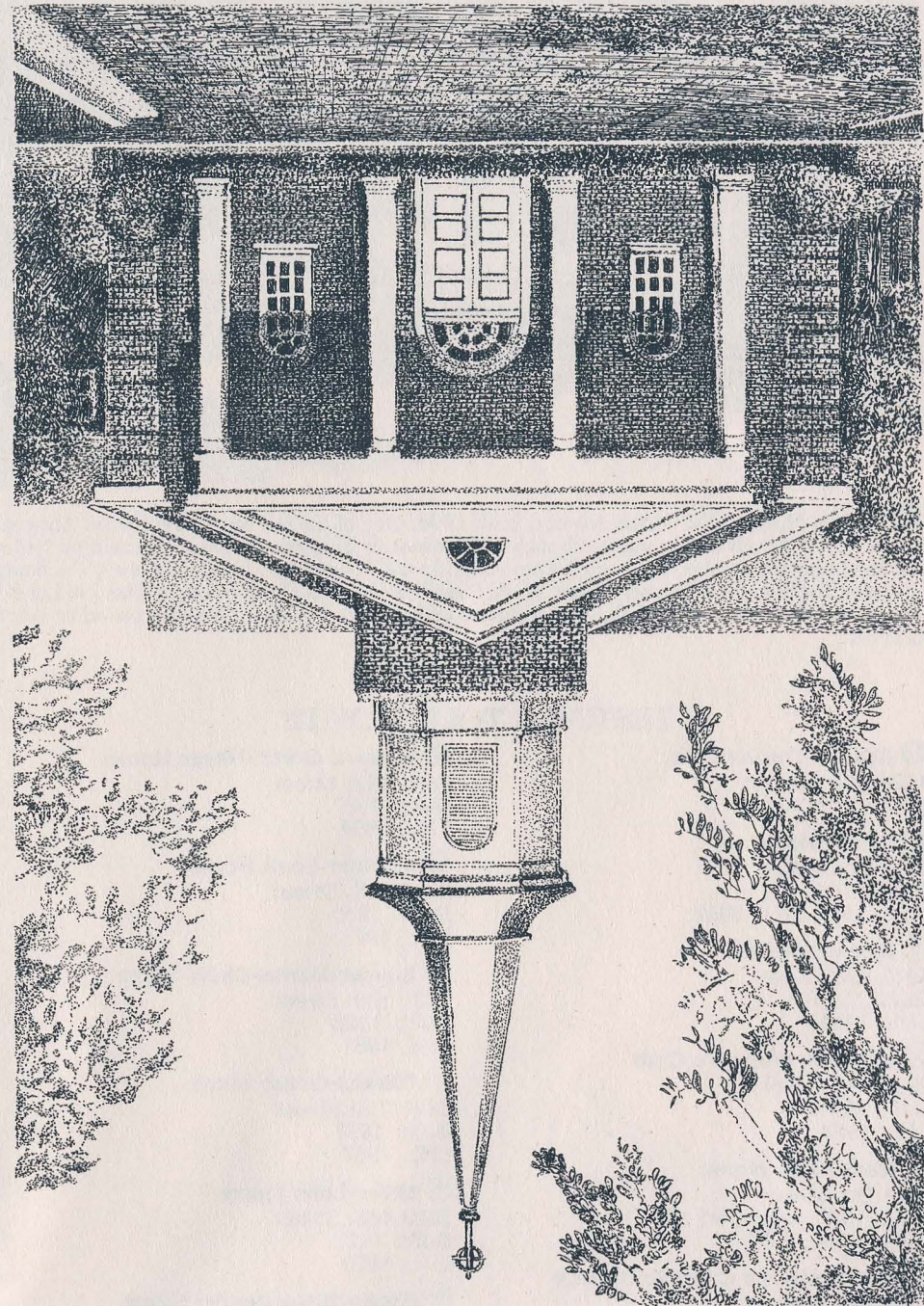
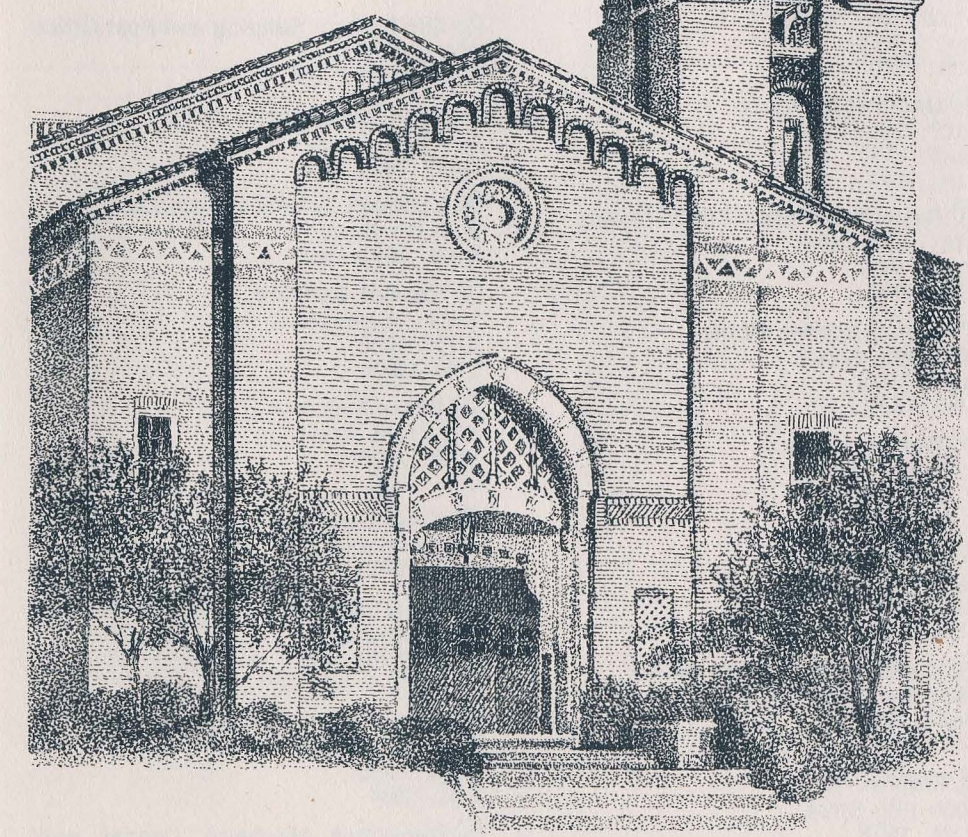


**48 St. Paul's on the Plains Episcopal Church**, 1510 Avenue X, built 1941. Georgian Revival style church that is a focal point of the 1907 Overton Addition. Contractor J. B. Mayes built the church from architect and church member Carl Svenson's plans. The St. Paul's congregation was established in Lubbock in 1910. The church windows illustrate biblical themes and the local and national development of the Episcopal Church.



## HISTORIC HOMES AND BUILDINGS TOUR

LUBBOCK, TEXAS



**49 Lubbock High School**, 2002 19th Street, built 1930, with additions. Designed by local architect W. L. Bradshaw to complement the buildings at Texas Tech, Lubbock High symbolizes community commitment to education in the face of the economic hardships of the 1930s. The school auditorium was a meeting hall and theater for the entire city in the years before other public facilities were built. Additions to the building, all designed by local firms, are faithful to the original styling.

LUBBOCK HERITAGE SOCIETY, INC.

**49 Kress Building**, 1107 Broadway, built 1932. Built during the Great Depression, the Kress Building is the only terra cotta clad business building still standing in downtown Lubbock. Designed by the S. H. Kress Co. variety store chain with styling similar to their other company-owned stores. Note the many intricate terra cotta (glazed clay tile) details and the almost totally original storefront.



### THE LUBBOCK HERITAGE SOCIETY, INC.

The Lubbock Heritage Society, Inc., established in 1979, brings together those people in our community interested in preserving our heritage. The purpose of the Society is "to discover, memorialize, encourage, promote, maintain, and support the preservation of the history, cultural heritage, and architecture of Lubbock and the surrounding area."

Since its inception, the Society has engaged in a variety of preservation activities in Lubbock. Sponsoring exhibits at the Lubbock Arts Festival, observing National Historic Preservation Week, buying books for the library, conducting bus tours, and sponsoring **This Old House** on KTXT-TV are among the Society's endeavors. The Society also assisted with the preparation of nominations of buildings to the National Register of Historic Places and initiated landmark designation requests for historic structures. Annual "Awards of Excellence for Preservation Efforts" are presented to recognize outstanding preservation and rehabilitation efforts.

Visible evidence of the Society's commitment to historic preservation are the Mast-White house at 2301 Broadway, renovated in 1981-82, and the Heritage House at 2306 18th Street, rehabilitated in 1987-88. These projects illustrate the commitment of Lubbock Heritage Society members to demonstrating the viability of continued use of the city's older buildings and encouraging their preservation for future generations.

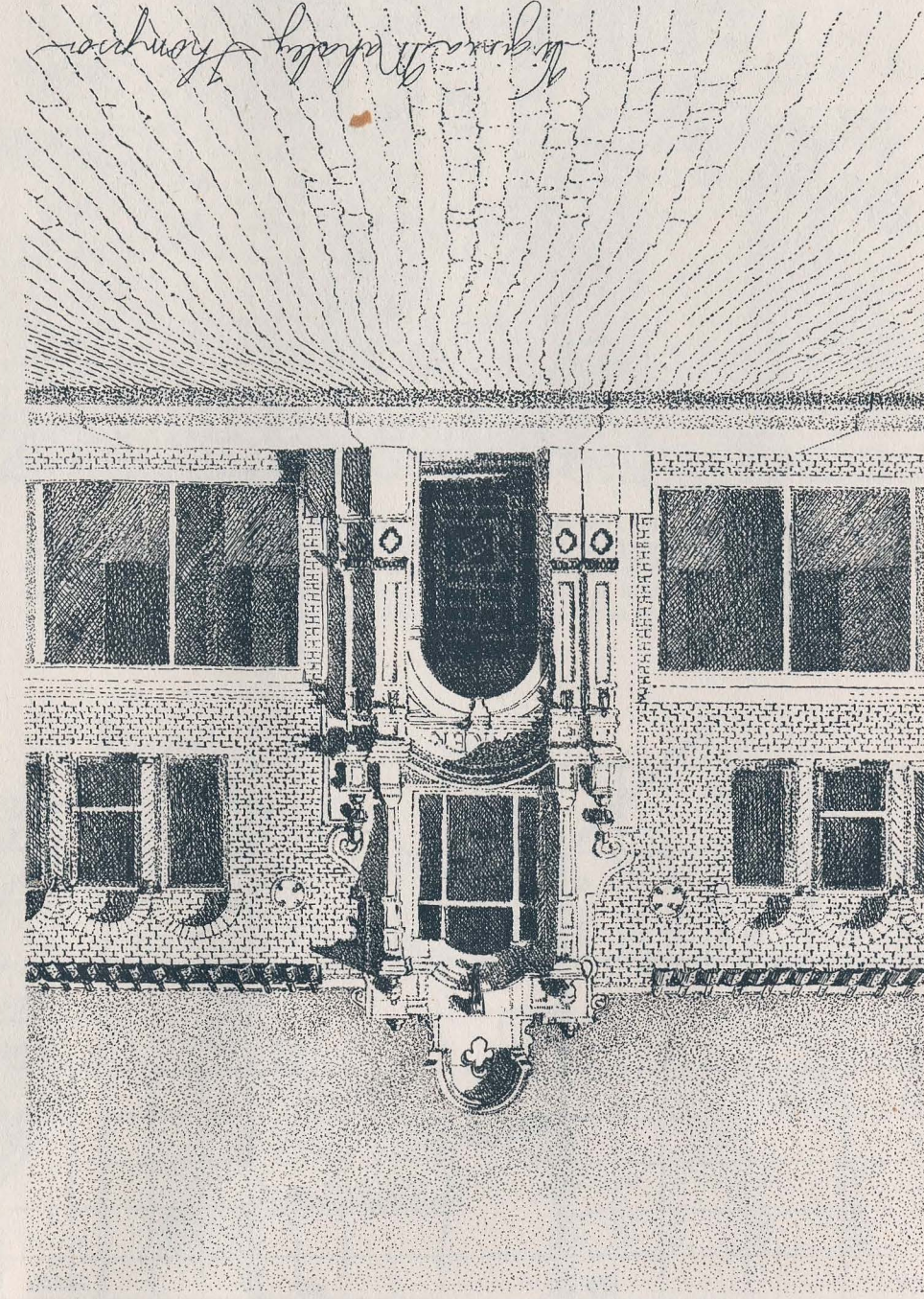
Artist: Virginia Mahaley Thompson, Associate Professor, College of Architecture, Texas Tech University. Mrs. Thompson is a graduate of Texas Tech and has taught freehand drawing classes since 1964.  
Drawings: All rights reserved. No part may be reproduced or used in any form without written permission of the artist.

*Virginia Mahaley Thompson*



Published by:  
Lubbock Heritage Society, Inc.  
in cooperation with  
Lubbock Visitors and Convention Bureau  
and  
Lubbock Area Foundation, Inc.

**48 Baker Building**, 1211 13th Street, built 1928. One of the few remaining examples of 1920s commercial architecture in Lubbock. Spanish Colonial Revival style building constructed by contractor J. B. Mayes for Baker Furniture Co. During World War II, housed the Lubbock U.S.O., which provided entertainment and services for thousands of servicemen stationed at Lubbock and South Plains Army Airfields. Lubbock Symphony Orchestra organized here in 1946.



### HISTORY OF LUBBOCK, TEXAS

Though nomadic Indian tribes roamed the Southern High Plains for centuries, Spanish explorers traversed the area in search of gold and glory, and 19th century buffalo hunters sought their fortunes here, little visible evidence remains of Lubbock's earliest history. The Lubbock Lake Site provides a glimpse of man's 12,000 year habitation of Yellow House Canyon.

Formal settlement of the county began in early 1890. Two communities, Old Lubbock and Monterey, sprang up on opposite sides of the canyon, each hoping to become the Lubbock County seat. In December 1890, the promoters of the two towns compromised and agreed to jointly develop a town at a third location, the square mile comprising present downtown Lubbock.

A frame courthouse was built on the courthouse square, and frame store buildings and residences joined the buildings that had been moved to the new townsite. The community thrived, expanding to 1,938 people in the 1910 census. As the city matured, brick commercial structures replaced the frame buildings around the square. The expanding business district swallowed up the early residential areas, leaving little evidence of turn-of-the-century Lubbock.

With the establishment of rail service in 1909 and the growth of agriculture in the area, Lubbock became the marketing and service center of the South Plains. The city acquired the label "Hub of the Plains" from the network of railroads (and later highways) that criss-crossed it from all directions.

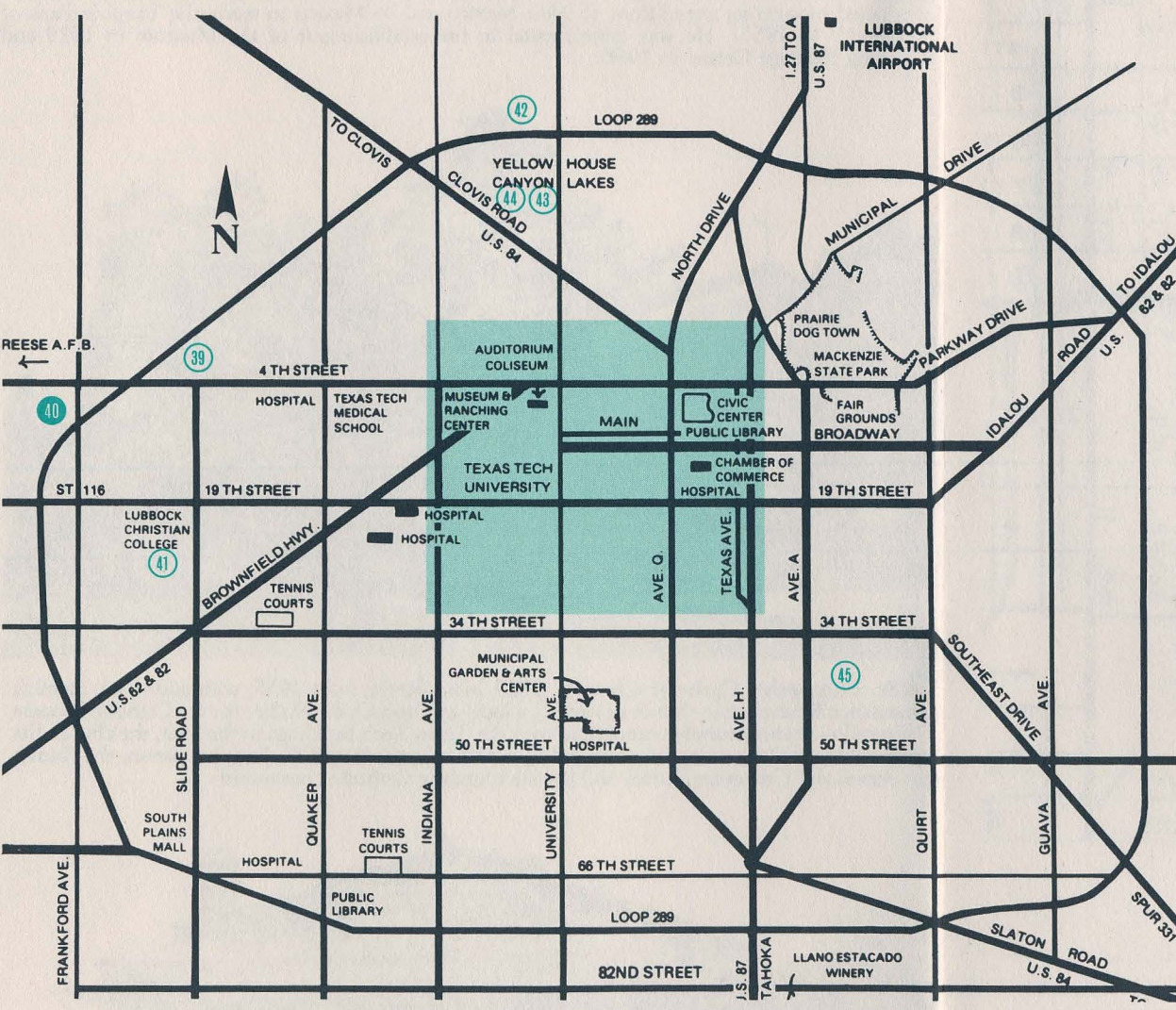
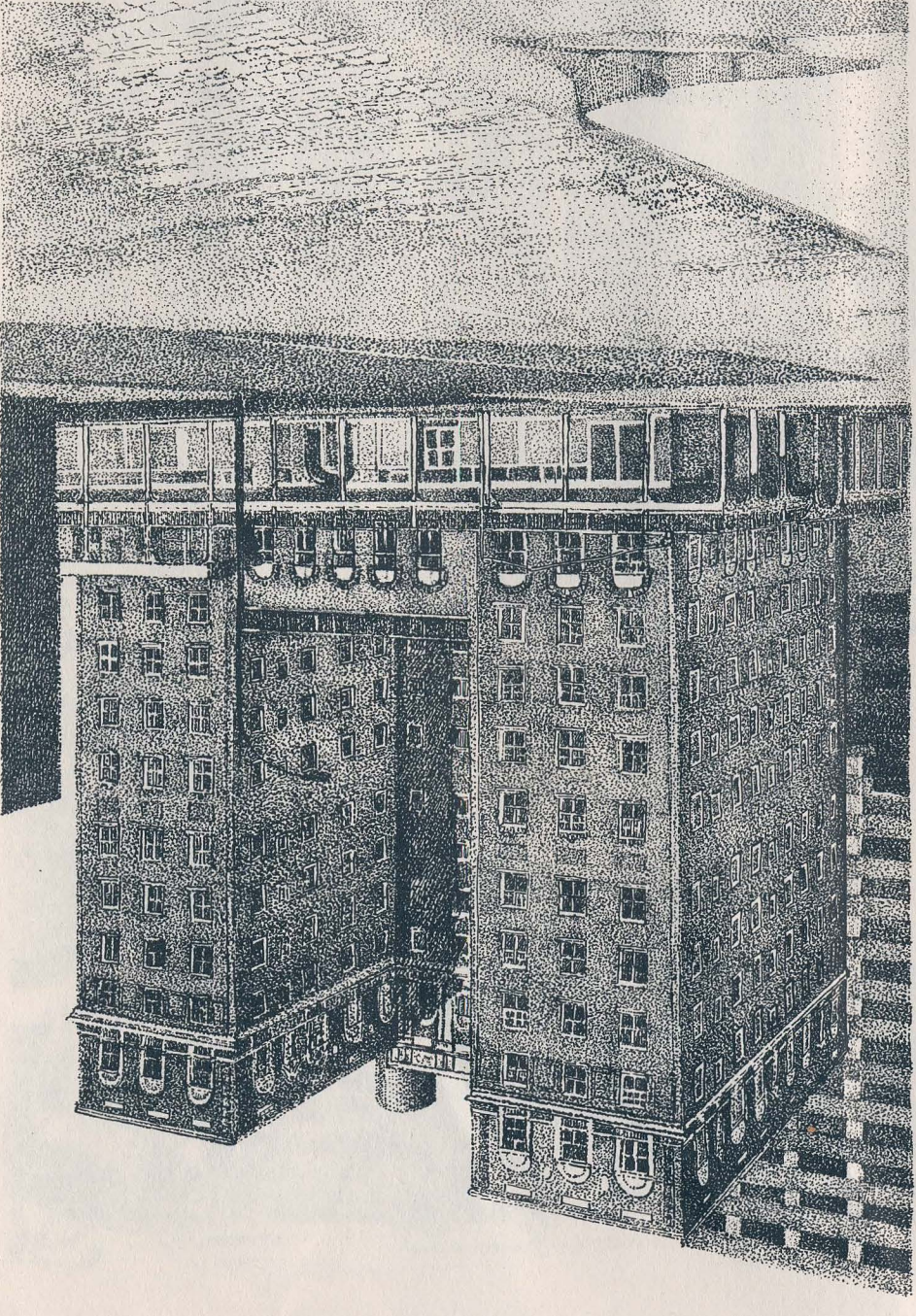
The pace of growth quickened in the 1920s, boosted by the opening of Texas Technological College in 1925. Since its earliest days, the University has been a major part of the Lubbock economy, growing from an initial enrollment of about 1,000 to more than 22,000 students.

Naturally, Lubbock's growth slowed during the depression of the 1930s. The city profited from the establishment of two training bases in the city during World War II, but wartime restrictions limiting new construction kept the city from growing appreciably. The post-war demand for housing and Lubbock's rapid growth rate (125% in the 1940 to 1950 decade) led to a corresponding rise in construction.

This growth continued in the 1950s and 1960s. Development pressures obliterated most of Lubbock's small stock of historic commercial buildings and threatened concentrated areas of historic houses. On May 11, 1970, a massive tornado struck Lubbock. The twister left a path of destruction through parts of three square miles, demolishing entire neighborhoods of older homes.

Lubbock citizens gained a new awareness of the image of the city in the wake of the storm. As rebuilding efforts began, Lubbock citizens became aware of the dwindling stock of older buildings remaining in the city. In 1979, the Lubbock City Council passed an ordinance protecting buildings designated as Lubbock Historic Landmarks. In that year, a group of citizens convinced of the importance of identifying and conserving historic buildings founded the Lubbock Heritage Society. Today, Lubbock's citizens are realizing that we must preserve the city's past for future generations.

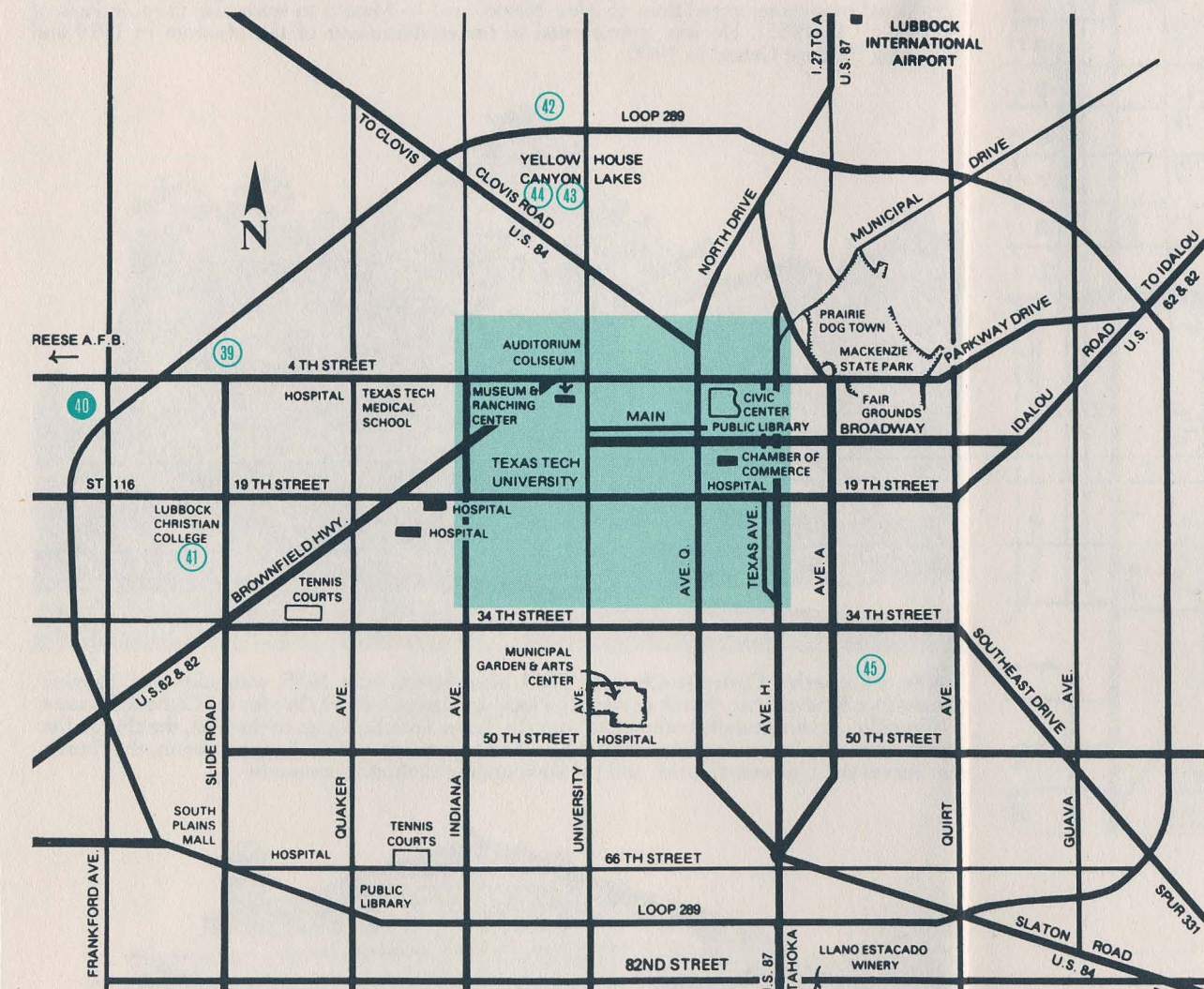
**48 Hotel Lubbock/Pioneer Hotel**, 1204 Broadway, built 1926 (first 6 stories), 1929 (upper 6 stories). The classically styled Hotel Lubbock is typical of many built in the 1920s. Contractor W. G. McWilliam supervised construction of the building from the plans of noted Fort Worth architect Wyatt C. Hedrick. Before the advent of shopping centers, fast food and motels, the Hotel Lubbock was one of the focal points of the city. The building is the most visible reminder of the prosperity and growth of Lubbock in the 1920s.



#### OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST

- 38 Tara West**  
5202 4th Street  
Built: 1941  
LHL, 1980
- 40 Tubbs Home**  
602 Fulton Avenue  
Built: 1908
- 41 Arnett Home**  
Lubbock Christian University Campus  
Built: 1915, relocated 1957 & 1975  
LHL, 1984
- 42 Lubbock Lake Archeological Site**  
North Loop 289 West of  
University Avenue  
Paleoindian Period  
(approx. 12,000 years ago)  
NHL; NR
- 43 Landwer-Manicapelli Home**  
Buddy Holly Area,  
Canyon Lakes  
Built: 1936  
LHL, 1982
- 44 Austin Brothers Bridge**  
Buddy Holly Area,  
Canyon Lakes  
Built: 1913  
LHL, 1982
- 45 Chatman's Hospital**  
2305 Cedar Avenue  
Built: 1945  
LHL, 1981





#### OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST

- 39 Tara West**  
5202 4th Street  
Built: 1941  
LHL, 1980
- 40 Tubbs Home**  
602 Fulton Avenue  
Built: 1908
- 41 Arnett Home**  
Lubbock Christian University Campus  
Built: 1915, relocated 1957 & 1975  
LHL, 1984
- 42 Lubbock Lake Archeological Site**  
North Loop 289 West of  
University Avenue  
Paleoindian Period  
(approx. 12,000 years ago)  
NHL; NR
- 43 Landwer-Manicapelli Home**  
Buddy Holly Area,  
Canyon Lakes  
Built: 1936  
LHL, 1982
- 44 Austin Brothers Bridge**  
Buddy Holly Area,  
Canyon Lakes  
Built: 1913  
LHL, 1982
- 45 Chatman's Hospital**  
2305 Cedar Avenue  
Built: 1945  
LHL, 1981

## HISTORY OF LUBBOCK, TEXAS

Though nomadic Indian tribes roamed the Southern High Plains for centuries, Spanish explorers traversed the area in search of gold and glory, and 19th century buffalo hunters sought their fortunes here, little visible evidence remains of Lubbock's earliest history. The Lubbock Lake Site provides a glimpse of man's 12,000 year habitation of Yellow House Canyon.

Formal settlement of the county began in early 1890. Two communities, Old Lubbock and Monterey, sprang up on opposite sides of the canyon, each hoping to become the Lubbock County seat. In December 1890, the promoters of the two towns compromised and agreed to jointly develop a town at a third location, the square mile comprising present downtown Lubbock.

A frame courthouse was built on the courthouse square, and frame store buildings and residences joined the buildings that had been moved to the new townsite. The community thrived, expanding to 1,938 people in the 1910 census. As the city matured, brick commercial structures replaced the frame buildings around the square. The expanding business district swallowed up the early residential areas, leaving little evidence of turn-of-the-century Lubbock.

With the establishment of rail service in 1909 and the growth of agriculture in the area, Lubbock became the marketing and service center of the South Plains. The city acquired the label "Hub of the Plains" from the network of railroads (and later highways) that criss-crossed it from all directions.

The pace of growth quickened in the 1920s, boosted by the opening of Texas Technological College in 1925. Since its earliest days, the University has been a major part of the Lubbock economy, growing from an initial enrollment of about 1,000 to more than 22,000 students.

Naturally, Lubbock's growth slowed during the depression of the 1930s. The city profited from the establishment of two training bases in the city during World War II, but wartime restrictions limiting new construction kept the city from growing appreciably. The post-war demand for housing and Lubbock's rapid growth rate (125% in the 1940 to 1950 decade) led to a corresponding rise in construction.

This growth continued in the 1950s and 1960s. Development pressures obliterated most of Lubbock's small stock of historic commercial buildings and threatened concentrated areas of historic houses. On May 11, 1970, a massive tornado struck Lubbock. The twister left a path of destruction through parts of three square miles, demolishing entire neighborhoods of older homes.

Lubbock citizens gained a new awareness of the image of the city in the wake of the storm. As rebuilding efforts began, Lubbock citizens became aware of the dwindling stock of older buildings remaining in the city. In 1979, the Lubbock City Council passed an ordinance protecting buildings designated as Lubbock Historic Landmarks. In that year, a group of citizens convinced of the importance of identifying and conserving historic buildings founded the Lubbock Heritage Society. Today, Lubbock's citizens are realizing that we must preserve the city's past for future generations.

## THE LUBBOCK HERITAGE SOCIETY, INC.

The Lubbock Heritage Society, Inc., established in 1979, brings together those people in our community interested in preserving our heritage. The purpose of the Society is "to discover, memorialize, encourage, promote, maintain, and support the preservation of the history, cultural heritage, and architecture of Lubbock and the surrounding area."

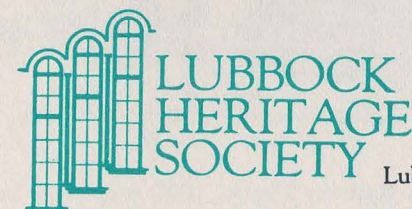
Since its inception, the Society has engaged in a variety of preservation activities in Lubbock. Sponsoring exhibits at the Lubbock Arts Festival, observing National Historic Preservation Week, buying books for the library, conducting bus tours, and sponsoring **This Old House** on KTXT-TV are among the Society's endeavors. The Society also assisted with the preparation of nominations of buildings to the National Register of Historic Places and initiated landmark designation requests for historic structures. Annual "Awards of Excellence for Preservation Efforts" are presented to recognize outstanding preservation and rehabilitation efforts.

Visible evidence of the Society's commitment to historic preservation are the Mast-White house at 2301 Broadway, renovated in 1981-82, and the Heritage House at 2306 18th Street, rehabilitated in 1987-88. These projects illustrate the commitment of Lubbock Heritage Society members to demonstrating the viability of continued use of the city's older buildings and encouraging their preservation for future generations.

**Artist:** Virginia Mahaley Thompson, Associate Professor, College of Architecture, Texas Tech University. Mrs. Thompson is a graduate of Texas Tech and has taught freehand drawing classes since 1964.

**Drawings:** All rights reserved. No part may be reproduced or used in any form without written permission of the artist.

*Virginia Mahaley Thompson*



Published by:  
Lubbock Heritage Society, Inc.  
in cooperation with  
Lubbock Visitors and Convention Bureau  
and  
Lubbock Area Foundation, Inc.

# HISTORIC HOMES AND BUILDINGS TOUR

## LUBBOCK, TEXAS

**28 Lubbock High School**, 2002 19th Street, built 1930, with additions. Designed by local architect W. L. Bradshaw to complement the buildings at Texas Tech, Lubbock High symbolizes community commitment to education in the face of the economic hardships of the 1930s. The school auditorium was a meeting hall and theater for the entire city in the years before other public facilities were built. Additions to the building, all designed by local firms, are faithful to the original styling.

