

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

..... Name of Property
..... County and State
..... Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number _____ Page _____ 1 _____

Supplementary Listing Record

NRIS Reference Number: SG100002473


Date Listed: 05/29/2018

Property Name: Oakwood Cemetery Historic District

County: Tarrant

State: TX

This Property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation



Signature of the Keeper

5/29/2018

Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Certification:

The SHPO has verified that the nomination was recommended for listing by the State at the *local level* of significance under *Criteria A and C*. [The SHPO certification block was not fully completed in the original nomination.]

The TEXAS SHPO was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

56-2473

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



1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Oakwood Cemetery Historic District
Other name/site number: City Cemetery; East Oakwood Cemetery; West Oakwood Cemetery; Calvary Cemetery; Old Trinity Cemetery;
Name of related multiple property listing: n/a

2. Location

Street & number: 701 Grand Avenue
City or town: Fort Worth State: Texas County: Tarrant
Not for publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following levels of significance:
 national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

Mark Wolfe State Historic Preservation Officer Date 4/6/18
Signature of certifying official / Title
Texas Historical Commission
State or Federal agency / bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
Signature of commenting or other official Date
State or Federal agency / bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register
- other, explain: _____

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

5/29/2018
Date of Action

Oakwood Cemetery Historic District, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public - Federal

Category of Property

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
15	1	buildings
3	0	sites
0	0	structures
23	1	objects
41	2	total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions: FUNERARY: cemetery
 RELIGION: religious facility

Current Functions: FUNERARY: cemetery
 RELIGION: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Classical Revival, Late Gothic Revival, Egyptian Revival; Modern Movement: Moderne; Other: Rustic

Principal Exterior Materials: Brick; Stone/granite, Stone/marble; Concrete

Narrative Description (see continuation sheets 7-8 through 7-32)

Oakwood Cemetery Historic District, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	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.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	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 values, 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 (Religious Properties), D (Cemeteries)

Areas of Significance: Community Planning and Development, Architecture; Art

Period of Significance: 1879-1968

Significant Dates: 1879, 1880, c. 1890, c. 1898, 1912, 1927, 1960

Significant Person (only if criterion b is marked): NA

Cultural Affiliation (only if criterion d is marked): NA

Architect/Builder: Unknown; Waller & Field, architect; McPherson, J. W., contractor; Fort Worth Granite and Marble Company

Narrative Statement of Significance (see continuation sheets 8-33 through 8-59)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography (see continuation sheets 9-60 through 9-62)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- 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, Austin*)
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository: Oakwood Cemetery Association, Fort Worth, TX

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

Oakwood Cemetery Historic District, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property: Approximately 63.726 acres

Coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (use decimal degree format)

Datum if other than WGS84: N/A

- A. 32.772705° -97.346811°
- B. 32.772838° -97.345622°
- C. 32.768671° -97.345733°
- D. 32.767830° -97.346851°
- E. 32.767220° -97.347663°
- F. 32.767139° -97.352966°
- G. 32.768931° -97.352971°
- H. 32.772182° -97.348059°

Verbal Boundary Description: See continuation page 63

Boundary Justification: See continuation page 63

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title: Susan Allen Kline, Consultant for Oakwood Cemetery Association
Organization: Oakwood Cemetery Association
Street & number: 701 Grand Avenue
City or Town: Fort Worth State: Texas Zip Code: 76164
Email: sskline@sbcglobal.net (consultant); oakwood00@yahoo.com (Oakwood Cemetery Association)
Telephone: 817-921-0127 (consultant); 817-624-3531 (Oakwood Cemetery Association)
Date: October 18, 2017

Additional Documentation

Maps (see continuation sheet Map-64 through Map-76)

Additional items (see continuation sheets Figure-77 through Figure-85)

Photographs (see continuation sheet Photo-86 through Photo-100)

Oakwood Cemetery Historic District, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photographs

All photos share the same information except as noted.

Oakwood Cemetery Historic District
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas
Photographer: Susan Allen Kline
Date Photographed: As noted

Photo Number: 1
Date: December 24, 2016
Description of Photograph: Looking southeast, Oakwood Cemetery Gate

Photo Number: 2
Date: December 24, 2016
Description of Photograph: Looking southeast, north elevation, Oakwood Memorial Chapel

Photo Number: 3
Date: January 13, 2017
Description of Photograph: Looking northeast, interior, Oakwood Memorial Chapel

Photo Number: 4
Date: November 24, 2016
Description of Photograph: Looking southwest, East Oakwood, Bewley Family Lot, Block 28

Photo Number: 5
Date: May 14, 2017
Description of Photograph: Looking northwest, East Oakwood, Blocks 29 and 30

Photo Number: 6
Date: June 23, 2017
Description of Photograph: Looking southwest, East Oakwood, cluster of mausoleums in Block 23

Photo Number: 7
Date: December 24, 2016
Description of Photograph: Looking northwest, East Oakwood, Rintleman Mausoleum and Evans Spire, Block 23

Photo Number: 8
Date: December 24, 2016
Description of Photograph: Looking south, East Oakwood, Wims Monument and Winfield Scott Mausoleum, Block 23

Photo Number: 9
Date: December 24, 2016
Description of Photograph: Looking northeast, East Oakwood, Charboneau Monuments, Block 18

Photo Number: 10
Date: December 24, 2016
Description of Photograph: Looking southwest, East Oakwood, Furey Monument and Block 19

Oakwood Cemetery Historic District, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photo Number: 11

Date: January 13, 2017

Description of Photograph: Looking south, City Cemetery, Wood tablet, Block 5

Photo Number: 12

Date: January 13, 2017

Description of Photograph: Looking west, City Cemetery, Tully Monument, Block 6

Photo Number: 13

Date: June 23, 2017

Description of Photograph: Looking west, City Cemetery, Gallup Monument, Block 15

Photo Number: 14

Date: November 24, 2016

Description of Photograph: Looking southwest, City Cemetery, Soldiers Row

Photo Number: 15

Date: November 24, 2016

Description of Photograph: Looking northeast, Old Trinity Cemetery, Gate

Photo Number: 16

Date: November 24, 2016

Description of Photograph: Looking east, Old Trinity Cemetery, Crabbe Monument

Photo Number: 17

Date: November 24, 2016

Description of Photograph: Looking west/southwest, Old Trinity Cemetery, Trezevant Family Lot

Photo Number: 18

Date: December 24, 2016

Description of Photograph: Looking southeast, Calvary Cemetery, Gate

Photo Number: 19

Date: November 24, 2016

Description of Photograph: Looking south/southeast, Calvary Cemetery, (McNamara Monument on right)

Photo Number: 20

Date: November 24, 2016

Description of Photograph: Looking east, Calvary Cemetery, toward Guyot Circle

Photo Number: 21

Date: December 24, 2016

Description of Photograph: Looking southwest, West Oakwood, Bricklayers Monument (left) and Moore Mausoleum, Blocks 37 and 36, respectively

Photo Number: 22

Date: December 24, 2016

Description of Photograph: looking southeast, West Oakwood, (left to right) Thompson, McTeer, Miller, and Pair Monuments, Block 36

Oakwood Cemetery Historic District, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photo Number: 23

Date: December 24, 2016

Description of Photograph: looking east/southeast, West Oakwood, (left to right) Hix (Baby) and Baker Markers, Block 90

Photo Number: 24

Date: December 24, 2016

Description of Photograph: looking southwest, West Oakwood, (left to right) Joseph and Dorothy Taylor Monuments, Block 90

Photo Number: 25

Date: December 24, 2016

Description of Photograph: looking west, West Oakwood, Katie Baley Monument (center), Block 61

Photo Number: 26

Date: December 24, 2016

Description of Photograph: looking southeast, West Oakwood, northwest corner toward Block 60

Photo Number: 27

Date: December 24, 2016

Description of Photograph: looking southeast, West Oakwood, at H. H. Simpson Monument (Woodmen of the World), Block 59

Photo Number: 28

Date: December 24, 2016

Description of Photograph: looking west, West Oakwood, Fraternal Order of Eagles Plot, Block 51

Photo Number: 29

Date: December 24, 2016

Description of Photograph: looking south, West Oakwood, down lane between Blocks 49 (left) and 51 (right)

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Oakwood Cemetery Historic District, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Narrative Description

The Oakwood Cemetery Historic District is located in the North Side of Fort Worth, Texas, just north of the West Fork of the Trinity River and approximately one mile northwest of the Tarrant County Courthouse. The 63.7-acre tract has an irregular triangular form composed of three cemeteries; City Cemetery and its additions, East and West Oakwood (1879, c.1890, and c. 1898), Old Trinity, historically designated for African Americans (1879, c. 1898, and 1911), and Calvary Cemetery, a Catholic cemetery (1880). The district is bounded on the north by Grand Avenue, the east by Benjamin Street, the south by the West Fork's levee, and the west by Harrington Avenue. For the most part, the cemeteries are laid out in a traditional grid pattern on flat and gently rolling terrain. Within the district is an excellent collection of funerary art and architecture that range from high-style Late Gothic, Egyptian, and Classical Revival style monuments, obelisks, family mausoleums, and chapel, to simple granite, marble, and limestone headstones. The district retains a high degree of integrity even as it continues to accommodate new burials.

The Oakwood Cemetery Historic District contains three cemeteries that are among the oldest in Fort Worth, Texas. They have a complicated ownership history and confusion can arise when referring to different areas within the district. What was originally known as City Cemetery is the city's second oldest cemetery. Created in 1879, the publically-owned City Cemetery was composed of seventeen acres with three acres on the north end set aside for the burial of African Americans in what was called the Colored Cemetery. In 1880, a three-acre cemetery for Catholics was created immediately south of City Cemetery. The three cemeteries formed a rectangle, the outline of which is still discernable in the district's circulation system. By the late 1890s, City Cemetery had been expanded to the west and south. These privately-owned areas were known as East and West Oakwood (and East Oakwood was sometimes referred to as North Fort Worth Cemetery). Around this same time, a privately-owned wedge-shaped tract was added to the north of the Colored Cemetery which by the early 20th century was known as Trinity Cemetery, and later Old Trinity Cemetery. Also by the late 1890s, the Catholic Cemetery was known as Calvary Cemetery. The City Cemetery and East and West Oakwood collectively became known as Oakwood. Although Old Trinity and Calvary cemeteries each have their own entrance gate, they can only be accessed through Oakwood. Today, all of the cemeteries are under the management of the Oakwood Cemetery Association.

The Oakwood Cemetery Historic District lies to the north of the West Fork of the Trinity River and approximately one mile northwest of the Tarrant County Courthouse which is visible from the district (Photo 19). The district has an irregular triangular shape encompassing approximately 63.7 acres. It is bordered on the north by Grand Avenue, a curvilinear street that is the southern terminus for the North Fort Worth Addition (see Map 9). Immediately to the north of Grand Avenue is a residential neighborhood containing mostly small, single-family homes primarily constructed in the early 20th century. Benjamin Street and an industrial complex border the district on the east. The West Fork's levee is to the south of the district and Harrington Avenue borders it on the west. The southwest corner of the district is less than one-third of a mile east of Jacksboro Highway (State Highway 199) and the northeast corner is approximately one-tenth of a mile west of North Main Street (State Highway 287 Business). The entire parcel is surrounded by a wrought iron fence.

The topography of the district has a gentle incline as one moves north and northwest from the south. This incline provides picturesque views towards downtown Fort Worth (Photo 22). The cemeteries are mostly laid out in a grid pattern. A curvilinear drive runs from the entrance at Grand Avenue towards the southeast. Fronting the drive is a gate composed of orange brick piers with wing walls that was constructed c. 1967. The piers support a wrought iron arch containing the words "Oakwood Cemetery" that was added in 1988 (Photo 1). The drive was originally part of Trinity Avenue and another road that followed the north bank of the river, providing a connection to the cemeteries from Fort Worth proper.

Oakwood Cemetery Historic District, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

In fact, early city directories listed each of the three cemeteries (Trinity, Catholic, and City) as being on Trinity Avenue.¹ Channelization of the West Fork and the construction of its levee have eliminated this connection. The drives near the center of the district are paved with asphalt. Other drives are graveled or are grassy lanes. At one point the drives were identified by Roman numerals or letters but this system has been abandoned.

Mature trees are scattered throughout the district with denser clusters on either side of the main drive. Most of the trees are oaks. Other varieties include cedar, live oak, pecan, and crepe myrtle. Aerial photographs from the early 1950s show the presence of trees or shrubs lining the west side of the main drive. These had been removed by 1963. Later, crepe myrtles were planted along that side of the drive and are also prominently used in an urn garden created in 1994 in the west section of the district. Overall, it appears that the district had no historic formal landscape plan. Clusters of plants such as irises or bushes such as nandina can be found by individual graves. In the spring and summer, wild flowers bloom across the district, particularly in the sections known as City Cemetery and West Oakwood.

The records of the Oakwood Cemetery Association indicate that there are 22,891 burials throughout the district although some estimate there could be as many as 28,000.² Graves typically have an east-west orientation. In City Cemetery and West Oakwood, inscriptions are often found on the east-facing side of a marker. In Calvary Cemetery, the inscriptions are mostly on the west-facing side of gravestones. In East Oakwood, inscriptions are often oriented toward the nearest north-south road and can be found on either the east or west side of a marker. Markers in Old Trinity are also typically oriented toward the main north-south drive in that cemetery and inscriptions can be found on either the east or west face.

The use of masonry curbing around family or group plots is common in all of the cemeteries (Photos 7, 16, 19, and 25). The curbs can be of concrete, marble, brick, or granite. There may be steps to the plot with the name of the family written on a riser. Ornamentation along or near the curbing can include finials or urns by the stairs or corners. In many cases, paved sidewalks run between family plots. There is also a concrete sidewalk along the west side of Calvary Cemetery. Curbing around individual graves, referred to as a crib and historically planted with flowers, is also common in all cemeteries. So is the use of wire fences around single or multiple graves. An ornate example of a low fence is found at the Evans plot in East Oakwood. The enclosure's connecting posts resemble the Gothic Revival spire of B. C. Evans' monument (*Resource #9*, Figure 5).

Within the district are three contributing sites—one for each of the three cemeteries. There are 15 contributing buildings. One is a small chapel constructed in 1912. There are 13 family mausoleums. They generally have an east/west orientation and face the nearest road although a few have a north-south orientation which likely means the crypts within do as well. Twelve of the mausoleums are located in East Oakwood and one is located in West Oakwood. There are none in Old Trinity or Calvary cemeteries. A maintenance building located near the east boundary between Blocks 8 and 9 of City Cemetery had been constructed by 1950. Twenty-three contributing objects have been identified as either outstanding examples of funerary art or as representative of a particular type of grave marker or monument. There are eight Official Texas State Historical markers in the district but they are not individually recognized in the resource count.

General characteristics and notable features of each cemetery are described below. A summary of exceptional or representative features follows.

¹ See *Morrison & Fourmy's General Directory of the City of Fort Worth, 1899-1900*, (Galveston, Texas, 1899), p. v, accessed December 30, 2016, (<http://texashistory.unt.edu>), University of North Texas Libraries, The Portal to Texas History, texashistory.unt.edu; crediting University of Texas at Arlington Library.

² Sarah Biles, Oakwood Cemetery Association, to Susan Allen Kline, email dated June 28, 2017.

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City Cemetery and East and West Oakwood additions, 1879, c. 1890, and c. 1898

City Cemetery is on the east side of the district between Old Trinity Cemetery to the north and Calvary Cemetery to the south. It has a rectangular plan consisting of four rows with four blocks each. The blocks are number 1 through 16. The north/south roads within the rectangle have mostly been abandoned but are still discernable. Blocks 1 and 8 along the north half of the east side were designated as public burial grounds so there are few markers in this area. Overall, the density of headstones within City Cemetery is lower than in East Oakwood and the majority of West Oakwood. The terrain is flat and dotted with mature trees. (Maps 3 and 5).

East Oakwood is located between City Cemetery, Old Trinity Cemetery, and Calvary Cemetery on the east and Trinity Avenue (the main drive) to the west. The first lots were sold in this section in 1890. It continues with the grid pattern established by City Cemetery. The blocks in this area are numbered 17-32, 121, and 122/103. Blocks 121 and 122/103 are immediately southwest and south of Calvary Cemetery, respectively (Map 5). The terrain is flat and mature trees are scattered through the area. The use of masonry curbs around family plots is prevalent in this area. East Oakwood also contains the highest concentration of family mausoleums. Although no two are alike, they are generally unified by their stone exteriors and Classical Revival details.

West Oakwood is located west of Trinity Avenue and contains Blocks 32½, 35-63, 80-81, 84-86, 89-95, and 99-101. In addition, Lots FF and 123 border the west side of Trinity Avenue. West Oakwood also follows the traditional grid pattern found elsewhere in the district although there are more triangular plots created by the cut of cemetery roads and Grand Avenue as it runs along the north side of the district. Trees are clustered in the northeast and northwest corners and scattered elsewhere through this section. There is a gentle incline in the south-central section. The use of curbs around family plots is also found in West Oakwood. There are few headstones in the southwest corner as this area was used as a public burial ground during the first two decades of the 20th century. Lot 99 in the south section is still active with burials. The first lots were sold in this section in 1898 (Map 5).

Features within the cemetery include:

Oakwood Cemetery Chapel (*Resource #3*, Photos 2 and 3): To the east of the main entrance is the diminutive Oakwood Cemetery Chapel. Historically, the building sat on a triangular plot that was bordered on the east and west by the forks of Trinity Avenue and the north by Grand Avenue. According to aerial photographs, the east fork of Trinity Avenue was vacated in the 1950s and is now the location of Oakwood Cemetery Association's office (a noncontributing building).

Designed by the local architecture firm Waller & Field in the Late Gothic Revival style, the T-shaped building was constructed in 1912 by J. W. McPherson. Joe Cauker was the contractor who laid the buff brick walls. Limestone ornamentation includes keystones and impostes above windows and coping along the gable ends of the steeply pitched cross-gabled roof. The façade faces south and features a prominent gabled-end wall. At its center is a large stained glass window with Gothic-inspired tracery set within a lancet-arched opening. At the apex of the gable is a bell set within an arched niche. To the left of this bay is an integral porch that provides access to the interior. The porch has a small gabled roof supported by two large wood brackets. The first floor is above grade and a wide concrete ramp accesses the porch and front entrance. An entrance to the basement is located on the east elevation. It is accessed by a concrete ramp. Such ramps facilitated the delivery of bodies to the first-floor sanctuary or the basement's crypts.

The interior of the first floor is divided into two rooms. The largest is the chapel which has an east/west orientation with the front at the east end. Notable features of the room include the dark stained wood ceiling and Gothic trusses. The brick walls are painted a cream color. Four of the original stained glass windows remain. Donors of the windows included officers of the Oakwood Cemetery Association—Mrs. J. J. Nunnally, president, Lilla Provine, vice president, and Elizabeth Burt, secretary-treasurer—who dedicated the windows to deceased loved ones. The large triptych window at the

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front of the chapel was donated by Mrs. Nunnally in memory of "Our Unknown Dead" (Photo 3). Near the southeast corner of the chapel is a casket lift which transported coffins from the basement. On the south side of the chapel is a room that was used as the office for the Oakwood Cemetery Association and as a ladies' lounge. It is separated from the chapel by a Gothic paneled wood screen. The basement includes the casket lift structure and the crypt room. This room includes six crypts fronted by heavy steel doors.

Funeral services were held in the chapel until World War II and in the late 1940s-early 1950s it housed St. Anne's Episcopal Church.³ Over the years, the building was altered to meet changing needs. These alterations included the partitioning of the chapel and the realignment of the concrete ramp to the basement from a north orientation to an east orientation. In 1974, the Fort Worth chapter of Women in Construction undertook a restoration/rehabilitation project. In 1976, a new stained-glass window on the north elevation was installed in memory of a long-serving sexton. The building retains a high degree of integrity and is counted as a contributing building.

Evergreen Division No. 57, Order of Railway Conductors. Approximately nine graves of members of this order are located in City Cemetery, Block 6, Lots 1-2. There is a gray granite pedestal that contains the name of the order, its logo, and the names and dates of death of five members, ranging from 1894 to 1913.

Soldiers Row (Photo 14): In 1903, Mayor T. J. Powell deeded a section of land for use by the Robert E. Lee Camp 158, United Confederate Veterans for the burial of Civil War veterans and their wives. It borders the north boundary of Calvary Cemetery and is approximately 515 feet long and 15 feet wide which accommodates up to three burials per row. The tract is outline by concrete curbs. Many graves are marked by simple military-style tablets (thin slabs of stone) that commonly identify the Confederate unit in which the veteran served. But records also reveal that there are many unmarked graves. Also buried in this section are veterans whose military service post-dated the Civil War, including a sergeant who served in the U.S. Air Force (William Valentine, 1955-1981).⁴ Within the plot is a memorial to Confederate veterans that was erected in 1935 and dedicated in 1939 and again in 1991. It consists of a marble figure of a uniformed Confederate soldier facing east and standing on top of a tapered granite pedestal. The monument was restored in 1999. It is counted as a contributing object (*Resource #27*).

Bartenders Row: Located in Block 27 (East Oakwood) and facing the main drive are two rows containing a total of eighteen identical tablet markers with the logo for the International Bartenders League (consisting of interlocking letters "B," "L," and "I."). The dates of death for the men buried here span the years 1901 to 1926.

Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers' International Union No. 6 has two areas; one in East Oakwood and one in West Oakwood. The oldest section is in Block 20, East Oakwood. At the west end of the block is a pedimented monument constructed of buff-colored brick set with red mortar. The pediment at the top is dated 1897. An arch-shaped tablet on the west face reads "Bricklayers Protective Union/No 6/of/Fort Worth Texas/B&M.I.U." The names of seven members are engraved on the tablet with death dates from 1889 to 1902. The curbing around the plot is composed of buff-colored brick topped with a soldier course of red brick.

The second area for the Bricklayers Union is in Block 37 of West Oakwood, a wedge-shaped block located on the west side of the main drive. At the pointed west end of the block is a monument that is also constructed of buff colored brick

³ Arthur Weinman Architects, *Oakwood Cemetery Chapel Preservation Master Plan*, (Prepared June 5, 2003/Updated July 11, 2007), p. 3. *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, April 24, 1949, and Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Map, Fort Worth, Texas, 1951, Volume 3, Sheet 358.

⁴ Helen McKelvy Markgraf and Rob G. Yoder, *Historic Oakwood Cemetery with Calvary Cemetery and Old Trinity Cemetery of Fort Worth, Texas* (Fort Worth: Fort Worth Genealogical Society, 1994), pp. 408-11.

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with white mortar. A sunburst of red brick is located at the bottom of the east and west sides of the monument. A white marble tablet on the east side reads “IN MEMORIAM/LET IT BE INSCRIBED/TO THESE MEMBERS/OF THE BRICKLAYERS/UNION NO. 6 FT. WORTH TEX/GOOD CITIZENS/WORTHY COLLEAGUES/BELOVED ASSOCIATES.” Two granite panels on the north face are inscribed with thirty names. The monument sits on a base of red brick and the block is edged with concrete and brick curbs. It was dedicated in 1922. Elsewhere in the block are numerous flush markers bearing the names of members. The dates of death for the members in this section span from 1904 to 1964. This monument is counted as a contributing object (*Resource #28*, Photo 21).

Soiled Dove’s Row: This is the name that has been given to gravesites of several women prostitutes and a well-known madam, Mary Porter, who died June 10, 1905. The lot in which they were buried was owned by another madam, Pearl Beebe, for whom the other women worked. They were buried in unmarked graves. However, a group of historians sponsored a headstone for Porter’s grave in 2009.⁵ Block 32 ½, Lot 4 (West Oakwood).

Fraternal Order of Eagles: Comprising the east end of Block 51 in West Oakwood near Grand Avenue is the plot belonging to Fort Worth Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles, No. 62. It was initially acquired in 1903. Numerous short tablet-type markers denote the graves of members of the organization. At the west end of the lot is a tall obelisk of gray granite with the name of the organization and four eagles at the corners. The obelisk is counted as a contributing object (*Resource #33*, Photo 28).

Old Trinity Cemetery (Colored Cemetery)

Located in the northeast corner of the district, Old Trinity Cemetery dates to 1879. It is believed to be Fort Worth’s first official burial ground dedicated for the use of African Americans. It originally consisted of the four northernmost blocks of the City Cemetery (from east to west, Blocks A, B, C, and D, see Map 12) and was also developed with a grid pattern. Its typography is flat and mature trees are sparsely scattered across the cemetery.

In the late 19th or early 20th century, the cemetery was expanded to the north with the addition of Blocks 500, 501, and 502 (see Map 13). Blocks 501 and 502 were long and narrow. Block 500 had a triangular shape. An adjacent lot north of Block 502 was purchased by an African American fraternal organization in 1911 and is considered part of the cemetery. In the 1950s, the public entrance to the cemetery was located off Grand Avenue and was marked by a simple wrought iron gate extending over the drive and bearing the name “Old Trinity” (see Figure 7). At some point, likely when the wrought iron fence along Grand Avenue was installed, the gate was placed over the entrance near the southern boundary of the cemetery. Historically, this boundary was marked with a wooden fence that separated Old Trinity from the original City Cemetery, keeping whites and blacks segregated even in death. The curb cut to the entrance off Grand Avenue still exists, giving a clue to the gate’s original location (see Figure 8). The gate is counted as a contributing object (*Resource #36*, Photo 15).

Early in the cemetery’s existence, Block A was dedicated for public burials. This lot is located at the east end of the cemetery. Newspaper accounts suggest that the burial of indigents spread into other sections of the cemetery. The low number of headstones in this area attests to its use for paupers.

Over time, the aisles between blocks within the cemetery have been mostly abandoned. There is an L-shaped drive that starts at the gate at the south end of the cemetery and then curves to the right and extends nearly to the east boundary, creating the main circulation path through the cemetery. Burials continue in Old Trinity but are infrequent.⁶

⁵ See “Madam Mary Potter: Mary, Mary Quite Contrary,” in Richard F. Selcer’s *Fort Worth Characters* (Denton, Texas: University of North Texas Press, 2009), pp. 204-19.

⁶ Jimmy Baker, Baker Funeral Home, conversation with Susan Allen Kline, April 28, 2017.

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Notable features of Old Trinity Cemetery:

Old Trinity Cemetery Gate. Wrought iron gate spanning the entrance to the cemetery and bears the cemetery's name. The date of construction of the gate is not known although it appears in a photo from 1952. Although it has been moved, it still serves the same function it did historically and is located at what is now the primary entrance to the cemetery as it did historically. The gate is counted as a contributing object (*Resource #36*, Photo 15).

McDonald Obelisk: Near the north end of the cemetery is a 55-foot-tall dark obelisk of Massachusetts granite that marks the grave of William Madison McDonald (1866 -1950), at one time a leader in the Texas Republican Party, Prince Hall Grand Master, and millionaire banker. Sources offer conflicting information on when it was erected. His obituary stated he had it erected a few years before his death. A later source states that it was erected in 1918 following the death of his only son.⁷ The McDonald Obelisk is counted as a contributing object (*Resource 37*, Figures 7 and 8).

The same type of grave markers that are found in City Cemetery/Oakwood and Calvary cemeteries can be found in Old Trinity. However, like portions of City Cemetery, the density of grave markers is less in Old Trinity than in sections of East and West Oakwood. There are not many extant examples of grave markers that might be classified as vernacular or folk art. It could be that through time, such markers were removed because of deterioration. There are several examples of concrete ledger markers (a ledger is a flat and thin slab of stone or concrete on the ground covering a grave). The grave of Mrs. Julia King (1877-1910) is part of a larger ledger that covers several graves. It was poured on site and the names were written in the concrete before it hardened. The King Ledger is counted as a contributing object (*Resource #38*).

Calvary Cemetery

This three-acre cemetery was established in 1880 when John Peter Smith donated the parcel to the Bishop of Galveston for use as a Catholic cemetery. The rectangular tract is partially bordered on the north by Soldiers Row and is immediately south of City Cemetery. Entrance to the cemetery is from the west. It is marked by a gate that straddles the main drive. Erected in 1922, it has a wrought iron arch containing the words "Calvary Cemetery." The arch is supported by square brick columns. The gate is counted as a contributing object (*Resource #40*, Photo 18).

Calvary Cemetery is also laid out in a traditional grid pattern. The gravestones face west. An east/west unpaved drive historically known as Guyot Avenue runs for approximately 550 feet through its center. Near the center of the cemetery the drive diverges around a circular plot that is surrounded by a concrete curb with a step located on the east and west sides (Photo 20). This plot formerly contained the grave of Rev. Father Jean (John) Marie Guyot (d. 1907) who was responsible for the construction of what is now known as St. Patrick's Cathedral, located in downtown Fort Worth. The circle may have been specifically created for his gravesite.⁸ In 1948, Guyot's body was removed from the cemetery and interred below the high altar at St. Patrick's. However, the plot is still referred to as Father Guyot Circle. Two other priests are buried on the west side of the circle, Rev. Phillip O'Donoghue (d. 1914) and Rev. J. P. Cuny (d. 1921).⁹

Formerly there were two roads running east/west that paralleled Guyot Avenue. The north one was near the north boundary and was known as Nolan Avenue, named for Msgr. Robert M. Nolan, a priest at St. Patrick's who died in 1939 and was buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery. The other road was near the south border and was known as O'Donohoe

⁷ See Mack Williams, "'Gooseneck Bill' McDonald, Negro Banker, Politician, Dies," *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* (morning), July 6, 1950 and Charles Jackson, "Remembering 'Gooseneck Bill,'" *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, February 12, 1984.

⁸ Plans were announced for the construction of a monument to honor Guyot in 1913. See *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, April 27, 1913.

⁹ Rev. O'Donoghue never served at one of Fort Worth's Catholic churches but was living at St. Joseph's Infirmary at the time of his death. Rev. Cuny was pastor of Holy Angels Catholic Church in Childress, Texas. He died at the same hospital. See *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, April 27, 1914 and October 22, 1921.

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Avenue, named for Msgr. Joseph O'Donohoe, Nolan's successor (d. 1956, interred in a crypt in the basement of St. Patrick's). Both of these roads have been vacated and have since been platted into burial lots. (See Map 17).

Within the cemetery are several clusters of graves denoting occupation, both secular and religious. The cemetery has two clusters of graves for nuns. Buried in Block 42 are members of the Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word. This order operated St. Joseph's Infirmary and All Saints Academy. The earliest grave dates from 1898. In Block 47 are graves for members of the Sisters of St. Mary of Namur. The order originated in Belgium with members coming to the United States in 1863 to minister to the needs of immigrant communities. Its Western Province was established in Fort Worth at Our Lady of Victory College and Academy. In Fort Worth, members of the order were mostly engaged as teachers at St. Ignatius Academy and Our Lady of Victory. The earliest burial occurred in 1897. The graves are marked with small, simple grave stones although some are unmarked. Other occupations represented in the cemetery include railroad engineers and railroad firemen. The engineers are buried in Lot 1 and the firemen are buried in Lot 2, both in Block 25.

Other grave markers in Calvary Cemetery range from high-style and commercially-produced sculptural figures and Victorian-era tablet-style markers to contemporary monument markers. Markers for European immigrants frequently note the deceased's country of origin and some are inscribed in their native language. For example, the marker for Heinrich Schiller reads "Hier Ruh [Ruhen?]/Heinrich Schiller/Geb/4 Juli 1871/Gest. 2 Januar 1911" (Here lies[?]/Heinrich Schiller/Born/4 July 1871/Died. 2 January 1911"). An inscription near the bottom of the marker is mostly illegible.¹⁰ Many of the family plots are outlined with concrete curbing, creating a highly consistent pattern of rectangles and squares.

Cemetery, Monument, and Marker Characteristics Common to the District

The siting of City Cemetery—including Old Trinity—north of Fort Worth proper reflected both the rural cemetery movement of the 19th century and the tendency of Southern cemeteries to be established in non-sanctified ground, eschewing any identification with any one religious group. Obviously, the Catholic Cemetery was identified with a particular religion and sanctified but its location was not dependent upon its proximity to a Catholic church. John Peter Smith, the donor of the land for the three cemeteries, was a former land surveyor, a prominent landowner, and future mayor of Fort Worth and was likely keenly aware of the value of leaving land within a city available for development. In that sense, the cemeteries could be considered part of the rural cemetery movement.¹¹

However, although set outside of the city limits at the time of their creation, the three cemeteries do not meet the definition of the "rural cemetery" as ones in which design features were important considerations. A rural (or garden) cemetery was meant to be a place where the "visitor was immersed in nature" and the landscape integrated "various aspects of the ideal picturesque landscape: wild scenery, rolling or sharper terrain, and water. Roads and paths were serpentine, to ensure that the 'garden of graves' would not remind the mourner and visitor of life in the geometrically ordered city."¹² Quite the opposite would be the experience of visitors and mourners in the City, Old Trinity, and Catholic cemeteries as their geometrical order was a familiar reminder of urban life. Created when there was not a convenient connection between Fort Worth proper and land north of the river, the proximity of the cemeteries to the river was likely viewed as an obstacle rather than an aesthetic asset. Even as the East and West Oakwood expansions incorporated a curving drive and varied terrain, the rigidity of the grid remained.

¹⁰ The block and lot numbers for Schiller's grave are not noted in the book *Historic Oakwood Cemetery with Calvary Cemetery & Old Trinity Cemetery of Fort Worth, Texas* (see p. 440).

¹¹ Terry G. Jordan, *Texas Graveyards: A Cultural Legacy*, Number Thirteen, The Elma Dill Russell Spencer Foundation Series (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1982, [Eighth paperback printing, 2004], p. 33; *Handbook of Texas Online*, Kristi Strickland, "Smith, John Peter," accessed June 29, 2017, <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fsm29>.

¹² David Charles Sloane, *The Last Great Necessity: Cemeteries in American History* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1991), p. 94.

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Indeed, the cemeteries' proximity to the river made them subject to the frequent floods that plagued Fort Worth until the construction of an adequate levee system. During a flood in 1915, it was reported that a "number of negro graves in Oakwood cemetery were under water, and in Calvary cemetery it was estimated eighty-five graves were inundated, while the water in West Oakwood . . . had submerged the pauper plot," possibly a reference to areas in the southwest corner of the district.¹³ The cemeteries were again submerged during the Great Flood of 1949.

Monuments and grave markers¹⁴

By the late 19th and early 20th centuries, cemeteries were no longer filled with monotonous grave markers of similar material and scale. The nation's vast transportation system meant that mourners and commercial monument works had access to a wide variety of products, whether they be pre-cut and standardized, or raw material meant to be crafted into one-of-a-kind funerary art. This meant that Gothic spires, classical urns, and Egyptian obelisks were widely replicated across the country. Their wide availability made them accessible to people of different socio-economic backgrounds. As such, there is a similarity to the types of markers and monuments found throughout the Oakwood Cemetery Historic District. One notable difference is that there are fewer figural monuments in Old Trinity Cemetery.

Family Mausoleums

There are thirteen family mausoleums in the East and West Oakwood sections of the district; there are none in City, Old Trinity, or Calvary cemeteries. No information has been found on their designers or builders. Several are easily dated as that information is given on the building. The undated mausoleums are presumed to date to the period of significance because of their design characteristics and the death dates of those interred in them.

The design of the majority of the mausoleums is classified as Classical Revival. They are typically built of gray granite or similar-toned stone which can be finished or rough-faced, have pediments (with the family's name generally written on the frieze) supported by classical columns, and bear a resemblance to small temples with front-gabled roofs. One, the Winfield Scott Mausoleum, has a domed roof (*Resource #18*, Photo 8). Centered entrances typically have bronze doors. Some have small windows high on side or rear walls. The mausoleums are generally set above grade and are approached by two or three steps. A curb and paving material of stone or concrete often surround the plot. A step by the curb may bear the family name. Usually the vaults or caskets inside are arranged on the side walls. The largest one is for the S. Burk Burnett family. The smallest is the Rogers mausoleum (*Resource #19*). Most are clustered in East Oakwood to the east of the cemetery's main drive.

Mausoleums that depart from the typical classical form with more modernistic designs are the Burnett, Slaughter, and Bowman mausoleums. The Burnett mausoleum has a flat-roofed main block with projecting flat-roofed wings. Its battered walls of white granite and sculpted forms on the parapet give the building a soft organic feel. Its bronze door is composed of a grill entwined with a grapevine that is suggestive of the Art Nouveau style. Above the entrance is a pointed arch outlined with a rope pattern. The arch is filled with a bas relief floral motif. The name "S. Burk Burnett" appears above the arch (*Resource #13*). The John B. Slaughter Mausoleum has tapered walls constructed of large finished stones. A wide band circles the top of the walls with two blocks containing a quatra-foil design on each elevation. Between the blocks on the front elevation is the name "John B. Slaughter." The roof has a ziggurat-inspired form. A rounded arched opening is

¹³ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, June 10, 1915. The reference to the graves of African Americans being flooded may indicate that blacks were also buried south of Calvary Cemetery.

¹⁴ In this nomination, the term "grave marker" is used to identify markers that are simple in design and construction, such as the thin tablet style markers, others that were widely available commercially, or examples of folk design. They could be made of marble or other types of stone or masonry or even wood. A monument is a more substantial work, typically of stone although there are several brick examples in the district. They can be quite ornate, highly three-dimensional, and have a complexity of design.

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filled with ornamental bronze doors. It also has a stained-glass window featuring a sunrise over the mesa, a fitting image for a cattleman (*Resource #14*). The Bowman mausoleum is the most modernistic. It is very blocky and its gray walls have a smooth finish. A smooth tablet seals the building where a door would normally be. Engraved on the tablet is the name "Bowman." Beneath it are the names of Euday Louis Bowman and his sister, Mary Margaret Bowman, and their birth and death dates. Reportedly, the mausoleum was originally constructed for someone else but Bowman purchased it before his death in 1949. The modernistic design of the mausoleum suggests that it was the last mausoleum constructed in Oakwood (*Resource #21*).¹⁵

Identification of Contributing and Noncontributing Resources




Each of the three cemeteries in the district, City Cemetery and its additions known as East and West Oakwood, Old Trinity Cemetery, historically a burial ground for African Americans, and Calvary Cemetery, a Catholic cemetery, is counted as one contributing site. The sites are inclusive of all historic resources such as grave markers and monuments, fences, curbing, drives, walks, and buildings. Other contributing resources that are singled out as historic resources were identified because of their size, distinctive design, historic association, or representation of a certain type of marker. All buildings, including the 13 family mausoleums, are included in the resource count. Only one building was identified as noncontributing because it was added after the end of the period of significance. Because the cemeteries remain active burial grounds, there are non-historic resources added to the district each year since the end of the period of significance. Because most of the new gravestones have a uniformity of scale, they do not create intrusions on the landscape. Many of the burials are happening at the south end of the district or in the lanes between blocks, making them less visible. All non-historic grave markers and monuments are counted as one noncontributing object.

¹⁵ Frank M. Tolbert, "Tolbert's Texas: Sad Saga of Composer of '12th Street Rag,'" *Dallas Morning News*, December 31, 1970. The Bowman Mausoleum is located in Block 24, Lot 17.




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Summary of Contributing and Noncontributing Resources (See Maps 6-8 for location as identified by the resource number).



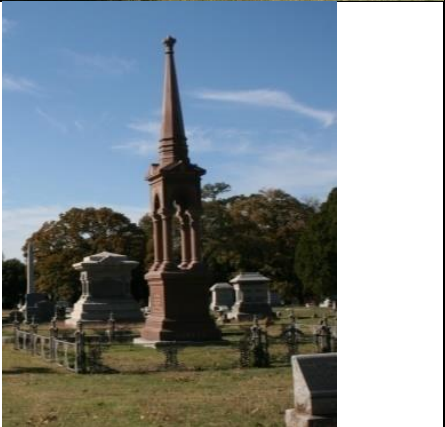
Note: Undated resources are assumed to have been added during the period of significance (1879-1968) based on design or death date of the individual(s).

Resource & Photo #	Cemetery Name	Description	Date	Classification: Building/Site/Object	C/NC	Photo
#1	City Cemetery & East & West Oakwood additions		1879, c. 1890, c. 1898	Site: Cemetery complex, including all fencing, drives, curbing, walks, grave markers, monuments, and mausoleums and other historic buildings	C	
#2 Photo 1	City Cemetery & East & West Oakwood additions	Oakwood Cemetery Gate: Orange brick piers & wing walls supporting wrought iron arch (added 1988)	c. 1967	Object	C	
#3 Photos 2 & 3	City Cemetery & East & West Oakwood additions	Oakwood Memorial Chapel: Gothic Revival chapel, 1-story; buff brick; stained glass windows, crypts in basement	1912	Building	C	




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Resource & Photo #	Cemetery Name	Description	Date	Classification: Building/Site/Object	C/NC	Photo
#4	City Cemetery & East & West Oakwood additions	Cemetery Office :1-story, side-gabled metal-sided office with garage bay	c. 1975	Building	NC	
#5	City Cemetery & East & West Oakwood additions	Kane Cenotaph: Gray granite monument	c. 1918	Object	C	
#6 Figures 9 & 10	City Cemetery & East & West Oakwood additions	W. T. Waggoner Mausoleum: Classical Revival, gable front, simplified pediment supported by 2 engaged square columns		Building	C	




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Resource & Photo #	Cemetery Name	Description	Date	Classification: Building/Site/Object	C/NC	Photo
#7 Photo 5 & Figures 9 & 10	City Cemetery & East & West Oakwood additions	Bennett Mausoleum: Classical Revival, rough-faced gray granite, simple pediment supported by 2 fluted engaged columns		Building	C	
#8 Figure 1	City Cemetery & East & West Oakwood additions	Williams Monument: large pavilion-style monument, gray granite, "roof" supported by 4 sets of paired Doric columns.		Object	C	
#9 Photo 7 & Figure 5	City Cemetery & East & West Oakwood additions	B. C. Evans Monument, Gothic Revival, red granite spire		Object	C	




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Resource & Photo #	Cemetery Name	Description	Date	Classification: Building/Site/Object	C/NC	Photo
#10 Figure 2	City Cemetery & East & West Oakwood additions	Mollie E. Hunter Monument: Classical marble sculpture of a woman seated on stairs	c. 1899	Object	C	
#11 Figure 3	City Cemetery & East & West Oakwood additions	Elizabeth Silliman Monument: Marble female figure and granite cross	c. 1900	Object	C	
#12 Figure 6	City Cemetery & East & West Oakwood additions	Harrison Monument: Gray granite Classical Revival monument resembles a small pavilion with 4 columns. Beneath the pavilion is a monument topped by a large bowl-shaped urn.	1900	Object	C	




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Resource & Photo #	Cemetery Name	Description	Date	Classification: Building/Site/Object	C/NC	Photo
#13	City Cemetery & East & West Oakwood additions	S. Burk Burnett Mausoleum: Modern Movement/Art Nouveau, the largest mausoleum in the district; floral inset in arch above entrance. Bronze door with grill entwined with a grapevine.		Building	C	
#14	City Cemetery & East & West Oakwood additions	John B. Slaughter Mausoleum: Modern Movement, tapered walls of large finished stones; flat roof has a ziggurat-inspired form; stained glass window featuring a sunrise over a mesa.		Building	C	
#15	City Cemetery & East & West Oakwood additions	Anderson Mausoleum: Classical Revival, north-facing gable-front mausoleum of gray granite walls; 4 fluted Doric columns support simple pediment.		Building	C	




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Resource & Photo #	Cemetery Name	Description	Date	Classification: Building/Site/Object	C/NC	Photo
#16 Photo 7	City Cemetery & East & West Oakwood additions	Rintleman Mausoleum: Classical Revival, rough-faced stone walls; 4 Doric columns support simple pediment.		Building	C	
#17	City Cemetery & East & West Oakwood additions	Taylor-Connery Mausoleum: Classical Revival, rough-faced gray granite, columns with Corinthian capitals. Above pediment is a sculpture of a woman holding a wreath and a shield with a cross.	1908	Building	C	
#18 Photos 6 & 8	City Cemetery & East & West Oakwood additions	Winfield Scott Mausoleum: Classical Revival, gray granite, domed roof; 2 fluted Doric columns		Building	C	



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Resource & Photo #	Cemetery Name	Description	Date	Classification: Building/Site/Object	C/NC	Photo
#19	City Cemetery & East & West Oakwood additions	Rogers Mausoleum: Classical Revival, rough-faced gray granite, smallest mausoleum		Building	C	 A small, square, classical-style mausoleum made of rough-faced gray granite. It has a pedimented top with the name 'ROGERS' inscribed on it. The structure is set on a small base with a few steps leading up to a dark doorway.
#20	City Cemetery & East & West Oakwood additions	Jewell-Wylie Mausoleum: Classical Revival, gable front, large rough-faced gray granite blocks; 4 Doric columns. Sits high above grade, approached by 5 steps.	1911	Building	C	 A larger, classical-style mausoleum with a gabled front. It features four Doric columns supporting a pediment. The structure is elevated on a high base and is approached by a set of five steps. The walls are made of large, rough-faced gray granite blocks.
#21	City Cemetery & East & West Oakwood additions	Bowman Mausoleum: Moderne style, smooth gray granite walls, flat roof, vertical emphasis		Building	C	 A modern-style mausoleum with smooth gray granite walls and a flat roof. It has a vertical emphasis with tall, narrow panels and a dark doorway. The name 'BOWMAN' is visible on the top of the structure.




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Resource & Photo #	Cemetery Name	Description	Date	Classification: Building/Site/Object	C/NC	Photo
#22	City Cemetery & East & West Oakwood additions	Bencini Mausoleum: Classical Revival, gable front, large rough-faced gray granite blocks; 4 Ionic columns	1909	Building	C	
#23 Photo 10	City Cemetery & East & West Oakwood additions	Mrs. B. F. Furey Monument: Marble female angel standing in front of rough-faced gray granite cross	c. 1914	Object	C	
#24	City Cemetery & East & West Oakwood additions	Maintenance Building: 1-story front-gabled concrete garage	c. 1950	Building	C	




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Resource & Photo #	Cemetery Name	Description	Date	Classification: Building/Site/Object	C/NC	Photo
#25	City Cemetery & East & West Oakwood additions	F. Souter Column: Unpolished granite column on oblique marble pedestal	c. 1880	Object	C	
#26	City Cemetery & East & West Oakwood additions	Oleva Charlotta Anderson Monument: rounded top, white bronze "tablet"	c. 1883	Object	C	



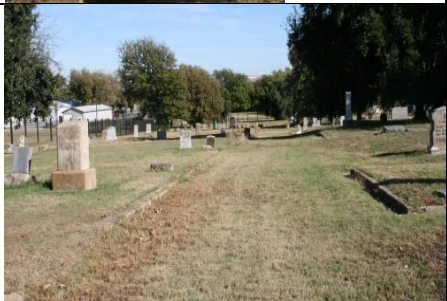
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Resource & Photo #	Cemetery Name	Description	Date	Classification: Building/Site/Object	C/NC	Photo
#27 Photo 14	City Cemetery & East & West Oakwood additions	Confederate Monument Marble sculpture of Confederate soldier atop granite base	1935	Object	C	
#28 Photo 21	City Cemetery & East & West Oakwood additions	Bricklayers Union Monument: Buff-colored and red brick.	1922	Object	C	
#29 Photo 21	City Cemetery & East & West Oakwood additions	Moore Mausoleum: Classical Revival, gray granite temple form, 4 Ionic columns support ornamented pediment. On roof is sculpture of a seated female angel holding a cross.		Building	C	




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Resource & Photo #	Cemetery Name	Description	Date	Classification: Building/Site/Object	C/NC	Photo
#30	City Cemetery & East & West Oakwood additions	J. T. Burt Memorial Fountain: Small marble & granite pavilion-type structure supported by 4 Tuscan columns, shelters upright slab with lion's head fountain and basin beneath it.	c. 1910	Object	C	
#31	City Cemetery & East & West Oakwood additions	G.A.R. Memorial: Red granite rustic monument.	1914	Object	C	
#32 Photo 23	City Cemetery & East & West Oakwood additions	Mrs. A. M. [Annie Margaret] Baker marker: Folk art concrete and tile.	c. 1930	Object	C	



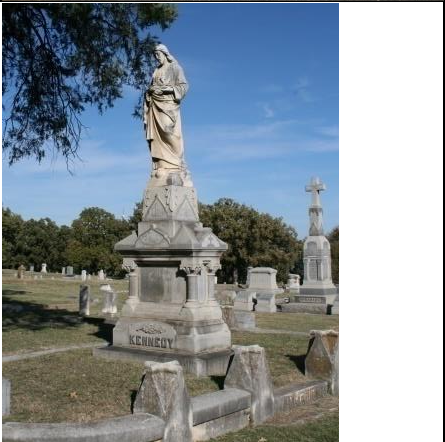
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Resource & Photo #	Cemetery Name	Description	Date	Classification: Building/Site/Object	C/NC	Photo
#33 Photo 28	City Cemetery & East & West Oakwood additions	Fort Worth Aerie F.O.E., No. 62 Obelisk: Egyptian Revival, gray granite.	c. 1903	Object	C	
#34 Photo 25	City Cemetery & East & West Oakwood additions	Katie Baley Obelisk: Marble obelisk, draped with cloth; rose garland and shield with cross at base, on marble pedestal.	c. 1907	Object	C	
#35	Old Trinity Cemetery		1879, c. 1898, 1911	Site: Cemetery complex, including all fencing, drive, curbing, grave markers, and monuments	C	


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Resource & Photo #	Cemetery Name	Description	Date	Classification: Building/Site/Object	C/NC	Photo
#36 Photo 15 & Figure 9	Old Trinity Cemetery	Gate: Wrought iron.	Prior to 1952	Object	C	
#37 Figures 9 & 10	Old Trinity Cemetery	McDonald Obelisk: Black granite, 55 feet tall.	1918 or c. 1940s	Object	C	
#38	Old Trinity Cemetery	Mrs. Julia King Ledger: Concrete ledger	c. 1910 or after	Object	C	

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Resource & Photo #	Cemetery Name	Description	Date	Classification: Building/Site/Object	C/NC	Photo
#39 Photo 19	Calvary Cemetery		1880	Site: Cemetery complex, including all fencing, curbing, drive, walks, grave markers and monuments.	C	
#40 Photo 18	Calvary Cemetery	Gate: Two square brick columns supporting wrought iron arch.	1922	Object	C	
#41 Figure 4	Calvary Cemetery	William H. Kennedy Monument: Towering marble sculpture of Jesus on top of large gray granite chest monument.	c. 1896	Object	C	

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Resource & Photo #	Cemetery Name	Description	Date	Classification: Building/Site/Object	C/NC	Photo
#42 Photo 19 & Figure 4	Calvary Cemetery	McNamara Monument: Sculpture of cross on gray granite compounded pedestal monument.	c. 1901	Object	C	
#43	Oakwood Cemetery Historic District	Grave markers and monuments	post-1968	Object	NC	

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Integrity

The Oakwood Cemetery Historic District retains a high degree of integrity. The district's size has remained intact since the sale of 15 acres at its southern end in 1960. No buildings have been added after the end of the period of significance, except for a small office building and garage east of the chapel. It is estimated that there are less than 200 burial spaces remaining. Burials continue to take place in the district at an average rate of 40 per year, particularly in Calvary Cemetery and the southern part of West Oakwood. Burials have also occurred where roads have been vacated. More burial spaces could be created if this practice continues. Although this has brought about changes in the traditional circulation patterns, the location of the roads is mostly discernable because modern headstones differ from the historic, partially because of the wider availability of stone types and colors and their general uniformity of scale. As mentioned, the historic divisions between blocks in Old Trinity are less pronounced.

The district retains integrity of design as the historic circulation pattern of the cemeteries is still discernible, there have been no major alterations to the chapel or mausoleum buildings, and the character-defining features of monuments and headstones have been retained, whether they are simple stone tablet-style markers or high-style sculptural works. Materials have remained intact, with little replacement or substitution. Workmanship is still evident, although inscriptions and other decorative details on some headstones are no longer legible due to exposure to the elements. There likely has been loss of folk and handcrafted markers due to deterioration that resulted in their removal. The cemeteries are occasional victims of vandalism resulting in the damage or destruction of headstones and monuments. As resources allow, grave markers and monuments are repaired. The setting remains largely intact with the residential neighborhood to the north and west, industrial buildings to the east, the levee and river to the south, and the downtown skyline, including the 1895 Tarrant County Courthouse, as a backdrop. Because of the preponderance of late-19th and early- to mid-20th century historic resources and the survival of many mature trees, the district still exudes the feeling of cemeteries dating to the period of significance (1879-1968). The district retains its integrity of association as the cemeteries serve the function for which they were created.

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Statement of Significance

The Oakwood Cemetery Historic District in Fort Worth, Texas is composed of three cemeteries: City Cemetery and its additions, East and West Oakwood (1879, c. 1890, and c. 1898), Old Trinity Cemetery, historically designated for African Americans (1879, c. 1898, and 1911), and Calvary Cemetery, a Catholic cemetery (1880). The district is nominated to the National Register at the local level of significance under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development for its role in meeting the funerary needs of Fort Worth as it transitioned from a frontier town to a major urban center in north Texas. Buried within this cultural landscape are individuals who represent the social, cultural, and ethnic groups who were active and passive participants in that transition, whether they were white, Catholic, or African American entrepreneurs, members of fraternal and labor groups, or nameless infants and paupers buried in unmarked graves. Also within the district are excellent specimens of funerary architecture and art as revealed in its Late Gothic Revival chapel, Classical Revival and Modern style mausoleums, high style monuments and sculptures, along with stock and standardized tablets and markers. As such, the district is also eligible for the National Register at the local level under Criterion C in the areas of Art and Architecture. The Oakwood Cemetery Historic District meets Criteria Considerations A (religious association) and D (cemetery) because its significance is based on its historic associations with events important in Fort Worth's past and for its architectural and artistic significance. The period of significance is from 1879, the year City Cemetery and Old Trinity Cemetery were established, to 1968. The latter date recognizes its continued use for burials.

Established in 1849, Camp Worth, later renamed Fort Worth, was located on a bluff just south of the confluence of the Clear and West Forks of the Trinity River in north central Texas. It was one of a series of outpost on Texas' western frontier. As the expansion of the frontier continued its westward momentum, the military abandoned Fort Worth in 1853 and its troops moved west to Fort Belknap. The community that had grown up around the fort remained and remnants of the post were quickly occupied by the settlement's merchants.¹⁶

The origin of Fort Worth's first cemetery, Pioneers Rest, dates to 1850. This cemetery was located northeast of the military camp near a bluff above the Trinity River. The first burials were those of Sophie and Willis Arnold, the children of the camp's commander, Major Ripley Arnold. Other early burials included soldiers who served at the fort. As stated in a history of the cemetery, it was likely that "the burials took place on what seemed to be, at the time, 'no man's land,' and thereafter the cemetery 'just grew' with the population assuming—for some twenty years—that the city owned it" even though the city was not incorporated until 1873. When more space was need in 1870, a cemetery association was formed, and in 1871, Baldwin L. Samuels donated three acres of adjoining land to the association's trustees. Around that same time, Dr. Adolphe Gouhenant, purchased twenty-five acres that included the original three-acre tract. In 1878, his widow, Elizabeth, proclaimed that her husband had long protested the practice of using the land for burials and that she had clear title to the land. This prompted B. B. Paddock, editor of the local newspaper *The Democrat*, to publish an article in the paper with the headline "You've Buried Your Dead on Other People's Property." While acknowledging that the city did not own the cemetery, which by that time was reaching capacity, Paddock suggested that the city purchase the site. In 1879, Alderman Terry was tasked with selecting a new site for a cemetery.¹⁷

As the name suggests, Pioneers Rest was the final resting place for many of the settlement's early residents. They included General Edward H. Tarrant, for whom the county is named, Ephraim M. Daggett, known as the "Father of Fort Worth," Jess Zane-Cetti, the surveyor of Fort Worth's first boundary, and Carroll M. Peak, the city's first physician. The

¹⁶ *Handbook of Texas Online*, "Fort Worth," accessed December 25, 2016, <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/qbf54>.

¹⁷ Weldon Hudson and Barbara Knox, compilers, *Pioneers Rest Cemetery, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas* (Fort Worth, Texas: Genealogy Press, Fort Worth Genealogical Society, 2001), pp. 1-3.

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name “Pioneers Rest” was not adopted until nearly 60 years after the cemetery was founded. Prior to that, it was frequently referred to as the “old cemetery” and then Samuels Avenue Cemetery for the street that borders it on the west.¹⁸

City Cemetery and East and West Oakwood Additions

The Texas & Pacific Railway reached Fort Worth in 1876, helping to secure the town’s survival. As the 1870s drew to a close, Fort Worth’s population had reached 6,000 residents. A growth in population also meant that there would be an increase in the number of deaths in the community. If the city were to continue to thrive, it would only be a matter of time before the six-acre cemetery then serving city residents would reach its capacity.

To meet these expanding needs, pioneer resident John Peter Smith donated twenty acres in the southeast quadrant of the John Baugh Survey for use as a cemetery with the southern three acres reserved for a Catholic cemetery (discussion of this cemetery is given in a separate section). The tract was located across the Trinity River to the northwest of the city’s central business district. The north three acres were to be used as a burial ground for African Americans although records reveal that whites were also buried there.¹⁹ Although technically part of City Cemetery, for many years it was called the Colored Cemetery, then Trinity Cemetery, and finally Old Trinity Cemetery. Fourteen acres in City Cemetery were for the burial of whites. Old Trinity was divided into four rectangular blocks lettered east to west as A through D. The City Cemetery was divided into four rows of four rectangular blocks numbered 1 through 16. Early plats indicate that Block A in Old Trinity and Blocks 1 and 8 on the east side of the City Cemetery were designated as public burial grounds (Map 12). Old Trinity Cemetery (Colored Cemetery) is discussed in greater detail in a separate section.

Although City Cemetery was a short distance northwest of the Tarrant County Courthouse and the confluence of the Clear and West Forks of the Trinity River, it was outside Fort Worth’s city limits. It would be another fifteen years before the plat for North Fort Worth was filed at the Tarrant County Courthouse. Landscape architect Nathan Barrett of Boston created the plat in 1888 and used the cemetery as the terminus for a grand boulevard that originated at the base of a hillside park (see Map 9). The city of North Fort Worth was incorporated in 1902 and remained a separate city until it was annexed into Fort Worth in 1909. However, the original City Cemetery was never a part of North Fort Worth, but its additions may have been.²⁰

Prior to 1890, when a steel truss bridge was constructed across the Trinity River connecting Fort Worth’s Main Street with what became North Fort Worth’s Main Street, travel to City Cemetery and adjacent Catholic Cemetery was difficult. Early on there was no bridge and passage was made at a ford in the river. Navigating the crossing could be tricky for mourners. Local lore relates that this led to the saying, particularly among parishioners of St. Patrick’s Catholic Church, “that a true friend was ‘a good fellow who would follow you all the way across the river.’”²¹ The cemeteries were then approached from the south. After the construction of a bridge northwest of the courthouse, a road to the cemeteries was constructed by subscription in 1883. It was thirty feet wide and extended from “the bridge over the river to the bridge near the cemetery gate.” The latter bridge may have crossed a slough that is depicted in a c. 1890 map (see Map 10). The City of Fort Worth was to finish another portion of the road in a like manner.²² This road to the cemetery is likely the same road that became known as Trinity Avenue. The southern approach was still in use during the early decades of the

¹⁸ Carol Roark, *Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey: Fort Worth Central Business District* (Fort Worth: Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, 1991), 129; “Pioneers’ Rest, Name Given Old Cemetery,” *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, September 3, 1909.

¹⁹ For example, early burial records reveal that a white person was buried in Block C, Lot 36 on November 25, 1887. See Oakwood Cemetery Association (1907-1931), Burial Records [1907-1931]/ . . .], Microfilm, MFM 97.4531 Oakwood, Fort Worth Library.

²⁰ See discussion regarding the City Federation of Women’s Clubs’ and the Cemetery Association of Fort Worth’s request that the North Fort Worth City Council vacate a street in the cemetery.

²¹ Quentin McGown, *Historic Photos of Fort Worth* (Nashville, Tennessee: Turner Publishing Company, 2007), pp. 90-91; “Mama, I’m Dying. Bye,” *Dallas Morning News*, August 2, 1973.

²² *The Daily Democrat* [Fort Worth], July 18, 1883.

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twentieth century.²³ Travel to the cemetery was eased in 1891 when the North Side Street Car Company began running a car from the foot of the bridge to the cemetery. In 1895, the Fort Worth Street Railway Company ran a car hourly from South Main Street at Hattie Street to the “New Cemetery” commencing at 1:00 p.m.²⁴ Due to the expense of laying track, in all likelihood, the lines did not run to the cemetery but stopped at a location within reasonable walking distance.

Regulations governing the use of City Cemetery (including the Colored Cemetery) were adopted in early 1884 following the recommendations of a committee that the city council appointed to assess the condition of the cemetery. Among the approved recommendations was setting aside two rows in Block 2 for use as a public burial ground and that unsold lots in Block 7 be subdivided into single graves and half lots. The single graves were to be sold for \$4 and the half lots would cost \$10. Whole lots in Block 3 cost \$15, \$20 in Block 4, and \$25 in Blocks 5 and 6. Regarding Colored Cemetery, Block A was to be dedicated to public use. In Block B, single graves sold for \$2, half lots cost \$5, and whole lots cost \$8. Block C’s half lots cost \$5 and whole lots cost \$10. Whole lots cost \$15 in Block D. The sexton for the City Cemetery was also charged with overseeing the Colored Cemetery.²⁵

According to an article appearing in the *Fort Worth Daily Gazette* on March 26, 1890, the city council’s Public Grounds Committee had made a recommendation to the city council that the City of Fort Worth purchase approximately ten acres located between the west side of the City Cemetery and Trinity Avenue located further to the west for \$1,000 per acre. The seller was the Fort Worth City Company, the company behind the development of the North Fort Worth Addition. Its vice president was John Peter Smith, the same man who had donated the original land for the three cemeteries. The newspaper reported that the recommendation was tabled for one week but the evidence reveals that the proposal was likely disregarded. In June, T. P. Martin, chairman of the city’s Finance Committee, said “There is no use anybody making a proposition to sell the city property for a cemetery except on the basis of taking city bonds for payment.” Apparently, the Fort Worth City Company (sometimes referred to as the Fort Worth Land Company) and its successors, the North Fort Worth Land Company and the North Fort Worth Townsite Company, sold lots in that area which was divided into blocks numbered 17 through 32 and 121. The blocks continued with the grid pattern established by the original cemetery. However, the blocks that bordered Trinity Avenue had curved edges where they followed the road. Deed records for the plots were recorded under a variety of names that included City Cemetery, New Cemetery Addition, City Cemetery First Addition, East Oakwood, and even a few under the name North Fort Worth Cemetery. The Fort Worth City Company also developed the area west of Trinity Avenue into Blocks 32½, 33, 35 through 48, 51 through 63, and 78 and 101. This area was often referred to as City Cemetery Second Addition or West Oakwood and much of it was created from two crescent-shaped blocks of the North Fort Worth addition. In addition, Blocks 103 through 120 were platted below the Catholic cemetery. Again, these blocks followed the traditional grid pattern established by the original City Cemetery with the exception of a few triangular and irregular-shaped blocks bordering curved roads.²⁶

The extent to which the Fort Worth City Company and its successors undertook improvements in East and West Oakwood is not known. It does appear that the company was more concerned with maximizing land use for burials, thereby earning a greater return for their investment, instead of taking into consideration the additions’ aesthetics through careful planning of scenic vistas, roads, and other landscape features. There are areas in both sections that have concrete curbs around family plots and concrete sidewalks between them. These improvements could have been the work of the company or lot owners or were later provided by the Oakwood Cemetery Association.

²³ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, October 9, 1909.

²⁴ *Fort Worth Gazette*, May 10, 1891 and October 13, 1895.

²⁵ *Fort Worth Daily Gazette*, March 19, 1884. There are many unmarked graves in Block 2 (City Cemetery) which may reflect the use of this block as a public burying ground. For location of Blocks A, B, and C in the “Colored Cemetery” see Map 11.

²⁶ *Fort Worth Daily Gazette*, March 26, 1890; *The Fort Worth Gazette*, May 28, 1891. See also Ruby Schmidt’s notes on the history of Oakwood, copy available at the Oakwood Cemetery Association’s office.

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The layout of City Cemetery was altered in 1903. That year the Robert E. Lee Camp 158, United Confederate Veterans presented a lengthy petition to the city council that requested a strip of land for the burial of Confederate dead. No member of the council raised an objection and the request was granted unanimously in November. The plot, known as Soldiers Row, was created at the south end of City Cemetery adjacent to the north boundary of the Catholic cemetery, which by this time was known as Calvary Cemetery.²⁷ Robert E. Lee Camp 158 assumed responsibility for the plot's upkeep. As membership in the organization dwindled due to death, the Julia Jackson Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy assumed responsibility for it. In 1935, the Daughters erected a monument featuring a sculpture of a Confederate soldier (*Resource #27*). It was not dedicated until 1939.

Oakwood Cemetery Association

Early on, women took an active role in maintaining and improving the cemetery. In 1885, a group of women calling itself the Ladies' Association for the Improvement of the New Cemetery decided to change the name of the cemetery "from New to Oakwood cemetery." Likewise, the women started to call their organization the Oakwood Cemetery Association and held a dance for the benefit of the cemetery. It was likely this same group of women who spent approximately \$400 graveling the drives within the cemetery and \$100 on general cleaning of the grounds. They also employed an assistant to the sexton at the rate of \$35 a month from the spring to late fall. In 1886, they employed another man for three months for cleaning and maintaining thirty-five to forty lots.²⁸ Over the next two decades, women's groups remained involved with the maintenance and beautification of City Cemetery and its additions

By the late 1890s, the City of Fort Worth's involvement with the maintenance and beautification of its cemeteries was minimal. The sexton's main duty was to dig graves. Monthly fees from lot owners were to be used for improving and beautifying the cemeteries with little success. Major improvements such as the extension of the water system had been accomplished by the company that owned the new areas of the cemetery. One observer recommended the formation of a cemetery association, noting that associations in other cities had "been a power" and that similar efforts in Fort Worth could result in "one of the most beautiful cemeteries in the Southwest."²⁹

A few days after this recommendation appeared in the *Dallas Morning News*, a group of women presented a petition to the city council asking it to pass an ordinance turning over the operation of City Cemetery to them. As overseers, they would hire a sexton "in order that we may always have a competent man and remove [the cemetery] from politics altogether." As the petition stated, "[t]he memory of our dead is too sacred, and we pledge ourselves to see to it that the weeds are kept out of the walks, flowers profusely cared for, grass planted . . . and that we will see to it the cemetery is kept in a first condition at all times." The petition was referred to the council's public grounds committee for consideration. That committee recommended that the petition not be granted because it was "contrary to the letter and spirit of our charter that any association or organization, outside of the city council, should elect or appoint any city officers whatever, or that said officers should be appointed for an indefinite time as suggested by said petition." The committee made its report "with all due deference to our charitably disposed ladies, who are engaged in so noble a work, and we suggest that the public health committee, to whose province will fall the selection of a city sexton, be largely governed by the wishes of the ladies" who had signed the petition.³⁰

²⁷ *Fort Worth Telegram*, November 7, 1903.

²⁸ *Fort Worth Daily Gazette*, April 18, 1885, April 24, 1885, May 18, 1885, May 19, 1885, November 3, 1885, and November 22, 1886; *Fort Worth Gazette*, June 10, 1885 and September 5, 1886.

²⁹ *Fort Worth Morning Register*, April 15, 1897.

³⁰ Petition To the Honorable City Council of Fort Worth, filed April 18, 1897 and Report of Public Grounds Committee, Resolution of Petition of Ladies asking for right to appoint city Sexton, filed April 19, 1897, Council Proceeding: April 20, 1897, Mayor and Council Proceedings, 1897, Box 1 of 3.

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The actions of the city council did not deter the women from working together for the betterment of the City Cemetery. In 1906, an organization calling itself the Ladies' Oakwood Cemetery Association expressed dissatisfaction with the general condition of the cemetery, the lack of maintenance of fencing, and the fact that there was no regularly paid sexton to perform such tasks. The association, composed of "some of the leading women of the city," said they were willing to undertake the work of beautification if they could secure the necessary financial aid.³¹

In 1907, the city council gave the City Federation of Women's Clubs the responsibility for the Samuels Avenue cemetery, the "new cemetery", and Oakwood additions. This organization had long been involved with city beautification projects, including those at City Park, later named Trinity Park. At the time, Mrs. John F. Swayne was the federation's president and Mrs. Elizabeth J. Burt was chairman of the cemetery committee. The club women's duties included the sale of lots although deed records listed either the City or the North Fort Worth Land (or Townsite) Company as the grantor, depending on the location of the lot. They were also charged with digging of graves, filling lots, and managing improvements and maintenance, even those on existing graves. Previously, lot owners contracted privately for such work. Now the work had to be coordinated with the City Federation.³²

The women also had interactions with the North Fort Worth City Council following that city's incorporation in 1902. In December 1907, the City Federation of Women's Clubs and "the Cemetery Association of Fort Worth" petitioned the city council to vacate a street in Oakwood Cemetery, likely Grand Avenue, so that it could be platted into lots as a means of providing additional funds for the upkeep of the cemetery. According to the *Fort Worth Telegram*, the council granted the request and instructed the city attorney to prepare a resolution to that effect.³³

Another organization calling itself the Oakwood Cemetery Association (OCA) was formed on January 1, 1908 and soon officially chartered by the State of Texas. The six charter members were concerned about the condition of the cemeteries. Johnson grass, brush, briars, weeds, and poison oak had overtaken the grounds, obscuring monuments, lots, and roadways, and hogs and cattle freely roamed over the cemeteries. The women solicited garden tools from merchants, if not for beautification, then for general upkeep. Soon the organization was able to employ six men for maintaining the grounds. This activity also spurred owners to maintain their lots. The association also sponsored a clean-up day the first of every month and invited all interested parties to lend a hand.³⁴

In late April 1909, the Oakwood Cemetery Association petitioned the city council "to grant them for cemetery purposes, [without] charge, all grounds recently enclosed by the iron fence...This land was not, nor has been in use for years, and was enclosed by the Association in their efforts to straighten the fence line, and make it more sightly to [everyone]." The petition asked that the request be granted "so we may be helped instead of hindered in our work with the cemeteries." The letter was signed by Mrs. John F. Swayne, president, Mrs. Annie Walton, vice president, and Mrs. Elizabeth J. Burt, secretary-treasurer. On May 7, 1909, J. H. Maddox, Commissioner of Streets and Public Property, gave a report to his fellow council members recommending approval of the petition and granting "the privilege of making such changes as may be deemed in the walks and driveways in said Oakwood Cemetery as shown by plat hereto attached."³⁵

³¹ *Fort Worth Morning Register*, March 8, 1901; *Fort Worth Telegram*, November 15, 1906.

³² *Fort Worth Telegram*, April 7, 1907.

³³ *Fort Worth Telegram*, December 11, 1907. Attempts to find this document have been unsuccessful.

³⁴ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, March 1, 1911; *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, June 7, 1908; *Dallas Morning News*, January 17, 1908. A second charter was granted the organization in 1909. See *Dallas Morning News*, March 15, 1909.

³⁵ Oakwood Cemetery Association to the Board of Commissioners of Fort Worth, April 28, 1909; J. H. Maddox, Commissioner of Streets and Public Property, to Board of Commissioners of the City of Fort Worth, May 7, 1909; "Exhibit B, Map showing the subdivision of ground along and just inside of the iron fence surrounding the Fort Worth City Cemetery and designated hereon as Blocks No's 51-50-FF-123 and 122," June 10, 1910, prepared by Brookes Baker, Tarrant County Clerk's Office, Volume 310, Page 59.

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The land in question included a wedge-shaped parcel and narrow strip of land south of an iron fence on the south side of Grand Avenue west of Trinity Avenue designated as Blocks 50 and 51, narrow plots along iron fences on the west side of Trinity Avenue designated as Blocks FF and 123, all considered part of West Oakwood, and a small plot designated as Block 122 east of an iron fence on Trinity Avenue in East Oakwood (see Map 14).

The association established dues by which lot owners could arrange for upkeep of graves. They ranged from fifty cents a month to fifteen dollars a year. In 1909, a maintenance fund was established through the sale of lots that had been given to the association. This money allowed the association to undertake a number of improvements. Nine to twelve men were regularly employed by the association. Work that was accomplished included the installation of iron fences and stone gateways for both East and West Oakwood (no longer extant). Bermuda grass soon replaced the Johnson grass. A decrepit rail fence, one which no longer provided a barrier to roaming livestock, was replaced. Approximately \$2,000 had been spent on concrete sidewalks, retaining walls, and forty hitching posts. Elizabeth Burt, then the association's secretary-treasurer, also donated a white marble fountain in memory of her husband, John T. Burt. It was installed on the Block 38 west of Trinity Drive in West Oakwood (*Resource #30*).³⁶ In 1910, the Oakwood Cemetery Association purchased several Oakwood lots from the North Fort Worth Townsite Company. As owner, the association then sold the lots with the proceeds used for operation of the cemetery.³⁷

Although the OCA had taken on a function of city government, it did not always have the cooperation of city departments or individual members of the city council. Fortunately, when the waterworks department threatened to cut off the association's free access to water, the city council intervened on their behalf. The mayor promised the association that the city would pay for the water and the council appointed a committee to discuss which city fund would be used to pay for it. Two councilmen favored the park department paying the bill. One commissioner praised the association for its work at the cemetery but objected to the water department "being made to bear the burden of city charity." A concern was expressed that the association used an excessive amount of water and that a hose was left running all evening. Mrs. Burt replied that the big water bill was due to a leak in the mains which the association could not reach. Repairs were attempted but failed. The city was assured that the hose incident was a single occurrence and would not happen again.³⁸

An endowment fund was started at the beginning of 1909. Mrs. Burt optimistically thought that the endowment could reach \$10,000 by January 1, 1910 through small gifts. But at the association's second annual meeting on January 24, 1910, she reported that the fund had \$600 with another \$800 on hand that was to be transferred to it. The money had been raised through the sale of lots, rentals, and commissions on the sale of lots.³⁹

Construction of Oakwood Memorial Chapel and Other Activities

Even though the association fell short of its goal regarding the endowment, the women took on another ambitious project—the construction of a mortuary chapel (*Resource #3*). It was to be built on a triangular lot that the association had purchased for \$300. The lot lay between the "Y" of the two lanes that entered the cemetery from Grand Avenue on the north before converging into one lane that served as the dividing line between East and West Oakwood. The *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* published a rendering of the building on March 1, 1911. It was to be constructed on Malakoff brick, a buff-colored brick produced in Kaufman County. Other materials included cut limestone for exterior and interior trim, asbestos shingles on the roof, and a "Taroblith" (asbestos composition) floor. The first floor's chapel was to have a seating capacity of 180. To the right of the entrance to the chapel was a parlor for the meetings of the association and for use as a women's

³⁶ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, September 6, 1908; *Dallas Morning News*, July 3, 1912. The Burts' plot is located in Lot 13, Block 38.

³⁷ In July 1910, the cemetery association paid approximately \$800 for lots in Blocks 17 and 90 and the triangle south of Block 64. See "Day's Transfers in Real Estate," *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, July 8, 1910.

³⁸ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, December 30, 1913.

³⁹ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, September 2, 1909 and January 25, 1910.

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waiting room. Memorial windows and electric lights would illuminate the interior and a fountain was to be located at the entrance to the chapel. The concrete basement was to include a retaining vault with twenty-four crypts, a room for the sexton, a storage room, and “sanitary” toilets.⁴⁰ However, only six crypts were constructed.

By the time the cornerstone was laid in July 1912, the foundation, basement, and approximately the lower four feet of the chapel’s walls had been completed. The Oakwood Cemetery Association had raised half of the estimated \$10,000 construction cost which reportedly was “subscribed without solicitation.” The building, described by the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* as one of the most beautiful in the city, was completed by late November and dedicated shortly after.⁴¹

After it was completed, the Oakwood Cemetery Association struggled to raise \$1,000 to pay off the outstanding debt on the building. A carnival at Lake Erie was rained out. Green and white pennants were sold for one dollar each through the assistance of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram. From the numerous articles published in the newspaper, it appeared that the public response to the appeal was weak. Still, the association continued to hold benefits for the chapel including one in conjunction with the City Federation of Women’s Clubs for the purchase of benches for it. By the end of 1913, all debts were paid.⁴²

In Mrs. Burt’s annual report given in January 1914, she noted that the ladies’ parlor still needed to be furnished but the superintendent and bookkeepers office in the basement had been equipped. Crypts in the receiving vault were ready for use. The crypts were secured by heavy steel doors and there was a steel gate to the vault as well as to the basement entrance (since removed). The chapel art windows and furnishings were paid for. All denominations, orders, and organizations were invited to use the chapel for memorial or burial services, as were the undertakers. Money from a charity fund was used to cover expenses for “filling sunken graves of the poor and unknown in all of our cemeteries.” The association’s plans for 1914 included roads improvements, laying concrete gutters, and extending the iron fences to the cemetery’s corners. It was also hopeful that the streetcar line would be extended to the cemetery. As it stood now, visitors could take the North Main Street or Central Avenue routes and walk the few blocks to the cemetery.⁴³

In December 1916, the OCA announced that it would be undertaking improvements in “Baby Row.” A newspaper article identified the section dedicated to the burial of infants as being in East Oakwood, but more likely it was along the east side of City Cemetery. In addition to grading and sodding, the association sought to identify unmarked graves as only 20 of the 521 graves were marked. Relatives were requested to supply the child’s name and the date of birth and date of death. By April 1917, the association reported that there were 580 graves in Baby Row and that only 29 were marked. Since making its appeal for information, only four people had responded and one of them was not sure where his child was buried. The large number of burials illustrates the high infant mortality rate in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The fact that so many graves were unmarked is also suggestive of a correlation between the high death rate and poverty as families were unable to provide grave markers for their children.⁴⁴

OCA contemplated expanding the cemetery by acquiring eight acres west of West Oakwood. It approached the city council about closing streets in the area and the council approved the requested in July 1916. By September a local newspaper reported that OCA would be working with George Vinnedge, former superintendent of the city’s park

⁴⁰ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, March 1, 1911; *Dallas Morning News*, July 3, 1912. One newspaper article stated that the construction of the chapel was the culmination of a sixteen-year effort. See “Women Have Worked Wonders at Oakwood,” *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, July 16, 1913.

⁴¹ *Dallas Morning News*, July 3, 1912; *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, November 23, 1912 and July 16, 1913.

⁴² *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, June 8, 1913, July 14, 1913, July 16, 1913, July 20, 1913; *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, March 23, 1913; *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, January 15, 1914.

⁴³ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, January 15, 1914.

⁴⁴ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, December 10, 1916 and April 15, 1917.

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department, to create a tract “along modern lines” that would contain 740 lots 24 feet by 24 feet but which could also be cut into various dimensions. However, protests from North Side citizens brought a halt to the association’s plans and the primacy of Oakwood’s grid pattern remained intact.⁴⁵

Oakwood Cemetery Association, 1927-1968

Some of the confusion regarding ownership of Oakwood was alleviated in late 1927 when the North Fort Worth Townsite Company released to Oakwood Cemetery Association its rights and interests in “Fort Worth City Cemetery, and all of the land included in East Oakwood Cemetery...and also all of the land in West Oakwood Cemetery” and “each and every lot, walk, road, street or driveway therein contained.” This presumably included lots the company owned in Blocks 500, 501, and 502 in Old Trinity Cemetery.⁴⁶

Oakwood’s boundaries were reduced in 1960 when the OCA sold two tracts of land in the southern portion of the cemetery to Courts K. Cleveland, Jr. One parcel was approximately 5.5 acres situated between the St. Louis, San Francisco and Texas Railroad right-of-way on the east and on the southwest by the levee of the West Fork of the Trinity. It was deemed unsuitable for cemetery purposes because of its rough terrain and the presence of marble, concrete, and other debris. A second tract of approximately ten acres was sold because of the presence of a rocky ledge and the fact that the lower portion was subject to overflow from the river. The combined sale of the parcels was \$10,717.50.⁴⁷ This sale roughly reduced the Oakwood Cemetery Historic District to the size it is today by selling off what had been Blocks 78-84, 86-89, 95-97, 104-106, 108-120.

In 1966, the Oakwood Cemetery Association, the city council, and the city’s park and recreation department sought ways to address the issue of abandoned and unkempt graves in Oakwood. This came about after J. K. Winston of the OCA asked the city council to approve city maintenance of 75 to 80 percent of the cemetery’s lots that were not being cared for by lot owners. Mayor Pro Tem Scranton Jones noted that the matter of the cemetery’s neglected condition was compounded by its divided public, semipublic and private ownership. Hoping to meet the challenge, the city council earmarked \$3,600 a year for maintenance and the park and recreation department agreed to assume responsibility for maintenance of the public portions of the cemetery. In return, the park board asked that the city construct new curbing in front of the cemetery along Grand Avenue. Additional action by members of OCA resulted in the cemetery being designated a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark that same year. Shortly after, a gate marking the entrance to the cemetery was constructed (*Resource #2*).⁴⁸

A sampling of people buried in City Cemetery, East Oakwood, and West Oakwood cemeteries follows. Information on the location of graves is based on the survey conducted by the Fort Worth Genealogical Society and published in *Historic Oakwood Cemetery with Calvary Cemetery & Old Trinity Cemetery of Fort Worth, Texas* (1994).

Bowman, Euday Louis (1886-1949). Bowman was a ragtime composer whose best-known work was “12th Street Rag” which was based on his experiences in Kansas City, Kansas. The site is marked with an Official Texas Historical Marker (1980). He is interred in the district’s most Modernistic mausoleum (*Resource #21*, Block 24, Lot 17, East Oakwood).

⁴⁵ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, September 8, 1916, July 4, 1917, and July 21, 1917.

⁴⁶ Deed Record, Tarrant County Clerk’s Office, Volume 1105, Page 535, December 28, 1927.

⁴⁷ Deed Records, Tarrant County Clerk’s Office, Volume 3427, Page 241, March 22, 1960 and Volume 3500, Page 460, October 31, 1960.

⁴⁸ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, March 1, 1966, June 21, 1966, July 5, 1966, July 15, 1966, July 29, 1966, and *Fort Worth Press*, July 14, 1966, “Oakwood” Vertical file, Fort Worth Library, Fort Worth, Texas.

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Burnett, Samuel Burk (1849-1922). Rancher, banker, and oilman, Burnett's 6666 (Four Sixes) Ranch was part of one of the largest cattle empires in Texas history. He was one of the first ranchers in Texas to purchase steers and graze them for market.⁴⁹ His mausoleum is the largest in the district (*Resource #13*). Also entombed in the mausoleum is Anne Burnett Windfohr Tandy (1900-1980), his granddaughter, who was known for her philanthropy and her collection of art.⁵⁰ Block 28, Lots 3-4, family mausoleum (East Oakwood)

Burt, Elizabeth J. (1849-1837). One of the founders of the Oakwood Cemetery Association which was officially organized in 1908. Through her leadership, many improvements were made in the cemetery following a period of neglect. She was the donor of the white marble fountain in Block 38 in memory of her husband, J. T. Burt (*Resource #30*), as well as memorial windows in Oakwood Memorial Chapel. Block 38, Lot 13, Space 5 (West Oakwood).

Courtright, Timothy Isaiah (aka Longhaired Jim, 1845-1887). Elected city marshal in 1876 and served three terms during Fort Worth's "wild west" days when gambling, drinking, and prostitution were an important part of the town's economy. His efforts to bring about reform were unpopular with merchants and he was not re-elected for a fourth term. He was killed by a former friend, Luke Short (also buried in Oakwood), in a gun-fight that became part of western lore.⁵¹ Block 27, Lot 11W, Space 1 (East Oakwood).

Culberson, Robert L. (1855-1925). Culbertson served as Texas attorney general from 1890-1894, governor from 1895-1899 and in the U. S. Senate from 1899-1922. He was buried in his wife's family plot (Harrison). Culberson's grave is marked with an Official Texas Historical Marker (1979). Block 23, Row 2, W ½, Space 6 (East Oakwood).

Hayne, Alfred S. (1849-1890). Hayne was an Englishman who heroically saved many people during the Texas Spring Palace fire of May 30, 1890, but tragically became the fire's only victim. A monument in his memory was erected in downtown Fort Worth in 1893. Block 6, Lot 37, Space 1 (City Cemetery).

Martinez, Pasacio (Pete), Sr. (1886-1950). Born near Monterrey, Nuevo León, Mexico, Martinez arrived in Fort Worth with his wife, Elena, in 1908 where they took up residence in the city's North Side. Martinez worked for the railroad for 20 years and then found a better paying job with the Armour and Company packing plant where he became a highly-skilled boner. He became chief steward of his CIO union, was an active Mason, and helped organize a chapter of *Los Hacheros del Mundo* (Woodmen of the World). The names of his 13 children are written on his grave marker.⁵² Block 103, Lot L, Space 3.

Roe, Addison J. (d. 1909) and Jennie (d. 1918). A. J. Roe was a pioneer lumberman, arriving in Fort Worth in 1876, the same year as the Texas & Pacific Railway. At the time of his death, he owned several lumberyards around the state and ranches in West Texas. Mrs. Roe was a founder of the Christian Science congregation in Fort Worth.⁵³ Block FF, Lot D, Spaces 2 & 3 (West Oakwood).

⁴⁹ *Handbook of Texas Online*, David Minor, "Burnett, Samuel Burk," accessed November 13, 2016, <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fbu80>.

⁵⁰ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, January 3, 1980.

⁵¹ *Handbook of Texas Online*, Carol E. Williams, "Courtright, Timothy Isaiah," accessed November 13, 2016, <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fcoa>.

⁵² Carlos E. Cuéllar, *Stories from the Barrio: A History of Mexican Fort Worth* (Fort Worth: TCU Press, 2003), pp. 24-25, 85-86; 2012 Saints and Sinners Cemetery Tour Brochure, "Oakwood" vertical file.

⁵³ *Fort Worth Record*, December 27, 1909 and January 18, 1918.

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Scheuber, Jennie Scott (1860-1944). Pioneer librarian, clubwoman, civic leader, and suffragist. She was a librarian at the Fort Worth Public Library, a founder of the Fort Worth Public Library Association, and was a member of the Fort Worth Art Association, from which the Modern Art Museum of Fort Worth was formed.⁵⁴ Block 23, Lot 1, West ½, Space 2 (East Oakwood).

Slaughter, John Bunyan (1848-1928). Prominent rancher and banker who in his youth drove cattle up the Chisolm Trail. At various times he had large cattle ranches in Crosby and Glasscock counties in Texas, on the Green River in Utah, and elsewhere. Block 23, Row 10, South side of family mausoleum, Space 4 (*Resource #14*, East Oakwood).

Staats, Carl G. (1871-1928). Fort Worth architect who, with Marshall Sanguinet, formed the firm Sanguinet and Staats, arguably Texas' most prominent architectural firm during the first quarter of the 20th century. The firm is perhaps best known for their steel-framed skyscrapers that transformed the downtown of many Texas cities. Although a Catholic, Staats was buried in East Oakwood's Block 17, immediately west of Calvary Cemetery. Block 17, Lot 48, Space 2 (East Oakwood).

Waggoner, William Thomas (1852-1934). Prominent rancher and oilman, Waggoner owned 500,000 acres in five counties in Northwest Texas. It was on this land that he also owned hundreds of oil wells. In an effort to promote horse-breeding in Texas, Waggoner established Arlington Downs Racetrack between Fort Worth and Dallas.⁵⁵ Block 31, Lots 48-49, family mausoleum, (*Resource #6 and Figure 9 and 10*, East Oakwood).

Old Trinity Cemetery

African Americans have lived in Fort Worth since the founding of the military outpost from which the city took its name. At least two of the officers at the post had a body servant (euphemism for a slave). Census records make it difficult to distinguish the number of slaves living within the settlement as early population figures were based on county-wide numbers. The county tax rolls recorded 32 slaves in the county in 1850. The number increased as more slave owners moved into the county, including several large land owners whose slaves toiled as agricultural laborers. This is reflected in the enumeration of 699 slaves in the county in the 1860 federal census. County tax records enumerated 756 slaves in 1861. Surprisingly, Tarrant County had 1,722 slaves by the end of the Civil War in 1865, most of whom were agricultural laborers. The increase has been partially attributed to slave owners from elsewhere in the South moving to North Texas or sending their slaves here for "safe-keeping." However, it is notable that Fort Worth's white population had dwindled to 250 by 1865. By 1870, the city's white population had risen to 500 whereas the overall county population for blacks had decreased to 672. Many of the former slaves remained in some type of economic relationship with their former masters, whether as share-croppers or servants. African Americans found new economic opportunities in Fort Worth with the arrival of the Texas & Pacific Railway in 1876 but segregation and overt racism remained institutionalized in virtually every aspect of life, including burial of the dead.⁵⁶

As mentioned, the cemetery now known as Old Trinity was established in 1879 when the northern portion of the "new" or City Cemetery was reserved for the burial of African Americans, specifically Blocks A, B, C, and D. However, newspaper articles from the early 1880s suggest that there was an older burial ground for blacks. An article from 1884 relays that a man (presumably white) appeared before the city council to explain why he had removed coffins from a "colored"

⁵⁴ *Handbook of Texas Online*, Robert Noel Taylor, "Scheuber, Jennie Scott," accessed November 13, 2016, <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fcoaa>.

⁵⁵ *Dallas Morning News*, December 13, 1934.

⁵⁶ Richard F. Selcer, *A History of Fort Worth in Black & White: 165 Years of African American Life* (Denton, Texas: University of North Texas Press, 2015), pp. 18-19, 27, 41, 44.

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cemetery that was adjacent to a gravel pit he operated. He said that he had taken over operation of the gravel pit a few days earlier and that under his charge, three coffins had been removed with the “consent of the colored people.” He said, “the coffins were exposed and boys had been meddling with them from the bank above.” The coffins were “taken out of the bank and nicely interred further back in the cemetery.” It is unknown if this was referring to an area near the river south of City Cemetery and Calvary Cemetery or an entirely different location. A year later, a newspaper article referred to a group of African American citizens appearing before the city council to ask that the remains at the “old colored cemetery” be moved to “some new burying ground, on account of desecration of their graves.” Whether this request was granted has not been determined.⁵⁷

Record keeping and maintenance of the “Colored Cemetery” were not a high priority of the city’s leadership. In 1887, the city council appointed Al Howard as the cemetery’s sexton but “without pay from the city.” By 1890, the cemetery had fallen into disrepair and the city council passed a resolution that the fence around it “be put in first-class condition, and that a colored man be appointed by the council as sexton to look after and take care of same.” Howard was unanimously chosen as sexton, hopefully this time with pay.⁵⁸ However, inattention to the cemetery’s management continued. In May 1896, Howard gave City Secretary John T. Montgomery \$8 which he had collected from the “[Colored] Masons of Fort Worth” for the purchase of the north half of Lot 93, Block D. The City Secretary reported to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen that this was the first money he had ever received from this source and that he knew “nothing of what the City owns, or how sales have heretofore been made.” His report stated, “I would suggest that if this sale is correct, and the transaction in due form, that the Mayor and City Secretary be instructed to execute deed to proper parties for above described property.”⁵⁹

The Mayor and Board of Aldermen referred the City Secretary’s report to its Finance Committee. The Finance Committee reported back that it was of the opinion “that our Cemetery matters should be placed in better shape and to that end would recommend that the City Engineer be instructed to make a map of all of that Cemetery that the City owns.” The map was to show the name of the owner of a plot and if possible, the date of purchase. This information was to be filed with the City Secretary. The City Secretary would then cross check the information with his books and report back to the council to whom the lots were sold, when they were sold, and their cost. In what would then be a burdensome process, the committee recommended that the sale and purchase price of any lot be approved by the council.⁶⁰ The requested plat may have been filed with the Tarrant County Clerk’s Office in 1901. That plat depicted both the “Colored Cemetery” and City Cemetery. A few owner names are included on individual lots (see Maps 11 and 12).

A wedge-shaped piece of land north of the Colored Cemetery was platted into blocks and lots for cemetery purposes at an undetermined date (see Map 13). The lots were owned by the North Fort Worth Townsite Company so it may be that they

⁵⁷ *Fort Worth Daily Gazette*, May 13, 1884 and May 6, 1885. In 1960, the Oakwood Cemetery Association sold 5.435 acres at the south end of the cemetery to Courts K. Cleveland. The Deed Record described the land as being “of extremely rough terrain, consisting in part of deep holes into which marble, concrete and other rubbish of a hard nature has been thrown, making it unavailable [sic] as a practical matter for use by the Cemetery Association for burial purposes.” The association also sold Cleveland a ten-acre tract described as having a rock ledge. Perhaps these contained the gravel pit and ledge referred to in the newspaper article. See Deed Records Volume 3427, Page 241, March 22, 1960 and Volume 3500, Page 460, October 31, 1960.

⁵⁸ *Fort Worth Daily Gazette*, June 22, 1887, March 26, 1890, and May 16, 1890.

⁵⁹ Jno T. Montgomery, City Secretary, to Hon. Mayor & Board of Aldermen, May 5, 1896, Council Proceedings, June 2, 1896, Part 2 of 2, Report of the City Secretary, accessed November 7, 2016.

(<http://www.fortworthtexasarchives.org/cdm/ref/collection/p16084coll19/id/1340/rec/2>).

⁶⁰ K. M. Van Zandt, Jr. and Geo. Mulkey to Hon Mayor and Board of Aldermen, June 2, 1896, Council Proceedings, June 2, 1896, Part 2 of 2, Report of the City Secretary, accessed November 7, 2016

(<http://www.fortworthtexasarchives.org/cdm/ref/collection/p16084coll19/id/1340/rec/2>).

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were added to the cemetery around the time the company started selling lots in West Oakwood in 1898.⁶¹ The blocks were numbered 500, 501 and 502. A road separated Block 500 to the left and 501 to the east. It then turned east, separating 501 from 502 to the north. The lots on the east end of Block 502 were much smaller than the standard-sized lots found elsewhere in the three blocks. Early purchasers of lots included African American fraternal organizations, including Key West Lodge No. 5, Knights of Pythias; Ida B. Wells Temple, S. M. T. #118, and Pride of Texas No. 16, Order of Eastern Star.⁶² In 1911, Fort Worth Lodge #2144, Grand United Order of Odd Fellows purchased a lot in Block 231, North Fort Worth addition that was immediately north of the cemetery's Block 502. Tax records indicate that a shed 28 feet wide by 140 feet deep was constructed on the lot in 1930. The shed is no longer present but the land is now considered to be within the Oakwood Cemetery boundaries.⁶³

Perhaps because of the City's lack of management of the cemetery, a private company was formed in May 1904 "for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a cemetery for the use of all classes of people, irrespective of creed or nationality." This company, the Trinity Cemetery Company, was managed by R. C. Houston, Jr., an African American undertaker and businessman, whose office was at 1406 (or 1408) Calhoun Street in the downtown black business district. In 1905, Houston purchased lots in the three blocks north of the Colored Cemetery; three lots in Block 500, thirteen lots in Block 501, and eight lots in Block 502 for a total of \$1,000.⁶⁴

Information on the Trinity Cemetery Company was given in J. A. Hamilton's *History and Directory of Fort Worth: A Directory of the Colored Businesses, Societies, Clubs, Churches, Etc.*, published in 1907. The directory stated that all of the cemetery's lots were plotted and that graves "were numbered on the modern idea, and complete records kept of every interment, etc."⁶⁵ Perhaps it is because of this arrangement that the Colored Cemetery became known as Trinity Cemetery until the establishment of another cemetery for blacks approximately four miles to the northeast in what is now Haltom City. After the establishment of that cemetery, the Fort Worth cemetery became known as Old Trinity Cemetery and the Haltom City cemetery became known as New Trinity Cemetery.

Between 1905 and 1912, only four separate sales of lots owned by Trinity Cemetery Company were officially recorded in the county's deed records.⁶⁶ It was not uncommon for sales of cemetery lots to remain unrecorded in the County Clerk's office or for the sales to be recorded years later, meaning that there may have been more than four sales during that time. However, R. C. Houston, Jr. filed for bankruptcy in 1912. William Madison McDonald, an African American businessman and banker, purchased some of Houston's assets for \$700. These assets included Lots 26-30 and 33-38 of Block 501 and a tract 15 feet by 75 feet in Block 502 in the "new Colored Cemetery," as well as "all Undertakers Merchandise," and horses, harnesses, and vehicles associated with a livery stable operated by Houston. Yet county deed records indicate that Houston sold two separate tracts in Block 502 and Block 500 in 1916. Nearly 30 years later, he sold three grave spaces in Blocks 500 and 502 in what was recorded as Old Trinity Cemetery in the warranty deed.⁶⁷

⁶¹ These blocks appear on the plat titled "Map of Fort Worth City Cemetery," created by J. J. Goodfellow, C.E & S, and filed with the Tarrant County Clerk's Office, Volume 106, Pages 85-89, May 11, 1903.

⁶² Deed Records, Tarrant County Clerk's Office, Volume 184, Page 262, February 3, 1904, Volume 203, Page 338, May 18, 1904, and Volume 193, Page 321, June 25, 1904.

⁶³ Tarrant County Tax Assessor's Office, Deed History Card for lot 4, Block 231, North Fort Worth addition.

⁶⁴ Tarrant County Clerk's Office, Volume 213, Page 586, August 7, 1905.

⁶⁵ J. A. Hamilton, *History and Directory of Fort Worth: A Directory of the Colored Businesses, Societies, Clubs, Churches, Etc.* (J. A. Hamilton, 1907), 93.

⁶⁶ Tarrant County Clerk's Office, Deed Records, Volume 227, Page 17, October 25, 1905, Volume 305, Page 35, October 23, 1908, Volume 314, Page 191, February 23, 1909, and Volume 404, Page 146.

⁶⁷ Tarrant County Clerk's Office, Deed Records, Volume 370, Pages 381-82, August 19, 1912; Tarrant County Clerk's Office, Deed Records, Volume 497, Page 180, May 10, 1916, Volume 497, Page 448, June 26, 1916, Volume 1753, Page 428, September 14, 1945. Houston was a resident of St. Louis, Missouri at the time of the 1945 transaction.

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By 1911, it was claimed that the cemetery was quickly reaching its capacity. Because of the objection of nearby property owners, the city council forbade the expansion of the cemetery. In February 1912, Mrs. J. J. Nunnally, president of the Oakwood Cemetery Association, complained to the city council that the grounds of the “negro cemetery” were in bad condition and that more land was desperately needed. William J. Bailey, a white businessman who in 1909 established Greenwood Cemetery west of the city, offered to set aside 20 acres for the burial of black paupers. Other lots would be sold to individuals. The city commission accepted the offer, agreeing to pay \$12.50 of the sexton’s salary with Bailey paying the balance of the \$35 salary and providing a house. However, a newspaper account from 1914 suggests this never happened as black paupers were being buried on top of each other in the “negro cemetery.” W. R Booth offered use of land adjacent to another black cemetery on the Birdville Road, possibly a reference to Fretwell Cemetery in what is now Haltom City.⁶⁸

As mentioned, in 1884 the city had designated Block A at the east end of the cemetery for public use. Likely because of the overcrowded conditions in that area, paupers were being buried in the middle of the cemetery. Relatives of individuals buried nearby began to complain. In an unusual move, the city council agreed in 1915 to make a swap with S. D. Shannon, the proprietor of the North Fort Worth Undertaking Company. With the deal, the city traded an acre of land in the cemetery that contained the graves of twenty-five to thirty paupers for an acre at the south end of the cemetery. Presumably, the remains of the paupers were moved to the new tract and their former graves made available for new burials.⁶⁹

A decade and a half later, the creation of a privately-owned cemetery for African Americans helped to further ease the over-crowded conditions at Old Trinity. In 1931, C. A. Boaz, W.P. Boaz, E. O. Boaz, L. B. Comer, and Jessie Boaz Gumm formed the Fort Worth Cemetery Association. The association purchased land at the corner of Northeast 28th Street and North Beach Street for the establishment of Peoples Burial Park. This cemetery was adjacent to the previously mentioned Fretwell and New Trinity cemeteries and today the three cemeteries are collectively known as New Trinity Cemetery. In 1947, J. N. Baker, Mrs. Marie A. Lee, and Harold B. Baker purchased the Boaz family’s interest in the association. The Baker family operated Baker Funeral Home, a mortuary company that catered to Fort Worth’s African American community. The company’s records indicate that People’s Burial Park became a favored place for the burial of loved ones by the mid-20th century.⁷⁰

As the years passed, Old Trinity Cemetery became neglected and knowledge of its ownership faded. After receiving complaints about its unkempt appearance, the city’s legal department spent two years tracking down its owner (Figure 7 shows the condition of the cemetery in 1952). In May 1956, a red-faced assistant city attorney reported to the city council that the cemetery belonged to the City of Fort Worth. The attorney and the city manager recommended that the council appropriate \$5,000 to clean it up and then allocate \$50 a month to maintain it. A councilman pointed out that the city charter specified that the park department was to maintain city cemeteries. After the city manager noted that the cemetery was created before the establishment of the park department in 1909, the council instructed the city manager to try to work something out with the park department. Two weeks later, the city council agreed to share with the park department the cost of cleaning up the cemetery. The council appropriated \$1,940 for that purpose with the park department coming up with a similar amount. At the same time the park board agreed to spend \$50 a month maintaining Oakwood Cemetery. Perhaps an offer to provide monthly maintenance for Old Trinity did not come to fruition because a group of African

⁶⁸ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, April 19, 1911; *Dallas Morning News*, February 14 1912; *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, February 24, 1912; *Dallas Morning News*, February 25, 1912 .

⁶⁹ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, August 10, 1915.

⁷⁰ Margaret Knox-Kruschke, “Fort Worth Cemetery Association Records: A Guide,” <http://www.lib.utexas.edu/taro/utarl/02122/02122-P.html> (accessed July 13, 2017); Burial records, various years, Baker Funeral Home, Fort Worth, Texas. The company is still in operation.

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Americans was seeking to raise \$300 for that purpose and was trying to obtain a state charter, presumably for the organization of a cemetery association. It has not been determined if this happened.⁷¹

Old Trinity Cemetery is the final resting place for a wide variety of people from Fort Worth's black community. Among those buried here are former slaves, children of former slaves, doctors, businessmen and women (some of whom were self-educated), teachers, infants, and paupers. Inscriptions and emblems engraved on monuments indicate that many were members of fraternal organizations such as the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Eastern Star, and Woodmen of the World (see Photo 16); were leaders in their churches, or were military veterans. A representative sample follows. Grave locations are based on information in *Historic Oakwood Cemetery with Calvary Cemetery & Old Trinity Cemetery of Fort Worth, Texas* (1994).⁷²

Boon, Mattie L. (1884-1910). Mrs. Boon was born in Memphis, Tennessee on August 13, 1884 where she attended school. Her skills as a seamstress and milliner brought her a loyal following. She worked in a millinery shop with Mrs. M. F. Brooks at 111 West 12th in downtown Fort Worth.⁷³ Row 180, Space 14.

Borders, Dr. Arthur Berry (1889-1958). A native of Georgia, Dr. Borders graduated from Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tennessee. He opened a practice in Fort Worth's downtown black business district in 1917.⁷⁴ Dr. Borders is buried next to members of William Madison McDonald's family. Row 480, Space 4.

Guinn, James E. (1866-1917). Fort Worth-born to former slaves, Guinn was a product of the city's privately-operated schools for African Americans. After graduating from Central College in Nashville, he taught at Prairie View Normal & Industrial College before returning to Fort Worth. For eighteen years he served as principal of the South Side [Colored] School. A few days after his death in 1917, the school board voted to name the school in his honor.⁷⁵ Row 300, Space 3.

Hayded [or Hayden], "Auntie Lou" (c. 1843- 1913). As a girl, Hayded was the slave of "a prominent family of Paris, Tennessee." Her funeral service was conducted under the auspices of an African American Eastern Star lodge.⁷⁶ Row 160, Space 2.

Horace, Lillian B. (1884?-1965). A graduate of Fort Worth's I. M. Terrell High School, the city's first public high school for African Americans, Horace received a degree in English from Prairie View A&M College in 1916 and also attended the University of Chicago, the University of Colorado, and received a degree in Education from Simmons College in 1922. She returned to I. M. Terrell where she was a teacher, librarian, and Dean of Girls. Her

⁷¹ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, May 17, 1956 and May 31, 1956. The *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* reported on May 25, 1956 that the park board had agreed to spend \$50 a month cleaning up the cemetery but the article from May 30, 1956 states that \$50 per month would be spent on the "white" cemetery.

⁷² When members of the Fort Worth Genealogical Society conducted a survey of graves in Old Trinity, they had no plat maps from which to work. Instead, they marked off the cemetery in 20-foot wide sections beginning at the fence at the east end. Rows are numbered 0, 20, 40, 60, etc. The inventory of grave markers began at the south end of the "row." In actuality, the markers may not be in "rows" within each of the 20 foot-wide sections.

⁷³ Hamilton, *History and Directory of Fort Worth*, p. 54.

⁷⁴ Reby Carey, *A Step Up: The Way Makers. Who Did What? A Chronicle of Black Progress in Fort Worth and Tarrant County* (Reby Carey, 2010), p. 245. Carey's book states that he was born in 1892. Border's grave marker gives the date of 1889.

⁷⁵ Selcer, *A History of Fort Worth in Black & White*, pp. 91-92; *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, July 19, 1917.

⁷⁶ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, June 23, 1913. The newspaper spelled her name as Hayden but it is spelled Heyded in *Historic Oakwood Cemetery with Calvary Cemetery & Old Trinity Cemetery of Fort Worth, Texas*, p. 463.

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biography of Fort Worth pastor Dr. Lacey K. Williams of Mount Gilead Baptist Church was published in 1941, thereby preserving the early history of an important Fort Worth institution.⁷⁷ Row 600, Space 4.

Howard, Allen (Al) (1850-1912). Howard was the sexton at Old Trinity from the late 1880s until his death in 1912. A report of his death stated that he had dug 2,500 graves in the same cemetery where he was buried. If this number is accurate, then there are a lot of unmarked graves in Old Trinity or perhaps Howard also dug graves in the other cemeteries in the district. At the time of his death, he was paid \$12.50 a month. Someone applied for his position even before he was buried. In response, Mayor W. D. Davis said that Howard had served “too long and faithfully to give his job away so soon.”⁷⁸ Row 340, Space 1.

Mason, Tom (c.1860-1924). Born in Tennessee, Mason came to Fort Worth with no money and took a job as a laborer. He became a prosperous businessman and was one of the founders of Douglas Park, the first private park established for African Americans in Fort Worth. It was later acquired by the City, becoming the first public park for blacks.⁷⁹ Row 580, Space 6.

McDonald, William Madison (1866-1950), Politician, fraternal leader, banker, and prominent Texas Republican who was elected to the party’s executive committee in 1892, and later was leader of the party’s “Black and Tan Movement.” He moved to Fort Worth in 1912 where with the assistance of black fraternal organizations, he established the Fraternal Bank and Trust which then became the primary repository for the state’s Prince Hall Masonic Lodges, the African American Masonic fraternity.⁸⁰ The bank was also an important financial institution for blacks in Fort Worth, many of whom obtained loans for the purchase of homes. McDonald’s obelisk is the tallest monument in the district (*Resource #37*). It may be that McDonald’s grave is located among the lots that he purchased north of the original “Colored Cemetery” in 1912 following J. C. Houston, Jr.’s filing for bankruptcy. McDonald’s grave is marked with an Official Texas Historical Marker (1982).⁸¹ Row 480, Space 2.

Mosely, Dr. Jesse (1864-1916). Dr. Moseley had an office at 110 E. 9th Street in the black business district in downtown Fort Worth. He is also buried near members of the McDonald family. Row 480, Space 6.

Tucker, Hagar (1842-1892). Tucker was born a slave and came to this area in 1857. He was emancipated in 1865. In 1873, likely through the influence of his former master, William B. Tucker, then a Fort Worth alderman, Tucker was appointed a “special policeman,” becoming the first black policeman in the city, and one of a few until the 1950s. His beat was restricted to black neighborhoods. Hagar’s gravesite is marked with an Official Texas Historical Marker (2007). Row 600, Space 12.

Calvary Cemetery

Members of the Catholic faith called Fort Worth home before the Civil War. Few in number, they were served by a priest who made occasional visits to the community, bringing the altar stone in his saddlebag. Beginning in 1870, Father Vincent Pairier came to Fort Worth twice a year from San Angelo to say mass. Father Thomas Loughrey became the first

⁷⁷ Carey, *A Step Up: The Way Makers*, p. 43. Carey states that Horace was born in 1884. Cemetery records state that she was born in 1880.

⁷⁸ “Negro Buried in Cemetery Where He Dug 2,500 Graves,” *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, February 6, 1912.

⁷⁹ Hamilton, *History and Directory of Fort Worth*, pp. 41 and unpaginated advertisement.

⁸⁰ *Handbook of Texas Online*, Paul D. Casdorph, “McDonald, William Madison,” accessed November 13, 2016, <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fmc45>; Bill Harvey, *Texas Cemeteries: The Resting Places of Famous, Infamous, and Just Plain Interesting Texans*, Clifton and Shirley Caldwell Texas Heritage Series Number Five, (Austin: University of Texas Press, 2003), p. 125.

⁸¹ McDonald’s grave and those of his family are likely located in lots he purchased as a result of R. C. Houston, Jr.’s bankruptcy.

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resident priest in 1876. At that time there were approximately twenty Catholic families to whom he ministered. After his arrival, the Diocese purchased a lot at the south end of downtown for \$300 for the construction of a church. The parish was originally named for Stanislaus Kostka, a Jesuit saint from Poland. As more Irish immigrants arrived to work on the rail lines that were transforming Fort Worth from a frontier village to a modern city, the name was changed to Saint Patrick's in honor of Ireland's patron saint.⁸²

As tenants of the faith dictated, Catholics were to be buried in consecrated ground. When John Peter Smith deeded the twenty acres for cemetery use in 1879, he intended for the southern three acres to be used as a Catholic cemetery. In 1880, he deeded that acreage to the Bishop of Galveston, C. W. Dubois, for that purpose. The tract measured 660 feet long and 198 feet deep. The cemetery was divided into five hundred lots which could accommodate an estimated 1,500 grave spaces.⁸³

There are graves of several individuals whose deaths predated the establishment of the cemetery. For example, two infants with the last name of Roche who died in 1877 and 1878 are buried next to another Roche infant who died in 1887 and near Mary and Thomas Roche, wife and husband, who died in 1889 and 1891, respectively. This may suggest that once the cemetery was established, bodies of Catholics were moved there from unconsecrated grounds. Or perhaps they were moved there after the death of another family member so that all family members could be buried near each other.⁸⁴

Shortly after the cemetery was established, church members held fundraisers for its benefit. In November 1884, a concert and rifle drill was attended by a large audience at the opera house. Similar events were held in the 1890s, including a lawn musical at the residence of M. C. Hurley. By 1909, the Calvary Cemetery Association had been formed.⁸⁵

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, lots in the cemetery were purchased through St. Patrick's Catholic Church with the presiding priest signing the documents. Some of the receipts were on forms printed for that purpose, others were on the church's letterhead, and some were on plain pieces of paper. One receipt from 1899 referred to the cemetery as Calvary Cemetery indicating that the name was adopted before the turn of the 20th century. By 1922, Calvary Cemetery Association was issuing the receipts. That was the same year that the cemetery's gate was constructed at the west entrance. Lot owners could purchase endowed care or pay a yearly fee of \$5.00 a year.⁸⁶

Calvary Cemetery served an ever-increasing community as more parishes were created and religious orders came to Fort Worth to establish schools. Father Jean (John) Marie Guyot arrived at Saint Patrick's in 1885 and served as the parish priest until his death in 1907. By that date the parish had more than two thousand members. It was under Guyot's leadership that the present Saint Patrick's Cathedral was constructed (1888-1892, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark 1982, NR 1985). It was also in 1885 that the Sisters of St. Mary of Namur founded Saint Ignatius Academy. They later established Our Lady of Victory College and Academy (NR 2004). All Saints Catholic Church was organized in North Fort Worth in the early 1900s around the same time that the nearby Fort Worth Stockyards was fueling the city's explosive growth. The new church served a congregation made up of many European immigrants. The Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word came to Fort Worth from San Antonio. Here they operated St. Joseph's Infirmary and in 1906

⁸² Ann Arnold, *Camp Ground to Cathedral: Fort Worth's Historic Congregations* (Arlington, Texas: Landa Press, 2004), pp. 43-44.

⁸³ J. P. Smith to Bishop DuBois, Warranty Deed, Volume Q, Pages 567-68, June 7, 1880, Tarrant County Clerk's Office, Fort Worth, Texas; "Fact Sheet Concerning Calvary Cemetery, Fort Worth, Texas, Number 2," copy at Oakwood Cemetery Association's office, Fort Worth, Texas.

⁸⁴ The five Roches are buried in Block 18, Lot 1 E ½, Spaces 1-3 and Lot 1 W ½, Spaces 1-2.

⁸⁵ *Fort Worth Daily Gazette*, November 14, 1884; *Fort Worth Register*, July 22, 1897; *Dallas Morning News*, April 13, 1899; *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, February 1, 1911.

⁸⁶ "Calvary Cemetery" file, St. Patrick's Cathedral Archives, Fort Worth, Texas.

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established a boarding school for girl. Both Saint Mary of the Assumption and Holy Name parishes were established in 1909. In 1929, Our Mother of Mercy Catholic Church was organized to serve the city's black Catholics (NR 1999).⁸⁷

In the early 20th century, Mount Olivet Cemetery was established on the city's east side and in 1930, a Catholic cemetery was dedicated within its grounds. Greenwood Cemetery on the city's west side also had an area dedicated for Catholic burials. With these options and perhaps because Calvary Cemetery could not be expanded, burials there decreased. The cemetery's fall from favor was further illustrated when Msgr. Robert M. Nolan, pastor of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, was buried in Mount Olivet following his death in 1939. It also was common for the remains of people buried in Calvary to be disinterred and reburied at Greenwood or Mount Olivet.⁸⁸

However, Calvary Cemetery retained a special place in the minds of many and continued to play an important role in religious rituals of area Catholics for many years. In 1944, a letter was sent to the faithful reminding them that the cemetery was the final resting places for priests, nuns, and lay members who had established their religion in Fort Worth. It stated "[e]very Catholic in Fort Worth receives direct benefits from the lives of these pioneers; therefore it is a COLLECTIVE DUTY OF ALL to aid a fund for the perpetual care of a cemetery that is an all-parish duty."⁸⁹ The cemetery was important in other ways, too. The Rosary was said there for Memorial Day observances organized by Calvary Cemetery Association. In anticipation of the observance in 1955, Msgr. Joseph G. O'Donohoe of St. Patrick's Cathedral said "'In this historic old cemetery are buried many of Fort Worth's pioneers and leading citizens of days gone...No nicer tribute could be paid their sacred memory than by visiting their graves and praying for their eternal repose on Memorial Day."⁹⁰ The cemetery also was the venue for an annual All Souls Day Rosary, an observance held on November 2.⁹¹

Around 2010, the Calvary Cemetery Association disbanded and turned over its assets to the Oakwood Cemetery Association. Years prior, Oakwood Cemetery Association had accepted responsibility for the maintenance and administration of the cemetery.

Those interred in Calvary Cemetery include Irish, German, and other European immigrants, some of whom became successful merchants; male and female members of Catholic orders, professionals, and others from all walks of life. Some lay in unmarked graves. Few people with Hispanic surnames were buried there until the mid-20th century. It is also not known if African American Catholics were buried in Calvary during the period of significance. Internments continue to be performed there. Of late, Vietnamese, Hispanics, and other recent Catholic immigrants have chosen Calvary Cemetery for the burial of loved ones. A sampling of people buried in the cemetery within the period of significance follows. Information on the location of graves is found in *Historic Oakwood Cemetery with Calvary Cemetery & Old Trinity Cemetery of Fort Worth, Texas* (1994).

Casey, Martin (1852-1911). Mr. Casey was born in Taum, County Galway, Ireland and arrived in Fort Worth in 1876, the same year as the Texas & Pacific railway. He was the founder of the Texas Brewing Company, one of the largest industries in the city. He was also an organizer of the Casey-Swasey Company, a liquor and cigar

⁸⁷ Arnold, *Camp Ground to Cathedral*, pp. 44, 51, 56-57; Carol Roark, *Fort Worth's Legendary Landmarks* (Fort Worth: Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, 1995), pp. 81, 123.

⁸⁸ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, December 26, 1939. For example, Frank Zeloski, a well-known businessman, was buried in Calvary Cemetery in 1925. His remains were moved to Greenwood Cemetery in 1954.

⁸⁹ The letter was written to "Friends" as an "action" by "Archbishop Spellman, Reviewed by Rev. E. Langenhorst," undated letter, c. 1944, copy in the files of Oakwood Cemetery Association.

⁹⁰ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, May 22, 1955.

⁹¹ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, November 2, 1956. An All Souls Day observance was also held in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

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wholesale business, and was a director of the Fort Worth State Bank. Casey was involved in numerous fraternal and social organizations. He never married.⁹² Block 23, Lot 1 E½, Space 2.

Doherty, Walter J. (1861-1934). A native of Killarney, Ireland, Mr. Doherty came to the United States when he was 20 years old and settled in Fort Worth around 1882. He was founder and president of the Eagle Steam Bread Factory which was considered one of the largest baking plants in the Southwest. He was also president of the Palace of Sweets Company. Doherty published ten books of verse, some of which commemorated local events and residents. He was a charter member of Fort Worth's Knights of Columbus chapter.⁹³ Block 45, Lot 2 W½, Space 3.

Farrell, Mary Ann (1866-1937). Mary Ann Farrell was born in Indiana and came to Tarrant County with her Irish-born parents where they settled on a farm south of Handley (seven miles east of Fort Worth) in 1883. "Mollie" was a skilled seamstress whose work found favor among the wealthy. She was a tenant of downtown's Wheat Building for 30 years.⁹⁴ Block 57, Lot 2 W 1/2, Space 4.

Kane, Joseph (1837-1884). Joseph Kane was an early Fort Worth contractor who worked with his brother J. J., an architect. He died from injuries he received from a fall from the Citizen's National Bank, then under construction. A newspaper notice of his death referred to him as "one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Fort Worth" and stated, "that he will be buried with the honors of the labor unions here."⁹⁵ Block 23, Lot 2 E½, Space 1.

Lamb, Professor Robert Joseph (1853-1928) and Mary Pape Lamb (1869-1947). Robert J. Lamb was born in Lytham, Lancaster, England. His father was an organ and piano manufacturer and organist for a Catholic church in Lytham. Young Robert entered a seven-year apprenticeship in his father's factory and in 1875 became a professor of music, serving at several colleges in Ireland. By 1887, he was organist and choirmaster for a church in Pennsylvania. He and his wife, Mary, moved to Fort Worth in 1895 where he also served as choirmaster and organist at St. Patrick's, a position he held until his retirement in 1920. He also was a dealer in pianos. Mary Pape Lamb, a native of Pennsylvania where she married her husband, was also a talented vocalist and musician who could play the organ, harp, and zither, and was very involved in church activities.⁹⁶ Block 53, Lot 1 E½, Spaces 1 and 2.

Lehane, Catherine Maria (1859-1958). As a young woman, Mrs. Lehane traveled frequently with her husband, John F. Lehane, advance agent for the Fort Worth & Denver Railroad, as new stations were established in frontier communities. She was a charter member of Court Louise, Catholic Daughters of America. She also was a member of St. Patrick's Altar Society and The Woman's Club of Fort Worth. At the time of her death, she was St. Patrick's oldest member.⁹⁷ Block 13, Lot 1 W½, Space 2.

McNamara, James (1849-1922). Mr. McNamara was born in Carrick-on-Suir, County Tipperary, Ireland around the time of the great Irish Potato Famine. He left Ireland at the age of 15 following the death of his parents. Three

⁹² *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, January 5, 1911.

⁹³ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, October 30, 1934.

⁹⁴ Markgraf and Yoder, *Historic Oakwood Cemetery with Calvary Cemetery & Old Trinity Cemetery of Fort Worth, Texas*. pp. 490-491.

⁹⁵ *Fort Worth Daily Gazette*, June 26, 1884. Joseph's brother, J. J. Kane, was the architect for St. Ignatius Academy and St. Patrick's Cathedral, both built after Joseph's death.

⁹⁶ Mrs. R. J. Lamb (Mary Page), "History of Calvary Cemetery: Biographical Sketch of Professor Robert Joseph Lamb," typed manuscript, n.d., "Professor R. J. Lamb" file, St. Patrick's Cathedral Archives; *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, June 6, 1915 and December 4, 1944.

⁹⁷ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, October 27, 1958.

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years after arriving in America, he enlisted in the army and served on the frontier during a period of conflict with Native Americans as non-Natives moved westward. After arriving in Fort Worth in the late 1870s, he became a successful real estate agent. A sister joined him in Fort Worth.⁹⁸ Block 43, Lot 2, Space 2 (*Resource 43*, Photo 19).

Roche, Thomas (c. 1839-1891). Roche and his brother, Jere, built the Fort Worth and New Orleans Railroad and were contractors for the construction of the Texas & Pacific Railway as it extended west from Fort Worth. He was also a real estate investor, owning property in downtown and other areas of Fort Worth, as well as a large stockholder in several banks. Never fully recovering from his wife's death two years prior, he committed suicide.⁹⁹ Block 18, Lot 1 W½, Space 2.

Shaw, William Joseph (1872-1958). William Shaw and his brothers, Albert, Gus, John, and George, founded the Shaw Brothers Dairy, reportedly the largest dairy in the world by 1909. Their dairy plant was located just south of downtown at 315 Calhoun. It produced pasteurized milk, butter, cottage cheese, ice cream, sherbet, distilled water, and ice.¹⁰⁰ Block 22, Lot 2 W½, Space 3.

Sister Augusta (c. 1857-1916, nee Ellen McShea), Sister Augusta entered the order of Sisters of St. Mary of Namur around the age of 19 in Lockport, New York, the state where she was born. She came to Texas in 1882 and taught at St. Xavier Academy in Denison and Mary Immaculate Academy, Dallas. At the time of her death she was head of the Art Department at Our Lady of Victory College and Academy in Fort Worth. She is buried in the lot for the Sisters of St. Mary but without a headstone. Her sister, Sister Margaret Mary (nee Alicia McShea, 1866-1944) is also buried in Calvary without a headstone.¹⁰¹ Block 47, Lot 3 E ½, Space 3.

Removals from Without and Within

Throughout the years, bodies have been removed from the Oakwood Cemetery Historic District and reinterred elsewhere or have been moved from other cemeteries to cemeteries within the district. Cemetery records indicate that numerous bodies were removed and reinterred in Mount Olivet and Greenwood cemeteries. For example, in 1930 the remains of thirteen members of Typographical Union No. 198 were removed from East Oakwood to the local's new lot in Mount Olivet Cemetery. In 1952-1953, bodies were moved from the 7.3-acre White Settlement Cemetery, located on the west edge of Fort Worth, when the land the cemetery occupied was condemned for extension of the runway at Carswell Air Force Base. Many of these bodies were buried in unmarked graves in Block 100. Some were buried in Old Trinity Cemetery. Many the identified bodies, particularly family groups, were buried on the north side of Blocks 52 and 48 in West Oakwood, now known as Blocks A and B, respectively. In 1953, bodies from the Tarrant County Cemetery, next to the old county poor farm, were moved to Oakwood after the county commissioners agreed to put the one-acre plot up for sale. These bodies were buried in 125 spaces purchased by the county in Blocks 99 and 100.¹⁰² A notable removal from Calvary Cemetery occurred in November 1948 when the body of Father Jean Marie Guyot was reinterred below the high altar inside St. Patrick's Catholic Church (now known as St. Patrick's Cathedral).¹⁰³

⁹⁸ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, May 26, 1918, July 4, 1918, and September 15, 1922.

⁹⁹ *Dallas Morning News*, July 11, 1891.

¹⁰⁰ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, December 12, 1909, May 27, 1928, and August 14, 1958.

¹⁰¹ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, February 25, 1916.

¹⁰² *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, January 29, 1920, November 14, 1952, August 22, 1953, and August 23, 1967. See also Warranty Deed, Volume 2468, Pages 526-528, August 27, 1952.

¹⁰³ Arnold, *Camp Meeting to Cathedral: Fort Worth's Historic Congregations*, p. 47.

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Other Cemeteries in Fort Worth

As mentioned, Pioneers Rest, a six-acre cemetery located approximately one-half mile northeast of the Tarrant County Courthouse, was established in 1850 and expanded in 1873. In 1879, the same year that John Peter Smith donated land for City Cemetery and Old Trinity Cemetery, he also donated one acre south of the city for a Jewish cemetery. It is now known as Emanuel Hebrew Rest.¹⁰⁴ Four private cemeteries were established in the early decades of the 20th century. In 1907, F. G. McPeak established Mount Olivet Cemetery on a 130-acre tract northeast of Fort Worth at what is today Northeast 28th Street and Sylvania Avenue. William John Bailey opened Greenwood Memorial Park off White Settlement Road in 1909, although burials had occurred there starting a few years prior. Bailey acquired Mount Olivet in 1917.¹⁰⁵ Portions of both Mount Olivet and Greenwood were designed by the nationally known landscape architecture firm Hare & Hare of Kansas City, Missouri. Around 1928, Parkland Memorial Cemetery was established south of the city. The 160-acre cemetery is now known as Laurel Land Memorial Park. Forty-nine acres have yet to be developed. In 1929, Rose Hill Burial Park was established on the former Oak Hill farm east of Fort Worth proper and is best known as the final resting place of Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy.¹⁰⁶ These four cemeteries contain formally designed grounds along the lines of the picturesque or garden movement. Some have areas developed along the lines of the Memorial Park movement where gravestones are flush with the ground, creating a lawn and park-like atmosphere. All are now within the corporate limits of the city.

In addition, there are numerous rural family and community cemeteries of a few acres or less that were primarily established in the last half of the 19th and early 20th centuries that are now within the corporate limits of Fort Worth.

Social and Cultural Identities of the Dead

The location of a grave and the type of gravestone—or lack thereof—indicate much about how individuals or the community in general wished to identify the deceased. As has been noted, many wished to be buried in group settings based on fraternal affiliation, occupation, or status as a Confederate veteran. Catholics wished to be buried among others of their faith. Social customs deemed that blacks and whites were to be buried in separate areas. Families could be identified by uniformity of gravestones and masonry curbs around the family plot, keeping the family unit forever intact. Those not buried in group settings could still have fraternal and occupational logos and symbols engraved on their tombstone. Gravestones that noted the foreign-born provided a way of recognizing ethnic identities. Cherubs and lambs denoted a life cut short. Thus, the historic resources within the Oakwood Historic District create an exceptional cultural landscape from which much can be learned about the people buried there and the times in which they lived.

As burial practices became more privatized and commercialized in the 19th century, government took on the role of providing burial sites for the indigent. Previously, this task was mostly performed by churches. The cost of purchasing a cemetery lot, let alone paying for the services of an undertaker or a coffin, was beyond the means of many people. The burial of paupers in a potter's field in a publically (sic) owned cemetery provided a visual representation of the "haves" and "haves not." "Distinctions among burial places were magnified, as virtually everyone who could afford to do so purchased a burial site in a private cemetery, and publically owned cemeteries took on the image of potter's fields" as

¹⁰⁴ Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey, *Fort Worth Southside* (Fort Worth: Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, 1986), p. 150.

¹⁰⁵ Greenwood Funeral Homes. "For Generations to Come: A History of Greenwood and Mount Olivet Cemeteries," accessed January 5, 2017, (<http://www.greenwoodfuneralhomes.com/layout/documents/mto-history3.pdf>).

¹⁰⁶ Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey, *Fort Worth: Upper North, Northeast, East, Far South and Far West* (Fort Worth: Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, 1989), 152, 252; *Laurel Land Funeral Home and Laurel Land Memorial Park*, "About Laurel Land Funeral Home—Ft. Worth and Laurel Land Memorial Park—Ft. Worth," accessed January 6, 2017 (<http://www.dignitymemorial.com/en-us/overviewpage>).

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historian David Charles Sloane observed. This practice likely accounts for the reason why the wealthy of Fort Worth chose to build their mausoleums or establish their family plots in the privately-owned East and West Oakwood additions, and later in cemeteries such as Mt. Olivet and Greenwood. This allowed the public burial grounds to expand beyond Blocks 1 and 8 in City Cemetery. Today, the north and east sections of the original City Cemetery are sparsely dotted with grave markers compared to the density of markers in sections of East and West Oakwood.¹⁰⁷

The burial of members of a fraternal or other social group was usually attended by their fellow members who could be dressed in the organization's ceremonial regalia. For one group, the unveiling of a grave marker became a big production. Camps of Woodmen of the World would gather in the district's cemeteries to perform this rite for members who had passed within the preceding year. The unveiling of multiple monuments could occur simultaneously at the sound of a bugle call, requiring four men at each monument to remove the drape. In October 1908, fifteen Woodmen monuments, which included monuments for both women and men, were unveiled in "the New Cemetery" and "Oakwood." In November 1909, fourteen monuments were unveiled in East and West Oakwood and Calvary cemeteries. The unveilings were typically followed by oration and then perhaps the recitation of a poem and music.¹⁰⁸

The Rural Cemetery Movement

For reasons that included public health and design aesthetics, the establishment of cemeteries away from the center of cities began to take hold in the United States in the early decades of the 19th century. Following Europe's lead, American cemeteries, particularly near urban centers, began to be developed along the lines of the picturesque or rural cemetery movement. Mount Auburn Cemetery, located outside Cambridge, Massachusetts, was the country's first garden cemetery. Established in 1831 on beautiful rolling terrain, "the cemetery promised to provide a pleasant botanical tour, a local and national historical museum, and an arboretum, all on ground that provided space for burial of generations of area families" on plots containing 300 square feet. Within 20 years, cemeteries with similar concepts had been established "in the emerging cities of the Northeast and Midwest" as well in the nation's Southeast. These cemeteries were mostly developed by private interests, generally men of means and prominence within their communities.¹⁰⁹

By the time John Peter Smith donated the acreage for City Cemetery, the Colored Cemetery, and the Catholic Cemetery, several Texas cities were experiencing the creation of cemeteries by companies established for that very purpose. Privately developed cemeteries were established in Houston and Galveston in 1871. The Galveston cemetery, known as the Rest of Honor struggled with damage caused by a storm, the bankruptcy of the company, and its eventual redevelopment for a municipal airport. Glenwood Cemetery in Houston met with greater success. It was Texas's first garden cemetery designed along the lines of the rural cemetery movement. It was developed by the Houston Cemetery Company which received its charter from the state legislature in 1871, making it the first private cemetery to receive such a charter in the state. Initially, it was a real estate development and for-profit stock company and only became a nonprofit association near the end of the 20th century. Although developed on the lines of the rural cemetery, it was only a mile and a half west from the heart of Houston and today is part of the urban fabric of the nation's fourth largest city.¹¹⁰

¹⁰⁷ David Charles Sloane, *The Last Great Necessity: Cemeteries in American History* (Baltimore, Maryland: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1991), p. 200.

¹⁰⁸ *Fort Worth Telegram*, October 19, 1908 and November 14, 1909.

¹⁰⁹ Sloane, *The Last Great Necessity*, pp. 44, 51, and 68-72.

¹¹⁰ S. Elizabeth Valenzuela and Dan R. Valenzuela, "Broadway Cemetery Historic District," Galveston, Galveston County, Texas, National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 2014, NRIS# 14000340; Suzanne Turner and Joanne Seale Wilson, *Houston's Silent Garden: Glenwood Cemetery, 1871-2009*, Sara and John Lindsey Series in the Arts and Humanities (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 2010), pp. 39-47.

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Although the cemeteries in the Oakwood Cemetery Historic District do not reflect the rural cemetery movement through landscape design, many of the monuments and buildings within them do reflect its ideals. Sculptural figures made with white marble “sparkled with intensity and reassured the mourner of the rewards of faith and good works. Whether of a small baby or a benevolent angel...the carved figures conveyed comfort, success, joy, and relief...and a faith in the afterlife.”¹¹¹ Another aspect of the rural cemetery movement was the emphasis on the family. Throughout the district, this emphasis was demonstrated by the erection of family mausoleums or large monument markers on which the surname was prominently displayed, the surrounding of family plots with curbing, and uniformity of monuments within those plots (for example, see the Bewley Family Lot in East Oakwood and the Trezevant Family Lot in Old Trinity, Photos 4 and 17, respectively).

Sepulchral Art and Architecture in the Oakwood Cemetery Historic District

As discussed in Section 7, there are fourteen contributing buildings within the district that greatly add to its character-defining features. The first and largest to make an impression on cemetery visitors is the Oakwood Memorial Chapel located near the main entrance (*Resource #3*, Photos 2 and 3). Designed in the Late Gothic Revival style by the firm Waller & Field, and constructed in 1912, the building displays hallmarks of the style such as a steeply pitched roof, walls and windows extending into the gable ends without a break, and pointed arched windows with tracery. Unfortunately, the designers of the 13 family mausoleums are not known. However, they still possess architectural significance as fine representations of this building type. Ten of the mausoleums reflect the Classical Revival style through their temple-form and prominent use of columns. The three that deviate somewhat from this style incorporate elements of the Modern Movement, thus reflecting changing architectural trends of the early 20th century. All are unified by their stone exteriors.

Grave monument and markers can come in a variety of styles and materials. Common types found in the district are described below.

Figural Monuments: There are numerous figural sculptures, some of which are life-sized, that are incorporated into monuments in East Oakwood and Calvary Cemetery. It is known that several of these were produced by the Fort Worth Granite and Marble Company. It is not known if a craftsman or artist at the company sculpted the figures or if they came from another supplier. The company advertised that it used marble from Italy, Vermont, New York, and Georgia, and granite from Texas (dark gray, pink, and dark blue), light and dark gray granite from Vermont, and Massachusetts dark and extra dark granite.¹¹² The sculptures are usually crafted from a creamy-colored marble which provides a striking contrast to the polished granite bases or backgrounds. Examples produced by Fort Worth Granite and Marble Company include:

Silliman Monument: Elizabeth Ann Silliman (d. 1900) was known for her “unostentatious piety and charity” and as an artist whose third-floor of her large Penn Street house was devoted to her studio. Her monument features a creamy white marble figure of a young woman with a downward gaze standing on a polished granite pedestal which sits atop a base of rough-faced gray polished granite. Figure 3 indicates that the woman originally held a flower with the fingertips of the right hand but the flower is now missing. Behind the figure is a cross of rough-faced gray granite. The peaceful nature of the monument presented an appropriate memorial for a woman who in the days before her death “expressed a wish that her spirit might be freed from its material habitation.”¹¹³ (*Resource #11*, Figure 3, Block 29, Lot 24-E ½, Space 3, East Oakwood, Figure 3). The Lape Monument is very similar but the figure’s head and right hand are missing (Block 24, Lot 48-N½, East Oakwood).

¹¹¹ Sloane, *The Last Great Necessity*, p. 78.

¹¹² “Ft. Worth Granite and Marble Works, Ft. Worth, Texas,” Catalog, c. 1903), pp. 2-3.

¹¹³ *Fort Worth Morning Register*, October 24, 1900 and October 26, 1900. A photo of the home she shared with her husband appears in Brenda McClurkin and Historic Fort Worth, Inc., *Fort Worth’s Quality Hill* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2014), p. 21.

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Hunter Monument: The large monument for Mollie E. Hunter (1852-1899) features a marble sculpture of a classically dressed woman seated on stairs. Her head is tilted down while resting on her left hand. Her right hand holds a wreath with roses. The sculpture sits atop a gray granite pedestal (*Resource #10*, Figure 2, Block 29, Lot 10 E ½, Space 4, East Oakwood).

Kennedy Monument: Calvary Cemetery's towering monument for William H. Kennedy (1851-1896) features a creamy white marble sculpture of a bearded Christ wearing a draped garment. The Sacred Heart of Jesus is depicted on the left side of the chest. The sculpture sits atop a granite base with the initials "IHS" (the first three Greek letters of Jesus' name—IHSUS and a symbol of eternal life) on all four sides. Beneath this base is a massive gray granite chest tomb at the corners of which are truncated columns with Corinthian capitals (*Resource 41*, Figure 4, Block 35, Lot 3, Space 3, Calvary Cemetery).

Another striking sculptural monument is the one for Mrs. B. F. Furey (1832-August 13, 1914). It features a female angel of creamy-colored marble standing in front of a cross of rough-faced gray granite. The figure is facing sideways with her right arm up against the cross (both hands are missing). The sculpture stands atop three steps of gray granite which brings the subject matter much closer to the viewer and the person interred beneath it than does the Silliman monument. The creator of the monument is unknown.¹¹⁴ (*Resource #23*, Block 19, Lot 9, Space 3, East Oakwood)

Gothic Revival Monuments: Gothic Revival monuments can be detected by the use of arches—often pointed, quatre- and trey-foil designs. An early Gothic-inspired monument is that of F. Souter (d. 1880). It is made from a veined white and gray marble. Its tapering base is set so that its four corners are aligned with the cardinal directions. The top of the pedestal is crowned with rounded arches with scroll impostes. Rising from the pedestal is a column whose shaft is made from unpolished gray granite. On top of the column's ornamented capital is a cap with trey-foil arches (*Resource #25*, City Cemetery, Block 12, Lot 25, Space 5). Another fine example is the white marble arch of the Tully Monument (City Cemetery, Block 6, Lot 49, Photo 12). Square columns were frequently topped by urns which were fashioned to appear as if they were covered with a drape as an expression of mourning (see the red granite Charboneau Monument, Block 18, Photo 9).

One of the most striking Gothic-inspired monuments is that for merchant B. C. Evans (1844-1889), also produced by the Fort Worth Granite and Marble Company. It is constructed of red polished granite reportedly imported from Scotland and features a pedestal from which springs four columns with ornamented capitals. Towering above the columns is a spire, also of red granite. The Evans family's plot is surrounded by a low wrought iron fence. The fence's connecting posts also resemble small Gothic spires (*Resource #9*, Figure 5 and Photo 7, East Oakwood Cemetery, Block 22, Lot 22 W ½).¹¹⁵

Classical Revival Monuments: Notable examples of this style are found in several "pavilion" monuments. Although never meant to shelter humans, the monuments possess a "roof" that is supported by classically styled columns. The roof usually shelters something such as a small urn at the Williams Monument (there were originally two, *Resource #8*, Figure 1), the large urn in the Harrison Monument (*Resource #12*, Figure 6), and a fountain at the Burt Memorial (*Resource #30*). The Harrison and Williams monuments were produced by the Fort Worth Granite and Marble Company. Columns were frequently incorporated into the corners of chest monuments. The prevalence of urns either incorporated into a monument (often draped) or used as a decorative item at a single lot or in family plots is another representation of the style (for an example of the latter, see the Hunter Monument, *Resource #10*, Figure 2).

¹¹⁴ Mrs. Furey's obituary stated that her funeral service was to be held at All Saints Catholic Church so it is surprising that she is not buried in Calvary Cemetery. The obituary also stated that she was to be buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery. See *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, August 14, 1914.

¹¹⁵ "Oakwood Houser of Notable Names," *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, February 25, 1973.

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Egyptian Revival: All cemeteries within the district contain examples of Egyptian Revival monuments as expressed in the frequent use of the obelisk—a square column with tapering sides that usually ends with a pointed top. The obelisk became popular for monuments after the construction of the George Washington Monument in Washington, DC, built in two phases from 1848-1854 and 1876-1884. The districts' obelisks come in a variety of heights and add punctuation to its skyline. The tallest obelisk in the district is that of the 55-foot black granite McDonald Monument in Old Trinity Cemetery (one-tenth the height of the Washington Monument, *Resource #37*, see Figures 7 and 8). Other large obelisks include those for K. M. Van Zandt in East Oakwood and the Fort Worth Aerie FOE, No. 62 Obelisk in West Oakwood (*Resource #33*). Obelisks were also frequently draped. The Katie Baley Obelisk in West Oakwood was crafted of white marble and features a drape, a garland of roses, and a shield with a Christian cross (*Resource #34*, Photo 25).

Rustic Style Markers: Among the most common and readily identified rustic markers are those of the Woodmen of the World (W.O.W.). These markers can be found in all three cemeteries and for men and women. Reportedly, the first W.O.W. monument that was dedicated in Fort Worth occurred in 1892 at the grave of Henry Fitch in East Oakwood, although Fitch is not listed in the book *Historic Oakwood Cemetery with Calvary Cemetery & Old Trinity Cemetery of Fort Worth, Texas*.¹¹⁶ By 1915, 211 W.O.W. monuments had been erected in local cemeteries. They typically resemble tree trunks but could vary widely in design. The trunks can be embellished with other images such as calla lilies or other plant forms (see the Simpson Monument, Block 59, Photo 27). Some markers take the form of stacked logs. Others may look like ordinary monuments. The one thing they have in common is the appearance of the order's emblem somewhere on the marker.

Other rustic style monuments appear to be large unfinished blocks of granite with an irregular shape. An example of this style is the C. A. Coan monument in (Block 61, Lot 2, N ½, Space 6) West Oakwood. The G. A. R Memorial discussed below also has the appearance of an unfinished block with the exception of the inscription-bearing front side which has a smooth finish.

Other Marker types found in the District

Commercially produced markers include the white bronze markers that were popular in the late 19th century. Manufactured by the Monumental Bronze Company of Bridgeport, Connecticut, these metal markers were made of "pure cast zinc" giving them a distinctive light gray color. The surface was sandblasted to "impart a finish closely resembling granite." The company produced a catalog from which markers could be ordered. There are several examples of white bronze markers that have been identified in the district. They include the marker for Oleva Charlotta Anderson who was born in Sweden in 1859 and died in 1889 of malarial fever. Her marker, located in City Cemetery (*Resource #26*, Block 15, Lot 3, Space 1), resembles a small rounded-top tablet and is similar to Design No. 170 in the Monumental Bronze Company's brochure. Another white bronze marker is one for the Eddy family in Block A, Lot 5, West Oakwood. It is similar to Design No. 121 in the same catalog. This marker was likely moved from White Settlement Cemetery in 1953 when the remains of Eddy family members were moved from that cemetery to Oakwood in preparation for the expansion of a runway at Carswell Air Force Base.¹¹⁷ Military-style tablet markers can be found in Soldiers Row as well as throughout the district. They are usually of a white-colored stone and can have rounded or square tops. They typically denote the branch of service in which the deceased served.

Folk/Vernacular Style Markers: Scattered throughout the district are examples of folk or vernacular style grave markers. Until recently, there were two wood tablets but one has disappeared, likely the victim of theft. The surviving marker is set

¹¹⁶ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, March 10, 1915.

¹¹⁷ *The Catalogue of the Monumental Bronze Co.*, (Bridgeport, Connecticut: Monumental Bronze Company, October 1882), pp. 1, 42, and 59. In 1882, the cost for Design No. 170 was \$28 and the cost for Design 121 was \$31.

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in concrete to deter theft and is located in the middle of Block 5, City Cemetery (Photo 11). It is set perpendicular to other grave markers and is severely weathered. Any name or other information on it has long since faded. In addition to the second marker now missing, it is highly likely that there were similar markers elsewhere in the district but have since decayed and been removed or stolen. A distinctive handcrafted example of a grave marker was created for Mrs. A. M. [Annie Margaret] Baker (*Resource #32*, Block 90, Lot 13 ½, Space A, West Oakwood, Photo 23). It consists of a low concrete block. Embedded in the block's top are small square white ceramic tiles with black tiles used to spell out "Mrs. A. M. Baker/Jan. 16, 1852/Jan. 26, 1930." The use of tiles in this manner is similar to the curb tiles used to identify block number and street names in Fort Worth's older neighborhoods. Many of these curb tiles were created around the same time as Mrs. Baker's monument but with the use of blue tiles on a white background. Several contiguous burial plots in Old Trinity Cemetery are covered with a ledger marker, which in this case is a slab of roughly finished concrete. The names of Mrs. Julia [Ulia] King and two others interred there are handwritten at the west end of the slab (*Resource #38*). The use of handcrafted wrought iron markers, sometimes identified with certain European ethnic groups, was not prevalent within the district or they may have been the victims of theft or removal with the passage of time.

War Memorials: In addition to individual grave markers and monuments, there are several memorials that commemorate military service. Three examples are discussed below:

Confederate Veterans Memorial: As previously mentioned, this memorial is located in Soldiers Row. It was erected in 1935, dedicated in 1939, rededicated in 1991, and restored and rededicated in 1999. It consists of a sculpture of a uniformed Confederate private executed in white Carrara marble. The soldier's hands clasp an upright rifle by the barrel while the butt of the rifle rests on the ground. The sculpture stands on a tapered base of Texas granite. The monument was sponsored by the Julia Jackson Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) and its design was attributed to Mrs. J. J. Nunnally, the same woman who was active in the formation of the Oakwood Cemetery Association. When its dedication was announced in the *Dallas Morning News*, it was referred to as a "monument honoring Jefferson Davis." The Julia Jackson Chapter, UDC had long sought to erect a monument honoring Confederate veterans and even hoped that they would be able to erect a larger memorial later but were unsuccessful in that effort (*Resource #27*, Photo 14).¹¹⁸

G. A. R. Monument. A monument commemorating the Grand Army of the Republic predates the Confederate Veterans Memorial. Erected in 1914, this memorial to the Union dead is in Block 100, Lot 36, West Oakwood. The red granite marker was erected by the "Women's Relief Corps and Parlmly Post No. 4 in Memory of Union Soldiers of the Civil War." A special invitation was extended to "comrades and to the Confederate Veterans and friends" to attend the dedication ceremony. In 1927, a bronze tablet was placed on a concrete slab below the monument. It contains the text of the G. A. R.'s General Orders No. 11 regarding the designation of May 30, 1868 as a day for memorializing fallen comrades. Only three Union monuments were documented in a recent survey of Civil War monuments in Texas. This Fort Worth example was not among them (*Resource #31*).¹¹⁹

Kane Cenotaph. This gray granite monument memorializes First Lieutenant Bothwell Bierce Kane, Headquarters Co., 65th Infantry, 42nd Rainbow Division, who was killed on July 28, 1918 near Chateau Thierry in the Second Battle of the Marne. He was buried in Belleau Woods, France. The lot where the cenotaph is located is also an excellent example of the type of ornamentation that could occur at a family plot (two other Kanes are buried there). A heavy curb surrounds the lot. Heavy square blocks with a circle motif on the sides and tops are located at the corners and flanking the steps to the plot.

¹¹⁸ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, August 25, 1935; *Dallas Morning News*, June 3, 1939; Kelly McMichael, *Sacred Memories: The Civil War Monument Movement in Texas* (Denton, Texas: Texas State Historical Association, 2009), p. 50. McMichael states that Nunnally designed the soldier's "unofficial uniform."

¹¹⁹ G. A. R. Monument text; *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, May 27, 1914; McMichael, *Sacred Memories: The Civil War Monument Movement in Texas*. Oakwood's Confederate Monument was among the 69 such monuments identified in McMichael's book.

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There is also a concrete and stone bench near the northeast corner of the plot. (*Resource #5*, Block 30, Lot 5 E½, East Oakwood).

Sepulchral Motifs

The use of images or motifs on grave markers and monuments can vary depending on the time period and the ethnicity, social, or religious affiliations of the deceased, as well as other factors. The symbolism of motifs can be subject to interpretation and with time, images may have lost their meaning yet were widely adopted through the purchase of standardized or stock grave markers. Whether chosen for their symbolism or out of aesthetic preference, certain symbols are commonly found within the district.

Likely the most common symbol within the district is that of the Christian cross. Grave markers and monuments could be fashioned in the shape of a cross and certain shapes, such as the Celtic cross, could be identified with particular ethnic groups. The Southern Cross was often used as a symbol of military service for the Confederate States of America. The image of a book was another popular motif. Some monuments had the shape of a lectern with a book on top. The book could be either opened or closed (examples of the latter are the monuments for William C. Morey, 1840-1912, Block 100, Lot 26, Space 1, West Oakwood, and Hagar Tucker, 1842-1892, Row 600, Space 12, Old Trinity Cemetery). The closed book was often interpreted as a completed book representing the end of a life. Some books are inscribed with the words "Holy Bible" (see Gallup Monument, City Cemetery, Block 15, Photo 13). A common image, particularly on tablet-style markers, was that of clasping hands as in a handshake. This image can be found on the grave markers for J. A. Billington (1833-1898) and M. J. Billington (1836-1901) which in these examples could represent married love (Block 15, Lot 35, Spaces 2 and 3, respectively, City Cemetery). As mentioned, a draped urn or obelisk symbolized mourning.

Grave markers for children can be particularly poignant. A lamb on top of a marker is a popular motif symbolizing innocence (Hix Marker, Block 90, West Oakwood, Photo 23). The figurative monument for Glen H. Brown (1894-1895) features a sleeping infant holding a rattle while lying on a cushion (Block 32, Space 41, East Oakwood). Angels and cherubs are another popular motif for children's graves. The top of the monument for four-year-old Katharine Evans (1901-1905) features a seated cherub (Block 64, Lot 2 W½, Space 1, Calvary Cemetery).

Angels can be dramatic images when used to mark the graves of adults as well. The Mrs. B F. Furey Monument has a striking life-sized sculpture of a female angel. The sculpture of a kneeling female angel appearing to pray over the grave of Frances Zillman McDermott (d. 1933) provides a later example than the Furey Monument (Block 21, Lot 24, Space 6, East Oakwood). Angels could also be carved into a monument or marker such as one on the truncated obelisk of J. F. Batsell (Block 61, Lot 48, Space 1, West Oakwood).

Conclusion

A recent study of Texas cemeteries noted that Oakwood "splendidly reflects the city's rich western heritage. Fort Worth's legacy as a center for the Texas cattle industry, a watering hole for rowdy trail drivers, the home of cattle barons, and a hideout for gunfighters is well represented in the list of citizens who now lay at rest in the Oakwood Cemetery."¹²⁰ Although certainly true, such a reflection captures a narrow and mostly white male perspective. A closer examination of the Oakwood Cemetery Historic District's history and those interred there also reveals much about the immigrants and minorities who called Fort Worth home, the importance of religious, ethnic, fraternal, and social affiliations, the high infant and childhood mortality rate of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the way communities dealt with the remains of the poor and friendless, and gender roles in caring for burial grounds. The artistic and architectural legacy of the district also reflects changing attitudes towards death and the memorialization of the departed.

¹²⁰ Harvey, *Texas Cemeteries*, p. 123.

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The Oakwood Cemetery Historic District is nominated to the National Register at the local level of significance under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development. It also has significance at the local level under Criterion C for its outstanding collection of funerary art and architecture. It meets Criteria Consideration A and D for its association with important events in Fort Worth's past and for its artistic and architectural significance. The period of significance is from 1879, the year City Cemetery and Old Trinity Cemetery were established, to 1968. The latter year recognizes the continued use of the burial grounds.

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Section 10: Boundary Continuation Sheet

Verbal Boundary Description: Lot 1-R, Block 1, Oakwood Cemetery.

Boundary Justification: These boundaries encompass all of the extant historic property generally known today as Oakwood Cemetery, including areas also known as City Cemetery, Colored/Old Trinity Cemetery, Calvary Cemetery, and East and West Oakwood cemeteries, as well as Lot 4, Block 231, North Fort Worth addition immediately north of Block 502 in Old Trinity Cemetery, purchased in 1911. In 1985, the entire area was replatted under the legal description cited above.

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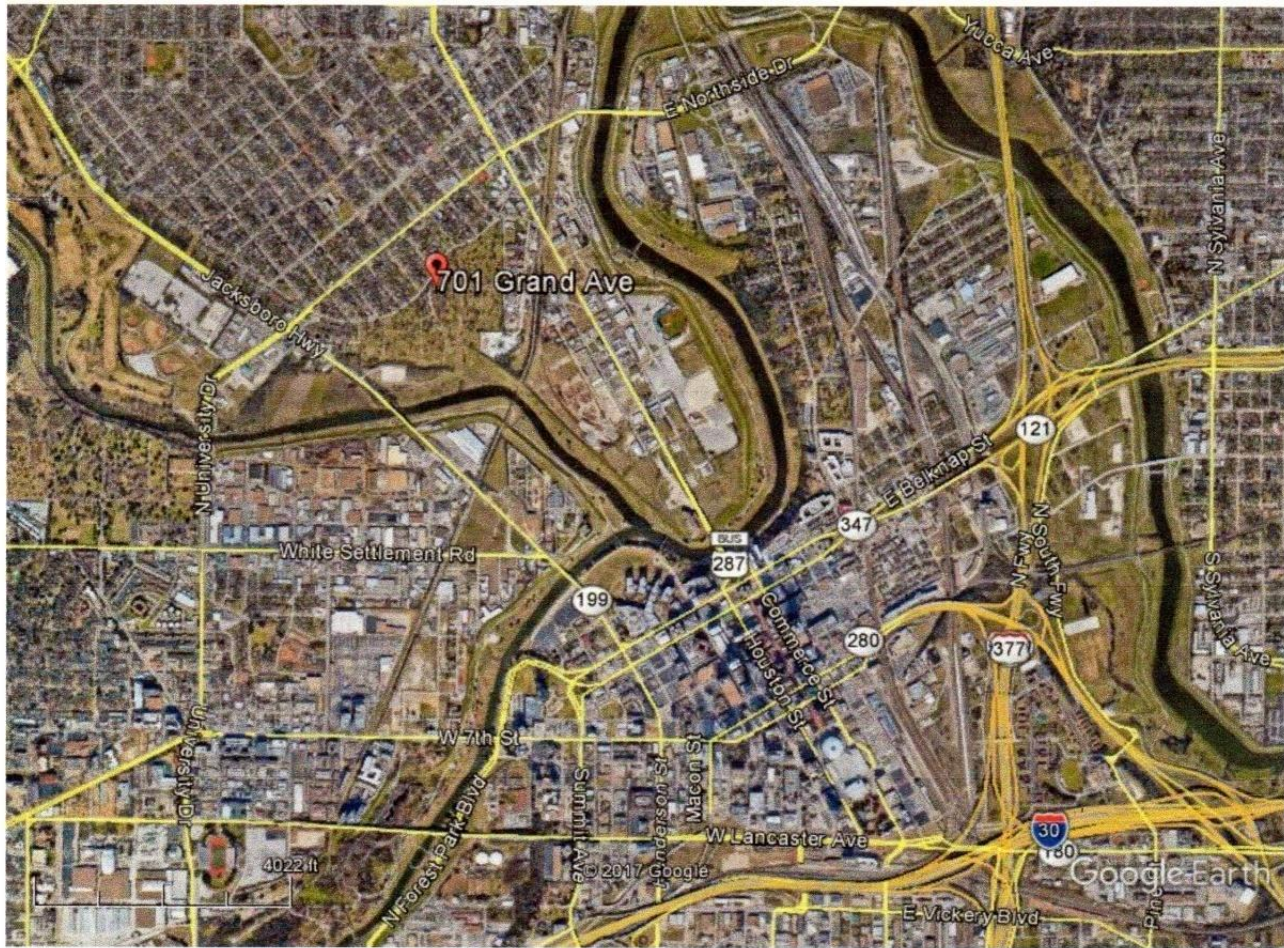
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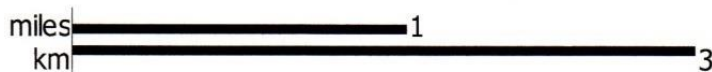
Map 1: Tarrant County, Texas highlighted in red.



Map 2: Context map for Oakwood Cemetery Historic District (701 Grand Avenue), Fort Worth, Texas. Google Earth, map retrieved August 28, 2017.

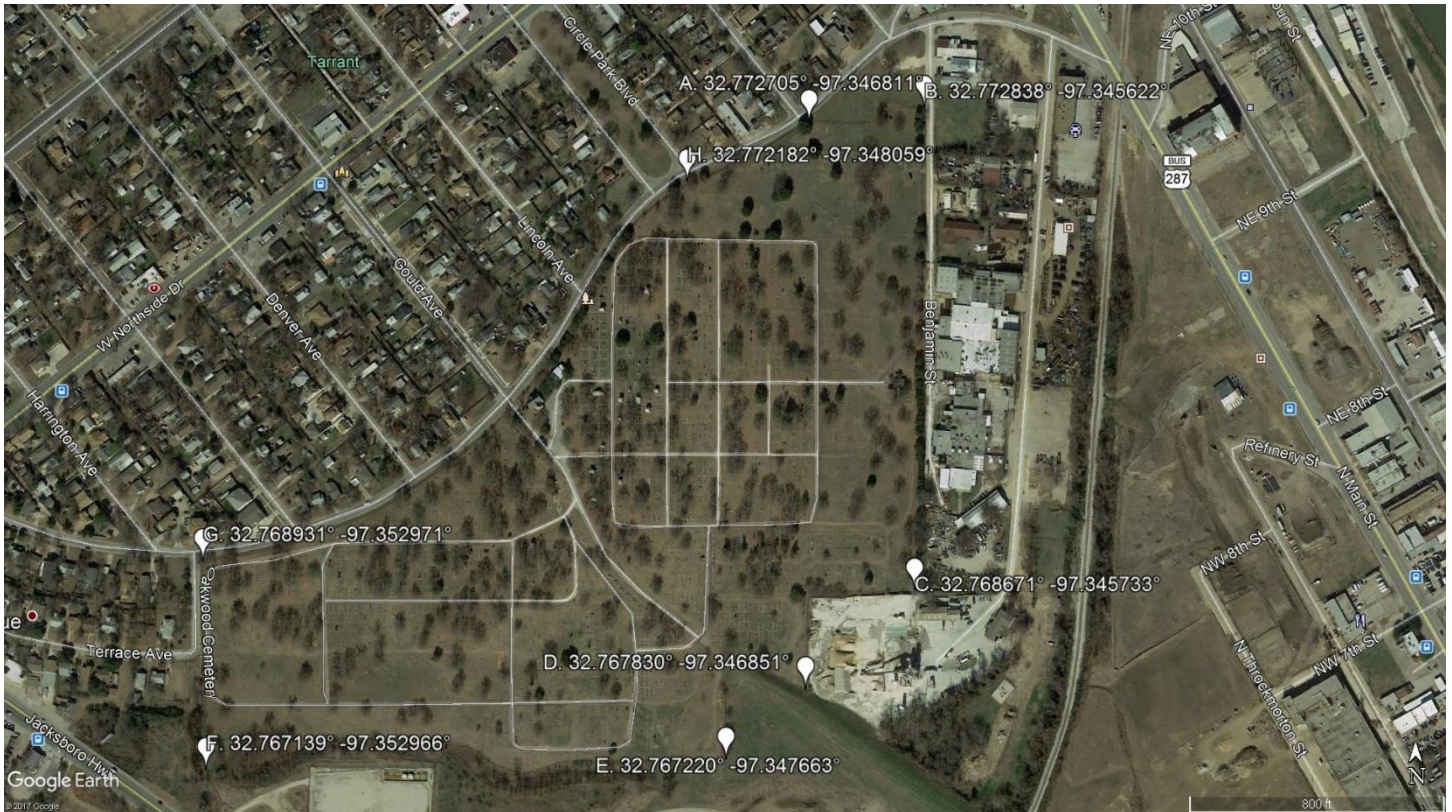


Google Earth



Oakwood Cemetery Historic District, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

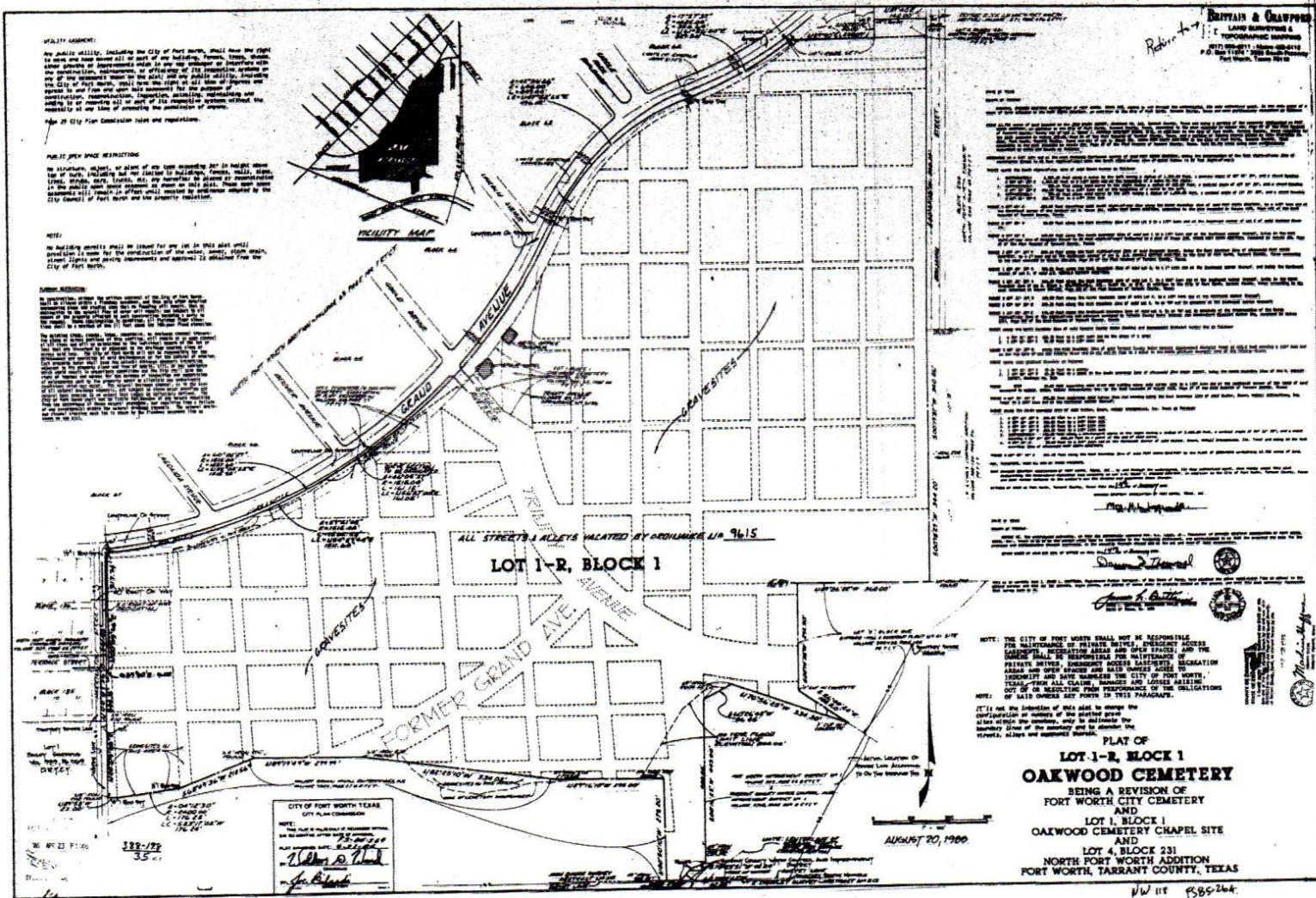
Map 3: Google Earth, retrieved October 30, 2017



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- B. 32.772838° -97.345622°
- C. 32.768671° -97.345733°
- D. 32.767830° -97.346851°
- E. 32.767220° -97.347663°
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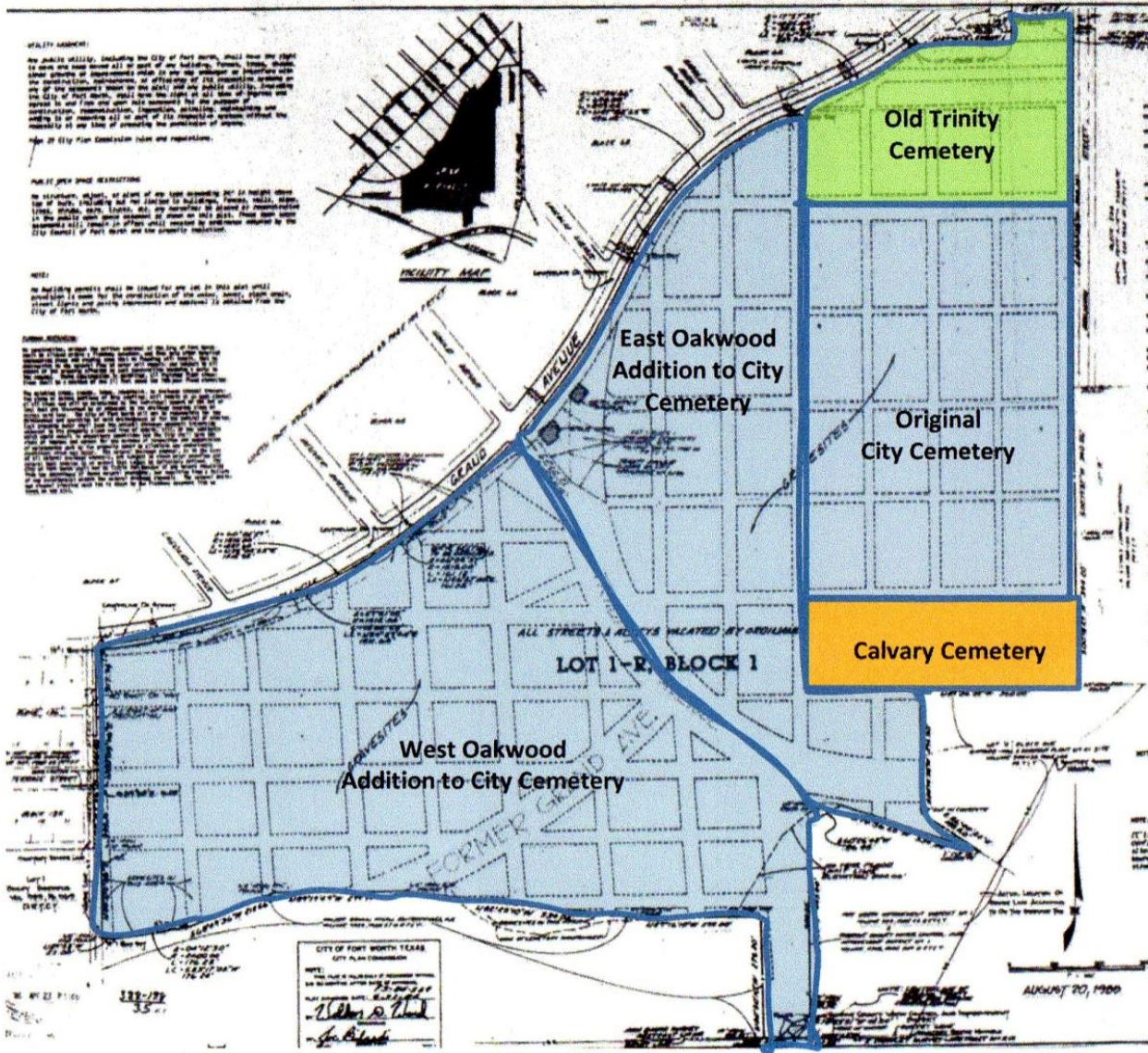
Oakwood Cemetery Historic District, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Map 4: 1985 re-plat of Oakwood Cemetery, including what was historically City Cemetery, Old Trinity Cemetery, Calvary Cemetery, and East and West Oakwood. The street labeled as "Former Grand Avenue" had been vacated and plotted for cemetery use years before this re-plat was made. Plat Record Volume 338-198, Page 35.



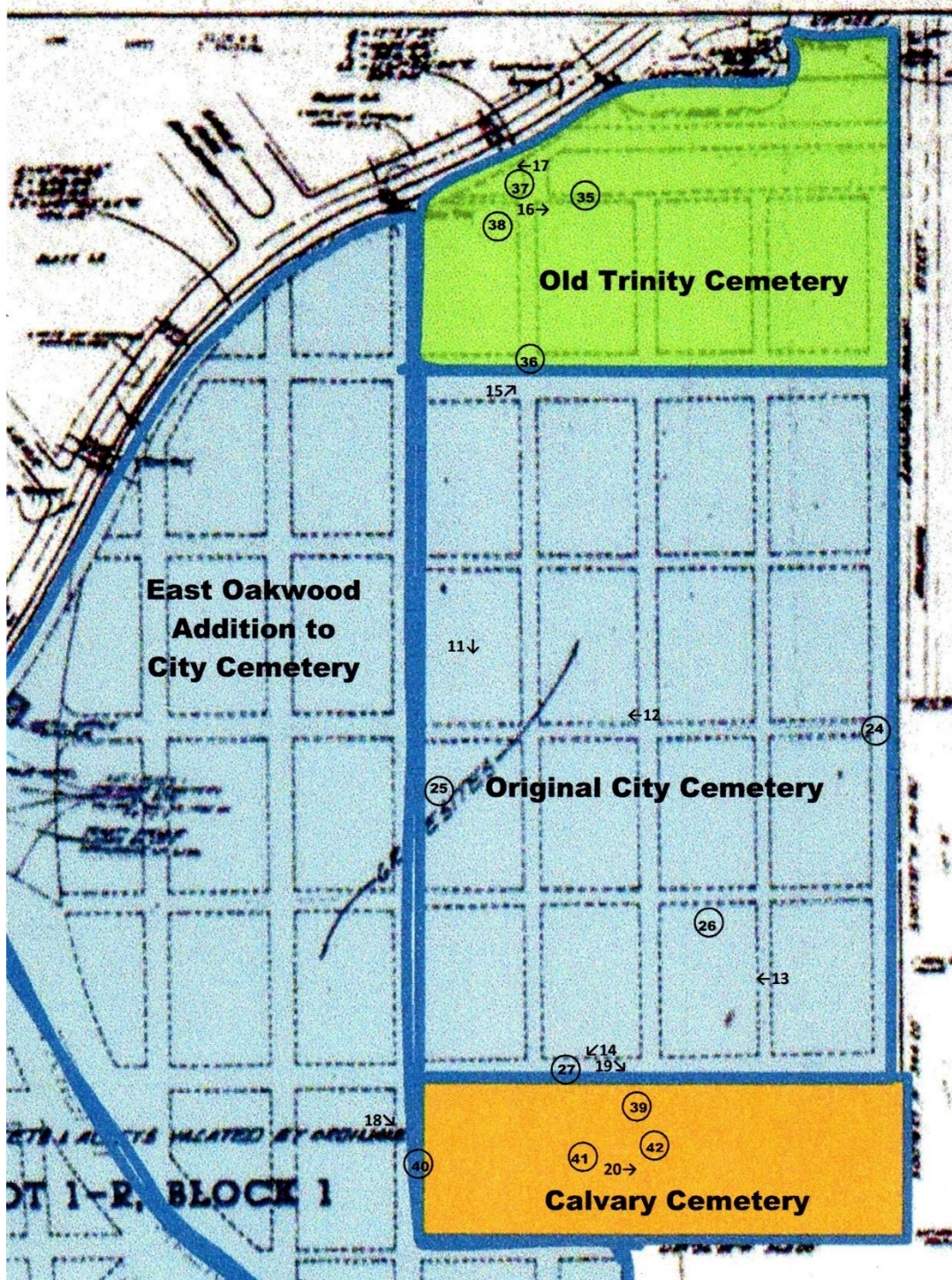
Oakwood Cemetery Historic District, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Map 5: Labeled map showing different sections of the Oakwood Cemetery Historic District.



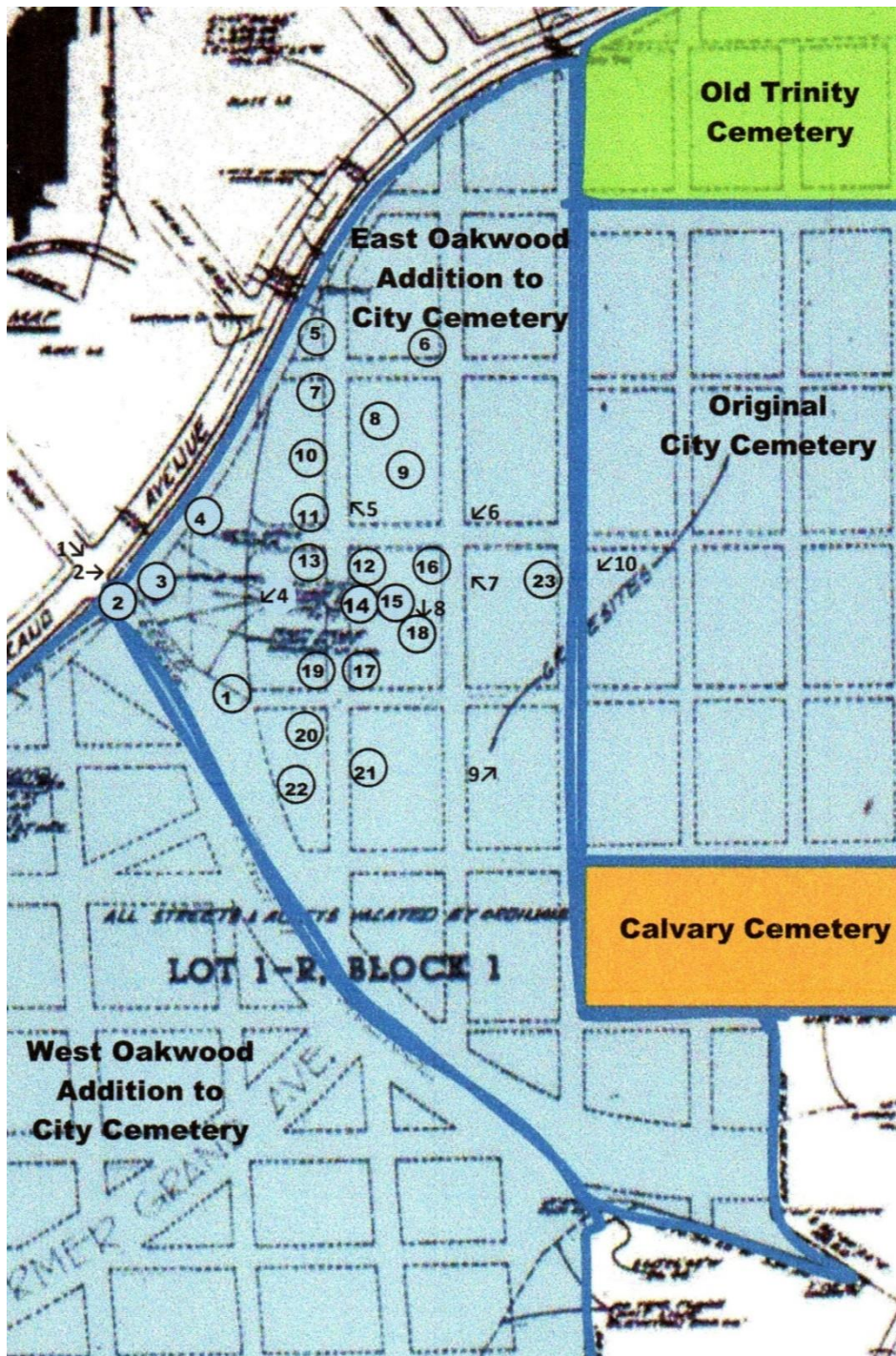
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Map 6: Historic Resources and Photo Key Map: Old Trinity Cemetery (Resources 35-38 and Photos 15-17), Original City Cemetery (Resources 24-27 and Photos 11-14), and Calvary Cemetery (Resources 39-42 and Photos 18-20). Numbers representing historic resources are circle and numbers with arrows represent photos. Not to scale. N↑



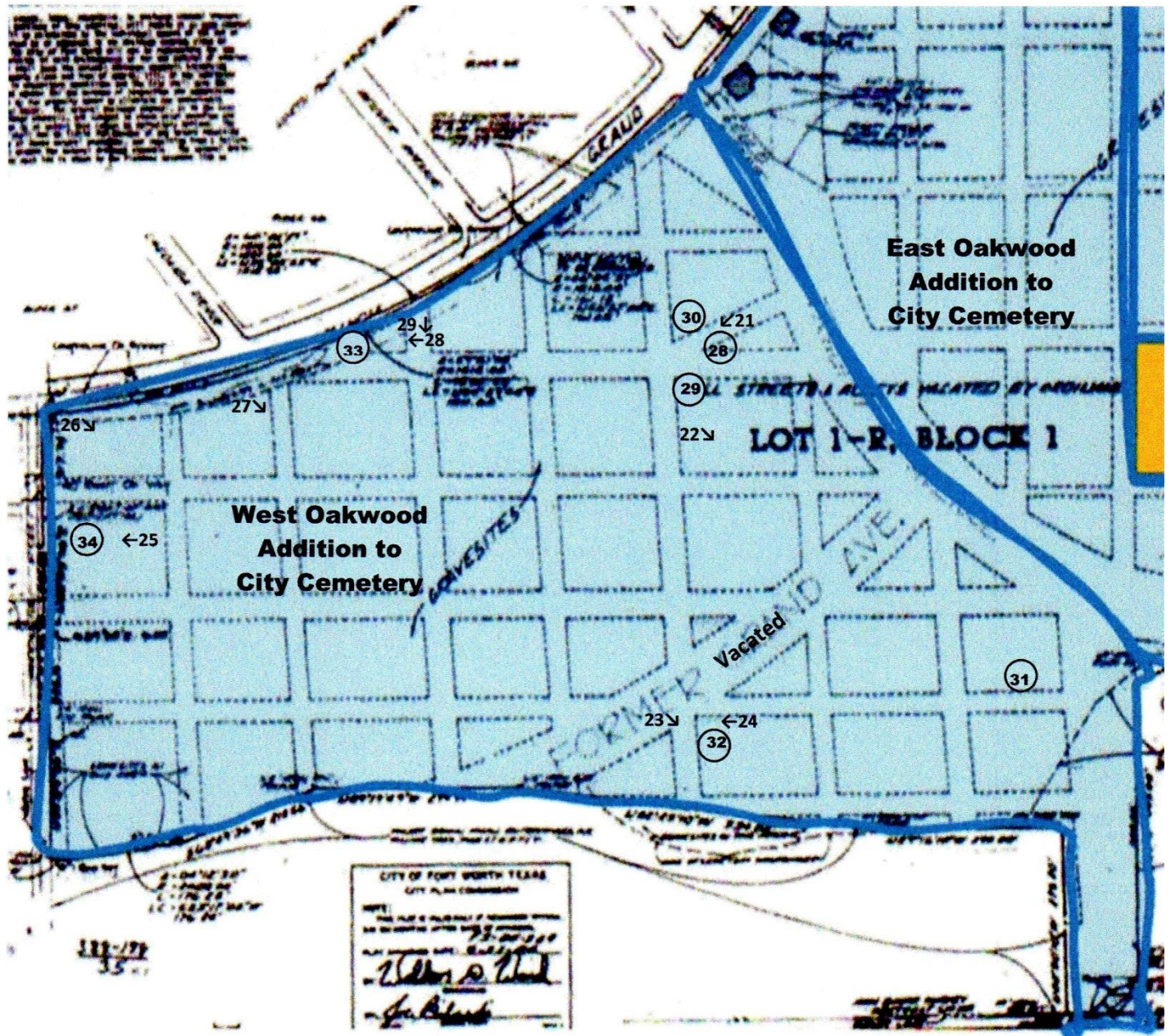
Oakwood Cemetery Historic District, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Map 7: Historic Resources and Photo Key Map: East Oakwood Addition to City Cemetery (Resources 1-23 and Photos 1-10). Numbers representing historic resources are circled and numbers with arrows represent photos [Photo 3 is of the interior of Oakwood Memorial Chapel, Resource #3, and is not shown on the map]. Not to scale. N↑



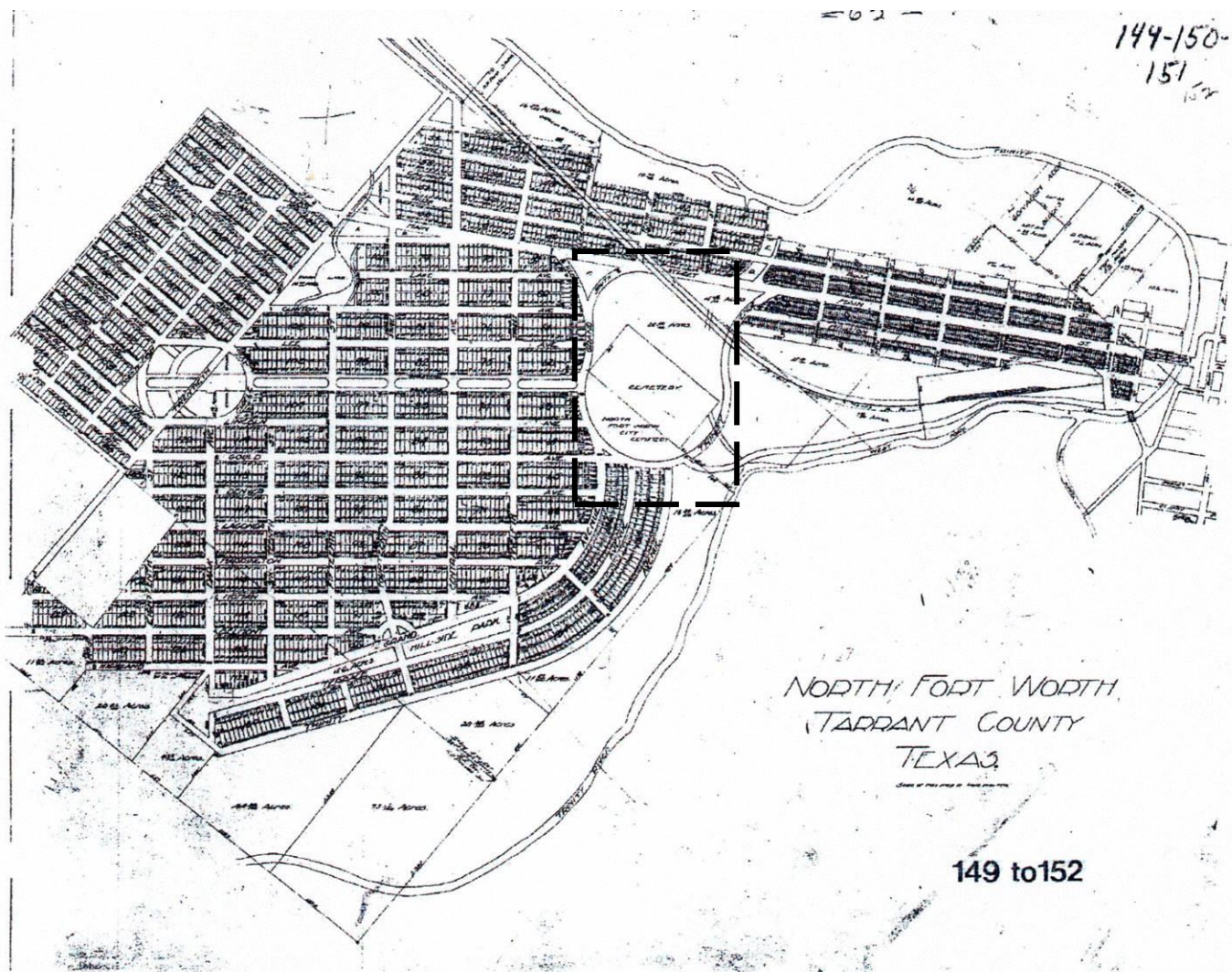
Oakwood Cemetery Historic District, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Map 8: Historic Resources and Photo Key Map: West Oakwood Addition to City Cemetery (Resources 28-34 and Photos 21-29). Numbers representing historic resources are circled and numbers with arrows represent photos. Not to scale. N↑



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Map 9: Nathan Barrett's 1888 plan for North Fort Worth, filed with the Tarrant County Clerk's Office in 1894. Large tilted rectangle labeled "Cemetery" was the location of the City Cemetery, including the Colored Cemetery (later known as Trinity and then Old Trinity Cemetery, and the Catholic Cemetery (later called Calvary Cemetery). Ellipse to the lower left is labeled North Fort Worth City Cemetery. N



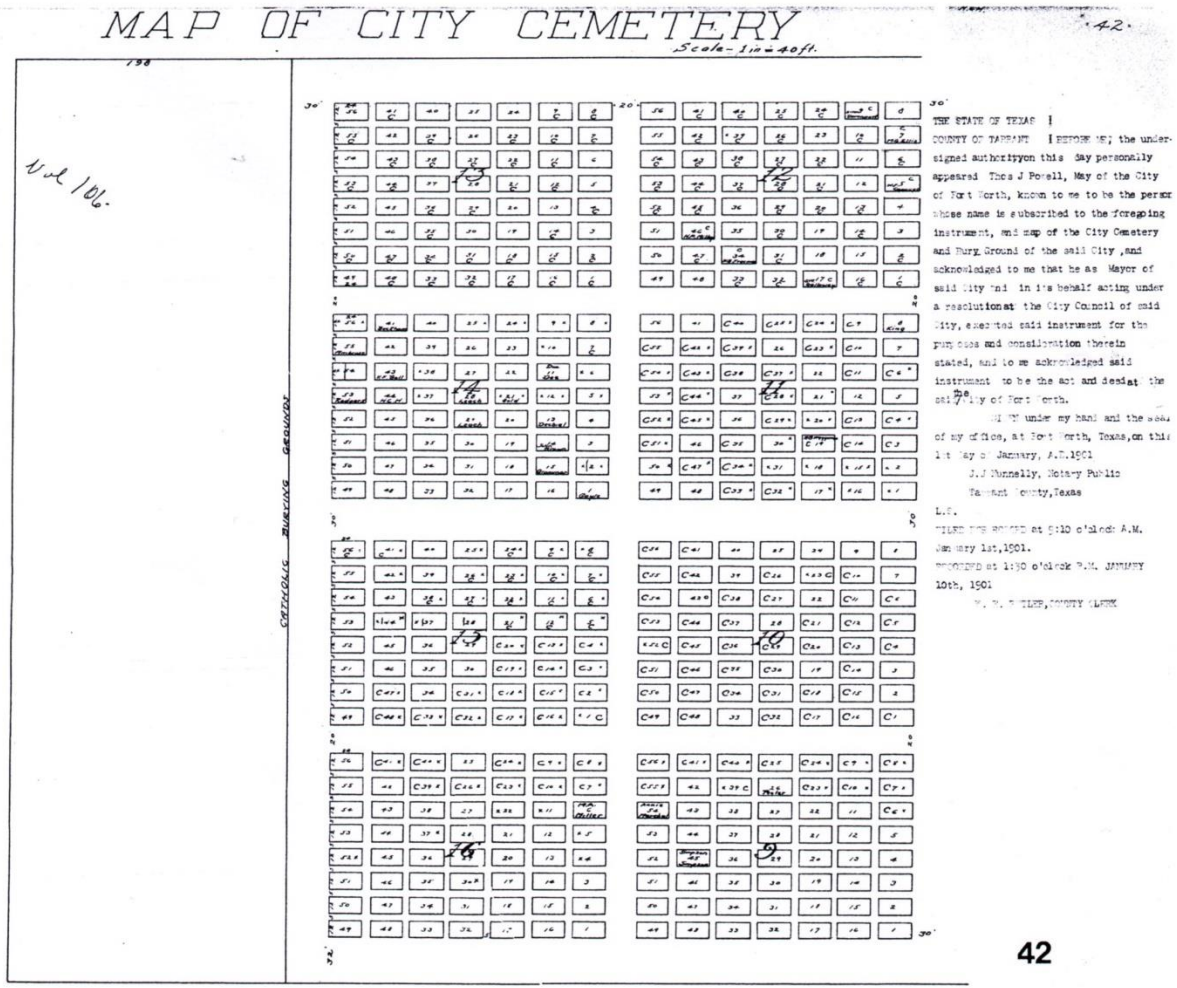
Oakwood Cemetery Historic District, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Map 10: Detail of c. 1890 map showing the City (including Colored) and Catholic cemeteries and their proximity to the Trinity River, the Tarrant County Courthouse (circled in lower right), and Pioneers Rest Cemetery (right side of map). "Map of the City of Fort Worth and Vicinity." Publisher: Aug. Gast Bank & Litho. Company, St. Louis, 188? Call Number: G4034.F7 188-.KS TIL, Library of Congress Geography and Map Division, Washington, D.C., <https://www.loc.gov/item/2003627042> (accessed January 1, 2017). N↑



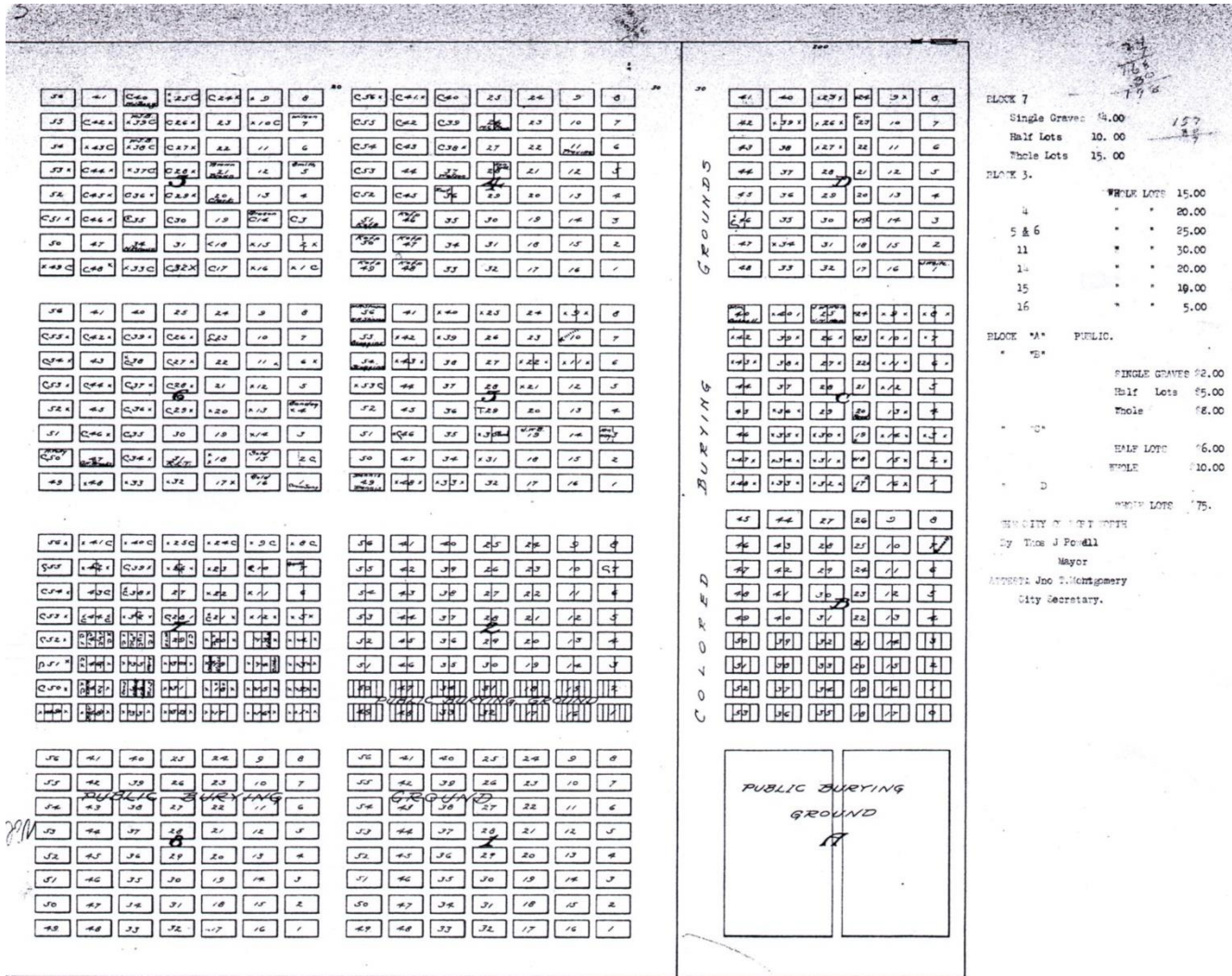
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Map 11: 1901 Plat of City Cemetery, south end, Blocks 9-16. Catholic Cemetery shown on left. Deed records, Volume 106, Page 42. N→



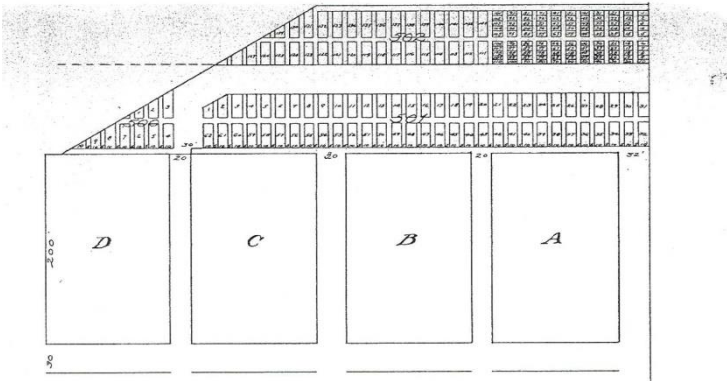
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Map 12: 1901 plat of City Cemetery, north portion, Blocks 1-8 and Colored Cemetery [Old Trinity], Blocks A-D. Includes price of lots. Note that blocks A, 1, and 8 are labeled Public Burying Ground. Deed records, Volume 106, Page 43. N→

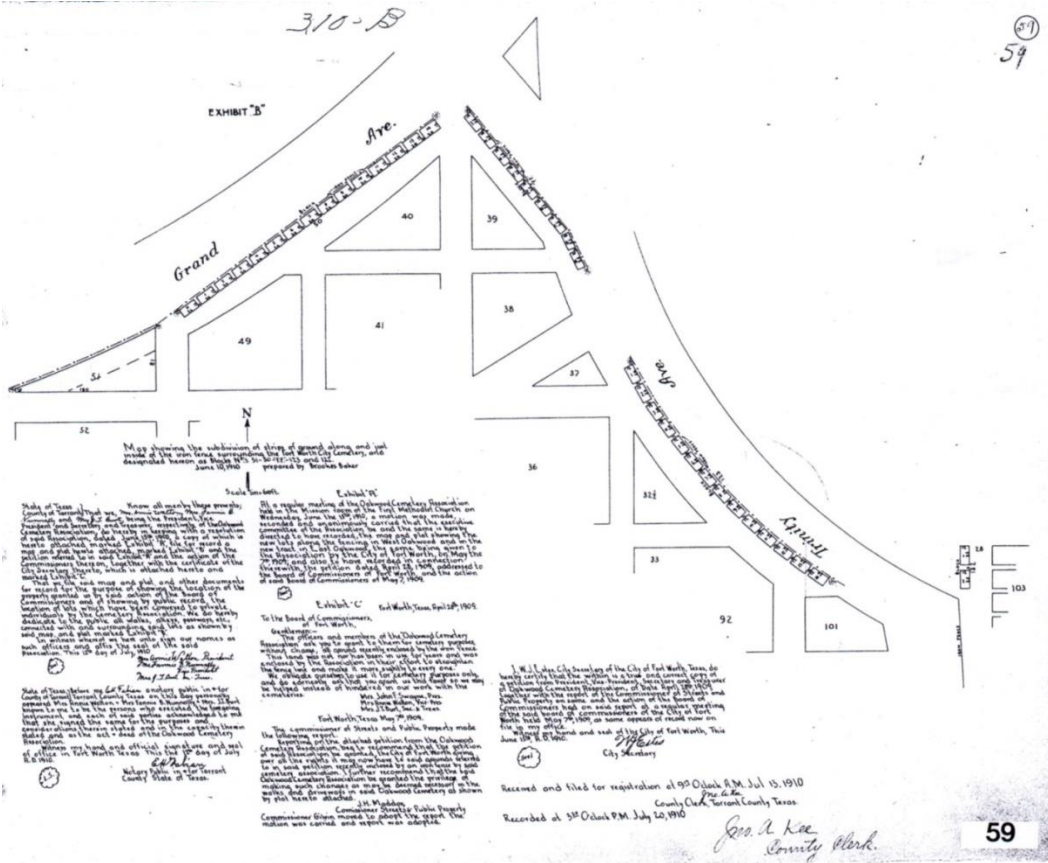


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Map 13: 1903 Plat of Old Trinity Cemetery after the addition of Blocks 500-502. Tarrant County Deed Records, Volume 106, Page 89. N↑

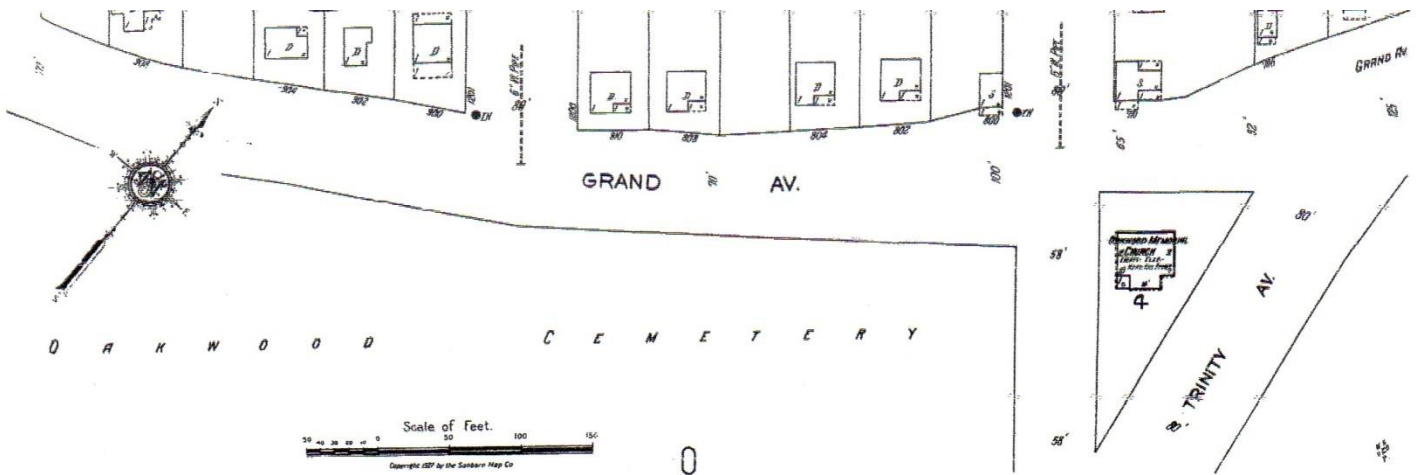


Map 14: Plat of land deeded to Oakwood Cemetery Association in 1910. N↑

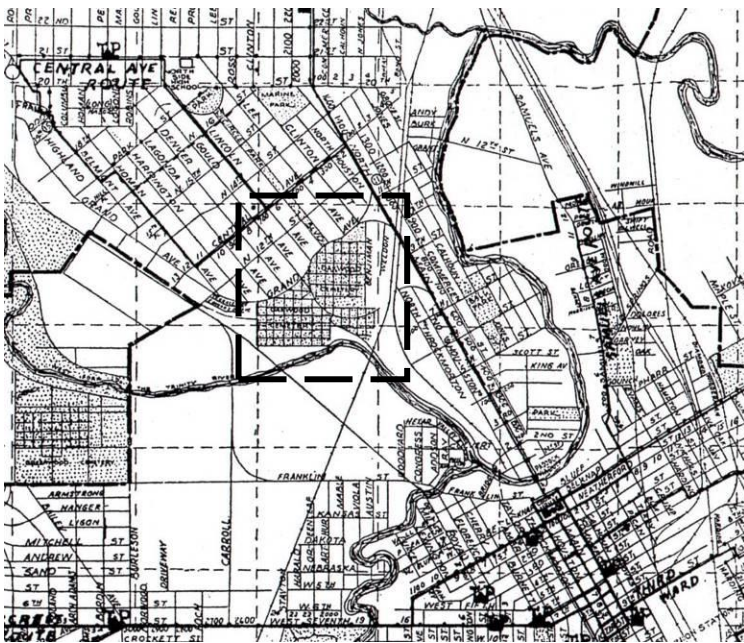


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Map 15: 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company (Volume 3, Sheet 358) showing a portion of West Oakwood that borders Grand Ave. The Oakwood Chapel is located in the triangular lot at the junction of Grand, Gould, and Trinity avenues. The chapel is labeled as Oakwood Memorial Church. In the 1951 Sanborn Map it is labeled St. Anne's Episcopal Church.

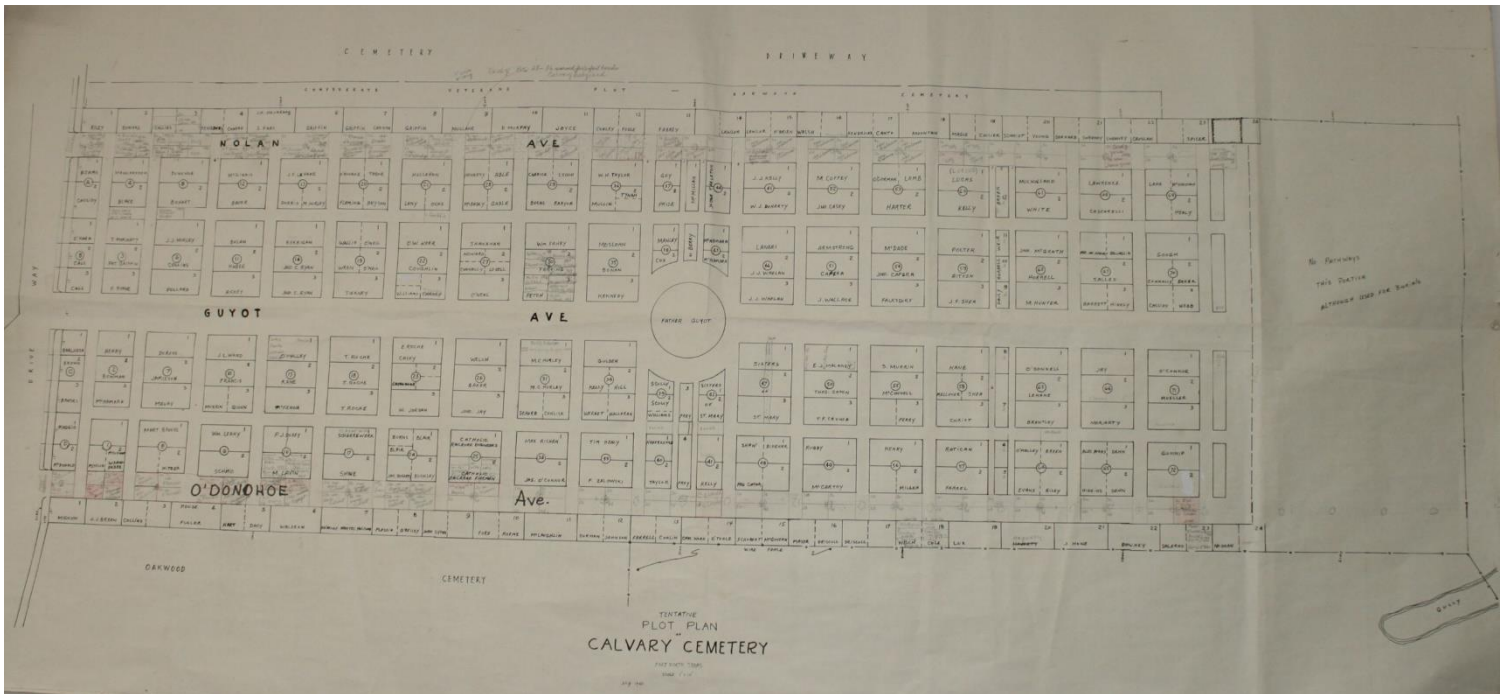


Map 16: 1933 Map of Fort Worth before the rechanneling of the West Fork of the Trinity River. This view shows expansion of the district to the west and south.



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Map 17: 1940 Plat Map of Calvary Cemetery with updates. Although the east end of the cemetery is not divided into lots and blocks, it is used for burials. N↑



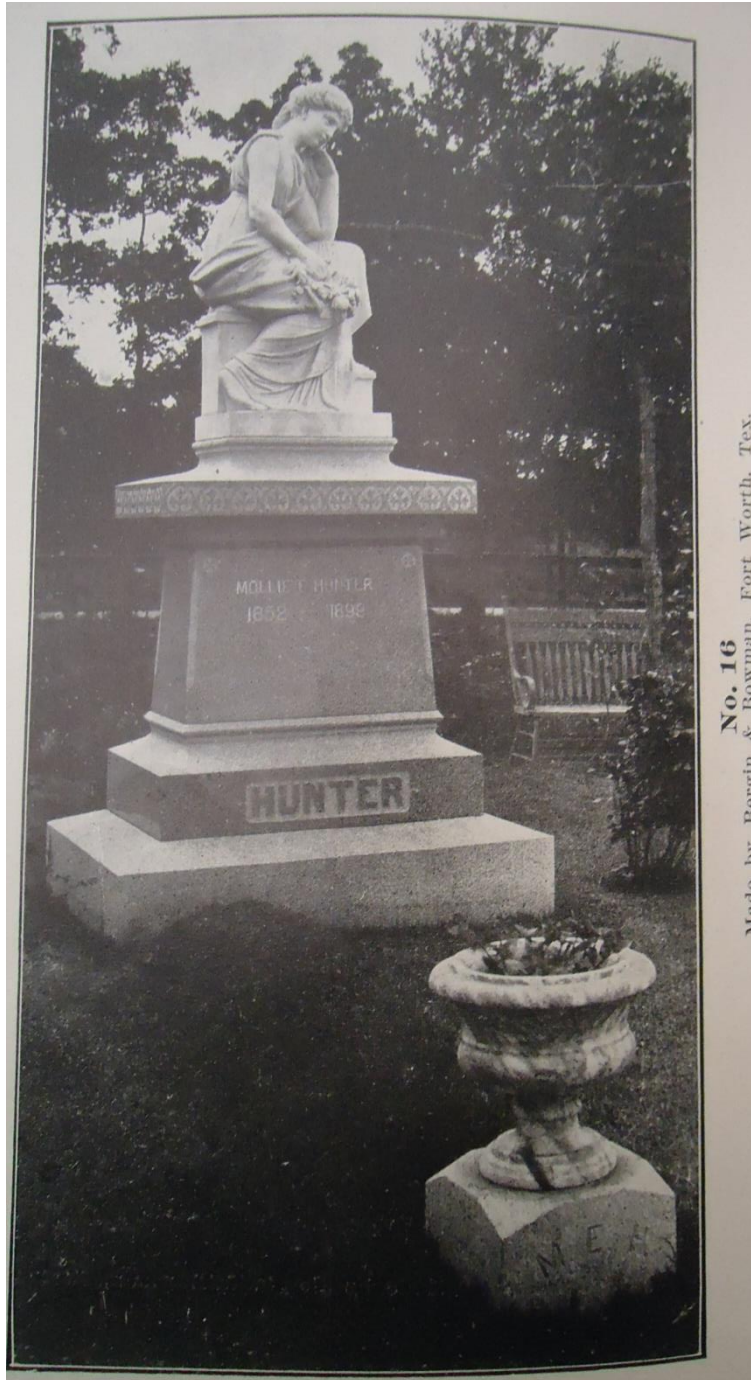
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Figure 1: Williams Monument, *Resource #8*, Block 22 (East Oakwood). From *Fort Worth Granite and Marble Works Catalogue* (c. 1903), p. 19. Fort Worth Library Archives.



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Figure 2: Monument for Mollie E. Hunter (1852-1899), *Resource #10*, Block 29, Lot 10-E ½, Space 4. (East Oakwood)
From *Fort Worth Granite and Marble Works Catalogue* (c. 1903), p. 10. Fort Worth Library Archives.



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Figure 3: Monument for Elizabeth Ann Silliman (d. 1900) with early fencing in the background. *Resource #11*, Block 29, Lot 24-E ½, Space 3. (East Oakwood) From *Fort Worth Granite and Marble Works Catalogue* (c. 1903), p. 25. Fort Worth Library Archives.



No. 52
Made by Bergin & Bowman, Fort Worth, Tex.

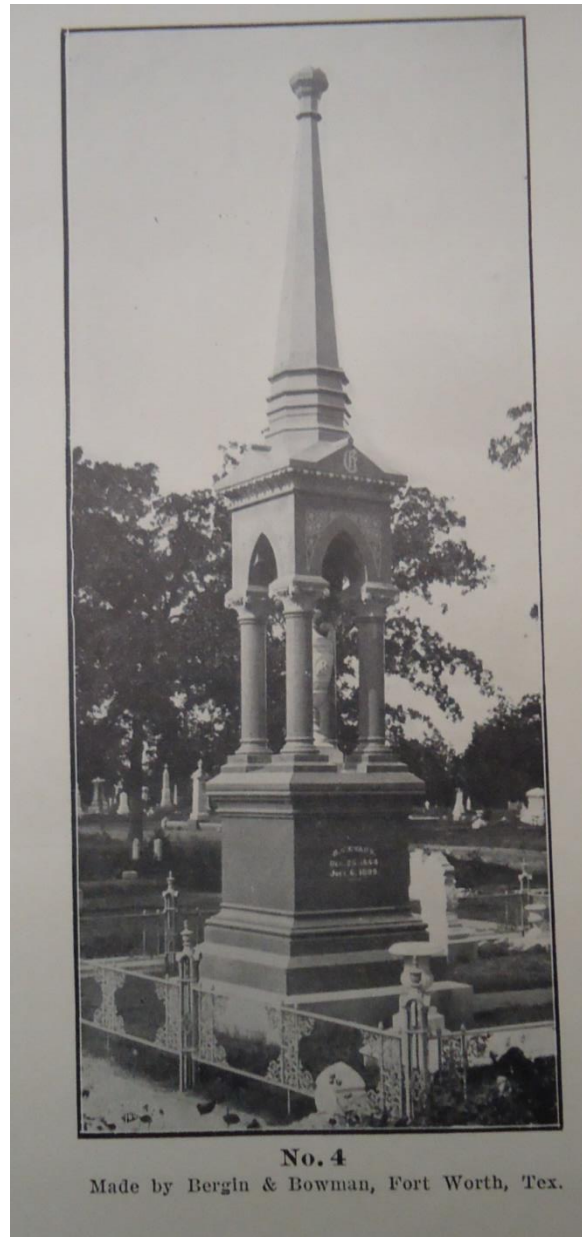
Oakwood Cemetery Historic District, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Figure 4: Left, Michael McNamara (1834-1901; *Resource #42*, Block 43, Lot 1, Space 1), and right, William H. Kennedy (1851-1896; *Resource #41*, Block 35, Lot 3, Space 3) monuments, Calvary Cemetery. From *Fort Worth Granite and Marble Works Catalogue* (c. 1903), p. 4. Fort Worth Library Archives.



Oakwood Cemetery Historic District, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Figure 5: B. C. Evans (1884-1889) Monument (*Resource 9*, Block 22, Lot 22 W ½ Space 6, East Oakwood).
From *Fort Worth Granite and Marble Works Catalogue* (c. 1903), p. 4. Fort Worth Library Archives.



Oakwood Cemetery Historic District, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Figure 6: William McClanahan Harrison (1819-1894) and Elizabeth Epperson Harrison, (1835-1899), respectively; monument dated 1900 (*Resource 12*, Block 23, Row 2, W ½, Spaces 3 and 4, East Oakwood). From *Fort Worth Granite and Marble Works Catalogue* (c. 1903), p.11. Fort Worth Library Archives.



Oakwood Cemetery Historic District, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Figure 7: View of Entry Gate to the Old Trinity Cemetery (*Resource #36*) from Grand Avenue (original location). The William M. McDonald Obelisk (*Resource #37*), the tallest in the district at 55 feet, is near the right side. Looking southwest, August 15, 1952 [AR430-52-17-127]. W. D. Smith Commercial Photography (Photographer), UTA Libraries, accessed April 2, 2017, <http://library.uta.edu/digitalgallery/items/show/52286>.



Figure 8: Similar view of Old Trinity Cemetery in 2016 with curb cut for former driveway still present.



Oakwood Cemetery Historic District, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Figure 9: View of W. T. Waggoner Mausoleum (*Resource #6*), left, and McCart Monument, large headstone to right of tree, both in Block 31, and Bennett Mausoleum (*Resource #7*), center left background, Block 30, East Oakwood. Looking southwest. August 15, 1952 [AR430-52-17-118]. W. D. Smith Commercial Photography (Photographer), UTA Libraries, accessed April 2, 2017, <http://library.uta.edu/digitalgallery/items/show/52285>.



Figure 10: Similar view as Figure 9, 2017. Looking southwest.



Oakwood Cemetery Historic District, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photo #1, December 24, 2016, looking southeast, Oakwood Cemetery Gate



Photo #2, December 24, 2016, looking southeast, north and west elevations, Oakwood Memorial Chapel



Oakwood Cemetery Historic District, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photo #3, January 13, 2017, looking northeast, interior, Oakwood Memorial Chapel



Photo #4, November 24, 2016, looking southwest, East Oakwood, Bewley Family Lot, Block 28



Oakwood Cemetery Historic District, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photo #5, May 14, 2017, looking northwest, East Oakwood, Blocks 29 and 30



Photo #6, June 23, 2017, looking southwest, East Oakwood, cluster of mausoleums in Block 23

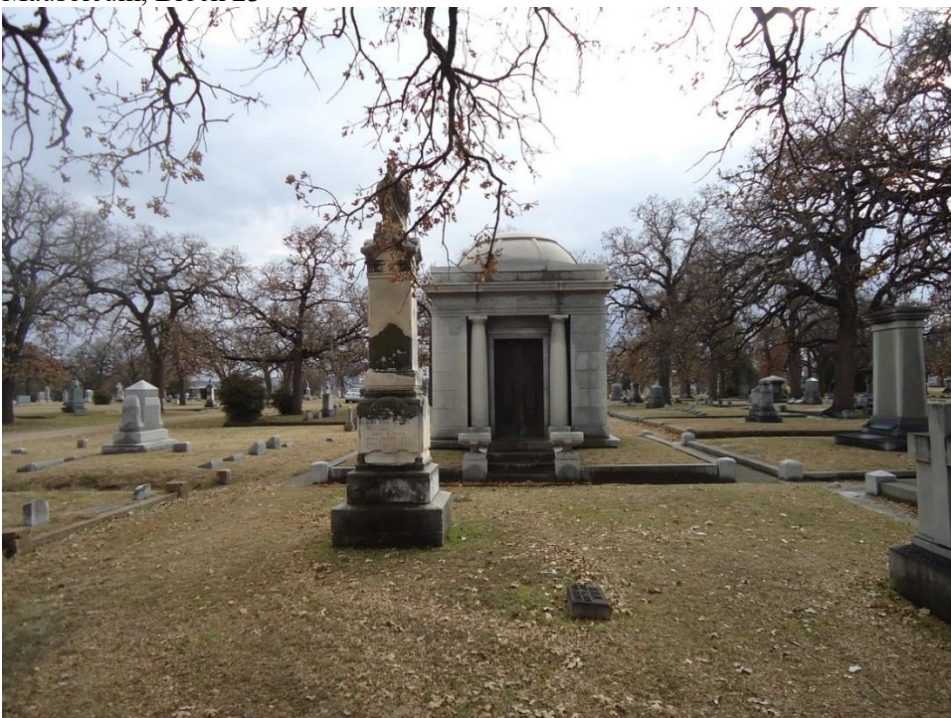


Oakwood Cemetery Historic District, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photo #7, December 24, 2016, looking northwest, East Oakwood, Rintleman Mausoleum and Evans Spire, (right background), Block 23



Photo #8, December 24, 2016, looking south, East Oakwood, (left to right) Wims Monument and Winfield Scott Mausoleum, Block 23



Oakwood Cemetery Historic District, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photo #9, December 24, 2016, looking northeast, East Oakwood, Charboneau Monuments, Block 18



Photo #10, December 24, 2016, looking southwest, East Oakwood, Furey Monument and Block 19



Oakwood Cemetery Historic District, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photo #11, January 13, 2017, looking south, City Cemetery, Wood tablet, Block 5



Photo #12, January 13, 2017, looking west, City Cemetery, Tully Monument, Block 6



Oakwood Cemetery Historic District, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photo #13, June 23, 2017, looking west, City Cemetery, Gallup Monument, Block 15



Photo #14, November 24, 2016, looking southwest, City Cemetery, Soldiers Row

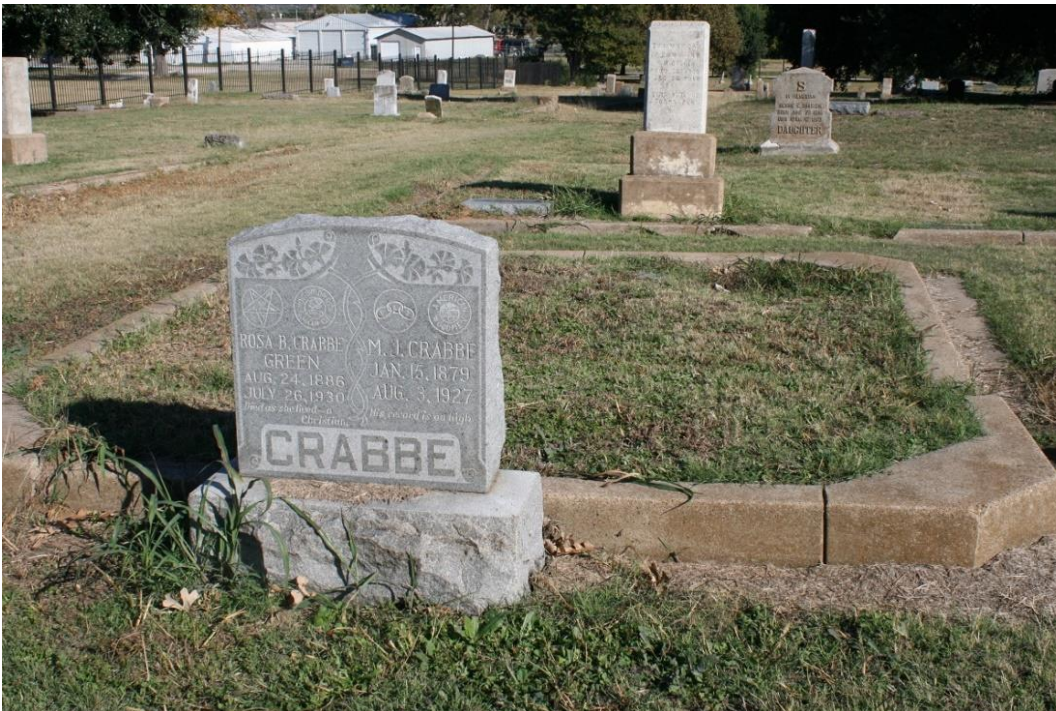


Oakwood Cemetery Historic District, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photo #15, November 24, 2016, looking northeast, Old Trinity Cemetery, Gate



Photo #16, November 24, 2016, looking east, Old Trinity Cemetery, Crabbe Monument



Oakwood Cemetery Historic District, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photo #17, November 24, 2016, looking west/southwest, Old Trinity Cemetery, Trezevant Family Lot



Photo #18, December 24, 2016, looking southeast, Calvary Cemetery, Gate

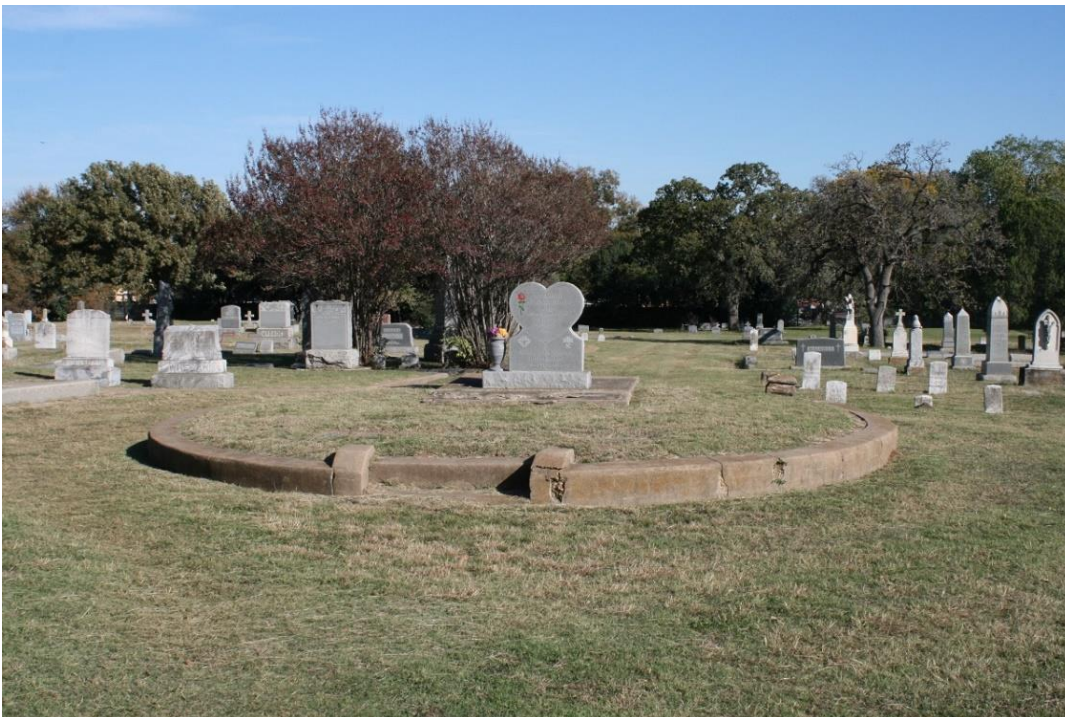


Oakwood Cemetery Historic District, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photo #19, November 24, 2016, looking south/southeast, Calvary Cemetery, (McNamara Monument on right)



Photo #20, November 24, 2016, looking east, Calvary Cemetery, toward Guyot Circle



Oakwood Cemetery Historic District, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photo #21, December 24, 2016, looking southwest, West Oakwood, Bricklayers Monument (left) and Moore Mausoleum, Blocks 37 and 36, respectively



Photo #22, December 24, 2016, looking southeast, West Oakwood, (left to right) Thompson, McTeer, Miller, and Pair Monuments, Block 36

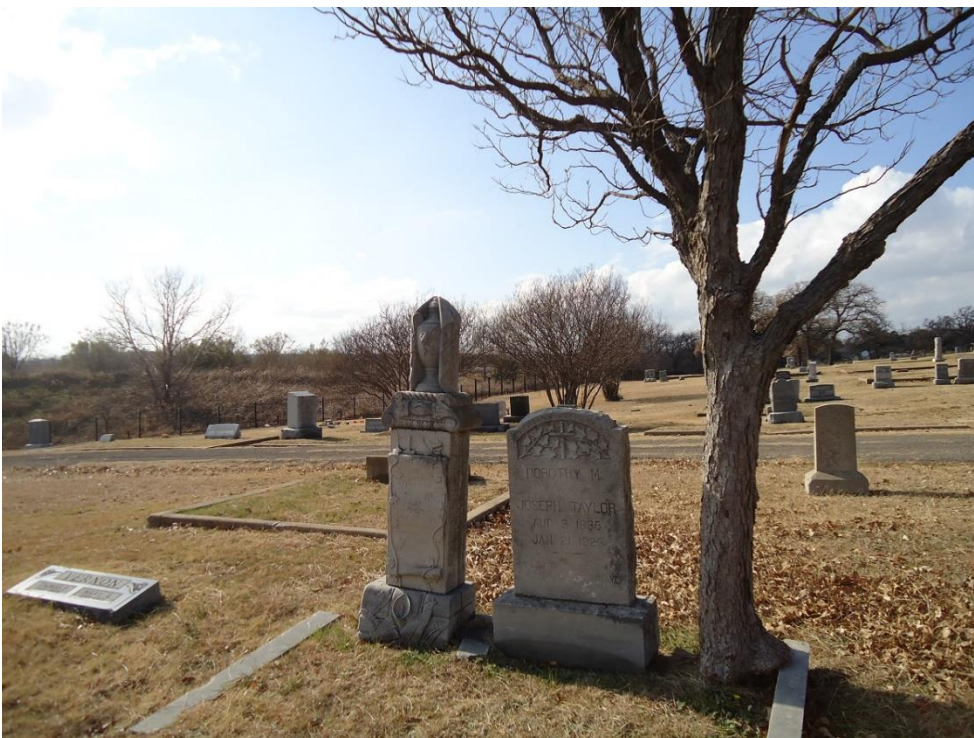


Oakwood Cemetery Historic District, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photo #23, December 24, 2016, looking east/southeast, West Oakwood, (left to right) Hix (Baby) and Baker Markers, Block 90



Photo #24, December 24, 2016, looking southwest, West Oakwood, (left to right) Joseph and Dorothy Taylor Monuments, Block 90



Oakwood Cemetery Historic District, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photo #25, December 24, 2016, looking west, West Oakwood, Katie Baley Monument (center), Block 61



Photo #26, December 24, 2016, looking southeast, West Oakwood, northwest corner toward Block 60



Oakwood Cemetery Historic District, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photo #27, December 24, 2016, looking southeast, West Oakwood, at H. H. Simpson Monument (Woodmen of the World), Block 59



Photo #28, December 24, 2016, looking west, West Oakwood, Fraternal Order of Eagles Plot, Block 51



Oakwood Cemetery Historic District, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photo #29, December 24, 2016, looking south, West Oakwood, lane between Blocks 49 (left) and 51 (right)



- end -

OAKWOOD CEMETERY



Small informational plaque on the left brick pillar.

OAKWOOD CEMETERY
1000 W. 10th St.
Denton, TX 76201
Phone: 940-382-1234

OAKWOOD CEMETERY
Hours of Operation:
Monday - Friday: 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM
Saturday: 9:00 AM - 4:00 PM
Sunday: 10:00 AM - 4:00 PM

SPEED LIMIT 10

Gates Open
7:00 AM
Gates Locked
6:00 PM

Small informational plaque on the right brick pillar.







BENTLEY





RITTLEMAN

B



RINTLEMAN





W. CHARBOURN

MAY 11, 1858

AUG. 22, 1896

WITH DIVINE SPIRIT'S BLESSING
THAT WE SHALL MEET AGAIN

WOLF

CHARBONNEAU









G.T. GALLUP
BORN
Dec. 16, 1841.
DIED
July 17, 1892.

MAY	FILE
-----	------

GALLUP



FRANK
ROBINSON
1862



OLD TRINITY CEMETERY

ROSA B. CRABBE
GREEN
AUG. 24, 1886
JULY 26, 1930
*Just as she lived - a
Christian.*

M. J. CRABBE
JAN. 15, 1879
AUG. 3, 1927
His record is on high.

CRABBE

DAUGHTER OF
M. J. CRABBE
AUG. 15, 1879
AUG. 3, 1927

S
IN MEMORIAM
MRS. C. CRABBE
BORN 1842 TO 1886
DIED 1886 AT 44
DAUGHTER

TREZEVAULT

CURRY

WILLIAM TREZEVAULT
BORN 1857 - DIED 1911

POLLIE TREZEVAULT
APR. 3, 1884
JUNE 21, 1924

W. M. TREZEVAULT
JR.
OCT. 8, 1902 - MAR. 17, 1919



CALVARY

SECT 6A







BRICKLAYERS UNION

MOORE



THOMPSON

SPURGE BAKER
MAY 1, 1861

MARIE BAKER
MAY 1, 1861

EATON



LOUISE
WIFE OF W. S.
NO. 33. MD.
1898 — 1908
BABY

WIFE OF W. S.
NO. 33. MD.
1898 — 1908



DOFOTHY M.
JOSEPH TAYLOR
AUG 9 1885
JAN 21 1925

ALYON







W.H. SIMPS

JULY 24 1886

26. 9. 1907





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Oakwood Cemetery Historic District

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: TEXAS, Tarrant

Date Received: 4/11/2018 Date of Pending List: 5/3/2018 Date of 16th Day: 5/18/2018 Date of 45th Day: 5/29/2018 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: SG100002473

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 5/29/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: The Oakwood Cemetery Historic District is locally significant under National Register Criteria A and C in the areas of Art, Architecture, and Community Planning and Development. Comprised of three cemeteries that are among the oldest in Fort Worth, the 63-acre (once rural) district contains a significant collection of funerary art and architecture from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Cemetery represents an important part of the civic infrastructure created during a period of significant local expansion and reflects the local community's notable efforts to care for its citizenry.

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept NR Criteria A and C.

Reviewer Paul Lusignan Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2229 Date 5/29/2018

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : **Yes**

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
real places telling real stories



TO: Paul Lusignan
 National Park Service
 National Register of Historic Places
 1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228
 Washington, DC 20240

From: Mark Wolfe, SHPO
 Texas Historical Commission

RE: Oakwood Cemetery Historic District, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

DATE: April 9, 2018

The following materials are submitted:

X	Original National Register of Historic Places form on disk. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the National Register of Historic Places nomination for <i>Oakwood Cemetery Historic District, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas</i> .
	Resubmitted nomination
X	Original NRHP signature page signed by the Texas SHPO
	Multiple Property Documentation form on disk
	Resubmitted form
	Original MPDF signature page signed by the Texas SHPO
X	CD with TIFF photograph files, KMZ files, and nomination PDF
	Correspondence

COMMENTS:

- SHPO requests substantive review (cover letter from SHPO attached)
- The enclosed owner objections (do) (do not) constitute a majority of property owners
- Other:

