

# EVANS AVENUE STORYTELLING



# EVANS AVENUE STREETScape IMPROVEMENTS BACKGROUND

In 2000, the City Council authorized the reconstruction of Evans Avenue between East Rosedale Street to Terrell Avenue. The street reconstruction included urban design elements:

- \*plaza
- \*fountain
- \*trees
- \*landscaping
- \*monuments
- \*signage
- \*enhanced paving
- \*lighting
- \*benches

A history element was also added.

In 2001, the City entered into a services agreement with Huitt-Zollars, a professional engineering, firm to undertake the project.

In 2002, the City Council approved a supplemental agreement that added the following to the project's scope of services:

- \*expand on the area's history

Project Funding Sources:

- \*\$1.2 million grant from the Economic Development Administration
- \*\$813,000 city funds

The TPW Department oversees the streetscape improvements. The Planning Department worked with the community on the storytelling element.

# STORYTELLING ELEMENTS INTERWOVEN INTO PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS



PLAZA VIEW FROM EVANS AVENUE LOOKING NORTH



INTERIOR VIEW OF PLAZA LOOKING SOUTH

# EVANS AVENUE STORYTELLING COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

In 2001, the Evans & Rosedale Historical and Cultural Subcommittee (local community representatives) and the consultants began outlining the historic storytelling elements.

For the bronze and granite plaques (profiles) the following criteria was developed for a person or event to be inducted in the Evans Avenue Hall of Fame (age, gender, race, or religion were not to be a consideration for a nomination):

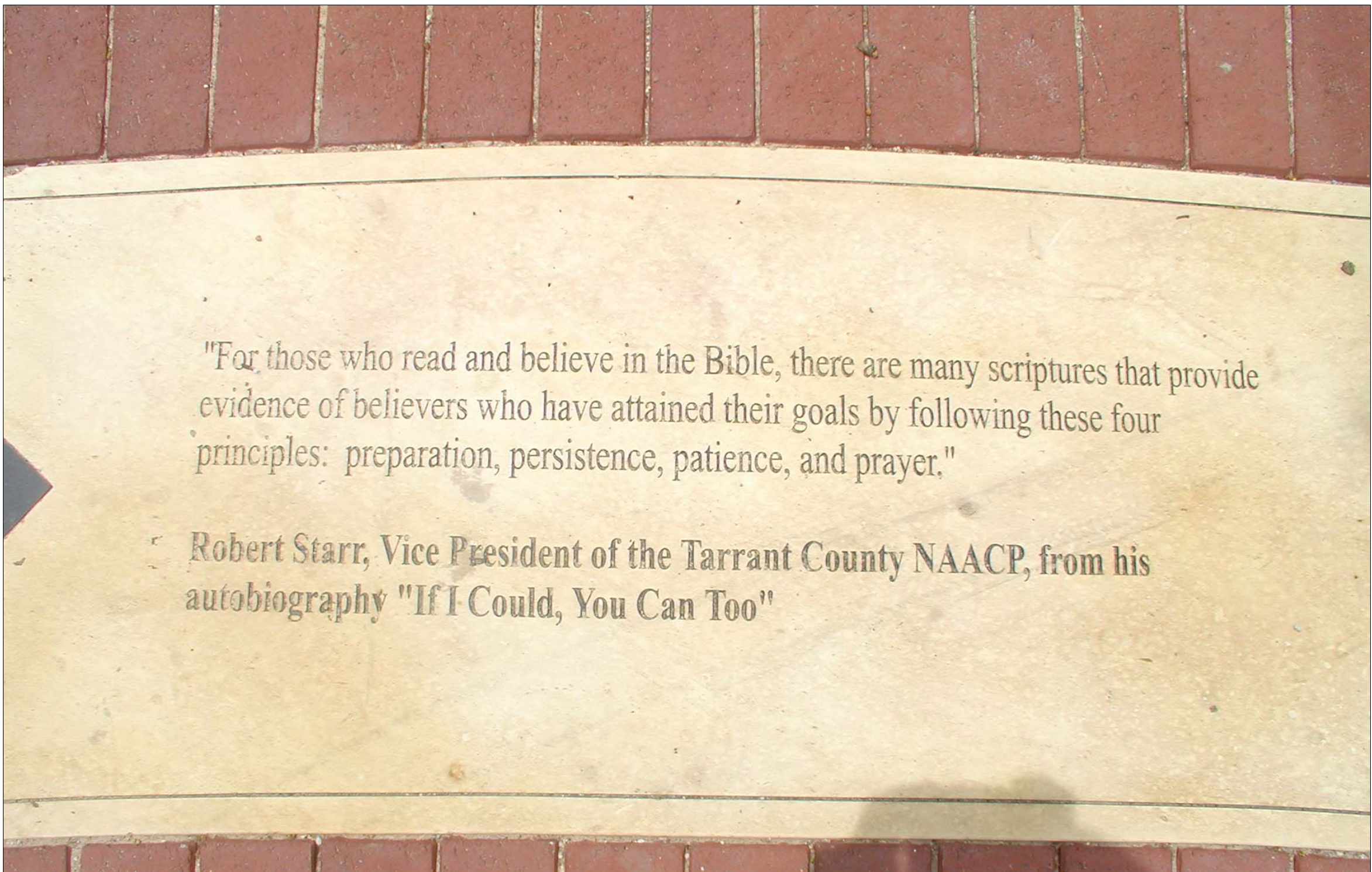
- \*person, place, or life's work is or was uplifting and a documented first
- \*the event, place or person's life was unique or influential that impacted people to civil, social, or religious action
- \*person was a pioneer and broke barriers
- \*person left a positive legacy in community

# STORYTELLING ELEMENTS

Limestone Arc (large)  
22 Random Quotes



Limestone Arc (small)  
14 Random Quotes



# STORYTELLING ELEMENTS

## Limestone Bands

Historical Timeline begins in 1528 to 2003 (primary focus is Texas African-American history)



## Bronze Plaques

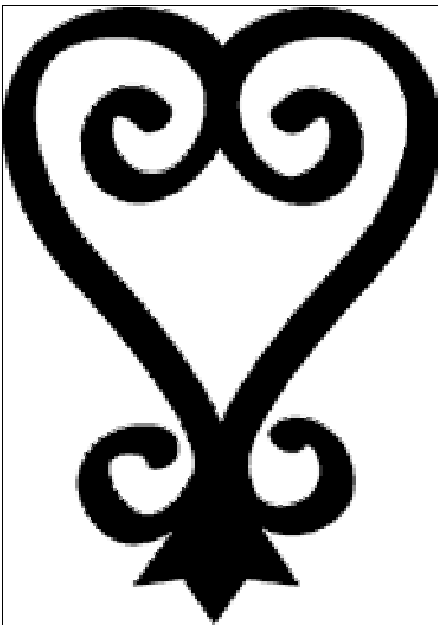
Topic Histories, e.g., Southside Neighborhood, Churches, etc.



