1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME: Depot Square Historic District
OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: N/A

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: Roughly bounded by 8th Street, Indiana Street, 5th Street and the MKT Railroad tracks
CITY OR TOWN: Wichita Falls  VICINITY: N/A  NOT FOR PUBLICATION: N/A
STATE: Texas  CODE: TX  COUNTY: Wichita  CODE: 485  ZIP CODE:

1. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

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

Signature of certifying official  Date  12-13-03

State Historic Preservation Officer, Texas Historical Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official  Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is:

(x) entered in the National Register  See continuation sheet.
(_) determined eligible for the National Register  See continuation sheet
(_) determined not eligible for the National Register
(_) removed from the National Register

(x) other (explain): ________________________________

Signature of the Keeper  Date of Action  Edson H. Beall  2/4/04
5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: Private

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: District

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY: CONTRIBUTING NONCONTRIBUTING

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<th></th>
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<th>Noncontributing</th>
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NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER: 1 (Wichita Falls Route Building, NR 1978)

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: NA

6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: Commerce/Trade: business, specialty store, financial institution, professional, warehouse
Domestic: hotel
Transportation: rail-related
Government: post office

CURRENT FUNCTIONS: Commerce/Trade: business, specialty store, financial institution, restaurant, professional, warehouse
Domestic: multiple dwelling
Recreation/Culture: theater, museum
Work in Progress
Vacant/Not in Use

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: Other: 1-part commercial block, 2-part commercial block
Late 19th and early 20th century movements: Commercial Style
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Classical Revival, Italian Renaissance Revival, Romanesque Revival
NO STYLE

MATERIALS: FOUNDATION STONE, CONCRETE
WALLS BRICK, GLASS, STONE
ROOF ASPHALT
OTHER

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-20).
The Depot Square Historic District is located in the far northeast corner of downtown Wichita Falls, Texas, and its buildings reflect popular commercial architectural designs of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Occupying portions of seven city blocks adjacent to the Ft. Worth & Denver and the MK&T (“Katy”) Railroad tracks, the district features a collection of late 19th and early 20th century commercial and industrial buildings which reflect the city’s development as a regional center for commerce and industry. Most buildings in the district were built between 1885 and 1925 and are modestly adorned 1-part and 2-part commercial blocks. Several buildings with more elaborate detail include the Beaux Arts Holt Hotel (1910) and the Romanesque Kemp Wholesale (1892) and Route Buildings (1909). Overall, the district retains a good degree of integrity, with 31 of 40 buildings classified as contributing.

The Depot Square Historic District echoes the early history of Wichita Falls. The district is located along the Ft. Worth & Denver and the MK&T Railroad tracks on the east side of downtown Wichita Falls, primarily along Ohio Street and adjacent blocks between 5th Street and 9th Street. The streets are laid on a rectilinear grid. Typically, the historic district buildings are one or two stories with “zero lot” property lines, with buildings built to the sidewalk. Buildings located four blocks north of Seventh Street on Ohio were used to stable horse and wagons, but as the automobile arrived, this area transitioned into automobile sales and service. The original street patterns of the district accommodated the horse and wagon. Streets once known as LaSalle, Michigan, and Lee are only now wide enough to be used as alleyways.

The majority of buildings in the district are brick 1-part and 2-part commercial blocks with ornament relegated to the parapet. Some buildings feature cast iron columns produced by the Gainesville Iron Works (Texas), which were probably manufactured prior to 1907. In 1884, the first local bricks were made west of town by John Swinburne. J.W. Bell of nearby Crowell, Texas, hauled the brick for the first brick building and his father held a contract for the construction of about five commercial properties, one being the famous White Elephant Saloon. Most of the bricks were produced by locally by craftsman at the Wichita Brick Works, owned by M.O. Reilly.

Architecture in the district

Depot Square Historic District contains 39 buildings within a 3½ rectangular block profile. Three building periods and several architectural styles are represented within the district, sub-divided in the following eras:

1. Settlement Period 1880 – c.1908
2. Railroad Period 1882 - 1925
3. Oil Boom Period 1901 – present

The historical architecture found in the Depot Square Historical District exhibits diverse stylistic tendencies, often combining elements of classical or revivals styles with popular contemporary movements in commercial architecture. A general categorization of styles prominent in the Depot Square, with examples of each:

Commercial Style
Example: J.F. Keller Building
General Characteristics: Paneled brick façade with articulated pilasters, brick corbelling, cast-iron storefront structure,
Recessed entry, corbelled brick or metal cornices, awnings.

Romanesque Revival
Example: Kemp Wholesale
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 6

Depot Square Historic District  
Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas

General Characteristics: Roman arch openings, articulated arch and pilasters, rusticated masonry.

Classical Revival  
Example: Holt Hotel (Kemp Kell Building)  
General Characteristics: Differently articulated floor levels, enriched and projecting cornices, stylized classic ornamentation, and window lights.

Renaissance Revival  
Example: Route Building  
General Characteristics: Renaissance detailing, quoins, articulated openings, flat segment arches, floor levels articulated, stylized projecting cornices.

Commercial Transitional (1920s and 1930s)  
Between the periods of classic revivals and modern/international periods of architecture, there existed a transitional period of commercial building design. The characteristics of this style include retention of classic façade arrangement and mild articulation of structural systems through expressed pilasters and spandrels. Historical stylistic elements and details are minimal and mainly occur only at important openings, parapets, and corners. The products of this period were austere, utilitarian, and because of their construction, usually concrete frame with generous bays – they were adaptable to a wide variety of uses. Many examples can be found in downtown and throughout Wichita Falls.

Each of the contributing and noncontributing resources is described below.

1. 501 Indiana  
This unique stucco covered building located on the northern boundary of the District was a simple rectangular brick structure was built pre-1919. Early wood frame windows on three sides door opening to Indiana depict a storage facility or ancillary building of the settlement and oil periods of the City. The parapet walls extend above the roof line with catch scuppers on the north and south side of the building for drainage. Oral history indicates an early barber shop use. After construction of the ice company building just northwest, this building was the check-in office for People’s Ice Company. In 1907 the property was used as Andy Morris Livery Stable.¹ Stucco was the major construction repair and maintenance material used in the early 1950’s in Wichita Falls and the brick exposed on parts of the structure indicate similarity to the Ice Building. The window sash and sills have weathered to a critical point of replacement. The front door and jamb appear have also weathered. The building is used today for storage by owners Backdoor Theater, a non-profit corporation. Contributing.

2. 510 Indiana  
A significant four story red brick structure rises above all of the buildings on northern Indiana and Ohio acting as the beacon node. A stepped parapet crowns the top with some excellent quoin detail as the column of the building steps in at the corners and then the roof to appear as a tower. The People’s Ice Company built this building in 1919 to commercially serve the hotels, residences, and restaurants of City. This was the height of the oil boom with the discovery of the Fowler Well in Burk Burnett in 1918 and a population increase from 8,200 in 1910 to 20,000 in 1920.²

¹ Worley’s City Directory -1919
² History of Wichita Falls, Jonnie Morgan
Serving many years as an ice factory, dormant and then utilized as warehouse storage for White’s Department Stores. In the early 1980’s, W. Erle White, one of the founders of White’s Department Stores⁵, presented the building to Backdoor Players for use as a theater. W.F. Backdoor Players, Inc. renovated the interior of the structure into a main stage theater in 1976. The group, who provides local talent and entertainment for the region, renovated the rear portion of the building in 1981 for use as a dinner stage. The former loading docks on Indiana provided ingress and egress for exit requirements. Stucco and artists provided the nameplate street appeal. Texas Highways, 1999 included a section on Texas Ice Houses, and the adaptive reuse of the Wichita Falls ice house as the only theater use of an ice house in Texas. Contributing.

3. 502 Ohio The Penick Hughes Hardware Building circa 1918 is a three-story brick located on the corner of 5th St. and Ohio. Faded lettering state feed store, trucks, tractor & supplies. The façade and parapet extend above the roof at the front with some quoin or stepped detail. The original transom framework exists behind the metal above the awning which was added at later date. The storefront picture wooden frames are present as these display windows were across the front. Two inset doors reminiscent of the cast iron storefronts exist but extended at a later date flush with the front of the building. The loading curbing and ramping is present but in ill repair. The exterior mortar joints appear to be weathered with over 75% in good repair. The roof has faulted to the second floor and stabilization is required. A small portion of the building is used for warehouse for stage sets for Backdoor Theater, owner. The building depicts the industrial supply expansion to the north during the oil boom and service companies for the manufacturers during a time when Wichita Falls was known as the Factory City.⁴ Survey record by Ellen Beasley, Historic Preservation Survey and Plan, 1982. Contributing.

4. 506 Ohio The warehouse building built in 1953 has masonry storefront and concrete block side and rear walls, it has been altered and masonry is 1950’s brick. In 1907, this was the original location of Wichita Bottling and Mfg. Company.⁵ Survey record by Ellen Beasley, Historic Preservation Survey and Plan, 1982. Noncontributing.

5. 518 Ohio In 1907 Alex Glass opened the first automobile repair shop at this location. The original building was similar to a barn with large sliding doors and a tin roof. In 1925 a brick building with storefront extending above the roof was built. The garage door opening is original with header. Today metal covers the storefront but the original brick and mortar joints are in good repair. Worley’s City Directory-1925 – Auto Wheel and Body Works. Noncontributing.

6. 522 Ohio During the early settlement era, 1882-1904, the livery stables and stage lines located on the north end of the District near the Ft. Worth and Denver freight depot. The first blacksmith shop, H.C. Luecke, at the corner of 6th and Ohio, shodded horses, and repaired wagons, and saddles. In 1907, Alex Glass opened the first auto repair garage in the city at 518 Ohio. The one-story brick building (1909) first use was a combination livery and auto repair shop. The façade was a deep red brick with a central double door entry and small windows on either side. The parapet extended above the roof line for sign band. A brick veneer wall modernized the structure in the 1950’s, but the original red brick and mortar joints match the corner building which is original. The building was constructed by Augustus Newby and during

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³ NYSE – 1925, Erle White also founded Beacon National Insurance Company
⁴ Wichita Falls-A pictorial History, Steve Wilson
⁵ Worley’s City Directory, 1907.
⁶ Wichita county Beginnings, Louise Kelly and Wichita Falls –a Pictorial History, Steve Wilson
construction transferred to his niece, Mabel Jones. These two buildings combined in 1925 for a tractor, implement, and tin shop. Contributing.

7. 600 Ohio The “Jones” building as per name on the storefront sign band was built in 1909. The single story dark red brick is laid with a larger mortar joint expansion. An inlaid outline boxes the window line and above the doors on both the storefront and Sixth Street exposures. Storefront windows are filled a pre-cast material. Parapet extends above roof line for sign band and capped corners with a sign band on 6th Street. During construction, Augustus Newby transferred by will the deed to Mabel Jones, a niece and daughter of Monroe Newby. Contributing.

8. 600 Ohio Pond’s Steam Laundry building, constructed in 1904, located on the corner of Sixth and Ohio. The painted brick single story building is a flat-line structure with light colored ornamental fenestrations similar to 616 7th Street. The storefront transoms are covered with a fiberglass roof material but still intact and may the multi-lite window frames exist behind the protective cover. The first commercial laundry in Wichita Falls and the descendants still operate the business today in multiple locations throughout the city. Contributing.

9. 612 Ohio The dark red brick two-story is an excellent example of quality design constructed during the oil boom era. Built in 1913, a hotel occupied the second floor with a mid-building staircase, tin ceiling that separated two storefronts. Sanborn maps show a windmill located on the roof, which was preserved by owners and relocated to the patio area at the back of the building. Careful restoration and preservation work by the owner’s as the north storefront and original door and display window frames have been preserved. The unique light mortar shadowboxes the five windows upstairs with some matching ornamental detail above the windows. The façade is original and extends above the roof line in a stepped pattern. In 1885, part of this location was noted by a Texas Historical Marker for George Soule Livery and Wagon Yard, the first stage-line in Wichita Falls. The YWCA was organized from an office n this building in 1919. A hand-operated “Otis” elevator still functions. The original marquee awning supports, concrete coping and restored marquee awning exist today. Owner of the building is B & B Antiques. Contributing.

10. 616-618 Ohio The original location of the first grocery store in Wichita Falls in 1889, O.W. Bean and Sons Grocery. A new “brick one story building with alternating colored brick constructed in 1913 replaced the grocery. Concrete coping and brick sequestration highlight the façade which formerly supported an awning above the storefront windows. A 1970’s pine paneling covers the original window design but most believe that the masonry design still exists. Worley’s 1915 show National Biscuit Company as occupant. Contributing.

11. 620 Ohio The original 1913 construction design is superbly evident with its original window transoms, molded concrete cornice, and elevated sidewalk awning supports. Its color accents, deep maroon and gray, are preferred by the local Landmark Commission design review board. The original storefront with sunken front doors, display galls, tin ceiling, wooden floors continue as a setting for Depot Square Antiques, the current business. Former uses include J.S. Garlington and Company (grocer), Consumer Cash Store, Uneeda Garage and Tire Company, Keystone Pipe and Supply.

7 WCDR, Vol. 29, Page 626. Newby and Jones were owners of the Littlest Skyscraper property.
8 WCDR, Vol. 29, Page 626.
9 The Young Women’s Christian Organization formed in 1917, first located between 7th and 6th on Ohio, and Mrs. W.W. Silk was president, History of Wichita Falls, Jonnie Morgan (1931).
10 Wichita County Beginnings- Louise Kelly.
The building represents the early day wholesale business for the city. The owner of this building is Depot Square Antiques. Contributing.

12. **600 7th Street** The corner of 7th and Ohio Street, and former location of the White Elephant Saloon (1885-1907) was destroyed by fire in 1965, built by Augustus Newby. The owner incorporated some of the original brick on reconstruction to blend with the other buildings. This site was the site of the first school held in the honor of Miss Harriet Seeley. The original White Elephant Saloon was replicated in the Ft. Worth stockyards and still in existence (used for restaurant scenes in Walker, Texas Ranger with Chuck Norris. Original quoin brick detail with dentil attributes at top of parapet. Contributing.

13. **608 7th Street** This 1894 single-story building represents the size, scale and storefront of retail on 7th Street during the settlement and oil boom eras. George A. Pfaffle owned and operated a jewelry store as a diamond broker. The original storefront display windows are evident though covered with painted wood. A sign band stretches the length above the front door with a brick relief design between the top of the façade and the sign band. The original awning supports, chain-hung and rosettes are in place above the awning which is reminiscent of the 1900’s. Early day occupants included a variety store, barber, clothing, jewelry, restaurant, candy store (confectionary), and tailor. Contributing.

14. **608 7th Street** This brick two story structure built in 1912 was the Savoy Hotel. Its brickwork is a treasure of simplicity – brick window frame offsets with alternating floor and ceiling brick relief features. Brick dentil work accents the roof line and the original rosettes and awning apparatus are in use today. During the boom, the Oil Exchange Bar (1915) was present downstairs with jewelry, barber and clothing uses during this time. In the 1940’s it was called the Waldorf Hotel. Contributing.

15. **612 7th Street** This is the oldest brick building in Depot Square Historic District built in 1885. O.Nicholson & Son, old reliable jewelers, store was downstairs and lived upstairs. Isaac Jalonick, who built the first rock building in Wichita Falls, and his brother George, developed the north side of 7th Street in 1884-1885. The unpainted brickwork, street awning and arched rear entry side door are representative form to several other buildings that were constructed by J.W, Bell’s father, who built the first 5 brick buildings in Wichita Falls. Ike was vice president of Wichita Power which constructed the first dam across the Wichita River in 1885. Perhaps this should be called the Jalonick Building. Contributing.

16. **614 7th Street** The Kahn building with its front brick support wall is set on an iron railing above the foundation at ground level. Built in 1885, a similar storefront at 617 7th, known as the Cream Bakery, detailed the transoms, display windows and brick lentils. Altered with a stucco finish, the original brick is present on the front storefront, side and rear of the building showing the same mortar joint spacing and coarse red river sand used by J.W, Bell and the Jalonick’s in construction of the first brick buildings in Wichita Falls. Alex Kahn was listed as a clothing store proprietor for many years. The original tin ceiling is still in existence. Contributing.

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12 Wichita Falls a Pictorial History, Steve Wilson, p. 64, 1888 picture of 7th Street.
Depot Square Historic District
Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas

17. 616 7th Street A local landmark, the “Toddles’ building, built in 1885 and restored in 1996 depicts the original transom windows, awnings, rosettes, and display windows. Originally opened as saloon, bathhouse the mosaic tile at the entry was uncovered to display “The Texas Bar”. The brick structure built by J.W. Bell’s father s one of the original five brick buildings built in Wichita Falls, was developed by George Jalonick. The popular name of the building came from it’s proprietor who operated a bar for over thirty years. Former names include Bennett & Hardy Saloon, operated by Tap Bennett and the Bank Saloon when it was not unusual for two businesses to operate out of the same space during the oil boom. The copper “tin” ceiling was restored to its former grandeur with beautiful Georgian crown moldings. Contributing.

18. 601 Ohio The (Atlas) Bradford building at the corner of 6th and Ohio is a three story structure built in 1921. Bradford Supply Company was founded by Robert Mackie and Thomas Hoskins of Bradford, Pa. in 1907, initially as a store and pipe supplier for oil exploration and the oil production industry. Locke Machine Works was a subsidiary of Bradford and formerly a steam engine manufacturer. The Bradford-Thomas cylinder invented by A.C. Thomas became a component, when Bradford bored out steam engines to convert them to natural gas fuel. New pumping units referred to as “half-breed engines”, added a barker on the exhaust to make a unique sound, so that a pumper could tell when each individual pumping unit was operating properly. A limestone impediment appears at the top of the building inscribed as “Bradford”. The Victorian limestone cornice at the top of the building, arched windows depict the Ohio Street streetscape during the oil boom period. There is a striking resemblance of this building and the Auerhaim Building (1907) in Bradford, Pa. The supply company occupied the building from 1921 unit 1970 with offices on the second floor and apartments located on the third floor. Contributing.

19. 605 Ohio The Mudd building (from sign on building) originally was Bright Ice Cream Company on the first floor with rooms on the second floor. (1922). the two story brick building with small arched windows was built on a 25’ lot next to the railroads and oil industry. A variety of building occupants included A.C. Hasselvander, office; Eat a Bite Cafe; Mowry Trucking; Auto repair garage; City Planning Mill and Ohio Cafe.

20. 617 Ohio (N) A two-story brick building (1887) with first floor stucco and window modifications. Alexander Craig bought two lots (block 153, lots 11, 12) from W.M. Seeley, agent for the J.A. Scott heirs, on which he built a two-bedroom box house with a pantry in 1878. He returned to Ripon, Wisconsin. His son, David Craig moved into the house while he dug a place to live on a farm. “Mrs. Craig said there were only three buildings in the town.” In December, 1879 Craig leased the house to J.H. Barwise (Wichita Falls First Citizen) for four dollars a month, subsequently selling to him. This is the site of the first home built in Wichita Falls. Barwise made brick for two buildings, Sawyer’s and his building in the 600 block of Ohio, but it burned in 1885. Sawyer’s building was occupied by Green and Stroude, hardware, harness, general. The St. James Hotel, proprietor D.N. Kenedy, was built in this 1885-1892. The hotel was declared The most luxurious camping place west of Ft. Worth. In 1892 a fire in the “Tin Can ‘ hotel(Windsor) caused it to fall on the Harris House and those buildings on 7th between Michigan and Ohio burned down. In 1887 M.M. “Major” Templeton, attorney for recovery of lost land, built a brick building at 619 Ohio (617 Ohio (S). The buildings front of two streets.

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14 History of Wichita Falls – Jonnie Morgan; Republic Financial Services – The Handbook of Texas Online.
15 Penn –Brad Oil Museum Archives – Bradford, Pa.
16 Wichita County Beginnings, Louise Kelly.
17 History of Wichita Falls, Jonnie Morgan. – The first store built of logs and mud- M.W. Seeley; the first school was a one-room shack where City Hall now stands, near store. John Converse operated a dugout trading post.
Ohio and LaSalle. A.F. Kerr and John Hursh move their hardware store from Iowa Park in 1894 to 617 Ohio, later selling to T.B. Noble (President, Wichita Falls Broom Manufacturing Company) in 1909. The façade is covered with tin due to a 1950's modernization theme, the original windows. Brickwork is still intact at the upper level. The original floor tile on the LaSalle street entry is present. 1898- Glenrock Hotel. 1904- New Southern Hotel. 1908-Wichita Hotel. Hornsby Hardware (1915) operated for 73 years at this location.

21. 617 Ohio (S) The Templeton Building (1887) a two story brick structure covered with metal and stucco-ed to reflect a 1950's modernization theme. In 1887 M.M. “Major” Templeton, attorney for the recovery of lost land, built a brick building at 619 Ohio (617 Ohio) (S). Templeton Building is etched in the triangular ornamentation located above the parapet of the south building. The buildings front of two streets, Ohio and LaSalle The upper floor windows remain intact behind the façade, the garage door opening with its original tin ceiling are in place on the south side of the building. The Wichita times Herald and Kahn’s furniture occupied the building as tenants (1898-1908). The Wichita Falls Salvation Army started in this location. Four, 14 foot tall, brick, grand archways original to the building are located on the interior. Noncontributing.

22. 534 7th Street The Studio Hotel (1923) is a pivotal, four-story brick with cornice and coping stone accents built by Wiley Wyatt. Mr. Wyatt came to Wichita Falls in 1885 becoming one of the most extensive farm owners in the region. In 1908-09, he built the Westland Hotel, the tallest building of the time, later known as the Texan Hotel. During the oil boom 1911-1920, the Oil Exchange broker offices were located north of the Westland, providing the principal business market for the oil and gas industry. In 1942, an extensive fire damaged the Studio Hotel and a new building corporation, principals, H.C. Fulcher and J. H. Allison, renovated and rebuilt the Wichita Hotel which later became the Wichita Apartments. James H. Allison was publisher of the Ft. Worth Record News and the Wichita Falls Record News which was bought by Times Publishing Company in 1923 and became Wichita Falls Times Record News. Mr. Allison was a stockholder in George Kadane's discovery well in 1937 that extended the KMA field. J.H. Allison, V.P. of Times Publishing Company (1923-1954) was also a stockholder in his son’s (James N. Allison) newspaper, the Midland Reporter Telegram. His daughter, Dorothy married R. A. (Dick) Long who operated his own insurance agency in Wichita Falls. The Studio Hotel represents the last remaining four-story, structural-supported brick building in Wichita Falls and a history that spans settlement to the new oil boom (1908-1942). The preservation and renovation efforts, today, plan an upscale apartment use, restoration of the original storefronts on the first floor, construction of a replacement awning to match the (1920's) Studio Hotel, and extensive interior rehabilitation. R.C. Graham, developer is carefully restoring the grandeur of this pivotal building that will be renamed LaSalle Crossing for the former street that extended between the building and the railroad. Contributing.

23. 504 7th Street The Ft. Worth and Denver City office and freight terminal built in 1921 is the last remaining railroad structure to survive to present day. The two story building with a basement, brick construction is in original condition with

18 In 1907, Wichita Falls Broom Manufacturing Company was ranked 7th in the nation.
19 Wichita Falls- A Pictorial History, Steve Wilson.
20 The Encyclopedia of Texas, (1934), the Texas Historical Society.
21 Texas Historical Marker #2898 - Electra, Texas. Allison’s return on investment from the Kadane Well provided the capital for construction of The Wichita Hotel. Consolidated Oil Company
22 James N. Allison, Jr., son of the publisher was campaign chairman for President George Bush’s congressional and senatorial campaigns, serving as Deputy Chairman of the Republican National committee, and key staff member of the Vice President’s presidential campaign.
freight docks on the west side of the building, offices on the second floor and a former telegraph office with equipment removed. The façade extends above the roof line displaying cut stone window seals, stone ornamentation, and some brick quoin detail. The office windows on the west side facing the District are original. The Ft. Worth and Denver City Railroad, chartered in 1873, laid the first rail in 1882, reaching Wichita Falls in July, and completed into downtown Ft. Worth in 1890. On September 26, 1882 an excursion train with about 250 people from Ft. Worth arrived for the town lot sale the next day held by R.E. Montgomery, agent for the Townsite Company. The Texas Townsite Company, Grenville Dodge, President, was organized to and disposes of lands acquired along the railroad as bonus. J.H. Barwise and A.H. Harris donated the majority of the property. In 1883, A.H. Harris moved a wing from his house on this site next to the railroad and added more rooms, twenty-two in all to become the first Hotel in Wichita Falls. The Ft. Worth & Denver Freight Depot was parallel to the tracks. In 1889, the two story Railroad Hotel or “Tin Can “(Windsor) appeared on site. In 1892 a great fire in the “Tin Can “ Hotel caused it to fall across on the Harris House and those other buildings on 7th Street between Michigan and Ohio burned to the ground. In 1890 Morgan Jones and General Dodge chartered the Wichita Valley Railway Company building a rail line to Seymour and to Abilene in 1907. The WVRR offices located on 7th on this site from 1908 to 1919. Margaret Cousins, nationally know editor and writer, tells of the fun in riding The Valley train in her book, Uncle Edgar and the Reluctant Saint (1948). In 1908, The Wichita, a large dining restaurant, was located just west of the passenger depot and across Lee’s Alley from the Wichita Hotel. It disappeared before 1912. presumably from fire. In 1921, the present building added and the passenger depot labeled Ft. Worth & D.C. Freight Ho. Contributing.

24. 615 7th Street  The Keller Durrett hardware store (1886) is a single story brick building with similar facade design to its sister building across the street at 616 7th Street. The original brick façade with transom windows and sign band above the transom highlight this example of a settlement retail building. Quoin brick relief appears on top of the façade and a fenestration of 4 brick pattern is laid above the transoms. The original rosettes for the awning are still attached to the front of the building. The roof is gone and the building requires stabilization. There is a connecting arch that connected 613 7th (J. F. Keller building) to 615 7th that has been blocked up for separate ownership. J. F. Keller and H. M. Durrett operated a hardware store from 1885-1907. Keller was an alderman to the City council in 1893. Durrett was on the school board in 1894. Former occupants include office for Will Skeen – 1907; Old Kentucky Bar – 1915; Furniture, barber shop, and the Fair, a clothing store. Contributing.

25. 613 7th Street  The J. F. Keller building (1886) is a two story red, brick Victorian with portions of the original cast iron store front existing The upstairs windows and downstairs display windows were replaced and altered for stabilization. Over the years the ornate façade was removed but the intricate brick work, sign band, stone sills remain. J.F. Keller and H. M. Durrett, the first owners, ran a saddle, harness and hardware business in conjunction with the building next door, 615 7th Street. Farmer’s Bank and Trust organized in 1907 bought the building and located on the first floor, and the law offices of James T. Montgomery and A.H. Carrigan were on the second floor, until 1915. Montgomery served as city attorney (1908-1910), State Court of Appeals (1918-1919). Carrigan was selected the first city attorney in 1889 but refused to qualify, served as 30th District Court Judge (1899-1911), and his most publicized case was the Red River oil-boundary case in the Supreme Court of the United States (1920-1927). The Keller building later housed Nobles Hardware Store and Parmenter Bros. Hardware. Contributing.

23 Wichita County Beginnings- Louis Kelly
24 WCDR, Vol. 28, p.44 - J.F. Keller to H.M. . . . . Durrett - 1/12/1887 an undivided ½ interest in building and land (615 7th St.).
25 Wichita County Beginnings, Louise Kelly; History of Wichita Falls, Jonnie Morgan.
26. **609 7th Street** The Falls City Hotel (1884) was a two-story structure with sleeping rooms upstairs and lobby, dining and retail storefront, downstairs. The brick building has evidence of river rock as foundation at the back of the building which may lay claim as the oldest building standing in the historical district. The original cast iron storefront is visible with ornamental brick fenestrations, Greek corner columns, and recessed door ways, pilasters, and transom windows. The second floor does not exist today. The painted brick color, not original, approved by local Landmark Design Review, and highlights the street detail of a magnificent example of commercial architecture. Early settlement occupants included Hotel Bellevue, St. Elmo Hotel, Wells Fargo, E.W. Morris and L.A. Farris grocery. Charles W. Hendricks was a partner with Frank Collier in a well known clothing store (1907-1915). Collier was the earliest and outstanding Wichita Falls pitcher that was involved with semi-pro and pro baseball in Wichita Falls. In 1919 he was one of four owners of Biggs and Riggs Oil Company, elected mayor in 1922 and he served two terms. He built a small golf course which later became Weeks Park. Contributing.

27. **607 7th Street** The Wichita Drug House building (1889) is a single-story brick structure in the same alignment with the Main Street (7th Street) retail buildings. The original rosettes and tie bar stabilize the rigid awning which represents the original location. The transom windows above the awning have been altered. A brick veneer storefront covers the display window area of the facade. The ornamental pilaster on the east side matches the pilasters on the Falls City Hotel building. Matching arch windows and doors at the rear of the buildings duplicate the openings of the adjacent building. Dr. J. F. Reed and his partner Dr. Abram A. Jones built and operated Wichita Drug House for twenty years. Dr. Reed served on the City council for sixteen years and one of the founders of First Christian Church. Contributing.

28. **600 8th Street** The Kemp-Kell Building (Holt Hotel) (1910) is a pivotal eight story structure, Wichita Falls’ first skyscraper. J. A. Kemp and Frank Kell, city builders formed a stock company in 1910 to build a new home for the City National Bank and offices for the downtown businesses. The original structure was five stories. Ornamental cornice graces the top of the fifth floor, pre-cast pilasters with roman wreaths are displayed every ten feet on the first floor, and the steel structure with its’ masonry facade, boxed cornices of a late Victorian influence is being preserved and returned to its former position of grandeur and significance. The architecturally significant neo-classical structure, designed by Hubbell and Greene, Architects, Dallas and built in 1910, is Wichita Falls’ original skyscraper and was hailed as the city’s first “fireproof” construction. The upper two floors and second story mezzanine were added in 1926 to transform the five stories Kemp Kell bank and office building into an eight story structure featuring modern hotel rooms above the ground floor commercial space. The well proportioned street front facades boast pilasters topped with medallions along the first two levels, multiple changes in plane for the brick facade, and an elaborate projected terra cotta cornice. This derelict structure has been abandoned for more than twenty years. Its adaptive reuse will markedly contribute to the preservation of the historic fabric of the downtown area, encourage downtown living, enhance the tax base of the community, stimulate additional investment in the area, provide construction jobs, and contribute to the long term future of the Wichita County Heritage Society. The ground floor will retain the commercial use, and the storefronts will be restored to the 1926 era. The historically significant lobby and mezzanine characterized by elaborate plaster moldings and marble wainscots will be retained and restored. The original floor materials consisting primarily of mosaic tile, hardwood, terrazzo, and concrete will also be retained and restored. Following the 1926 remodel, the upper floors were utilized as hotel rooms and consist of many small rooms with bathrooms, none of which conform to a feasible reuse nor have significant features. The new

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History of Wichita Falls-Jonnie Morgan – In 1907, 7th St. was considered Main Street and the hub of business activity.
floor plans will retain the original corridor walls; however, the demising partitions will be changed to conform to one and two bedroom apartments taking full advantage of the large exterior windows.\textsuperscript{27} Contributing.

29. \textbf{701 Ohio} The first City National Bank (1890) location razed in 1955, and the new structure incorporated the rear wall, approximately two feet thick with large archways, still visible. On the west wall the original bank building stone ledge is visible. The original building housed the city’s first telephone exchange, birthplace of the Elk’s lodge, the National Guard armory where young Wichitans trained for the Spanish – American War (1898), and site of the infamous 1896 bank robbery and mob lynching. Warehouse Liquors built the new building in 1955. \textit{Noncontributing}.

30. \textbf{717 Ohio} City Vending building (1958) is masonry, stucco building that houses the local business. In 1907, Panhandle Implement Company sold farm equipment, feed and tractors to the north Texas region. \textit{Noncontributing}.

31. \textbf{725 Ohio} The Farmer’s Market (1981) built and operated by the City of Wichita Falls in efforts to revitalize the Depot Square Historic District. Located at the center of the district on the corner of 8	extsuperscript{th} and Ohio, this compatible structure brick and metal structure incorporated some of the unique designs elements of the bygone buildings that once occupied the location of the birthplace of Wichita Falls. The efforts were a collaboration of Wichita County Heritage Society, City of Wichita Falls, and the MyCue – General Development Plan working with architects Charles Harper of Harper – Perkins, Architects. The development of Farmer’s Market was voted on by the city taxpayers, and local taxpayer’s funds built the multi-use facility for the benefit of all citizens. The cupola and 8	extsuperscript{th} Street arches were key architectural elements of the original Union Station Passenger Depot, the brick walkways reminiscent of the brick-paved streets of the historic district, metal and roof design depicted the oil manufacturing industry plants of the oil boom. This was the first and only building addition to Depot Square Historic District since its formation in 1982. \textit{Noncontributing}.

32. \textbf{503-07-11 7	extsuperscript{th} Street} The Newby-McMahon building includes two building that were incorporated in 1919. Builder Myles O’Reilly constructed a one-story brick building with frontage on 7ht Street adjacent to LaSalle Street for Augustus Newby in 1906. The architecture is simple Victorian commercial with pre-cast decorative iron storefront and grille work stamped and dated by the Gainesville Iron Works. O’Reilly was a master builder, made his own bricks from the sand of the Wichita River, and built such structures as the St. James Hotel, the first brick schoolhouse, the City National Bank, and the Academy of Mary Immaculate Catholic School. Augustus Newby, an early pioneer businessman, was Vice President of the City National Bank, owner of the first ice plant in Wichita Falls, one of the men involved in bringing the Katy railroad to the city. In 1884, Newby built the two story brick home which on the wall of the upper story was painted a white elephant, giving the saloon on the first floor the infamous name, The White Elephant. \textsuperscript{28} During the oil boom, 1916 Daniel Gabbert opened the Oklahoma Saloon, Wizzard Oil Company leased one room and six other companies leased a desk. J.D. McMahon, a structural engineer, who had come to seek his fortune, headed one of those firms. McMahon built a four-story narrow addition to the Newby building in 1919, which became \textit{The Littlest Skyscraper}. The building space was 10 X 18 per floor, with a staircase that resembled a ladder with only access from floor to floor. The walls are solid brick, and the lower floor had only one entrance and one large window. Local legend and newspaper reports claim the building was the focus of a stock fraud in which the promoters offered the size of the building in inches instead of the usual foot measurements. As the story goes, money was raised for construction during the 1919 oil boom.

\textsuperscript{27} Holt Preservation Narrative by Ken Dowdy, Project Architect – Bundy, Young, Sims & Potter; David Clark – Community Development Director, City of Wichita Falls

\textsuperscript{28} Wichita County Heritage Society, \textit{Wichita County Beginnings}, Louise Kelly
when people were investing in anything that had even the faintest hint of a quick payoff, by a couple of guys who sold shares to raise the $200,000 for construction. The building has been featured in Ripley’s “Believe or Not” because of its diminutive size, Robert Ripley coined “the World’s Smallest Skyscraper,” and over the years merely “the Littlest Scraper.” Contributing.

33. 500 8th Street Built in 1892, this structure housed the J.A. Kemp Wholesale Grocery business for 35 years. The building originally measured 50 by 100 feet and contained a full basement. A two-story brick addition was completed by 1901. The Industrial Supply Company occupied the building during the oil boom of the 1930’s and continued to provide petroleum products to the area for 34 years. The large arched windows and doors exhibit skilled masonry in sandstone. The building contains 18,750 square feet of space. The Blair-Maupin building represents Victorian Romanesque style with its roman arched opening, articulated arch and pilasters, and rusticated masonry. Contributing.

34. 611 8th Street The Casa Manana Building (1912) is the oldest operating restaurant in downtown Wichita Falls operating from this location since 1947. The brick one-story commercial structure has representative cast iron storefronts that originally separated the three retail stores that faced the Kemp Kell front entrance on 8th St. Brick fenestration and raised layers of brick outline the top of the parapet. This is a good example of Victorian Commercial architecture of the oil boom era. Contributing.

35-36. 800-06-08 Ohio The Zale’s Building (originally the Ward Stanley General Store of 1894) is named for the Zale Jewelry Corporation organization that started here on March 17, 1924 and operated at this location until 1946, moving headquarters to Dallas. The two-story brick building with a single story display area to the south was typical Victorian commercial with an ornate cornice/parapet situated on top, large display windows, pre-cast stone shadow over front window arches, a large double front door with transom, and wooden pilasters that resembled cast iron. In 1909 the Knights of Pythias Hall housed their lodge on the second floor. In 1914, the National Bank of Commerce(Charles W. Reid, President; other directors were A.A. Hughes, J.J. Lory, Reese Allen, J. L. Jackson, and J.C.. Ward bought and renovated the building adding the stucco appearance to the second floor. NBC consolidated with the City National Bank in 1920 moving to a new building at 8th and Scott. Morris B. Zale founded Zale’s with his brother William introducing mass marketing to retail jewelry. Levine’s launched in 1920 in Iowa Park merged with Zale Corporation. Retail renovation associated with the Zale expansion during it’s’ tenure altered the storefront and display windows. The current owner, DeFoors, has covered the original glass and display areas to protect are storefront from the impediments associated with the seven stories Holt Hotel.

The south section of the building was later separated with the renovations of the National Bank of Commerce. The one-story structure has matching stone fenestration and ornamentation on the roof line to the Zale’s Building next door. The display windows have been blocked in and original brick has been painted. The interior resembles the former retail use as a jewelry store, and visible elements including the original light fixtures. In 1956, Zale Corporation operated 63 stores in ten states with sales exceeding $35 million. In 1957, Ben Lipshy, Morris Zale’s brother-in-law took over the presidency and Zale went public. In 1984, Zale’s employed 13,500 persons and operated some 1,550 retail jewelry stores becoming the world’s leading retail jeweler. 30 Contributing.

29 Texas Historic Landmark Recorded 1997.
30 The Handbook of Texas Online
37. **801 Ohio**  T.B. Noble organized the Wichita Falls Broom Manufacturing Company in 1902. After a bad fire in 1907, a brick building was erected. At that time it was a stock company with a payroll of $3,000 and ranked 7th in the nation. Farmers in the area were devoting a few acres to over 150 acres in broom corn. In 1911, there was another big fire and broom corn sold for $70 per ton, Noble relocated to the east side of the railroad tracks. He served as Mayor of Wichita Falls from 1904-1912. In 1912 the U.S. Post Office, a two-story brick building was constructed on the vacant land. Featuring a Federalist appearance the upstairs has a wide corridor with large rooms or offices on the second floor with a steep stairwell access to Ohio Street. The tall ceilings in the first floor were tin covered with a large crown molding that still remains. In 1915, the Post Office outgrew the location and the building a dry goods and clothing store moved to the corner, and jewelry, offices and a confectionary absorbed the space, as the oil boom put a premium on downtown space. In 1925, a taxi stand and restaurant utilized the first floor and The Plaza Hotel operated from the second floor. Wooden pilasters on the corner storefront were removed has the taxi stand mirrored the railroad era of operation and the Union Station at the end of the block. Contributing.

38. **805 Ohio**  This building was built at the same time the U.S. Post Office in 1912 as a retail storefront. However the original use was part of the Wichita Falls Broom Manufacturing Company. The brick fenestration along the top of the roof line which is very similar to the buildings on 7th St. A singular cast iron pilaster remains labeled Price and Evans Chattanooga Fdy. The original uses were jewelry, printing and pool in 1912. During the oil boom period restaurants, clothing, barber and saloons dominated the usage of this building. Today’s owner is the WF Police and Firemen’s Museum. Contributing.

39. **503 8th Street**  The Route Building (Kemp& Kell Depot) built in 1909 by Lee Moore and J.A. Richolt. Housing the railroad offices of Kemp and Kell, and office operations for three railroad lines, this building became a pride of the city for many years. The two-story brick structure is listed on the National Register. Typical of the substantial commercial buildings of the second Romanesque Revival, the builders used masonry detail to give an impression of rusticated stonework. The building, owned by the Wichita County Heritage Society, was restored in 1999 with Texas Department of Transportation Tourist grants. The Wichita Falls Railroad Museum encompasses 1½ blocks surrounding the Route Building, providing an anchor and the pivotal attraction of Depot Square Historic District. Listed in the NRHP 1978.

40. Texas Transportation and Tourist Board Building, at Wichita Falls Railroad Museum

(1 noncontributing building)
This 1938 building originally served as a Texas Highway Department Tourist information office and was relocated from the corner of Ft. Worth and Scott Ave. It now serves as the museum office, and is located inside of the gate, but because it has been moved several times and is no longer in its original location, it is classified as noncontributing.

(1 contributing structure: railroad track system)
The WF Railroad Museum operates as a non-profit 501(c)(3) corporation preserving and restoring railroad cars that played an integral part of the railroad industry and the history of Wichita Falls. The museum is located on the east one-half blocks between 8th, 9th, and 10th streets along the former LaSalle Street. The north boundary and the end of 8th Street is

31 *Wichita County Beginnings* – Louise Kelly
32 Texas Historical Commission National Register marker/narrative.
The Depot Square Historic District retains much of its early 20th-century ambiance. Alterations to the storefronts of commercial buildings were a common occurrence as building owners and tenants tried to modernize the appearance of their establishments. Although some of the storefronts have been altered, the parapets and the scale of the buildings are still intact as to visually represent the defining features of the district during the period of significance. The district retains its commercial functions. The setting of the district is essentially the same as there is still an active railroad line bordering the district and it is surrounded by the same types of buildings that were present during the period of significance. Although some lots remain empty after demolition of buildings, there has been little infill in the district since the 1950s. The Depot Square Historic District retains its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, location, feeling, and association.

33 The Route Building – National Register, Texas Historical Marker, Local Landmark Designation.
34 Wichita Traction Company, local company started in 1910 in the Anderson Bean building (Texas Site Marker applied for – 2003) and Texas Historical Marker located at Harrison and Lucille.
35 Wichita Truck Company (1910) founded in Wichita Falls and over 10,000 manufactured and distributed worldwide. A Texas Historic marker is located at the manufacturing plant location on the Southside of the City.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Map#</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Historic Function</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>501 Indiana</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
<td>1-part commercial block</td>
<td>Pre-1919</td>
<td>Barber shop</td>
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<td>510 Indiana</td>
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<td>No Style</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>People's Ice Co.</td>
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<td>1918</td>
<td>Penick Hughes Hardware</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>506 Ohio</td>
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<td>No style</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>Wichita Bottling &amp; Mfg. Co.</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>518 Ohio</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
<td>1-part commercial block</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>1907-Alex Glass garage</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>522 Ohio</td>
<td>Noncontributing</td>
<td>1-part commercial block</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>H.C. Luecke, Blacksmith, Inventor.</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>600 6th</td>
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<td>1909</td>
<td>Auto garage - &quot;Jones&quot; on façade</td>
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<td>1904</td>
<td>Pond's Steam Laundry</td>
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<td>612 Ohio</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
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<td>1913</td>
<td>YWCA-Hotel</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>616-18 Ohio</td>
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<td>National Biscuit, Standard Oil-1930s.</td>
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<td>Grocery, Tire</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>600 7th</td>
<td>Noncontributing</td>
<td>1-part commercial block</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Site of White Elephant saloon</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>608 7th</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
<td>1-part commercial block</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>Two story-Savoy Hotel</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>608 7th</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
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<td>Pfaffle jewelry</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>612 7th</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
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<td>1885</td>
<td>2 story - Jalonick building</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>614 7th</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
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<td>1885</td>
<td>Alex Kahn (1909)</td>
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<td>Bennett &amp; Hardy, Toodles</td>
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<td>601 Ohio</td>
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<td>1921</td>
<td>Bradford (Pa.) Supply</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>605-606 Ohio</td>
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<td>Bradford (Pa.) Supply</td>
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<td>617 Ohio</td>
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<td>1892</td>
<td>Kerr, Hursh, Craig house</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>617 Ohio</td>
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<td>No Style; metal slipcover</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>Templeton Building, Wichita Herald</td>
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<td>534 7th</td>
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<td>2-part commercial block, Commercial Style</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>Studio Hotel</td>
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<td>504 7th</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
<td>2-part commercial block</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>Ft. Worth &amp; D City Passenger Depot</td>
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<td>615 7th</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
<td>1-part commercial block</td>
<td>1890</td>
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<td>1895</td>
<td>J. F. Keller Bldg.</td>
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<td>Falls City Hotel</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>607 7th</td>
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<td>1889</td>
<td>J.F. Reed's drugstore.</td>
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<td>Kemp Kell Office (Holt)</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>701 Ohio</td>
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<td>Rear wall - City NB</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>717 Ohio</td>
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<td>No Style</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>City Vending</td>
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<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>725 Ohio</td>
<td>Noncontributing</td>
<td>Vaguely Italianate</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>Farmer's Market</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>509-11 7th</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
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<td>1919</td>
<td>Littlest Skyscraper</td>
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<td>33</td>
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<td>Romanesque</td>
<td>1892</td>
<td>Kemp Wholesale</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td>611 8th</td>
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<td>1912</td>
<td>Casa Mañana</td>
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<td>35/36</td>
<td>800-06-08 Ohio</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
<td>2-part and 1-part commercial block</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>National Bank of Commerce, Zales</td>
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<td>37</td>
<td>801 Ohio</td>
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<td>1909</td>
<td>W.F. Broom, U.S. Post Office</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>805-07 Ohio</td>
<td>Contributing, Structure</td>
<td>1-part commercial block</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>W.F. Broom, Retail Facade</td>
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<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>503 8th</td>
<td>Contributing (NR 1978)</td>
<td>Romanesque</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>Route Building</td>
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<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>North &amp; south of 9th St. at tracks</td>
<td>Noncontributing, Railroad tracks (c.1900): contributing structure Yard office (1938): noncontributing building</td>
<td></td>
<td>Passenger depot &amp; yard; now a railroad museum display area</td>
<td></td>
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### Depot Square Historic District

**City of Wichita Falls**  
Planning Division  
Project No. TX-00-00931646  
December 2003

#### Buildings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building Number</th>
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<th>Age</th>
<th>Use</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>501 Indiana</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Backdoor Theater Annex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>510 Indiana</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Backdoor Theater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>502 Ohio</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Patnik Hughes Hardware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>518 Ohio</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>Alex Glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>522 Ohio</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>H.C. Luete Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>600 6th</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>Joe’s Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>600 Ohio</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Pope’s Laundry</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>612 Ohio</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>B &amp; B Antiques</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>616-618 Ohio</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>National Biscuit Company</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>620 Ohio</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>Depot Square Antiques</td>
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<td>606 7th</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>White Elephant Saloon Bldg.</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>606-608 7th</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>W. Pfeiffer Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>608 7th</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>Sassy Hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>612 7th</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>Jalonick Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>614 7th</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>Kaven Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>616 7th</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>Toddlers Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>605-606 Ohio</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Mudl Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>615 Ohio</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>Ker Hush Building</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>617 Ohio</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>Templeton Block Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>634 7th</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>Studio Hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>504 7th</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Ft. Worth &amp; Denver City Railroad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>615 7th</td>
<td>1892</td>
<td>Keller &amp; Durnell Hardware Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>613 7th</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>J. F. Keller Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>609 7th</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>Falls City Hotel Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>607 7th</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>Dr. Reed’s “Wichita” Drugstore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>600 8th</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>Kemp Kalt Office (Hot Hotel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>701 Ohio</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>City National Bank/Midwest Cleaners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>717 Ohio</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>City Engineering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>725 Ohio</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>Farmer’s Market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>501-11 7th</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Littlest Skyscraper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>500-508 8th</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>J.A. Kemp Wholesale Building</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td>611 8th</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>Casa Manana</td>
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<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>800-06-06 Ohio</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>Zales Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>800-08-08 Ohio</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>Ward Stanley Gen. Store/Zales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>805-07 Ohio</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>W.F. Police &amp; Fireman’s Museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>503 8th</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>Route Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Wichita Falls Railroad Museum</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>Static Display, Track Legend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wichita Falls Transportation (1938) &amp; Tourist Bureau Bldg.</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>- Yard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Legend

- Street Right-of-Way
- Railroad
- Historic District
- Contributing
- Noncontributing
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 VALUE, OR REPRESENTS A SIGNIFICANT AND DISTINGUISHABLE ENTITY WHOSE COMPONENTS LACK INDIVIDUAL DISTINCTION.

___ D  PROPERTY HAS YIELDED, OR IS LIKELY TO YIELD, INFORMATION IMPORTANT IN PREHISTORY OR HISTORY.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS: N/A

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Community Planning and Development, Commerce

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1885-1953

SIGNIFICANT DATES:

SIGNIFICANT PERSON: N/A

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: unknown

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (see continuation sheets 8-21 through 8-30).

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheet 9-31).

PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS): N/A

_preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

<previously listed in the National Register

_x 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)

_Other state agency

_Federal agency

_Local government

_University

_Other -- Specify Repository:
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- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository:
The Depot Square Historic District in Wichita Falls, Texas, is significant as the core railroad-associated commercial district in a city which served as an important regional civic, industrial, social and commercial center from the late-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries. The district is located in the far northeast corner of downtown Wichita Falls, and its buildings reflect popular commercial architectural designs which reflect the city’s development as a regional center for commerce and industry. Most buildings in the district were built between 1885 and 1925 and are modestly adorned 1-part and 2-part commercial blocks. Several buildings with more elaborate detail include the Beaux Arts Holt Hotel (1910) and the Romanesque Kemp Wholesale (1892) and Route Buildings (1909). Overall, the district retains a good degree of integrity, with 31 of 40 buildings classified as contributing (and 1 building individually listed), and is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, in the areas of Community Planning and Development and Commerce, at the local level of significance.

The name Wichita is first found in the early seventeenth century in historical records of French traders, who used the word Ousitas to identify one band of Indians who lived near the Arkansas River in present Oklahoma. In the nineteenth century the name came to be used to refer to several confederated bands who recognized a common progenitor and had similar traditions and culture. In 1836, The Republic of Texas was in need of money and taxes were not fulfilling the revenue needs of the State. The young Republic paid its soldiers in land known as “bounty warrants” regardless of their duration of enlistment. In Wichita County, the land survey maps show grants to the heirs of eight of Fannin’s men who were slain at Goliad; one at Coleto; one at Refugio; also to five who fought with Houston at San Jacinto; three heirs of Alamo heroes; two grants for Emanuel Durain for a heroic escape while on mission for Fannin. There is a headright of George Wheelright, Captain of the armed schooner Liberty, located in the Northeast part of the county. By resolution, the Congress of Texas issued 600,000 acres of land script to Thomas Toby, signed by Sam Houston, President of the Republic of Texas in 1837. While in New Orleans, Toby sold the certificates to Albert J. Foster. A popular story relates that John A. Scott won the certificates of the land script in a poker game, but in fact, Scott acquired the tract by purchasing Texas land certificates, which he packed away and promptly forgot. Years later the certificates were rediscovered by Scott’s heirs, who commissioned M. W. Seeley to map out a townsite on the tract on the Wichita River. As platted by Seeley in July 1876, the townsite included the location of a small waterfall on the Wichita River that was later washed away, several named streets, and a town square.

The key men in the development of Wichita Falls’ original townsite, where the Depot Square Historic District now exists, were Joseph H. Barwise, Joseph Kemp, Frank Kell, and Robert E. Huff. In December of 1879, Mr. Barwise, who became Wichita’s first County Judge, purchased a small log cabin located on Ohio between Sixth Street and Seventh Street. On June 7, 1882, Mr. Barwise, former Captain in the Union army and Mr. Robert E. Huff, an attorney and confederate veteran, along with another 148 citizens petitioned the commissioners of Clay County for the creation of a separate county, forming what is now Wichita County. Mr. Huff became the first elected county attorney and was associated with every public matter regarding the growth of Wichita Falls. Both men were instrumental in persuading the Fort Worth &

38 Formerly the Craig House - See 617 Ohio
Denver Railroad to locate in Wichita Falls, rather than bypass the proposed townsite, nine miles to the east, that persuasion, from Judge Barwise, came in the form of a land grant to the railroad of fifty percent of all property along the right-of-way. With that offer, the railroad’s officials, principally General Grenville Dodge, one of the builders of the Union Pacific and his son-in-law, R.E. Montgomery, formed the Texas Townsite Company to dispose of the newly acquired property and the destiny of Wichita Falls was irrevocably linked with that of the Fort Worth and Denver Railroad. (one of the three links of a chain extending from Denver, Colorado to the Gulf of Texas)

The Fort Worth and Denver Railway Company was chartered on May 26, 1873, as the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company; the name was changed on August 7, 1951. In April 1881 the Fort Worth and Denver City and the Denver and New Orleans Railroad Company agreed to connect at the Texas-New Mexico border. Dodge began construction at Hodge Junction, just north of Fort Worth, on November 27, 1881, and by September 1882 had completed 110 miles of track to Wichita Falls. Construction resumed in 1885, when the line was extended from Wichita Falls to Harrold, a distance of thirty-four miles. In 1886 the line was extended thirty-one miles from Harrold to Chillicothe. The following year 194 miles of track were built from Chillicothe to the Canadian River, and in 1888 the line was extended to the Texas state line.

The Ft. Worth and Denver City Railroad (1873) laid the first rail in 1882, reaching Wichita Falls in July, 1882 and completed into downtown Ft. Worth in 1890. On September 26, 1882 an excursion train with about 250 people from Ft. Worth arrived for the town lot sale the next day held by R.E. Montgomery, agent for the Townsite Company. The arrival of the railroad in what was known as the city center, on Seventh and Ohio Streets (Depot Square Historic District), in September of 1882 immediately linked farmers, ranchers, settlers, Indians, and eventually oil men. Upon the sale of town lots in 1882, the little prairie village became the City of Wichita Falls, growing from a mere eighty citizens to forty-three thousand in a brief forty years.

Wichita Falls became one of the largest cattle shipping points in Texas by reason of the fact that it was the nearest railroad station to the vast plains of the Panhandle and because the City and the Ft. Worth and Denver City railroad provided a 10,000 acre, fenced in pasture near the City where stockman found free grass and water for their cattle. The Fort Worth and Denver City actively promoted the growth of towns and farming to increase traffic for the line; "No settlers, no trains" was the company's rule. The line is given credit for promoting winter wheat as food for cattle. The railroad pioneered control of wind erosion by furnishing trees and trees seedlings to use as windbreaks. The road urged the introduction of cotton to the plains country, actively supporting the work of agriculturist.

The Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Company (M-K-T or Katy), the first railroad to enter Texas from the north, began its corporate existence in 1865, when its earliest predecessor, the Union Pacific Railway Company, Southern Branch, was chartered by the State of Kansas to build from Fort Riley, Kansas, to the state's southern boundary. In 1866 the first legislature after the Civil War passed a resolution recommending that Congress adopt means to insure the building of the Union Pacific, Southern Branch, through the state, as at that time none of Texas's railroads connected to those in other states. In 1870 the railway's name was changed to the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railway Company, a change which

39 New Handbook of Texas online; History of Wichita Falls – Johnnie Morgan.
41 Texas Handbook Online- Texas Historical Society.
defined both the company's strategic intent and its service area. The newly named railroad was intended to funnel business from Missouri, Kansas, and the north and east to a new rail route across Indian Territory to and through Texas. The Katy, touted in advertisements as the Gateway to Texas, breached the Texas frontier near the site of present Denison, where the first regular train arrived on Christmas Day, 1872. In 1880 the Katy was acquired by Jay Gould,\(^v\) who leased the railroad to his Missouri Pacific Railway Company in December of that year. However, during the Gould era the Missouri, Kansas and Texas continued to expand in Texas, reached Dallas, Fort Worth, and Waco, and made significant progress on a line to Houston and San Antonio. The railroad acquired several short lines, such as the Denison and Southeastern Railway Company and the Denison and Pacific Railway; upon their acquirement they were operated as the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Extension Railway Company, until they were merged with the parent company in November 1881. In that year Gould also transferred the Dallas and Wichita Railway Company to the Katy with a terminus at Denton. By 1882 the Katy had 638 miles of trackage in Texas. In July, 1886 the Gainesville, Henrietta and Western Railway was chartered covering 70 miles with the extending service to Henrietta in 1887.

The Wichita Falls Railway Company was chartered on June 5, 1894, by Joseph A. Kemp of Wichita Falls. Kemp was looking for a way to bring additional rail service to his town. He built the eighteen miles of track to connect with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad (Katy) in Henrietta that began operating in May 1895. The capital was $100,000, and the business office was located at Wichita Falls. Members of the first board of directors included M. J. Tompkins of Vernon; Kemp, Robert E. Huff,\(^9\) and A. Newby, all of Wichita Falls; and Leon Blum, Morris Lasker, and Julius Runge,\(^9\) all of Galveston. The company did not own its own rolling stock. Instead it leased the track to the Katy, a profitable arrangement for the thirty-one stockholders, whose most important leaders included Kemp and Frank Kell.\(^9\) between 1899 and 1901 the Wichita Falls line paid dividends averaging $13,000 per year. The Wichita Falls Railway was sold to the Katy in 1911 and operated under lease until 1969.

The Depot Square Historic District area was the principal business district of the city. The district centered on the corner of 7th Street and the Ft. Worth & Denver City tracks on the east, as most of the original town lots were purchased to the north, south and west of the small wooden passenger station. George A. Soule opened a livery and stage line near 612 Ohio.\(^35\) In 1883 Isaac Jalonick built the first rock building, the Panhandle National Bank, on the Northwest corner of Seventh and Indiana and contracted to build a dam across the Wichita River. Ike was joined by his brother George Jalonick\(^4\), developing several retail brick buildings\(^3\) on the Seventh St. between Ohio and Indiana which became the core mercantile center of the early settlement days. The Ft. Worth and Denver City Freight dock and agriculture loading area located at the Northeast corner of the District retains some cross members form the earliest days but operates as a maintenance dock for the Burlington Railroad. To reach their markets, ranchers like Samuel Burk Burnett (6666 Ranch), W.T. (Tom) Waggoner (Waggoner Ranch), Tom Burnett (Triangle Ranch) could now load their livestock onto cattle cars, versus dangerous 200 mile cattle drives. Drought conditions in 1880 forced the cattlemen to move their herds north to the Red River and Burnett and Waggoner worked with Quanah Parker, Chief of the Comanche’s for lease of over 280,000 acres of reservation land. The Ohio Street Bridge\(^46\) constructed by a Cleveland, Ohio Company crossed the Wichita River opening the north territory to the town. Farmers could now bring their cotton, wheat, corn, and fruit to Ohio Street selling

\(^35\) Texas Historical Site Marker #2148, George Soule Stageline
\(^4\) New Handbook of Texas Online – Republic Financial Services, Republic Fire Insurance Company
\(^3\) 614,616, and 612 7th Street, possibly the oldest brick building that remains in the District.
\(^46\) Texas Historical Marker #3682 – Ohio Street Bridge (built 1882).
to merchants, the mill or even to local consumers. With this increased activity, businesses increased throughout the area - banks, mercantile shops, bakeries, hardware stores, clothing stores, grocery stores, hotels\textsuperscript{47}, furniture stores, livery stables\textsuperscript{48}, wagon yards, blacksmith shops\textsuperscript{49}, a post office, and three newspaper offices. In the early days of Wichita Falls, Chief Quanah Parker (the last chief of the Quahadi Comanche Indians) would bring groups to trade in Wichita Falls. The first anniversary of Wichita Falls in 1883 was held on the corner of Eighth and Ohio where the Indians attended along with Quanah Parker.

Beauregard Bryan\textsuperscript{50}, lawyer and great-nephew of Stephen F. Austin, established The Wichita Herald on the second floor of August Newby's building, known as The White Elephant Saloon. The Herald exposed open gambling in the paper and associated it with officers and the mayor, printing his permit for gambling. In 1907 the paper moved to Iowa Park and continued as a weekly as the Iowa Park Herald. The town's first newspaper was the Wichita Mirror, printed by Steve Reynolds in the early 1880s. Dr. H. A. Lewis managed the Wichita Herald, which was later owned by Frank F. Dougherty and Ed Howard. The Times, founded in 1887 by Sam Bell Thomas, was purchased by Howard in 1897. He and others organized the Times Publishing Company in 1907 and began printing the Wichita Daily Times and the Record News. The two papers continued to appear separately until 1987, when they were combined into one morning paper. In 1894 Wichita Falls produced a pamphlet to promote Wichita Falls, noting that the "buildings are magnificent structures showing good judgment, artistic taste and regard for self comfort."\textsuperscript{51} Industrial firms listed in the city directory included the Wichita Brick Works, Wichita Cigar Factory, Wichita Ice Factory, and three flourishing mills. Banks included The City National Bank at the corner of 7th and Ohio and the Panhandle National Bank located on 7th and Indiana.

In 1898, the federal government notified cattlemen to surrender their lease agreements to allow the opening of Oklahoma Territory to homesteaders. Burk Burnett once again called on President Theodore Roosevelt, requesting an extension so that Texas cattle might be removed in an orderly fashion. Roosevelt's agreement to the request enabled Burnett to purchase land to offset the loss of grazing rights in Oklahoma. In 1905, in return for Roosevelt's assistance, W.T. Waggoner and Burnett helped organize a wolf hunt for the president. During the president's visit, Roosevelt influenced the changing of the name of Nesterville, on the Four Sixes spread in Wichita County, to Burk Burnett. The "Great Wolf Hunt\textsuperscript{52}" occurred in April of 1905. President Theodore Roosevelt, after hearing of the exploits of the great wolf hunter in North Texas and Oklahoma, contacted the man responsible - Deputy U.S. Marshal Jack Abernathy. Deputy Abernathy along with Chief Quanah Parker, Texas Ranger Captain Bill McDonald and local Ranchers and a crowd of 20,000 met President Roosevelt at the train station in Wichita Falls. President Roosevelt gave a speech on red carpet set in front of the St. James Hotel, at Seventh Street between Ohio and the railroad tracks. Although no wolves were found, the hunters caught seventeen coyotes during their four-day chase. President Roosevelt was so impressed with Mr. Abernathy that the following year he made him the U.S. Marshal of the Western District of Oklahoma. The coming of the railroad marked the beginning of the end of the frontier days. With no more open range, the invention of barbed wire, end of the cattle drives, the epoch of the cowboy moved westward.

\textsuperscript{47} Texas Historical Marker #4889, St. James Hotel – 7th and LaSalle.
\textsuperscript{48} Gorsline Fashion Livery Stables, Edgar Gorsline (1889) Indiana between 7th and 8th streets, THC marker # 4804
\textsuperscript{49} Henry C. Luecke, inventor, blacksmith (1890) invented the Wichita Gang Plow, 522 Ohio, Texas Historic marker #12295
\textsuperscript{50} Wichita County Beginnings (1982), Louise Kelly; New Handbook of Texas Online.
\textsuperscript{51} Wichita Falls-A Pictorial History(1982) – Steve Wilson
\textsuperscript{52} Wichita Falls – a Pictorial History(1982), Steve Wilson
Joseph Kemp and Frank Kell

Principal investors in the early city were Joseph Kemp and Frank Kell. These men were the city's foremost early builders and financiers; both had natural business ability, ambition and patience. Mr. Kemp was the dreamer, planner, the persuader; Mr. Kell was the great manager. Joseph Kemp arrived in Wichita Falls in 1883 and established the J.A. Kemp Wholesale Grocery, attracting the local ranchers and Comanche Indians to the business at 500 8th Street (now the Big C Appliance building). This business, according to an 1894 pamphlet, grossed $50,000 to $60,000 a month in profits. He envisioned a need for a second railroad and persisted in a plan to extend the Missouri-Kansas-Texas (Katy) Railroad from Henrietta to Wichita Falls. A charter was issued in 1894 and with local capital and backing of Morris Lasker of Galveston, the line was extended. The population of Wichita Falls jumped from 2,000 to 5,000 in six months. In 1896, Frank Kell took over as manager of the Wichita Valley Milling Company, owned by Lasker and Kemp. The company’s primary brand was “Belle of Wichita” flour. Kell later sold his milling operations located on the rail lines that he and Kemp developed to General Mills, serving as a director with his mill manager, T.C. Thatcher.

In 1896 Kemp and Kell purchased the major interest in the Wichita Valley Milling Company. The name of the company was changed to Wichita Mill and Elevator Company, and Kell became manager. In 1905, with W. O. Anderson, Kell purchased a mill in Vernon and in the same year began his career as railroad financier. At one time or another he either owned or was a partner in six roads: the Wichita Falls and Northwestern, the Wichita Falls and Southern, the Wichita Falls Railway, the Clinton and Oklahoma Western, the San Antonio, Uvalde and Gulf, and the Missouri and North Arkansas-a total of more than 1,300 miles of track. The first two of these, which connected Wichita Falls with areas that produced wheat and coal, were built by Kemp and Kell soon after 1905 and sold to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas in 1911. Milling came first with Kell. The Wichita Mill and Elevator Company was increased to 3,500 barrels daily capacity with two million bushels of storage space in 1917, and Kell became sole owner the following year. At various times plants were added at Waco, Amarillo, Perry, Oklahoma, and Oklahoma City, besides a hundred small-town elevators. This vast business was sold to General Mills in 1928 for cash and stock in that corporation. He was a director of the Eleventh District Federal Reserve Bank from 1914 to 1927, chairman of the feed and food division of the Texas Advisory Council during World War I, chairman of the milling division of Texas and New Mexico under Herbert Hoover as national food administrator, and director in the United States Chamber of Commerce in 1920.

Kemp later helped to establish the City National Bank (1890) and served as president until 1922. This building, at the corner of Seventh and Ohio, was robbed by Kid Lewis and Foster Crawford in 1896. They were caught by the famous Captain Bill McDonald of the Texas Rangers and were hung from a makeshift gallows on the southeast corner of Seventh and Ohio by a lynch mob on the evening of the robbery. Kemp providing the first lake water supply and creating the Lake Wichita Irrigation and Water Company. The two men obtained a charter for the Wichita Falls and Northwestern Railway Company. They several built railways - one connecting to Burk Burnett and extending on to Frederick, Oklahoma, and others reaching into the panhandle of Oklahoma. These railways provided access to coal, grain and cotton.

53 Texas Historical Marker # 12295 Built in 1892.
Settlement Period and Arrival of Railroad (1880-1906)

Wichita Falls was the terminus of the western frontier as milling, agriculture; cattle shipped by the railroad encouraged permanent settlers to establish the business core at 7th Street and Ohio. At the turn of the century the Wichita Valley Railroad, the Wichita Falls Railway, the Wichita Falls and Southern Railway, the Wichita Falls and Oklahoma Railway, and the Wichita Falls and Northwestern, small feeder lines owned by Kemp & Kell, made the town a transportation and supply center for Northwest Texas and Southern Oklahoma.

The Depot Square Historic District has 33% of the original buildings from this era. The original storefronts facing each other on 7th Street greeted the horsemen from the west came to town to do their business and to meet the train. Many notable persons have visited Wichita Falls and stayed in its luxury hotels, but Wichita Falls would not have existed, if Mr. Barwise and Mr. Huff had not persuaded the railroad to place its tracks through the city center. The buildings are the oldest in the city and are located on the "Original Townsite," as noted on the John Scott survey. The structures are structural brick, and are typically one to two stories tall, like most early western towns of the frontier. Two rock structures represent the first construction in the city.

Railroad Development and Oil Boom (1907-1918)

With the discovery of oil in 1901 in Petrolia, the historic district of Wichita Falls grew incredibly. This period is known as the "Oil Boom". The Petrolia field held little excitement in comparison with those of the Gulf Coast however, with the completion of natural gas wells and piping to Wichita Falls for commercial use, the Texas natural gas industry was born. E.R. Brown headed the Navarro Refining Company and chartered the Lone Star Gas Company in 1910 for marketing to Wichita Falls, Dallas and Ft. Worth. On July 17, 1910 the Dorthulia Dunn, the first oil gusher in north Texas blew in for Guffey Petroleum Company, staked by John F. O'Donohoe of Wichita Falls.

During this period of significance the majority of buildings represent multiple stories and 33% of Depot Square Historic District. The City Hall located on 9th and Ohio just down Ohio Street from the Post office is the home of Bud Daniels Memorial Park, today. Cast iron fronts decorate the Casa Manana block front; restoration of the Ohio buildings reveals former cornices, pilasters, and storefronts and occupancy by local antique stores.

In 1909, Kemp and Kell built and housed their first office in what is now known as the Wichita Falls Route Building (Kemp & Kell Depot, NR 1978), located on 8th Street in the District. The architectural firm was Moore and Richolt. During this period Kemp & Kell chartered four more railroads, the Wichita Falls Railway, The Wichita Falls an Southern Railway, The Wichita Falls and Oklahoma Railway, and the Wichita Falls and Northwestern Railway. Pioneers said that one railroad line (Ft. Worth & Denver City) was brought to Wichita Falls and six new railroad companies chartered by local residents connected the rest of the country. This building houses the offices of the Wichita County Heritage Society and connects to the Wichita Falls Railroad Museum.

55 Wichita Falls – A Pictorial History, Steve Wilson
In 1910, the Union Station Railway Terminal (Lang and Witchell, architects) was built to serve the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, Fort Worth and Denver, and the Wichita Falls and Southern railways which covered two blocks along Michigan Avenue between 7th and 8th, east of Ohio Street. As was common, passenger facilities were at one end, mail and baggage at the other end. The design was a fine example of Mission Revival style. With low-pitched, red-colored tiled roof, and balconies, the tower formed a prominent landmark, decorative terra-work in the parapets. “The Chairman of the Katy board, arriving a few months later, wept that the railroads were crazy to build such a tomb.” This fine edifice was later razed to lower the taxes, and the site is the home of the Wichita Falls Railroad Museum. The static display includes 12 cars, artifacts, and other machinery from the many railroads that once ruled the transportation highways of Texas. The Museum has a collection of railroad locomotives, rolling stock and memorabilia, much of it related to the railroads that served and are serving Wichita Falls. The Museum’s three-track yard is located on the site of the Wichita Falls Union Passenger Station. Currently, the non-rolling stock portion of the collection is housed in FW&D Baggage Car #102.

In 1910, Kemp and Kell built the first skyscraper in Wichita Falls, a seven-story structure on the corner of Eighth and Ohio, which housed their offices, the second location of the City National Bank, and oil companies such as the Humble Oil and Refining Company (now Exxon Corp.). In the late 1930’s this building was sold and became the Holt Hotel.

The city surfaced some of their streets with bois d’arc blocks which the spring rains caused to buckle up and pop loose and replaced many of the Depot Square streets with brick, as traffic from autos began to appear. LaSalle Street was coined as a new name for Lee’s Alley between Ohio and the railroad depot, as this was the main arterial connection for the passengers as they arrived at the Depot.

Companies such as Wichita Falls Broom Manufacturing (ranked 7th–largest in the nation in 1907), Ziegler Stove (pioneer of gas heaters), Clark Machinery (Wichita Spudder, after 1908), Wichita Falls Bottling Company, Luecke’s Gang Plow started in Depot Square District, and were soon joined by Northwestern Brick Company (produced 100,000 bricks per day), Wichita Falls Glass Company, and Ball Brothers fruit jar factory. Kemp and Kell invested in Wichita Falls Water and Light, the Pavilion (a resort area near Lake Wichita), the Wichita Falls and Southern Life Insurance Company, and the Traction Company (an electric trolley car system).

The 1911 opening of the Electra oil field on the W.T. Waggoner ranch triggered a shift in the economic base. The discovery of “black gold” caused a frenzy much like the gold rush in California. Hotels were built to help to accommodate the shortage of beds. Families opened their homes to feed the hungry men and rented their sleeping porches. Men slept on hotel chairs, benches and in pull cars so they wouldn’t miss the train for their morning shift on the oil rigs. Office buildings were built to house oil offices. Desks were rented in lobbies of banks and on sidewalks to help to accommodate the office shortage. Train schedules increased to move oil men between Wichita Falls, Burk Burnett and Electra. Wichita Falls, as the center of the North Texas oil fields, became known as the home of the independent oil operators.

By 1913 the North Texas fields produced 46% of all the oil in Texas, and refineries began to appear in Wichita Falls by 1915.

56 *Gone from Texas,* (1981), Willard B. Robinson
57 The WF Railroad Museum working from the original plans for the Union Station Depot building are planning to construct a black metal facsimile to scale for the museum site.
58 *The History of Wichita Falls (1931)*- Johnnie Morgan
During the oil boom of the late 1910s and early 1920s, Ohio Street was the center of the hustle and bustle in the frenzy of oil industry "stock exchanges." This district remained the principal social, civic, and industrial area of the city well into the mid-twentieth century, when most business and shopping shifted two blocks to the west. So much traffic and equipment flowed to the new north Texas oilfield that the Ft. Worth and Denver City Railroad ran a special train, *The Coal Oil Johnny*, between Wichita falls and Electra.

The Wichita Falls Motor Company chartered in 1910 by Charles A. McKeeson, Frank Kell, Joseph Kemp, J. W. Culberson and others for the manufacturing of the *Wichita Truck*, the only truck manufactured in Texas.\(^59\) The office was located across the street from the Kemp Kell Office building on 8th Street. Over 10,000 Wichita trucks were sold in over 70 countries. During World War I, the company shipped a large number to France.\(^60\) Used in the oil industry the technology combined with Clark's Wichita Spudder encouraged the development of the portable rotary drilling rigs produced by Wilson Manufacturing Company,\(^61\), the largest manufacturing company of its kind in the world.

The district also became the meeting place for such groups as the Chamber of Commerce, Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) and the Salvation Army. The birthplace of the "Elks" lodge is on the corner of Seventh and Ohio Streets. On the corner of Seventh and Ohio, in 1918, the organization of the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) was formed to help young women who were alone and needed proper housing and protection. The Salvation Army, in 1912, located at 615 Ohio, provided housing and protection to the needy.

**Oil Boom**

The discovery of the Burk Burnett fields in 1918 triggered a huge oil boom. Bank deposits increased by 400 percent in 1919, and oil-related industries increased dramatically. By 1920 there were nine refineries and forty-seven factories within the city. The oil boom also produced a building boom. More than a dozen major building projects were inaugurated in the downtown area during the early 1920s. Recalling the remarks of the Chairman of the Board of the Katy Railroad after his review of the Union Depot Station, twenty-six to twenty-eight trains daily ran during World War I and the Burk Oil Boom, people unable to find rooms slept there, many sleeping on benches. Wichita Falls, with its' transportation and central location between Petrolia, Electra, and Burk Burnett, gained prominence as an oilfield but as regional headquarters for the production of the Red River Uplift.

Ohio Street remained the center Wichita Falls' principal business and financial district up until in the early 1930s, becoming the center of the oil and drilling company "stock exchanges."\(^62\) Perhaps the busiest place in Wichita Falls was the Union station with its four to ten daily shuttle trains to Burk Burnett, and another ten regular trains.\(^63\)

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\(^{59}\) Ibid  
\(^{60}\) *Wichita County Beginnings- Louise Kelly.* A 1927 *Wichita Truck* is on display at the Wichita Falls Railroad Museum; board member Jim Pettyjohn owns a 1912 *Wichita* fire truck. 
\(^{62}\) *Early Texas Oil, 1866-1936-* Walter Rundel, Jr. 
\(^{63}\) *Wichita County Beginnings- Louise Kelly.*
One of the most notorious buildings in the district is the “World’s Smallest Skyscraper” (later named the Littlest Skyscraper) featured in Ripley’s Believe It or Not. This building was built in 1919 by J.D. McMahon from Amarillo and is a very unique structure. It has four stories but measures only eight feet by sixteen feet, giving each floor only 128 square feet of area. Local legend among Wichitans claim the building was the focus of a $200,000 stock fraud in which the promoters offered the size of the building in inches instead of usual foot measurements. Is is a reminder of the oil stock exchange days of Ohio Street where stocks, oil leases, and oil companies were peddled to newcomers as they arrived at the Depot. This building has been recently purchased and is in its first stages of being remodeled back to historical accuracy, with guidance from the Texas Historical Commission.

Two major retail corporations found their start in the Depot Square Historic in Wichita Falls. In 1924, Morris B. & William Zale opened their first jewelry store on the corner of Eighth and Ohio and remained in that location until 1951. The Zale Jewelry Corporation goal of selling the greatest amount of jewelry to the largest amount of people started as a single store growing to over $1 billion dollars in annual sales from 1,550 retail locations in 1984. The Levine’s Store in Iowa Park that retailed work clothes for the oil worker was acquired by Zale’s and their first diversified holding. This building currently is Defoors Pawn Shop and retains many of the original storefront components, light fixtures, and display windows that are secured with a painted board.

In 1921, a tall building (four stories) was built in 1921 by Mr. Wiley Wyatt, who first arrived in Wichita Falls in 1885, and was originally known as the Studio Hotel. It is of a structural brick design with no internal steel or iron supports. This structure survived a devastating fire in 1942, to be reopened in 1944 as the Wichita Apartment Hotel, Mr. M.T. Clements, architect. This structure is currently undergoing historical rehabilitation.

Wichita Falls has come to be known as the home of the independent operators as perhaps a larger portion of the total oil production in the Wichita district has been produced by independent operators than any other district in the entire United States. The bringing in of the world famous Fowler discovery well in 1918 threw the City into the center of one of the greatest oil booms in all history. In 1919 over 289 companies operated in the Burkburnett Field, 207 wells were drilled and all but six were unsuccessful. Over 2,000 wells drilled in one year producing 11,000 barrels of oil per day, as an estimated 65,000 people swarmed to the region to ply their trade. These operators helped to produce approximately a quarter of the entire oil production of Texas during this time frame. By the beginning of 1935, the Wichita Falls oil fields had produced $490,364,928.00 in oil revenues. Nine oil refineries were also built by 1930. Wichita Falls during the “Boom Days” was one of the wealthiest cities per capita in the nation. The oil industry still plays a major part in the economy in Wichita Falls. In 1940, Hollywood recognized the reputation by filming Boomtown in Burkburnett starring Clark Gable, Hedy Lamarr, Spencer Tracy and Claudia Colbert.

The commercial impact of the W.T. Waggoner and Samuel Burk Burnett ranches on the Depot Square Historic District and the history of a State and nation unfolded with the development of the north Texas oilfields. Navarro Refining Company (Petrolia), Corsicana Petroleum Company (drilled the first producing well in the Burkburnett field) were later

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64 New Encyclopedia of Texas(1934), Texas Historical Society
65 Ibid. J. S. Bridwell
66 Ibid. J. H. Allison V.P. of Wichita Daily Times and Record News; later owner of Studio Hotel.
67 Wichita Falls- A Pictorial History, Steve Wilson
incorporated into Magnolia Petroleum Company, Wichita County’s heaviest taxpayer in 1928. The Texas Company (J.D. Cullinan) (Electra, Burkburnett) came to Wichita County in 1907 and was the largest taxpayer in 1918, both consolidated with Magnolia to become Texaco. Guffey and Galey (Petrolia) operated in the Electra Field and in 1915 changed its name to Gulf Petroleum Company. In 1917, Bert Broday was one of twenty-five independents that merged to form Humble Oil and Refining Company, later Exxon.68

The Depot Square Historic District retains much of its early 20th-century ambiance. Alterations to the storefronts of commercial buildings were a common occurrence as building owners and tenants tried to modernize the appearance of their establishments. Although some of the storefronts have been altered, the parapets and the scale of the buildings are still intact as to visually represent the defining features of the district during the period of significance. The district retains its commercial functions. The setting of the district is essentially the same as there is still an active railroad line bordering the district and it is surrounded by the same types of buildings that were present during the period of significance. Although some lots remain empty after demolition of buildings, there has been little infill in the district since the 1950s.

68 Wichita County Beginnings- Louise Kelly
BIBLIOGRAPHY


Kelly, Louise, *Wichita County Beginnings*, Wichita County Historical Commission and the Wichita County Commissioners Court by Eakin Press, 1982.

New Handbook of Texas Online (Texas State Historical Association). http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/index.html


10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY: approximately 21.5 acres

UTM REFERENCES

1. 546842E 3752907N
2. 546954E 3752978N
3. 547142E 3752947N
4. 547360E 3752551N
5. 547330E 3752515N
6. 547162E 3752566N
7. 547005E 3752668N

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: (see continuation sheet 10-32)

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION: (see continuation sheet 10-32 and 10-33)

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE: Andy Lee and Rick Graham

ORGANIZATION: Andy Lee Company

DATE: May 2003

STREET & NUMBER: 1410 Grant Street

TELEPHONE: (940) 723-1242

CITY OR TOWN: Wichita Falls

STATE: Texas

ZIP CODE: 76309

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

CONTINUATION SHEETS

MAPS (see continuation sheet 7-20)

PHOTOGRAPHS (see continuation sheet Photo-34 and Photo-35)

ADDITIONAL ITEMS

PROPERTY OWNER

NAME: (On file with the Texas Historical Commission)

STREET & NUMBER: 

TELEPHONE:

CITY OR TOWN: 

STATE: Texas

ZIP CODE:
Boundary Description

Beginning at a point at the southeast corner of Fifth Street and Indiana Avenue, such point also being the intersection of the east right-of-way line of Indiana Avenue and the south right-of-way line of Fifth Street; Thence southerly along east right-of-way line of Indiana Avenue to the southwest corner of lot 11, block 139, original townsite; Thence easterly along the south line of lot 11, block 139 to a point, such point being the west line of a 25-foot wide north-south alley in block 139; Thence southerly along the west line of such alley, crossing Sixth Street and continuing in block 152 to a point, such point being the southeast corner of lot 10, block 152; Thence westerly along the south line of lot 10, block 152 to a point of intersection with the east right-of-way line of Indiana Avenue; Thence southerly along such line crossing Seventh Street to a point of intersection with the south right-of-way line of Seventh Street, such point also being the northwest corner of lot 14, block 163; Thence easterly 75 feet along the north lot line of lot 14 to a point in the north lot line of lot 14, block 163; Thence southerly 100 feet to a point in the south line of lot 13, block 163, such point being 75 feet east of the southwest corner of such lot; Thence easterly 75 feet to a point in the west line of a 25-foot alley; Thence southerly along such line, crossing Eighth Street into block 176 to a point, such point being the northeast corner of lot 12, block 176; Thence easterly to a point of intersection with the east right-of-way line of Ohio Avenue, such point also being the southeast corner of lot 3, block 176; Thence northerly 50 feet to the northeast corner of lot 2, block 176; Thence easterly across Ohio Avenue to the southwest corner of lot 13, block 177; Thence easterly along the south line of Lot 13, Block 177, to a point, said point being the west line of LaSalle Street, a twenty-five (25) feet wide north-south alley in Block 177; Thence southerly along the west line of LaSalle Street, crossing Ninth Street and continuing in Block 181 to a point, said point being twenty-five (25) feet south of the southwest corner of Lot 3, Block 181; Thence easterly 150 feet to a point, said point being twenty-five (25) feet south of the southeast corner of Lot 3, Block 181; Thence northerly one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet to the northeast corner of Block 181; Thence northerly across Ninth Street to the southeast corner of Block 177; Thence northerly along the east line of Block 177, across Eighth Street to the southeast corner of Block 162; Thence northerly along the east line of block 162, across Seventh Street to a point of intersection with the west right-of-way line of the M.K. & T. Railroad; Thence northerly along such right-of-way line to a point of intersection with the south right-of-way line of Fifth Street closed by Ordinance No. 140; Thence westerly along the south line of Fifth Street, crossing Ohio Avenue to the place of beginning. In addition, the Depot Square Historical District shall include any structure walls abutting the alley on lots 8—12, block 163, abutting Seventh Street on lot 14, block 163, and abutting the alley on lots 12—14, block 176, and abutting the alley (LaSalle Street) on Lots 8 through 12, Block 177 and North ½ Lot 8A, Block 181.

Boundary Justification

The Depot Square Historic District comprises seven blocks capturing the essence of the early Texas entrepreneurs represented in thirty contributing buildings. The boundaries of the Depot Square Historic District have been drawn to include the area associated with the coming of the railroad and the original city center, on Seventh and Ohio Streets. At the turn of the century, Depot Square was the base of operations for the Wichita Valley Railroad, the Wichita Falls Railway, the Wichita Falls and Southern Railway, the Wichita Falls and Oklahoma Railway, and the Wichita Falls and Northwestern. Collectively, these railroad companies made the town a transportation and supply center for Northwest Texas and Southern Oklahoma.
The district includes commercial and industrial buildings which housed businesses and operations which benefited from close proximity to the railroad yards. Seventh Street was the main street for commercial retail businesses exemplified by the orientation of those representative structures between Indiana and the railroad tracks. The major hotels all located within a block of the two terminals. The south end of the district along Ohio, included former city government offices at 9th Street (Daniels park), the U.S. Post Office at 8th and Ohio, the Kemp Kell (Holt) Hotel and other businesses serving the community. The first Zale’s store at 8th and Ohio was a midpoint of activity as visitors disembarked at the terminal and transported along 8th to the hotels and offices. The discovery of oil in 1911 changed the landscape as the city grew west to Indiana and Scott Streets. Oil machinery companies that freighted equipment by railroad located to the north side of Depot Square. The northeast section of the district features a freight depot and spur. The south is anchored by the Wichita Falls Railroad Museum and a magnificent static display; the northwest by the towering brick edifice a former ice house (now Backdoor Theater); the east by six rail lines; and the west by a collection of early 20th century commercial buildings with cast iron storefronts. The district represents the significance of rail transportation and the Texas oil boom on the architectural landscape of a city.
Depot Square Historic District
Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas
Photographed by Andy Lee, March 2003
Negatives on file with Andy Lee, Wichita Falls, Texas

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section __ Photo __ Page __ 35 __

Depot Square Historic District
Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas

Photo 25
North side, 600 block of 7th
Camera facing Northwest

Photo 26
North side, 600 block of 7th
Camera facing Northeast

Photo 27
500 block of 8th St.
Camera facing East

Photo 28
8th St at Ohio
Camera facing West

Photo 29
South side, 600 block of 7th
Camera facing East

Photo 30
West side, 600 block of Ohio
Camera facing South

Photo 31
600 block of 8th St.
Camera facing East

Photo 32
9th Street and alley at Railroad Museum entrance
Camera facing north
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Depot Square Historic District
MULTIPLE NAME:
STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Wichita

DATE RECEIVED: 12/22/03 DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/21/04
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:
DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/06/04 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/04/04

REFERENCE NUMBER: 03001552

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N
✓ ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 2/4/04 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA_____________________
REVIEWER____________________ DISCIPLINE_____________________

TELEPHONE____________________ DATE____________________

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N
If a nomination is returned to the nominating authorit
Map Code #2

Andy Lee
3/28/03
AL/CWF

Looking NE from Indiana St.

Cont. Sheet A-2

Depot Square HD
Wichita Falls
Wichita Co. Texas
MAP CODE #2

Andy Lee
3/28/03
AL/CWF
From Alley Looking NW
Cont. Sheet D-Z

DEPOT SQUARE HD
WICHITA FALLS
WICHITA CO. TEXAS

Photo 2
Andy Lee
3/28/03
AT/CUT
Looking SW corner of 6th & Ohio
Cont. Sheet - A-3

DEPOT SQUARE HD
WICHITA FALLS
WICHITA CO. TEXAS
Aldy Lee
3/28/03
AL/CWF
Looking West on 10 St. Facade #9
Cont. Sheet A-9

DEPOT SQUARE HD
WICHITA FALLS
WICHITA CO. TEXAS

MAP COE #9
ANDY LEE
3/28/03
AL/CWF
#9
NE OHIÓ St. LOOKING SW

DEPOT SQUARE HD
WICHITA FALLS
WICHITA CO. TEXAS

PHOTO 5
Andy Lee
3/28/03
AL/CWF
LOOKING WEST
CONT. SHEET A-11

DEPOT SQUARE HD
WICHITA FALLS
WICHITA CO. TEXAS

MAP CODE II

PHOTO 6
DEPOT SQUARE HD
WICHITA FALLS
WICHITA CO. TEXAS
Anhy Lee
3/28/03
AL/CWF
NW Corner of Bldg.
Cont. Sheet A-18

Depot Square HD
Wichita Falls
Wichita Co, Texas

Photo 9
Andy Lee
3/28/03
AL/CNF
SW corner of BCG.
Cont. sheet A-18

DEPOT SQUARE HD
WICHITA FALLS
WICHITA CO. TXAS
MAP CODE 22

Arooj Lee
3/28/03
AL/CWF

SELEVAION Studio Hotel - looking N from 7th St.
CONT. SHEET C-22

DEPOT SQUARE HD
WICHITA FALLS
WICHITA CO. TEXAS
ANDY LEE
3/28/03
AL/CWF
SE - EAST JNW, 712 ST.
CONT, SHEET C-22

DEPOT SQUARE HD
WICHITA FALLS, WICHITA CO. TEXAS

PHOTO 12
Andylee
3/28/03
AL/CWF
7th St. Scene North Side #22, #23
Cont. Sheet D x

DEPOT SQUARE HD
WICHITA FALLS, WICHITA CO. TEXAS

photo 13
MAP CODE #25

Andy Lee
3/28/03
AL/CWF
Looking S from 9th St.
Cont. Sheet - C-25

DEPOT SQUARE HD
WICHITA FALLS, WICHITA CO. TEXAS

Photo 14
Andy Lee
3/28/03
SE Looking NW
Conf. Street B28
HL/CWF
Andy Lee
3/28/03
AL/CWF
Looking South, Front is Newby Bldg. Littlest Skyscraper at Back
Cont. Sheet C-32

DEPOT SQUARE HD
WICHITA FALLS, WICHITA CO. TEXAS
Andy Lee
3/28/03
AL/CWF
Looking East from Alley (Castle) Towards RR,
Cont. Sheet C-32

DEPOT SQUARE HD
WICHITA FALLS, WICHITA CO. TEXAS
Map Code 33

3/28/03
AL/CWF
NE Corner of J A Kemp Wholesale
Cont. Sheet: B 33

DEPOT SQUARE HD
WICHITA FALLS, WICHITA COUNTY, TEXAS

PHOTO 18
MAP CODE #34

A. Noyle Lee
328 1 DF
AL/CWF
SOUTH ON 8TH ST. #34 FACADE
CONT. SHEET D-34

DEPOT SQUARE HD
WICHITA FALLS, WICHITA CO. TEXAS

PHOTO 19
Andy Lee
3/28/03
AL/CWF
Looking SW from 8th St, Facade #34
Cont. Sheet D-34

DEPOT SQUARE HD
WICHITA FALLS, WICHITA CO. TEXAS

Photo 20
ANDY LEE
3/28/03
AL/CWF
EAST SIDE OF ROUTE 66,
CONT. SHEET 8-39

DEPOT SQUARE HD
WICHITA FALLS, WICHITA CO: TEXAS
Map Code Railroad Museum Entry
9th St.

Andy Lee
3/28/03
ML/CWF

Entry to RR Museum - Historical Gates Looking NE on 9th St.

Cont Sheet - D-RR

Depot Square HD
Wichita Falls, Wichita Co., Texas
Map Code W side of Ohio looking N
Foreground #12, #11, #10, #9

Andy Lee
3/28/02
AL/CWF
West side of Ohio from 7th St. to 6th looking N
Cont. Sheet - D-x

DEPOT SQUARE 41D
WICHITA FALLS, WICHITA CO. TEXAS

Photo 34
MAP CODE FROM LEET: #17, #16, #15, #14, #13, #12
NORTH SIDE OF 7TH BETWEEN INDIANA & OHIO

ANDY LEE
3/28/03
AL/CWF

8TH STREET LOOKING NW FROM 7TH & OHIO
CONT. SHEET D-X

DEPOT SQUARE HD
WICHITA FALLS, WICHITA CO, TEXAS

PHOTO 6 25
MAP CODE 7TH ST. NORTH SIDE BUILDING
LOOKING EAST TOWARDS RR
FROM LEFT - #17, #16, #15, #14, #13, #12, #22
RT. SIDE - #26, #27, #29, #32

Noy Lee
3/28/03
AL/CWF
FROM INDIANA - 7TH STREET LOOKING EAST
Cont. SHEET - D-X

DEPOT SQUARE HD
WICHITA FALLS, WICHITA CO. TEXAS

PHOTO 26
Andy Lee
3/28/03

8th Street - From RR Museum (E) Looking West
#39 (Route 66) on Left
AL/CWF

DEPOT SQUARE HD
WICHITA FALLS, WICHITA CO. TEXAS
MAP CODE FROM RT. SIDE BLOGS ON S. SIDE OF 7TH
#32 LITTLEST SKYSCRAPER IN BACKGROUND
#24, #25, #26, #27

ANDY LEE
3/28/03

SOUTH SIDE OF 7TH FROM INDIANA LOOKING EAST TOWARDS OHIO & RR.
CONT. SHEET - D-X
ALICEF

DEPOT SQUARE HD
WICHITA FALLS, WICHITA CO. TEXAS
Map Code West Side of Ohio St.
Between 6th & 7th
From R.t. Side #8, #9, #10, #11
#28 in background

Andy Lee
3/28/03
AL/CWF
West Side of Ohio between 6th & 7th
Cont. Sheet - DX

DEPOT SQUARE HD
WICHITA FALLS, WICHITA CO. TEXAS

PHOTO 30
Andy Lee
3/28/03
42/CWF

Western boundary of district on 8th St.; looking E to Ohio. #28 on Left, #34 on Rt.

DEPOT SQUARE HD
WICHITA FALLS, WICHITA CO. TEXAS

PHOTO 31
9TH ST. ENTRY
WF RR MUSEUM
LASALLE ST. LOOKING N FROM 9TH ST.
6/10/2003
Andy Lee
HISTORIC GATES - TX DOT (1988)
YARD BLOCK

DEPOT SQUARE HD
WICHITA FALLS, WICHITA CO. TEXAS
TO: Carol Shull, Keeper
    National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Gregory W. Smith, National Register Coordinator
      Texas Historical Commission

RE: Depot Square Historic District, Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas

DATE: December 17, 2003

The following materials are submitted regarding:

Depot Square Historic District

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| X |   | Original National Register of Historic Places form
|   |   | Resubmitted nomination
|   |   | Multiple Property nomination form
| X |   | Photographs
| X |   | USGS map
|   |   | Correspondence
|   |   | Other:

COMMENTS:

X Please ensure that this nomination is reviewed

___ The enclosed owner objections (do ) (do not ) constitute a majority of property owners

___ Other ________________________________