National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only received DEC 6 1983 date entered

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title Histori	c Sites Inventor	ry has this p	roperty been determined el	igible? _X_ yes no
date March 1	moral disertative o	. The ore on the sale	federalX sta	te county local
depository for su	rvey records Texa	as Historical Commiss	ion	
city, town	Austin		state	Texas

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
excellent good _X fair	deteriorated ruins unexposed	unaltered _X altered	X original site moved date _	N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Fort Worth Public Market Building is an interesting design in Spanish Colonial Revival Style, with a prominent entrance tower and secondary towers at the ends of the street fronts. The building is handsomely detailed with decorative terra cotta and colored glass. The market complex also includes a separate L-shaped shed paralleling the two rear facades of the main building. It was designed for individual stalls for produce.

The Fort Worth Public Market Building is one of a few surviving examples of commercial Spanish Colonial Revival Architecture in Fort Worth, Texas. It is located on the southern edge of Fort Worth's central business district at the corner of Interstate 30 frontage road and Henderson. It is part of a commercial area lying just south of Interstate 30 that has been an important site for transportation and commerce in Fort Worth's history. (This area includes the Texas and Pacific Terminal building (National Register, 1979) and the Fort Worth Post Office (National Register nomination applied for).) The buildings in this area were cut off from the flow of downtown Fort Worth traffic by the development of the interstate highway and are now further threatened by a freeway expansion project.

The main market building is square in shape with towers on three of its four corners. The interior space was originally one open story reaching to the roof with skylights in the center of the roof and a mezzanine, open to the center area, along the east and south walls. Constructed of tan brick laid in stretcher bond, the main building is ornamented with glazed terra-cotta tile, red green, and orange Spanish clay roof tiles and stained glass. An L-shaped stall building, which once housed the market stalls for individual produce vendors, wraps around the main building along the south and west sides. It is a much more simply ornamented building than the main market building. Its sides are constructed of concrete blocks with a long narrow row of metal-frame windows running the length of the building just below the roof line. The ends of the building are faced with tan brick and have a large doorway that was used for stall access. The east end has a curvilinear gable and a small amount of glazed terra-cotta trim. The north end of the stall building once resembled the east end, but was altered during the 1950s to make room for freeway frontage road expansion. The stall building has a simple shed roof while the roof on the main building is basically a flat roof built up on a two-inch concrete slab. There were ten skylights in the center of the roof, several of which still remain, and a Spanish tile coping ran around the edge.

The main tower, on the northeast corner of the building, is the most visible and highly ornamented portion of the market building. It served as the primary entrance to the part of the market which housed the permanent concessions: grocers, meat markets, bakers, drug stores, and a beauty shop and barber shop. The entry is framed by a pair of free-standing Solomonic pilasters with foliated capitals. The entrance arch is elaborately detailed, the lower sections featuring a tall niche set between decorated pilasters. The arch itself is an elaborate composition, with a progressive diminution of the width of the opening as it recedes within the tower. The complex outline of the arch reflects Spanish and Spanish Colonial Baroque architecture. All this ornament is cast in terra cotta, as is the polychromed tympanum above the doors which features an urn flanked by cornucopias from which grapevines grow, an allegory on the sale of fresh produce within the building.

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The vertical rise of the main tower is emphasized by the tall and narrow opening above the entry which is filled by a rather abstract design in colored glass in which are set the words "Public Market." The design of this glasswork is decidedly modernistic in character, and provides an interesting contrast to the traditional detailing of the structure. The other three sides of the tower are also pierced by vertical, glazed openings. Those on the sides of the tower are filled with clear glass, with inset panels of blue tile on the lower stage of the tower. The rear elevation of the tower includes a single, tall opening glazed with clear glass. As the tower reaches the point of its setback, additional terra-cotta pilasters are found on each side of the window openings. The upper stage of the tower consists of an open belvedere, with a large, round-arch opening on each of its four sides. The belvedere is capped by a tiled and hipped roof. Secondary entrances to the main building are provided on the north and east elevations in the form of slightly projecting porches capped by tiled shed roofs. The side entrances also feature decorative terra-cotta detailing over the doors. The north and east elevations are terminated by simple, square tower elements with hipped roofs of red tile. These towers feature decorative balconies looking out on the streets below.

The windows on the north and east fronts of the buildings have multiples lights and arched, metal frames. Those on the back sides of the structure are rectangular windows of the same type of construction. The mid-sections of these windows were hinged and could be opened for ventilation.

The main floor and mezzanine of the market building were divided into commercial retail space for various businesses, and a cold-storage and cleaning area. The building that housed the farmers' stalls was open inside with stalls marked off and tables provided for the display of merchandise. Together the two buildings provided space for 145 farmer or vendor stalls and 30 permanent retail shops.

Very little of the original interior of the building remains intact today. Almost all the original walls have been taken out or relocated to provide office or warehouse space. Grocers, a baker, a deli, and specialty shops were located on the main floor; beauty and barber shops, market offices, and restrooms on the mezzanine. The open section of the mezzanine ran along the east wall and was reached by a double stairway in the middle of the gallery. The cooling tower and other portions of the ventilation systyem were located in an enclosed section along the south wall. The original floor plans of the building do exist, however, and details of the original interior space can be determined from them.

The exterior of the building has undergone some alteration, but most of the important architectural details are still intact. A porch overhang on the east facade is the most significant alteration to the street-side facade. The west facade has been altered several times for various commercial uses, but none of the alterations have destroyed the scale or overall impact of the building.

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The L-shaped shed building once for produce parallels the two rear facades of the main building. Originally there was a curvilinear gable or parapet with terra-cotta ornamentation, as well as a large entry arch, on each street front. Both the main building and shed building are nominated herein. The most significant alteration was the shortening of the north end of the building to allow for the expansion of the freeway frontage road. The curvilinear gable there and the terra-cotta ornamentation were removed, and a plain facade with only a Spanish tile coping at the roofline was substituted. The shed building has had numerous additions in the form of corrugated tin or cement-block shed additions. There are several other out buildings on the back portion of the property, but all are recent structures built of corrugated tin and are semipermanent in nature.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 X 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture X architecture art X commerce communications	heck and justify below community planning conservation economics education engineering exploration/settlemen industry invention	Iandscape architectur Iaw Iiterature Immilitary Immusic Immusi	e religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1930	Builder/Architect B	. Gaylord Noftsger,	architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Quisle and Andrews, contracting engineers

The Fort Worth Public Market Building is an unusual example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style applied to a commercial building in Fort Worth. The complex is also of importance to the commercial history of the city during the Great Depression, and represents a major, privately funded, construction project undertaken at a time of economic crisis.

Designed to serve both the wholesale and retail commercial sales, the Fort Worth Public Market is an interesting example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style wedded to a functional design that did not require elaborate ornamentation. The vertical accentuation provided by the central tower is unusual for such a structure, and hints at the Art Moderne style which was just beginning to assert itself in the United States. The plan of the building distinguishes those spaces reserved for permanent and transient tenants and places these spaces in separate sections of the complex.

John J. Harden obtained a 100-year lease on the property in 1929. Harden had discussed several proposals for a market building with the Fort Worth City Council including one, through his agent, Harry J. Lyons, that would have built an 8,000-9,000 seat auditorium over the market place. The city declined that offer, but issued the largest building permit of the new year to Harden in February 1930. B. Gaylord Noftsger (1897-1979) designed the building in a style that looked very much like the market building in Oklahoma City which he had designed for Harden in 1928. Harden and Noftsger had also worked together on several residential and mausoleum developments.

The cost of the building was estimated at \$158,702, with other costs bringing the grand total up to about \$200,000. The market was constructed during the spring and opened to the public on Friday, June 20, 1930. The opening was a popular community affair with addresses by the Mayor, William Brice, the city manager, and John J. Harden. Music was provided by Michael Cooles and his orchestra. Over 20,000 people attended the opening-day celebration, and the market tried to establish a reputation as more than a commercial operation by inaugurating a weekly, Friday evening, radio program on station WBAP. John J. Harden, the developer's son, was the manager of the market. Although the early days were successful and the market always seemed to be busy, poor management and lax security (there was no way to lock up each individual storefront), coupled with the economic vise of the early years of the depression, caused retail profit margins to disappear. In 1931, 14 commercial operations (some, like Chitotsky's Grocery, rented more than one retail space) and all but 13 of the farmers' stalls were rented. By 1934, there were only six permanent concessions and 23 vendors, and by 1936, Colonial Stores of Texas was the only retail store in operation and only 12 tenants occupied the stalls. Harden had transferred ownership of the market to the Fort Worth Public Market Company in 1932, but he retained

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a major interest in that company. The company was forced, in 1933, to take out a \$175,000 loan on the building, and in 1940, the Fort Worth Public Market Company's venture finally failed completely and they obtained a release from their lease. The Farmer and Consumer Company attempted to run the market for a short time, but they were also unsuccessful and terminated their lease. Kelsay Lumber Company, which owned the property all this time, sold it to the Kirby Lumber Company in 1941, and Kirby sold it to R. C. Bowen of Bowen Properties in 1944.

Bowen Properties has leased the property to several tenants. Most recently a major portion of the building has been used by Cadillac Plastics as a storefront and warehouse. Although the interior has been altered significantly, the exterior has few irreversible structural alterations. While the property stands in close proximity to Interstate Highway 30, the owners are concerned with the maintenance of the property and have recently removed several unsympathetic signs form the street fronts of the former market.

9.	Ma	jor	Bibliogra	phic	al R	efere	nces
Fletc	her,	Tom.	Interview with	Carol	Roark,	January	21, 1980.

Fletcher,	Tom.	Interview	with	Carol	Roark,	January	21,	1980.

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12. State Hist	oric Pres	ervation	Officer Certification	
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Fort Worth Press, August 17, November 1, November 9, December 12, 1928.

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Texas Writers Project. Research Data, Fort Worth and Tarrant County. Typescript, Fort Worth Public Library, 26 volumes.

Property Abstract, in possesion of Bowen Properties.

Sandler, Mrs. L. L. (Chicotsky), Interview by Carol Roark, January 8, 1980.

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Continuation sheet

Item number

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1

TREENAY SERVILE ORIGINAL MARKET BLDG 57 HENDERSON S.S. WHITE YOUNG STALL PARKING SHED RIO GRANDE ST. CLOSED

WASO Form - 177 ("R" June 1984)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

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Signed	Dat	е	Phone:



1400 Henderson, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photo: March 1983, by Katherine Livingston; negative on file, Texas Historical Commission, Austin

Northeast corner of market, looking southwest

Phot 1 of 9



1400 Henderson, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photo: March 1983, by Katherine Livingston; negative on file, Texas Historical Commission, Austin

Tower above main entrance at northeast corner, looking west -southwest

Photo 2 of 9



1400 Henderson, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photo; March 1983 by Katherine Livingston; negative on file, Texas Historical Commission, Austin

Deatil of terra-cotta work above main entrance at northwest corner of main building, looking southwest

Photo 3 of 9



1400 Henderson, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photo: March 1983, by Katherine Livingston; negative on file, Texas Historical Commission, Austin

Norht elevation of main market, looking south

Photo 4 of 9



1400 Henderson, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photo: March 1983, by Katherine Livingston; negative on file, Texas Historical Commission, Austin

East elevation of main market, looking west

Photo 5 of 9



1400 Henderson, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photo: January 1980, by Carol Roark, negative on file, Texas Historical Commission, Austin

View of northeast corner of main building, with east facade of L-shaped building to far left, looking southwest

Photo 6 of 9



1400 Henderson, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photo: January 1980, by Carol Roark; negative on file, Texas Historical Commission, Austin

East facade of L-shaped shed building, looking southwest

Photo 7 of 9



1400 Henderson, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photo: January 1980, by Carol Roark; negative on file, Texas Historical Commission, Austin

Southeast corner of L-shaped shed building, showing addition, looking north-northwest

Photo 8 of 9



1400 Henderson, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photo: January 1980, by Carol Roark; negative on file/ Texas Historical Commission, Austin

West facade of L-shaped shed building and north side of east west wing of L, looking southeast

Photo 9 of 9

