

(Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



691

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME: First Methodist Church of Rockwall
OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: First United Methodist Church of Rockwall

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 303 E. Rusk NOT FOR PUBLICATION: N/A
CITY OR TOWN: Rockwall VICINITY: N/A
STATE: Texas CODE: TX COUNTY: Rockwall CODE: 397 ZIP CODE: 75087

3. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

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

[Handwritten Signature]

5-8-07
Date

Signature of certifying official
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):

[Handwritten Signature]
Signature of the Keeper
Date of Action
7-11-07

5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: Private

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: Building

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:	CONTRIBUTING	NONCONTRIBUTING
	1	0 BUILDINGS
	0	0 SITES
	0	0 STRUCTURES
	0	0 OBJECTS
	1	0 TOTAL

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

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: N/A

6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: RELIGION/Religious Facility=Church

CURRENT FUNCTIONS: WORK IN PROGRESS: religious services, office space

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Mission Revival

MATERIALS: FOUNDATION STONE
WALLS BRICK, STONE
ROOF ASPHALT, METAL/steel
OTHER

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-6).

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 5

First Methodist Church of Rockwall
Rockwall, Rockwall County, Texas

Narrative Description

Architect George Lindsey designed the First Methodist Church of Rockwall building in the Mission Revival style, and today the building, part of Rockwall's historic downtown, remains an excellent example of that style. It also reflects trends in American church design, with its original sanctuary configuration most likely an adaptation of the Akron Plan. The building is nominated at the local level of significance under Criterion C in the area of architecture. It also meets Criteria Consideration A (religious properties); it is primarily significant for its architecture.

Introduction

From its completion in 1913, Rockwall's First Methodist Church building has helped to define the community's downtown. Located one block east of the county's courthouse square, the brick and stone Mission Revival sanctuary is unique to the city in its architectural style. The brick construction is compatible with downtown's historic commercial buildings, which line Rusk Street across from the Art Deco courthouse and continue east toward the church site, located at 303 E. Rusk. The Methodist congregation moved to new facilities outside of downtown Rockwall in the 1980s, and their former building sat vacant for many years. Recent restoration efforts and fundraising have helped stabilize the building, and plans for its preservation continue to develop.

Exterior

Although the building's main entrance is on the southwest corner, the south elevation, facing Rusk, is the primary façade. With two towers flanking a recessed central bay, the façade is symmetrical. Each tower's ground floor is accessed by five steps that lead to a double-door entry capped with a round, Roman arched window. Surrounding each window are three orders of brick voussoirs and an outer order of dressed stone voussoirs. The arches spring from stone voussoirs that feature small projecting circular elements. The keystone at each arch's crown features a decorative lion's head; these are not original to the structure. A fourth order of stone surrounds the three orders of brick. The original opalescent glass windows range in color from cream to brown in a variety of patterns. Many windows today are boarded up as the property owner works to stabilize and rehabilitate the building. Above each doorway, a rectilinear block of stone matches the width of the doorway. These panels originally included carved stone or terra cotta ornament, but today the panels are flat. Above the panels are pairs of one-over-one stained glass windows with stone sills. A string course encircling each tower is accented by a single keystone over the square top windows. Above the string course are brackets supporting a projecting cornice. The frieze below the cornice features a band of dentils below a band of egg and dart moulding. A crenellated parapet rises above the cornice line, and the towers are topped with low-pitch pyramidal roofs.

In contrast to the boxy nature of the towers' crenellated parapets and linear cornices, the central bays on both the south and west façades are primarily curvilinear, with a mission-style parapet comprised of a central round arch flanked by right angles and then a longer shallow curve ending in scrolls. Symmetrically placed below the parapet is a triptych of windows, two shorter square windows flanking a taller, rectangular window, all sharing the same stone sill. Outlining the window tops and echoing the string course on the towers, a flourish of brick corbelling is accented by a keystone centered above the center window and below the parapet's round arch. Below the line of the windows, the building's hipped roof cuts into the mission-style bay. The cornice here matches that of the towers, minus the brackets. At the same height as the cornice moulding, a keystone centered over a large round arched window accents the brick and stone courses springing from stone voussoirs with simple circle decoration matching those on the south façade. Two smaller round arched windows flank the central window. They share the same detailing. Again, keystones feature decorative elements that are not original.

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First Methodist Church of Rockwall
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To the left of the west façade's central bay, a second entry matches the corner tower's ground floor elements, with five steps leading to a double door. The door was once capped with a semi-circular window beneath the round arch detailing, but today the window is boarded up. Just above the keystone, the cornice molding leads the eye from the wall to a small clipped gable roof, which is tucked in under the eaves of the higher cornice line of the two-story space at the two northernmost bays of the west elevation. Each floor of the two-bay, two-story part of the façade features two rectangular stained glass windows with zigzag corbelling that ties the windows together. Keystones are centered above the windows, which are single light and double-hung. This end of the building has a hipped roof, and the window design continues to the back, or north, façade, which features five bays and similar zigzag corbelling. The easternmost bay on the ground floor has a covered entry porch with clipped gable roof and square columns. The double doors feature single lights over panels, and a transom spans the full entry width.

