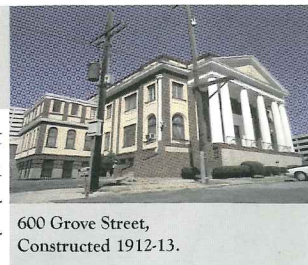


1. Mount Gilead Baptist Church

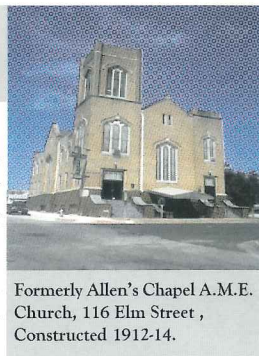
Founded in 1875, Mount Gilead is the mother church to Fort Worth's African-American Baptist congregations. The design of the Classical Revival style building is attributed to the local architectural firm of Sanguinet and Staats. However, the existence of a printing plate of the building used by African-American architect Wallace A. Rayfield of Alabama suggests the possibility that Rayfield may have designed the church and Sanguinet and Staats acted as the supervising architects. The church provided the community with many amenities not often available to African-Americans in a segregated city. When built, the church boasted of a 2,000 seat sanctuary, public baths, a gymnasium, a swimming pool, a sewing room, and a day nursery.



600 Grove Street, Constructed 1912-13.

2. Allen Chapel A.M.E. Church

This handsome Gothic Revival style building was designed by noted African-American architect William Sidney Pittman. This church is one of his few known works still extant. The congregation was organized in 1870. In 1878, it purchased the site where the present church is located and later changed its name to Allen's Chapel A.M.E. Church in honor of Richard Allen of Philadelphia, an African-American minister who became the first bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Now known as Allen Chapel A.M.E. Church, the building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1984.



Formerly Allen's Chapel A.M.E. Church, 116 Elm Street, Constructed 1912-14.

3. Greater Saint James' Missionary Baptist Church

Greater Saint James' Missionary Baptist Church was organized in 1895 by a group of about 30 people who were members of Mount Gilead Baptist Church. The Gothic Revival style building was constructed in three phases between 1913 and 1922. The first phase resulted in the construction of a basement, or Tabernacle. In 1918, the congregation entered into a contract with local African-American contractor George R. Powell to build this Gothic Revival two-story structure designed by architect, Frank Singleton. The church is one of Powell's few documented works.



Formerly Saint James' Second Street Baptist Church, 210 Harding Street, Constructed 1913, 1918, ca. 1922.

4. Morning Chapel C.M.E. Church

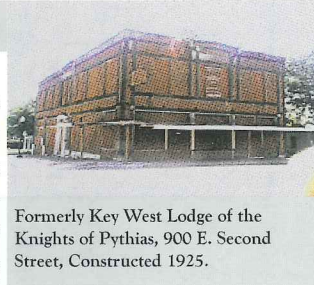
Considered one of Fort Worth's most prominent African-American congregations, its members have included many business and professional people. Organized in 1868, Morning Chapel C.M.E. Church is the mother church to five C.M.E churches in Fort Worth. The church was designed by local architect W.C. Meador. 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 H.P. Porter Educational Building was added to the rear of the church. It was designed by local architect Adam Bliss and constructed by Joe Peace, an African-American contractor.



Formerly Morning Chapel Christian Methodist Church, 903 E. Third Street, Constructed 1934-1936.

5. Knights of Pythias

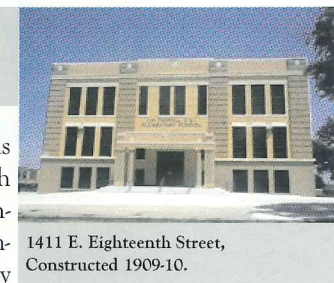
This two-story commercial style building was constructed for the Key West Lodge of the Knights of Pythias. The first floor contains several intact storefronts that were occupied by various businesses over the years. Until 1947, the upstairs was used as the auditorium for the fraternal organization. Inset cast ornamentation, including name blocks inscribed with "Knights of Pythias," is located above the north entrance and below the parapet on the west elevation.



Formerly Key West Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, 900 E. Second Street, Constructed 1925.

6. I.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 Innis-Graham Construction Company, the school was part of the city's attempt to provide modern schools during the period from 1909-14. In 1931, as the surrounding neighborhood became primarily African-American, the school became the East Eighteenth 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 I.M. Terrell High School, named after Isaiah Milligan Terrell (1859-1931) 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.



