

WHEN COTTON WAS KING

Waxahachie contains one of the finest concentrations of turn-of-the-century commercial and residential architecture in Texas. The city evolved as an important trade center with the coming of several railroads, beginning with the Waxahachie Tap Railroad in 1879 (bought by the Houston and Texas Central in 1881), then the Fort Worth and New Orleans in 1886, the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad or M-K-T in 1889, and in 1907 the Trinity and Brazos Valley Railroad (later the Chicago, Rock Island and now the Burlington Northern). These cross-crossing railroads gave cotton farmers in the productive blacklands around Waxahachie a convenient, low cost means of shipping their crops to market. From 389 bales in 1860, cotton production in Ellis County skyrocketed to 52,172 bales ginned in 1880 and 106,384 in 1910. Ellis County became the largest cotton producing county in the nation.

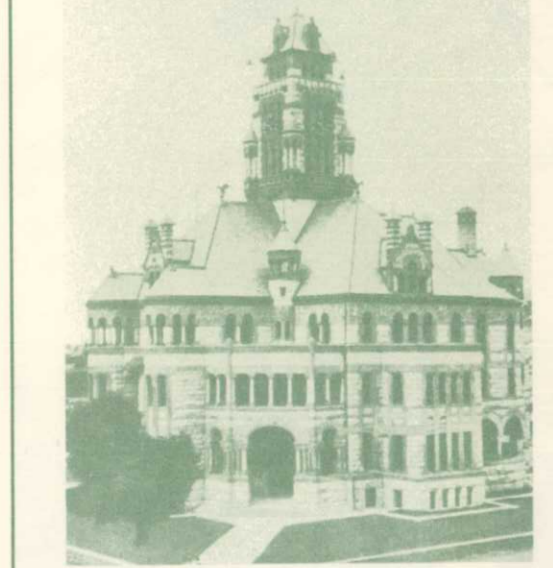
Warehouses, cotton yards, compresses, gins, and other cotton-related concerns that relied heavily on the railroads located in close proximity to the tracks. Among the earliest and most significant were the Moffitt and Brady Cotton Gin, Farmers Alliance Cotton Warehouse and Yard, Fowler's Cotton Yard, and the Waxahachie Cotton Yard. By the 1900's the Ellis County Cottonseed Oil Mill Co., Waxahachie Cotton Compress, National Compress Co., the old and new Waxahachie Cotton Oil Mill Factories, and Planters Cotton Oil Co. were established near the tracks. In 1889 far-flung local townspersons raised the capital for the Waxahachie Cotton Mills Co. By 1891 it was in operation with 500 spindles and 150 looms and soon had 9000 spindles and 204 looms. Its 20 acre "Cotton Mill Village" on the west side of town included a large boarding house and 24 small frame dwellings for the textile workers. With the Great Depression of the 1930's, cotton demand plummeted, thus ending Waxahachie's most prosperous era. Most of the gins, compresses, and cottonseed oil-mills were abandoned. The textile mill, long the city's most important industrial enterprise, cut production until the company was forced to close by 1934.

The vibrant local economy of the late 1800's and early 1900's contributed to a construction boom that resulted in the extraordinary Courthouse and rapid development of the surrounding downtown commercial area, and created large neighborhoods filled with vernacular and popular house types as well as the more opulent residences of the prosperous businessmen. Population grew rapidly from 1,354 in 1880, to 3,076 in 1890, 4,215 in 1900, 6,205 in 1910, and 7,856 in 1920, creating housing demands in great numbers. Existing neighborhoods were filled, new sections were opened for development. The West End and East End were popular, and competing, areas for the town's more financially successful folks. Spurred on by competing developers, contractors, lumber companies, and street car lines, a fairgrounds and racetrack were established on the East End while a large park and city auditorium and Chautauqua seating 1000 was built on the West End. Suburban Waxahachie grew rapidly out the trolley lines in both directions. David B. Bullard plotted Bullard Heights south of Waxahachie Creek in 1892. The relocating of Trinity University to Waxahachie in 1902 created the University Addition to the north and opened a large amount of land for residential development between 1905 and 1925.

Many of the workers that supported this economy were black and most settled in the east part of town, especially along East Main and Wyatt Street. Virtually all of the local black businesses centered along the 400 to 500 blocks of East Main Street. The neighborhoods surrounding this commercial center were comprised of small frame, vernacular dwellings, single cell, two-room, and shotgun houses. This area developed into a separate and independent community within Waxahachie, as blacks established their own religious, commercial, and social institutions.

The Shelton Opera House opened in 1880, and a thirst for culture and entertainment in turn-of-the-century Waxahachie brought Will Rogers, William Jennings Bryan, and John Philip Sousa to the Chautauqua, the racetrack at the fairgrounds, and enough patrons to support the bawdy houses and thirty-two saloons around the Square. (These saloons were closed in 1902 to secure Trinity University for Waxahachie). Numerous social organizations flourished, including the Masonic Lodge, I.O.O.F., Woodmen of the World, Knights of Pythias, and the Pythagoras Lodge. The Methodists were the first local religious group to organize (1849) and to build a sanctuary (1852). Other congregations followed rapidly including the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in 1871, St. Paul's Episcopal (still in use) in 1875, St. Joseph's Catholic Church in 1875, the Main Street Christian Church in 1876, and the first black church, the Samaria Baptist Church soon after the Civil War. Prosperity brought the construction of larger and more elaborate churches. The First Methodist Church built on North College in 1905. The First Baptist Church in 1901, and in 1910 the Joshua Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church erected a sanctuary designed by noted black architect William Sidney Pittman, which is still used by the congregation. Other facilities still existing include the Central (formerly Cumberland) Presbyterian Church built on North College in 1917, by Dallas architect C.D. Hill, and the First Presbyterian Church built on West Main Street in 1916 (now an art museum.)

