

963

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



1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Paine House
Other name/site number: Bratcher House
Name of related multiple property listing: NA

2. Location

Street & number: 2515 West 5th Street
City or town: Irving State: Texas County: Dallas
Not for publication: Vicinity: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 10/3/14
Signature of certifying official / Title Date
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

4/26/2014
Date of Action

Paine House, Irving, Dallas County, Texas

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

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

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	total

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions: Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions: Work in Progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification: Modern Movement: Ranch Style

Principal Exterior Materials: Wood, Brick

Narrative Description (see continuation sheets 6 and 7)

Paine House, Irving, Dallas County, Texas

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

X	A	Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
	B	Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
	C	Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic 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: NA

Areas of Significance: Politics and Government

Period of Significance: 1963

Significant Dates: 1963

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

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

Architect/Builder: C. B. Hardee, builder

Narrative Statement of Significance (see continuation sheets 8 through 12)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography (see continuation sheet 13)

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:

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): NA

Paine House, Irving, Dallas County, Texas

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 0.20 acres

Coordinates (either UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

1. Latitude: 32.809720 Longitude: -96.979288

Verbal Boundary Description: Irving, Dallas County, Texas. Western Hills No. 8 (Second Installment), Block B, Lot 8

Boundary Justification: Legal description for property where house is located. Nomination includes all property historically associated with the building.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title:	Marsha Prior and Carol Roark, with National Register Coordinator Gregory Smith		
Organization:	Preservation Dallas		
Street & number:	2922 Swiss Avenue		
City or Town:	Dallas	State: Texas	Zip Code: 75204
Email:	director@preservationdallas.org		
Telephone:	214-821-3290		
Date:	June 17, 2014		

Additional Documentation

Maps (see continuation sheets 14 through 16)

Additional items (see continuation sheets 17 through 26)

Photographs (see continuation sheets 5 and pages 27-35)

Paine House, Irving, Dallas County, Texas

Photographs

Paine House
Irving, Dallas County, Texas
Photographed by Carol Roark, February 22, 2013

Paine House – south elevation (front façade)
Camera facing north
Photo 1

Paine House – south and east elevations
Camera facing northwest
Photo 2

Paine House – southeast oblique
Camera facing northwest
Photo 3

Paine House – north elevation
Camera facing south
Photo 4

Paine House – Southwest oblique
Camera facing northeast
Photo 5

Paine House – kitchen
Camera facing northeast
Photo 6

Paine House – dining room and back door to yard
Camera facing northeast
Photo 7

Paine House – bathroom
Camera facing north-northwest
Photo 8

Paine House – garage interior
Camera facing north
Photo 9

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.

Paine House, Irving, Dallas County, Texas

Narrative Description

The Paine House is typical of single-family, Ranch Style tract houses constructed nationwide during the mid-1950s. The house is sited in the middle of the block on the north side of West 5th Street, bounded by Lilac Lane and Westbrook Drive. The neighborhood remains largely intact with its original 1950s, single-family, Ranch style houses. Large, mature trees dot the neighborhood landscape. The dwelling is a one-story, 1,122 square foot side-gabled house with front-facing hip-roofed ell that forms the single-car garage. The low-pitched hipped roof exhibits exposed rafters and the exterior is clad in shiplap, tongue-and-groove, wood siding. The roof is covered in composition shingles and the foundation is composed of a concrete slab. The driveway also consists of a concrete slab and a concrete drainage ditch runs along the west side of the house. The Paine House has two bedrooms, one bath, living room, kitchen, and dining room.

Facing south on West 5th Street, the primary elevation displays a nine-light, fixed-sash, aluminum picture window with wood casing; a two-over-two, single-hung, aluminum window with wood casing; front entry wood slab door, one-light panel screen door that displays a basket-weave motif; single-car flip-up garage door of shiplap tongue-and-groove wood siding; inset porch on a concrete slab; and decorative wrought iron porch support (Photos 1 and 2). A light pink brick skirt with a continuous lip accents the eastern portion of the south facade. Several bricks project slightly from the skirt in a random pattern.

The east elevation exhibits two two-over-two, single-hung aluminum windows with wood casings under a triangular louvered attic vent (Photo 3).

The north elevation opens to the backyard (Photo 4). This elevation contains a nine-light, fixed-sash, aluminum picture window at the western edge; three separate two-over-two, single-hung, aluminum windows of varying lengths and widths; a single wood, slab, entry door; and a small concrete patio. The backyard is enclosed with a chain link fence.

The west elevation displays a nine-light, fixed-sash, aluminum picture window at the northern edge and a corrugated fiber glass panel, original to the house, which allows light into the garage (Photo 5). A triangular, louvered attic vent forms the top of the gable.

Interior

The Paine House was designed with the living room, kitchen, and bathroom occupying the central portion of the house. The two bedrooms anchor the eastern portion of the house; the garage and dining area are sited at the western side. The front entry door leads into the living room and the back entry door leads into the kitchen.

The kitchen area exhibits a vertical, knotty pine, shiplap wainscot, while the dining room is entirely clad in vertical, knotty pine, shiplap siding (Photos 6 and 7). The kitchen cabinets match the paneling and include original, iron hardware. The floor is composed of linoleum tile (replaced to match original). The bathroom includes original tile in pink with burgundy trim, as well as the original tub, toilet, and space heater (Photo 8). Many of the original interior features remain intact, including doors and hardware.

Interior trim around doors and windows retains the original stain. In addition to restoring and replacing features with in-kind materials, the City of Irving will add vintage furniture similar to Ruth Paine's original furnishings. The garage exhibits exposed studs and wall sheathing at the western edge and contains an enclosed one-unit room that is accessed through a single-leaf door that has since been removed (Photo 9). The eastern wall of the room has been covered in gypsum board. A hollow door at the rear leads to the dining room.

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Alterations

Alterations to the Paine House have been minor. The garage door, front entry door, front entry screen door, and flagstone pavers next to the driveway are not original. Windows have also been replaced and the pink brick skirt on the South façade was painted over at one time. Interior alterations over time include a “pop corned” ceiling, the addition of ceiling fans and a pedestal sink in the bathroom, a wall partition between the kitchen and dining room as well as the replacement of the original linoleum in the kitchen and dining room, and carpeting throughout the house. The City of Irving has reversed the alterations with in-kind or historically accurate replacements and removing features such as the dining room/kitchen wall partition.

Since it is to serve as a museum, efforts have been made to restore the house to its 1960-1966 condition, when the house was owned by Michael Paine and occupied by Ruth Paine. Information on the features of the house for that time period comes from historic photographs and consultations with Ruth Paine.

Overall, the setting of the Paine House remains intact. A few houses in the neighborhood have been updated, but there have been no demolitions or replacement houses. The basic footprint of the Paine House remains unchanged (i.e., no additions have been made). At one time, the pink brick skirt on the facade was painted, but the City of Irving had the paint removed to expose the original brick. The wood siding is original, but the front entry door and garage door are in-kind replacements. The City of Irving purchased a garage door with its hardware from a house of the same time period that was being demolished to use on the Paine House. Sometime between 1992 and 2007 the windows were changed out, but have now been replaced with windows similar to the originals. Flagstones adjacent to the original concrete driveway are being removed.

Most of the interior doors are original and some retain their original knobs and hardware. Matching doors, knobs, and hardware have been installed to replace the non-original items. Although the bathroom was largely intact, an inappropriate pedestal sink was removed and replaced with one from the 1960s time period. At one time, the ceilings were “pop corned,” but that has been removed and the ceilings re-painted to reflect their original appearance. Nonhistoric ceiling fans have been removed and replaced with light fixtures from the mid-1950s time period. The original knotty pine paneling in the kitchen remains, with the exception of two small areas that have been repaired. The flooring in the kitchen and dining room is new, but the linoleum tiles match the size, pattern, and color of the Paine kitchen. Interior walls have been re-painted with colors matching that of the 1960s per Ruth Paine’s description. As with the paint, carpeting in the bedrooms, living room, and hallway also match the colors that existed when Ruth Paine occupied the house.

Paine House, Irving, Dallas County, Texas

Statement of Significance

The 1956 Paine House in Irving, Texas, is a typical small, post-war suburban home dating from a period of rapid suburban growth in Dallas County, but the unassuming house is best known for its association with the Kennedy Assassination and the event's aftermath in 1963. Marina Oswald, Lee Harvey Oswald's wife, lived at the Paine House for short periods in 1963, and the house was where Lee Harvey planned aspects of the assassination and stored the rifle purportedly used to shoot President Kennedy. Many questions regarding the details of the assassination remain to this day, and sites related to the assassination and its immediate aftermath in Dallas and Dallas County continue to be the subject of intense interest. The Paine House received national attention after the assassination as the site of crime scene investigations by Dallas police and the FBI. Materials found in the house were used as evidence by the Warren Commission, the federal government's official probe into the assassination. Along with Dealey Plaza, site of the assassination, the Johnson Rooming House in the Oak Cliff neighborhood, where Oswald was staying at the time of the assassination, the Texas Theatre where he was apprehended, and the Dallas Municipal Building where he was incarcerated and later shot, the Paine House stands as a physical reminder of the events in Dallas on November 22, 1963 and the weeks afterwards. Fifty years after the assassination, the Paine House and the Johnson Rooming House, remain as important residential structures which still attract worldwide interest due to the part they played in the assassination. The Paine House was thrust into the national spotlight after the assassination, and it became part of the search for answers about the death of President Kennedy. It is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A at the national level of significance in the area of Politics and Government for its association with key persons and artifacts connected to the assassination of President Kennedy.

The fiftieth anniversary of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy afforded an opportunity to review properties associated with the event and determine which unlisted sites still resonated with the public as important places connected with the assassination and therefore could be eligible for listing on the National Register. A group of Dallas historians and preservationists listed all sites in North Texas associated with the Kennedy assassination and verified their status. Dealey Plaza and the Texas Theatre are both listed on the National Register. The Dallas Municipal Building, where interrogations took place and where Oswald was held and shot, was classified in 2013 as a nationally-significant contributing building in the Downtown Dallas National Register Historic District (NR 2006, amended 2013). The other sites considered included the Paine House, where Oswald lived on and off with his wife Marina, and the Johnson Rooming House (both of which are being nominated to the NRHP), as well as Jack Ruby's residence, other rooming houses where Oswald resided, Jack Ruby's nightclubs, and Lee Harvey Oswald's grave. Of these sites, the Texas Historical Commission in consultation with the National Register indicated that only the Johnson Rooming House and the Paine House were significant enough to meet the National Register criteria. Jack Ruby's grave in Illinois was also determined to be ineligible for listing.

The town of Irving, Texas, founded in 1903 and incorporated in 1914, was one of a number of small farming communities with a few hundred residents located between the larger cities of Dallas and Fort Worth in North Central Texas. It maintained that status through the close of World War II, when government studies, looking at defense preparedness during the cold war, recommended the dispersal of aircraft manufacturing to modern facilities constructed throughout the country during World War II – a move that would lessen the possibility that manufacturing capacity would be disrupted by an attack. By 1950, Irving had a population of 2,621, more than double its 1940 pre-war population of 1,089, but the major growth spurt had barely begun.

Chance Vought moved its operations to the Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant on the west side of Dallas in 1949 moving 1,300 employees to Texas. TEMCO (Texas Engineering and Manufacturing Company), a start-up operation, took over the old North American Aviation facility in Grand Prairie in 1952, and Bell Helicopter opened

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its plant in Hurst in 1951. All of these facilities were located close to Irving and spurred major construction projects to house the workers and their families. On October 15, 1952, Irving annexed land adjacent to the town so that it could meet the minimum population requirement of 5,000 people needed to hold a home rule charter election.¹ That action, plus a \$20 million residential construction boom, pushed the town's population to 45,895 by 1960.

In 1952, Mayor C. B. Hardee told the *Dallas Morning News*, "Things are popping so fast that you don't hear of some new developments until the houses are already going up."² The housing boom in Irving and the other "mid-cities," as the burgeoning communities located between Dallas and Fort Worth came to be called, continued throughout the 1950s and '60s as families chose to leave the larger cities seeking a living situation free of strife brought by integration and a reduced cost of living thanks to lower property tax rates.

During the height of this building boom, on June 17, 1954, developers W. H. Roberts and Louis Blaylock platted an 11.67 acre tract out of the John C. Read Survey west of Irving's central business district calling it Western Hills No. 8 (Second Installment).³ It was one of a number of plats named "Western Hills" in the same area. Engineer Lynn Brown laid out the four-block addition that begins just west of Story Road, providing two fifty-foot turning circles at either end of West 5th Street where it runs through the center of the addition. One is at the entrance to the addition on West 5th Street and the other where West 5th turns north and becomes Lilac Lane.

Although not a true grid-pattern layout that is common to many suburban Texas developments, the plat fit neatly into the street plan surrounding it. The lots are narrow and deep, reflecting, perhaps, an earlier standard where the narrow end of houses faced the street rather than the wide but shallow lots that would predominate in the era of Ranch style houses that was already becoming a standard in southwestern environments.

The houses built on these lots were essentially small, "starter" homes designed for young families. Wider than they were deep, these houses had the look and feel of a scaled-down Ranch style house with the added benefit of a deep back yard which provided plenty of space for family activities.

Despite – or perhaps because of – the pace of development, the plat for the addition was not actually recorded in the Dallas County Deed Records until March 3, 1955. The lot that would hold the Paine House was sold to a developer on March 2, 1956. Louis O. Blaylock, acting as an officer of the Roberts Building Company, sold Lot 8, Block B of the second installment of the Western Hills No. 8 addition to homebuilder C. B. Hardee. The builder may have started construction on the house before he owned the lot because the home and land were sold to Joyce and Jimmie P. Bratcher on March 20, 1956, only 2-1/2 weeks after the sale of the empty lot. In addition to being a general contractor and home builder, C. B. Hardee had also been elected as Irving's mayor in 1951.⁴ Doubtless, the climate for Irving's expansion and growth was quite good with a builder leading city government. Hardee served as mayor through 1957.

Joyce and Jimmie Bratcher occupied the house on West 5th Street for a little over two years, selling it in July 1958 to Donald M. and Barbara J. Campbell. The Campbells, in turn, sold the house on May 30, 1960, to Michael R. Paine, then the husband of Ruth Paine.

¹ www.irvingtexas.com/about-us, Accessed June 2, 2013.

² "Irving Riding Crest of Boom," *Dallas Morning News*, February 17, 1952, Sect. 4, p. 1.

³ Western Hills No. 8 (Second Installment) to Irving, Blacks A to D. 11.56 acres, Abstract 1181. Dallas County Deed Records, Vol. 22, p. 215.

⁴ "Won't Run Says Hardee," *Dallas Morning News*, January 27, 1957, Sect. 3, p. 11.

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Michael Paine was an engineer who worked making helicopter models at Bell Helicopter in Hurst, Texas, another of the mid-cities suburbs located west of Irving in Tarrant County. Michael and Ruth Paine had met in Philadelphia and shared an interest in singing. They married on December 28, 1957 and moved to Texas from Pennsylvania in 1959, renting first an apartment and then the house at 2515 West 5th Street, which they subsequently purchased.⁵ Their daughter, Lynn who was born in 1959, lived with them in the house and was joined by her brother, Christopher, who was born in 1961.

In Texas, the couple felt that their values were out of synch with many of those around them.⁶ Ruth Paine was a practicing Quaker who had worked with a group of elderly Russian immigrants at a YM-YWHA (Young Men's/Young Women's Hebrew Association) in Philadelphia and began studying the Russian language in 1957. She also took an intensive Russian course during the summer of 1959, just before moving to Texas.⁷ The Paine's marriage did not work out, and they separated in September of 1962. Michael Paine moved into an apartment, but the two continued to attend social events together.

Ruth Paine first met Lee and Marina Oswald at a party hosted by Emmett Glover on February 22, 1963. Due in part to her interest in the Russian language, Ruth Paine befriended Marina Oswald, who was from Russia and spoke little English, and eventually invited her to move into her house on West 5th Street. She was also concerned because she felt that the Oswalds had a difficult marriage and wanted to provide support for Marina, who had one child and was expecting another. Marina first lived with Ruth Paine between April 24 and May 9, 1963, while Lee Harvey Oswald traveled to New Orleans. Marina then joined him there. Ruth Paine was concerned that Lee Harvey Oswald was trying to get Marina to return to Russia, and she again offered Marina shelter to keep her in the United States.

In late September, Ruth Paine visited the Oswalds in New Orleans and brought Marina and her daughter June back to Texas to live with her while Lee Harvey Oswald went to Mexico, and the couple stored their belongings in Ruth Paine's garage.⁸ One of the items believed to have been stored in the garage was a rifle, wrapped in a green and brown blanket, which Lee Harvey Oswald allegedly used to shoot President Kennedy. After returning from Mexico when he failed to get a Cuban visa, Oswald then rented a room in Dallas at the boarding house on Beckley. Through a connection with one of her neighbors, Ruth Paine was able to help Lee Harvey Oswald get a job at the Texas School Book Depository. The periods when the two women shared the house in Irving are generally remembered by Ruth Paine as good times where the women practiced their English and Russian and cared for their children. Marina Oswald gave birth to the couple's second daughter during this time. Paine recalled that Lee Harvey lived in the boarding house in Oak Cliff due to the small size of her house. "I felt that our life would be simpler with just two women and – after October 20 when the baby came – four children there."⁹

Marina Oswald and Ruth Paine also met at the house on November 1 and 5, 1963, with FBI agent James Hosty to talk about Lee Harvey Oswald and his activities related to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. On November 9, Lee Harvey Oswald used the typewriter at Ruth Paine's house to write a letter to the Soviet Embassy detailing these visits. Ruth Paine saw a handwritten draft of the letter and, because Oswald's content discussing the FBI's interest in his activities with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee troubled her, and because she felt he misstated some facts, she made a handwritten copy of the letter.¹¹

⁵Testimony of Ruth Hyde Paine. http://jfkassassination.net/russ/testimony/paine_r1.htm, Accessed June 4, 2013.

⁶ Thomas Mallon. *Mrs. Paine's Garage and the Murder of John F. Kennedy*, (New York: Pantheon Books, 2002), p. 20.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 24.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 29.

⁹ "Many Facets of Oswald Case Studied," *Dallas Morning News*, Nov. 28, 1963, p. 20.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 46.

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Lee Harvey Oswald typically visited Marina on weekends, but on November 21, 1963, the Thursday evening prior to the assassination, he paid a visit to the Paine home in Irving. When asked why he was visiting during the week, Oswald told Buell Wesley Frazier (the man who had given him a ride to Irving), that he needed to get curtain rods for his residence in Oak Cliff. When Oswald left the following morning, he carried a long, wrapped bundle which he said contained curtain rods. It was later determined that Oswald had stored his Mannlicher Carcano rifle in the garage and taken it with him to work on the morning of November 22, 1963 wrapped in a home-made brown paper bag made from paper and tape used for packaging at the Texas School Book Depository.¹² When the police came through the house after Oswald's arrest, Marina informed them that he had kept a gun in the garage.

On November 22, after Oswald's arrest, LIFE magazine photographer Allan Grant and correspondent Tommy Thompson spoke with a housekeeper at the Johnson Rooming House where Oswald had been staying, and learned that Oswald had been making phone calls to a house in Irving. They immediately drove to Irving, where a police officer informed them that a place of interest had been identified on West 5th Street. Grant later recalled:

We located the street which fortunately was only a few blocks long. While we were casing the street a car pulled up and parked in front of one of the houses. We were convinced it was a reporter or a photographer from a local newspaper who knew more than we did. As we approached him, he opened the trunk of his car which contained several bags of groceries and proceeded to remove them. When he looked up he saw the cameras hanging from my neck, looked at Tommy and said, "Well, we wondered when the press would find us. You might as well come inside." He introduced himself as Michael Paine and the woman at the door as Ruth Paine.¹³

Grant and Thompson were the first members of the press to visit the house, where they also met Oswald's wife Marina and mother Marguerite, who were looking after the Oswalds' two children. Thompson began to ask questions of the Paines and the Oswalds, as Grant took photographs, until Marguerite told him to stop, indicating that the family should be paid for their cooperation. Thompson called the managing editor, who "refused to pay the "Mother of an assassin," any amount for her exclusive story."¹⁴ Marguerite then asked the reporters if they could drive them to Dallas to visit Lee Harvey, but Marina, not wanting to wake her children, indicated (in Russian) to Ruth Paine that they would rather go to Dallas the following morning. The following day, Grant and Thompson returned to the Paine House and spent the morning with Ruth and the Oswald family. Grant remembered that

there were freshly washed diapers drying in the sun and a suitcase waiting to be packed for the short trip to the Adolphus Hotel and then on to the Dallas county jail. Marina put a fresh diaper on her daughter June. Marguerite cradled young Rachel in her arms while wiping away some tears in anticipation of seeing her son in the Dallas Jail and perhaps finally finding out from Lee Harvey what was going on. Oswald was still only a suspect in this bizarre story. All Morning I had been carefully taking pictures of Marina, trying not to interfere with the routine of this young mother and her two children. Marguerite Oswald alternately loving and abusive to her young daughter-in-law, caressing her one minute and calling her a whore who was responsible for the trouble Lee Harvey was in. But Marina understood very little English if any and continued on with her chores.¹⁵

After that day, Ruth Paine and Marina Oswald did not meet again until March 1964. In the aftermath of the assassination, Paine was besieged by reporters and questioned by the FBI, which assembled on file on the Paines

¹² <http://www.archives.gov/research/jfk/warren-commission-report/chapter-4.html#curtain>, Accessed June 5, 2013.

¹³ Grant, Allan. "The Day the President was Shot." <http://www.allangrant.com/oswaldstory.htm>.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.

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that totaled over 3000 pages. Ruth Paine who offered testimony on March 21, 1964 to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy (Warren Commission), which found no basis for connecting her with the assassination.¹⁶ Photographs of the Paine House, including shots of the interior and the garage, were entered as evidence in the investigation, and were ultimately published (as exhibits 429 through 440) in the Warren Commission's final report (see figures, pages 19-22).

Ruth Paine lived in the house until 1966, which remained under Michael Paine's ownership until it was sold to Jake Miller, Jr. in 1966. The house was sold again in 1979 and 1980. The City of Irving purchased the Paine House on September 25, 2009, and has restored it to its 1963 appearance (with the help of Ruth Paine) for a museum. Although modifications to the house have been relatively minor over the years, the City of Irving has restored or replaced in-kind those features that no longer convey the 1963 appearance. The city of opened the museum for the 50th anniversary commemoration in November 2013.

¹⁶ "Irving Friend of Oswalds Cleared of Any Complicity," *Dallas Morning News*, Sept. 28, 1964, p. 9; "An Inventory of the Ruth Hyde Paine Marina Oswald Papers, 1963-1968," Online finding aid, Swarthmore College, <http://www.swarthmore.edu/library/friends/ead/5109pain.xml>.

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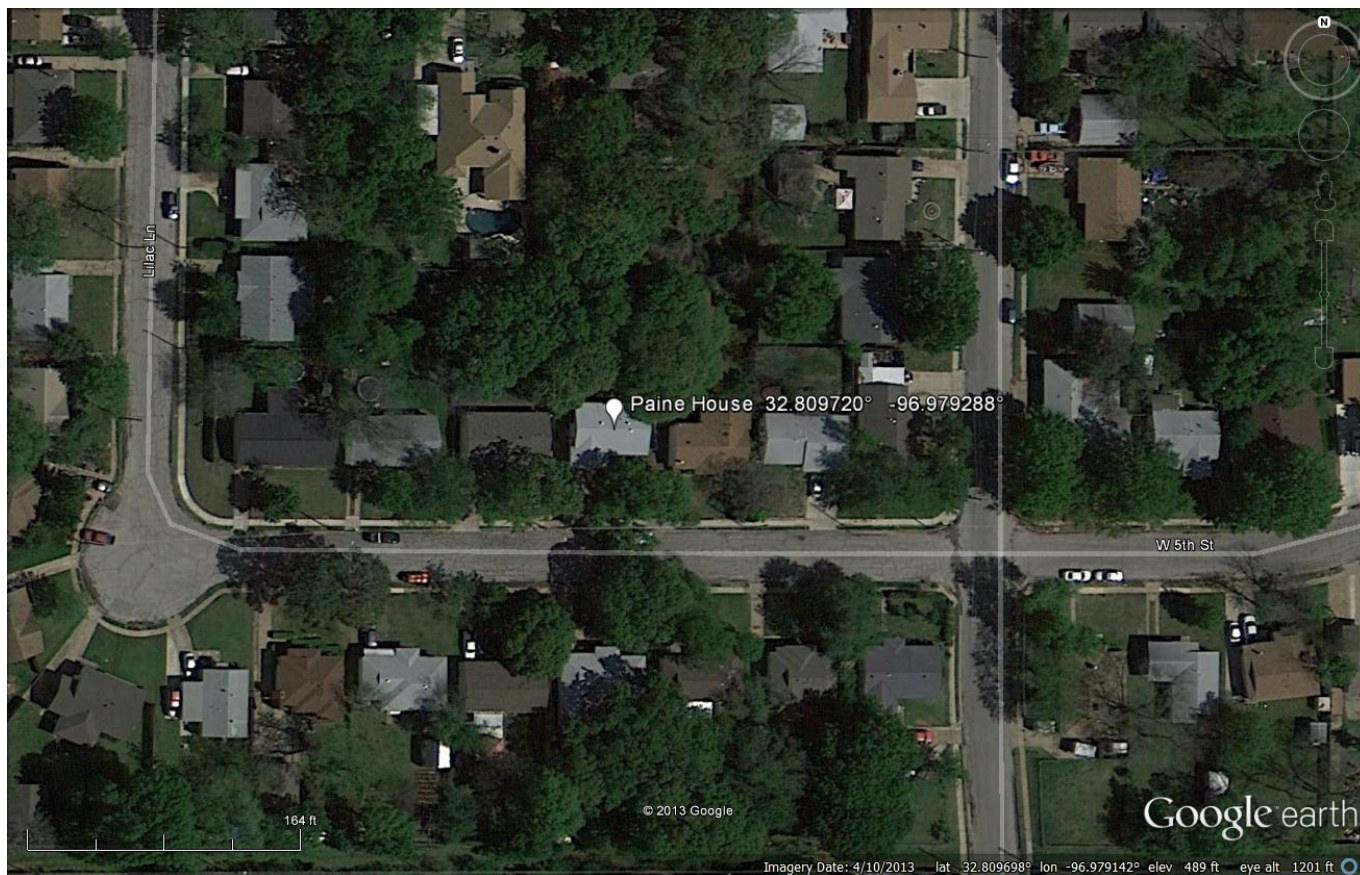
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- "Mrs. Oswald Last Seen Saturday," *Dallas Morning News*, November 26, 1963, p.3.
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- "Won't Run Says Hardee," *Dallas Morning News*, January 27, 1957, Sect. 3, p. 11.

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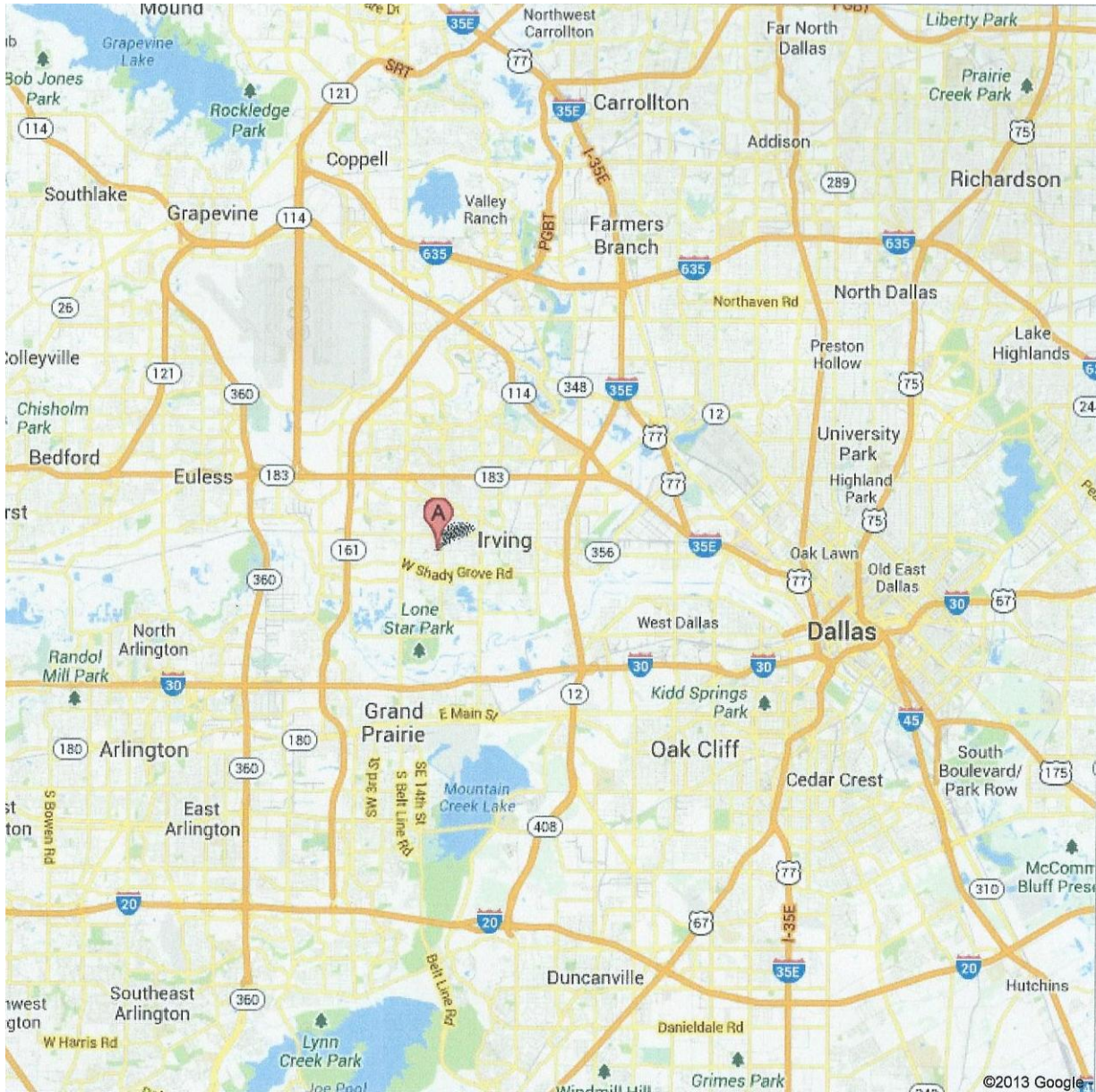
Location Map

Source: Google Earth (accessed July 22, 2013)



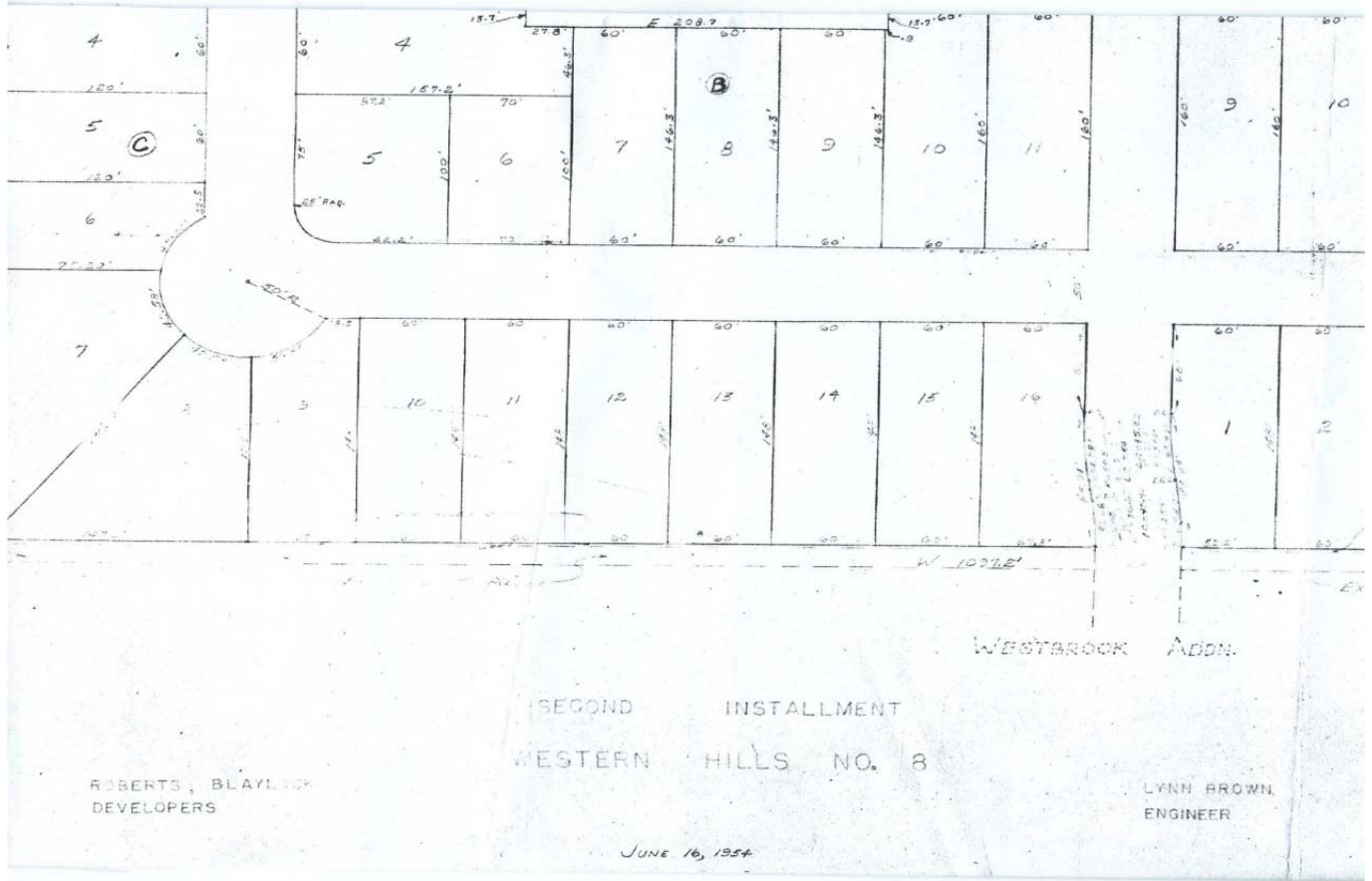
Paine House, Irving, Dallas County, Texas

Dallas area map, showing location of 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas



Paine House, Irving, Dallas County, Texas

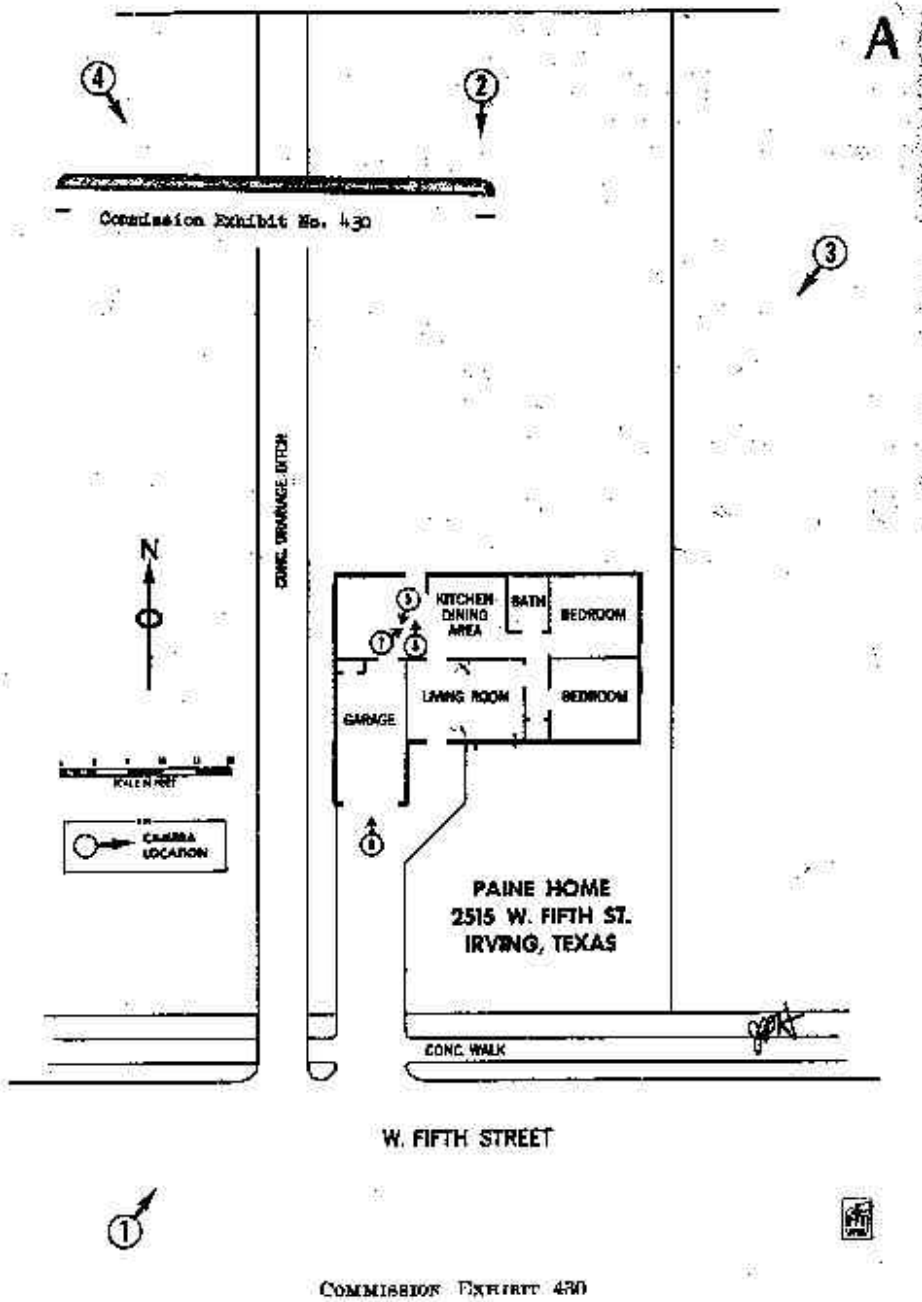
Detail of plat map for Western Hills No. 8 (Second Installment) to Irving, Texas
The Paine House is located on Block B, Lot 8.



Paine House, Irving, Dallas County, Texas

Additional items

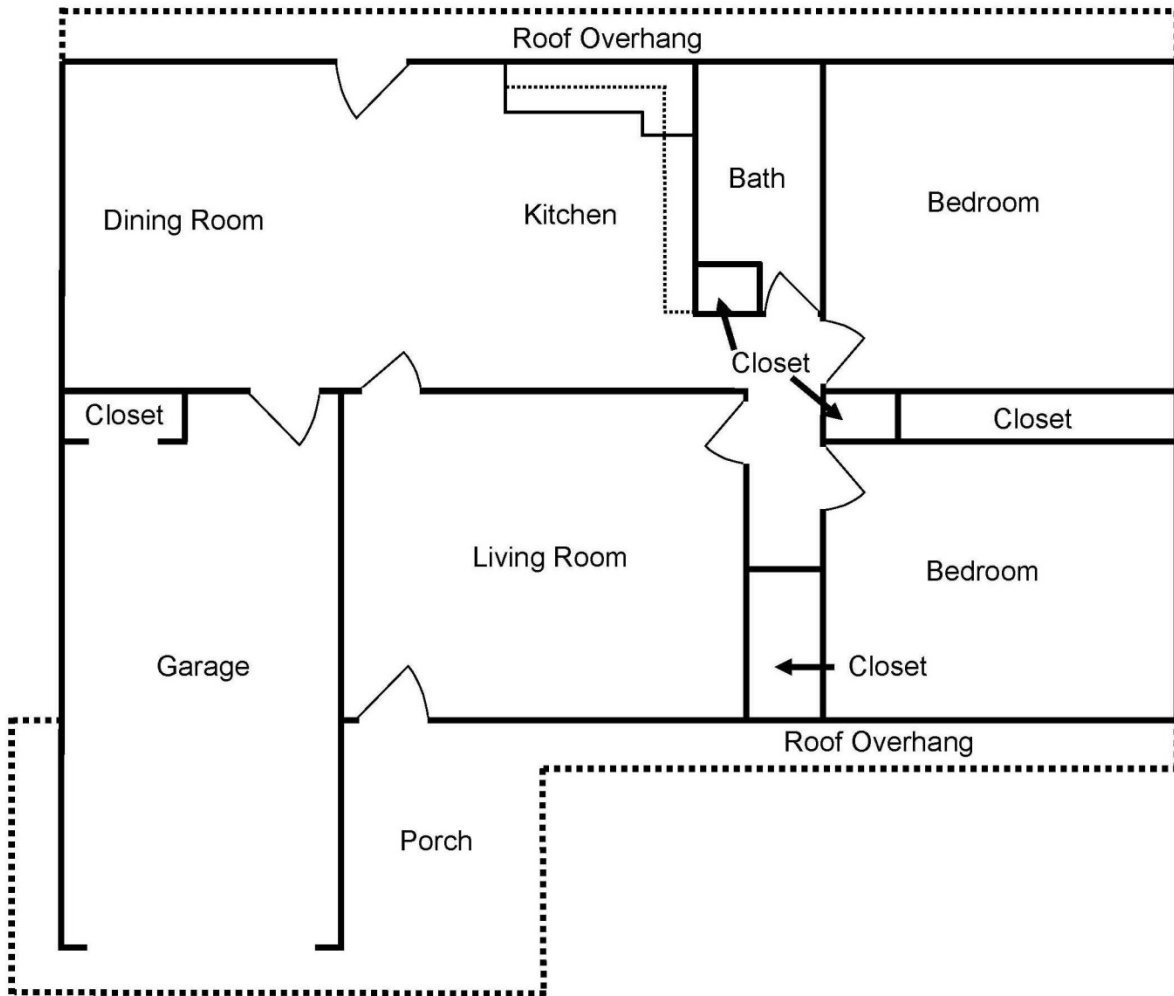
Site and floor plan of Paine House from the Warren Commission Report, Exhibit #430



Figure, Page 17

Paine House, Irving, Dallas County, Texas

2013
Floor plan of Paine House drawn by David Preziosi



Paine House Floor Plan
Scale 1/8" = 1'



Paine House, Irving, Dallas County, Texas

Paine House, looking northeast (top) and south (bottom), from the Warren Commission Report.



Commission Exhibit No. 431

1. FRONT VIEW OF PAINE HOME.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 431



Commission Exhibit No. 432

2. REAR VIEW OF PAINE HOME.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 432

Paine House, Irving, Dallas County, Texas

North and west elevations of the Paine House, Warren Commission Exhibit #434



4. VIEW OF WEST SIDE OF PAINE HOME.

Paine House, Irving, Dallas County, Texas

1963

Door leading to back yard, Warren Commission Exhibit # 436



Paine House, Irving, Dallas County, Texas

1963

Paine House garage Interior, Warren Commission Exhibit # 429



8. GARAGE INTERIOR.

Paine House, Irving, Dallas County, Texas

Paine House Kitchen, November 23, 1963

Marguerite Oswald (left) holding infant granddaughter Rachel, Mrs. Ruth Paine, toddler June Oswald, and Marina Oswald. Photo was taken in Mrs. Paine's kitchen on the morning after the assassination. Allan Grant, photographer for Life magazine.



Paine House, Irving, Dallas County, Texas

1963

Ruth Paine with Oswalds in living room.



Paine House, Irving, Dallas County, Texas

1963

Ruth Paine, holding her son Christopher, in front of her garage.



Paine House, Irving, Dallas County, Texas

2009

Looking from kitchen into the dining room, shortly after the house was purchased by the City of Irving.



Paine House, Irving, Dallas County, Texas

Photographs

Paine House
Irving, Dallas County, Texas
Photographed by Carol Roark, February 22, 2013

Paine House – south elevation (front façade)
Camera facing north
Photo 1



Paine House, Irving, Dallas County, Texas

Paine House – south and east elevations
Camera facing northwest
Photo 2



Paine House, Irving, Dallas County, Texas

Paine House – southeast oblique
Camera facing northwest
Photo 3



Paine House, Irving, Dallas County, Texas

Paine House – north elevation
Camera facing south
Photo 4



Paine House, Irving, Dallas County, Texas

Paine House – Southwest oblique
Camera facing northeast
Photo 5



Paine House, Irving, Dallas County, Texas

Paine House – kitchen
Camera facing northeast
Photo 6



Paine House, Irving, Dallas County, Texas

Paine House – dining room and back door to yard
Camera facing northeast
Photo 7



Paine House, Irving, Dallas County, Texas

Paine House – bathroom
Camera facing north-northwest
Photo 8



Paine House, Irving, Dallas County, Texas

Paine House – garage interior
Camera facing north
Photo 9





















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Paine House
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Dallas

DATE RECEIVED: 10/10/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/03/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/18/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/26/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000963

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: Y

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The Paine House meets National Register Criterion A at the national level in the area of Politics/Government for its association with key persons and artifacts connected to the November 1963 assassination of President John F. Kennedy. The modest 1956 ranch-style home was the Dallas-area residence of alleged Kennedy assassin Lee Harvey Oswald's wife and family, who shared the home of Ruth Paine at the time of the assassination. The property was directly associated with significant events and investigations associated with the Kennedy case. The identification and nomination of the Paine House was the result of a comprehensive analysis of sites in North Texas associated with the Kennedy assassination undertaken by local and state historians and preservation experts in order to garner a better understanding and appreciation for the full context of events associated with that period.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept Criterion A

REVIEWER Paul R. Lusignan DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 11/26/2014

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

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
real places telling real stories



TO: Edson Beall
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street, NW (2280)
Washington , DC 20005

FROM: Gregory Smith
National Register Coordinator
Texas Historical Commission

RE: Paine House, Irving, Dallas County, Texas

DATE: October 3, 2014

The following materials are submitted:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Original National Register of Historic Places form on disk.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the National Register of Historic Places nomination amendment for the Paine House
	Resubmitted nomination.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	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.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CD with TIFF photograph files, PDF, and KMZ file
	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:

