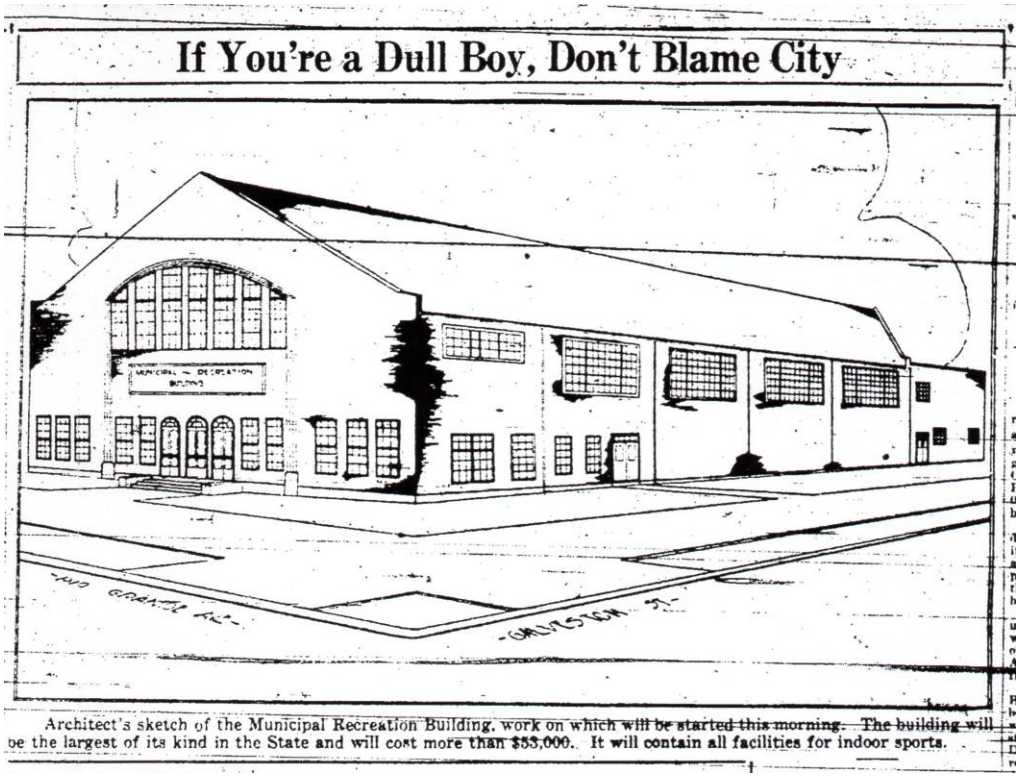


Figure 2: View of building shortly after completion. Courtesy Dalton Hoffman.

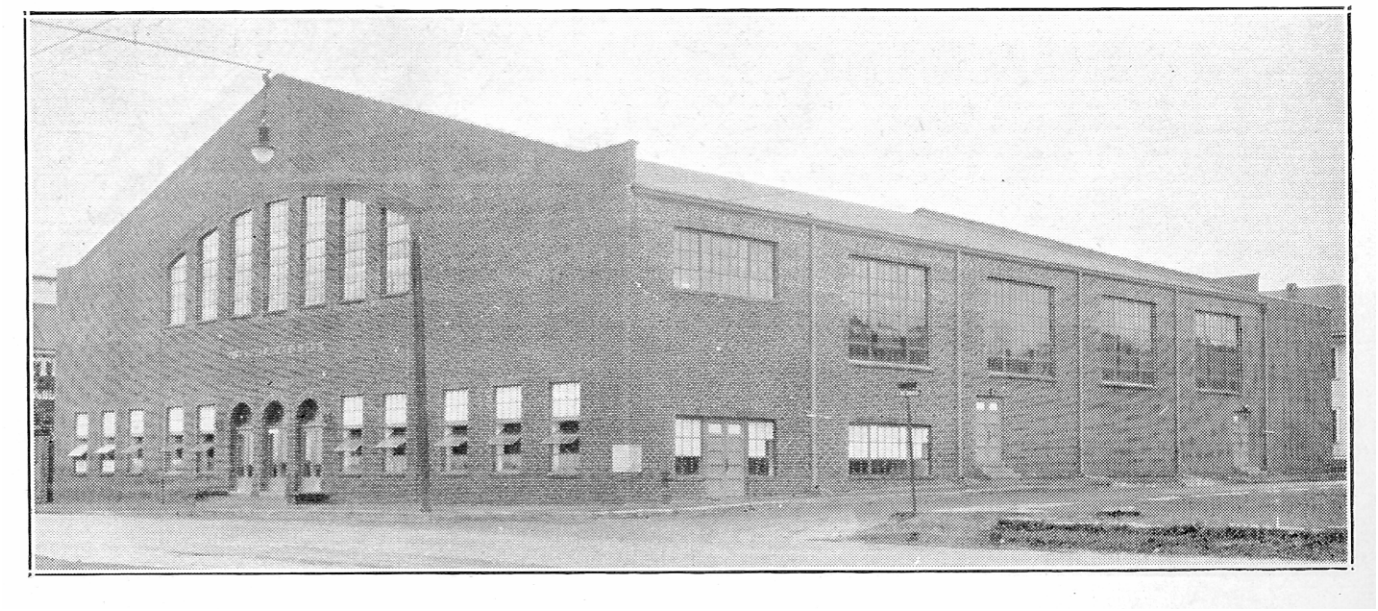


Figure 3: Front elevation. *Courtesy Ray Boothe and Historic Fort Worth, Inc.*

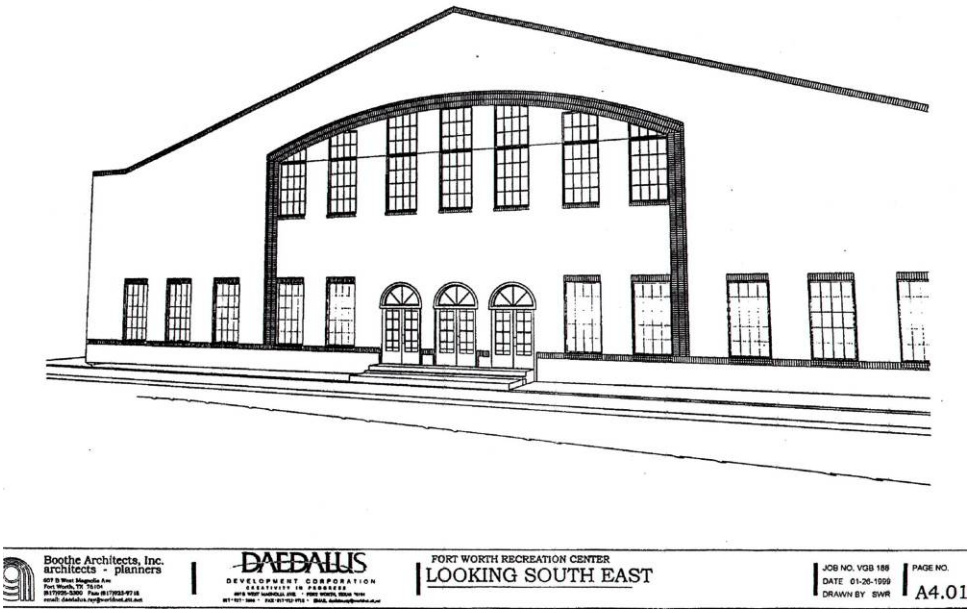


Figure 4: East and west elevations. *Courtesy Ray Boothe and Historic Fort Worth, Inc.*