HISTORIC WAXAHACHIE INC. DRIVING TOUR



MAP WITH NOTES ON LOCAL HISTORY HISTORICAL STRUCTURES AND ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

©Copyright 1987 All Rights Reserved HISTORIC WAXAHACHIE INC. P.O. BOX 22 • WAXAHACHIE, TX 75165

Educational institutions were a source of civic pride. Waxahachie Academy opened in 1861. Marvin College was opened in 1870-71 by the Methodists. Texas College opened in 1884. Waxahachie College occupied the Marvin College site in 1887. Waxahachie Institute opened in 1893. Trinity University, sponsored by the Presbyterians (1902 - 1942, in Waxahachie), is now the site of the Southwestern Assemblies of God University.

The first telephone connected Waxahachie with Dallas in 1882. The Waxahachie Electric Light Co. began operation in 1890. Sims Library and Lyceum opened in 1905. The Electric Interurban reached Waxahachie from Dallas in 1912 and extended on to Waco by 1913. Dr. W.C. Tenery opened Waxahachie Sanitarium in 1913. Waxahachie was even recognized as a spa resort for a time; a hot well supplied hot mineral water through pipes under the city streets to a large natorium and to baths in the basement of the Rogers Hotel.

Waxahachie has had its share of disasters too. Fires, of course, did the most damage, beginning with the first major fire in 1873. In 1880, seven buildings on the south side of the square and the ground, in 1882, fire destroyed two full blocks of Main Street, including twenty-five houses and the jail. The Rogers Hotel burned in 1882, and again in 1911 in a fire that jumped Main Street and destroyed the I.O.O.F. Hall and part of the east side of the square. In addition to fires, six hundred head of cattle stampeded on the Courthouse Square in 1902, and two floods in 1922 put three feet of water in the Katy Depot and necessitated the evacuation of train passengers by ladders lowered from the Interurban viaduct.

The abrupt end of Waxahachie's most prosperous era ("When Cotton was King") makes it possible for you today to view the town's rich architectural heritage. Slow growth since that time has spared many of the town's late nineteenth and early twentieth century structures from being destroyed "to make way for progress."

Recognizing the significance of the town's impressive collection of turn-of-the-century structures, the citizens of Waxahachie have actively participated in their preservation and restoration. Historic Waxahachie Inc. awards historical markers to structures as "Worthy of Preservation" and actively encourages their owners to preserve them. HWI also designed the East and West Historic Driving Tours to facilitate public appreciation of this heritage, and marked the route and published these maps. HWI and the City of Waxahachie sponsored a comprehensive survey of the historic resources of Waxahachie which included almost 2000 structures. As a result, there are now five historic districts: THE ELLIS COUNTY COURTHOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT, THE WEST END HISTORIC DISTRICT, THE OLDHAM AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT, THE WYATT STREET SHOTGUN HOUSES HISTORIC DISTRICT, AND THE NORTH ROGERS STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT, as well as individual structures scattered over Waxahachie - over 275 structures and sites recognized by the National Register of Historic Places.

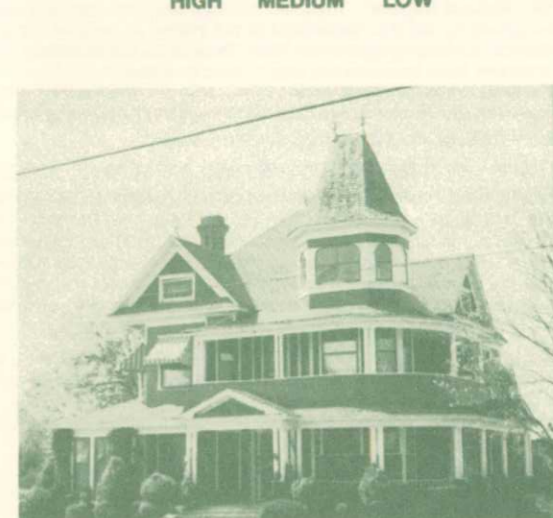
THE HISTORIC WAXAHACHIE INC. HISTORICAL DRIVING TOUR encompasses approximately 240 of Waxahachie's major historic architectural structures and sites. However, it is not practical to provide totally comprehensive coverage of over 300 locations recognized by one or more of the three Historical Designations. You are encouraged to spend as much time as possible in exploring additional areas to experience the full impact of Waxahachie's rich architectural and cultural heritage. You are especially encouraged to take the time to "Walk Back a Century" with HISTORIC WAXAHACHIE INC.'S DOWNTOWN WALKING TOUR MAP of the ELLIS COUNTY COURTHOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT.

Special thanks to all Historic Waxahachie Inc. volunteers who created this tour of Waxahachie's architectural heritage, and the text, photos, and layout for this map. Copyright, 1983, 1984, 1987, 1995 - Historic Waxahachie Inc. All Rights Reserved.

HISTORIC WAXAHACHIE NC. EAST DRIVING TOUR



PRESERVATION PRIORITIES



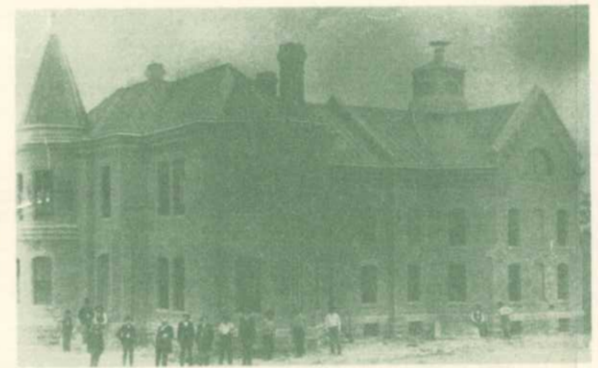
Strickland-Sawyer House



Old Citizens National Bank



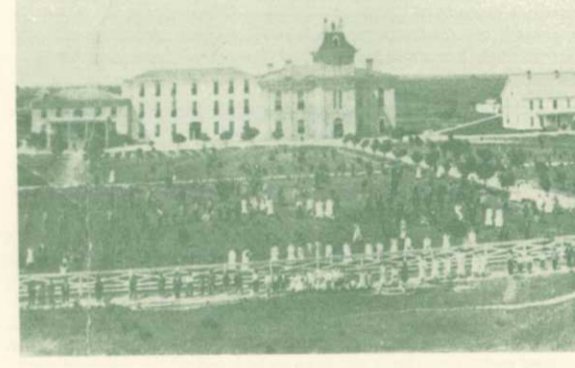
Old Masonic Lodge Hall



Old Ellis County Jail



St. Pauls Episcopal Church



Old Marvin College

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

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

ELLIS COUNTY COURTHOUSE (1895) NR THM HW (Cover Photo) Designed by architect J. Riely Gordon, and recognized by the American Institute of Architects as the most outstanding example of courthouse architecture of the period. This is the fourth courthouse to occupy this site since Ellis County was created from part of Navarro County in 1848. An outstanding example of the Richardsonian school of architecture incorporating the Romanesque Revival style, it features a central tower that forms the stairwell around which the various county offices radiate on four levels. The exterior is of pink granite with windows and other openings trimmed in red sandstone. The carved faces at the four corner entrances are the subject of a favorite local legend. Note the confederate monument and bronze statue of Richard Ellis, president of the Texas Constitutional Convention of 1836. The Courthouse is the centerpiece of the ELLIS COUNTY COURTHOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT of approximately 40 contributing structures in the surrounding downtown area that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

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

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

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

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

101 N. Rogers (c.1865) - OLD CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK - NR (Photo) West side of square. This massive 3 story Romanesque building at the northwest corner of the square features arched ground floor facade, squat granite columns supporting carved capitals, and a stone balcony with impressive carved iron balis. This style is characterized by strong arches and square towers, unfortunately the tower was removed many years ago.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

106-115 N. College (c.1900) NR HW This is a charming commercial block with very little alteration. Note cast iron store fronts and the second story porch at 115 N. College. That building probably housed a saloon with rooms above for "ladies of the night", before the coming of Trinity University. Dozens of these establishments supported by the cotton industry and a nearby cattle trail, were closed by agreement with the University in 1902.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

615 N. Rogers (c.1895) NR L-plan with classical porch detailing.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1104 E. Marvin (1865) NR HW Built by the prime developer of Waxahachie's East End, Richard Vekery, this is an excellent example of mid-Victorian architecture with its two-story turret, jigsaw brackets, and elaborate gable trim.

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

1208 E. Marvin (c.1895) NR HW Constructed for a local insurance agent and altered in 1913 and more recently, this two-story modified L-plan still retains much of its late nineteenth century flavor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TURN LEFT ONTO OLDHAM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At the intersection of Oldham and Kaufman look straight ahead. Facing you at the end of the block is one of the houses in the WYATT STREET SHOTGUN HOUSES HISTOR

BEGIN YOUR TOUR IN THE COURTHOUSE SQUARE. If you have not toured the square, do so now and see the East Driving Tour for detailed description or refer to the Historic Waxahachie, Inc. Walking Tour.

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

LEAVE THE SQUARE SOUTHBOUND ON ROGERS STREET. Follow the brown historic tour directional signs and this map.
208-14 S. Rogers (c.1895) - I.O.O.F. LODGE HALL - NR HW Notice the impressive central staircase leading to the I.O.O.F. (OddFellows) meeting hall. At the corner, cross Jefferson Street and look at the side of the building. Find the delicate sandstone carvings and closely inspect the masterful brickwork on this Romanesque structure. Note the two types of arches above the windows.

217 S. Rogers (c.1890) - OLD WOODMEN OF THE WORLD LODGE - NR Although the facade has been badly modified, this brick commercial structure exemplifies the scale and style of small-town mercantile establishments in the Victorian era. The second floors were often used for offices, meeting halls, and storage.

301-9 S. Rogers (c.1900-25) NR Two story commercial buildings.

311 S. Rogers (c.1895) NR HW At one time you could walk all over downtown Waxahachie protected from sun and weather by canopies on the storefronts.

308-12 S. Rogers (c.1915) NR HW Note use of stone and colors of brick for detailing.

401 S. Rogers (1911) - OLD POST OFFICE AND FEDERAL BUILDING - NR HW This building designed by the G.S.A. and originally used for federal offices and the Post Office, is now the Waxahachie City Hall. Restrained in detail, the building exemplifies Neoclassical Revival styling, with columns and pilasters in Doric order, classical entablature, pedimented window surrounds with knee brackets, and low pitched, hip roof. The bronze lamp posts are original.

OLD ROCK ISLAND PASSENGER DEPOT (c.1900) NR HW An octagonal telegrapher's turret dominates this structure built in the manner of Henry Hobson Richardson. This style is characterized by massive forms, contrasting colors in the masonry construction, and strong arches.

MISSOURI-KANSAS-TEXAS DEPOT (c.1895) NR HW Much simpler in overall form than the Rock Island Depot, this passenger station is also built of buff brick and red brick wainscoting. A square telegrapher's bay protrudes through the roof in the form of a dormer. Of interest is the herringbone pattern brick paving. Railroad buffs will recall this line as the route of the "Katy Flyer" and the "Tnxs Special."

CONTINUING SOUTH ON ROGERS ON THE NEW BRIDGE; ON YOUR RIGHT IS THE

ROGERS STREET IRON BRIDGE (1889) NR THM HW A relatively rare surviving example of a nineteenth century iron bridge in Texas with remarkably few alterations. Manufactured by the Wrought Iron Bridge Co. in Canton, Ohio, it was shipped by rail to Waxahachie and assembled on the site.

CONTINUE SOUTH ON ROGERS. AFTER THE STOP SIGN, YOU ARE NOW ON COLLEGE STREET. CONTINUE UP THE HILL

703 S. College (c.1895) NR HW This dwelling is the only local example of a T-plan constructed of brick. Be sure to note the diapered (zig-zag) brick work in the gable ends.

701 S. Rogers (1894) - Rosemont - NR THM HW (Photo) At the top of the hill and nestled among the trees is Rosemont. This 20 room 4-story home was built for \$12,000 and is attributed to J. Riely Gordon, the architect for the Courthouse. The home reflects the elegant styling of the Victorian era with wide two-story verandas, 10 fireplaces, jigsaw brackets and capitals, three chimneys with corbelled caps, round projecting bay of porch capped with a pressed metal onion dome and finial, pedimented dormer with inset porch, and roof cresting. Original outbuildings include well-house with Mansard roof and a brick greenhouse. Moffett owned a grain mill, cotton gin and ice manufacturing plant. Notice the brick greenhouse and two story porches.

BEFORE YOU TURN RIGHT ONTO "C" STREET, NOTICE

800 S. College (c.1895) NR The L-plan such as this house first appeared during the Victorian period when asymmetrical forms were favored. Note jigsaw brackets, spindle-work porch frieze, imbricated (fishscale) shingles and gargeboards on the gable ends.

CONTINUE UP "C" STREET AND TURN RIGHT ONTO ROGERS. (F.M. 66)

703 S. Rogers (c.1895) HW This one story garconniere with roof cresting complements the block square estate, Rosemont.

700 S. Rogers (1893) NR HW One of the city's better examples of the L-plan dwelling. Imbricated shingles in the gable ends, jigsaw brackets, molding, and window surrounds, and cutaway corners project the Victorian origin.

612 S. Rogers (1895) NR Note imbricated (fishscale) shingles and jigsaw brackets supporting gable.

TURN LEFT AT THE LIGHT ONTO HIGHWAY 77 (NORTH).

ELM STREET VIADUCT (1931) NR HW Built by the WPA to supersede the Rogers Street Iron Bridge and speed traffic on the Dallas-Waco highway (Highway 77) over Waxahachie Creek and the railroad yards.

212 W. Jefferson at hwy 77 (c.1920) NRD The red brick building on your right, originally a service station, lacks only the glass topped pumps.

TURN LEFT ONTO WEST JEFFERSON.

You are now entering the WEST END HISTORIC DISTRICT, an area roughly following two major thoroughfares (W. Main and W. Jefferson), which were intersected by few side streets; creating long, house-lined blocks with few interruptions. The district was largely developed between 1895 and 1920, and reveals Neoclassical Revival, Mission, four-square, Prairie, and Georgian Revival among others. There are also in the district a handful of the oldest houses extant in Waxahachie.

407 W. Jefferson (1925) - DAVIS HALL-ELLIS COUNTY WOMEN'S BUILDING - NR HW This one story brick veneer by architect Bertram C. Hill was built by Mrs. Quincy Davis Getzendaner as a meeting place for women's groups in the area and a memorial to her parents, Robert and Mary Davis.

400 W. Jefferson (c.1930) NR; 404 W. Jefferson (c.1895) NR; Davis House 406 W. Jefferson (c.1905) NR; 408 W. Jefferson (c.1900) NR; 412 W. Jefferson (c.1910) NR; 414 W. Jefferson (c.1910) NR This row of one story frames all contribute their ambience to the National Register District.

409 W. Jefferson (c.1890) NR Symmetrical bungalow with brackets and exposed rafters.

413 W. Jefferson (c.1890) NR HW This one story with jigsaw bargeboards and turned posts and balusters was probably built for W.A. Satchell.

415 W. Jefferson (c.1885) NR One story frame with two room plan.

417 W. Jefferson (1883) NR HW This two story frame is a good example of the synthesis of the traditional L-plan with Italianate details. Much of the porch detail is repeated in the designs of paired pilasters which divide the bays of the two story facade windows. Paired and single jigsaw brackets are found on the porch, bay windows and cornice.

402-422 W. Franklin at Jefferson (c.1915) NR The two early local apartment buildings at the corner of Franklin and W. Jefferson are Prairie-bungalow in form - perhaps to give them more of a "residential" appearance.

507 W. Jefferson (1905) NR; 509 W. Jefferson (c.1905) NR; 513 W. Jefferson (c.1900) NR; 515 W. Jefferson (c.1905) NR; City Park NR; and 527 W. Jefferson (c.1885) NR HW. The homes become somewhat grander as one progresses along W. Jefferson.

510 and 514 W. Jefferson (c.1920) NR The dwellings on the right enjoy the park-like rear view of Sims Library.

600 W. Jefferson (1889) NR HW This two story frame features a hexagonal front front wing, wraparound porch with Doric columns, corbelled chimney, and paired jigsaw brackets. See if you can recognize the modern addition in comparable materials.

601 W. Jefferson (1886) NR HW This two story four-square plan frame dwelling has Doric columns, corbelled chimney, imbricated (fishscale) shingles, and a wide frieze band under the eaves.

604 W. Jefferson (c.1905) NR Earliest documented owner was A.B. McKnight.

607 W. Jefferson (1910) NR HW This is a slightly modified four-square type house flat, simple massing is enriched by a decorated porch tympanum and L-shaped porch supported by Doric columns. This was teacher Laura Spalding's home; she was the inspiration for the film "Places in the Heart" filmed in Waxahachie.

608 W. Jefferson (c.1920) NR One story frame with gable roof.

TURN LEFT ONTO HAWKINS STREET.

200 S. Hawkins (1880/1886/1900) NR THM HW On the corner is the home of a former county clerk and co-owner of Phillips-Hawkins Abstract Co. Built in 1880 with major additions in 1886 and 1900. A picturesque composition created by multiple rooflines and sheathing materials with a scattering of Neoclassical Revival details such as Doric columns on pedestals. Be sure to look for an unusual eyebrow dormer in the roof.

206 S. Hawkins (1890) NR Jigsaw bargeboards provide simple embellishment to this former home of a druggist and musical instrument dealer.

207 S. Hawkins (c.1870) NR HW This two story frame is an outstanding example of the L-plan house in Waxahachie.

209 S. Hawkins (1857) NR HW This one story frame is considered one of the oldest remaining dwellings in Waxahachie.

210 S. Hawkins (c.1897) NR HW THM This is a fine example of a traditional, and very common, local L-plan dwelling being later transformed into an imposing structure by the use of Neoclassical Revival features. Notice the fluted columns with composite capitals. This is the site of the original Hawkins log cabin c. 1851, and was later the home of county clerk B.F. Hawkins and his son F. Lee Hawkins, a federal district judge who was later appointed to the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals.

On your left just before the railroad tracks is a spring, used since Indian times. A dependable year-round source of water was critical for early Texas settlers and caused several members of the William and B.F. Hawkins family to build their homes nearby after buying the spring for five dollars. It is known as Hawkins Spring.

WATCH FOR TRAINS AS YOU CROSS THE RAILROAD TRACKS TO ENTER THE CEMETERY.

WAXAHACHIE CITY CEMETERY (c.1850) THM HW (Photo) At the top of the hill are many examples of interesting early markers and structures. Look for marble angels, lambs, Greek columns, crypts, fraternal memorials, and cast iron fencing. First marked grave dates 1852.

RICHARDS PARK Across from the cemetery is a local baseball field named for well-known Waxahachie major-leaguer Paul Richards (It was originally called "Jungle Park"). Waxahachie was the site of spring baseball training camps for the Detroit Tigers, Cincinnati Reds and Chicago White Sox in the 1920's. The teams used the Rogers Hotel while in town. Notice the large monument in Richard's honor inside the field entrance.

AS YOU LEAVE THE CEMETERY, TURN NORTH ON HAWKINS AND CAREFULLY RE-CROSS THE RAILROAD TRACKS.

216-214-212 S. Hawkins (c.1925) NR These one story frames are much later than the Hawk's family dwelling.

110-118-116 S. Hawkins (c.1920) NR Virtually identical one story frames with gable roofs.

TURN LEFT ONTO MAIN STREET.

700 W. Main (1912-13) NR This two story frame illustrates the fusion of Neoclassical Revival details with Prairie style and its universal features of low-pitched roof with widely overhanging eaves. The corbelled caps, imbricated (fishscale) shingles and fenestration patterns of single, double and triple openings are not typical of either style.

701 W. Main (c.1915) NR Fine example of the craftsman-type bungalow with low-pitched gable roof with wide eave and exposed rafter ends typical of the type. It became the home of A.R. Stout, long-time state judge of the 40th District.

705 W. Main (1913) NR This two story brick dwelling with hip roof with metal tiles and broad overhanging box eaves has Neoclassical massing and a two story pedimented entry portico with brick piers and stoops.

708 W. Main (c.1910) NR HW The low pitched hipped roof spreads to contain the porch and emphasize the horizontal massing of this bungalow plan two story dwelling.

711 W. Main (c.1905) NR HW The Neoclassical revival porch and entry details embellish a traditional modified L-plan one story frame, and include the ionic columns. The secondary entry on the rear of the porch is typical. The facade is distinguished by the triangular panel which is probably terracotta, set into the tympanum. Note the unusual dual-pitch roof.

712 W. Main (c.1935) NR HW One-and-a-half story brick.

716 W. Main (c.1900) NR HW The application of Neoclassical details to a vernacular form represents late 19th century architectural taste. The entry details with exquisite beveled glass sidelights and a transom, twelve bay L-shaped porch with ionic columns, and the second story balustrade well illustrate the transition between the Victorian era and the Neoclassical Revival style which followed.

717 W. Main (c.1915) NR HW This is a superb example of the synthesis of the bungalow form with Mission-style detailing.

809 W. Main (c.1880) NR HW This one story frame with modified L-plan has a bungalow porch added and appears to have had part of the roof pitch modified.

808 W. Main (1889) NR HW This two story frame has Victorian massing with Neoclassical porch form. It was the home of long time Waxahachie physician Dr. Miles E. Hastings, and remains in the family.

813 W. Main (1892) NR HW The porch is a handsome synthesis of sawn and imbricated brackets, posts, balusters, and spindle-work frieze. Both dormer and facade pediments are embellished by elaborate vergeboards. Other Victorian decorations include imbricated shingles, stained glass and scrollwork.

814 W. Main (c.1914) NR HW One-and-a-half story brick veneer with brick columns and balusters. Stick detailing over stucco in gable ends.

817 W. Main (c.1890) NR HW Completely restored exterior faithful to an old 1916 photograph, thus included in NR listing for West End Historic District. (This house was so badly altered, it was not originally nominated in 1986 for inclusion.)

818 W. Main (1935) NR HW Primary entry is marked by a hood with a secondary entry shielded by a side porch supported by Doric columns with a balustrade above. The architect was H.D. Thompson of Dallas.

819 W. Main (c.1930) NR One story brick veneer.

900 W. Main (c.1895) NR HW Take time to admire this picturesque combination of Queen Anne Victorian and Neoclassical features, including polygonal tower with finial and curving porch supported by ionic columns, corbelled chimney, jigsaw brackets, and hooded facade window.

903 W. Main (1916) NR HW One of a few local examples of Georgian Revival. Elliptical porch supported by paired Doric columns. The rectangular massing with porte-cochere balanced by the sun porch wing, paired windows, and symmetry are typical of the style. Note the Palladian touches.

905 W. Main (c.1895) NR One story frame with modified L-plan.

906 W. Main (c.1905) NR While the L-plan, corbelled chimneys, imbricated (fishscale) shingles are more typical of a late 19th century traditional building, the more classically influenced porch with its Doric columns, indicates the builder was familiar with architectural tastes contemporary with the early 20th century.

910 W. Main (c.1930) NR HW Another one story frame with modified L-plan.

912 W. Main (c.1895) NR HW This traditional plan type has been embellished by the multiple roof planes, fine turned and jigsaw porch details and corner brackets, the angled entry and imbricated shingles. The multiple openings, a typical vernacular feature, have been retained.

1001 W. Main (c.1900) NR HW Note pent roof and small fanlight windows in gable ends.

1000 W. Main (c.1895) NR HW Delicate detailing complements the small scale of this dwelling, including the slender porch columns, spindle frieze, imbricated shingles with dentil course, and simple brackets. Other stock items available from lumberyards include the sunburst motif bargeboard, corner brackets and art glass upper window sash.

1005 W. Main (c.1900) NR Seven bay L-shape porch with shed roof and turned wood posts and balusters. Pair of facade dormers added with imbricated shingles.

1009 W. Main (c.1900) NR Bungalow porch added to earlier L-plan dwelling of Waxahachie physician, R.P. Swett.

1015 W. Main (c.1900) NR Earliest documented owner was cotton buyer R.F. Kenner in 1907.

1008 W. Main (c.1898) NR HW A fine example of the T-plan form with wraparound seven bay porch, very steeply pitched intersecting gabled roof with imbricated shingles in facade gable end. Spindlework frieze and jigsaw brackets add interest to porch.

1012 W. Main (c.1910) NR One story with rectangular massing and hip dormer.

1021 W. Main (c.1920) NR Former home of the operator of Moore's Hardware on W. Jefferson.

1025 W. Main (c.1910) NR One story frame with gabled roof.

1020 W. Main (1891) NR HW Corner entry onto five bay porch with ell and Doric columns. Pedimented window surrounds with jigsaw detailing. Note chamfered corner with brackets.

1022 W. Main (1894) NR HW A fine example of traditional modified L-plan combined with Queen Anne details, including tower, stained glass in bay, and jigsaw bargeboard. Curved porch roof and angled entry add interest. Porch has frieze and unusual paired columns linked by Gothic-inspired lancet arch detail.

1026 W. Main (1902) NR HW Oversized gable end and curved facade within porch covered with imbricated shingles. Finials cap roof crests.

1030 W. Main (c.1900) NR Former owner J.B. Dunaway along with O.B. Dunaway owned Dunaway Brothers Lumber Co.

1034 W. Main (c.1900) NR One story frame with U-plan and pent roofs.

CROSS THE RAILROAD TRACKS

1103-1105-1107 W. Main (c.1910) NR Frame dwellings that contribute to the district.

1109 W. Main (c.1915) NR HW A fine example of a brick Mission style bungalow. Decorative band of painted brick encircles dwelling and piers.

1121 W. Main (c.1900) NR HW Paired finials cap steeply pitched roof with secondary hip and intersecting gable. Clipped gable dormer, and gable and distinguished by lowered opening and imbricated shingles. Note rectangular and oval stained glass windows.

1203 W. Main (1891) NR THM HW (Photo) The corner facade tower, irregular massing, recessed second story and tower porches, half-timbered detail, steeply pitched roof and elaborate porch brackets are emblematic of the Queen Anne style, of which this is one of the city's finest. The trellised porch has been enlarged, and at one time there was another tower. Former home of Oscar E. Dunlap, Ellis County judge from 1882 to 1886 and later president of Citizens National Bank. Ely Green, who was chauffeur for Dunlap and lived in the servant's house, was the author of *ELY, TOO BLACK, TOO WHITE*, published in 1970.

1206 W. Main (c.1915) NR This two story dwelling with hip roof was the home of T.W. Burleson, founder of Burleson Honey Co., and is still owned by the family.

1210-1214 W. Main (c.1915) These frame dwellings are the west end of the WEST END HISTORIC DISTRICT.

1209 W. Main (c.1915) NR Note the multiple roof planes with exposed rafters ends and knee braces in the eaves.

THE ELLIPSE NR HW The small park with fountain dividing the street in the 1200-1300 block of W. Main was part of the original plan for the West End. This island allowed meeting trolley cars to pass. The first main-drawn trolleys were installed in 1889 and connected the West End (and later the Chautauqua and Trinity University) with the Courthouse Square and the railroad depots downtown. It also connected with the Lake Park line which went past Marvin College and out Marvin to the East End Park, racetrack and fairgrounds. Electric streetcars replaced the mule cars in 1913 and provided public transportation until 1926.

1308 W. Main (c.1895) NR Queen Anne massing with three story octagonal corner turret with stained glass and aprons of imbricated shingles to differentiate floors; pedimented window surrounds, one bay porch and second story overhangs slightly.

1307 W. Main (c.1915) NR HW Clipped gable roof projects to form porch roof. Battered foundation, extended rafter ends, pier moldings, and low pitched roof with wide e.a. overhang are typical bungalow features.

GO THROUGH THE LIGHT.

1408 W. Main (1898) NR HW Note the imbricated shingles, jigsaw bargeboards and porch brackets, and the turned porch posts and frieze.

1500 W. Main (c.1895) NR HW One of the best examples of Queen Anne style details, this house features a ten bay porch that wraps around the facade. The recessed second story porch repeats the spindle-work frieze and turned posts and balusters of the first story porch. Home was built for J.M. Alderice, superintendent of county schools and later a state legislator.

1502 W. Main (c.1910) HW Bungalow embellished with wraparound porch with ionic columns.

LEAVE THE HIGHWAY BY VEERING LEFT AT SERVICE STATION TO CONTINUE ON OLD MAIN STREET.

Waxahachie had a most unusual layout... a cul-de-sac on Main Street. This street in Main formed a circle two blocks in diameter on which the West End trolley circled past the Chautauqua and then continued out Grand Avenue to Trinity University.

ENTER THE PARK GATE AND DRIVE BESIDE THE CHAUTAUQUA.

THE CHAUTAUQUA BUILDING (1902) NR THM HW (Photo) In 1899 the first Chautauqua was held in Waxahachie, sponsored by the Presbyterian Church. Hundreds of people thronged here from throughout Texas and Oklahoma to set up a Tent City for ten days of rest, recreation, instruction and entertainment. Daytime hours were devoted to Bible studies, literature, and other educational endeavors. Evenings included famous lecturers, readers, choral groups, poets, impersonators, humorists, jugglers, cartoonists, and concerts. In 1902, this octagonal auditorium was built to seat nearly 1000 with sides that opened so thousands more could sit under awnings and hear if not see the program. Built at a cost of \$1600, the Chautauqua is one of the very few still standing in the nation.

TURN RIGHT AND CIRCLE THE PARK ON ONE WAY ROAD. Public restrooms are available in the park.

GETZENDANER PARK HW In 1914, R.W. Getzendaner acquired the park and auditorium after a series of financial difficulties of the Waxahachie Chautauqua Park Association. He then conveyed the property to the City of Waxahachie in honor of W.H. Getzendaner, an early attorney who started the city's first bank in 1868.

EXIT THE PARK AT THE MAIN GATE AND CONTINUE NORTHBOUND ON GRAND AVENUE. GO THROUGH THE INTERSECTION...

203 N. Grand (1903) NR HW This home is one of the city's finest examples of the Neoclassical Revival style, which found wide acceptance throughout Texas from 1900 to 1910. The house is a four square plan, two story frame greatly embellished with the two story porch with its fluted ionic columns set on high brick pedestals with paired modillions (refined dentils) above the columns and a pediment to emphasize the center bay. The owner, M.B. Tompleton, was the Ellis County Judge in the 1880's and a prominent businessman.

209 N. Grand (1895) NR THM HW One of the city's best examples of the Queen Anne style with asymmetrical shapes, steeply pitched roof with finials, polygonal corner tower, Doric porch columns (usually paired), multiple sheathing materials, and wraparound porches. It was erected for H.W. Trippett, president of Waxahachie National Bank. In 1910, R.W. Getzendaner, the donor of Getzendaner Park and the Chautauqua, purchased the home for \$12,500. Merchant W.E. Shive purchased it in 1937 for \$4500.

CROSS THE RAILROAD TRACKS

501 Grand (1895) NR HW The single bay pedimented porch at the facade corner substitutes for the tower found on more elaborate Victorian homes. Multi-bay wraparound porch, jigsaw corner brackets and bargeboards, lightning rods, and a Texas "star" motif complete the picturesque effect.

512 N. Grand (c.1895) NR Traditional domestic L-plan form enhanced by jigsaw and turned porch trim and cornice brackets.

TURN RIGHT ONTO SCYAMORE.

1424 Scyamore (1902) HW At the corner of Grand is a late Victorian farmhouse.

1423 Scyamore (c.1900) NR This is a pleasant L-plan with wraparound porch enhanced with paired Doric columns and stick detailed pediment in the Neoclassical style mixed with the jigsaw corner brackets, corbelled chimneys, and imbricated shingles of late Victorian style.

1200 Scyamore (1902) - SECOND TRINITY UNIVERSITY CAMPUS - HW The three story Administration Building on raised basement in the Jacobean Revival style features steeply pitched gabled roofline and crenelated tower with octagonal corner turret. Drane Hall, which served as the women's dormitory, and the gymnasium are in the Renaissance Revival style. After Trinity moved to San Antonio, the campus became the Southwestern Bible Institute, and is now the Southwestern Assemblies of God University.

TURN RIGHT ONTO EAST UNIVERSITY WHEN YOU REACH THE EAST SIDE OF THE CAMPUS.

330 East University (c.1900) HW Transitional frame dwelling embellished with wraparound porch with Doric columns.

321 East University (1908) NR One of the city's earliest examples of popular architecture, this house combines four square massing with bungalow details. It is dominated by an L-shaped porch with paired columns on high brick piers with a hip roof and single bay second floor balcony marking the entry.

301 East University (c.1900) HW The imbricated shingles and multiplaned roof are typical of Victorian features.

206 East University (1911) NR Bungalows were built in substantial number and variety in Waxahachie from 1910 to 1930. This is a well executed early example in which horizontal massing, multiple roof planes, and overhanging eaves are emphasized.

201 East University (c.1900) NR Local vernacular builders retained traditional forms while executing them in fashionable details. This house, is a good example of these conservative architectural tendencies.

200 East University (c.1920) NR This is a good late example of a bungalow building in which horizontal emphasis, and porch details and urns have been retained.

123 East University (1907) NR HW A fine local example of popular architecture.

116 East University (c.1924) NR HW Late two story bungalow with single room second story. Retains the multiple roof planes and horizontal porch proportions and massing.

TURN LEFT ONTO MARVIN.

1107 W. Marvin (1908) NR HW Ahead of you as you turn onto Marvin and before you turn on Patrick you can glimpse this unusual combination of four square organization with Prairie style detailing.

TURN RIGHT ONTO PATRICK STREET.

239 Patrick (1908) HW Note the Prairie style roofline.

233 Patrick (1899) - PATRICK HOUSE - NR HW (Photo) One of the city's most outstanding examples of Queen Anne style architecture, including round corner tower, asymmetrical plan, variety of siding materials including imbricated shingles, and extensive curved first story porch. The porte-cochere, Doric columns, and decorated pediment add Neoclassical pretenses. The property is a well maintained example of Victorian life with its original outbuildings including a barn, windmill house, servants' quarters, arbor and "pit" (underground hot house). Capt. Marshall T. Patrick operated freight and grocery businesses before he founded a bank in 1881 with Neil McMillan - which later merged with Citizens National Bank. Patrick House is still owned by his descendants.

232 Patrick (c.1905) HW Three bay porch is embellished with center gable.

221 Patrick (c.1920) NR This one story with the bungalow massing and the classical detailing is one of the more unique houses in Waxahachie of the early twentieth century. Dominated by the red clay barrel tiles of the low pitched roof and its Doric columns and porte-cochere.

TURN LEFT ONTO WATER STREET.

816 W. Water at Textile Street (c.1900) NR Ahead of you on the northeast corner, before you turn onto Textile is the best and least altered of seven surviving mill