**LUBBOCK HERITAGE SOCIETY, INC.**

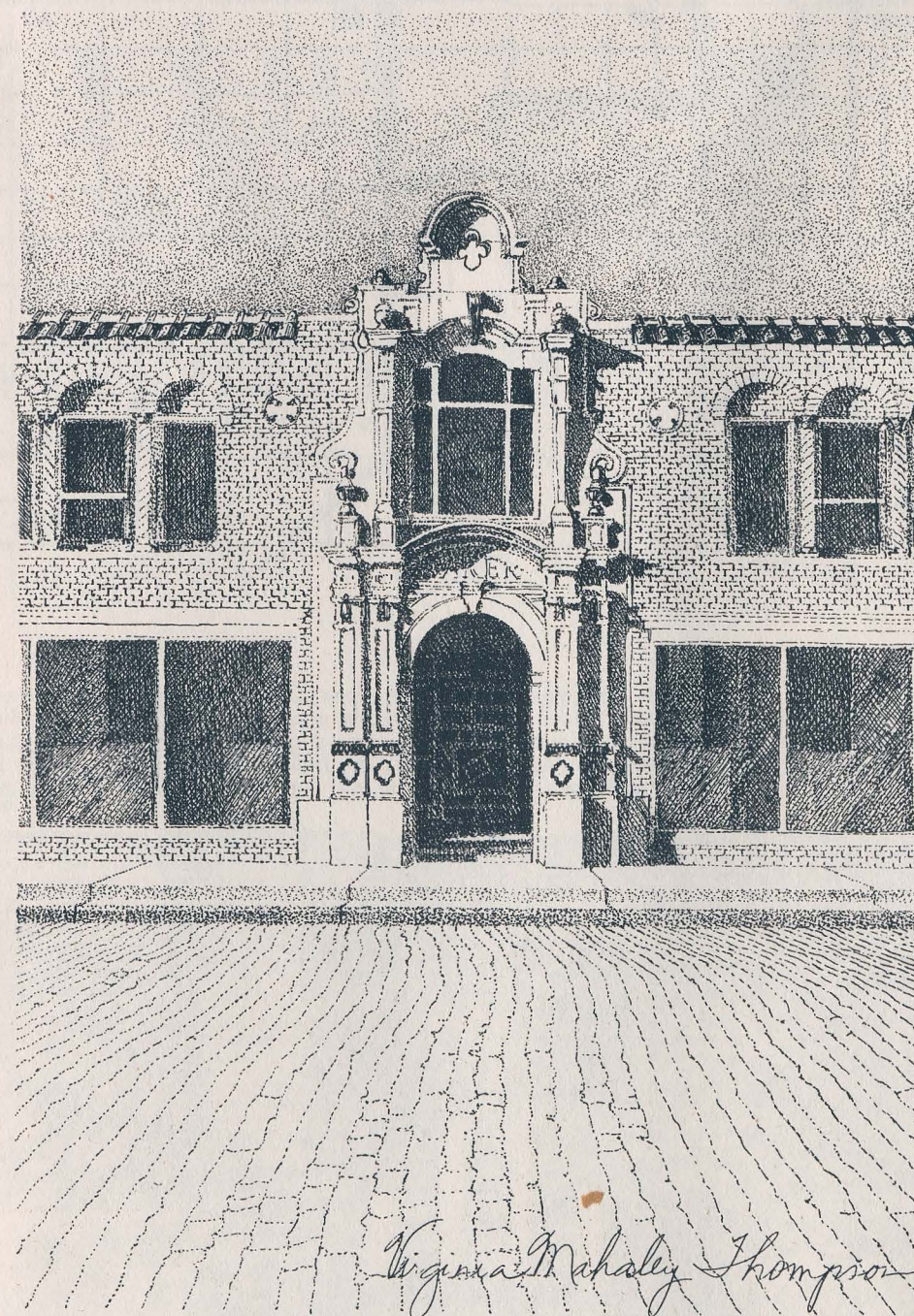




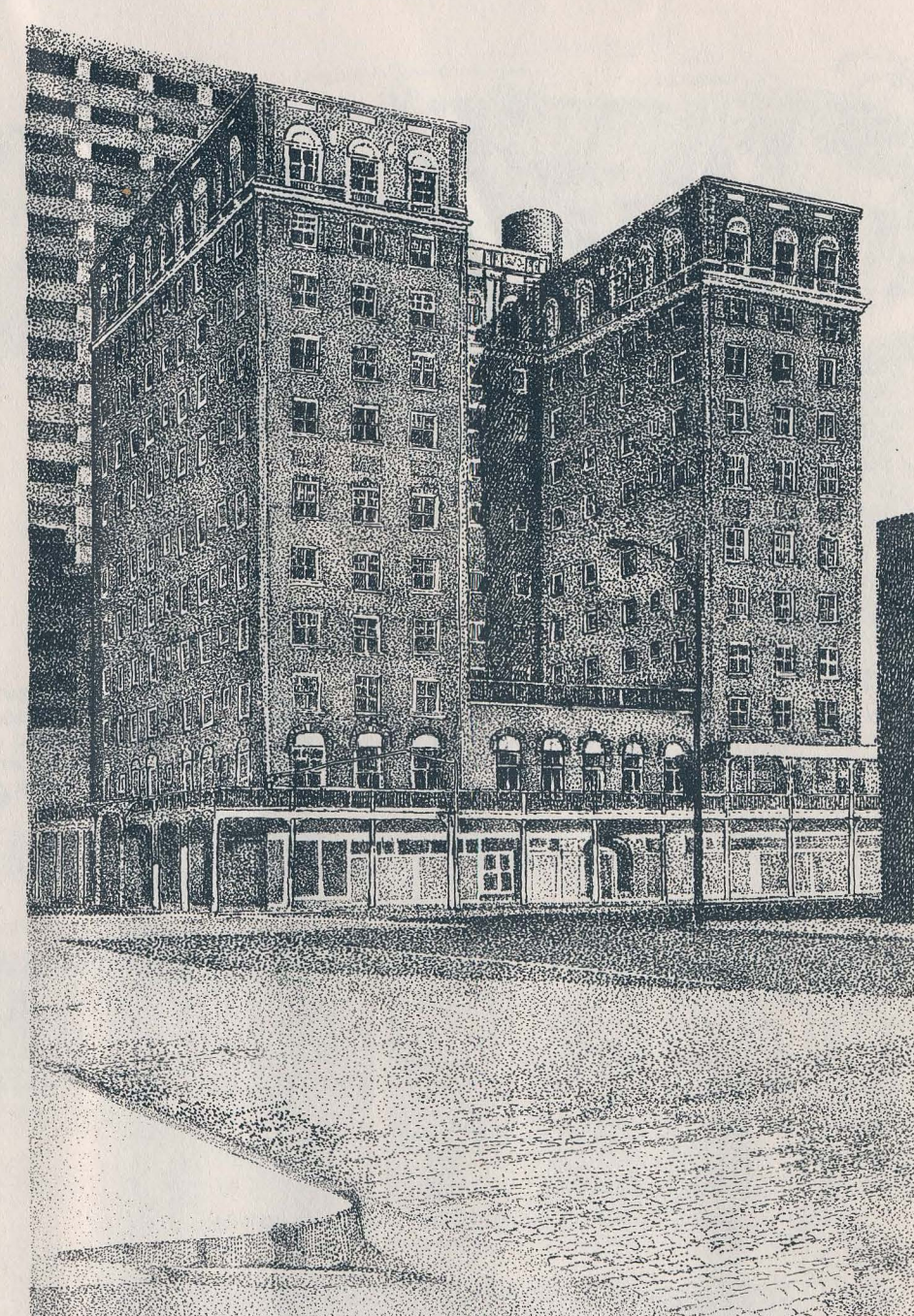
**26 St. Paul's on the Plains Episcopal Church**, 1510 Avenue X, built 1941. Georgian Revival style church that is a focal point of the 1907 Overton Addition. Contractor J. B. Maxey built the church from architect and church member Carl Svenson's plans. The St. Paul's congregation was established in Lubbock in 1910. The church windows illustrate biblical themes and the local and national development of the Episcopal Church.



**35 Kress Building**, 1107 Broadway, built 1932. Built during the Great Depression, the Kress Building is the only terra cotta clad business building still standing in downtown Lubbock. Designed by the S. H. Kress Co. variety store chain with stylings similar to their other company-owned stores. Note the many intricate terra cotta (glazed clay tile) details and the almost totally original storefront.

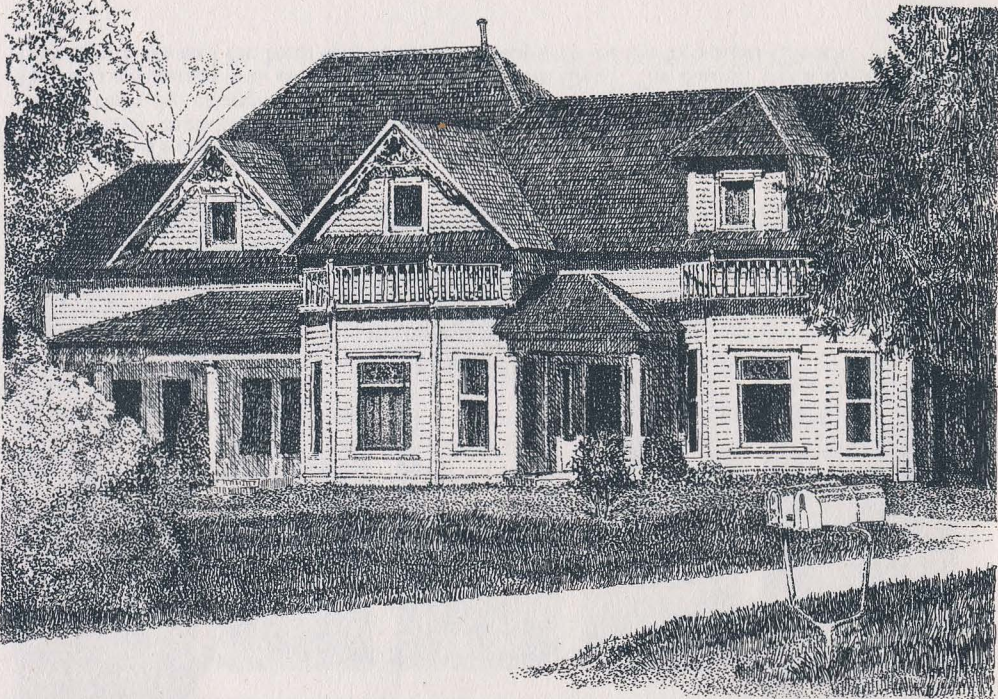


**34 Baker Building**, 1211 13th Street, built 1928. One of the few remaining examples of 1920s commercial architecture in Lubbock. Spanish Colonial Revival style building constructed by contractor J. B. Maxey for Baker Furniture Co. During World War II, housed the Lubbock U.S.O., which provided entertainment and services for thousands of servicemen stationed at Lubbock and South Plains Army Airfields. Lubbock Symphony Orchestra organized here in 1946.

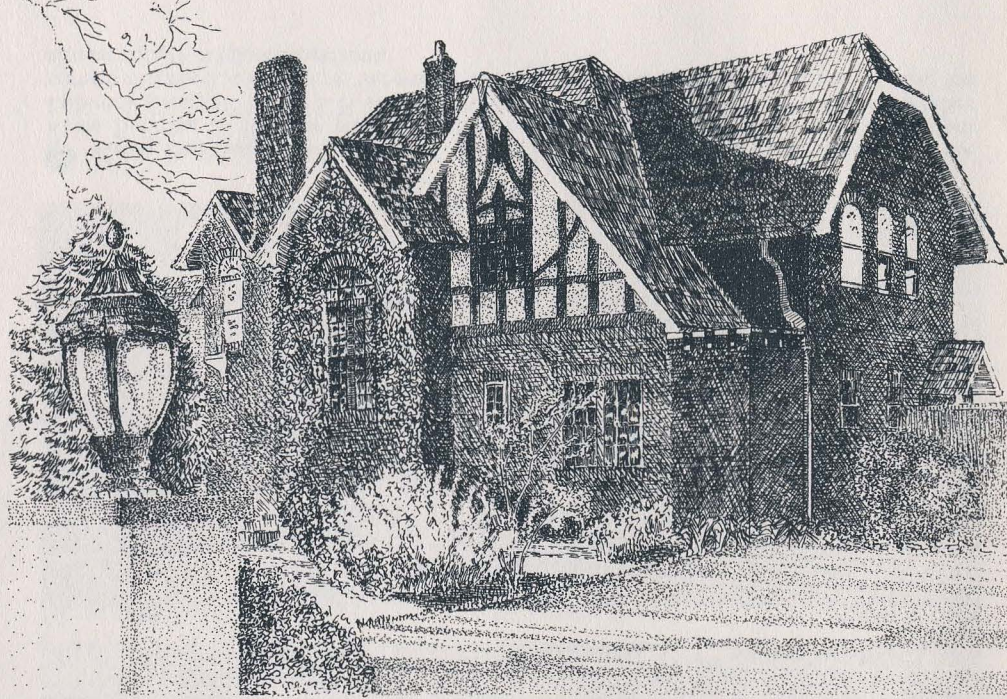


**36 Hotel Lubbock/Pioneer Hotel**, 1204 Broadway, built 1926 (first 6 stories), 1929 (upper 6 stories). The classically styled Hotel Lubbock is typical of many built in the 1920s. Contractor W. G. McMillan supervised construction of the building from the plans of noted Fort Worth architect Wyatt C. Hedrick. Before the advent of shopping centers, fast food and motels, the Hotel Lubbock was one of the focal points of the city. The building is the most visible reminder of the prosperity and growth of Lubbock in the 1920s.

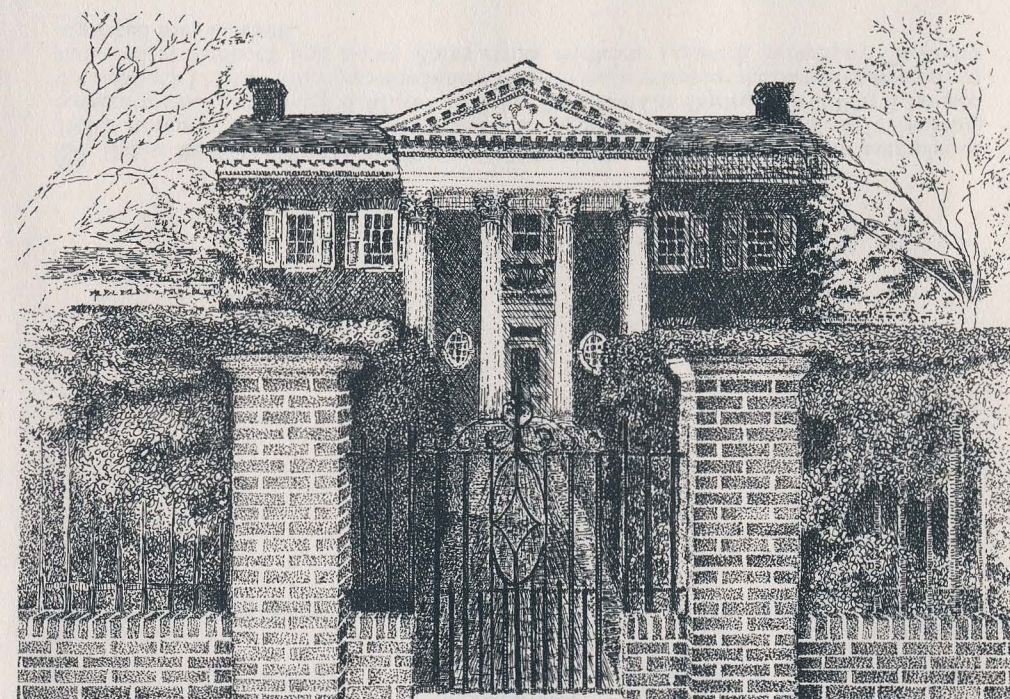




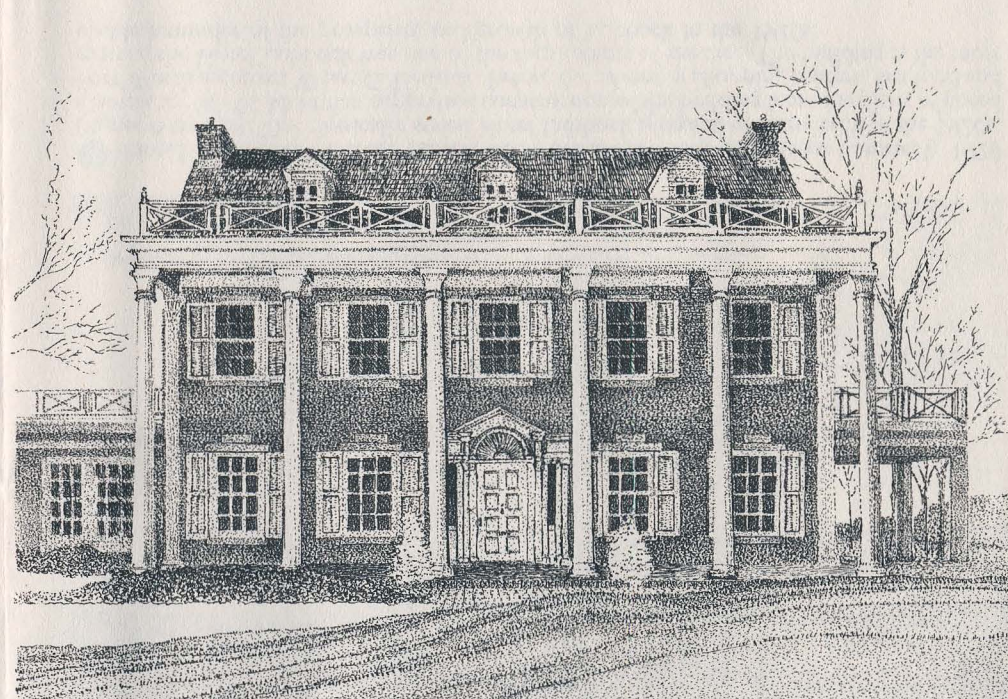
**40 Tubbs Home**, 602 Fulton Avenue, built 1908. One of the few remaining Queen Anne style homes in the South Plains region, though a late example of the style. Since the railroad had not reached Lubbock, lumber was hauled from Amarillo and Plainview to build the house. The families of Isham Tubbs and his brother-in-law W. A. (Gus) Carlisle, who both purchased land in Lubbock County in 1890, were among the true pioneers of Lubbock County. (See map on other side for location.)



**70 Howard-Green-Hayes Home**, 2801 19th Street, built 1927. Tudor Revival style home built for Mr. and Mrs. Louis Howard by J. B. Maxey. Designed by architect Wilford Bogue of Fort Worth. William D. and Miriam Green bought the house in 1933. He owned ranching and commercial property in Lynn and Lubbock Counties. Mrs. Green, a civic leader and patron of the arts, lived in the house until 1978.



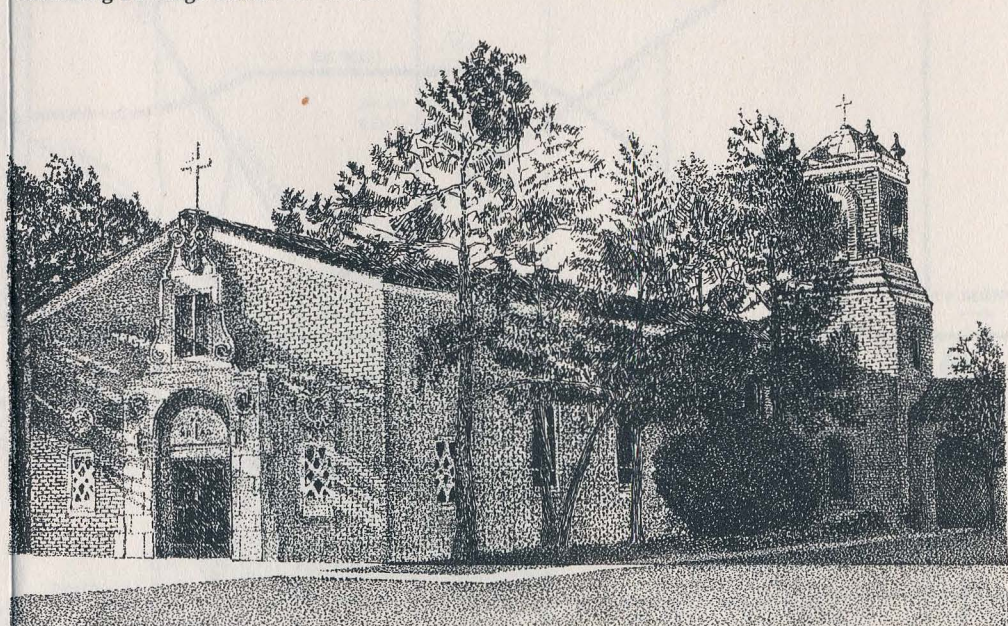
**41 Kreuger-Scott Home**, 2703 19th Street, built 1935. Georgian Revival style home built for Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Kreuger. Kreuger was a pioneer surgeon and co-founder of Methodist Hospital. Designed by Lubbock architect S. B. Haynes under the astute direction of Mrs. Kreuger and built by James Meidinger. The symmetrical facade, Corinthian columns, and other classical details are characteristic of Georgian Revival architecture, and are unusually faithful to the style.



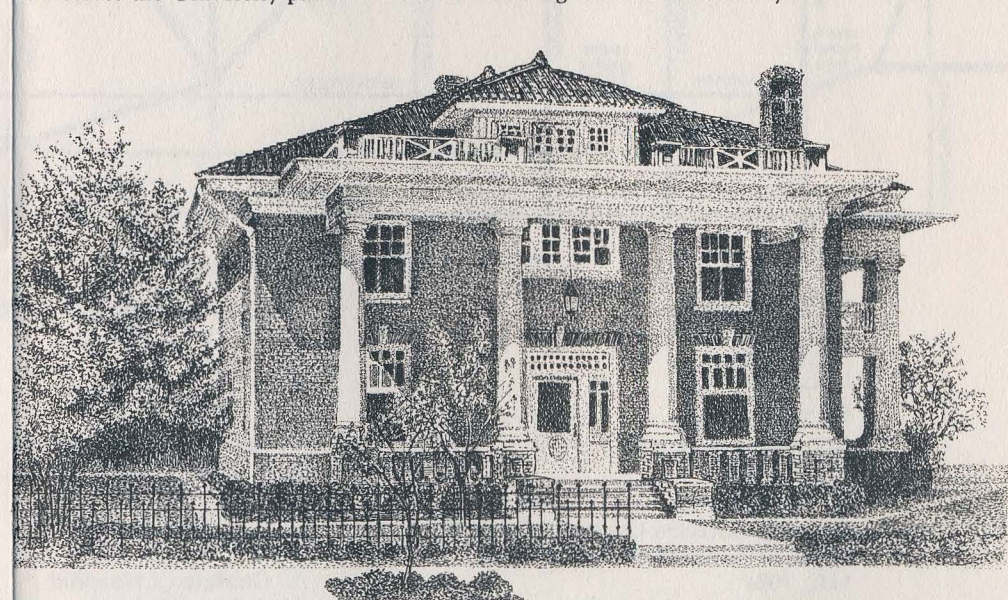
**72 Snyder-Martin-Chalk Home**, 2701 19th Street, built 1928. Rancher Fred Snyder built this house so his children could attend Lubbock schools and Texas Tech. In 1948, Lubbock civic leader and businessman Retha R. Martin purchased the house. Dr. and Mrs. John Chalk acquired the property in 1964. This house and 2703 19th to the west illustrate different interpretations of the Georgian style by the same architect.



**9 Holden Home (Casa Grande)**, 3109 20th Street, built 1930. Earliest of three Pueblo style houses built by Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Holden from 1930 to 1940, each built with adobe blocks made on site. A Texas Tech professor, Museum Director, and noted anthropologist and historian, Holden conducted pioneering expeditions to New Mexico and to Mexico to study the Yaqui Indians of Sonora (1934-1955). He was instrumental in the establishment of the Museum in 1929 and Ranching Heritage Center in 1966.



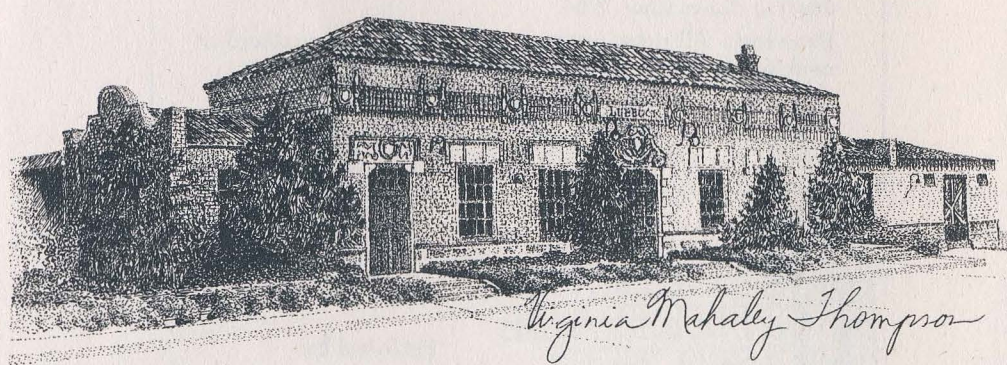
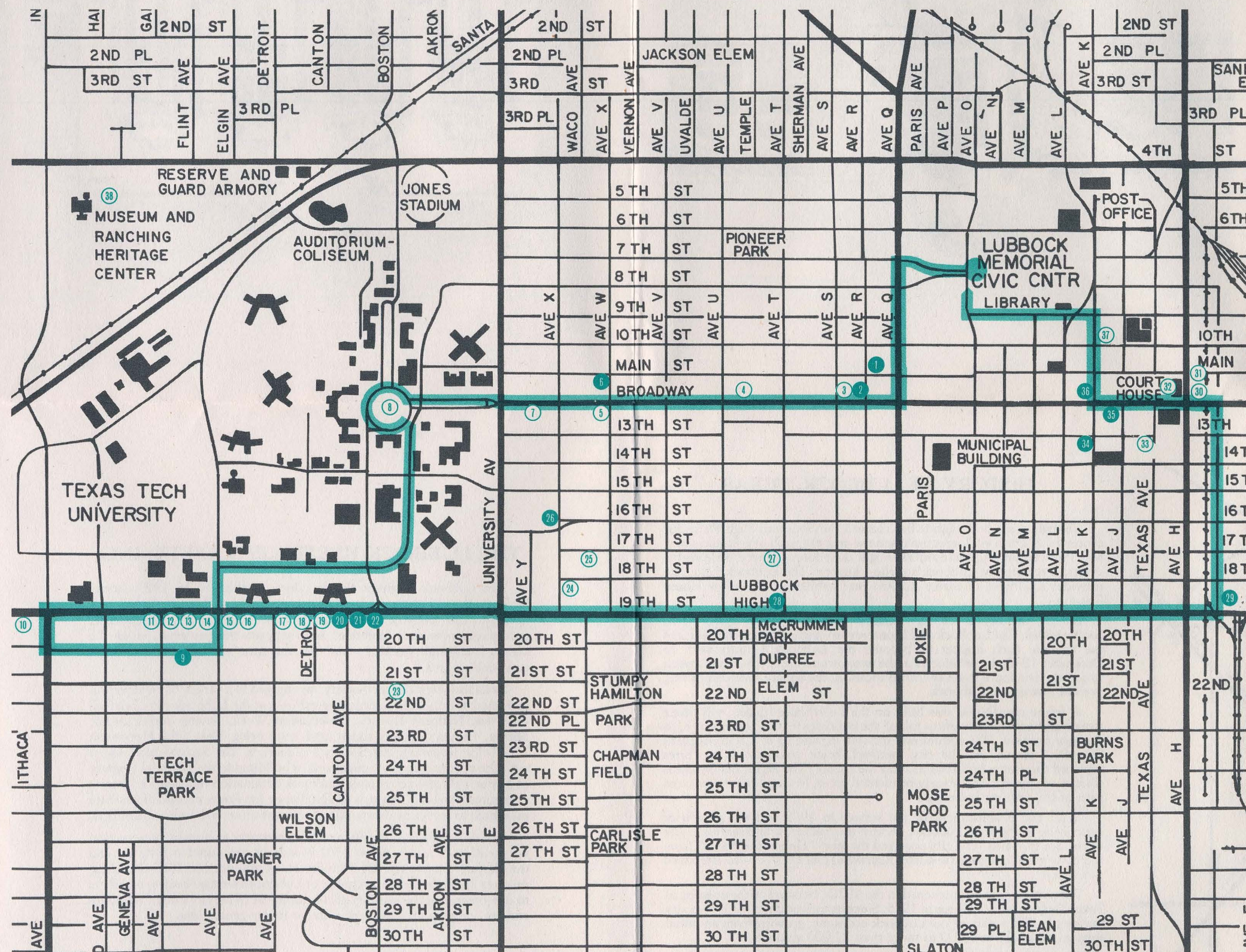
**6 St. Elizabeth's Catholic Church**, 2305 Main Street, built 1935, with additions. Spanish Renaissance Revival style church designed by local architect O. R. Walker for the Catholic Diocese of Amarillo. Architecturally compatible with the Texas Tech buildings to the west, the church fits comfortably into its residential surroundings. Built as a mission of St. Joseph's parish, the church now serves the University parish and the surrounding Catholic community.



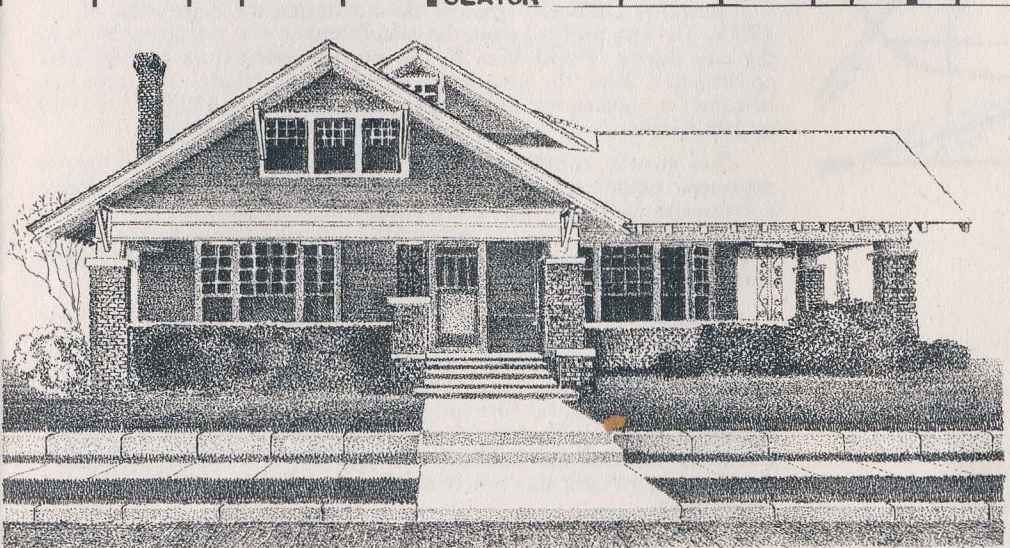
**2 Bacon Home**, 1802 Broadway, built 1916. Neo-Classical style home built in 1916 for Warren A. and Myrta Hunt Bacon. Designed by W. M. Rice of Amarillo. Businessman and civic leader Bacon settled in Lubbock County in 1893. Mrs. Bacon was the daughter of pioneer George M. Hunt, who moved his family to the South Plains in 1884. She lived here until her death in 1967 at age 89. Adapted for office use in 1981.

## HISTORIC TOUR ROUTE

- 1 Benson-Davis Home**  
1724 Main Street  
Built: circa 1911
- 2 Bacon Home**  
1802 Broadway  
Built: 1916  
RTHL; NR; LHL, 1982
- 3 Bledsoe Home**  
1812 Broadway  
Built: 1921  
LHL, 1984
- 4 Lubbock Women's Club**  
2020 Broadway  
Built: 1941  
LHL, 1979
- 5 Mast-White Home**  
2301 Broadway  
Built: 1925, relocated 1981  
RTHL; LHL, 1982
- 6 St. Elizabeth's Catholic Church**  
2305 Main Street  
Built: 1935, with additions
- 7 Butler Home**  
2405 Broadway  
Built: 1928  
LHL, 1987
- 8 Texas Tech University**  
Main entrance, Broadway and University  
Opened: 1925
- 9 Holden Home (Casa Grande)**  
3109 20th Street  
Built: 1930
- 10 Gray-Jones-Hull-Henry Home**  
3407 19th Street  
Built: 1941  
LHL, 1982
- 11 Prideaux-Mahon Home**  
3123 19th Street  
Built: 1936  
LHL, 1981
- 12 Meinecke-Walden Home**  
3113 19th Street  
Built: 1935  
LHL, 1981
- 13 Underwood Home**  
3107 19th Street  
Built: 1940  
LHL, 1981
- 14 Rosenthal-Hackel-Brown Home**  
3101 19th Street  
Built: 1937  
LHL, 1981
- 15 Levine-Keeney Home**  
3017 19th Street  
Built: 1936  
LHL, 1981
- 16 Watson Home**  
3003 19th Street  
Built: 1928  
LHL, 1981
- 17 Ratliff Home**  
2915 19th Street  
Built: 1949  
LHL, 1981
- 18 Wylie-Smith-Quilliam Home**  
2901 19th Street  
Built: 1951  
LHL, 1981
- 19 English Home**  
2809 19th Street  
Built: 1938  
LHL, 1981
- 20 Howard-Green-Hayes Home**  
2801 19th Street  
Built: 1927  
LHL, 1984
- 21 Kreuger-Scott Home**  
2703 19th Street  
Built: 1935  
LHL, 1981
- 22 Snyder-Martin-Chalk Home**  
2701 19th Street  
Built: 1928  
LHL, 1981
- 23 Bidwell-Green Home**  
2621 21st Street  
Built: 1937  
LHL, 1987
- 24 Miller-Loter Home**  
2323 18th Street  
Built: 1927  
LHL, 1979
- 25 Bacon-Nislar-Napier Home**  
2313 17th Street  
Built: 1929  
LHL, 1979
- 26 St. Paul's on the Plains Episcopal Church**  
1510 Avenue X  
Built: 1941  
LHL, 1979
- 27 Walker-Etz Home**  
2003 17th Street  
Built: 1937  
LHL, 1979
- 28 Lubbock High School**  
2002 19th Street  
Built: 1930, with additions  
RTHL; NR
- 29 Fort Worth and Denver South Plains Railway Depot**  
1801 Avenue G  
Built: 1928  
LHL, 1979
- 30 Old Federal Building and Post Office**  
800 Broadway  
Built: 1931-1932
- 31 Lubbock County Jail**  
811 Main Street  
Built: 1931
- 32 Lubbock County Courthouse**  
904 Broadway  
Built: 1949-1950
- 33 Carlock Building**  
1001 - 1009 13th Street  
Built: 1930  
LHL, 1983
- 34 Baker Building**  
1211 13th Street  
Built: 1928  
LHL, 1980
- 35 Kress Building**  
1107 Broadway  
Built: 1932
- 36 Hotel Lubbock/Pioneer Hotel**  
1204 Broadway  
Built: 1926 (first 6 stories),  
1929 (upper 6 stories)
- 37 M. O. Owens Building**  
1114 10th Street  
Built: 1930  
LHL, 1984
- 38 Ranching Heritage Center and The Museum of Texas Tech**  
Texas Tech University Campus  
4th Street and Indiana Avenue



**29 Fort Worth and Denver South Plains Railway Depot**, 1801 Avenue G, built 1928. Spanish Renaissance Revival style depot of the F. W. and D. Railway, which in 1928 provided the city with a second rail connection and an expanded trade area. Noted Fort Worth architect Wyatt C. Hedrick gave this structure styling similar to the Texas Tech buildings he also designed. Abandoned by the railroad in 1953. Restored in 1976 in one of the first adaptive use projects in Lubbock.



**1 Benson-Davis Home**, 1724 Main Street, built 1911. An excellent example of the Bungalow style, designed by noted Fort Worth architect M. L. Waller for the R. D. Bensons. A. B. and Emma R. Davis bought the house in 1928. Davis, who headed the Lubbock Chamber of Commerce from 1924 to 1962, was known as "Mister Lubbock" for his championing of a multitude of projects that benefited Lubbock and the South Plains.