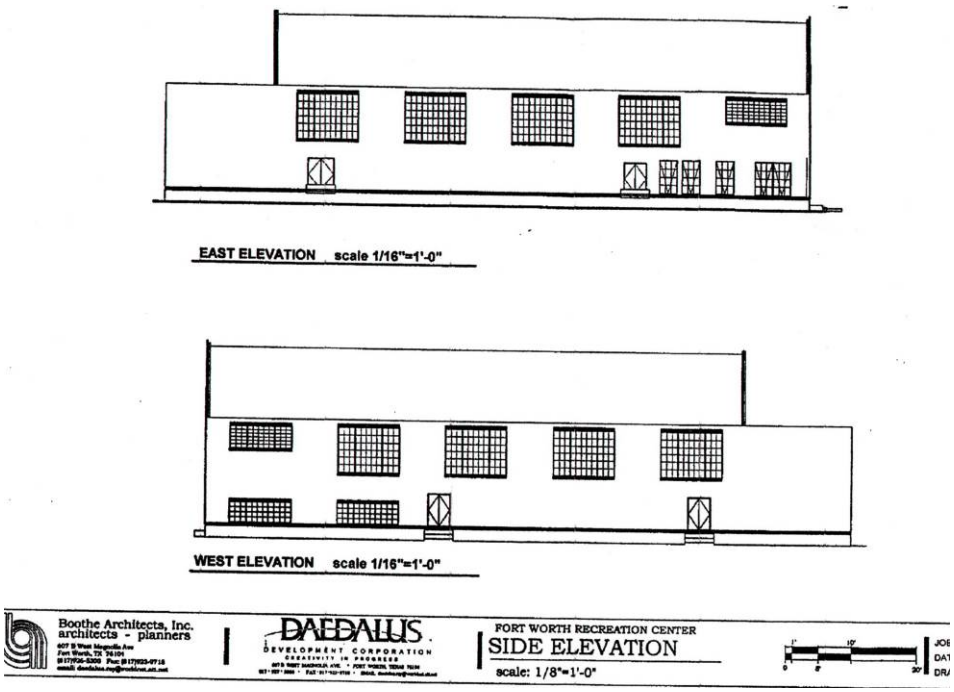


Figure 5: Rear elevation. *Courtesy Ray Boothe and Historic Fort Worth, Inc.*

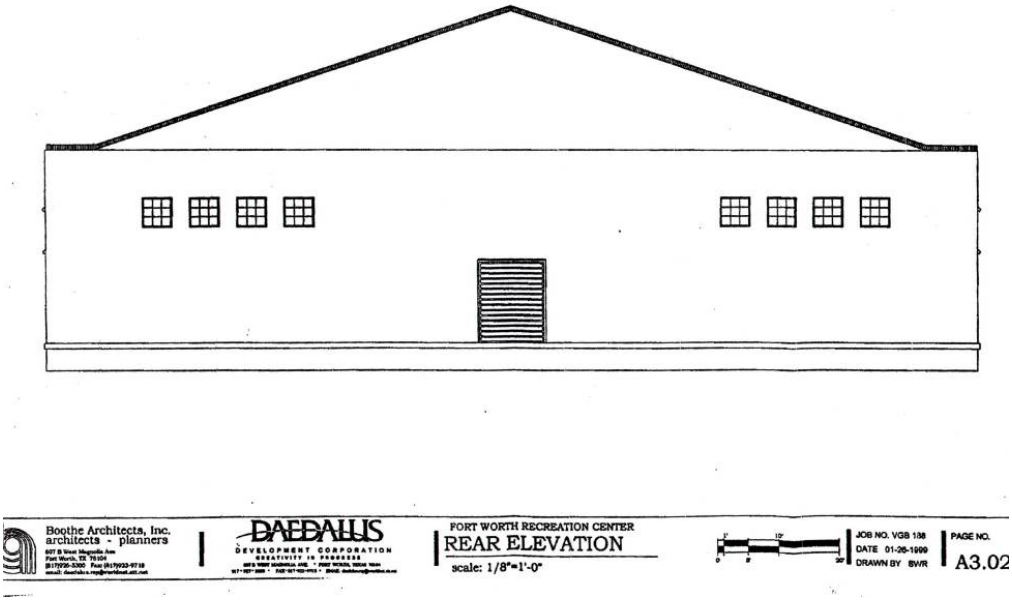


Figure 6: Floor plan based on 1951 Sanborn Map. The building was divided into three main areas: 1) front area under bleachers (bleachers have been removed but change in elevation of the floor indicates former location), 2) gymnasium/auditorium, 3) stage.

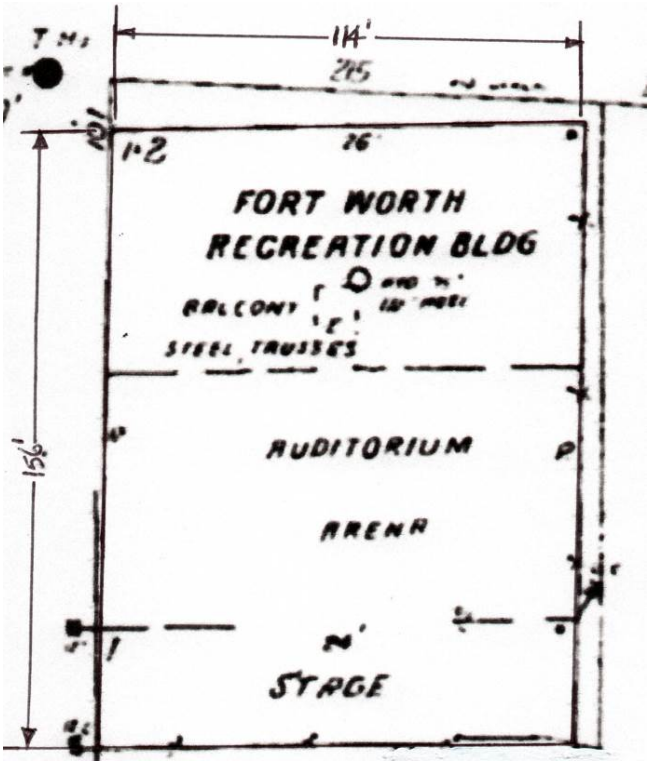


Figure 7: Youth dance class, led by a WPA recreation director, c. 1937. View looking north towards bleachers. Courtesy Fort Worth Parks and Community Services Department.

Figure 8: Audience at Recreation Building. From City of Fort Worth, *Municipal Life, 1931-1937,* Fort Worth, Texas, 1937.

Figure 9: DeWare Field House, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas. Designed by E. B. LaRoche with W. L. Bradshaw, G. W. Gill, and J. J. Richey. Constructed in 1924, demolished in 1996. Photographer Unknown. DeWare Field House – 4. Digital: Cushing Memorial Library and Archives, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas; Physical: Cushing Memorial Library and Archives, Texas A&M University. Available electronically from http://hdl.handle.net/1969.1/121717 (accessed September 12, 2013).

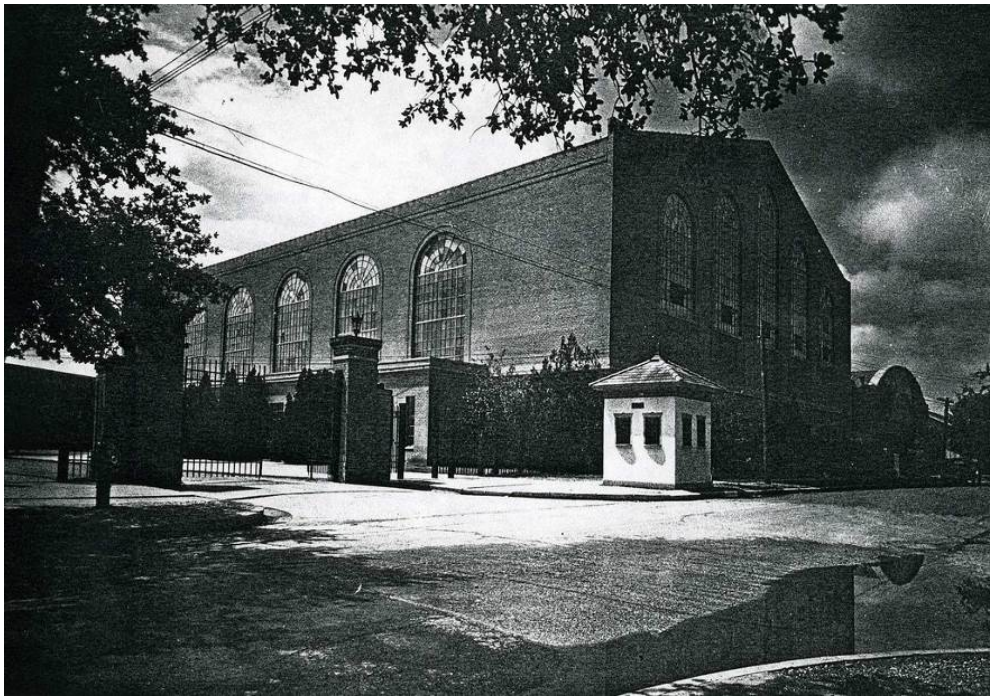


Figure 10: Former Knights of the Ku Klux Klan Klavern No. 101 Auditorium/Ellis Pecan Building, constructed in 1925. Photo 2007 by Susan Allen Kline.

Figure 11: Gregory Gym, University of Texas

Source: "The Birth of Gregory Gym." *The Alcalde*. Accessed April 25, 2014. http://alcalde.texasexes.org/2012/02/the-birth-of-gregory-gym/.

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