The former church education wing attaches to the sanctuary building at the northeast corner. The late 1940s construction reflects a sensitivity to the original design with post-war construction elements. The rear, north elevation is plain by comparison, but the centered, covered entry porch with single door and white columns mimics that described above. The simple rectangular casement windows feature brick sills and flat-arch brick lintels. The east and south façades of the two-story volume, though, have zigzag elements and keystones above the casement windows, which also have brick sills. Centered on the south wall is a double-door entry with semi-circular arch above it that features patterned brickwork and stone surround and keystone. The hipped roof of this wing has a standing seam metal roof, again complementary to but distinct from the singled hipped roof of the other building.

Interior

The interior of the sanctuary space is vacant and in various states of repair. Brickwork, rafters, wall framing, and concrete floors remain exposed while restoration proceeds. The original layout of the sanctuary is unknown, but many elements indicate it may have been based on the Akron Plan. Onsite investigations, although not complete, point to rolling doors that came down to separate classrooms from the larger sanctuary space.

Floor plans of the former education building show that its interior is largely comprised of offices and former classroom space. The former Fellowship Hall occupies the ground floor southernmost volume of the wing, and the 30' x 45' room features an entry on the south wall flanked by two windows, and three windows on each the west and east sides. The north side of the space has a bar attaching it to a kitchen space, and a single door on the far west of the north wall. Two sets of stairs leading to the second floor are located in the southern part of the rear volume of the wing. The stairs lead to the second floor offices and larger classroom areas in the wing and in the rear of the sanctuary building.

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 VALUE, OR REPRESENTS A SIGNIFICANT AND DISTINGUISHABLE ENTITY WHOSE COMPONENTS LACK INDIVIDUAL DISTINCTION.
- D** PROPERTY HAS YIELDED, OR IS LIKELY TO YIELD, INFORMATION IMPORTANT IN PREHISTORY OR HISTORY.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS: A

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1913–1950

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1913, 1950

SIGNIFICANT PERSON: N/A

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: George Lindsey, Greenville, TX / Harris & Shuman, Nevada, TX

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (see continuation sheets 8-7 through 8-9).

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheet 9-10).

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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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 7

First Methodist Church of Rockwall
Rockwall, Rockwall County, Texas

Statement of Significance

Rockwall's former First Methodist Church building is nominated at the local level of significance under Criterion C in the area of architecture as an excellent example of the Mission Revival style. The building meets Criteria Consideration A (religious properties) because the building is primarily significant for its architecture. The building, just one block from the county courthouse, is unique in style compared to other local historic buildings. It represents a period in design when architects and property owners wanted to connect to their past, and the Mission Revival elements reflect a tie to Texas' Spanish Colonial era. The style, appropriate for a religious building and the correlation to early missionaries to the state, also demonstrates a 20th-century adaptation of another trend in American church design, the Akron Plan. While the exact layout of the original interior is currently unknown, research points to it being an adaptation of the Akron Plan, in which the partitions between classroom spaces and the sanctuary could be open to allow for joint education and worship times. The building shows an evolution in church design and a respect for earlier American styles.

Congregational History

Settlers established the community of Rockwall in 1853.¹ Three years later, area residents officially organized a congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, with some of Rockwall's most prominent pioneer families as charter members. John O. Heath, the namesake of the nearby community of Heath, Hugh and Jane Shaw, whose descendents are still active in the Rockwall community, and Celia Truitt, whose family has long been involved in local philanthropic efforts, were all among the initial members.² The group first met in a home and then a school, in 1874, a year after the town became county seat, members began construction of a small wooden church house that would sit just on the edge of downtown Rockwall. The wooden building served the congregation until the early 1900s, when the Rev. F.F. Wheeler began to discuss the idea of a new building. According to church records, Rev. Wheeler secured commitments in the amount of \$8,000 but failed to push the project through.

In 1911, C.W. Dennis became pastor and recognized the need for a new building, and in the fall of that year, through a series of open forums, church members decided they would begin a building campaign. The building committee consisted of C.J. Walker, J.R. Dumas, H.M. Wade, A.E. Lowe and Charlie Lindsey—each a well-respected business man or farmer. By the end of November 1912, with more than \$8,000 committed to the new building, the congregation hired George Lindsey of Greenville as the architect. Harris & Shuman of Nevada, Texas, received the construction contract. According to the February 28, 1913, issue of the *Rockwall County Tribune*, "The building when finished and furnished will cost more than \$15,000 and will, with grounds and all, be estimated as an \$18,000 plant."

In 1913, builders completed the sanctuary, a one-and-a-half story Mission Revival structure with a pier and beam foundation. Mission architecture was prominent in the United States from approximately 1890 until 1920. Rockwall's First Methodist Church remains the only original Mission Revival building in the historic downtown area and one of the only remaining examples in all of Rockwall County. Due to the superior workmanship and ongoing rehabilitation and preservation efforts, the design of the main building remains evident.

¹ *Handbook of Texas Online*, s.v. "Rockwall," <http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/RR/hfr9.html> (accessed December 4, 2006).

² *Rockwall County History*, a publication of the Rockwall County Historical Foundation, Taylor Publishing, 1984, pg. 56

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First Methodist Church of Rockwall
Rockwall, Rockwall County, Texas

With a growing congregation, Rev. H.M. Cowling began plans in 1946 for the addition of an education building. By July 13, 1947, members had \$5,000 committed toward the new structure. The congregation dedicated the addition, which adjoins the east side of the original church, on March 26, 1950.

In the late 1970s, the congregation moved to a new church complex south of the downtown area. Subsequent owners of the former church building have worked to maintain its structural integrity and major architectural elements.

Architect George Lindsey³

George Lindsey was born in 1870 in the small farming community of Dodd City, Fannin County, Texas. He moved to Greenville, Hunt County, Texas, around 1895 and joined the Fifth Regimental Band, one of the leading musical organizations in the South at the beginning of the 20th century.⁴ Lindsey married Susie Mattison in Rockwall on January 4, 1903, and the couple made their home in Greenville, where Lindsey had an office. Both were active in the community. Lindsey was a member of the Lions Club and several fraternal organizations, and was elected alderman for Ward 1 in 1904. The Lindseys were members of Central Christian Church.⁵

The earliest known examples of Lindsey's work are the Administration Building and Dormitories of Wesley College, built in Greenville in 1912. The Administration Building included two floors and a basement. It was built of locally fired bricks covered with a cement wash. When the building burned in 2001, the walls withstood the heat of the fire and remained standing. The basement of the building contained class rooms, a toilet and bath, gymnasium and the heating equipment. The indoor plumbing and heating equipment were reportedly some of the first in Greenville.⁶ The first floor held the college president's office, four classrooms, the library, and an auditorium with seating for 500. The second floor had four classrooms, art and music studios, and a faculty lounge. Each of the two dormitories had sixty-five rooms. All were outside rooms with private baths and closets, again an innovation in dormitory rooms for that time period and examples of fire safety. Both dormitories were designed to be expanded if needed.

In 1913, George Lindsey designed offices for the city of Greenville at a cost of \$10,000. The pressed brick façades, trimmed in stone with marble base, were similar to many of the buildings George Lindsey designed. He also designed 13 buildings on the east side of Greenville near a former wagon yard. The buildings were used for retail and still exist. His most impressive building of the time was the hospital for Dr. Joe Becton in Greenville. It featured a wraparound porch on the front with wide stone steps leading onto the porch and a porte-cochère.⁷ At that same time, Lindsey designed the Rockwall Methodist Episcopal Church. Lindsey varied from his usual style and designed a Mission Revival church as developed in the 1890s in California. It contains twin towers commonly found on Methodist churches of that period. The 3,500-square-foot structure had a slate roof. Again Lindsey used vitrified brick with stone accents on the many windows.⁸

³ This biographical section largely taken from paper by Carol Taylor, chair of Hunt County Historical Commission and director of the Northeast Texas Genealogy Center.

⁴ "George Lindsey Dies in Houston: Rites Here Today," *Greenville Evening Banner*, 17 April 1939, A:1.

⁵ *Greenville Evening Banner*, 17 April 1939, A:1; "State Politics," *Dallas Morning News*, 18 February 1904, :3.

⁶ "Plans for Wesley College," *Dallas Morning News*, 20 January 1912, 10.

⁷ "New Brick Building," *Dallas Morning News*, 1 March 1913:17; "To Erect Thirteen Buildings," *Dallas Morning News*, 19 July 1913:7; "Caddo Mills Wind Damage," *Dallas Morning News*, 4 April 1913:6; "Plans for Greenville Hospital," *Dallas Morning News*, 26 April 1913:21.

⁸ Material received from Vickie Lovett.

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First Methodist Church of Rockwall
Rockwall, Rockwall County, Texas

In 1915, George Lindsey was elected fourth vice-president of the Texas State Association of Architects. Three years later, he entered into partnership with Roy Kilmer to form an architectural and construction engineering firm. The firm of Lindsey and Kilmer played an important role in the building boom that flourished in Northeast Texas during the 1920s. They designed Greenville's Kavanaugh Methodist Church, built between 1921 and 1924. The Classical Revival building with six large columns and broad stone steps is typical of Lindsey's work. The brown vitrified brick and stone trim are evident in other works by the design team. The Kavanaugh Church building features 50 stained glass windows.⁹ Lindsey and Kilmer also designed the President's Home at East Texas State Teachers College (1927). It was "an understated adaptation of Georgian Revival style elements in dark red brick and white trim with simple classical details."¹⁰ In the late 1920s, Lindsey and Kilmer were associated with the design of the Washington Hotel, the Greenville Exchange Bank, and probably other buildings in the area. In 1928, the two designed the Knights of Pythias Lodge in Longview, two new two-story brick buildings in downtown Sulphur Springs, and a modern new duplex apartment house in Commerce.¹¹

After his wife's death in 1930, Lindsey's work slowed. By 1935 or 1936, he had contracted an illness that left him almost bed-ridden, and he moved to Houston to live with his daughter. He died on April 15, 1937 and is buried in Greenville's Forest Park Cemetery.¹² That year, the State of Texas began issuing license for architects. Lindsey presumably never received one, and there is no known documentation of his architectural and engineering training.¹³ Many of his design projects remain in Greenville and surrounding areas, though, and his work is often considered classic in design and substantial in structure.

Mission Revival Style

The Mission Revival style began in California in the 1890s as a commemoration of the Spanish Colonial architecture of the West Coast. Some equate the movement to the Colonial Revival period of design on the East Coast. Largely due to limited construction materials and experience, and as a response to climate, original mission forms included mostly unadorned, plastered walls, flat- to low-pitch tile roofs, arcades and porches, deep overhangs, and round-arch windows. The Mission Revival style spread throughout the American Southwest, with rare examples found throughout the country. The Santa Fe and Southern Pacific rail companies adopted the style for their stations and hotels. In Texas, with its well-known missions in San Antonio and El Paso, the style seemed a natural fit, and numerous homes and public buildings were designed in the style, which continues to be imitated today.

Conclusion

Today, Rockwall's historic buildings include many examples of Victorian and Prairie-style influenced designs. The Mission Revival style exhibited by the former First Methodist Church building is a distinctive building in a prominent downtown location. Through continued fundraising and rehabilitation efforts to preserve the building, it will continue to

⁹ "Kavanaugh Methodist Church, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark application," by Carol Taylor, submitted to Texas Historical Commission 1996.

¹⁰ The President's House, Commerce, Hunt County, Texas (NRHP 2001), by Dr. James Conrad.

¹¹ "Architects Are Preparing Plan For Lodge Hall," *Greenville Evening Banner*, 7 March 1928:1.

¹² *Greenville Evening Banner*, 17 April 1939, A:1.

¹³ *A Field Guide to American Houses*, Virginia & Lee McAlester, Alfred A. Knopf, 2003, pp. 408-415

¹³ "Architects to Meet Next at Galveston," *Dallas Morning News*, 16 October 1915, 19; *Greenville Evening Banner*, 17 April 1939, A:1; *Handbook of Texas Online*, s.v. "Texas Society of Architects,"

<http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/TT/catgm.html> (accessed July 6, 2006).

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First Methodist Church of Rockwall
Rockwall, Rockwall County, Texas

demonstrate a time in the community's history when residents lived, worked, and worshiped downtown, before Rockwall became a Dallas suburb inhabited by commuters on the go. The building's design also speaks to a time when historical revivals dominated much of the architectural work done in this part of the country, and George Lindsey and Rockwall's Methodist congregation chose a revival style befitting to Texas.

As a rare Rockwall example of Mission Revival design, the building is nominated under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The period of significance begins with the original building's construction in 1913 and continues to 1950, the date of the addition.

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First Methodist Church of Rockwall
Rockwall, Rockwall County, Texas

Bibliography

Conrad, Dr. James. *President's Home*, National Register of Historic Places nomination submitted to Texas Historical Commission, n.d.

Dallas Morning News, 18 February 1904; 20 January 1912; 1 March 1913; 4 April 1913; 26 April 1913; 16 October 1915.

A Field Guide to American Houses, Virginia & Lee McAlester, Alfred A. Knopf, 2003, pp. 408-415.

Greenville Evening Banner, 7 March 1928; 17 April 1939.

Handbook of Texas Online, s.v. "Rockwall," <http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/RR/hfr9.html> (accessed December 4, 2006).

Handbook of Texas Online, s.v. "Texas Society of Architects," <http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/TT/catgm.html> (accessed December 4, 2006).

Lovett, Vickie. Materials pertaining to Rockwall Methodist Church.

Rockwall County History, a publication of the Rockwall County Historical Foundation, Taylor Publishing, 1984, pp. 56-57.

Taylor, Carol. *George Lindsey, Architect*. Submitted with National Register nomination for Rockwall First Methodist Church building. Retained in Texas Historical Commission files under First Methodist Church of Rockwall.

Taylor, Carol. *Kavanaugh Methodist Church*, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark application submitted to Texas Historical Commission, 1996.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY: 7,753.68 square feet or 0.178 acres

UTM REFERENCES	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
	14	737680E	3646287N

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheet 10-12)

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION: Nomination includes all property historically associated with the building

11. FORM PREPARED BY (with Linda Henderson, Texas Historical Commission staff)

NAME/TITLE: Dr. Len Lall and Vickie Lovett-Lall/President

ORGANIZATION: His Covenant Children, Inc.

DATE: 20 July 2006

STREET & NUMBER: 303 E. Rusk Street

TELEPHONE: 972/772-0934

CITY OR TOWN: Rockwall

STATE: TX

ZIP CODE: 75087

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

CONTINUATION SHEETS

MAPS (see continuation sheet Map-13 through Map-15)

PHOTOGRAPHS (see continuation sheets Photo-16 through Photo-23)

ADDITIONAL ITEMS

PROPERTY OWNER

NAME: His Covenant Children, Inc.

STREET & NUMBER: 303 E. Rusk

TELEPHONE: 972/772-0934

CITY OR TOWN: Rockwall

STATE: TX

ZIP CODE: 75087

United States Department of the Interior
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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 10 Page 12

First Methodist Church of Rockwall
Rockwall, Rockwall County, Texas

Legal Description

BEING, a tract of land situated in the B. F. BOYDSTON SURVEY, ABSTRACT NO. 14, City of Rockwall, Rockwall County, Texas, and being part of tracts one and two as recorded in Volume 164, Page 828, Deed Records of Rockwall County, Texas, and being more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING, at the point of intersection of the East line of Fannin Street with the North line of Rusk Street, a x in concrete for corner.

THENCE, N. 0 deg. 22' 08" W., along the East line of Fannin Street a distance of 98.05 feet to a X in concrete for corner.

THENCE, N. 89 deg. 50' 25" E., leaving the said East line of Fannin Street a distance of 79.51 feet to a x in concrete for corner.

THENCE, S. 0 deg. 09' 41" W., a distance of 98.27 feet to a point on the North line of Rusk Street a 1/2" iron stake for corner;

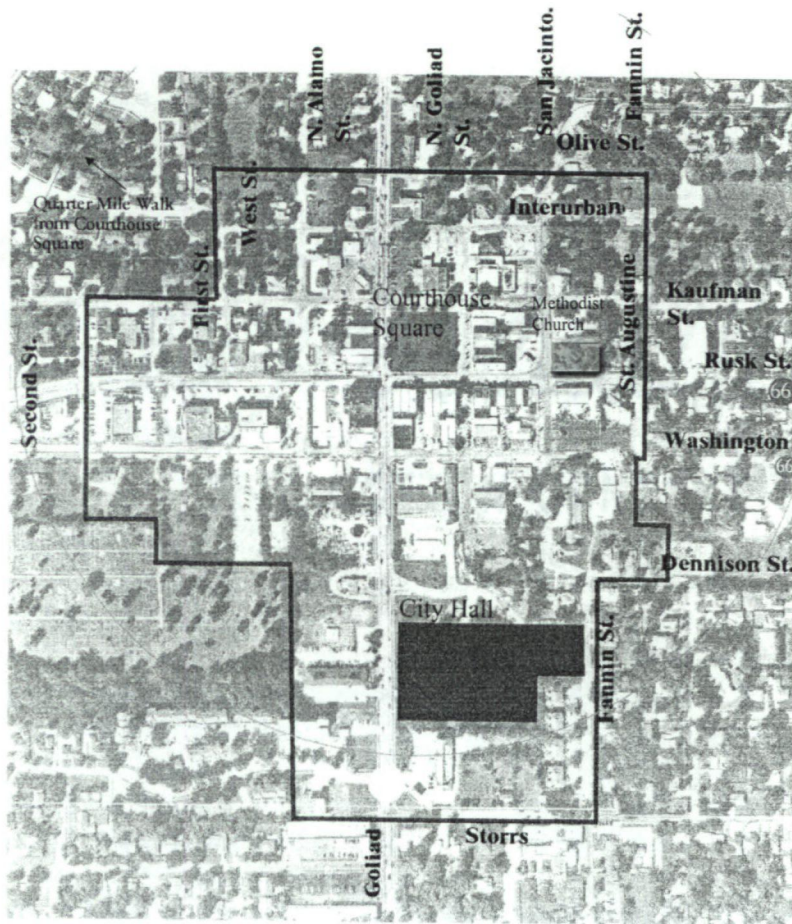
THENCE, West along the North line of Rusk Street, a distance of 78.60 feet to the PLACE OF BEGINNING, and containing 7,753.68 square feet or 0.178 acres of land.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section MAPS/PLANS Page 13

First Methodist Church of Rockwall
Rockwall, Rockwall County, Texas



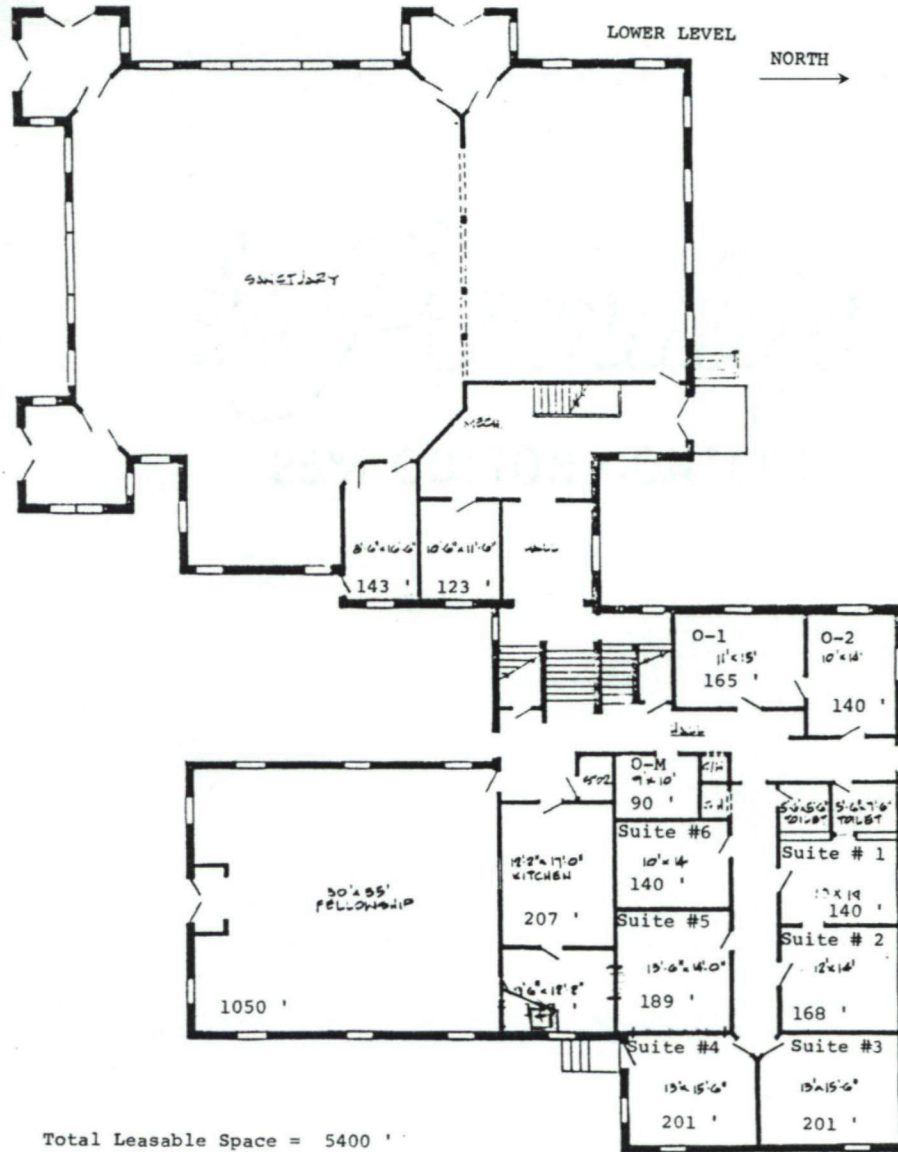
Downtown Rockwall map

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section MAPS/PLANS Page 14

First Methodist Church of Rockwall
Rockwall, Rockwall County, Texas



Total Leasable Space = 5400'
Lower Level = 2806'
Upper Level = 2594'
Halls, Baths, Storage Approx. 1600

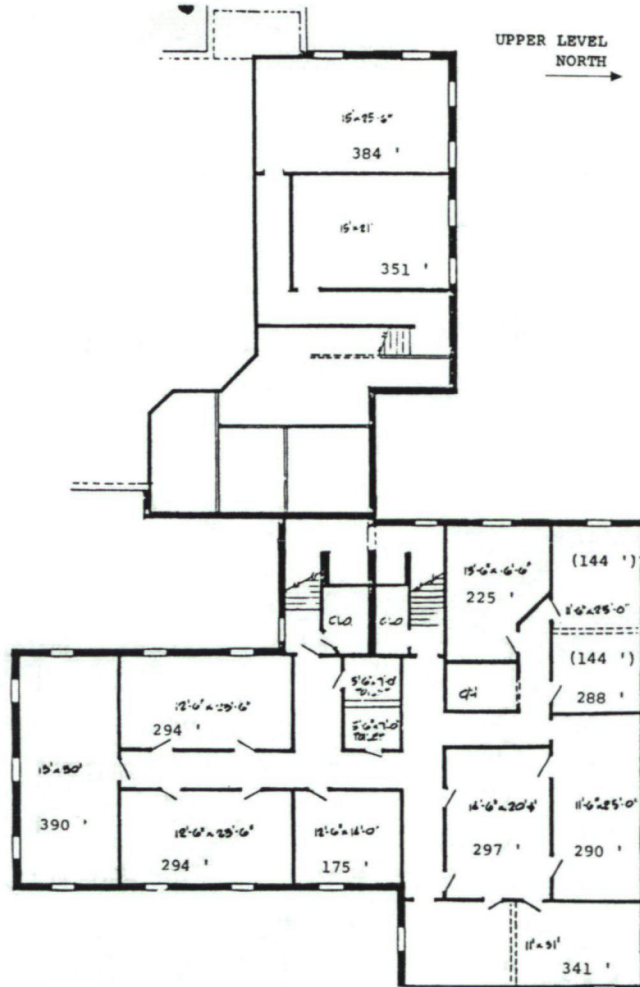
LOWER LEVEL PLAN

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section MAPS/PLANS Page 15

First Methodist Church of Rockwall
Rockwall, Rockwall County, Texas



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Section PHOTOS Page 16

First Methodist Church of Rockwall
Rockwall, Rockwall County, Texas



Rockwall Methodist Church, Southwest Oblique, circa 1913

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Section PHOTOS Page 17

First Methodist Church of Rockwall
Rockwall, Rockwall County, Texas



Southwest Oblique

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Section PHOTOS Page 18

First Methodist Church of Rockwall
Rockwall, Rockwall County, Texas



Northwest Oblique

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Section PHOTOS Page 19

First Methodist Church of Rockwall
Rockwall, Rockwall County, Texas



North elevation, showing addition on left, original structure on right

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Section PHOTOS Page 20

First Methodist Church of Rockwall
Rockwall, Rockwall County, Texas



East façade, including SE tower of original structure on left and addition on right

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Section PHOTOS Page 21

First Methodist Church of Rockwall
Rockwall, Rockwall County, Texas



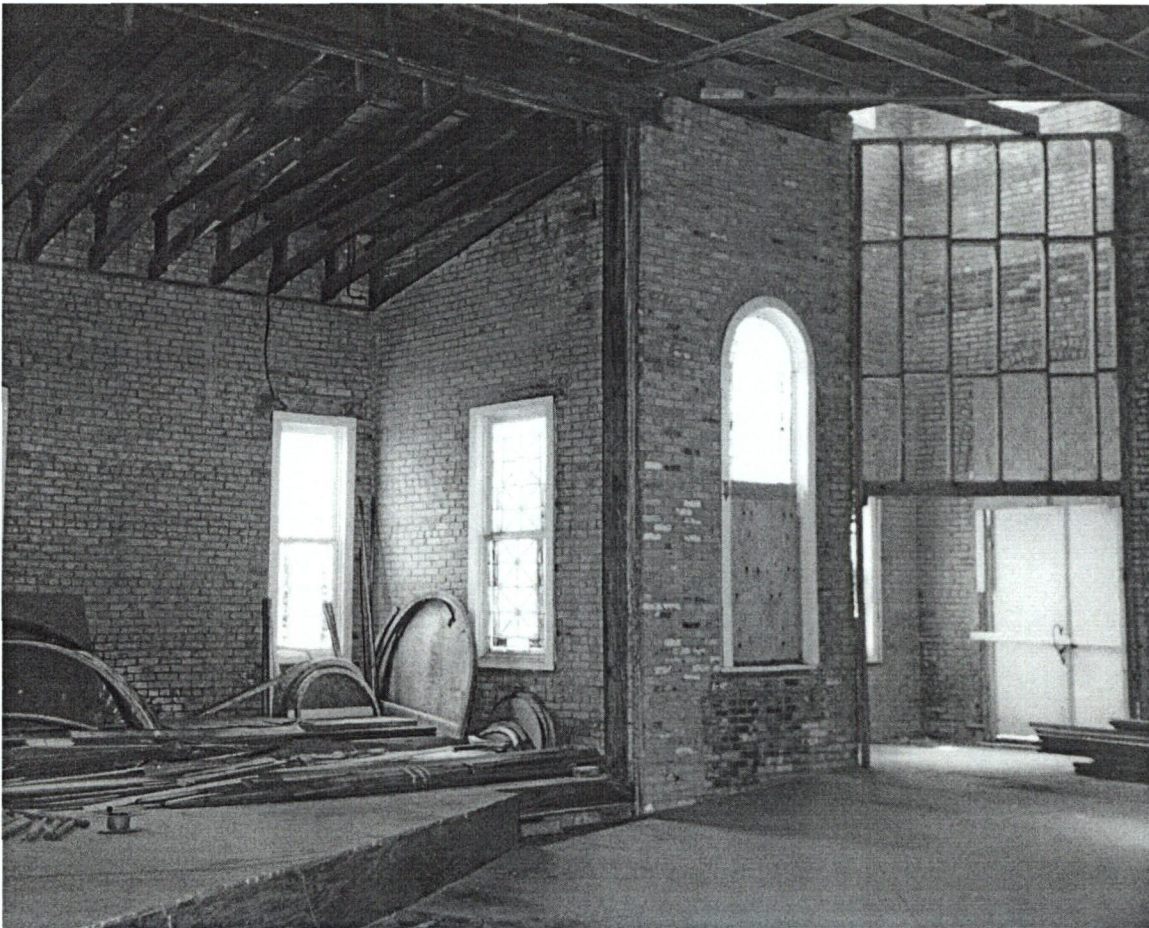
South elevation of addition, with original building on left

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Section PHOTOS Page 22

First Methodist Church of Rockwall
Rockwall, Rockwall County, Texas



Condition of sanctuary interior in 2006, showing raised area on left and corner tower entry on right.

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Section PHOTOS Page 23

First Methodist Church of Rockwall
Rockwall, Rockwall County, Texas

PHOTO LOG

First Methodist Church of Rockwall

303 E. Rusk

Rockwall, Rockwall County, Texas

Photographer: Vickie Lovett-Lall

July 2006

Original negatives on file with the Texas Historical Commission

- Photo 1: Southeast oblique of sanctuary; camera facing northwest
- Photo 2: Southwest oblique of sanctuary, showing fellowship hall addition to the east in background; camera facing northeast
- Photo 3: West elevation; camera facing east
- Photo 4: Northwest oblique; camera facing southeast
- Photo 5: North elevation, with addition on left and original building on right; camera facing south
- Photo 6: Interior of sanctuary; camera facing southeast

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY First Methodist Church of Rockwall
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Rockwall

DATE RECEIVED: 6/01/07 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/19/07
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/04/07 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/15/07
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 07000691

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 7-11-07 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

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.



