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NATIONAL REGISTER

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Sinclair Building
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 512 Main Street n/a not for publication
city, town Fort Worth n/a vicinity
state Texas code TX county Tarrant code 439 zip code 76102

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Charles D. Durrell 25 Nov 1991
Signature of certifying official Date
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.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. 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:) _____

Adelores Byers 4/7/92
Entered in the National Register

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade: Business

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade: Business

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Modern Movement/Art Deco

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concretewalls Limestone, pre-cast concreteroof Asphaltother Granite

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Sinclair Building, a stepped 16-story Art Deco skyscraper, was built in 1929-1930, and designed by Fort Worth architect Wiley Gulick Clarkson. The building is comprised of a 14-story U-plan stepped shaft that sits on a tall 2-story 95' x 75' base. The building is constructed of reinforced concrete, with limestone and cast stone exterior veneer, along with metal, granite and marble. It is richly ornamented with its exteriors and interiors displaying zigzag motifs accented with Mayan influenced details. The set-back floors, overall height of the building, and the geometric patterns exemplify the Zigzag Moderne style - an early phase of Art Deco. The Sinclair Building, on the corner of Main and Fifth Streets, is visually prominent in downtown Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas and has a high degree of integrity.

The 1st story forms a solid rectangular base that covers the entire site. Each of the two street facades has a recessed entry. The primary entrance is centered on the Main Street (east) facade, and is recessed 11 feet while a secondary entrance is off-center on the Fifth Street (south) facade. The Main and Fifth Street (southeast) corner is clipped, exposing a free standing structural column. The interior features an arcade that originates at the Main Street entrance and runs the full depth of the building, terminating at the elevator lobby on the west side of the building. Lease space flanks the arcade. Office space is on levels 3-16, and is arranged in a U-shape with a light shaft that opens to the north. Each floor has a small elevator lobby and a corridor that jogs to follow the open U-plan.

The two primary facades of the building are three tone in color. The shaft is finished in white Texas limestone. It is laid in a running bond using pieces predominantly 2'-9" wide x 1'6" high. Details are white cast stone, limestone, or metal, and appear at corners, tops of parapets, and above the ground floor display windows. The display windows and spandrels in the shaft are accented with color. The spandrels are green cast stone, while the base is red Minnesota granite veneer. The two rear facades are faced with a blend of tan and buff colored brick.

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National Park Service

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Section number 7 Page 1

Sinclair has a large scale 1-story base that is fully detailed and punctuated by display windows divided into five equal bays. From the 2nd floor up, the Main and Fifth Street facades are arranged in an A-B-A pattern. Each facade has a grouping of 6 windows that form a central bay. Each window is separated from the next by finished limestone "pilasters." The Main Street window grouping is flanked by a single double-hung window. The Fifth Street window grouping is flanked by paired double-hung windows. Floor divisions on the two street facades are articulated by vertical ribbed green cast stone spandrels. The building rises 13 stories as a continual face. The central bays of the primary facades then step back 3' at levels 14-15. Level 15 has a high parapet that conceals upwardly cast flood lights. Level 16 also has a high parapet, is heavily articulated and is set back another 3'. The parapet conceals a flat asphalt and gravel roof, and creates a crown for the building (photo 1).

Geometric patterns such as the zigzag, chevron and Mayan "stepped" or corbeled arch motifs comprise most of the applied decoration, both exterior and interior. They are used as borders around doors, windows, roof lines, and parapets, and as sculpture on facades, ceilings and interior walls. Accents are executed in Mayan influenced designs. Concentrations of Mayan detailing are found in the form of the Mayan stepped-fret motif in the Monel (trade name for alloy of nickel and copper) screen above the primary entrance, the stepped-fret combined with stylized foliage in the limestone parapets, and the corbeled arch surrounds at the ground-floor elevator openings (photo 7).

The character defining feature of the building is the corbeled arch form of the storefront windows that line the street facades. Decorative treatment of the primary facades is concentrated at the base and at levels 14, 15, and 16. The base is richly ornamented with geometric designs executed in cast stone, limestone, and metal. It is characterized by corbeled red granite openings above display windows. The bays contain large plate glass display windows with clear metal frames highlighted by a small, operable leaded glass window. This treatment gives the base the appearance of an arcade. The effect is completed by the contrasting white cast stone detailing that covers the remaining surface. The cast stone is richly detailed. It incorporates vertical zigzags divided by ribbed "pilasters" capped with an encased trefoil diamond "capital." The zigzag pattern extends from the base corners up to the 2nd floor, tying the base to the shaft. The parapet at level 13 is encrusted with Mayan stepped-frets, and perched eagle finials. The corners of levels 14 and 15 are beveled and stepped, and are linked visually by 2-story high ribbed "pilasters." The building is crowned by a 1-story parapet articulated with decorated spandrels and limestone "pilasters."

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The main entrance is highlighted by a five panel Monel screen that has a central Mayan stepped-fret pattern flanked by a water motif (running fountain) and then a foliage motif (blooming flower). Mahogany doors with full glass originally lead to a vestibule and through a second set of matching doors to the arcade. Reconstructed from original drawings, the floor is patterned marble executed in square pink tile with small dark green accent tiles, and a banded border with zigzag motif. Corridor walls are fully covered with dark green marble veneer. Also reconstructed, based on original plaster remnants, the ornate four-tier concrete ceiling is highlighted in bronze and silver, and detailed with zigzags, sun bursts, octagonal medallions and foliage motifs. The arcade is indirectly lit using incandescent lamps concealed behind the ceiling with obscure glass set vertically between the tiers of the ceiling. Plate glass windows set in metal frames line both sides of the arcade.

A stepped archway faced in green marble leads to the elevator lobby, which continues the ornamentation of the arcade. Three vertical ribbed Monel metal elevator doors are set into stepped, green marble portals. An ornate Monel metal mailbox adorns the north wall of the lobby. A cast iron stair with ornate railing connects the southeast corner of the lobby with a mezzanine office level. This level overlooks the 39'-2" x 12'-0" main entry space.

The elevator lobbies on the upper floors are restored with pink marble floor tiles, bordered, and laid in a running bond pattern, with a 7'-5" high pink marble wainscot, and a two-tiered, three bay plaster ceiling decorated in a scallop pattern. Stepped sections of marble once again surround the painted and highlighted elevator doors. The public corridor walls and floors match those in the elevator lobby, while the ceilings are finished in a shallow plaster vault. Doors and frames are mahogany. The bathrooms have ceramic tile floors, marble wainscotting and toilet stalls, and wall hung plumbing fixtures.

The most notable office space is in the southeast corner of the 13th floor. It has been restored to its original detailing with mahogany paneling highlighted by gold painted battens, elaborate border designs of angular and floral motifs, and a painted compass centered on the ceiling.

Substantial and sometimes insensitive cosmetic changes were made over the years to the Sinclair Building. Some of the original materials were removed and some were covered over. The original Monel screen highlighting the entrance was lost many years ago and the replacement is based on an artist's rendering of the original. In addition, the original entrance ceiling was plaster relief and is replicated in concrete.

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Section number 7 Page 3

After careful work beginning in 1988, the original character of the Sinclair Building has been restored to its 1930s appearance. It is a visually prominent building, and a fine early example of a Zigzag Moderne skyscraper and the Art Deco style that characterizes downtown Fort Worth.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

SKETCH MAP

*SINCLAIR BUILDING
512 Main Street
Fort Worth, Texas*

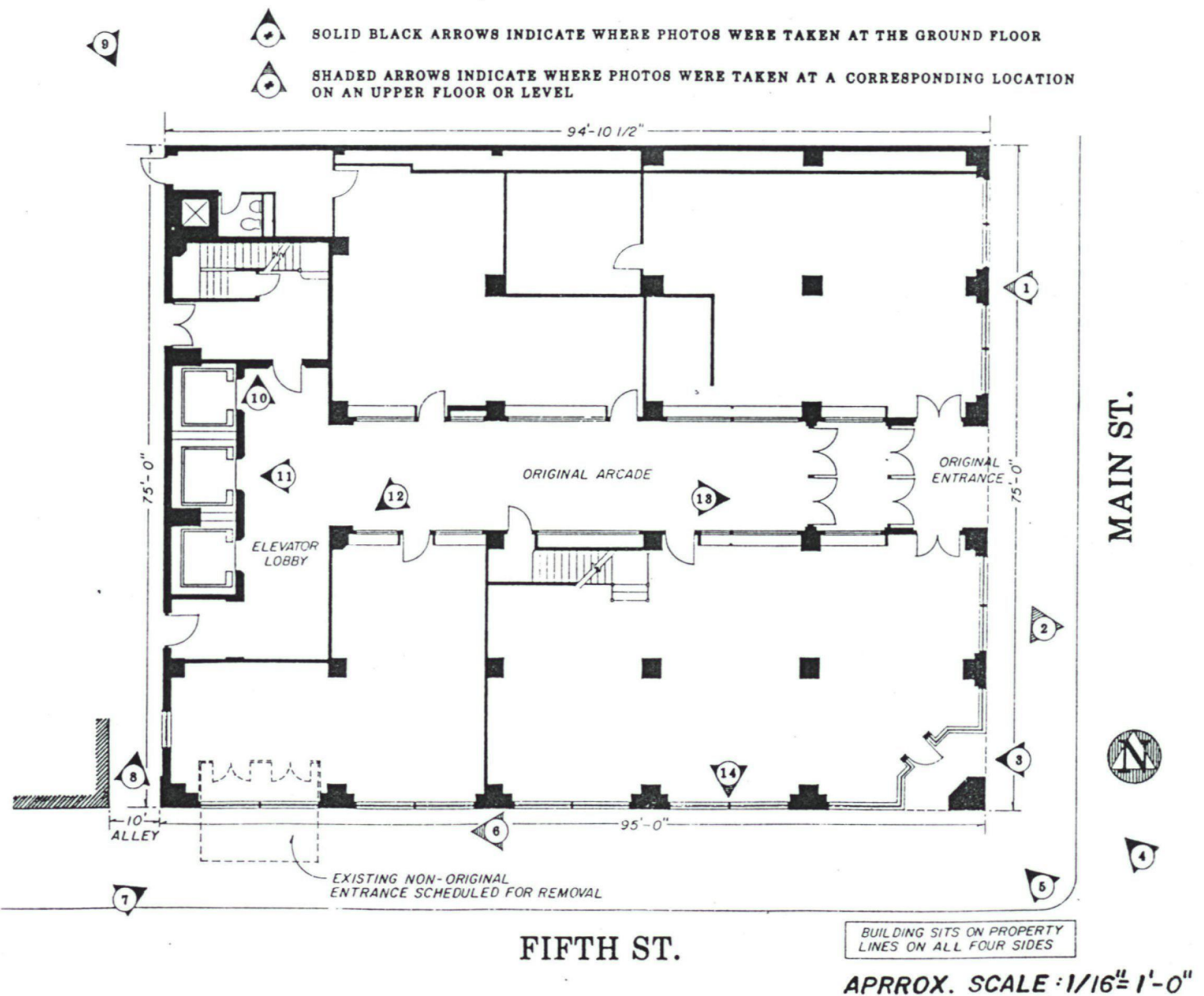


Figure 1

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National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

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PHOTO LOG

Photo 1 of 8:
Sinclair Building (Historic Photo)
512 Main Street
Fort Worth, Tarrant Co., Texas
Camera facing Northeast
Photographer, Danny Biggs
August 1, 1989
Negative with Property Manager

Photo 2 of 8:
Sinclair Building, SE Corner
512 Main Street
Fort Worth, Tarrant Co., Texas
Camera facing Northeast
Photographer, Danny Biggs
August 1, 1989
Negative with Property Manager

Photo 3 of 8:
Main Entrance, Sinclair Building
512 Main Street
Fort Worth, Tarrant Co., Texas
Camera facing West
Photographer, Danny Biggs
August 1, 1989
Negative with Property Manager

Photo 4 of 8:
13th Floor Exterior Details, Sinclair Building
512 Main Street
Fort Worth, Tarrant Co., Texas
Camera facing West
Photographer, Danny Biggs
August 1, 1989
Negative with Property Manager

Photo 5 of 8:
Ground Floor Corner, Sinclair Building
512 Main Street
Fort Worth, Tarrant Co., Texas
Camera facing Northwest

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National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 6

Photographer, Danny Biggs
August 1, 1989
Negative with Property Manager

Photo 6 of 8:
Arcade, Sinclair Building
512 Main Street
Fort Worth, Tarrant Co., Texas
Camera facing West
Photographer, Danny Biggs
August 1, 1989
Negative with Property Manager

Photo 7 of 8:
Elevator, Ground Floor, Sinclair Building
512 Main Street
Fort Worth, Tarrant Co., Texas
Camera facing West
Photographer, Danny Biggs
August 1, 1989
Negative with Property Manager

Photo 8 of 8:
Ceiling Detail, Entrance, Sinclair Building
512 Main Street
Fort Worth, Tarrant Co., Texas
Photographer, Danny Biggs
August 1, 1989
Negative with Property Manager

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G N/A

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
Architecture

Period of Significance
1930

Significant Dates
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder

Clarkson, Wiley G., architect

Friedman, Harry B., builder

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Sinclair Building is a finely articulated Art Deco skyscraper that opened in November 1930. It continued a popular trend of Art Deco building design in Fort Worth that began in 1927 with the Worth Theater. The building design and detailing reflected the most current trends in both Europe and the major cities of the United States. Built as a result of fortunes made from a west Texas oil and gas industry boom, it housed the Sinclair Oil Company, one of the largest independent oil companies in the region. Its form, detailing and materials reflect the emerging prominence of the petroleum industry in the economy of Fort Worth. The Sinclair Building is nominated to the National Register at a local level of significance under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an exceptional example of the Art Deco (Zigzag Moderne) style designed by a prominent local architect and executed by skilled craftsmen.

Fort Worth had been a burgeoning city for over a decade when the Sinclair Building was completed in 1930. Vast oil discoveries in west Texas counties (Wichita County 1911, Erath, Stephens and Eastland Counties, 1917) had changed the economy of Fort Worth. Previously a cattle and agribusiness center supported by a large railroad network, the city became a regional center for the oil industry. As a railroad hub, it was ideal for refining and distributing oil, concentrating oil well drilling supplies and oil company administration. Numerous independent oil companies were created and older corporate giants expanded. A great infusion of capital spurred development, and the city experienced a building boom that lasted until the Great Depression hit in 1930.

The Sinclair Building was commissioned in 1929 by Fort Worth oilman Richard Otto Dulaney, designed by Fort Worth architect Wiley Gulick Clarkson, and constructed by contractor Harry B. Friedman. Dulaney and Friedman were co-owners and dubbed it The Dulaney Building until the Sinclair Oil Company pre-leased most of it during construction. The owners made a concerted effort to design the most up-to-date skyscraper in the city. To that end, they and

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet 9-1.

- 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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Texas Historical Commission, Austin, TX

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than one

UTM References

A

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3	6	2	5	0	4	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C

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B

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Zone Easting Northing

D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Lots 9, 10, 11; Block 84, Original Town Addition to the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas as recorded in Volume 4790, Page 663 of Deed Records of Tarrant County, Texas.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

Property includes area historically associated with building being nominated.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lisa Hart, Architectural Historian (with assistance by Mark LaMay, Architect)

organization Texas Historical Commission date 7-10-89; 11-13-91

street & number P.O. Box 12276 telephone 512/463-6094

city or town Austin state Texas zip code 78711

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

the architect visited Chicago, Detroit and New York City before finalizing the design (Fort Worth Record-Telegram, July 14, 1929).

The Sinclair Building was a "modern" skyscraper in 1930. It embodied the most popular architectural trends and influences of its time, and contained the most up-to-date mechanical technology (Fort Worth Record-Telegram, Nov. 16, 1930). The popularity of its form and detailing can be traced to the 1925 Exposition Internationale des Artes Decoratifs et Industriels Modernes (Paris Exhibition) in France. Whereas, the overall form of the buildings exhibited remained familiar, the detailing had been pared down and became part of an overall sculptural effect through the use of geometric shapes and patterns. The popularity of the Art Deco skyscraper image was spurred by the ideas that were showcased, especially the method of construction using reinforced concrete and application of metal as a decorative material. Flattened and angular metal designs produced a decorative vocabulary. The Paris Exhibition popularized abstracted images and patterns of geometric shapes, foliage, animal and human forms, water motifs (such as running fountains) and "exotic" cultures' motifs.

The popularity of the Art Deco style was due to the relative ease of construction utilizing reinforced concrete structure and an image of newness and innovation. As such, the Art Deco movement took hold as a dominant style for new corporate architecture in the country.

The detail on the Sinclair Building reflected the new style and was comprised of what had rapidly become classic zigzag patterns interspersed with Mayan influenced motifs from southern Mexico, Guatemala, and Honduras. The vocabulary and treatment of the Zigzag Moderne style on the Sinclair Building was derived from the Paris Exposition and included a fountain motif, foliage, flowers, sun bursts, zigzags, octagons, and ribbed "pilasters" capped with an encased trifoil diamond "capital." The Mayan influenced motifs include Mayan stepped-frets (figures 2, 3) which are reminiscent of foliage and/or water. Additionally, the ground floor is articulated by equal bays of corbeled arches (figure 4). The building form is traditional Zigzag Moderne, the early phase of Art Deco. The set backs and jagged silhouette, combine with balance and a spare, clean, unbroken mass to accentuate the verticality of the skyscraper.

The attention to detail, the intensely worked surface detailing, and sophisticated building design make the Sinclair Building one of Fort Worth's finest examples of the Art Deco (Zigzag Moderne) style.

The Sinclair Building went through a period of decline that resulted in insensitive changes such as covering original wall and ceiling materials, removing the Main Street entrance in 1959, removing the stepped entry ceiling,

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marble floors, wainscotting, and Monel grills. Restoration work was begun in 1988 by the Reaut Corporation. Major repairs were made to the limestone veneer and other exterior materials as well as interior materials. For example, drop ceilings were removed, original plaster exposed and reworked, the Monel entrance screen was recreated in steel, the original Main Street entrance was rebuilt, and other extensive and detailed work was accomplished. The Reaut Corporation applied for the tax credit program in 1991 and is awaiting National Park Service approval of the completed work.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Section number 8 Page 3

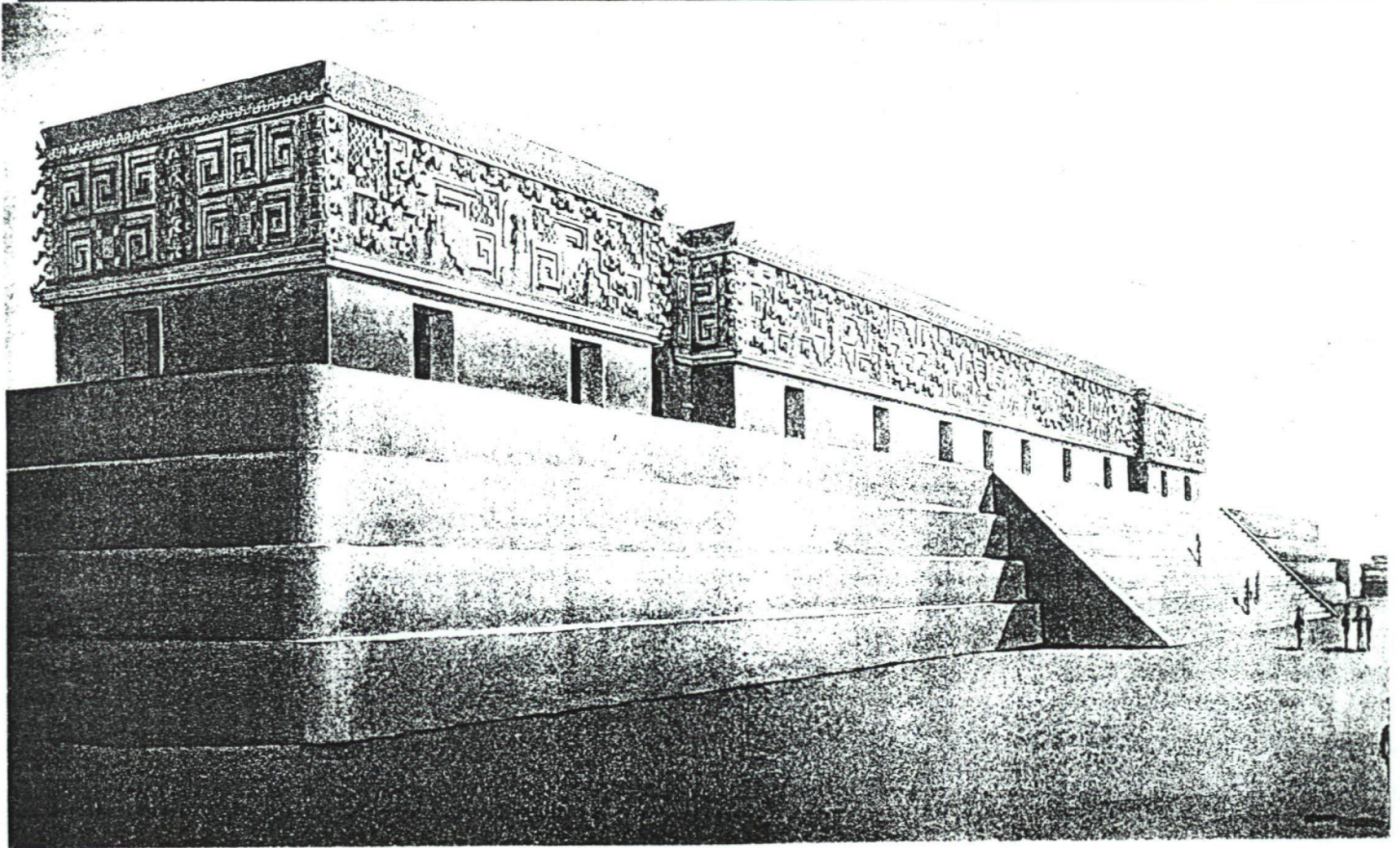


Figure 2

Proskouriakoff, p. 77



Figure 3

Proskouriakoff, p. 87

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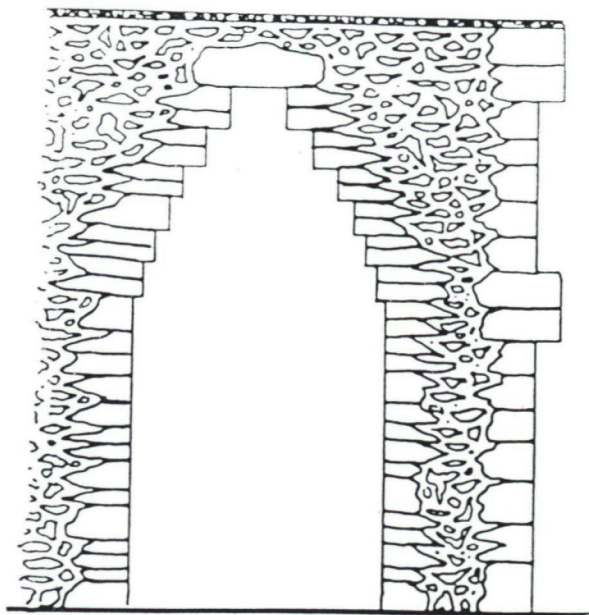


Figure 4

Robicsek, p. 37

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Continuation Sheet

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- Condit, Carl W., American Building: Materials and Techniques from the First Colonial Settlements to the Present. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 2nd ed., 1982.
- Proskouriakoff, Tatiana, An Album of Maya Architecture. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, New edition, 2nd printing, 1970.
- Fort Worth Record-Telegram, July 14, 1929.
- Ibid., November 30, 1929.
- Ibid., July 12, 1930.
- Ibid., November 16, 1930.
- Robicsek, Francis, Copan: Home of the Mayan Gods. The Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York, 1972.
- Vlack, Don, Art Deco Architecture in New York, 1920-1940. Harper & Row Publishers, Inc., 1974.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Sinclair Building

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Tarrant

DATE RECEIVED: 12/02/91 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/16/91
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/01/92 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/16/92
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 91001913

NOMINATOR: STATE

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 1/7/92 DATE

Entered in the
National Registry

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____
REVIEWER _____
DISCIPLINE _____
DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

CLASSIFICATION

___count ___resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

___historic ___current

DESCRIPTION

___architectural classification
___materials
___descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

- ___summary paragraph
___completeness
___clarity
___applicable criteria
___justification of areas checked
___relating significance to the resource
___context
___relationship of integrity to significance
___justification of exception
___other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

___acreage ___verbal boundary description
___UTMs ___boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

___sketch maps ___USGS maps ___photographs ___presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

Phone

Signed

Date



SINCLAIR BUILDING
512 MAIN STREET
FORT WORTH, TARRANT CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 1 of 8



SINCLAIR BUILDING
512 MAIN STREET
FORT WORTH, TARRANT CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 2 of 8



SINCLAIR BUILDING
512 MAIN STREET
FORT WORTH, TARRANT CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 3 of 8



SINCLAIR BUILDING

512 MAIN STREET

FORT WORTH, TARRANT CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 4 of 8



Empire
HOTEL

Shops

4000 SQ.FT.
**THIS DISTINGUISHED
RETAIL SPACE
AVAILABLE**
FOR LEASING INFORMATION CONTACT
REITH
ALEXANDER
& BRUNER
817-332-6400

SINCLAIR
BUILDING
817-870-1441

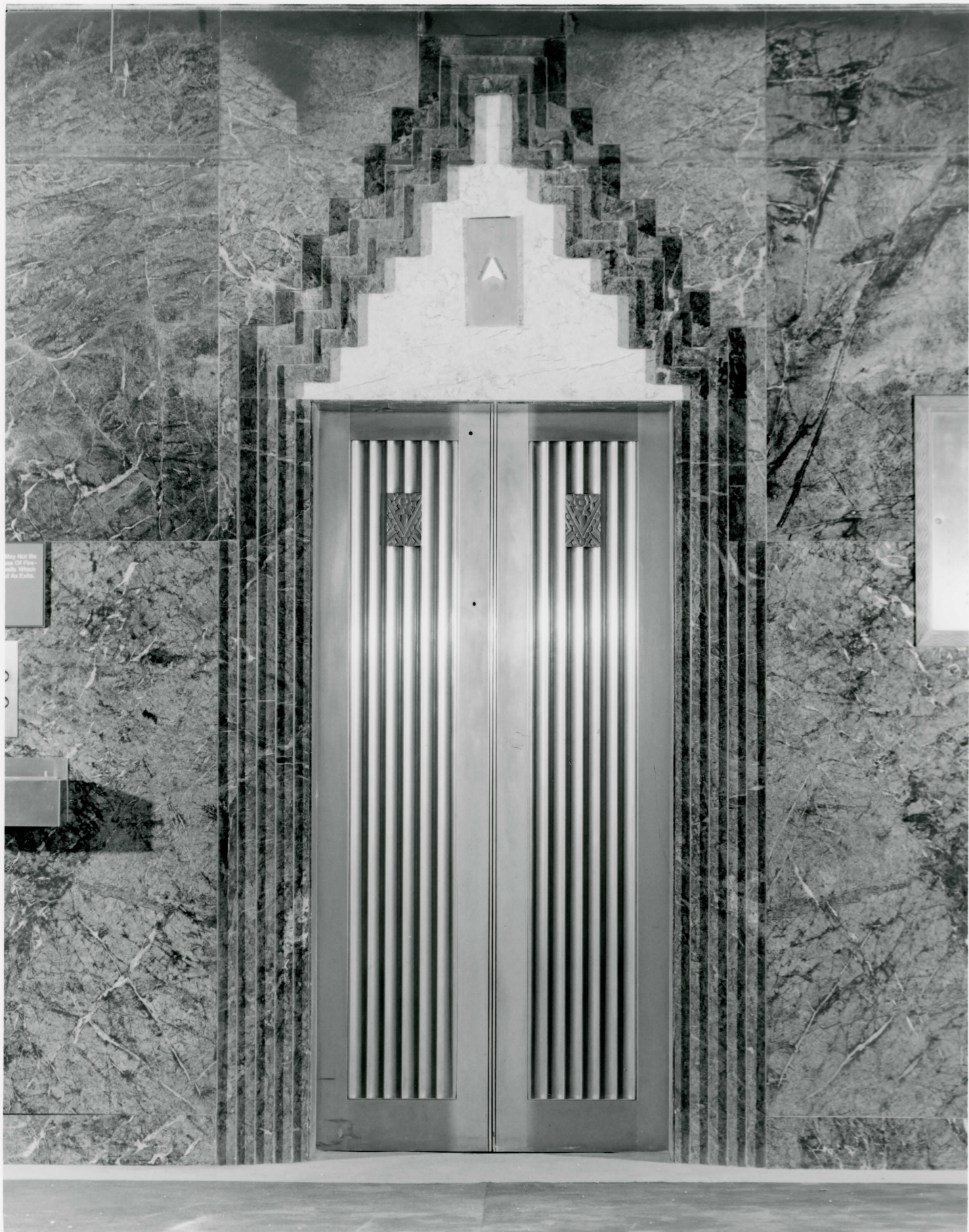
SINCLAIR BUILDING
512 MAIN STREET
FORT WORTH, TARRANT CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 5 of 8



SINCLAIR BUILDING
512 MAIN STREET
FORT WORTH, TARRANT CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 6 of 8



SINCLAIR BUILDING
512 MAIN STREET
FORT WORTH, TARRANT CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 7 of 8

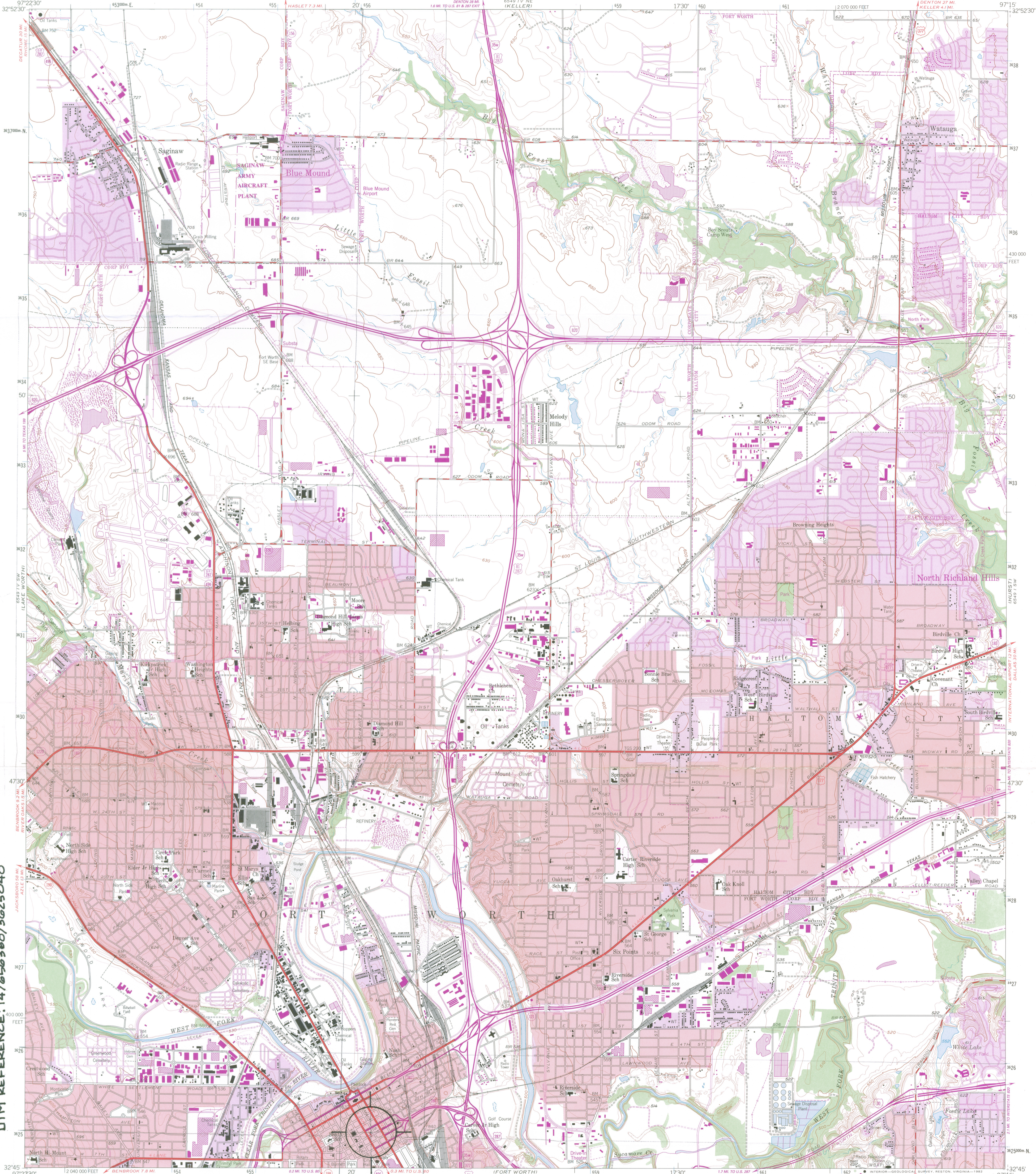


SINCLAIR BUILDING

512 MAIN STREET

FORT WORTH, TARRANT CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 8 of 8



THE SINCLAIR BUILDING
612 MAIN STREET
FORT WORTH, TARRANT CO, TEXAS
UTM REFERENCE: 14T656360/3625040

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1952-1954. Field checked 1955

Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Texas coordinate system, north central zone. 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 14, shown in blue

1927 North American Datum. To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 10 meters south and 28 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

UTM GRID AND 1981 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled from aerial photographs taken 1978 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1981

Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

(FORT WORTH) 6549 111 NE
SCALE 1:24,000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

3297-431

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———

Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

TEXAS

HALTOM CITY, TEX.
SE/4 HALTOM CITY 15' QUADRANGLE
N3245-W9715/7.5

PHOTOREVISED 1981
DMA 6549 IV SE-SERIES V882