1411 E. Eighteenth Street, Constructed 1909-10.

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 shot-gun 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 Corinth Baptist Church.



2629 LaSalle Street, Constructed 1911.

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 styling and Sullivanesque ornamentation. The yellow brick building features a tall bell tower clad in pressed metal siding. The building became home to St. Andrew's Methodist Church in 1951. This African-American congregation, now known as St. Andrew's United Methodist Church, was organized in 1888 and moved to this location from a church on East Rosedale Avenue.



Formerly Missouri Avenue Methodist Church, 522 Missouri Avenue, Constructed 1904, ca. 1915.

9. Mount Zion Baptist Church

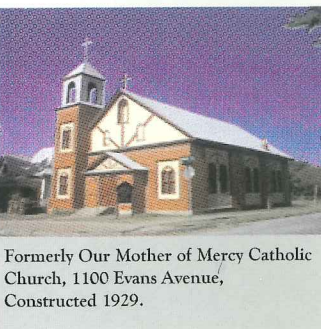
Mount Zion Baptist Church has a classically-inspired edifice that includes pedimented porticos supported by four Ionic columns on its north and west elevations. Mount Zion Baptist Church was organized in 1894 and has been an institution in this near southeast neighborhood for many years. Its first church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



Formerly Mount Zion Evans Avenue Baptist Church, 1101 Evans Avenue, Constructed 1919-21.

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 for Our Mother of Mercy Catholic Church, an African-American congregation. It was designed by the parish priest, Father N.P. Denis

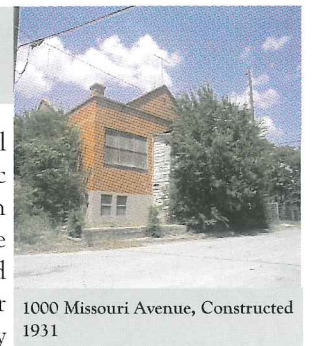


Formerly Our Mother of Mercy Catholic Church, 1100 Evans Avenue, Constructed 1929.

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-American 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

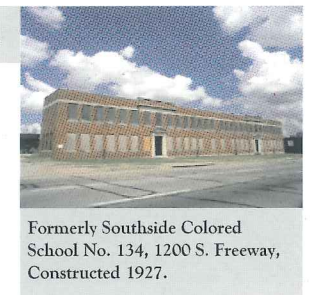
Our Mother of Mercy School was Fort Worth's first Catholic school for African-American children. It is believed that the four-room school was designed by the church's priest, Father N.P. Denis and constructed by members of the congregation. The school continued in operation until the 1950s when it was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



1000 Missouri Avenue, Constructed 1931

12. James E. Guinn School

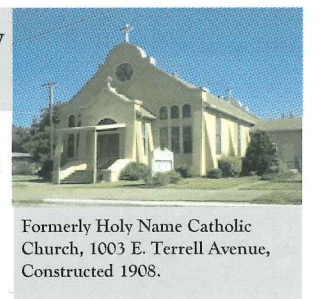
The site of this school was the former location of Southside Colored School No. 134. In 1917-18, a three-story brick building, designed by the local firm of Sanguinet and Staats, replaced the earlier school. Although the 1917-18 building has been demolished, the rest of the campus was listed in the National 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.



Formerly Southside Colored School No. 134, 1200 S. Freeway, Constructed 1927.

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.



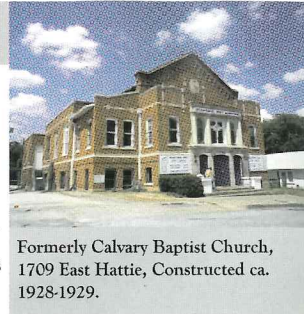
Formerly Holy Name Catholic Church, 1003 E. Terrell Avenue, Constructed 1908.



African — American Historic Places Fort Worth, Texas

14. Beautiful Feet Ministries

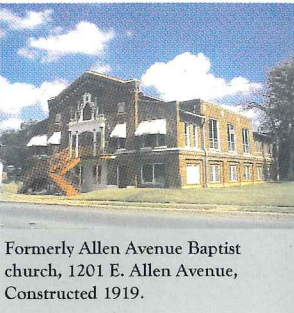
Once the home to Calvary Baptist Church, this unusual brick building was designed by H.D. Withers and was constructed by G.M. Reed. The design features three sets of triple windows, arched brick corbelling and a projecting entrance portal with Corinthian columns framing segmental and Roman arched windows. It is now the home to Beautiful Feet Ministries.



