4. Morning Chapel C.M.E. Church

Considered one of Fort Worth’s most prominent African-American congregations, its members have included many business and professional people. Organized in 1868, Morning Chapel C.M.E. Church is the mother church to five C.M.E. churches in Fort Worth. The church was designed by local architect W.C. Meadows. Built of limestone salvaged from the congregation’s former buildings, it contains such features of the Late Gothic Revival style as buttresses, lancet-shaped art glass windows, and a square entrance tower. In 1954, the I.P. Porter Educational Building was added to the rear of the church. It was designed by local architect Adam Bliss and constructed by Joe Pace, an African-American contractor.

5. Knights of Pythias

This two-story commercial style building was constructed for the Key West Lodge of the Knights of Pythias. The first floor contains several intact storefronts that were occupied by various businesses over the years. Until 1947, the upstairs was used as the auditorium for the fraternal organization. In 1952, the building was remodeled and incorporated with “Knights of Pythias,” is located above the north entrance and below the parapet on the west elevation.

6. J.M. Terrell High School

The original portion of this school, located on the south end of the building, was constructed as the Andrew J. Chambers School, an elementary school for white students. Designed by Marion L. Waller and constructed by the Ennis-Graham Construction Company, the school was part of the city’s attempt to provide modern schools during the period from 1909-1914. In 1931, as the surrounding neighborhood became primarily African-American, the school became the East Eleventh Street Colored School No. K. In 1936, the building was enlarged under the design of architect Clyde H. Woodruff. The contractor was Harry B. Friedman. Upon completion, the building became known as the J.M. Terrell High School, named after Isaiah Billings Terrell (1859-1914), who came to Fort Worth in 1882 to head the first public school for African-Americans and later became principal of School A, the high school for African-Americans.

7. Riverside Public School

Built in the community of Riverside, this two-room brick school became part of the Fort Worth school system in the early 1920s. Throughout much of its existence, the school was plagued by overcrowded conditions and inadequate funding. For a while, a small short-span style building on Sylvania Avenue was used as an annex. The building was used as an elementary school until 1936. The former school now functions as the Youth Center for Cornell Baptist Church.

8. St. Andrew’s United Methodist Church

Originally constructed as the Missouri Avenue Methodist Church, this unusual building is noted for its combination of Prairie School influence and Sullivan-esque ornamentation. The yellow brick building features a tall bell tower and clipped gable roof. The building became known as St. Andrew’s Methodist Church in 1951. This African-American church was organized in 1888 and moved to this location from a church on East Rosedale Avenue.

9. Mount Zion Baptist Church

Mount Zion Baptist Church has a classical Revival edifice that includes pedimented porticos supported by four Ionic columns on its north and west elevations. Mount Zion Baptist Church was organized in 1894 and has been in existence in this near southeast neighborhood for many years. Its first church building was located at Rosedale and Louisiana Avenues.

10. Sunshine Cumberland Presbyterian Church

This picturesque church is noted for its diminutive size, bell tower, and stucco and half-timbering ornamentation on the gable ends and around the windows. The building was originally constructed as Our Mother of Mercy Catholic Church, an African-Americans congregation. It was designed by the parish priest, Father N.P. Denis and constructed by Denis and members of the congregation. In 1955, the property on Evans Avenue was sold to Sunshine Cumberland Presbyterian Church, an African-Americans congregation organized in 1914. Located south of the church is the Queen Anne style house used as the church’s parsonage.

11. Our Mother of Mercy School

Our Mother of Mercy School was Fort Worth’s first Catholic school for African-American children. It is believed that the four-room school was designed by the church’s priest, Father N.P. Denis and constructed by members of the congregation. The school continued in operation until the 1950s when it was replaced by a new building on Terrell Avenue. The building was then used as a daycare center.

12. James E. Guinn School

The site of this school was the former location of Southside Colored School No. 134. In 1917-18, a four-room school building, designed by the local firm of Sangsnet and Straats, replaced the earlier school. Although the 1917-18 building has been demolished, the rest of the campus was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1998. James E. Guinn was educated in Fort Worth’s segregated schools and served as a professor at Prairie View A & M College before returning to the city to become principal of the South Side Colored School.

13. Our Mother of Mercy Catholic Church

Our Mother of Mercy Catholic Church moved to this location in 1952 from its former location on Evans Avenue. The Mission Style church was originally constructed for Holy Name Catholic Church. This small building originally had a wood framed exterior. It is believed that the stucco was applied in the 1930s. The facade features Mission-shaped parapets on the front and rear elevations. Other details include the rounded arched art glass windows and buttresses at the corners and along the side elevations.
Once the home to Calvary Baptist Church, this unusual brick building was designed by H.D. Withers and constructed by G.M. Reed. The design features three sets of triple windows, arched brick corbeling and a projecting entrance portal with Corinthian columns framing segmental and Roman arched windows. It is now the home to Beautiful Feet Ministries.

15. Masjid Hassan of A'Islam

First constructed as the home of Allen Avenue Baptist Church, this brick church features a highly decorative facade that includes arched brick corbeling along the gable-shaped parapet and cast ornamentation in the Boroque style. The 1928 renovation of the building resulted in the current design attributed to architect H.D. Withers. The building has served as Muhammad's Temple No. 54 since 1974.

16. Mount Pisgah Missionary Baptist Church

Prominently situated on a corner lot, this twostory Classical Revival style building has an impressive temple-like front with a portico highlighted with six cast pillars. Although the Young Peoples Annex lacks the pilasters and portico found on the Auditorium Wing, its rectangular form, the banded rusticated brick pattern on the basement (or ground floor) level, and small cast pediment reflect a Classical Revival influence. In 1958, the church became home to Mount Pisgah Missionary Baptist Church, whose original church located east of downtown was demolished for the construction of Interstate 35West.

17. Sagamore Hill Negro School

Constructed with seed money from the Julius Rosenwald Fund, the Sagamore Hill Negro School served elementary and junior high youth of the Stop Six neighborhood in far southeast Fort Worth. A new building, the Dunbar Elementary/Junior High School, was constructed west of

18. Carver-Hamilton Elementary School

The east end of this U-shaped building is the original Colored High School, constructed in 1909. In 1921, the name was changed to L.M. Terrell in honor of the school's longtime principal. In 1937, the school became known as G.W. Carver Elementary-Junior High School when the high school moved to new quarters south of this building. In 1975, the name was changed to Carver-Hamilton Elementary. It was closed as a school in 1995 and now serves as the headquarters for the Fort Worth Housing Authority.

19. House

One of the few historic houses left in what was once the thriving African-American neighborhood known as "the Hill", this ca. 1898 wooden frame house is quite picturesque in spite of its small size. The ends of the side gables feature cutaway corners with ornamental wood brackets. A full-width shed roofed porch lines the facade and angular bays flank the central entrance.

20. Munchus House

One of the largest houses in this near southeast neighborhood, this two-story wood framed Craftsman style house is distinctive for its multiple gables, bracketed eaves, half-timbering on the gable ends, and full-width porch that incorporates a porte-cochere on its east end. The house was constructed by George Powell, the son of African-American contractor who built the southern wing of Greater Saint James Baptist Church. It was built for Dr. George M. Munchus, a prominent African-American physician in Fort Worth. The house became a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1985.

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