ONE WAY

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH OF ROCKWALL
ROCKWALL, ROCKWALL COUNTY, TEXAS
PHOTO 1 OF 6



FIRST METHODIST CHURCH OF ROCKWALL

ROCKWALL, ROCKWALL COUNTY, TEXAS

PHOTO 2 OF 6



FIRST METHODIST CHURCH OF ROCKWALL
ROCKWALL, ROCKWALL COUNTY, TEXAS
PHOTO 3 OF 6



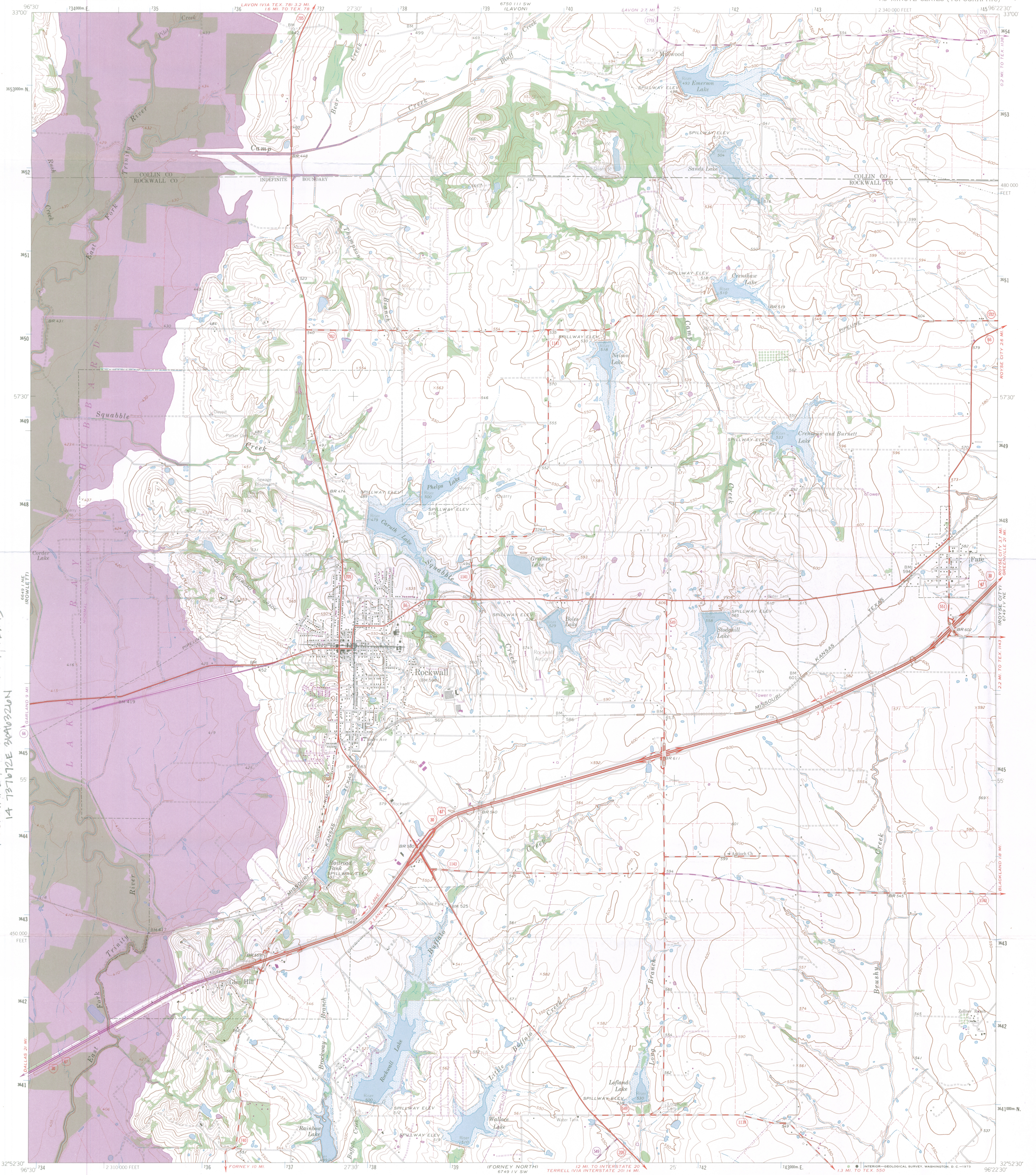
FIRST METHODIST CHURCH OF ROCKWALL
ROCKWALL, ROCKWALL COUNTY, TEXAS
PHOTO 4 OF 6



FIRST METHODIST CHURCH OF ROCKWALL
ROCKWALL, ROCKWALL COUNTY, TEXAS
PHOTO 5 OF 6

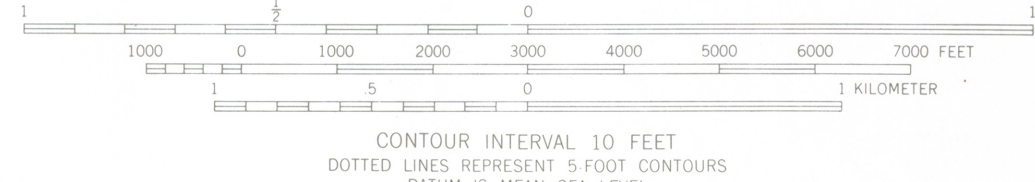
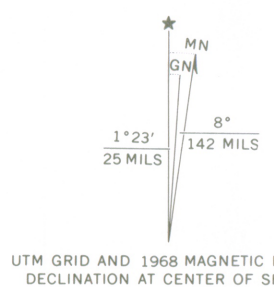


FIRST METHODIST CHURCH OF ROCKWALL
ROCKWALL, ROCKWALL COUNTY, TEXAS
PHOTO 6 OF 6



FIRST METHODIST CHURCH OF ROCKWALL
303 E. BUSK
ROCKWALL, ROCKWALL COUNTY, TEXAS
14 737672E 3040320N

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1961. Field checked 1963
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Texas coordinate system, north central zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 14, shown in blue
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines
Areas covered by dashed light blue pattern are subject
to controlled inundation
Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from
aerial photographs taken 1968. This information not field checked
Map photoinspected 1973
No major culture or drainage changes observed



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROCKWALL, TEX.
N3252 5-W9622 5/7 5
1963
PHOTOREVISED 1968
PHOTOINSPECTED 1973
AMS 6749 IV NW-SERIES V882



**TEXAS
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION**

Rick Perry • *Governor*

John L. Nau, III • *Chairman*

F. Lawrence Oaks • *Executive Director*

The State Agency for Historic Preservation

TO: Linda McClelland
National Register of Historic Places

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

RE: First Methodist Church of Rockwall, Rockwall County, Texas

DATE: May 29, 2007



- The following materials are submitted regarding the First Methodist Church of Rockwall, Rockwall County, Texas:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Original National Register of Historic Places forms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Methodist Church of Rockwall, Rockwall County, Texas <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: