

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

984



1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME: South Main Street Historic District
OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: NA

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 104, 108, 126 & 200 blocks South Main Street
CITY OR TOWN: Fort Worth VICINITY: N/A NOT FOR PUBLICATION: N/A
STATE: Texas CODE: TX COUNTY: Tarrant CODE: 439 ZIP CODE: 76104

3. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

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

Mark Wolfe Signature of certifying official Date 10/14/09

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

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Edson H. Beall Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 12-3-09

5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: Private

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: District

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:	CONTRIBUTING	NONCONTRIBUTING	
	8	0	BUILDINGS
	0	0	SITES
	0	0	STRUCTURES
	3	0	OBJECTS
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	11	0	TOTAL

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

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: NA

6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: Commerce/trade: specialty store; Commerce/trade: restaurant; Domestic: hotel; Domestic: multiple dwelling; Industry/Processing/Extraction: manufacturing facility; Landscape: street furniture/object

CURRENT FUNCTIONS: Commerce/trade: professional; Commerce/trade: business; Domestic: multiple dwelling; Industry/Processing/Extraction: manufacturing facility; Vacant; Work in Progress, Landscape: street furniture/object

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: Other: one-part Commercial Block, two-part Commercial Block
Late 19th and Early 20th century American Movements: Commercial Style

MATERIALS: FOUNDATION CONCRETE
WALLS BRICK; CONCRETE; CERAMIC TILE
ROOF CERAMIC TILE
OTHER METAL/iron

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-9).

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South Main Street Historic District
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Summary Description

The South Main Street Historic District in Fort Worth, Texas is composed of two blocks facing South Main Street roughly between West Vickery Boulevard/East Daggett Street on the north and West Daggett Street/East Broadway Avenue on the south. Within these blocks are eight contributing buildings constructed between 1909 and 1946. Classified as one-part and Two-part commercial blocks, the buildings represent the evolution of the style from the first decade of the 20th century to the World War II era. All of the buildings are constructed of masonry; six are of brick or brick veneer, one is of clay tile with a brick facade and one is of reinforced concrete. The three earliest buildings were constructed in the months following the Great Southside Fire of April 3, 1909 and display embellishments common to the era, namely decorative brick corbelling at the parapet and use of segmental arched windows, particularly on secondary elevations. The buildings from the 1940s are one-part Commercial Blocks. Also included in the district are three tiled curb signs constructed c.1930 and counted as contributing objects. The district is located on one of the major Southside gateways to downtown Fort Worth and is just south of the Texas and Pacific Railway reservation and the overheads for Interstate 30. The surrounding neighborhood is mostly composed of small commercial and light-industrial buildings dating from 1909 to the 1960s. The area has suffered from some demolition and a few buildings have been allowed to deteriorate or have been altered to such a degree that their architectural integrity has been compromised, rendering them ineligible to be included within the boundaries of the district. Although there have been alterations made to existing building within its boundaries, the recent rehabilitation of buildings has strengthened the South Main Street Historic District's integrity.

The South Main Street Historic District is located a few blocks south of Fort Worth's Central Business District. The district is composed of two block faces of unequal lengths containing eight contributing buildings (four buildings each). Their addresses are 104, 108, 126, 201-05, 207-11, 212, 215, and 219 South Main Street. The buildings were constructed between 1909 and 1946 and are classified as one-part and Two-part commercial blocks. All were built of brick, clay tile or reinforced concrete. Three of the buildings were constructed in 1909-10. Two are two-story, the third has three stories. All are classified as Two-part commercial blocks with decorative brick embellishments on the parapets or around windows. Two buildings were constructed in the 1920s. The earliest dates from c. 1920 and is a two-story two-part Commercial Block. The other building was constructed c. 1928 and is a one-part Commercial Block. Three buildings were constructed in the 1940s and are classified as one-part Commercial Blocks. The earliest buildings in the district were constructed when streetcars were a dominant form of travel. The later buildings were constructed when the automobile was the predominant form of travel and have parking spaces to the north and south. South Main Street is one of the few north/street streets that provides a direct connection to the downtown from Fort Worth's Southside. The contributing resources of the district are described in more detail below.

The topography of the district includes a noticeable incline towards the south. Therefore, the buildings at the northern end of the district are at a lower grade than those at the southern end. Similarly, the district has a declining slope from the west to the east. In particular, this slight decline is noticeable along the north elevation of 201-205 S. Main Street.

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Contributing Buildings

West Side of South Main Street

104 S. Main Street, Safeway Store No. 332, 1940-41. Constructed of reinforced concrete, the Safeway Store No. 332 is the only poured-in-place concrete building within the district. Classified as a one-part Commercial Block, the building features a large expanse of display windows (currently boarded over) above a tiled bulkhead. The vertical emphasis given to pilasters at the corners (currently painted green) and on the side elevations suggests an Art Deco/Moderne influence. The building's design is also an example of corporate branding as it is similar to several extant former Safeway stores in South and Southeast Fort Worth. Although it is the northernmost building on the block, this building is not sited directly on the corner. The building currently houses a day labor center.

108 (118-124) S. Main Street, Sprekelmeyer Building, 1946. Constructed in the early post-World War II era, this one-part Commercial Block building was the last to be built in the district. The façade is constructed of an orange-red brick with yellow brick used for horizontal lines above the storefront windows and as a continuous sill below the windows. There are four window openings on the façade. The two entrances are set in similar sized openings and surrounded by glass block. The secondary elevations are constructed of brick that has been painted. There is open space for parking on either side of the building. The first occupants of the building were the General Engineering Corporation, an air conditioning, heating and plumbing company, and Texas Toro, a golf equipment store.

126 S. Main Street, Bast Planing Mill, c. 1940. This simple one-part Commercial Block features a symmetrical façade with a center entrance flanked by large windows divided into three segments with a six-part clerestory above. A flat metal awning runs between the clerestory and windows. The façade wall is composed of brick and the secondary elevations are composed of clay tile. The exterior is painted a pale yellow. It was the location of various planing mill companies for many years. It currently houses an architect's office and a building materials supplier.

212 S. Main Street, Eppstein Building, c. 1920. Located at the south end of the block, this two-story two-part Commercial Block building is constructed of red brick on the front (east) and south elevations. The rear (west) and north elevations are constructed of red brick that is of an inferior grade than that on the facades facing the streets. The first floor of the façade is divided into four bays. The southern bay contains a recessed entrance. The other bays have large display windows above brick bulkheads. The second story has four single double-hung windows. Brick banding and blocks of cast stone are used as decorative detailing above windows, between the first and second stories and on the parapet. The north and south elevations have single double-hung windows on each floor (some windows are boarded over). The south elevation also has a garage door on the first floor level. The building first housed the Franklin-Harris Motor Car Company. Other tenants included the Colonial Cake Company, a transfer and storage company, a Studebaker dealership and an appliance company. It is now home to Lone Star (formerly ABC) Banners and Flag Company.

East Side of South Main Street

201-05 S. Main Street, Sawyer Building, 1909; 2007-09. The Sawyer Building is a two-part Commercial Block located at the southeast corner of East Daggett and South Main Street. Those elevations facing the street (north and west) are constructed of red brick and the rear and south elevations are constructed on an inferior grade orange brick. The first

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floor storefront (façade) features four bays. During the 2007-2009 rehabilitation of the storefront, a cast iron column at the north corner was discovered when the brick encasing it was removed. The cutaway corner and recessed beveled entrance were restored at this location. The other three storefronts have reconstructed wood bulkheads with large divided storefront windows with clerestories above. The center right storefront includes a recessed entrance and the southernmost storefront has an entrance that accesses the stairway to the second floor. A flat metal awning has been added between the clerestory and storefront windows of the three southernmost bays. A decorative cast iron lintel separates the ground floor from the second story. The latter is divided into three bays with a ww-w-ww window pattern. These windows have segmental arched openings. Decorative brick corbelling adorns the parapet and wraps around to the north elevation. The parapet conceals the flat roof. The north elevation features seven double-hung wood windows in segmental arched openings on the second story. The first floor has three small segmental arched windows that are placed high up on the wall. This elevation also features a freight door. At the east end of the building is a secondary storefront that consists of a pedestrian door flanked by segmental arched windows. At the east end of this elevation is another entrance that provides access to the second floor. For approximately 10 years, Henry Sawyer operated his grocery business in part of the first floor. The second story was used as a hotel/apartments. The building was rehabilitated in 2007-09 using the federal investment tax credits. The second floor houses apartments. The secondary storefront on the north elevation is the location of a photographer's studio. The major retail/commercial spaces on the first floor are currently vacant.

207-11 South Main Street, Joyslin Building, 1909-10. The Joyslin Building is a two-part Commercial Block. The solid masonry building is two-stories with a flat roof concealed by a parapet. The building is approximately 64 feet wide by 77 ½ feet deep. The first floor of the façade is divided into three bays of unequal width flanked by pedestrian entrances. The north entrance provides access to the north storefront. The southernmost entrance provides access to the stairway leading to the second floor. To the left of it is a recessed double door entrance accessing the southern storefront. The façade's storefront windows are divided by vertical partitions and sit atop brick bulkheads that are sheathed with a textured finish. Above the storefronts is a flat metal awning and clerestory windows. The second story wall is sheathed with a buff colored brick. This color of brick was not commonly used for commercial buildings on South Main Street (or others have not survived or have been painted). Decorative brickwork is used to create corbelling (laid to resemble dentils) below the parapet and laid in projecting vertical and horizontal rows which adds a sophisticated texture to an otherwise common building type. This brickwork and the window pattern (w-w-w-www-w-w-w) divide the upper story into seven bays. The rectangular window openings have blocky stone lintels and a continuous stone sill. The windows are 1/1 double hung wood windows. The center bay projects forward and has a shaped parapet. Stone coping surmounts the parapet. The first floor had a variety of tenants through the period of significance. The second story housed a hotel/apartments. The building was rehabilitated in 2007-09 using the federal investment tax credits. Apartments are located on the second floor; the south storefront is being finished out for an architect's office.

215 S. Main Street, c. 1928. Two triangular-shaped pediments pierce the clay tile pent roof of this one-part Commercial Block. Below the pent roof is a bracketed cornice. The façade is approximately 46 ½ feet wide and features entrances with multiple-light wood doors below the shaped parapets. Each entrance is flanked by a multiple-light storefront window with rounded upper corners and non-original tinted glass. Above each entrance is an arch infilled with brick laid in a herringbone pattern. The building originally functioned as a garage (it appears that the garage bay was located where the southernmost entrance and storefront window are currently located). Its brick has been painted red and the cast or

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stone trim around the parapets is painted white. It now houses offices for Greenlee Textron, a provider of specialized tools for a variety of industries.

219 S. Main Street, Gorrell Building, 1909; 1981. Anchoring the south end of the block is this brick two-part Commercial Block building, the only three-story structure in the district. It is approximately 30 feet wide by 100 feet long. The building is notable for its shaped parapets on the west and south elevations. The walls have been painted red and the decorative corbelling and stone work on the west and south elevations are painted white. The upper floors of the west elevation feature two bays; the north or left bay has a set of paired windows on each floor with the third floor windows set in a segmental arch. The south or right bay has a single window on each floor. The ground floor of this elevation features two storefronts. Each storefront is divided into three sections with multiple light windows above wood bulkheads. However, the left section of the north storefront features a multiple-light wood door. The south elevation fronts West Broadway Street. It features a storefront window at the west corner that is similar to those on the west elevation. A secondary entrance that accessed the upper floors is located near the west end as is a small storefront. The upper floors each have seven single windows. An elevator shaft has been added to the rear of the building. Historically, the building housed various retail and commercial establishments, including the Texas Café, on the first floor and a boarding house/apartments on the upper floors. In 1981, the building underwent a major rehabilitation which included the installation of the present storefronts, multiple light windows on the upper floors and the painting of the brick. Like 215 S. Main Street, the building is occupied by the Greenlee Textron Company.

Other Contributing Resources

Curb Tiles, c. 1930. Within the boundaries of the district are three historic way-finding devices. These are embedded in the curb and consist of a rectangular block of small ceramic tiles giving the number of the block and the name of the street. The block number and street name are written with blue ceramic tile with a white tile background. Knowing that Main Street was widened in 1929-30, it is assumed that these curb tiles were created around that time. They are located on the south side of East Daggett Street near the intersection with South Main Street, on the west side of South Main Street in front of 126 S. Main Street (where it would be visible to westbound traffic on East Daggett Street) and on the north side of West Daggett Street near the intersection with South Main Street. Although in need of repair, they are counted as three contributing objects.

Surrounding neighborhood

The Texas and Pacific Railway reservation and Interstate 30 serve as a division between downtown Fort Worth and the city's Southside. Between the overheads and Vickery Boulevard to the south is mostly vacant land. The commercial buildings on the east side of the 100 block of South Main Street (north of the district) date from the 1910s and 1920s but have been excluded from the district because of alterations. Commercial buildings in the 300 block of South Main Street (south of the district) are mostly one or two stories (One- and two-part commercial blocks) and mostly constructed of brick between 1909 and the 1940s and have been excluded from the district because of alterations. The buildings to the east tend to be of an industrial nature given their proximity to the railroad tracks. One unique building is the former Brotherhood of Locomotive Fireman and Enginemen Hall at 211 Bryan Avenue, directly behind 207-11 South Main Street (the Joyslin Building). This two-story brick two-part Commercial Block was constructed in c. 1910. It is potentially individually eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as an example of an early 20th-

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century labor hall. One block south of this at 311 Bryan Avenue is the former Miller Manufacturing Company Building. Constructed in 1911, it is individually eligible as an example of an early 20th-century reinforced concrete manufacturing facility and as the location of a locally significant labor strike in 1922. It is currently being rehabilitated into loft apartments. Although the area west of the district was historically residential, most of the houses and apartment buildings have been demolished and replaced with light industrial and commercial buildings from the post-World War II era. One historic house, the George B. Monnig House at 115 W. Broadway Avenue, was constructed c. 1910 and is associated with a prominent family in Fort Worth's commercial history and may be individually eligible for the National Register. Two historic houses of worship, Broadway Baptist Church (1922, 1940, 1942-52, 1961) and the former Temple Beth-El synagogue (1919-20; 1946-48) are nearby as are the Markeen Apartments (1910, NR 2000) and the City's former Recreation Building (1927). Although in a deteriorated condition, the Recreation Building appears to be individually eligible for listing on the National Register for its association with the Recreation Movement in Fort Worth.

The South Main Street Historic District contains the most intact block faces on South Main Street, an important arterial linking the Southside with downtown Fort Worth. Recent renovations to buildings in the district, particularly 201-205 and 207-211 South Main Street, are contributing to the revitalization of Fort Worth's near Southside. The district retains its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, setting, feeling and association.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

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

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS: N/A

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1909-46

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1909

SIGNIFICANT PERSON: N/A

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: unknown

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (see continuation sheets 8-10 through 8-19).

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheet 9-20).

PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS): N/A

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

PRIMARY LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL DATA:

- State historic preservation office (*Texas Historical Commission*)
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository:

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Statement of Significance

The South Main Street Historic District in Fort Worth, Texas, is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion C as a small concentration of early to mid-20th century commercial architecture. The buildings in the district range in height from one-story to three-stories and can be classified as One- and two-part commercial blocks. All are of masonry construction, primarily composed of brick, tile, and concrete. Beginning with the rebuilding of the Southside following the Great Fire of April 3, 1909 and continuing through to the early post-World War II period, the eight buildings in the district represent the evolution of architectural trends for small commercial buildings during this era. The earliest buildings typify the ornamentation used on Two-part commercial blocks, namely the used of decorative brick corbelling around parapets, stone used for window lintels and/or sills, clerestory and large storefront windows. In line with the building trends of the World War II-era, the ornamentation of the later buildings is kept to a minimum. The district also includes three historic way-finding devices that are counted as contributing objects. The South Main Street Historic District's period of significance is from 1909 to 1946. This era represents the time span from the earliest constructed building to the last constructed building in the district.

Fort Worth is located in North Central Texas at the confluence of the Clear and West forks of the Trinity River. In 1849, a military outpost was established on the bluff above the confluence for strategic purposes. The military abandoned the fort in 1853, but the small community that had grown up around it remained. Fort Worth became the government seat of Tarrant County in 1856 and by 1860, it had a population of approximately 450 people. The Civil War proved to have a devastating effect on the community and by war's end, its population was half of the 1860 figure. But during the ensuing years, Fort Worth became a cattle trading center, benefiting from its proximity to Indian Territory to the north across the Red River. It gained a reputation as one of Texas's wildest towns. "Hell's Half-Acre," located in the area now occupied by downtown's Convention Center, became home to gamblers, saloons and brothels and despite numerous efforts to reform it, these types of establishments endured into the early twentieth century.¹

By early 1873, the Texas & Pacific (T & P) Railway had laid tracks to within 24 miles east of Fort Worth. In anticipation of the line's arrival, the population of Fort Worth grew to 3,000. During this same year, telegraph lines reached the town, the publication of its first newspaper began and the City of Fort Worth was incorporated. But the financial crisis of that year prevented the T & P from laying track to the town until 1876. More railroads and development followed so that by 1900, the city had a population of over 26,000 residents and was served by nine railroad lines.²

The Growth of Fort Worth's Near South Side

As Fort Worth grew, the population spread out of the Central Business District. The Southside was separated from downtown by the T & P's reservation which provided a bit of a barrier but less so compared to the west, north and east sides which were separated from the city's core by the Trinity River. Residential development in the Southside picked up in the 1880s and in 1890 and 1891, the city undertook three major annexations of land, extending the city limits south to

¹ Carol Roark, *Fort Worth Central Business District: Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey* (Fort Worth: Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, 1991), p. 5.

² *Handbook of Texas Online*, s.v. "Fort Worth, Texas," <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/FF/hdfl.html> (accessed August 20, 2008).

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Jessamine Street, which is now the southern boundary of the Fairmount-Southside Historic District, the largest historic district in Fort Worth.

The arrival of the Armour and Swift packing plants in North Fort Worth in 1902 resulted in an economic boom for the entire city. Fort Worth's population grew to 73,312 by 1910 and much of the residential growth occurred on the South Side. The growing neighborhoods were served by streetcar lines, one of which traveled down Main Street and across the T & P's tracks where it continued along South Main Street to Magnolia Avenue, then extended west to Henderson Street, north to West Daggett Street and east to Jennings Avenue where it connected with another line from the Central Business District. Other branches reached points further south.

As the population moved south, commercial ventures were established along the major streets to meet the needs of nearby residents. Like many early commercial structures, these resources were mostly frame buildings of one or two stories. As areas became more established, these were replaced with more substantial brick buildings that typically were also one to two stories high.

Taxpayer Strips

At the turn of the 20th century, speculators across the country erected commercial buildings, generally one- and two-stories, as temporary improvements designed to provide adequate revenue until the time they would be replaced with more intensive development as the central business district grew with the expansion of streetcar lines. These rows of commercial development were referred to as taxpayer strips. As the automobile began to replace streetcars, many taxpayer buildings constructed along these heavily traveled roads were designed to accommodate motor vehicle parking in front or adjacent to them³

South Main Street in Fort Worth was located on a streetcar line that connected it to Main Street in the Central Business District. Property owners along the north end of South Main Street likely hoped that the one- and two-story buildings on their land would increase in value as more intensive development spread out from the commercial core. But such development pressure did not come to South Main Street. The South Main Street Historic District retains its historic and architectural integrity from the period of significance defined as 1909 to 1946.

Early Development in the South Main Street Historic District

The South Main Street Historic District is located on land that was patented to the heirs of John Childress by the State of Texas on June 17, 1868. Captain Ephraim M. Daggett (1810-1883), considered by some historians to be the father of Fort Worth, had cotton and corn fields extending across this area prior to actually owning it. When he purchased 320 acres from George Childress in February 1869, the deed stated that the parcel was "better known as the homestead of E.

³ Chester H. Liebs, *Main Street to Miracle Mile: American Roadside Architecture* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1995), pp. 12-15.

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M. Daggett.” He purchased an additional 320 acres from I. R. and Adaline S. Worrell in September 1869. That deed also noted that the parcel was part of Daggett’s homestead.⁴

When Daggett learned of the T & P Railway’s plans to extend its line to Fort Worth, he donated 96 acres for a depot and track.⁵ His motivations for doing so may have been more than philanthropic. Daggett retained land south of the Texas and Pacific’s Railway reservation. The proximity of this land to the city’s Central Business District made it a prime area for development and having a rail line running through it would make the land even more valuable. Additional rail lines were built on the eastern edge of downtown and extended south through or adjacent to Daggett’s property.

Daggett had portions of his property platted into various additions. Among these were Hillside Addition (now referred to as Daggett’s Hillside Addition) and Daggett 2nd Addition. Attempts to find their dates of platting have been unsuccessful.⁶ However, from deed records, it is known that the Hillside Addition had been platted by 1877 and Daggett 2nd Addition was platted by 1883. The Hillside Addition is located on the east side of South Main Street. Daggett 2nd Addition wraps around Hillside on its west, north and east sides. These two separate plats account for the difference in the block length of the two blocks within the nominated district and the fact that the streets that border their north and south ends are not aligned with each other. The block on the west side of South Main Street is bordered by Vickery Boulevard (not its original name) on the north and West Daggett Street on the south. The entire Hillside Addition (on the east side of South Main Street) was originally composed of one long block that was bordered on the north by East Daggett Street, on the east by Rusk Street and the west by South Main Street. The addition originally abutted another parcel of land on its southern border but was eventually severed from this property by Tucker Street.⁷

The early development of the two blocks within the nominated district was primarily residential in nature but included a few commercial structures. The 1898 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Fort Worth indicates that the block on the west side of South Main Street had six dwellings. Four of these faced South Main Street and two faced Houston Alley (now known as South Houston Street). The largest home faced South Main Street. Known as the Harrold residence, it was two-stories and had four outbuildings including a large one-and-one-half-story stable. The property associated with these buildings encompassed slightly more than the north half of the block. In 1901, Drs W. A. Adams and A. C. Walker purchased the property and established the Protestant Sanitarium at that location. The *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* described the site as one of the most beautiful in the city. It contained not only the stately home but also “large and small shade trees, shrubbery, walks, fountains, etc., [and is] in fact an ideal site and location for just such an institution.” The doctors retained the large house and made additional improvements to the property to accommodate its new use.⁸

⁴ Julia Kathryn Garrett, *Fort Worth: A Frontier Triumph* (Fort Worth: Texas Christian University Press, 1996 [facsimile of 1972 publication by The Encino Press]), p. 161; Tarrant County (Texas) Clerk’s Office, Deed Records, Volume B, pages 254-257.

⁵ *Handbook of Texas Online*, s.v. :Daggett, Ephraim M,” <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/DD/fda3.html> (accessed December 1, 2008).

⁶ The lack of original records for these plats may be attributed to the loss of some records when the Tarrant County Courthouse burned in 1876.

⁷ Abstract records for the Heirs of John W. Childress Survey, Tarrant County Archives, Fort Worth, Texas; Plat and tax records for Daggett Hillside Addition and Daggett 2nd Addition located at the Tarrant County (Texas) Tax Assessor’s Office, Fort Worth, Texas.

⁸ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Fort Worth, Texas, 1898, Volume 1, Sheet 34; *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, May 26 and November 17, 1901.

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The 1898 Sanborn Map showing the east side of the street indicated that this block had houses facing both South Main and Rusk streets. It also had a wood yard near the south end of the block (this portion was later severed from the north end by the extension of Broadway Street) and four adjoining commercial buildings at the northwest corner of the block, what would today correspond with 201-05 and 207-11 S. Main Street. It is difficult to discern from the map if the buildings were wood-framed or brick. The building at the north end of the block (201 S. Main Street) was two-stories with a one-story dwelling attached at the rear with the address of 106 E. Daggett Street. The other three buildings were one-story and had the addresses of 203, 205 and 207 S. Main Street. All four appeared to be tied together with a continuous awning.⁹

One of the earliest property owners in the district was Eden B. Sawyer (1824-1907). Sawyer purchased a portion of Daggett Hillside Addition in 1878. City directories from 1878 to 1885-06 reveal that Mr. Sawyer was a carpenter and that his property carried the address of 201 S. Main. The 1885-06 directory indicated that Henry E. Sawyer (1862-1946), Eden's son, also lived at that address. It is known that Henry was a native of Fitchburg, Massachusetts and came to Fort Worth several months after the arrival of the T & P Railway in 1876. Henry would have been approximately 14 years old at the time so it is likely that he moved to Fort Worth with his father and other family members. The 1888-89 directory lists Henry as living over 201 S. Main and that he was associated with Lush and Sawyer, merchants of groceries and provisions. By 1890, Lusk's name was not associated with the business and by 1892, the address was listed in the directories as 201-03 S. Main Street. City directories from this era indicate that Eden Sawyer worked as a clerk or bookkeeper for his son's grocery business.¹⁰

Other owners of property in Daggett's Hillside Addition included Paul Joyslin who purchased all of Lot 17 and part of Lot 15 and presumably, any improvements thereon in 1908. Efforts to find information on Mr. Joyslin have been unsuccessful. There is not a listing for him in Fort Worth city directories during this era and his name was not found in the 1910 Census for Texas. That same year, J. W. Gorrell purchased property at Lot 13 of Daggett's Hillside Addition.¹¹

Great Southside Fire of April 3, 1909 and the Rebuilding of South Main Street

On Saturday, April 3, 1909, a massive fire swept through 20 blocks of Fort Worth's Southside. Approximately 295 residences and business houses were destroyed. The fire started at South Jennings Avenue and Peter Smith Street (southwest of the nominated district). Strong winds quickly carried the fire to the northeast. A fire started at the Sawyer grocery store at the corner of Daggett and South Main. Fire crews were unable to contain it and it spread to the Texas and Pacific Railway's shop and roundhouse located approximately two blocks north. Although the shops and roundhouse were destroyed, the T & P's reservation, located on the southern edge of the Central Business District, served as a buffer between the fire and the downtown's warehouse district. The buildings on both sides of South Main Street between what

⁹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Fort Worth, Texas, 1898, Volume 1, Sheet 35.

¹⁰ "201 S. Main," Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey files, Historic Fort Worth, Inc., Fort Worth, Texas; Morrison and Fourmy City Directory, Fort Worth, Texas, 1878-1892; *Fort Worth (Texas) Star-Telegram*, morning edition, September 25, 1946, Star-Telegram Clippings File, File #AR406-7-142-133, Special Collections Division, University of Texas at Arlington Libraries, Arlington, Texas.

¹¹ Deed records, Volume 285, Page 471 and Volume 308, Page 12, Tarrant County Clerk's Office.

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is now Vickery Boulevard on the north and Tucker on the south were completely destroyed. Some estimates placed the value of the property loss, excluding that of the T & P's, at \$2,000,000.¹²

Rebuilding of the south side began quickly after the fire. This coincided with a general building boom throughout the city. The fire created an awareness of the need to construct more fire-resistant buildings. By October 1909, it was noted that business buildings were being constructed of solid masonry with tin and tile roofing. These buildings tended to be of better quality than those from previous years. The *Fort Worth Record* noted "This is especially true of South Main where the buildings being destroyed in the big south side fire last April are larger, better built and in most instances carry three stories instead of two that existed before the conflagration."¹³ The newspaper's statement that the replacement buildings tended to be three stories was not the case. The Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for 1911 revealed only a three-story building to the north at 101-05 S. Main (demolished) and at 219 S. Main (within the nominated district).¹⁴

Three buildings constructed in the months immediately after the fire were the Sawyer Building at 201-05 S. Main, the Joyslin Building, 207-11 S. Main and the Gorrell Building, 219 S. Main, all within the boundaries of the nominated district. By December 1909, Henry Sawyer was running advertisements for his grocery business at 203-05 S. Main Street suggesting that his new building was completed by that date. That same month, Paul Joyslin received a building permit for the construction of a 20-room brick apartment house at the cost of \$12,000. A newspaper article stated that the building was on Daggett between Rusk and South Main. The 1911 Sanborn Map did not reveal any improvements on that area of Daggett Street that matched that description so it can be inferred that the newspaper was referring to the Joyslin Building at 207-11 S. Main Street.¹⁵

The Sawyer, Joyslin and Gorrell buildings are classified as two-part commercial blocks. The Sawyer and Joyslin buildings were two-stories and the Gorrell Building was three-stories. The Joyslin Building and the Gorrell Building were a bit unusual in that their widths were not the standard 25 or 50 feet that was typical for buildings of that era. The Joyslin Building was 77 ½ feet wide and the Gorrell Building was 30 feet wide. All had multiple storefronts on the first floor and the upper stories were used as hotels/apartments. The designers and contractors for these buildings have not been identified.

One business that chose not to rebuild was the Protestant Sanitarium. Initially, Dr. A. C. Walker announced that the former frame building would be replaced by a three-story brick structure at a cost of \$40,000. However, the proposed building never materialized. Members of the Walker family continued to own the property for several decades. City directories indicate that during the 1910s and early 1920s several small structures were located here and occupied by businesses such as a barber shop and a barbecue stand.¹⁶

¹² *Fort Worth (Texas) Record*, April 4 and April 5, 1909; *Dallas (Texas) Morning News*, April 5, 1909.

¹³ *Fort Worth Record*, October 17, 1909.

¹⁴ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Fort Worth, Texas, 1911. Volume 2, Sheet 129.

¹⁵ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, December 7 and December 9, 1909.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, May 3, 1909; Morrison and Fourmy City Directory, Fort Worth, Texas, various years between 1909 and 1940. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps from 1910-1911 and 1926-1927 do not exist for this side of South Main Street making it difficult to know what types of buildings were erected on this end of the block.

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On the one year anniversary of the 1909 fire, the *Fort Worth Record* gave a report on the progress of rebuilding in the fire district, stating that nine business houses had been constructed at an expenditure of \$78,500. Those who had rebuilt on South Main and the value of their improvements were listed as:

- C. F. Shultz, 101 S. Main, three-story brick, \$15,000 (not extant)
- E.W. Shor, 119 S. Main, two-story brick, \$5,000 (extant, but severely altered)
- H.E. Sawyer, 201 S. Main, two-story brick, \$10,000
- Paul Joyslin, 203 [207-211] S. Main, three-story brick, \$16,000
- William Gorrell, 213-15 [219] S. Main, three-story brick, \$15,000

The report of Joyslin's building being three stories was an error.¹⁷

The fire resulted in the reconfiguring of the block composing Daggett's Hillside Addition. East Broadway was extended through the block between South Main Street and Bryan Avenue (originally Rusk Street) so that the property at the south end of the block had the address of 219 S. Main Street (this likely explains why Gorrell's building had the unusual width of 30 feet). This block continued to be divided by a north/south alley. Sanborn Maps from 1911, 1926 and 1951 seem to indicate that with the exception of a small frame building at the northeast corner of the block, no structures were constructed to replace the dwellings that had been on the east side of the block before the fire. Those lots remain vacant and are used mostly for parking today.¹⁸

The Sawyer, Joyslin and Gorrell buildings were all constructed with accommodations as hotels or apartments. Considering that the previously-noted newspaper reference stating that the Joyslin building was to be an apartment house and made no reference to commercial space on the ground floor suggests that the owners of these buildings saw this function as being potentially more lucrative than renting out retail or commercial space on the first floor. City directories from 1911-1916 indicate that the Joyslin Building suffered from a high vacancy rate in its seven storefronts. This may be the reason that Joyslin sold the building to A. T. (Andrew Thomas) Byers, a real estate developer, through a sheriff's sale in 1916. In 1920, the following occupants were listed in the City Directory: 207-Southwestern Glass Co, 207b-Southside Furniture Co., 209a-Long Bros. bicycles, 209b-Thomas Scoma shoemaker, 211-Estes Feedstore, 211 ½-Slinger Hotel. Tenants turned over frequently and the upper floor (211 ½) was variously listed as a hotel or furnished rooms. The building passed out of the ownership of Byers' estate in 1944. It was not until 1949 that tenants remained longer than a year or so. By that time, it appears that the first floor was only occupied by two businesses and the northernmost storefront had been connected with the southernmost storefront of the Sawyer Building to the north through an interior opening in the adjoining walls.¹⁹

From 1910 to 1920, Henry E. Sawyer operated his grocery store out of the southern half of his building (203-205 S. Main Street) and then operated a laundry business there until c. 1925. Later occupants of this space included

¹⁷ *Fort Worth Record*, April 3, 1910.

¹⁸ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Fort Worth, Texas, 1911, 1926 and 1951.

¹⁹ Morrison and Fourmy City Directory, Fort Worth, various years from 1911 to 1956; Deed Reeds, Volume 422, Page 186, November 15, 1915 and Volume 1641, Page 32, May 4, 1944.

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an iron works, a transfer and storage company and a candy company. In 1943, Foshee Electric began a long time tenant of this space. During this same period, the north storefront (201 S. Main Street) had a variety of occupants including an automobile distributorship, a meat market, a restaurant, a drug store, a battery works and a Frigidaire dealership. The second floor apartments had the address of 205 ½ South Main and were variously known as the South Main Hotel, Hotel Southern or similar names. Proprietors for this establishment changed nearly as frequently as its name. After World War II, city directories began listing the tenants of the seven apartments even though they were operated under the name South Main Hotel. Sawyer's building also had a small storefront at the northeast corner that carried the address of 108 E. Daggett Street. The first occupant as noted in the 1911 city directory was Thomas Scoma, a shoemaker (who later occupied one of the storefronts in the Joyslin Building). Other occupants included a carpenter, an electric shop and a roofing company but after 1937, the directories had no listing for this address.²⁰

J. W. Gorrell's Building at the 213-215 (now 219) S. Main Street had a variety of tenants in its two storefronts. They included a sewing machine shop, a bicycle store, and a clothes cleaner. Two of the longest tenants were the Brown Barber Shop at 217a S. Main Street and the Texas Café (later known as the Little Texas Café) at 219 S. Main Street. During the 1910s, the Stratford Inn operated on the upper floors. An advertisement for the "inn" appearing in a 1917 issue of the *Fort-Worth Star-Telegram* provides some clues as to how it was operated. It stated "2 delightful unfurnished rooms at Stratford Inn for housekeeping; gas, lights and water. \$10 per month mo. 215 ½ S. Main St." City directories from the 1940s listed the occupant of the upper floors as the Welch Hotel but used the address of 107 ½ E. Broadway.²¹

During the 1920s two commercial buildings were constructed within the district boundaries that are still extant today. The Eppstein Building at 212 S. Main Street was constructed c. 1920 by Milton L. Eppstein, a lawyer and successful businessman, as investment property. The first occupant of the two-story building was the Franklin-Harris Motor Car Company. But its occupation of the building was short-lived as it moved to a downtown location in early 1923 to better compete with other automobile dealerships. A few years later, another Franklin distributorship operated at this location. It was succeeded by a variety of businesses including a roofer, the Colonial Cake Company, and a transfer and storage business. In 1946, the end of the period of significance, it was occupied by the Ryan Motor Company. In 1928, a garage building was constructed at 215 S. Main Street. The one-story building was first occupied by the Central Texas Bus Lines and then the North Texas Coach Company. In 1946, the city directory listed addresses of 213 and 215 S. Main suggesting that the building had two storefronts at that time. The occupants were the Fort Worth Pet Shop and the Atlas Refrigerating Company.²²

Other establishments appeared on the west side of the South Main Street Historic District that are no longer extant. In the latter part of the 1920s, the Mercy Small Animal Hospital was located at 202-204 S. (adjacent to the Eppstein Building) and remained at this location throughout the period of significance. That building is no longer extant. As early as 1923, the panther City Planing Mill was located north of the animal hospital building at 126-130 S. Main Street. By 1936, the

²⁰ Morrison and Fourny City Directory, Fort Worth, Texas, various years between 1910 and 1956.

²¹ *Ibid.*; *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, July 29, 1917.

²² "M. L. Eppstein," in *Makers of Fort Worth* (Fort Worth, Texas: Fort Worth Newspaper Artists' Association, 1914) n.p.; *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, October 12, 1919 and December 21, 1922; Morrison and Fourny City Directory, Fort Worth, Texas, various years between 1920 and 1947.

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name of the business at that location was the Bast Planing Mill. The company constructed a second building with a brick front and clay tile sides in 1940. Today this building has the address of 126 S. Main Street. The original planing mill building is no longer extant.²³

In the 1940s, two other buildings were constructed on the same block as the Eppstein Building and the Bast Planing Company Building. A permit was issued in November 1940 for the erection of an \$18,000 concrete Safeway store at 104 South Main. The building is similar to several other Safeway Stores constructed in Fort Worth's South and Southeast sides. These include 700 W. Magnolia Street, an older building that Safeway renovated c. 1941 (now the location of the Paris Coffee Shop), 2100 S. Evans Avenue constructed in 1949 and 2916 S. Hemphill Street, constructed in 1951 (currently owned by Travis Avenue Baptist Church). In March 1946, a building permit was issued for the construction of a one-story, brick veneer building at 118-122 S. Main Street (now has the address of 108 S. Main Street) at a value of \$25,000 dollars. J. M. Sprekelmeyer was the owner of the property at that time. The first occupants of the building were the General Engineering Corporation, an air conditioning, heating and plumbing business (of which Sprekelmeyer was the secretary-treasurer) and Texas Toro, a golf equipment store. This building was the last to be constructed in the district.²⁴

Improvements to South Main Street

South Main Street from Rio Grande on the north (now Vickery Boulevard) south to Morphy Street was widened and repaved in 1929-30. For that portion of South Main between Rio Grande and Tucker Street, the street was widened from 50 feet to 56 feet, removing 3 feet from both sides of South Main Street. During the paving project, the streetcar tracks were removed and a "white way" lighting system was installed. This narrowing of the sidewalk may have necessitated the removal of an awning on the façades of the Joyslin and Sawyer buildings. Sanborn Maps from 1911 and 1926 show the presence of awnings but they do not appear on the 1951 Sanborn Map.²⁵

In the 1930s, the City of Fort Worth had ceramic curb tiles installed on many of the city's streets, particularly on Fort Worth's south side. Typically located near corners, these way-finding devices were constructed with a white ceramic tile background with blue ceramic tile used for the name of the street and the number of the block. These rectangles were imbedded in the concrete curbs. Three of these tile blocks are located within the boundaries of the district. One is located on the south side of East Daggett Street near the intersection with South Main Street. The second is located in front of the building at 126 S. Main Street. This building faces East Daggett Street and having a curb tile at this location was beneficial for westbound drivers having to turn north or south at that intersection. The third curb tile is located on the north side of West Daggett Street near that street's intersection with South Main Street.

²³ Morrison and Fourmy City Directory, Fort Worth, Texas, various years between 1920 and 1947; *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, February 11, 1940.

²⁴ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, November 8, 1940; Tax History Card for Block 1, Lot 3 -S96' Lot 2, Daggett 2nd Addition, Tarrant County Tax Assessor's Office; Morrison and Fourmy City Directory, Fort Worth, Texas, 1947.

²⁵ "South Main" file, Star-Telegram Clippings Files, File #AR406-7-61-69, Special Collections Division, University of Texas at Arlington Libraries, Arlington, Texas.

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The three buildings constructed in the 1940s incorporated parking nearby. The earliest buildings in the district were more dependent on streetcar and pedestrian traffic and so were built adjacent to one another. As the automobile became the dominant form of transportation, the streetcar tracks were removed and it became necessary to provide parking areas for the convenience of those customers arriving by car. When possible, parking was provided along the sides of buildings even if they were located on the interior of the block. This was the case for the last three buildings constructed in the district.

Architectural Significance

The South Main Street Historic District is illustrative of the commercial buildings constructed just south of Fort Worth's Central Business District immediately following the Great Southside Fire of 1909 to the early post-World War II era. Within the district are excellent examples of one- and two-part commercial block buildings. The span of time over which they were built provides a glimpse into the changing architectural trends for this classification of commercial buildings.

The earliest buildings in the district date from 1909-1910 and c. 1920. Located at 201, 207, 212 and 219 S. Main Street, these brick buildings are classified as two-part commercial blocks. Typically, this building type is two to four stories high. The examples in the South Main Street Historic District are all two-story with the exception of one three-story building at 219 S. Main Street. As the name suggests, a two-part commercial block is a building with a façade that is divided into two distinct parts. Typically, retail or other types of public-oriented activities were accommodated on the first floor and the upper stories were used for less-public activities such as offices or residential space.

In examples from the late 19th through the mid-20th centuries, the first floor generally contained one or more storefronts with large window openings surmounted by clerestories. This allowed for natural illumination and often created a display area where merchandise could be exhibited. Window openings on the upper floors are smaller and generally featured 1/1 double hung wood windows. Wall surfaces are often embellished with decorative brickwork. Comparing the facades of 201, 207 and 219 S. Main Street (all constructed in 1909-1910) to that of 212 S. Main Street (constructed c. 1920) reveals a change in ornamentation in 10-year period. The earlier buildings are embellished with segmental arched window openings, decorative brickwork near the parapet (corbelling), around windows and as patterned relief on the upper wall surface of the façade. The upper façade of 212 S. Main Street has rectangular window openings, no corbelling and little relief on the wall surface. Decorative brickwork is used to create elongated rectangles that may have been intended for signage. Stone blocks are used to punctuate the corners of these rectangles as well as the ends of the lintels.

The one-part commercial block buildings within the district were the last to be constructed and span the years from c. 1928 to 1946. These buildings are all one-story and feature large storefront windows. But the examples in the South Main Street Historic District are less similar in their design as are the district's two-part commercial blocks. The building at 215 S. Main Street was constructed c. 1928 and is distinctive for its clay tile pent roof which is pierced by two shaped parapets. Below the pent roof is a bracketed cornice. The upper corners of the storefront windows are curved. The former Safeway Store building at 104 S. Main was constructed in 1940-1941. Built of reinforced concrete, it features a vertical emphasis with its grooved pilasters surmounted by chevrons at the corners of the façade and along the side elevations. These embellishments give the design an Art Deco/Moderne influence. The design of this building is an example of corporate branding in the district as it is similar to other Safeway stores on Fort Worth's South and Southeast

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sides. This association likely accounts for the exuberance of design typically not seen in small commercial buildings of this era.

The other two one-part commercial block buildings in the district are located on the same block as the Safeway Store building. Although the former Bast Planing Mill Building at 126 S. Main Street was built around the same time as the Safeway Store, it has virtually no ornamentation. Built with a brick façade and clay tile side elevations, the building represents a more austere design that better represents the small World War II-era commercial buildings. The Sprekelmeyer Building at 108 S. Main Street was constructed in 1946. Although its design is also somewhat austere, the use of contrasting brick banding may suggest a return to an optimistic outlook after the end of World War II.

The South Main Street Historic District is an excellent collection of one- and two-part commercial block buildings on Fort Worth's Near Southside. Located on one of the few arterials connecting the Southside with the Central Business District, it is the most intact collection of this building type on South Main Street. The eight contributing buildings each represent the eras in which they were constructed and are illustrative of the changing architectural trends during the first half of the 20th century. As such, the district is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion C. The period of significance extends from 1909, the date of construction of the earliest building in the district, to 1946, the date of construction of the latest building.

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY: approximately 2.5 acres

UTM REFERENCES	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
1.	14	656835	3623980

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: (see continuation sheet 10-21)

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION: (see continuation sheet 10-21)

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE: Susan Allen Kline, Preservation Consultant

ORGANIZATION: NA

DATE: July 2, 2009

STREET & NUMBER: 2421 Shirley Avenue

TELEPHONE: 817-921-0127

CITY OR TOWN: Fort Worth

STATE: Texas

ZIP CODE:

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

CONTINUATION SHEETS

MAPS (see continuation sheet MAP-22 through MAP-23)

PHOTOGRAPHS (see continuation sheet PHOTO-30 through PHOTO-31)

ADDITIONAL ITEMS (see continuation sheet Figure-24 through Figure 29)

PROPERTY OWNER

NAME: (on file with the Texas Historical Commission)

STREET & NUMBER:

TELEPHONE:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE: Texas

ZIP CODE:

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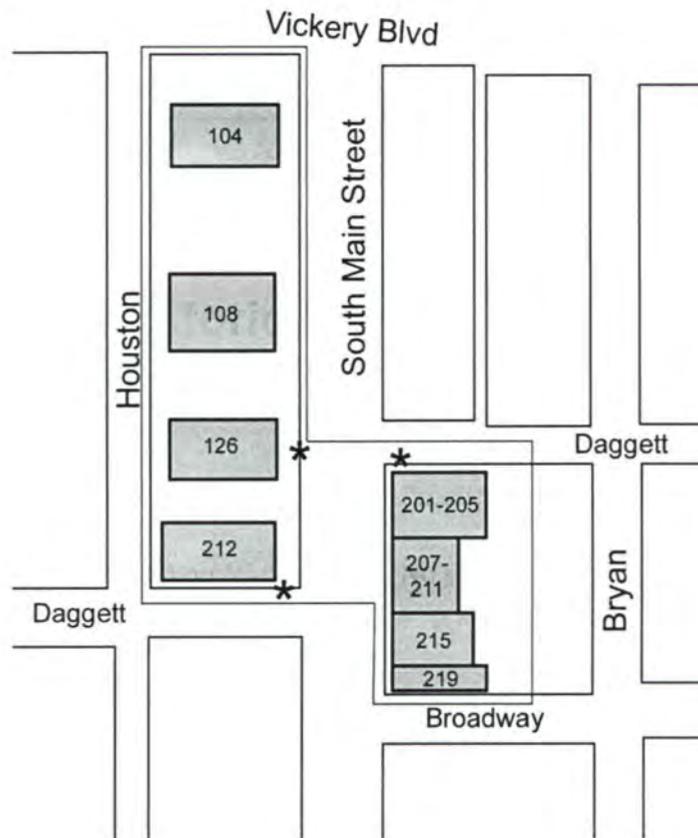
South Main Street Historic District
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Verbal Boundary Description: All of Block 1, Daggett 2nd Addition and the west half of that portion of Daggett Hillside Addition that is bordered by East Daggett Street on the north and East Broadway Street on the south.

Boundary Justification: South Main Street has historically been one of the links from South Fort Worth to the Central Business District. The boundaries of the South Main Street Historic District contain the highest concentration of contributing buildings from 1909-46 representing the One- and Two-part commercial block style. North of the east side of the district's boundaries is one block of early 20th-century One- and Two-part commercial block style buildings—most of which have been altered so much as to render them ineligible to be considered contributing resources to the district. North of this block is the Texas & Pacific Railway Reservation which has historically served as a division between the Southside and the downtown. South of the district, the historic fabric has suffered from demolition, infill, and alterations that render the buildings noncontributing. West of the district, many historic buildings (which were more residential than commercial) have been demolished and the lots left vacant or replaced with post-1960 buildings used primarily as printing facilities. East of the district are a few historic buildings that were used for small industry (machine shops, clothing manufacturing, etc.). Most cannot be classified as One- and two-part commercial blocks. The area has suffered from demolition and post-1960 infill construction. The boundaries are defined as the 100 and 200 blocks of South Main Street roughly between West Vickery Boulevard/East Daggett Street on the north and West Daggett/East Broadway on the south. They include all of Block 1, Daggett 2nd Addition (104, 108, 126 and 212 S. Main Street.) and the west half of the northern portion of Block 1, Daggett Hillside Addition from East Daggett Street to East Broadway Ave. (201-05, 207-11, 215, 219 S. Main Street). The east half of this block was excluded from the boundaries because it remained largely undeveloped during the period of significance and remains so today. See Map 1.

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Map 1: South Main Street Historic District, Fort Worth, Texas. No scale.



* = location of ceramic curb tiles

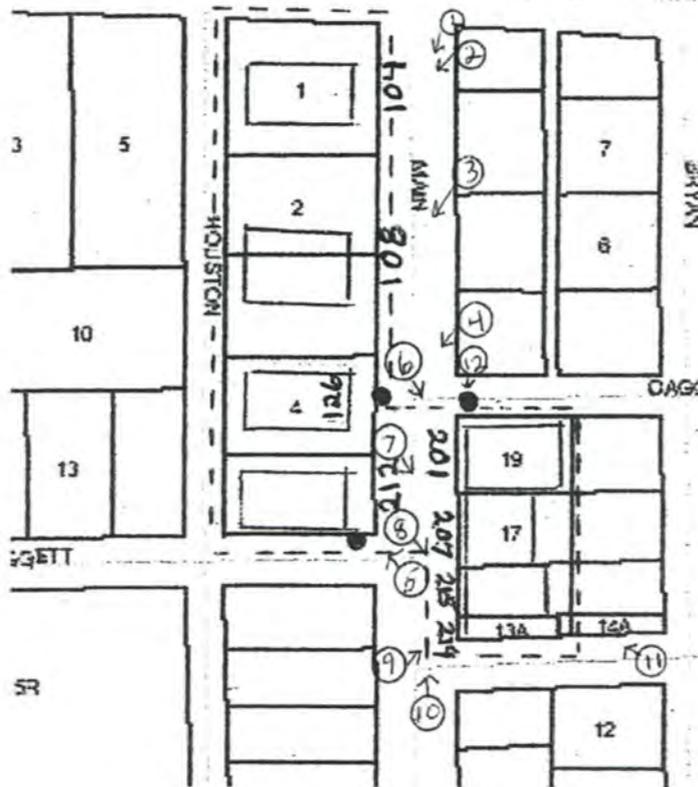


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South Main Street Historic District
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Map 2: South Main Street Historic District, Fort Worth, Texas, Photo Key.



Building size and placement on lots not drawn to scale.

- - - - District Boundaries

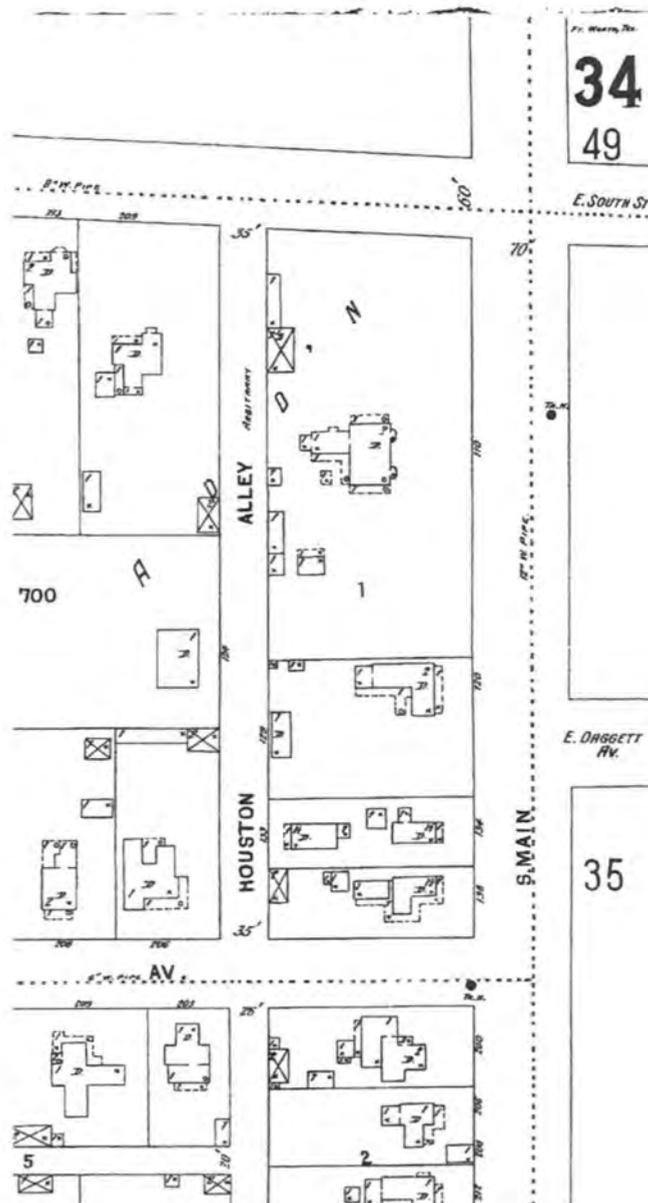
• Location of ceramic curb tiles

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South Main Street Historic District
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Figure 1: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Fort Worth, Texas, 1898, Sheet 34. The map shows the residential nature of the west side of South Main Street prior to the Great Southside Fire of April 3, 1909.

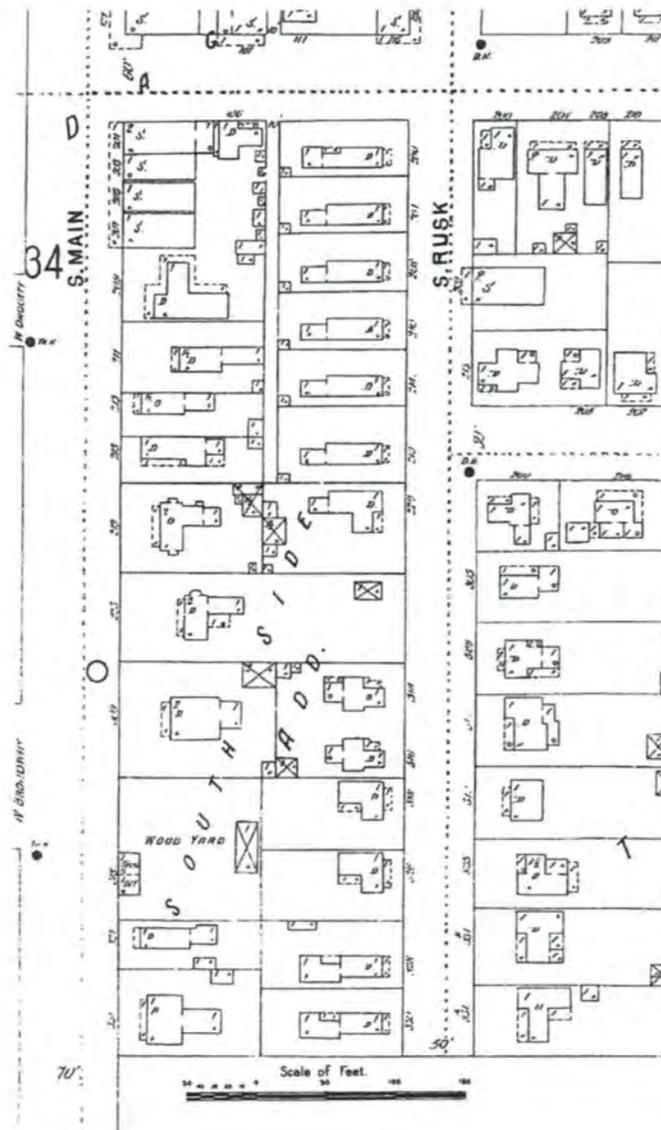


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South Main Street Historic District
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Figure 2: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1898, Volume 1, Sheet 35. Prior to the Great Southside Fire, Dagget's Hillside Addition (on the east side of South Main Street) was long block. After the fire, East Broadway Street was cut through the block.

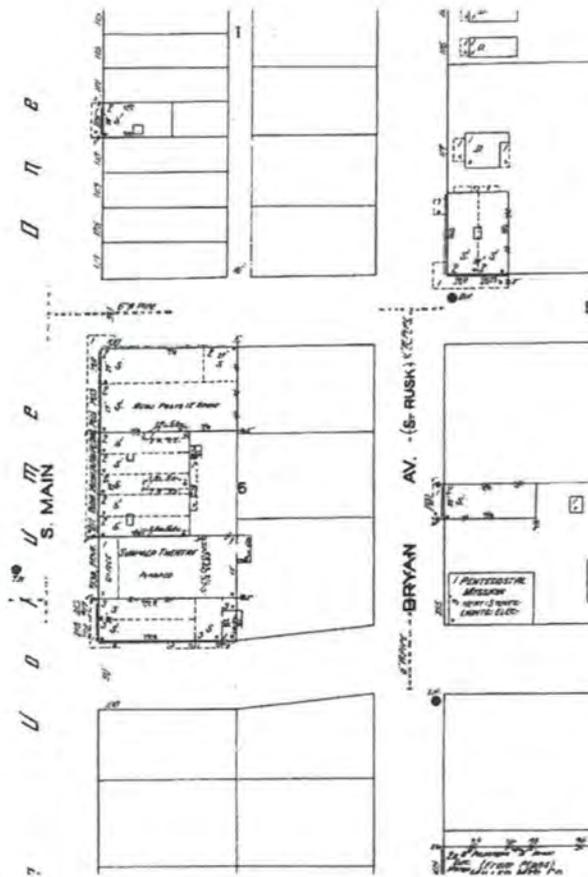


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South Main Street Historic District
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Figure 3: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Fort Worth, Texas, 1911, Volume 2, Sheet 129. This map depicts the east side of South Main Street (no extant map for the west side). Note that East Broadway Street has been cut through Daggett Hillside Addition

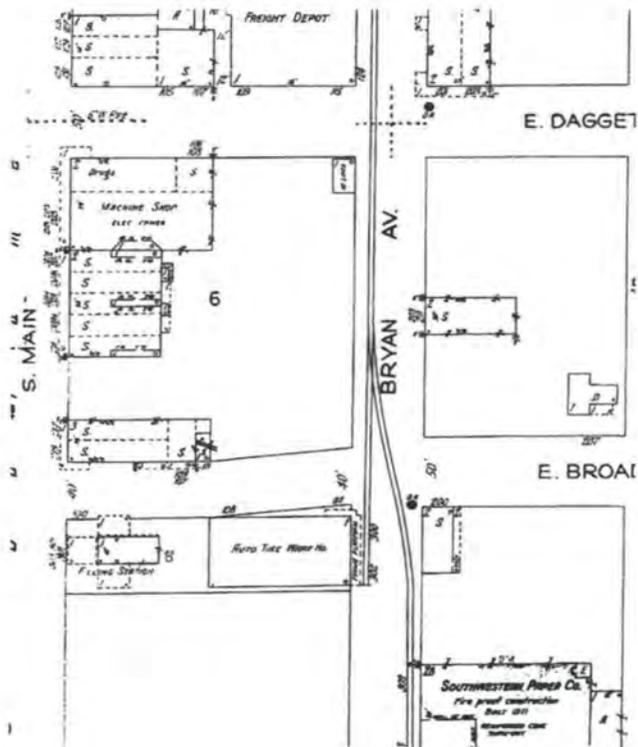


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Section FIGURE Page 27

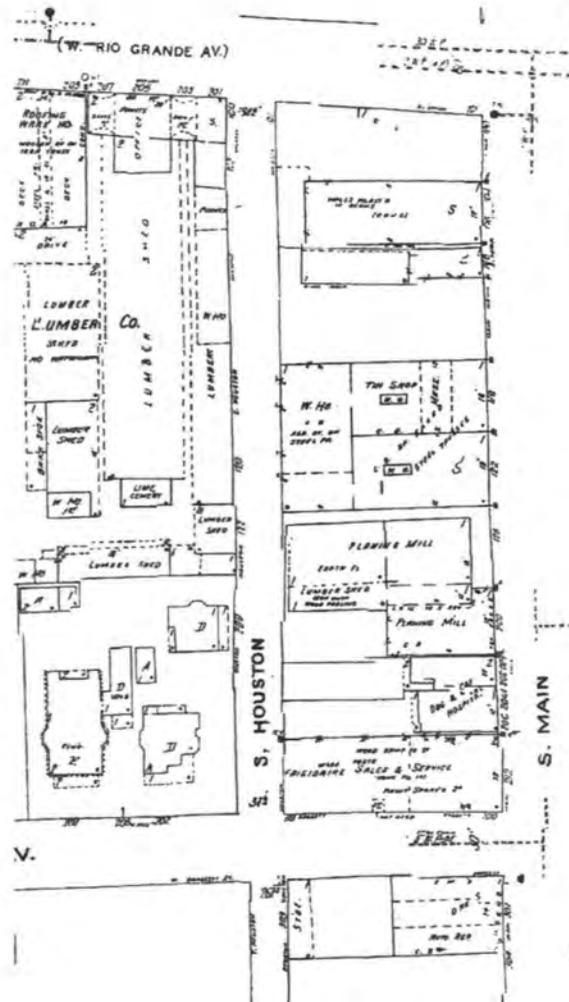
South Main Street Historic District
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Figure 4: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Fort Worth, Texas, 1926, Volume 2, Sheet 241. This map depicts the east side of South Main Street (no extant map for the west side).



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Figure 5: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Fort Worth, Texas, 1951, Volume 1, Sheet 28. This map depicts the west side of South Main Street.

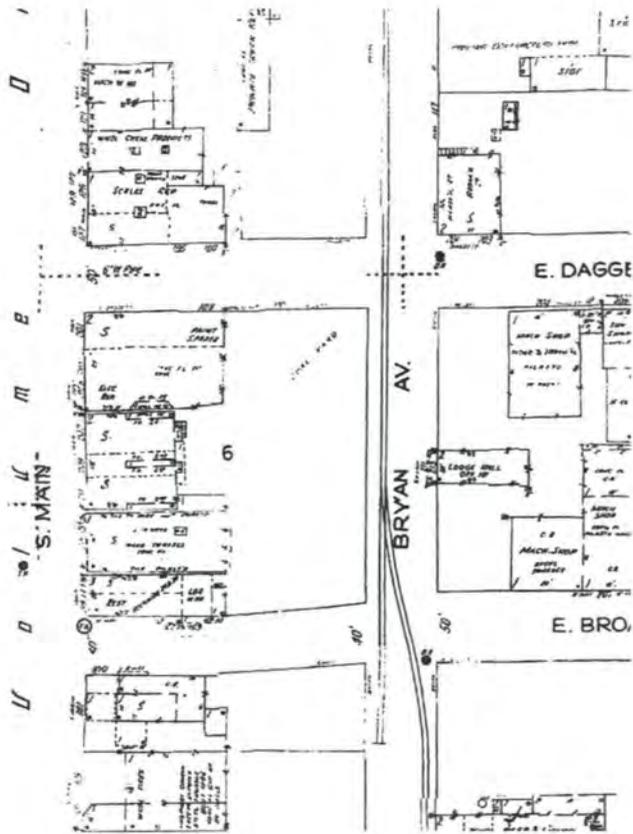


National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section FIGURE Page 29

South Main Street Historic District
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Figure 6: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Fort Worth, Texas, 1951, Volume 2, Sheet 241. This map depicts the east side of South Main Street.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section PHOTO Page 30

South Main Street Historic District
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photograph Log

South Main Street Historic District

Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photographed by Susan Allen Kline, June 4, 2009

Black and white photographs printed on HP Premium Plus Photo Paper with HP Vivera Inks

Photo 1

212, 126, 108 and 104 S. Main St.

Camera facing SW

Photo 1 of 12

Photo 2

104 S. Main St.

Camera facing SW

Photo 2 of 12

Photo 3

212, 126 and 108 S. Main St.

Camera facing SW

Photo 3 of 12

Photo 4

212 and 126 S. Main St.,

Camera facing SW

Photo 4 of 12

Photo 5

212 S. Main St.

Camera facing NW

Photo 5 of 12

Photo 6

201-05, 207-11, 215, and 219 S. Main St.

Camera facing SE

Photo 6 of 12

Photo 7

207-11, 215 and 219 S. Main St.

Camera facing SE

Photo 7 of 12

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

South Main Street Historic District
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Section PHOTO Page 31

Photo 8
215 and 219 S. Main St.
Camera facing SE
Photo 8 of 12

Photo 9
201-05, 207-11, 215 and 219 S. Main St.
Camera facing NE
Photo 9 of 12

Photo 10
Left side: 212, 126, 108 and 104 S. Main St.
Right side: 219 S. Main St. at corner,
Camera facing N
Photo 10 of 12

Photo 11
Rear of 219, 215, 207-11, and 201-05 S. Main
St.
Camera facing NW
Photo 11 of 12

Photo 12:
Curb tile on East Daggett Street near South
Main St.
Camera facing NW
Photo 12 of 12

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY S. Main St. Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Tarrant

DATE RECEIVED: 10/23/09 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/10/09
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/25/09 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/06/09
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 09000984

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 12-3-09 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

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 authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



1. 212, 126, 108, 104 S. Main St (left to right)
South Main Street H.D.

2. Fort Worth, Tarrant Co., TX

4. June 2009

7. # 1



1. 104 S. Main St
South Main Street H. D.
2. Fort Worth, Tarrant Co., TX

4. June 2009

7. #2





1. 212, 126 and 108 S. Main St (left to right)
South Main Street Historic District

2. Fort Worth, Tarrant Co., TX

4 June 2009

7 #3



1. 212 and 126 S. Main St (left to right)
South Main Street H. D.

2. Fort Worth, Tarrant Co., TX

4 June 2009

7 #4



1. 212 S. Main St.
South Main Street H.D

2. Fort Worth Tarrant Co, TX

4. June 2009

7. ~~\$~~ 5



1. 207, 215 and 219 S. Main St (left, for right)
South Main Street H.D.

2. Fort Worth, Tarrant Co, Tx

4. June 2009

7 #6





1. 207, 215 and 219 S. Main St (left to right)
South Main Street H-D

2. Fort Worth, Tarrant Co., TX

4. June 2009

7. 27



1. 215 and 219 S. Main St
South Main Street H.D

2. Fort Worth, Tarrant Co., Tx

H. June 2009

7. #8



1. 201, 207, 215 and 219 S Main St, (left to right)
South Main Street Ft. D.

2. Fort Worth, Tarrant County, TX

4. June 2009

7 #9



1. left side 212, 126, 108 and 104 S. main St
right side 219 S. main St at corner
South Main Street H.D.

2. Fort Worth, Tarrant County, TX

4. June 2009

7 # 10



1. Rear of 219, 215, 207 and 201 S. Main
South Main Street H.D. St.

2. Fort Worth, Tarrant County, TX

4. June 2009

7. # 11



GENERAL CONST CO
1920
FORT WORTH TEXAS

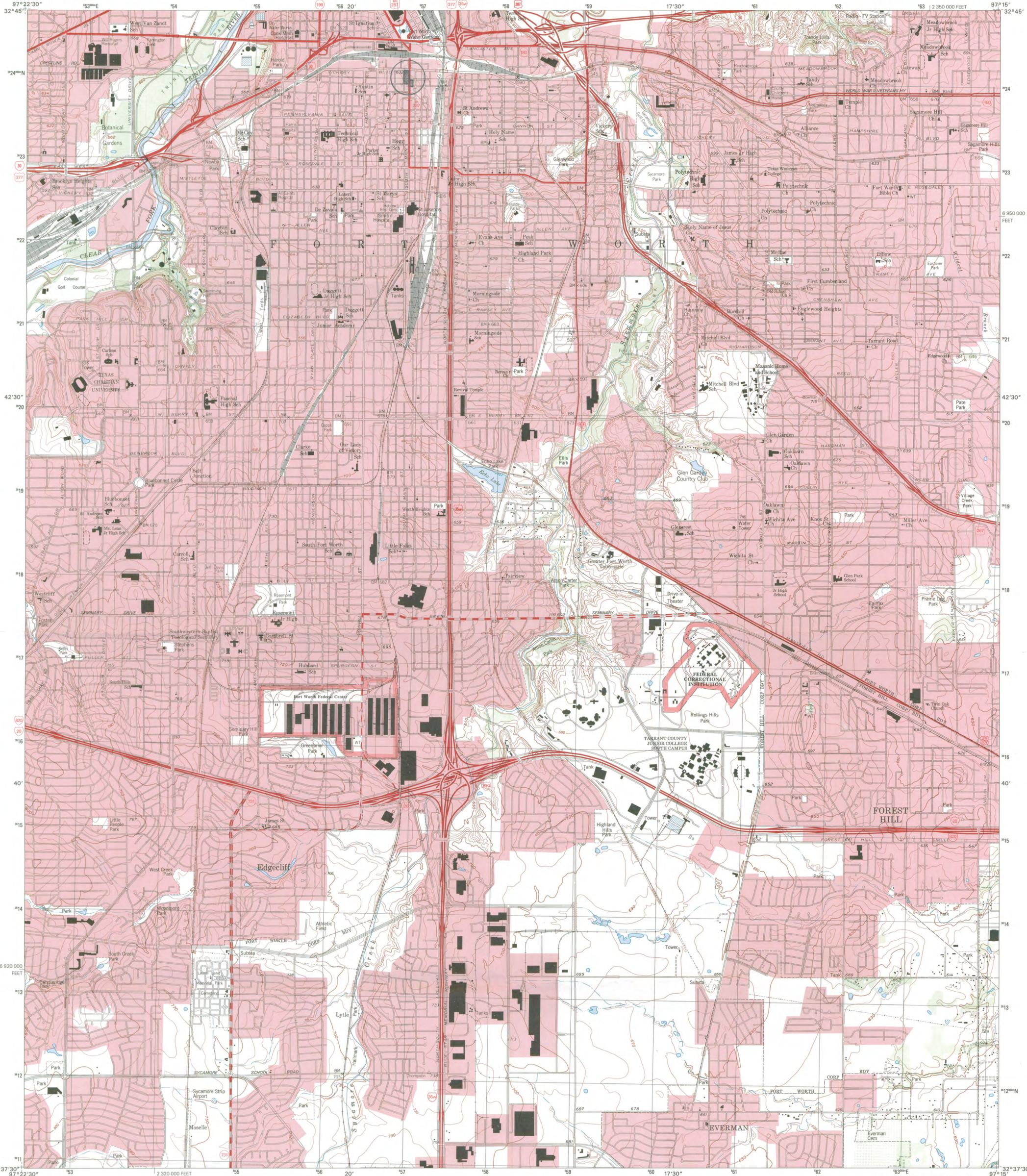
1. Curb tiles on E. Daggett St. near S. Main
South Main Street H.D. St.

2. Fort Worth, Tarrant Co., TX

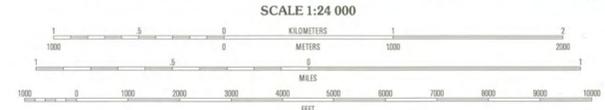
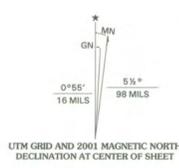
4. June 2009

7. #12

South Main Historic District Fort Worth, Tarrant Co, TX UTM ZONE 14 656835 E 3623980 N



Produced by the United States Geological Survey Topography compiled 1952. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1995 and other sources. Survey control current as of 1955. Boundaries current as of 2000 North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 10 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 14 10 000-foot ticks: Texas Coordinate system of 1983 (north central zone) North American Datum of 1927 (NAD27) is shown by dashed corner ticks The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map Houses of worship, schools, and other labeled buildings verified 1955



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929 TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048



QUADRANGLE LOCATION table with 3 columns and 3 rows.

ROAD CLASSIFICATION table with 4 columns: Primary highway, Secondary highway, Light-duty road, hard or improved surface, and Unimproved road.

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

MAPSCO, INC. 6353 CAMP BOWIE #101B FORT WORTH, TX 76116 817/731-1666 1995



TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
real places telling real stories



TO: Linda McClelland
National Register of Historic Places

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

RE: South Main Street Historic District, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

DATE: October 14, 2009

- The following materials are submitted regarding the South Main Street Historic District:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Original National Register of Historic Places forms:
	<input type="checkbox"/> Resubmitted nomination
	Multiple Property nomination form
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Photographs
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	USGS maps
	Correspondence
	Other:

COMMENTS:

- SHPO requests substantive review
- The enclosed owner objections (do) (do not) constitute a majority of property owners
- Other:

