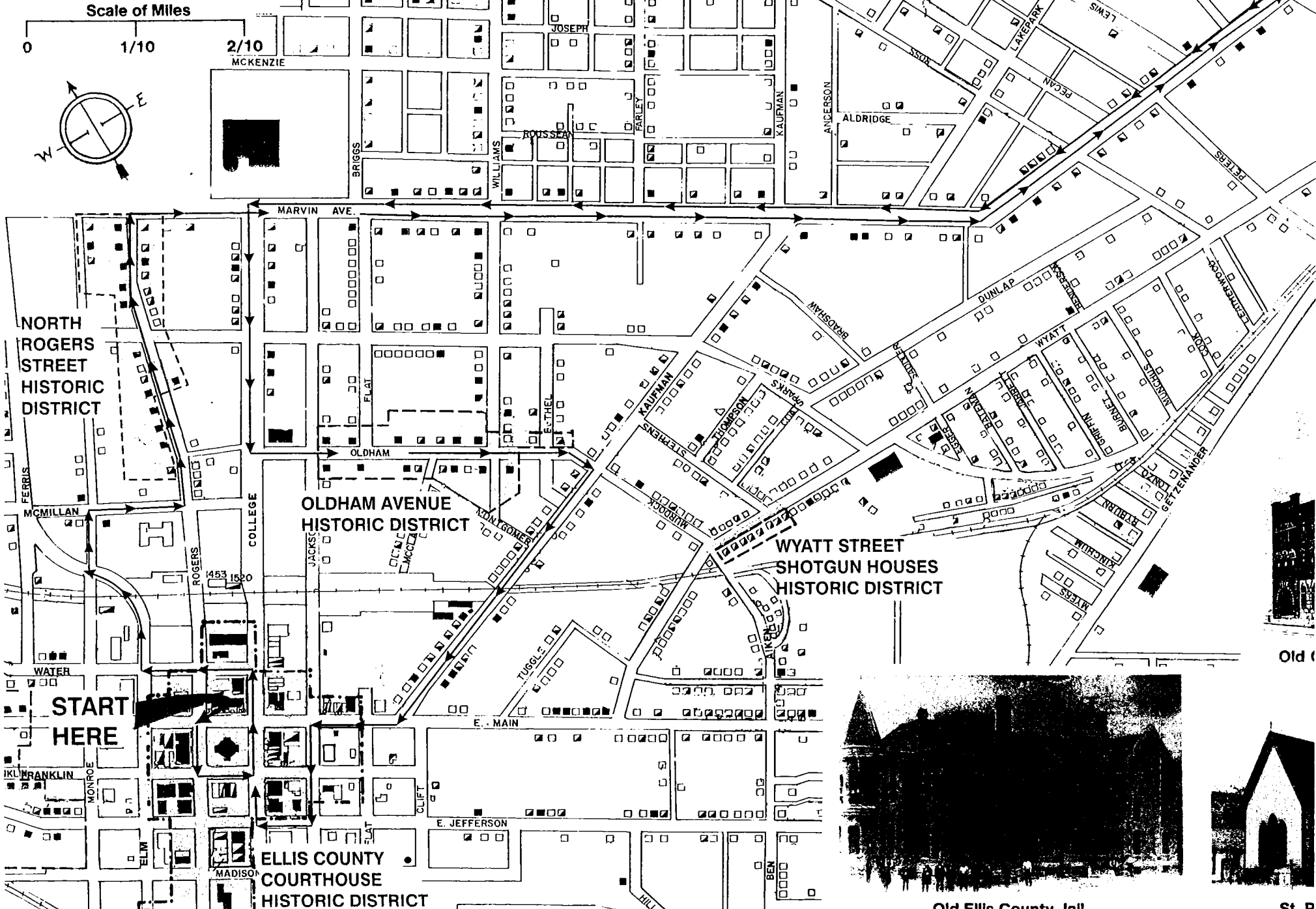


# HISTORIC WAXAHACHIE INC. EAST DRIVING TOUR



Old Ellis County Jail



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**BEGIN YOUR TOUR AT THE COURTHOUSE SQUARE. You may wish to park and walk to see more detail, and all of the Courthouse.**

Structures recognized for historic markers are noted by the abbreviations: **NR - National Register.** These are structures that have been recognized by the U.S. Department of the Interior, as being of national historical architectural significance. **THM -Texas Historical Medallion** - This designates those structures and sites honored for statewide significance by the Texas Historical Commission. **HW - Historic Waxahachie** - This designates structures and sites more than 50 years old recognized by Historic Waxahachie Inc. as "Especially Worthy of Preservation."

**ELLIS COUNTY COURTHOUSE (1895) NR THM HW (Cover Photo)** Designed by architect J. Riely Gordon, and recognized by the American Institute of Architects as the most outstanding example of courthouse architecture of the period. This is the fourth courthouse to occupy this site since Ellis County was created from part of Navarro County in 1849. An outstanding example of the Richardsonian school of architecture incorporating the Romanesque Revival style, it features a central tower that forms the stairwell around which the various county offices radiate on four levels. The exterior is of pink granite with windows and other openings trimmed in red sandstone. The carved faces at the four corner entrances are the subject of a favorite local legend. Note the confederate monument and the bronze statue of Richard Ellis, president of the Texas Constitutional Convention of 1836. The Courthouse is the centerpiece of the ELLIS COUNTY COURTHOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT of approximately 40 contributing structures in the surrounding downtown area that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

**CIRCLE THE SQUARE COUNTER-CLOCKWISE BEGINNING AT THE NORTHEAST CORNER (MAIN AND COLLEGE). THIS EAST TOUR FOLLOWS GREEN "HISTORICAL TOUR" SIGNS.**

**100 W. Main (c.1910) NR (North Side of Square)** Typical of the two-story commercial buildings at the turn of the century with retail operations on the first story and offices above, this building housed a drug store with doctors' offices above. Note the fine brickwork, unusual windows, and faces in the applied decoration.

**108 W. Main (c.1905) NR** Look closely for the sunburst effect above each of the nine arched windows. The adjoining building is dominated by four arched windows and shares similar brick designs.

**114 W. Main (1894) NR** An excellent example of Romanesque commercial style with rounded arches and stone quoins along the lower corners. It was originally capped with a turret

**101 N. Rogers (c.1895) - OLD CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK - NR (Photo)** West side of square. This massive 3 story Romanesque building at the northwest corner of the square features arched ground floor façade, squat granite columns supporting carved capitals, and a stone balcony with impressive carved lion bas relief. This style is characterized by strong arches and square towers; unfortunately the tower was removed many years ago.

**102 S. Rogers (c.1915) NR** This multicolor brick commercial building has a fortress-like parapet above the altered first floor.

**104-112 S. Rogers (c.1915) NR HW (west side of square)** Note the paired windows and yellow brick detail.

**114 S. Rogers (c.1905) - OLD CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK - NR HW** Originally Citizens National Bank and now the Ellis County Tax Office, this white sandstone building uses a detailed fanlight over its entrance as part of its Neoclassical style. Note Greek key frieze band and egg and dart cornice molding.

**200 S. Rogers (southwest corner of the square) (c.1887) NR HW** This building was the Jolesch and Chaska clothing store at the turn of the century.

**108-114 W. Franklin (south side of the square) (c.1900-1925) NR** Despite the fact that these buildings are of later date than most others on the Square, the original builders were careful to maintain the same setback, scale, and window placement that prevails throughout the Square. Note the detailed brickwork on the frieze of the central building. Seven structures on the south side of the square were destroyed by the fire in 1880.

**201 S. College (southeast corner) (c.1889) NR THM HW (Photo)** The most elaborate example of the High Victorian Italianate style in Waxahachie is now the ELLIS COUNTY MUSEUM. If time permits, tour the museum to view the

many exhibits depicting Ellis County's history. This building was designed to accommodate a mercantile establishment on the ground floor, various professional offices on the second floor, and a magnificent and spacious Masonic Lodge Hall on the third floor. The building remains little changed from its appearance at the turn of the century with its cast iron columns and store front, arched windows, and impressive outside stairway at the rear for direct access to the second floor.

**East side of Square (c.1890-1912) NR** The upper façades retain their original character.

**101 S. College (1912) - SECOND PENN BUILDING - NR** Built in 1912 after a major fire at the Rogers Hotel jumped Main Street and destroyed the IOOF Lodge on the site; this restrained building, compared to many on the Square, reflects the new ideas of Louis Sullivan, an architect who advocated the use of large windows and simplicity in his commercial style.

**100 E. Main (1912) - ROGERS HOTEL - (northeast corner of square) NR HW** Waxahachie's founder, Emory W. Rogers built a log cabin here in 1846. As early as 1856 there was a hotel on the site. The present building by noted architect C.D. Hill, was built after a major fire in 1911 destroyed an earlier hotel built after an 1882 fire. The hotel, of dark mottled brick and Bedford stone, consists of twin four-story towers with an open well between and a two story annex wing. A roof garden provided hotel guests with a panoramic view of the town. During the hot summer months, canvas cots were placed on the roof at night for cooler sleeping. In the basement was a natatorium supplied with water piped from the Hot Well several blocks away. Of interest is the fact that several major league baseball teams lived at the Rogers while training in Waxahachie, including the Detroit Tigers in 1917-1918, the Cincinnati Reds in 1919, the Chicago White Sox in 1920, and Kansas City in 1921.

**LEAVE THE SQUARE NORTHBOUND ON COLLEGE STREET. FOLLOW THE GREEN HISTORIC TOUR DIRECTIONAL SIGNS AND YOUR MAP.**

**109-115 N. College (c.1900) NR HW** This is a charming commercial block with very little alteration. Note cast iron store fronts and the second story porch at 115 N. College. That building probably housed a saloon with rooms above for "ladies of the night", before the coming of Trinity University. Dozens of these establishments supported by the cotton industry and a nearby cattle trail, were closed by agreement with the University in 1902.

**200-204 N. College (c.1890) NR HW** Some of the turn of the century commercial buildings in this block are two stories in front, but three and four stories in the rear and bridge the creek.

**TURN LEFT ONTO WATER STREET. AT THE CORNER OF ROGERS AND WATER STREETS IS:**

**200 N. Rogers (1888) - OLD ELLIS COUNTY JAIL - NR THM HW (Photo)** An imposing turret over a rounded two story bay, brick dentil molding and a metal cornice accent the second Ellis County jail. An unusual "squirrel-cage" revolving cellblock was removed during World War II for scrap, but several cells created from huge hand hewn sandstone blocks remain, as well as hand and foot manacles in the dungeon walls.

**TURN RIGHT ONTO ELM (HWY 77), CROSS THE RAILROAD TRACKS AND TURN RIGHT ON MONROE ST.**

**308 N. Monroe (1887) - ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH - TH HW (Photo)** This is the city's oldest church presently in use and the earliest example of Gothic Revival style. Note the lancet shaped windows and doors.

**TURN RIGHT ONTO McMILLAN.**

**FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH SITE (1881) THM** The First Baptist Church on your right was organized in 1861. The first church on this site was built in 1881. The present church dates from 1901. Present structure was built in the 1950's. (Notice the raised brass stop sign in the middle of the street at Rogers.)

South on Rogers is the **SITE OF A CONFEDERATE POWDER MILL (1862) THM** A marker commemorates a powder mill which exploded in 1863 shortly after it was built.

**TURN LEFT ONTO ROGERS STREET.**

You are now entering the NORTH ROGERS STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT, a remarkably intact concentration of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century vernacular dwellings. A majority of the homes in the area are one story L- or

modified L-plan and traditionally have been occupied by individuals who worked downtown. Successful merchants and businessmen built the grander two story houses along the street.

**501 N. Rogers (c.1920) NR** One story frame bungalow.

**503 N. Rogers (c.1900) NR HW** One story frame with modified L-plan. Note jigsaw detailing and Neoclassical Revival porch columns.

**507 N. Rogers (c.1890) NR** One story with modified L-plan.

**509 N. Rogers (c.1895) NR HW** Corbelled chimney and jigsaw porch brackets and bargeboards accent this L-plan dwelling.

**513 & 515 N. Rogers (c.1890) NR** These one story T plan dwellings were duplicate mail order houses prior to the modification of the wraparound porch.

**514 N. Rogers (c.1905) NR** Turned wood porch supports, brackets, and balustrade.

**523 N. Rogers (c.1895)** Features a wraparound porch with jigsaw detailing.

**600 N. Rogers (c.1925) NR** This one story beginning the next block features gable roof with stick brackets and tapered-box porch supports.

**603 N. Rogers (c.1904) NR HW** This two story residence was built for a prominent dry goods merchant. It features an unusual melding of Prairie style roofline with Mission style parapet and some Classical Revival details.

**607 N. Rogers (c.1895) NR HW** This two-story modified L-plan has some Queen Anne style detailing including irregular massings, curvilinear porch, and jigsaw brackets and imbricated (fishscale) shingles.

**604-616 N. Rogers NR** This group of one story L-plan bungalows were built between 1900 and 1920 with the exception of 614 N. Rogers (c.1885) which features a seven-bay L-shaped porch.

**611 N. Rogers (c.1915) NR** This is an outstanding example of Craftsman-type bungalow architecture.

**615 N. Rogers (c.1890) NR** L-plan with classical porch detailing.

**619 N. Rogers (c.1915) NR** This two story house on the corner of West Marvin was built for a prominent realtor and is sometimes attributed to noted architect C.D. Hill. Its sweeping low-pitched hip roof, extended eaves, and strong horizontal proportions make it an outstanding and rare local example of Prairie style architecture.

**TURN RIGHT ONTO W. MARVIN. Brown Street to your left, off Marvin, has numerous interesting older homes if you have time for a side trip.**

**100 E. Marvin (1871) - MARVIN COLLEGE SITE - THM HW (Photo)** From 1871 to 1884, Marvin College occupied a magnificent structure on your left at the end of College Street. The Methodist Episcopal Church South built the College and named it for the bishop of the district. Waxahachie College later occupied the site. In 1904, Waxahachie Independent School District built an imposing three story building here, (the remains of which are now part of Marvin Elementary School).

As you continue on Marvin, you will be following the tracks of the Lake Park Street Railway. Mule-drawn trolleys to the Ellis County Fairgrounds at the end of Marvin introduced public transportation in 1887-88 and led to the development of the East End. Lumbermen worked in tandem with businessmen to build suburban Waxahachie, and in 1891 the Park Hill Addition was laid out along your route.

**206 E. Marvin (1897) NR HW** Built for the owner of a local paint store, this is one of the city's better unaltered examples of the L-plan house type, which was built locally in significant numbers and variety from the 1880's to about 1910.

**304 E. Marvin (c.1890) HW** Note the fishscale shingles, jigsaw brackets, modified sunburst pattern in the eaves and L-shaped porch that follows the jogs in the house.

**309 E. Marvin (1895 / 1914) NR HW** This house was originally constructed by the prominent Dallas architectural firm of Flanders and Mood in the Queen Anne style. Severely damaged by fire c. 1914, it was rebuilt using bungalow type architectural features that were more popular at the time.

**317 E. Marvin (c.1890) NR HW** Built for a local insurance agent, the house retains most of its late nineteenth-century detailing including jigsaw corner

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and porch brackets, turned spindle porch frieze, and small colored glass panes in the upper window sash.

**320 E. Marvin** (c.1895) NR HW The pedimented corner entry bay on the porch enhances this L-plan house.

**401 E. Marvin** (1924) NR This dwelling features an unusual synthesis of bungalow massing and detailing. Classical motifs. Victorian corbelled chimneys and bracketing, and Prairie style roofline.

**605 E. Marvin** (c.1900) HW Note the jigsaw porch frieze.

**621 E. Marvin** (c.1920) HW Note the Prairie style roof capped by a castellated ridge area.

**712 E. Marvin** (1890) NR One of two unaltered U-plan structures surviving in the city, this house features fishscale shingles on the gable ends and frieze with jigsaw brackets between the projecting wings.

**912 E. Marvin** (c.1895) NR HW Built by a local grocer, this house is the other surviving U-plan form. The Eastlake-inspired porch detailing, classical window surrounds, and the pent roofs and imbricated shingles in the gable ends form a pleasing and unusual architectural composition.

**1104 E. Marvin** (1885) NR HW Built by the prime developer of Waxahachie's East End, Richard Vickery, this is an excellent example of mid-Victorian architecture with its two-story turret, jigsaw brackets, and elaborate gable trim.

**1201 E. Marvin** (1888) NR HW On your left is one of the city's finest Queen Anne style dwellings. Built by the operator of the lumberyard at 123 Kaufman, it features a polygonal tower, highly elaborate jigsaw and turned porch trim, cornice, modillions, bargeboards, imbricated shingles, corbelled chimney, tall, narrow porch windows that open floor to ceiling to serve as doors, lightning rods, and a fan motif over the corner entry.

**1208 E. Marvin** (1892) NR HW Constructed for a local insurance agent and altered in 1913 and more recently, this two-story modified L-plan still retains much of its late nineteenth century flavor.

**1212 E. Marvin** (c.1895) HW This one story features imbricated shingles and jigsaw porch and corner brackets.

**1219 E. Marvin** (1904) NR HW This house is an example of the transition between the Victorian and the Classical Revival styles. It was originally owned by George Coleman. President of the Texas Title and Loan Co.

**CAREFULLY MAKE A U-TURN AT THE INTERSECTION OF E. MARVIN AND ENNIS STREET. The old mule trolleys also turned around here although the fairgrounds and racetrack were a little further out on Marvin.**

**RETURN ON EAST MARVIN TO THE FIRST SIGNAL LIGHT AND TURN LEFT ONTO COLLEGE.**

College Street has recently been subject to a rather unsympathetic conversion from residential to commercial uses. As a consequence, only one of the houses qualified for the National Register, even though there were originally much grander homes than the 24 which qualified in the adjoining NORTH ROGERS HISTORIC DISTRICT. The electric interurban which connected Dallas with Waco from 1913 to 1949 followed this route into Waxahachie.

**513 N. College** (1898) HW Note the imbricated shingles in the double gable ends.

**508 N. College** (c.1910) HW Ionic columns add a Neoclassical Revival flavor to this four-square type plan dwelling converted to office uses.

**418 N. College** (c.1872 / 1889) NR HW Built in the Italianate Victorian style including a tall tower, it was remodeled in 1889 to the present Neoclassical Revival style, in which the two-story Doric columns on brick piers were characteristic.

**402 N. College** (1917-1918) - CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH - HW C. D. Hill was the architect for this fine local example of a late Gothic Revival church. The congregation was organized in 1853 by Daniel G. Mulkey.

**TURN LEFT ONTO OLDHAM.**

In the next block you enter the OLDHAM AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT in which a cohesive group of 18 late nineteenth and early twentieth century dwellings contribute to the historic character and ambiance of the district. The District attracted many of the town's most prominent citizens and was a part of Waxahachie's East end, which included an area that extended out

East Marvin. The East End and West End were areas of substantial speculation and development around the turn of the century. Competition between the two neighborhoods was intense. An 1891 poem entitled "East and West Ends" outlined the differences between the rival developments. Separately owned and operated trolley lines serviced each neighborhood, although both systems were eventually combined.

**200 Oldham** (c.1890) NR HW A cotton buyer built this two story frame dwelling with side passage plan and one story curved porch. It is an unusual plan for Waxahachie.

**201 Oldham** (c.1895) NR HW Former home of a prominent local attorney and former county judge, it features a curved U-shaped veranda and double gables with imbricated shingles and fan-light windows.

**205 Oldham** (c.1890) NR Smaller than most homes on Oldham, this one-story has Doric columns and classical detailing around door and windows.

**208 Oldham** (c.1890) NR HW This center hall, one-story dwelling was a common plan in Waxahachie. Note the Doric columns, imbricated shingles and pent roofs, and the pedimented gable with jigsaw sunburst motif over the entry bay of the porch.

**304 Oldham** (c.1900) NR HW Note the fluted Doric columns and the imbricated shingles.

**305 Oldham** (c.1925) NR One story bungalow with a single room second story. Three tiered low pitch gabled roof with exposed rafter ends supported by knee braces. The home was probably built for J.C. Jarrett, but was in use as a parsonage by the First Methodist Church by 1924.

**307 Oldham** (c.1900) NR: **309 Oldham** (c.1900) NR One story frames with fishscale shingles.

**308 Oldham** (c.1910) NR Two story frame with hipped roof and one story porch.

**400 Oldham** (c.1925) NR One story frame with massive hip-roofed porch.

**402 Oldham** (c.1900) NR One-and-a-half story frame with central dormer.

**404 Oldham** (c.1925) NR One-story bungalow.

**401 Oldham** (1894) NR HW This two-story frame dwelling with double door entry to a center hall, was the home of Jack Beall, who served as a Texas State Senator and later as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives.

**407 Oldham** (c.1890) NR HW This Queen Anne style two story frame with its two story porch, ornate jigsaw bargeboards and porch brackets was the home of a prominent realtor and developer. Note the corbelled chimneys, finials, and intricate scrollwork.

**408 Oldham** (c.1890) NR HW This attractive combination of Queen Anne Victorian and Classical Revival styles features a two story tower open at the second floor porch, fluted Doric columns, imbricated shingles, and stick brackets in the porch pediments.

**500 Oldham** (1888-1897) NR THM HW (Photo) One of the city's finest Queen Anne style dwellings, this home was listed on the National Register in 1984. The asymmetrical plan, polygonal corner tower, irregular shaped roof, variety of wood cladding patterns, corbelled chimneys, and finials are typical of the style. It was home to J. Strickland, who helped develop interurban lines in the Dallas area and was first president of Texas Power and Light Co

**505 Oldham** (c.1920) NR This one story frame has a broad, low-pitched porch inset within the gabled end.

**601 Oldham** (c.1920) NR Detailing on this one story bungalow includes tapered box columns and exposed rafter ends.

At the intersection of Oldham and Kaufman look straight ahead. Facing you at the end of the block is one of the houses in the WYATT STREET SHOTGUN HOUSES HISTORIC DISTRICT. Shotgun plan houses are characterized by being one room wide by three or more rooms deep with access between rooms by a series of doors (through which one could "shoot a shotgun the length of the house"). The primary entrance is normally from a simple front porch with secondary entrances at the rear and possibly the side. The shotgun house is associated with the settlement of blacks throughout the Lower South. Those in the District at 302-314 Wyatt Street are especially intact.

**TURN RIGHT ONTO KAUFMAN STREET.**

**312 Kaufman** (1904) NR HW This two story center hall Neoclassical home features two story Doric columns and a bracketed second floor porch. The first owner operated Thompson's Grain Warehouse in the COURTHOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT as well as facilities in several other north-central Texas cities.

**124 Kaufman** (c.1895) NR HW One of the best local examples of the two story modified L-plan dwelling; it has well preserved gable and dormer bargeboards and spindle frieze and brackets on the two story porch.

**123 Kaufman** (c.1885-1930) - WAXAHACHIE LUMBER CO. - The one story frame office with Prairie style low-pitched roof and wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends and stick brackets is an unusual example of bungalow form and details adapted for commercial use. The site is the city's oldest lumber company, founded about 1880 as a branch of the M.T. Jones Lumber Co. based in Houston. Later known as William F. Lewis Lumberyard during the 1890's, it became the Waxahachie Lumber Co. until the late 1920's.

**106 Kaufman** (c.1895) NR This is one of the city's best examples of the T-plan house. As is typical for the T-plan, the porch which follows the structure's contours is the dominant visual feature. This appears to be a Sears Catalog home.

**104 Kaufman** (c.1885) NR This two room, one story plan house with two single door entrances is a form that found widespread use throughout the Lowland South. As seen here, it is typically embellished only by jigsaw and turned porch details. It is an important early example of the two room dwelling.

**TURN RIGHT ONTO MAIN STREET.**

**200 block of East Main** (c.1905) NR This strip of Victorian storefronts on your right marks your return to the ELLIS COUNTY COURTHOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT.

**206 E. Main** (c.1860) - OLD WYATT OFFICE - FERRIS & GETZENDANER BUILDING NR HW One of the oldest and least altered buildings in the city, it is an extremely rare example of Greek Revival architecture. Built as a real estate office by Robert M. Wyatt, first Ellis County Surveyor, it was later the law offices of J.W. Ferris and W.H. Getzendaner, who started the city's first bank on July 1, 1868. It eventually became the Citizen's National Bank, which relocated to 100 N. Rogers about 1895 and then to 114. S. Rogers about 1905.

**TURN LEFT ONTO JACKSON.**

**100 & 200 Block S. Jackson** (c.1900) NR One story brick commercial buildings.

**ON FRANKLIN STREET TO YOUR RIGHT:**

**111-117 E. Franklin** (c.1900 / 1930) NR HW To your right at the intersection as you look toward the Courthouse is a storefront virtually unchanged in a century, including canopy, rusticated pediment and stained glass.

**200 E. Franklin** (1929) - THIRD ELLIS COUNTY JAIL - NR An imposing Neo-classical structure on your left.

**TURN RIGHT ONTO JEFFERSON.**

**105 W. Jefferson** (1913) NR HW The two story commercial building at the southwest corner of Jefferson and College was originally Moore's Hardware. It replaced an earlier store that burned with the Shelton Opera House that adjoined it to the south.

**TURN RIGHT ONTO COLLEGE.**

**209-215 S. College** (c.1895) NR HW Some of these one story Victorian commercial buildings have their original cast iron columns.

**205 S. College** (1890) NR THM HW This typical two story Victorian commercial building has virtually original façade with arched windows and elaborate cast iron columns. This site was part of the land originally granted to Emory W. Rogers, founder of Waxahachie. From 1871 to 1890 it was the location of the Ellis House Hotel, one of the earliest in Waxahachie. The building was built by M.B. Templeton, a prominent Ellis County judge and William F. Lewis (at the time president of the Masonic Temple, which explains its compatibility with the temple next door which was built a year earlier). The building takes its name from Will Hancock who owned it and practiced law there from 1907 until 1955.

**YOUR TOUR OF EAST WAXAHACHIE CONCLUDES HERE. To continue with Historic Waxahachie, Inc.'s West Driving Tour, circle the square counter-clockwise and follow your map and the brown historic tour directional signs.**

the First Presbyterian Church built on North Franklin still existing. The late William Sidney Methodist Episcopal Methodist Episcopal churches. The First Baptist - elaborate church - after the Civil War. 1875. St. Joseph's and the First Presbyterian Church (1852). Other churches were the first pcmen of the World. social organizations were closed in 1902 to bawdy houses and aqua. the racetrack at it Will Rogers. William first for culture and their own religious. ate and independent. single cell, two-room. commercial center is the 400 to 500 blocks. and Wyatt Street. are black, and most

amount of land for in 1902 created the rache Creek in 1892. es in both directions on the West End. large park and city and a fairgrounds and mpleting developers. areas for the town's development. The great that as existing in 1900, 6,205 in assessment. Population r house types as well at area, and created outhouse and rapid to 1900's contributed to

1 production until the nounced. The textile mill, oners. Most of the 30's. cotton demand same dwellings for the on the west side of and soon had 9000 ton Mills Co. By 1891 889 far-sighted local stores, and Planets s. National Congress 00's, the Ellis County rd. Fowler's Cotton he Motley and Brady close proximity to the other cotton-related

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