# STORYTELLING ELEMENTS

## Cultural Symbols

West African Wisdom Symbols placed on various elements in the plaza, e.g., benches, trash cans, etc.



*Sankofa Symbol*



## Granite Plaques

35 persons were selected to be inducted into the Evans Hall of Fame. The inductee's image and a short paragraph on their contribution will be laser etched on black granite. The black granite blocks will be placed along the sidewalk between Rosedale Street and Terrell Avenue.



# MEDICAL



**MEDICAL**  
**DR. RILEY A. RANSOM, SR. (1886-1951)**

**Dr. Ransom** was born and educated in Columbus, Kentucky. He completed his undergraduate studies at Southern Illinois State Normal University in Carbondale, Illinois. He attended Pharmaceutical College, Princeton, Indiana, and the Louisville National Medical College in Louisville, Kentucky. He completed postgraduate studies at several schools including the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota. Dr. Ransom served as a charter member of the NAACP and served as a volunteer in World War I as one of the examining Physicians of the Selective Draft. Most notably, Dr. Ransom was the first black surgeon in Tarrant County, and he established the first hospital for African Americans in Fort Worth.



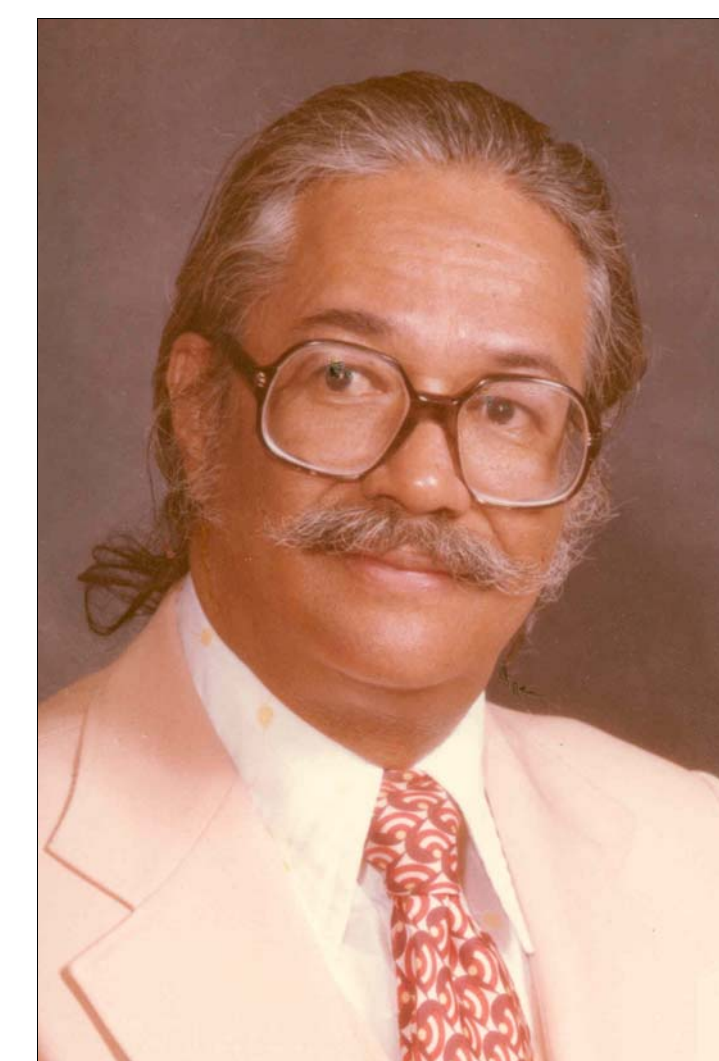
**MEDICAL**  
**DR. GEORGE D. FLEMMINGS (1900-1975)**

**Dr. Flemmings** was a native of Marshall, Texas. He was a graduate of Meharry Medical School of Dentistry, Nashville, Tennessee and began his practice in 1922 in Temple, Texas. Dr. Flemmings relocated to Fort Worth and was actively engaged in the fight for civil rights. He served as president of the Fort Worth Tarrant County branch of the NAACP for 38 years. He was president during the desegregation battles in Fort Worth and he assisted other nearby communities such as Mosier Valley in its struggles with Euless ISD between 1950 and 1952. Dr. Flemmings also served as chief dental surgeon at Fort Worth's first African American hospital, which was headed by Dr. Riley A. Ransom, Sr.



**MEDICAL**  
**DR. AURELIA I. HARRIS (1910-1987)**

**Dr. Harris**, the first African American Chiropractor in Texas, was born in Kansas City, Kansas. She received a bachelor's degree from the University of Kansas and later a master's from the University of Wisconsin. During World War II, she joined the Women's Army Corps and earned the ranking of 2nd Lieutenant and Headquarters Commander. After military service, she entered Booker T. Washington College in Kansas City, Missouri and received a Doctorate of Chiropractics. She practiced in Austin for two years and then moved to Fort Worth. As a community activist, she opened her home to help young unwed African American mothers. She was also interim coordinator of the "Hattie Street Haven", a shelter on Fort Worth's Southside that served poverty stricken families.



**MEDICAL**  
**DR. MARION "JACK" BROOKS (1920-2003)**

**Dr. Brooks**, a native of Fort Worth, was educated at James E. Guinn and I. M. Terrell High School. He earned a bachelor's degree from Prairie View College. He served in World War II in the European Theater of Operations. In 1947, he entered Howard University Medical School, graduating in 1951. In 1952, he moved back to Fort Worth and entered the private practice of medicine. Dr. Brooks was a passionate community and civil rights activist who advocated equality for African Americans. In 1954, he addressed the Fort Worth school board for the immediate local implementation of the Supreme Court decision to integrate public schools. Dr. Brooks was also the first black to serve on the city's parks board.



# RELIGION



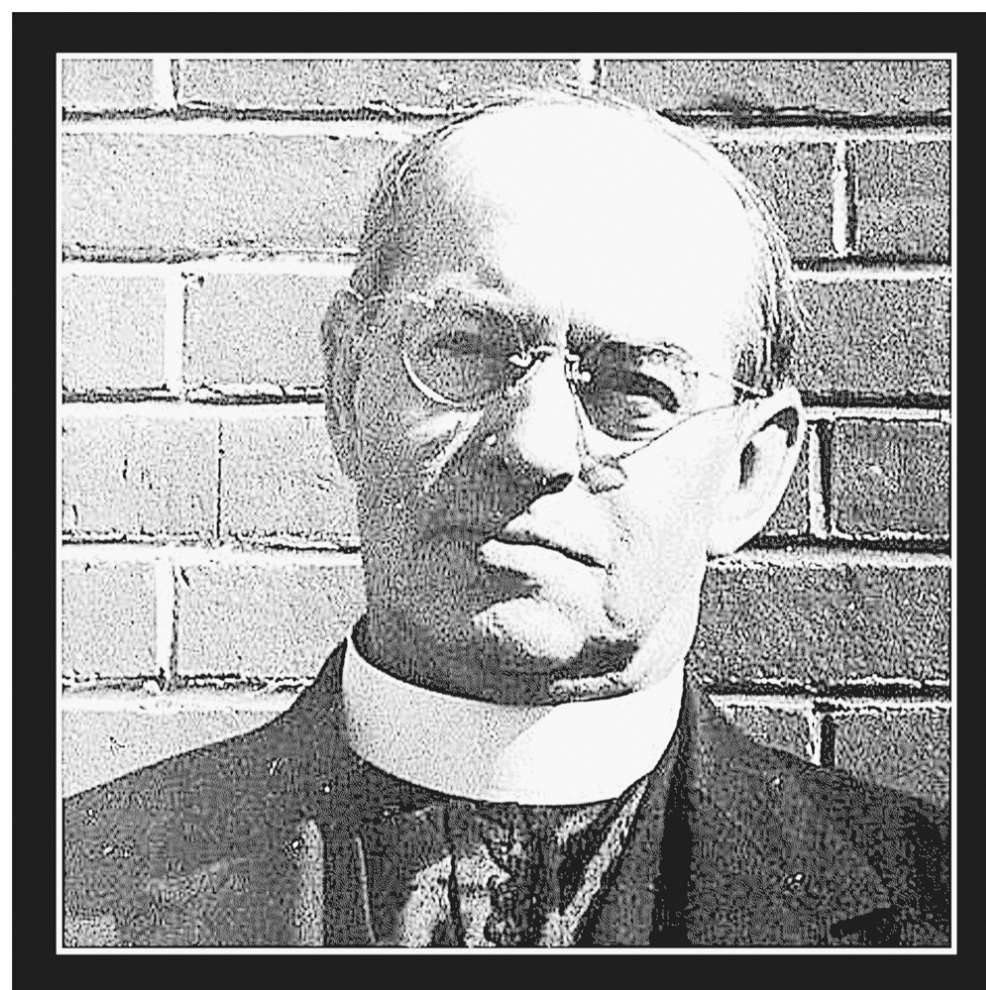
## RELIGION/BUSINESS REVEREND ALEXANDER L. BOONE (1868-1947)

In 1916, Reverend Boone was recommended to pastor Mount Gilead Baptist Church. He relocated from Anderson, Texas where he had been pastor to Professor I. M. Terrell. Under Reverend Boone's leadership, Mount Gilead became a model church. The church debt was cleared and a building was purchased. It was the only church in town that had an indoor swimming pool and an outdoor picture show. Reverend Boone was also a businessman. He served as president of Citizens Drug Store, vice-president of the Universal Relief Insurance Company, and was associated with several local newspapers, such as the "Fort Worth News".



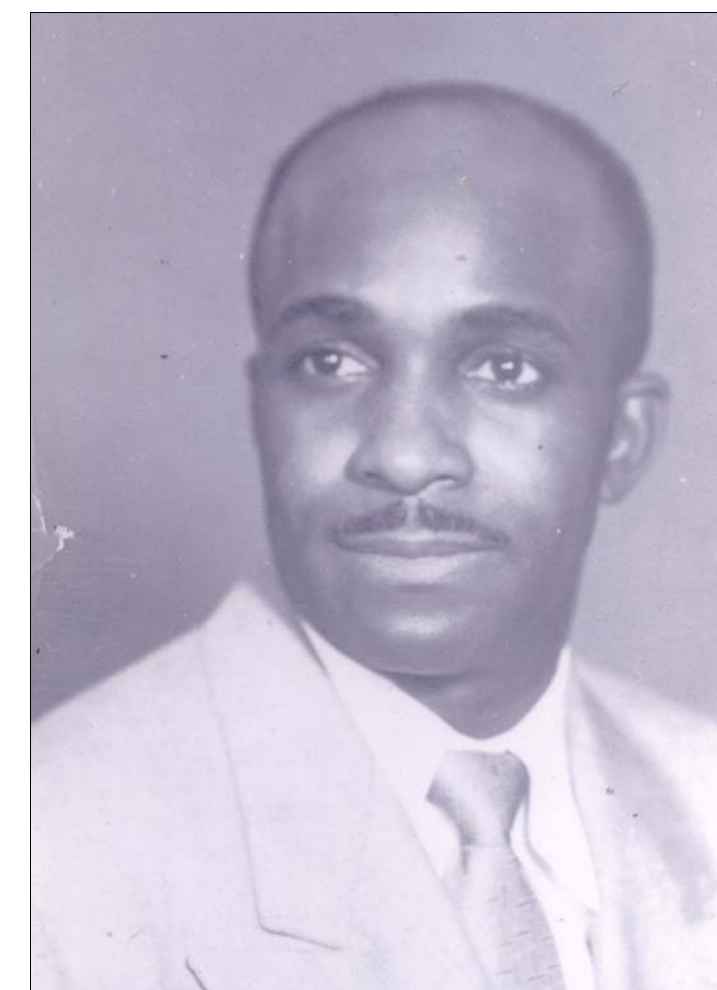
## RELIGION THE CANNON FAMILY

The Cannon Family has made large contributions to the Sunshine Cumberland Presbyterian Church. N. C. Cannon came to Fort Worth at the request of Reverend S. A. Nelson, and was ordained as an elder. N. C. Cannon, E. L. Wallace, and L. R. Holloway were the first and exclusive elders for many years. In 1939, Elder N. C. Cannon died. Following his death, four of his brothers became affiliated with Sunshine Cumberland Presbyterian. Two of them, O. C. Cannon and Raymond Cannon were later ordained as elders. O.C. Cannon donated an organ to the church in remembrance of his mother. To this date, the organ continues to be part of Sunshine Cumberland Presbyterian Church.



## RELIGION FATHER NARCISSUS DENIS (1879-1947)

In 1928, Father Denis was assigned to be pastor of the New Mission, now called Our Mother of Mercy Catholic Church. At that time, located on the property at Evans Avenue and Verbena Street was a house and building that served as a drugstore and a barbershop. In March 1929, Father Denis tore down the drugstore and used the lumber to build a church. On June 9, 1929, the New Mission was dedicated as Our Mother of Mercy Catholic Church. The local KKK attempted to intimidate Father Denis by shooting out the red neon light on the steeple, but Father Denis constantly replaced it, and within a few months, the overt hostility disappeared.



## RELIGION REVEREND HAROLD W. GANT (1912-1998)

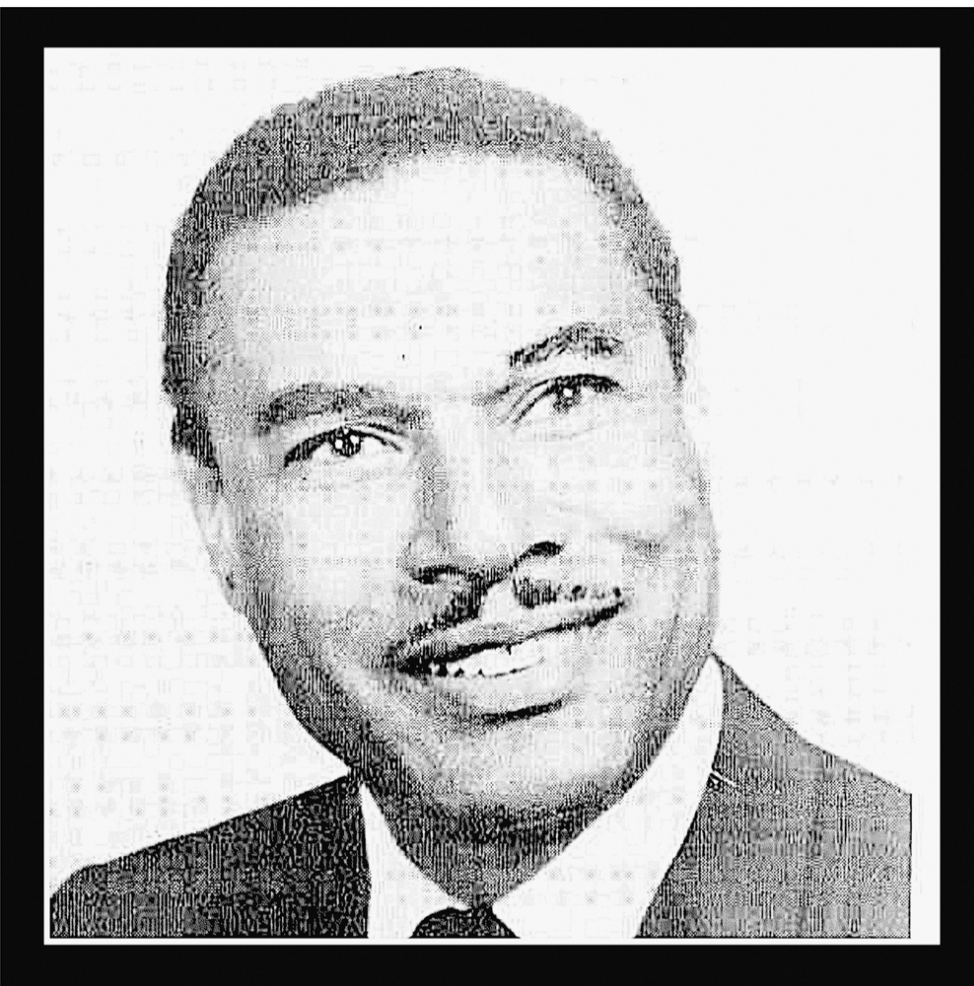
In October 1953, Reverend Gant moved to Fort Worth from Detroit, Michigan to pastor Sunshine Cumberland Presbyterian Church, located on 19th and Gay Streets. In 1955, Reverend Gant and the Sunshine members moved to 1102 Evans Avenue, where they acquired a church building and manse, vacated by Our Mother of Mercy Catholic Church. Reverend Gant was an active member of the community. He served on the Near Southeast Neighborhood Advisory Council and pastored Sunshine Cumberland Presbyterian Church for 41 years until his retirement in November 1994.

# COMMUNICATIONS



**COMMUNICATIONS**  
**CALVIN LITTLEJOHN (1909-1993)**

**Mr. Littlejohn** was Fort Worth’s pre-eminent photographer for 50 years. He was a native of Cotton Plant, Arkansas, and came to Fort Worth in 1934. After serving in the U. S. Army during World War II, he returned to Fort Worth and opened a photography business. Mr. Littlejohn is credited for having amassed the most extensive photographic work of Fort Worth’s African American community. His works include individual portraits; family portraits; business establishments; cultural organizations; and civic leaders, politicians, famous entertainers and athletes that had visited Fort Worth. Subjects included Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; Thurgood Marshall; former Presidents Harry S. Truman and John F. Kennedy; entertainers Nat King Cole, Marian Anderson, and Paul Robeson; and famous athletes Joe Louis, Roy Campenella, and Jackie Robinson.



**COMMUNICATIONS**  
**C. R. “COOT” WISE (1907–1980)**

**Mr. Wise** was born and raised in Mart, Texas. Upon graduating from high school, he attended Wiley College in Marshall, Texas, where he graduated in 1930. Mr. Wise taught briefly in the Fort Worth public schools before joining with Raymond “Pie” Melton in publishing “The Fort Worth Mind”, a pioneer newspaper that for many years was the only black periodical in Fort Worth. An active civic worker, Mr. Wise served on the NAACP Board of Directors and the Fort Worth Urban League.



**COMMUNICATIONS**  
**RAYMOND “PIE” MELTON (1909-1991)**

**Mr. Melton** was co-founder, advertising director, circulation manager, and carrier for “The Fort Worth Mind”, a local African American newspaper that served as a major news source for 64 years, beginning in 1932. Mr. Melton graduated from I. M. Terrell High School and attended Morehouse College in Atlanta, where he majored in journalism. “The Mind” covered news that was ignored or played down in local white-owned newspapers. “The Mind” included a sports section, women’s news, editorial page and a section covering local, state, national, and international reports. The newspaper also carried a nationally circulated rotogravure section, the first published in the United States for blacks.

# BUSINESS



**BUSINESS/CIVIC**  
**WILLIAM "GOOSENECK" MCDONALD (1866-1950)**

**Mr. McDonald** is called Texas' first African American millionaire. Born near Kaufman, Texas, the son of a former slave rose to power in the Texas Republican Party in 1892 as a state committeeman and remained a republican power broker for 30 years. After moving to Fort Worth around 1912, Mr. McDonald founded Texas' largest African American owned bank, the Fraternal Bank and Trust Company. He also built the Jim Hotel, located on East Fifth Street in downtown, a venue for blues and jazz artists and such nationally known hotel guests as Cab Calloway, Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington, B.B. King, and Billie Holiday. The Jim Hotel was bulldozed in 1964 for a freeway ramp.



**BUSINESS**  
**LUCILLE BISHOP SMITH (1892-1985)**

**Mrs. Smith** received her public education in Crockett, Texas and later attended Wiley, Samuel Huston, Prairie View, and Colorado State Colleges. She came to Fort Worth in 1912 and began a 70-year cooking career. Mrs. Smith founded a catering business, published a cookbook and developed a food-related university curriculum. She taught hundreds of chefs in Fort Worth and at Prairie View A&M College. Her famous "chili biscuits" were served on American Airlines flights and at the White House, and sold in supermarkets. In 1965, she baked 330 fruitcakes for Tarrant County residents serving in the Vietnam War, an act that earned her several honors, including former Mayor Willard Barr's proclamation of Lucille B. Smith Day on April 28, 1966.



**BUSINESS**  
**ROBERTA C. DICKERSON (1892-1979)**

**Mrs. Dickerson** was the first president of the Texas Lone Star Beauticians Association, established in 1942. Mrs. Dickerson was responsible for the Association receiving a 50-year charter, the first of its kind to be granted to an African American beauticians' organization. Mrs. Dickerson also owned the School of Beauty Culture located at 1015 E. Rosedale Street in the Southside community. In 1944, Mrs. Dickerson was instrumental in forming a local "Beauticians Volunteer Corps", a volunteer organization that operated under the auspices of the American Red Cross to serve and assist the country in the war effort.



**BUSINESS**  
**ULYSSES S. SMITH (1888-1956)**

**Mr. Smith** was a local restaurateur. He was locally known for his delicious, nationally renowned U. S. Smith Bar-B-Que Restaurant, where he sold his wife's famous "Chili Biscuits". Smith's restaurant served as a local attraction to many famous African American civic leaders, entertainers, and athletes that traveled through Fort Worth. Among his many achievements, he started the first Chuck Wagon Restaurant. He and his wife set up the food program at Camp Waldemar in Hunt, Texas where many jobs were created.



**BUSINESS**  
**ROGER HUGHES (1890-1975)**

**Mr. Hughes** came to Fort Worth in 1919 after serving in the U. S. Army during World War I. In 1923, he opened his first barbecue pit. Mr. Hughes helped to build the Southside and make it an outstanding business area and haven for African Americans. He was a leading Fort Worth businessman who fought discrimination, and helped those less fortunate. He was also a modest Christian man. During the mid 1950s, he was one of many black businessmen who used personal funds to insure depositors received their savings and covered losses at the black-owned Fraternal Bank and Trust Company.

# MUSICIANS & SPORTS



**MUSIC**  
**WALTER DEWEY REDMAN (1931- )**

**Mr. Redman**, one of the great avant-garde tenors, is a native of Fort Worth. He is the father of the acclaimed jazz musician Joshua Redman. Mr. Redman began playing the clarinet when he was 13 and played in the I. M. Terrell High School marching band with Ornette Coleman. In 1953, he received a Bachelor of Arts from Prairie View A&M College. Mr. Redman worked as a high school teacher from 1956-1960. After he received a Master's degree from North Texas State, Mr. Redman moved to San Francisco performing as a freelance musician. Mr. Redman played with the Ornette Coleman Quartet from 1967-1974, and later worked with Charlie Haden's Liberation Music Orchestra.



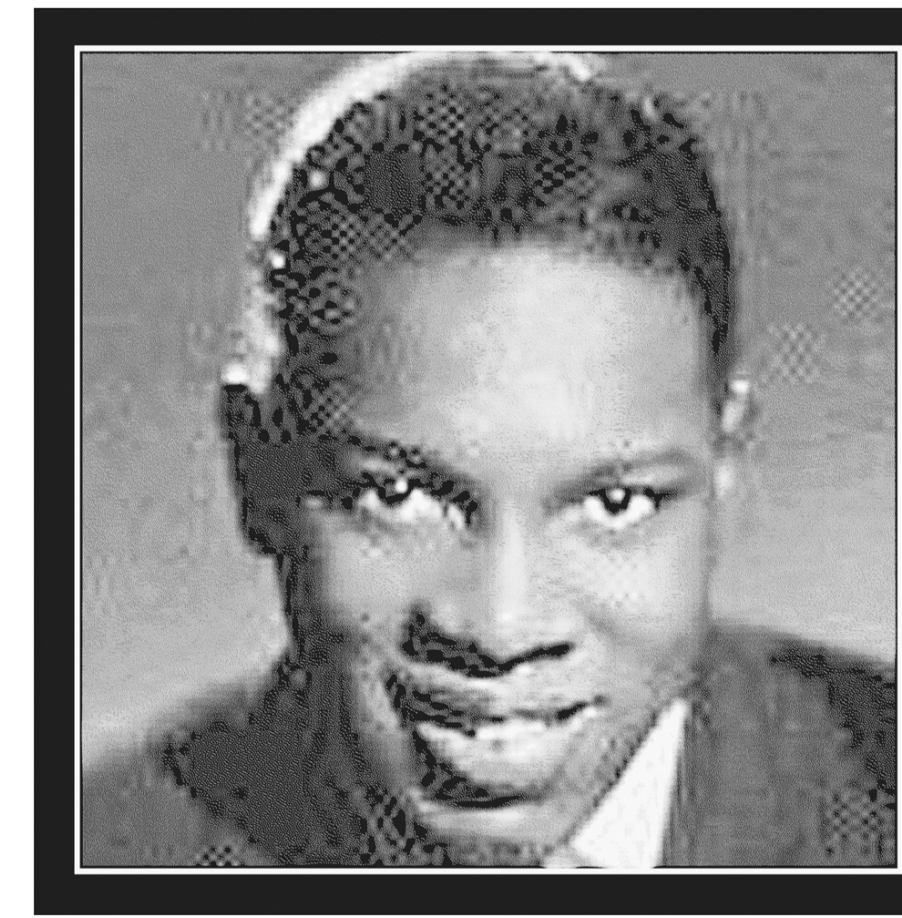
**MUSIC**  
**FRANCINE REESE MORRISON (1938- )**

**Mrs. Morrison** is a gospel music star that broke racial barriers in the 1960s with the sheer strength of her voice and the depth of her faith. A native of Paris, Texas, she came to Fort Worth and attended I. M. Terrell High School in 1951. She performed at various events including ones hosting Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in 1959 and former President John F. Kennedy in 1963. She sang at the inauguration of former Texas Governor John Connally and at the opening ceremonies at the Houston Astrodome. In the 1960s, she hosted her own local television show, and in the 1980s, she served as a pastor of a church.



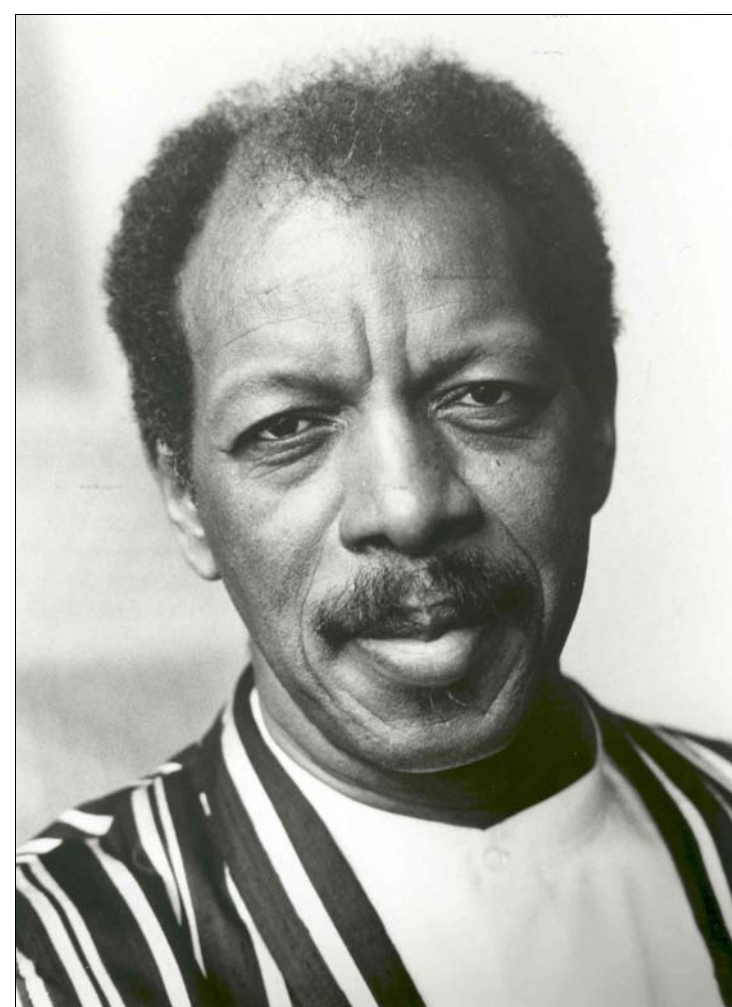
**MUSIC**  
**JULIUS HEMPHILL (1938-1995)**

**Mr. Hemphill** was born in Fort Worth. His first instrument was the clarinet, but he played the saxophone at I. M. Terrell High School and studied with renowned jazz clarinetist, John Carter. In 1964, Hemphill joined the U. S. Army. Upon his discharge, he played with Ike Turner. In 1976, he formed the World Saxophone Quartet in New York, serving as principal composer and arranger. By 1989, Hemphill was composing for theater, multi-media productions, and acclaimed writers and choreographers. Hemphill was known as an improviser of immense talent. He performed in almost every major jazz festival and hall in North America and Europe, including the Berlin, Montreal, Kool, Rome, Paris, Den Haag (North Sea) and Warsaw festivals.



**MUSIC**  
**"KING" CURTIS OUSLEY (1935-1971)**

**Mr. Ousley** was a native of Fort Worth. He attended I. M. Terrell High School where he mastered the saxophone. At 19, Mr. Ousley added the nickname "King" and took his alto saxophone to New York, where he performed a solo on The Coaster's hit song "Yakety Yak". He also played on songs with Nat King Cole, Buddy Holly, Waylon Jennings, Sam Cooke, Aretha Franklin, Little Eva, Sam and Dave, Wilson Pickett, Bobby Darin, Connie Francis, Bobby Gentry, Lionel Hampton, Andy Williams, Eric Clapton, Duane Allman, and Donnie Hathaway. Mr. Ousley recorded 28 albums of his own and also wrote songs. Buddy Holly and the Beatles recorded his song "Reminiscing".



**MUSIC**  
**ORNETTE COLEMAN (1930- )**

**Mr. Coleman** is a native of Fort Worth. Mr. Coleman attended I. M. Terrell High School with other jazz greats such as Julius Hemphill and Dewey Redman. In 1944, he purchased his first alto saxophone. He was a self-taught musician that often played with local R&B bands. Coleman is known as creator and inventor of "Free Jazz". During the 1950s, Coleman's "Free Jazz" was so controversial that Coleman was repeatedly kicked off stage for playing this innovative jazz style. In free jazz, musicians improvise freely without adherence to patterns, conventional solo versus accompaniment roles, or preset arrangement of harmonies that commonly guided improvisation in earlier styles. Today, he is one of the most respected musicians in jazz history.



**SPORTS**  
**OZZIE E. SIMMONS (1914-2001)**

**Mr. Simmons** played football at I. M. Terrell High School with his brother, Donald. An unknown man impressed by their skills, wrote to the University of Iowa and persuaded officials to recruit the young men. In 1933, the Simmons brothers headed to the University of Iowa. At Iowa, Ozzie played half-back and became one of the first black All-American college football players, setting records as leading rusher (1935 and 1936) and leading scorer (1935). After graduation, George Halas, Chicago Bears owner, wanted to recruit Simmons, but African Americans were banned from the NFL from 1934 through 1945. Mr. Simmons did have an opportunity to play for the American Pro Football Association's Patterson Panthers, but quickly retired after encountering more racism.

# CIVIC, LAW, & MILITARY



**CIVIC**  
**LENORA ROLLA (1904-2001)**

**Mrs. Rolla** was born in Palestine, Texas. At a young age, her family moved to Fort Worth. In 1921, she graduated from the Fort Worth Colored High School, later named I. M. Terrell High School. Mrs. Rolla devoted her life to the service of others in various community, state, and national affairs. She worked on political campaigns including the one for former President Lyndon B. Johnson. Also, she worked diligently to eliminate the poll tax, a practice that prevented many poor people from voting unless a poll tax was paid. Mrs. Rolla was the founder and long-time executive director of the Tarrant County Black Historical and Genealogical Society, which gathered and chronicled the history of blacks in Fort Worth.



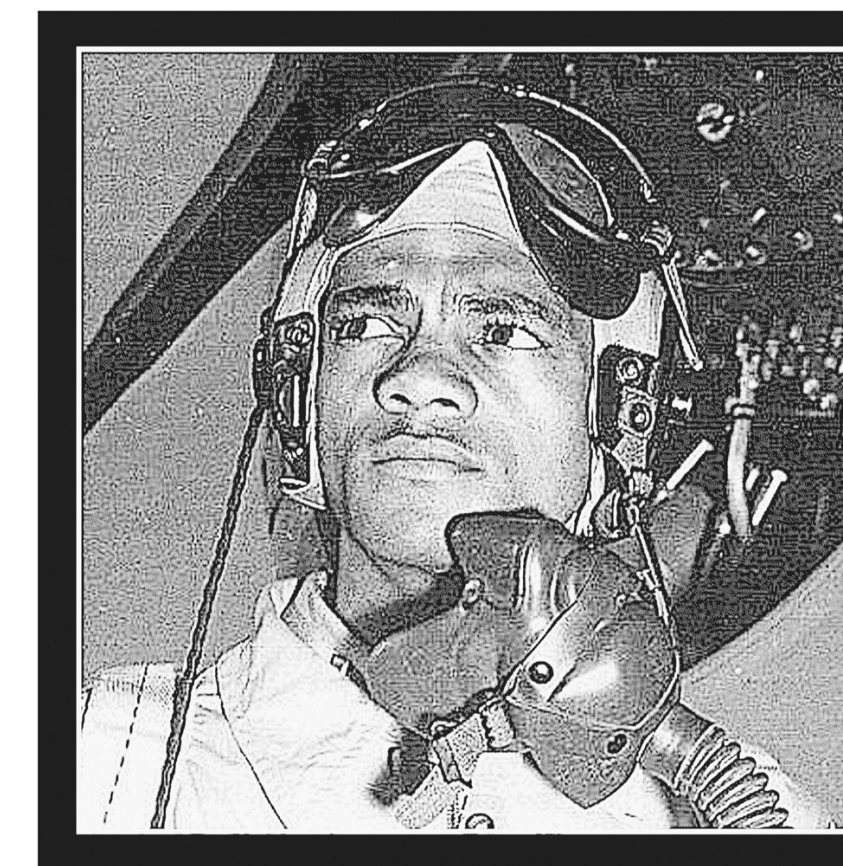
**LAW**  
**OLLICE MALOY, JR. (1914-1966)**

**Mr. Maloy** was born in McGregor, Texas. He attended the Fort Worth public schools and graduated from I. M. Terrell High School. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Wiley College in Marshall, Texas and completed his graduate work at Colorado State University. After being employed as a teacher in Fort Worth's public schools for eight years, he entered law school at the University of Texas at Austin, and in 1954, was among the first African American students to graduate from the University of Texas Law School. He spent a short time in private practice and then became the first African American prosecutor in Tarrant County, the State of Texas, and below the Mason-Dixon Line since reconstruction.



**CIVIC**  
**VIOLA PITTS (1914-2004)**

**Mrs. Viola Pitts** is described as the "Yellow Rose of Texas" and "The Mayor" of Como. United Way's "Hercules Award" winner, "Mama Pitts" is a full-time Christian career volunteer. She served as the first black on the Child Abuse Board, and as Precinct Judge. Mentored by Dr. Brooks, together they challenged City Hall, bringing several vans of supporters to meetings. "Mama" fought for affordable access to the City Zoo, Como Elementary, Como Health Clinic, Lake Como, and she fought all the way to Washington, winning a Head Start program for the children of Lake Como. "Mama" fought and won out of love for God, God's people and God's glory.



**MILITARY**  
**CLAUDE R. PLATTE, JR. (1919- )**

**Mr. Platte** is a native of Fort Worth. He grew up on Fort Worth's Southside. As a youth, he frequently spent entire days going to Meacham Airport to watch the planes fly in and out of Fort Worth. After graduation from I. M. Terrell High School, Mr. Platte attended Tuskegee Institute in Tuskegee, Alabama. At Tuskegee Institute, Mr. Platte learned to fly and provided flight instruction for pilots with the U. S. Army Air Corps' famous 99th Fighter Squadron, also known as the Tuskegee Airmen.

# EDUCATION



**EDUCATION**  
**JAMES A. CAVILE (1840-1916)**

**Mr. Cavile** was born into slavery in Limestone County, Alabama. In 1854, his owner relocated to Fort Worth. After arriving in Fort Worth, Mr. Cavile was forced to serve in the Confederate Army as a commissary man. Mr. Cavile is most notable for organizing the first Negro schools in Tarrant County through his political relationship with the Honorable C. C. Cummings. Mr. Cummings asked Mr. Cavile to help him with his candidacy for County Judge, promising to assist him in establishing schools for Negro children in the city and county, if elected. Mr. Cummings won the election and honored his word to Mr. Cavile.



**EDUCATION**  
**STEPHEN H. FOWLER (1881-1965)**

Native of Fort Worth and patriarch of the Fowler family, **Stephen H. Fowler** attended college at Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College and completed his graduate studies at Chicago University in 1916. Mr. Fowler served in different capacities in the Fort Worth educational system. He served as Principal of Birdville School (1901-1902); teacher at 9th Street School (1902-1906); Assistant Principal at Southside Grammar School (1907-1918); Department Chair of History at I. M. Terrell High School (1913-1917); and Principal at Rosen Heights Elementary (1917-1919). Also, he was active in church affairs for more than 50 years, and helped to organize the National Laymen's Convention of the National Baptist Convention.



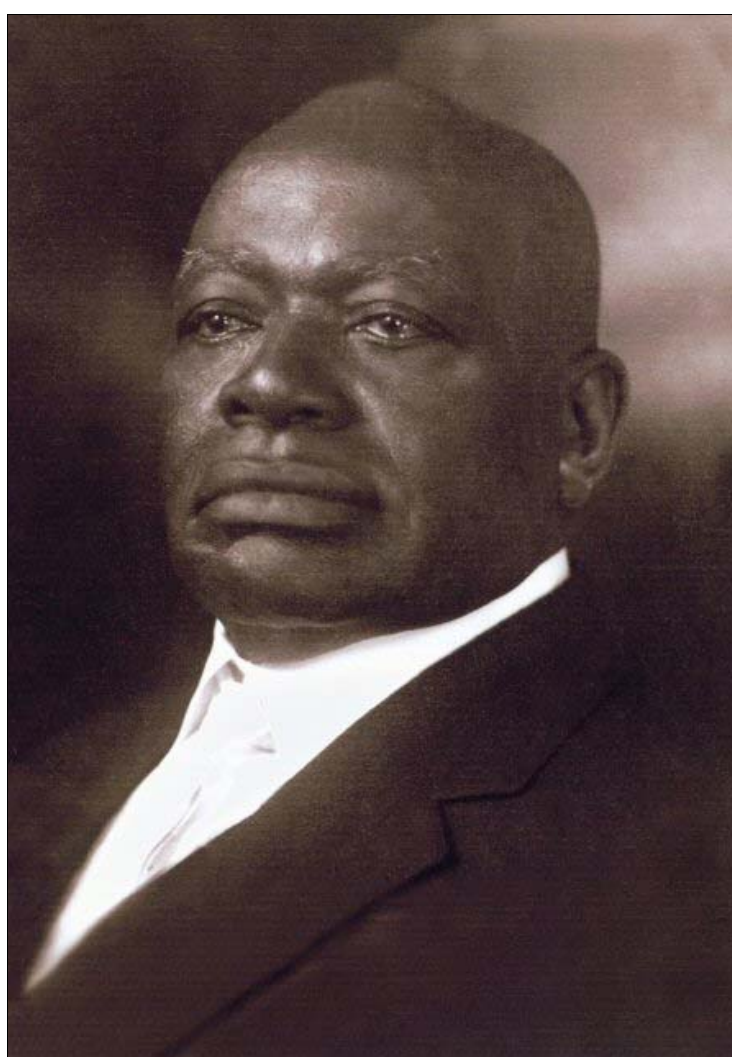
**EDUCATION**  
**HENRY H. BUTLER (circa 1850-1939)**

**Mr. Butler** was born into slavery in Virginia. In 1863, Butler's owner moved him and other slaves to Arkansas to prevent Union capture, however, Butler escaped and joined the Union Army. He fought in several Civil War battles. When the war ended, he began his quest for an education by entering grade school in Arkansas. He later graduated from high school and from Washburn College in Topeka, Kansas. Butler relocated to Fort Worth in 1875 and opened the first school for black children at Allen Chapel, A.M.E. church. In 1877, Butler's school became part of the Fort Worth School System, which later built the black students a four-room school where Butler was made assistant to Principal I. M. Terrell.



**MUSIC/EDUCATION**  
**MANET HARRISON FOWLER (1895-1976)**

**Mrs. Fowler** was the wife of Stephen Fowler and the mother of five children, including Dr. Manet Fowler. Mrs. Fowler was one of the early music directors of the widely known Mount Gilead choir and choral groups. She studied at Tuskegee Institute and Chicago College of Music. Mrs. Fowler was also the president of the Texas Association of Negro Musicians. In 1939, she was the president and director of the Mwalimu Center for African Culture in New York City during the Harlem Renaissance. The center hosted African musicians and well-known educators served on the faculty, including the great author and historian Carter G. Woodson.



**EDUCATION**  
**PROFESSOR ISAIAH M. TERRELL (1859-1931)**

**Professor Terrell** taught and ran African American schools in Fort Worth for 33 years before leaving to become president of Prairie View Normal and Industrial College, currently named Prairie View A&M University. Born near Anderson, Texas, Isaiah Terrell received a private education taught by two missionaries. In 1881, he graduated from Straight University in New Orleans with a Bachelor of Arts degree. In 1882, he was selected to head the first public free school for Negroes in Fort Worth. He co-founded a state African American teachers' association and led Prairie View Normal and Industrial College from 1915 to 1918. In 1918, he became head of Houston College in Houston and later helped establish the Houston Negro Hospital.



**EDUCATION**  
**LILLIAN B. HORACE (1886-1965)**

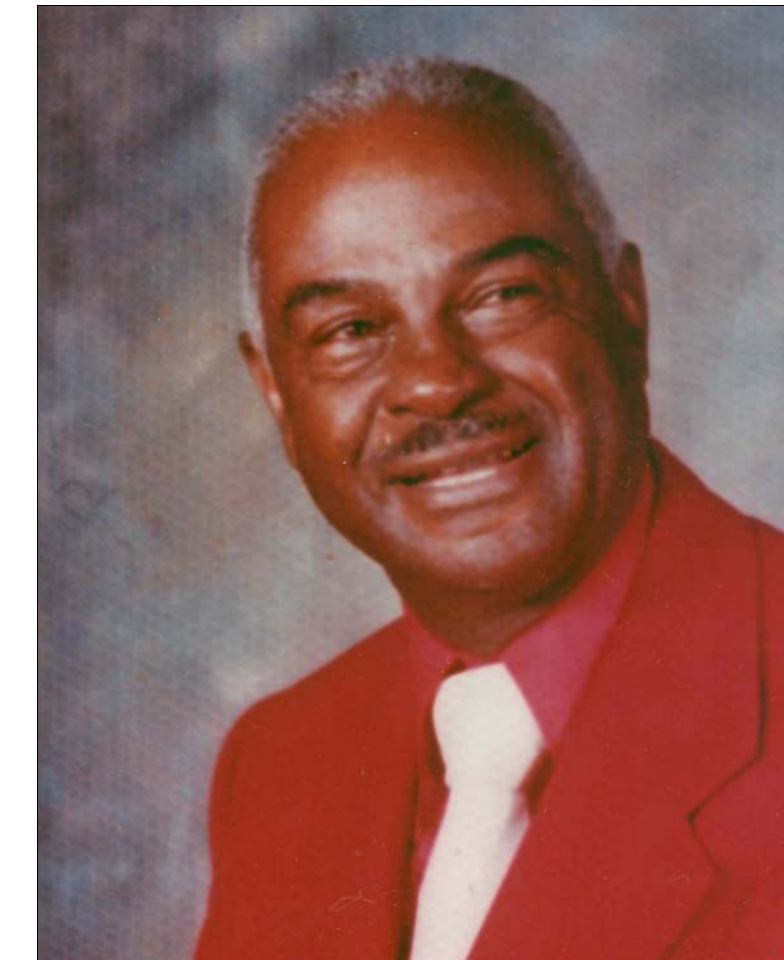
**Mrs. Horace** graduated from Prairie View State College and Simmons University, and completed graduate work at Columbia University, and the universities of Chicago and Colorado. Mrs. Horace served as Dean of Girls at I. M. Terrell High School. She became the full-time librarian, establishing the school's library by asking students and friends to donate books. She pioneered the journalism and dramatics departments. Mrs. Horace authored many articles and books, among them a book entitled, "Crowned with Glory and Honor", a testament to the life and work of Dr. Lacey Kirk Williams, a renowned black minister of the early 1900s. The book later became a film.

# EDUCATION



## EDUCATION DR. VADA P. FELDER (1911- )

**Dr. Felder**, a product of the Fort Worth public schools, Wiley College, and Mount Zion Baptist Church, was the first African American graduate of Texas Christian University where she received a Master of Religious Education in 1954, and later received doctorates in Humanities and Humane Letters. Her many contributions include the recruitment of more than fifty deaf young adults in the Greater Saint James Baptist Church ministries, where her husband pastored; establishing and operating for twenty years the United Christian Leadership School, an accredited continuing education program for church and community leaders. Her invitation brought Dr. Martin L. King, Jr. to Fort Worth in 1959 for a speech after which he was an overnight guest of her family.



## EDUCATION EDWARD BRISCOE (1911- )

**Mr. Briscoe** was born and raised in Lampasas, Texas. He attended Samuel Huston State College in Austin, and received a Bachelor of Education degree. Mr. Briscoe earned his tuition money by performing janitorial chores on campus. Mr. Briscoe worked for the Fort Worth Independent School District for 39 years. Twenty-one of those years were spent teaching, the rest as principal of Carroll Peak Elementary School. Upon retiring, Mr. Briscoe devoted his time to helping others, including delivering food for the Meals On Wheels program. He also assisted a blind neighbor by delivering her groceries and writing her correspondence. In 1989, the Fort Worth ISD named an elementary school in his honor.



## EDUCATION/CIVIC HAZEL HARVEY PEACE

**Mrs. Peace** is an educator, humanitarian and community activist. Mrs. Peace taught at I. M. Terrell High School and later served as principal, although because of her gender, her title was Dean of Girls. In 1972, she retired from the Fort Worth ISD after 49 years of service. Mrs. Peace is currently involved in many organizations including chair of the Near Southeast Neighborhood Advisory Council, Women's Policy Forum, YWCA, and Fort Worth Library Foundation. Texas Wesleyan University bestowed an honorary Doctorate upon Mrs. Peace in 1992. The children's department of the Fort Worth Central Library is named in her honor. She is a highly respected pillar in the Fort Worth community.

# EVANS AVENUE STORYTELLING DOCUMENTATION

Library Staff assisted by providing documentation on various areas that included:

- \* providing pictures and profile information from the Tarrant County Black Historical and Genealogical Society archives
- \* locating obituary notices for death and birth years
- \* researching the location of living descendants in some cases

During the storytelling process, the Planning Department has accumulated much documentation on the 35 person profiles and the topic history.

Upon completion of the project, the Evans Storytelling documentation will be forwarded to the Library's History and Genealogical Division for record keeping and public access.