

Table 10a. Hotel Subtypes by Time Period: 1880–1932.

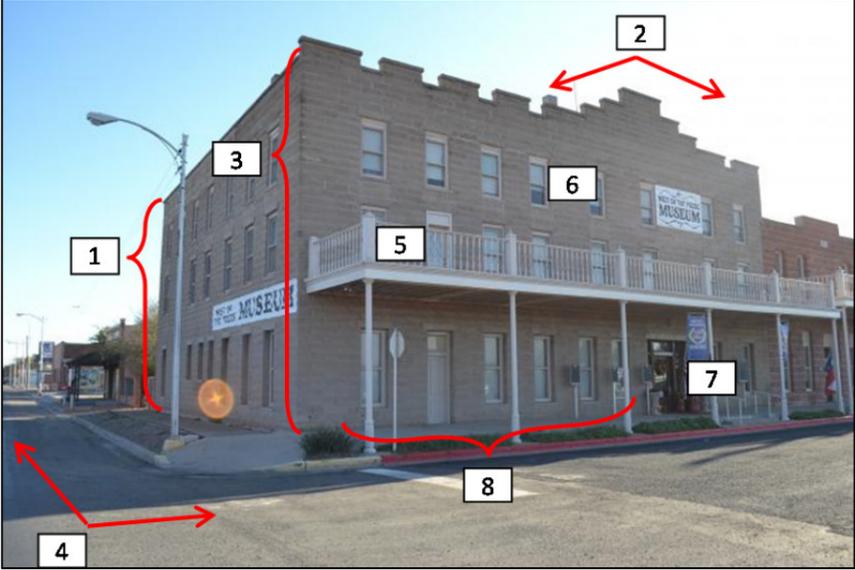
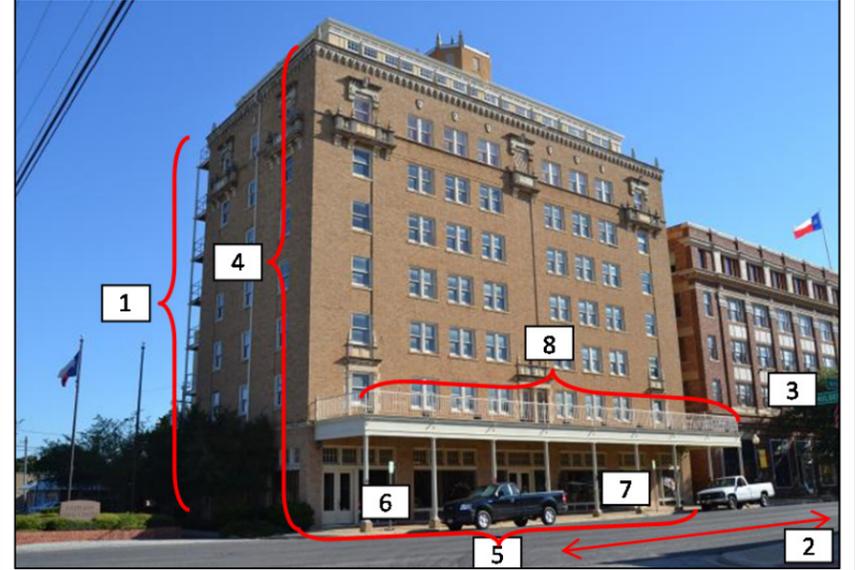
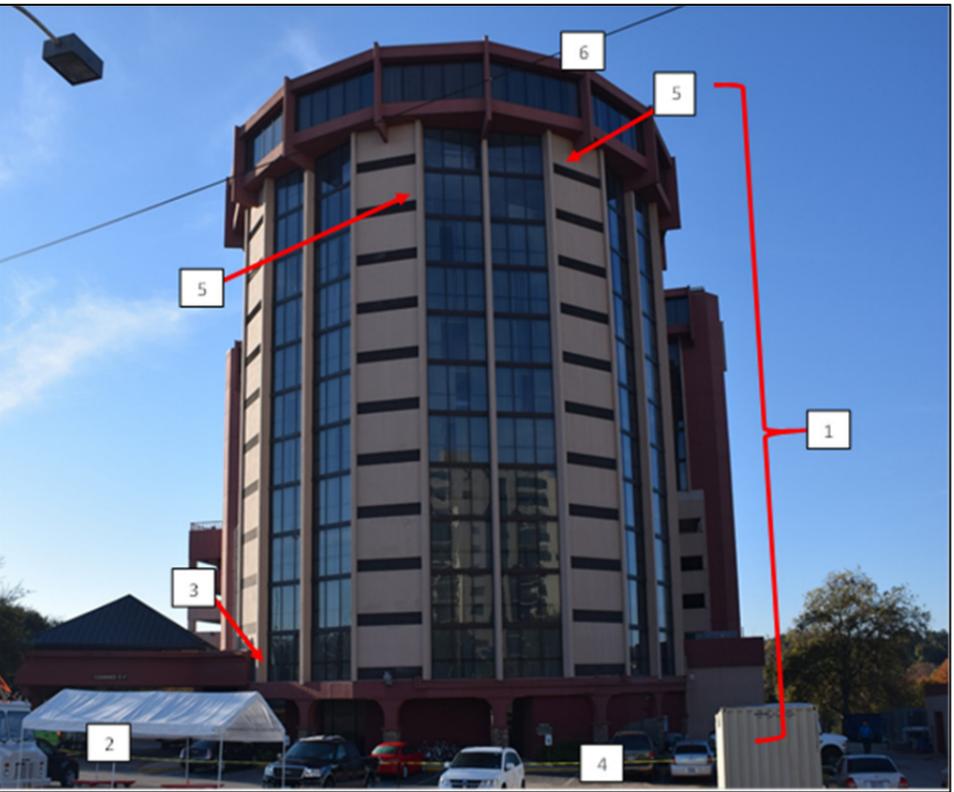
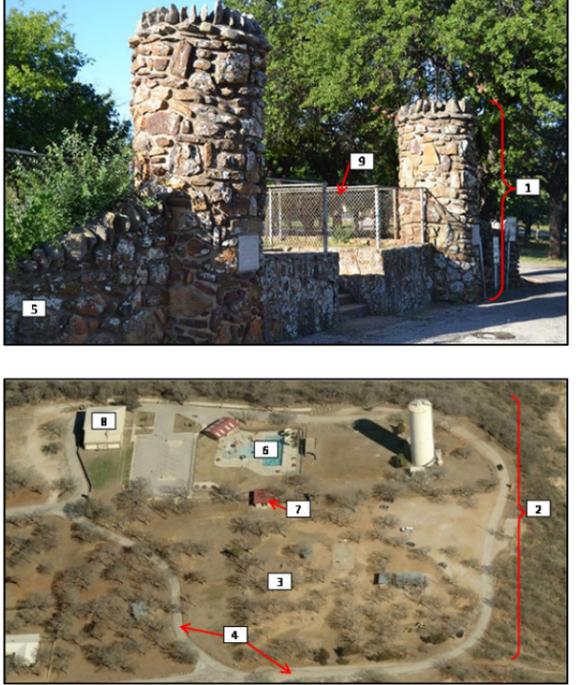
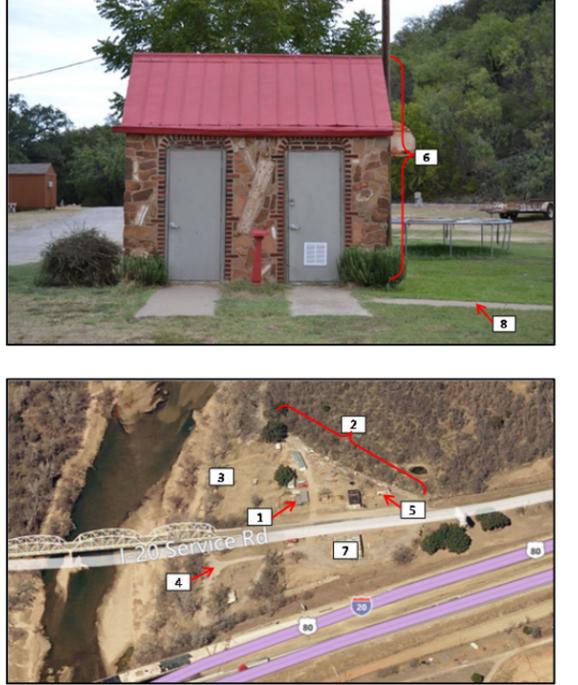
	County Roads and the Good Roads Movement: 1880–1916	Initiation of the Highway System: 1917–1932	
Hotels	 <p data-bbox="273 868 1128 949"><i>Orient Hotel, 120 E. 1st Street, Pecos, Reeves County, constructed in 1907. Distinctive features include multi-story massing, masonry construction, corner location near railroad, and two distinct zones of use/function.</i></p> <p data-bbox="273 983 1128 1397"> Character-defining Features: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Two-Part Commercial Block form, similar to typical commercial architectural form of the period. Decorative parapet obscures what is presumed to be a flat roof; parapet often a visual element that is used to catch the attention of travelers and passersby. Load-bearing masonry construction; in this case, cast concrete construction. Front façade faces onto railroad that extended through the city. The later development of the Bankhead Highway crossed the railroad tracks at the same intersection, making this the most important intersection within the community. One-story canopy divides the pedestrian/public zone from the guest rooms and lodging; in this example, the canopy has a balcony with railing. Double-hung, wood sash windows. Primary entrance on front façade including distinctive architectural details. Fenestration pattern with a consistent rhythm. (This example was constructed in two stages, and the fenestration pattern reveals this phased physical evolution.) </p>	 <p data-bbox="1171 868 2026 979"><i>Hotel El Capitan, 100 W. Broadway Street, Van Horn, Culberson County, constructed in 1930. Distinctive features include the two- to three-story form; the sophisticated design by professional architects; and in-house amenities such as restaurant or dining area, a formal lobby, retail store(s), courtyard, and nearby parking facilities.</i></p> <p data-bbox="1171 1010 2026 1342"> Character-defining Features: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Two-Part Commercial Block form; however, courtyard breaks the horizontal rhythm and uniform plane that typified commercial architecture from the pre-automobile era. Fronts onto highway and caters primarily to motorists, in contrast to hotels of the pre-automobile era that were located near railroad depots. Located at the fringe of the historic business district where land was less densely developed, but still within walking distance of downtown. Retail space on ground level front. Lighted signage on top, visible to drivers from a distance at night. More stylistic ornamentation, often reflecting design by a professional architect. Other amenities, such as air conditioning, in-house dining, and even courtyard (as seen in this example) to attract weary travelers. </p>	 <p data-bbox="2069 868 2924 979"><i>Connellee Hotel, 209 Main Street, Eastland, Eastland County, constructed in 1928. Distinctive features include the multi-story form, design by a professional architect, high-style architectural ornamentation, expansive lobby with grand scale and ornamentation, and prominent stature that can be seen from a distance.</i></p> <p data-bbox="2069 1010 2924 1397"> Character-defining Features: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Two- or Three-Part Vertical Block form. Although not present in this example, some examples have a two- to three-story plinth supporting a central high-rise tower. Typically fronts directly onto highway that is accessible to and caters primarily to motorists. Located within the center of the historic downtown, often on a large parcel formerly occupied by older commercial buildings within the old business district. Steel-frame construction with masonry exterior finish. Brick is the most common finish but stucco, terra cotta, and cast stone are other popular exterior materials. Stylistic ornamentation typically present on ground level and on top floor, cornice or parapet. Prominent entrance on front façade. Retail space on ground level front, often with large fixed display windows. Canopy along the ground level that divides the public from lodging. </p>

Table 10b. Hotel Subtypes by Time Period: 1933–1980.