Formerly Calvary Baptist Church, 1709 East Hattie, Constructed ca. 1928-1929.

15. Masjid Hassan of Al-Islam

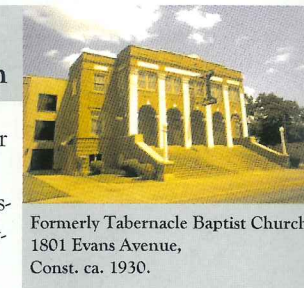
First constructed as the home of Allen Avenue Baptist Church, this brick church features a highly decorative facade that includes arched brick corbelling along the gable-shaped parapet and cast ornamentation in the Baroque style. The 1928 renovation of the building that resulted in the current design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



Formerly Allen Avenue Baptist church, 1201 E. Allen Avenue, Constructed 1919.

16. Mount Pisgah Missionary Baptist Church

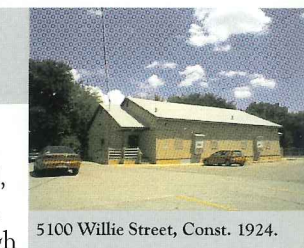
Prominently situated on a corner lot, this two-story Classical Revival style building has an impressive temple-style front with a portico highlighted with six cast pilasters. Although the Young Peoples Annex lacks the pilasters and portico found on the Auditorium Wing, its rectangular form, the banded 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.



Formerly Tabernacle Baptist Church, 1801 Evans Avenue, Const. ca. 1930.

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

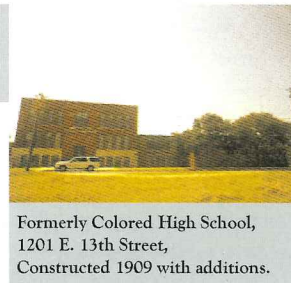


5100 Willie Street, Const. 1924.

the school in 1948, but the cottage style building remained in use. In recent years, the school has been covered with metal siding which obscures original features such as its ribbons of hung windows and the roof's exposed rafter tails.

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 I.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.



Formerly Colored High School, 1201 E. 13th Street, Constructed 1909 with additions.

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 wood framed house is quite picturesque in spite of its small size. The ends of the side gables feature cut-away corners with ornamental wood brackets. A full-width shed roofed porch lines the facade and angular bays flank the central entrance.



908 E. Third Street, Constructed ca. 1898.

20. Munchus House

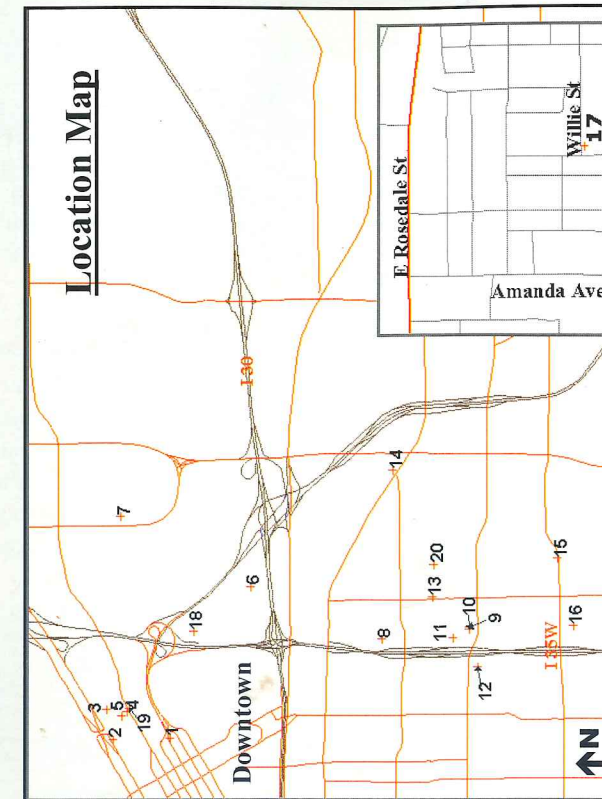
One of the largest houses in this near southeast neighborhood, this two-story wood framed Craftsman style house is distinctive for its multiple gables, bracketed eaves, half-timbering on the gable ends, and full-width porch that incorporates a porte-cochere on its east end. The house was constructed by George Powell, the same 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.



1130 E. Terrell Avenue, Constructed ca. 1922.

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Planning Department
City of Fort Worth
1000 Throckmorton Street
Fort Worth, Texas 76102