	Depression, Mobilization, and War: 1933–1944	Postwar Road Expansion: 1945–1956	Effects of the Interstate Highway System: 1957–1980
Hotels	 <p data-bbox="273 1098 1025 1124"><i>Hotel Texas, 2415 Ellis Avenue, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, constructed ca. 1940.</i></p> <p data-bbox="273 1155 543 1181">Character-defining Features:</p> <ol data-bbox="273 1185 1243 1346" style="list-style-type: none"> Two-part commercial block building with masonry exterior finish and rectangular building footprint. Located on corner lot with exposure to two streets. Primary entrance faces onto main thoroughfare. Steps leading to front entrance provide a sense of grandeur and importance. Stylish architectural embellishment and detailing, in this case, reflect of Art Deco movement. Free-standing sign, often with neon lighting. 	 <p data-bbox="1364 1165 1926 1387"><i>Statler Hilton, 1914 Commerce Street, Dallas, Dallas County, constructed in 1956. Distinctive features include the high-rise building form, integrated parking garage, and International Style architectural features such as the ribbon windows that wrap around the corners and cantilevered canopies at the ground level. In this era, hotels were built both along interstate highways at the edge of town and in downtowns seeking revitalization – like this one.</i></p> <p data-bbox="1364 1391 1631 1417">Character-defining Features:</p> <ol data-bbox="1364 1421 1926 1745" style="list-style-type: none"> Two- or Three-Part Vertical Block form. Typically fronts directly onto highway that is accessible to and caters primarily to motorists. Located within the center of the historic downtown, often on a large parcel formerly occupied by older commercial buildings within the old business district. Steel or concrete construction, with steel, concrete, and glass at exterior. Modern or International Style detailing at ground level. Integrated auto-oriented features, like parking garages. Although not seen on this example, a drive-through canopy or <i>porte cochere</i> often is present. 	 <p data-bbox="1961 1124 2688 1151"><i>Grimes Garage, 110 N. Waco Street, Hillsboro, Hill County, constructed in 1914.</i></p> <p data-bbox="1961 1181 2228 1207">Character-defining Features:</p> <ol data-bbox="1961 1211 2915 1457" style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-story cylindrical shaft with circular footprint that creates a distinctive and highly visible landmark. Located on a frontage road associated with multi-lane expressway with easy vehicular access (not visible). Primary entrance faces onto expressway. Expansive surface parking area nearby but sometimes multi-story parking garage, especially in densely developed urban locations. Sense of verticality reinforced by stacked windows and masonry surfaces. Penthouse floor tops the building as a capital-like feature of a column.

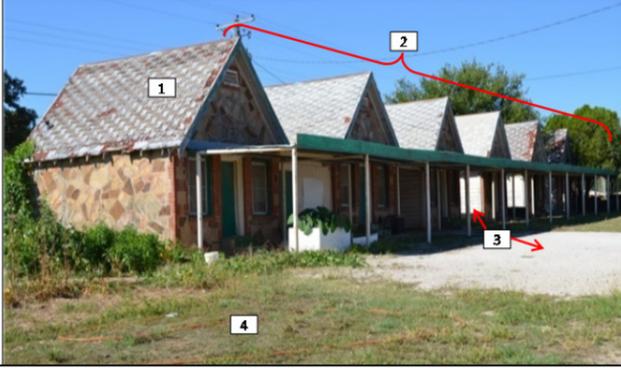
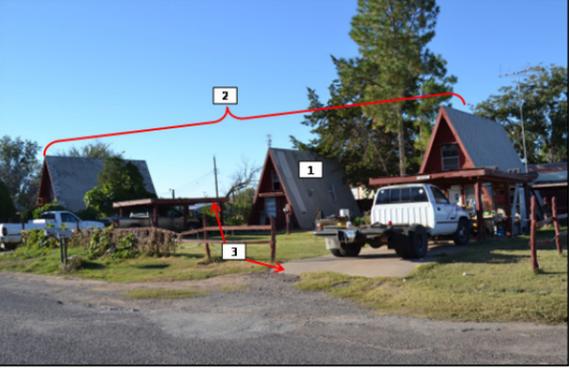
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Table 11. Campsite Subtypes by Time Period.

	County Roads and the Good Roads Movement: 1880–1916	Initiation of the Highway System: 1917–1932	Depression, Mobilization, and War: 1933–1944	Postwar Road Expansion: 1945–1956	Effects of the Interstate Highway System: 1957–1980
Campsites		 <p><i>City and Tourist Park, Neblett Street, Eastland, Eastland County, constructed in 1925. Distinctive features include the rubble masonry walls, picnic tables, and restroom buildings. Note that the park no longer is used for camping.</i></p> <p>Character-defining Features:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Entrance gate or signage with distinctive physical features and detailing, in this case two towers constructed of rubble masonry. 2. Situated on the outskirts of the town at the time of construction; occupies a picturesque setting at the crest of a hill. 3. Largely open landscaped public area, typically with manicured lawn and trees for shade. 4. Internal circulation system of roads and paths leading to/from main entrance gate. 5. Low stone wall surrounds the perimeter. 6. Parking area located near amenities. 7. Public restrooms strategically located between the amenities, parking lot, and open landscaped public area. 8. Other amenities include a community hall near the main parking lot and picnic tables spread throughout the landscaped public area. 9. Other landscape features such as terracing, sidewalks, and fences. 	 <p><i>Brazos River Park and RV Park, IH 20 at the Brazos River, Vicinity of Millsap, Palo Pinto County, constructed ca. 1935. This example of a private campground features a permanent office building, stone restrooms, and a gas station and café, all arranged along the scenic bank of the Brazos River.</i></p> <p>Character-defining Features:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Permanent office building marks the main entrance to the site. 2. Situated in a rural location, this park occupies a picturesque setting overlooking the adjacent river. 3. Largely open landscaped public area in the optimal area, in this case closest to the river bank. 4. Internal circulation system of roads leading to/from the main entry. 5. Individual campsites and adjacent parking spots. 6. Public restrooms, in this case constructed of stone. 7. Other amenities include a gas station and café for use by traveling motorists and park guests. 8. Other landscape features such as terracing and sidewalks. 		 <p><i>KOA Campground, 2905 IH 35, Belton, Bell County, constructed ca. 1960. This privately operated campground was part of a nationwide franchise that provided alternative lodging accommodations for travelers during the postwar era. They are typically located along new highway alignments associated with the interstate highway system.</i></p> <p>Character-defining Features:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Permanent office building marks the primary entrance to the site. 2. Located in a suburban or semi-rural setting at the outskirts of town. 3. Driveway extends directly to highway or frontage to expressway. 4. Paved driveway provides vehicular access to trailers and mobile homes. 5. Designated campsites/lots. 6. Minimal landscaping but amenities such as swimming pool 7. A-frame office as focal point that is a signature features of this franchise operation. <p>Hook-ups for electricity and sewage.</p>

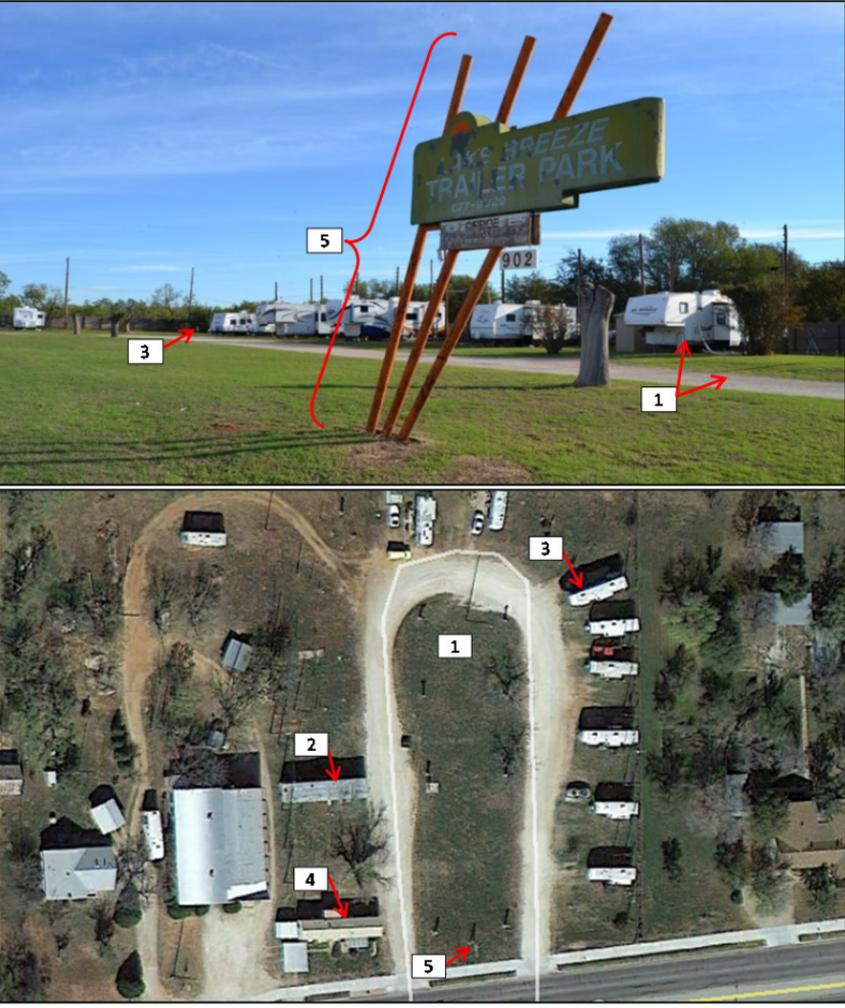
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Table 12. Tourist Court Subtype by Time Period.

	County Roads and the Good Roads Movement: 1880–1916	Initiation of the Highway System: 1917–1932	Depression, Mobilization, and War: 1933–1944	Postwar Road Expansion: 1945–1956	Effects of the Interstate Highway System: 1957–1980
Tourist Courts		 <p>Example of a tourist court, W. Commerce Street/W. Main Street, Eastland, Eastland County, constructed ca. 1930. These detached stone cabins feature carports between each unit, some of which have been enclosed with wood siding.</p> <p>Character-defining Features:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Detached cabins with steeply pitched gable roofs and stone siding. 2. Cabins arranged in a linear pattern to maintain visibility from the road. 3. Carports integrated into the spaces between buildings, and other adjacent parking areas are also present. 4. Landscaped outdoor public space. 5. A secondary building, located separately from the semi-detached buildings, houses the office (not visible in picture). 	 <p>Tourist court at 307 El Paso Street, Sierra Blanca, Hudspeth County, constructed in 1939. Distinctive features include the semi-detached units, fieldstone masonry, and flat roofs. Note that some original garage door openings have been partially enclosed.</p> <p>Character-defining Features:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Semi-detached units with flat roofs and fieldstone masonry siding. 2. Units face each other and are arranged in two-bar shape for maximum privacy while maintaining visibility from the road. 3. Garages constructed in between individual units (enclosed in this example). 4. Each unit exhibits a wooden canopy covering the main entry. 5. Landscaped outdoor public space, originally planted with trees, in the center of the driveway separates each row of units. 6. Two secondary buildings, used as an office and a café, are located at each end of the units and face the street (not visible). 	 <p>Tourist court at 7087 Alameda Avenue, El Paso, El Paso County, constructed in 1948. Distinctive features include the Minimal Traditional Style and metal casement windows, applied to the earlier pattern of semi-detached cabins.</p> <p>Character-defining Features:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Semi-detached cabins with gable roofs and stucco cladding. 2. Minimal Traditional stylistic influences with metal casement windows. 3. Cabins arranged in a linear pattern utilize maximum amount of parcel space and maintain visibility from the road. 4. Parking spaces located in front of cabins. 5. Landscaped outdoor public space (not visible). 6. Secondary buildings with offices, cafes, gas stations, and other roadside amenities (no longer extant). 	 <p>Tourist court located at 3508 S. CR 1307 ½ in the vicinity of Odessa, Midland County, constructed ca. 1970. The A-frame form is indicative of the time period, but the spatial arrangement of detached cabins with carports between follows patterns established by earlier tourist courts.</p> <p>Character-defining Features:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Detached A-frame cabins with wood cladding. 2. Cabins arranged in a linear pattern along a private drive to maximize visibility from the road while maintaining privacy. 3. Carports are located between cabins, and additional parking is located in private drives at the entrance to each cabin. 4. Landscaped outdoor public space (not visible). 5. Secondary building, used as an office, located at entrance to private drive (not visible).

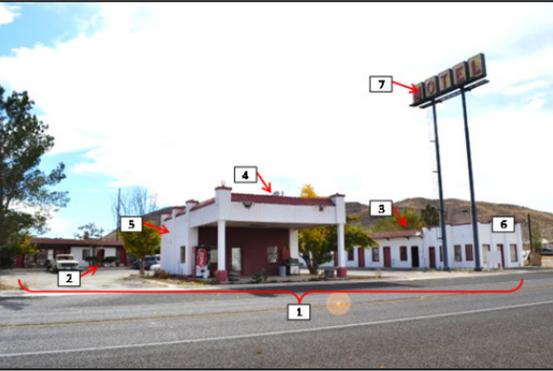
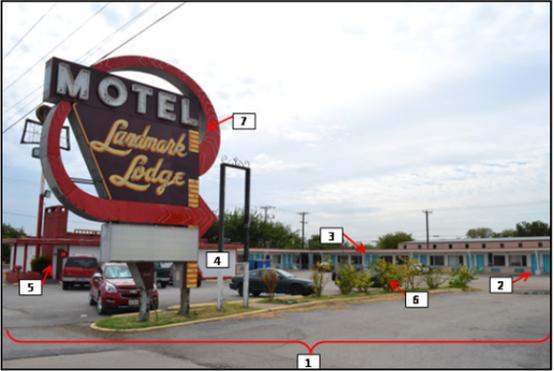
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Table 13. Trailer Park Subtypes by Time Period.

	County Roads and the Good Roads Movement: 1880–1916	Initiation of the Highway System: 1917–1932	Depression, Mobilization, and War: 1933–1944	Postwar Road Expansion: 1945–1956	Effects of the Interstate Highway System: 1957–1980
Trailer Parks				 <p data-bbox="842 1419 1759 1528"><i>Trailer Park, El Paso Street, Sierra Blanca, Hudspeth County, constructed ca. 1950 (subsequently altered). Distinctive features include the low stone walls and the adjoining restaurant. Because the associated restaurant has been altered extensively, this example is no longer recommended to be eligible for the NRHP.</i></p> <p data-bbox="842 1560 1473 1721">Character-defining Features 1. A large asphalt-paved lot with parking spaces for trailers. 2. A detached building for sanitary facilities (not visible in photo). 3. Individual utility hook-ups. 4. Permanent clubhouse or restaurant present on premises. 5. Low stone walls delineate park boundaries.</p>	 <p data-bbox="1774 1419 2738 1528"><i>Lake Breeze Trailer Park, 826 S. 11th Street, Abilene, Taylor County, constructed ca. 1960. Although the trailers have changed with time, the sign, circulation pattern, and landscaping patterns date to the 1960s. This example provides the best, most intact representation of a typical trailer park documented along the Bankhead Highway and, as a result, is recommended to be eligible for the NRHP.</i></p> <p data-bbox="1774 1560 2592 1721">Character-defining Features 1. A circular drive with designated parking spaces for trailers along the perimeter. 2. A detached building for sanitary facilities (not visible in photo). 3. Individual utility hook-ups. 4. Permanent office located at entrance to park (not visible in photo). 5. A large sign located at the park entrance, designed to draw in the traveling public.</p>

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Table 14. Motel Subtypes by Time Period.

	County Roads and the Good Roads Movement: 1880–1916	Initiation of the Highway System: 1917–1932	Depression, Mobilization, and War: 1933–1944	Postwar Road Expansion: 1945–1956	Effects of the Interstate Highway System: 1957–1980
Motels		 <p><i>The Stagecoach Motel, historically the Red Mill Court Motel, 4110 Alameda Avenue, El Paso, El Paso County, constructed ca. 1924. Distinctive features include the Mission Revival architectural style and adjoining café.</i></p> <p>Character-defining Features</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A site plan that arranges linear, narrow one- and two-story blocks of rooms in a U-shape around a parking lot and centrally located office (not visible in photo). 2. Stucco cladding and flat roofs with parapets. 3. An associated building housing an office located in center of parcel. 4. Regional themes and styles, in this case Mission Revival, were reflected in the motel's construction. 5. Freestanding signs with bold, bridge designs, often reflective of the motel's theme/style. 	 <p><i>The El Camino Motel, El Paso Street, Sierra Blanca, Hudspeth County, constructed ca. 1935. The linear blocks of rooms wrap around a central building that historically served as an office and gas station.</i></p> <p>Character-defining Features</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A site plan that arranges linear, narrow one-story block of rooms in an L-shape around a parking lot and centrally located office. 2. Outer walkways servicing rooms. 3. Long porches/balconies covered with red Spanish tile. 4. Stucco cladding and flat roofs with red Spanish tile. 5. An associated building housing an office and a gas station located in center of parcel. 6. Regional themes and styles, in this case Mission Revival, were reflected in the motel's construction. 7. Freestanding signs with bold, bridge designs, often reflective of the motel's theme/style. 	 <p><i>Historically known as the Desert Inn Motel, intersection of Bankhead Highway and W. Wall Street, Midland, Midland County, constructed ca. 1950. Distinctive features include the one-story motel rooms wrapping around the two-story office, as well as the International Style architectural influences.</i></p> <p>Character-defining Features</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A site plan that arranges linear, narrow one-story block of rooms in a U-shape around a parking lot and central courtyard with centrally located office. 2. Outer walkways servicing rooms. 3. Long porches/balconies with flat roofs. 4. Stucco and stone clad buildings with flat roofs. 5. An associated building housing an office located in center of parcel. 6. Regional themes and styles, in this case International Style, were reflected in the motel's construction. 7. A swimming pool present behind the office building in the courtyard (not visible in photo). 8. Freestanding signs with bold, bridge designs, often reflective of the motel's theme/style. (Sign here not original.) 	 <p><i>The Landmark Lodge Motel, 7501 Camp Bowie Boulevard West, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, constructed ca. 1965. Distinctive features include the dynamic sign, linear block of one-story rooms, and detached roadhouse.</i></p> <p>Character-defining Features</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A site plan that arranges linear, narrow one-story block of rooms in a U-shape around a parking lot and central courtyard. 2. Outer walkways servicing rooms. 3. Long porches/balconies with flat roofs. 4. Stucco and brick clad buildings with flat roofs. 5. Two associated buildings were located at the end of each block of rooms and housed an office and a dining establishment (only the dining establishment is visible in this photo). 6. A swimming pool present in the center of the courtyard. 7. Freestanding signs with bold, bridge designs.

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Table 15. Time Periods with Motel Company Affiliations. (Note that corporate chain hotels did not become widespread until the 1960s, unlike gas stations, which were corporatized as early as the 1920s.)

	Ramada	Travel Lodge	Holiday Inn	Sheraton	Imperial 400
1880–1916					
1917–1932					
1933–1944					
1945–1956					
1957–1980	 <p>Ramada Inn, 1000 W. Main Street, Grand Prairie, Dallas County, constructed ca. 1965. Distinctive features include the Colonial Revival influences, brick veneer, gabled roof, and pediment over the porte cochere.</p>  <p>Historic postcard of the Ramada in Grand Prairie. Source: The Pie Shops Collection, Flickr, http://www.flickr.com/photos/hollywoodplace/8086961239/sizes/m/in/set-72157625417400605/ (accessed November 2013).</p>	 <p>Travelodge Motel, 1000 E. 3rd Street, Pecos, Reeves County, constructed ca. 1965. Distinctive features include the L-shaped plan flat roof or low-sloped hipped roof.</p>  <p>Historic postcard of the Travelodge in Pecos. Source: Ebay, http://www.ebay.com/itm/Pecos-TX-The-Pecos-Travelodge-Motel-Postcard-Texas-/231083878650 (accessed November 2013).</p>	 <p>Holiday Inn, 500 NW Georgia Avenue, Sweetwater, Nolan County, constructed ca. 1969. Note that this example has extensive alterations, including stucco veneer over the original brick and a new hip-roofed porte cochere replacing the original flat-roofed version.</p>  <p>Historic postcard of the Holiday Inn in Sweetwater in 1969. Source: Roadsidepictures, Flickr, http://www.flickr.com/photos/roadsidepictures/2913333026/ (accessed February 27, 2014).</p>	 <p>El Paso Manor/Sheraton, 4151 N. Mesa Street, El Paso, El Paso County, constructed ca. 1963. Distinctive features include the fieldstone veneer, blue spandrels, and swimming pool.</p>  <p>Historic postcard of the El Paso Sheraton. Source: Jordan Smith, Flickr, http://www.flickr.com/photos/hollywoodplace/with/4900089564 (accessed December 17, 2013).</p>	 <p>Imperial 400 Motel, 221 W. 2nd Street, Odessa, Ector County, constructed ca. 1965. Distinctive features include the airplane roof form and the bris de soleil shading the large windows to the lobby.</p>  <p>Historic postcard of the Odessa Imperial 400. Source: Ebay, http://www.ebay.com/itm/Imperial-400-Motel-Odessa-Texas-TX-Postcard-/251009186694 (accessed November 2013)</p>