

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

882



HISTORIC NAME: Our Mother of Mercy Catholic Church and Parsonage
OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: Sunshine Cumberland Presbyterian Church and Manse

STREET & NUMBER: 1100 and 1104 Evans Avenue
CITY OR TOWN: Fort Worth
STATE: Texas **CODE:** TX **COUNTY:** Tarrant **CODE:** 439
NOT FOR PUBLICATION: N/A
VICINITY: N/A
ZIP CODE: 76104

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this x 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 x meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide x locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Thomas C. Oakes

Signature of certifying official

5/27/99

Date _____

State Historic Preservation Officer, Texas Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria.
(☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

I hereby certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain):

Signature of the Keeper

Edson H. Beal

Date of Action

7/22/99

5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: Private**CATEGORY OF PROPERTY:** Building

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:	CONTRIBUTING	NONCONTRIBUTING	
	2	0	BUILDINGS
			SITES
			STRUCTURES
			OBJECTS
	2	0	TOTAL

NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER: 0**NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING:** N/A

6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: RELIGION/religious facility
DOMESTIC/single family**CURRENT FUNCTIONS:** RELIGION/religious facility

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Tudor Revival

Late Victorian: Queen Anne

MATERIALS:	FOUNDATION	CONCRETE (Church)	CONCRETE (Parsonage)
	WALLS	BRICK, STUCCO, ASPHALT (Church)	ASBESTOS, WOOD/Shingle (Parsonage)
	ROOF	ASPHALT (Church)	ASPHALT (Parsonage)
	OTHER	GLASS (Church)	GLASS (Parsonage)

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-8).

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Our Mother of Mercy Catholic Church and Parsonage
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Summary

Our Mother of Mercy Catholic Church and Parsonage, at 1100 and 1104 Evans Avenue, are located in a historic African American neighborhood in southeast Fort Worth. The small, 1 1/2-story brick and stucco church, with its large front gable and corner bell tower, was constructed in 1929. The use of rounded arch windows and half timbering suggest a Tudor Revival influence. The church and parsonage face east and sit at the southwest intersection of Evans Avenue and Verbena Street. To the south of the church is the 1-story Queen Anne style parsonage, which was constructed prior to 1911. The church and parsonage are located two blocks east of Interstate 35W and one block north of Rosedale Avenue, a busy east/west cross-town thoroughfare. Behind the property is a vacant lot. Across the street to the east is the imposing Mount Zion Baptist Church, a large Classical Revival building that also has a strong association with Fort Worth's African American community. North of the church are small residential and commercial buildings, including the local headquarters of the N.A.A.C.P (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People).

DESCRIPTION

Our Mother of Mercy Catholic Church, now known as Sunshine Cumberland Presbyterian Church, is located in a historic African American neighborhood approximately two miles southeast of downtown Fort Worth, Texas. Designed and constructed in 1929 by the church's pastor, Father Narcissus Denis, the small, 1 1/2-story brick building possesses a simple grace with its bell tower and rounded arched windows set in stuccoed panels and outlined in half timbering. The building rests on a concrete foundation. Red brick was used for the body of the building with a dark brick used to define corners and frames around the windows. The stucco is a beige color. To the south is the church's parsonage, a one-and-one-half-story Queen Anne style residence constructed prior to 1911. Its decorative detail includes diamond and rectangular patterned wood shingles on the gable ends and arcaded brick porch supports. The latter feature probably was added in 1936 after the home was converted to use as the parsonage.

CHURCH

The facade of the church consists of a large front gable, an enclosed portico, and a bell tower with an open belfry situated at its southeast corner (see **Photo 1**). The gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has a small cross above the front peak. The gable end is covered with stucco and contains a rounded arched niche below the peak of the roof. Below the niche are two small rounded arched windows openings. The left one contains the original one-over-one sash but has been painted the same color as the stucco. The right window is missing and the opening has been infilled with wood that is also painted the same color as the stucco. Half timbering adorns the gable.

Below the gable is the centrally located enclosed portico that projects slightly from the body of the church. A short flight of concrete stairs provide access to two non-original wood paneled doors. The portico is topped with a small front gabled roof. Its gable end, also stuccoed, features a half timbered design. To the right of the portico is an inset stuccoed panel. In the center are paired rounded arched windows with frosted glass. A small wood arch is located above the windows continuing the use of half timbering found in the gables.

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At the southeast corner of the facade is the projecting bell tower. It rises above the height of the main part of the building. The same window design described above is found on the front of the tower at the first floor level and the half-story level. The tower terminates in an open arcaded belfry, the walls of which are covered with asphalt shingles. A pointed hipped roof surmounts the tower and is covered with asphalt shingles. The tower is crowned with a cross.

The north elevation continues the use of the rounded arched windows set in stuccoed panels, although the panels are larger than those on the front. There are three such panels on this elevation. Because the panels are larger, the wood arches above the windows are larger. The upper part of each window is a rounded sash. The lower part is composed of paired casements. Between the center and west set of panels is a wall end chimney. The south elevation contains similar details as the north with the exception of a gabled projection off of the southwest corner. This contains a side exit. The windows of both elevations are of frosted glass although some have been replaced with clear glass or partially infilled with wood.

The gable end of the rear or west elevation also is covered with stucco and features the same half timbering design as the front gable but lacks the niche and window openings. At the north end of the building is a metal door. At the south end is a small rectangular window opening.

Proceeding through the front doors of the church, one enters a small enclosed vestibule. Passing through a pair of wood paneled doors, one enters the sanctuary. On the left is a flight of stairs that leads to the balcony. Underneath the stairwell is a closet. At the northeast and southeast corners are small rooms. The north room has been converted to the women's restrooms, the south room is the ushers room. These were originally confessionals.

The small open nave is filled with wood pews that were moved from Sunshine Cumberland Presbyterian's former church. The ceiling is chamfered. The interior is illuminated with pendent shaped globes suspended from the ceiling. Heaters are suspended from the walls at the northwest and southwest corners of the chancel. At the front of the chancel is the original wood altar railing. It has been altered some with the insertion of the pulpit in its center. Seating for the choir is located in the chevet which is flanked by two small rooms. The south one is currently used as the pastor's office and the north one is used as the choir room. As mentioned above, the balcony is located across the east end of the church above the entrance into the sanctuary.

Although the church is of modest design, it retains much of its architectural integrity. No major alterations have occurred since construction. Some of the frosted glass in the windows have been replaced with clear glass or filled with wood. The interior also is largely intact with the exception of the installation of restrooms and the heaters.

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PARSONAGE

To the south of the church is the parsonage (see **Photos 1 and 2**). It is a 1 1/2-story, Queen Anne style house. The original narrow wood weatherboard has been covered with asbestos siding. Because the original porch has been altered, it is not known if it was a Free Classic or Spindlework Queen Anne. The roof is a combination of cross gable and hipped construction with overhanging flared boxed eaves. The upper story of the house is sheltered by a steeply pitched side gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. Below this is a hipped roof from which projects a front gable. The gable ends are covered with diamond and rectangular patterned wood shingles. Projecting off of the front gable is a hipped roof that covers the porch. It is supported by arcaded brick supports which ties its appearance to the neighboring church. This porch was probably constructed in 1936.¹

The side elevations each feature full height bay windows. The windows are of one-over-one construction with the exception of a decorative rectangular window on the north elevation that illuminates the interior stairway. At the rear of the house is a long, one-story addition covered with metal siding. This was added after Sunshine Cumberland Presbyterian purchased the property. It is used as a Fellowship Hall.

The first room one encounters upon entering the house is a vestibule covered with original dark wood siding on the walls and the ceiling. A beautiful ell-shaped stairway leads to the upper story. To the left of the vestibule is a sitting room. French doors separate this room from the dining room. Wood molding creates a geometric pattern on the ceiling and wood trim has been applied in a manner to resemble wood paneling below the ceiling. The west end of the dining room originally opened up to rooms that were originally used for church gatherings. To the north of the dining room is a room that currently serves as a bedroom. A narrow hall leads from this into the kitchen. The second story contains a large room with a chamfered ceiling. A bathroom is located to the west.

Access to the Fellowship Hall is through two outside entrances on the north side of the addition. It is a large open room with wood paneled walls and a textured ceiling. It is connected to the house by a room off of its

¹ The church was one of the buildings documented in the Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey. Among the notes in the property's file was an item indicating that a building permit was taken out for a one-and-one-half-story frame residence at 1104 Evans for the repair of the foundation and a new concrete porch. The builder was listed as H. Edmundson. Building Permit #16622 dated July 8, 1936. The survey files are in the possession of Historic Fort Worth, Inc., Fort Worth, Texas.

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east end.

Although the Parsonage has been altered, it is counted as a contributing resource because of its historic association with Our Mother of Mercy Catholic Church.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

- ☒ **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 VALUE, OR REPRESENTS A SIGNIFICANT AND DISTINGUISHABLE ENTITY WHOSE COMPONENTS LACK INDIVIDUAL DISTINCTION.
- ☐ **D** PROPERTY HAS YIELDED, OR IS LIKELY TO YIELD, INFORMATION IMPORTANT IN PREHISTORY OR HISTORY.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS: A

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: ETHNIC HERITAGE: Black and SOCIAL HISTORY and ARCHITECTURE

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1929-1948

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1929

SIGNIFICANT PERSON: N/A

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Denis, N.P.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (see continuation sheets 8-9 through 8-16).

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheet 9-17).

PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS): N/A

- ☐ 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*)
- ☐ Other state agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other -- Specify Repository:

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Statement of Significance

Our Mother of Mercy Catholic Church and Parsonage are significant for their association with Fort Worth's African American Catholic community. The church (now known as Sunshine Cumberland Presbyterian Church) was home to Tarrant County's only African American Catholic parish from 1929 to 1952. The church was designed by its pastor, Father N. (Narcissus) P. Denis and built by Denis and members of the parish. Its Period Revival design reflects medieval influences through the use of stucco and half timbering around the windows and on the gable ends. The congregation was active in promoting the social welfare of the African American community and built an elementary school for African American children. The school was across the street to the northwest of the church. Our Mother of Mercy Catholic Church is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion A in the area of social history. It also is eligible under Criterion C for its architecture as a Period Revival church designed and constructed by its priest with the help of members of the parish. The period of significance is from 1929, the date that the church was constructed, to 1948 in accordance with the fifty-year cut-off rule for National Register eligibility. Since the property derives its primary significance from its association with African American history in Fort Worth and its architectural style, Criterion Consideration A is applied.

Historic Context

Our Mother of Mercy Catholic Church was organized in January 1929 under the guidance of the Fathers of St. Joseph of the Sacred Heart of Baltimore, Maryland. Known as "Josephites," this order was dedicated to ministering to the spiritual needs of African Americans. Other Josephite churches in Texas included ones in Dallas, Houston, San Antonio, Galveston, and Beaumont. Reverend N. (Narcissus) P. Denis was sent to Fort Worth in December 1928 for the purposes of establishing a parish.

Roberta Curry Lindsay, an African American social worker, was instrumental in the organization of the church. Mrs. Lindsay was the first local African American graduate of Oberlin College in Oberlin, Ohio, a college that admitted blacks prior to the Civil War and was a center for Abolitionist activity. Lindsay had been active in Catholic relief work prior to the formation of Our Mother of Mercy. Lindsay, along with Mary Drake, established the National Catholic War Work Council in 1918. The organization worked with African American girls on a nonsectarian basis. According to the Federal Writer's Project's "Guide to Fort Worth," "The object of the society was to alleviate general distress resulting from the war. Emergency relief and advice were given at this time of need." Lindsay also was employed by the Works Progress Administration during the 1930s as supervisor of relief work within the African American community.² Property was acquired at the southwest intersection of Evans Avenue and Rosedale Avenue (later changed to

² Our Mother of Mercy File, Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey, located at Historic Fort Worth, Inc., Fort, Worth, Texas; Federal Writer's Project, "Guide to Fort Worth," (typed manuscript compiled between 1936 and 1941) [microfiche], Fort Worth Public Library, Fort Worth, Texas), 11414, 20928.

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Verbena Street). The location was in a near southeast neighborhood that by the 1920s was becoming predominately African American. Directly east of the property was Mt. Zion Baptist Church, a large two-story building constructed in 1919-1920 for an African American congregation.

The Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from 1911 indicates that there was a wood framed building at the southwest corner of Evans and Rosedale avenues that was divided into two stores. The 1928 City Directory indicated that Economy Drug was at 1100 Evans Avenue and a barber was at 1102 Evans Avenue. This frame building was removed for the construction of the church. The house at 1104 Evans Avenue was retained and this became the church's parsonage.³ Mass was initially held in this building until the drug store was converted to a chapel. The parish had only twelve members at first, but the number soon grew to 35 drawing its membership from African Americans across Fort Worth. The drug store eventually was demolished and a church was constructed on the site.⁴

According to a couple of sources, Denis' efforts to establish an African American parish did not settle well with certain members of the white community. Members of the Ku Klux Klan harassed him by burning crosses in front of the rectory. Denis discovered that one of the Klan members owned a local market so he began patronizing the store in an attempt to win over his detractors.⁵

The congregation first held services in an abandoned drug store until construction began on the church. As a result of his training as a Josephite, Denis was "an expert carpenter, mechanic and wood carver." Denis designed the building and "donned overalls and worked along side the carpenters and bricklayers until the church was completed." Many of those who helped construct the church were members of the parish. All of the interior furnishings, with the exception of the pews, were built by Denis. These included the altar, the Stations of the Cross (have since been removed), the baptismal font, and the cross. Denis also constructed a large cross on the steeple that was outlined in neon lights. The church was dedicated on June 9, 1929. A photograph of the completed church appeared in the December 1929 issue of the *Catholic Review* (see Section 8 page 16).⁶

³ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Fort Worth, Texas, 1911 [microfilm]. Fort Worth Public Library, Fort Worth, Texas; Fort Worth City Directory, 1928; Bern Sullivan, compiler, "The Origin of Our Mother of Mercy Catholic Church, Fort Worth, Texas," 1998, 1.

⁵ Sullivan, "the Origin of Our Mother of Mercy Catholic Church," 1; "Our Mother of Mercy Catholic Church." (undated manuscript found in the Our Mother of Mercy File, Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey, located at Historic Fort Worth, Inc., Fort Worth, Texas), 1.

⁶ Federal Writer's Project, "Guide to Fort Worth," 17399, 17401. The "Guide's" dates for the formation of the church, the construction of the church building, and the parochial school differ from information found elsewhere; Sullivan, "the Origin of Our mother of Mercy catholic Church," 1-2. See also

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Father Denis also used his carpentry skills to help residents of the community. He constructed a small frame building behind the parsonage that he used as a workshop to repair broken furniture. This building is no longer extant.⁷ In September 1929, Denis began an elementary school in a rented house across the street from the church. In 1930, the parish constructed a four-room brick school at the northeast corner of Rosedale Avenue (now Verbena Street) and Missouri Avenue (see Section 8 page 15). This location was across the street to the northwest of the church. This was the only Catholic parochial school in Fort Worth for African American children. Father Denis is thought to have been the designer of the new school which also was supposedly constructed by members of the parish. The school held classes for kindergartners through the seventh grade. Besides the regular course of elementary studies, the boys received instruction in manual training and the girls attended sewing, embroidery, and other domestic science classes.⁸ Classes were taught by Sisters of the Holy Spirit.⁹ The school building remains today, however the property is no longer owned by Our Mother of Mercy Catholic Church.

Under Father Denis, the parish grew so that by 1935 it had about 150 members. In August 1939, Father Denis was transferred to another parish. He died in 1947 after having served parishes in Dalsonville, Louisiana, and Galveston and Winnie, Texas. He was replaced by Father Thomas J. Brophy. Under Brophy, the parish established a mission named Saint Veronica's on the west side of Fort Worth near Lake Como to serve African Americans in this area. Father Phillip J. Tarallo became Father Brophy's assistant to help meet the needs of both churches. Father Thomas B. Collins replaced Tarallo in 1945. In 1949, Father Brophy was assigned to another parish in Houston and was replaced by Father Collins.¹⁰

The parish of Our Mother of Mercy Catholic Church continued to worship at the Evans Avenue church until 1952. With its membership numbering approximately 350 parishioners, the congregation moved to the former home of Holy Name Catholic Church, located a few blocks away on Terrell Avenue. In 1958, the congregation built a new elementary school and the old school on Missouri Avenue was abandoned. In 1955, the property on Evans Avenue was sold to Sunshine Cumberland Presbyterian Church, an African American

miscellaneous photocopy of a photograph identified as appearing in the *Catholic Review* in December 1929, "Our Mother of Mercy Church File," Historic Fort Worth, Inc.

⁷ Sullivan, "The Origin of Our Mother of Mercy Catholic Church," 2.

⁸ Federal Writer's Project, "Guide to Fort Worth," 14149, 17400.

¹⁰Sullivan, "The Origins of Our Mother of Mercy Catholic Church," 2-3; *Fort Worth Star Telegram* (morning edition), December 12, 1947, Star Telegram clippings File, Special Collections, University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington, Texas; "Our Mother of Mercy: African American and Catholic for 63 years," undated clipping (c. 1992) from *Texas Catholic* found in the property file for Our Mother of Mercy Catholic Church, Historic Fort Worth, Inc., Fort Worth, Texas.¹⁰

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congregation.

History of Sunshine Cumberland Presbyterian Church

Following the Civil War, African Americans who were members of Cumberland Presbyterian Church wanted to form their own denomination separate from that of their former owners. In 1869 African American ministers within the church began agitating for a separate denomination. The First General Assembly of the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church met in 1874 in Nashville, Tennessee. The denomination is now known as the Second Cumberland Presbyterian Church.¹¹

Fort Worth's Sunshine Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in April 1914 by Reverend S.A. Nelson who had come to Fort Worth from East Texas. Nelson established a church in an area just east of the downtown known as Baptist Hill. Its first members were African Americans who had moved to Fort Worth from Central and East Texas in search of job opportunities available in the city after the turn of the century. This group first met in a building at 19th and Moore streets. It later acquired two buildings at 17th and Gay streets that were used for the church and the manse. Early pastors of the church included J.S. Hamilton, Rev. Jenkins, P.H. Moore, Fred K. Jacobs, and Rev. Carter. The church had a significant growth causing the congregation to enlarge its church in the early 1930s.¹²

In 1939, the church was forced to move. Its property had been acquired for the construction of Butler Place, a federal public housing complex. The church acquired property at 19th and Gay streets, next to the Gay Street Elementary School. The pastor at this time was J.E. Dixon. Dixon died after only serving the church two years. He was succeeded by Reverend Love who stayed with the church for one year. The church was then led by Reverend J.S.C. Gratton from 1944 to 1953. In 1953, Reverend H.W. Gant was called to the church and led it for forty-one years until ill health forced him to retire in 1994.¹³

In 1955, the construction of Interstate 35W forced the congregation to sell its property on Gay Street and relocate. The congregation then purchased the church building and parsonage at 1100 and 1104 Evans Avenue. The move to the new facility helped to boost the congregation's membership. However, unrest within the membership forced one faction to withdraw from the church in 1974 and thereby decreasing its

¹¹ Robert S. Wood. "History of the Second Cumberland Presbyterian Church," (Typed manuscript, 1977), 1.

¹² "Sunshine Cumberland Presbyterian Church in America: A Historical Perspective," (n.d.); Georgia M. Roberson, "Historic Narrative, Sunshine Cumberland Presbyterian Church," (Typed manuscript, 1998), 1.

¹³ "Sunshine Cumberland Presbyterian Church in America: A Historical Perspective."

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Our Mother of Mercy Catholic Church and Parsonage
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ranks.¹⁴

Following the retirement of Reverend Gant, the church was led by Reverend Rick E. White from 1995 to 1997. Reverend A.L. Gipson was installed as supply minister later that year and continues in that role today. Sunshine Cumberland Presbyterian Church currently has approximately 45 members.¹⁵

Architectural Significance of Our Mother of Mercy Catholic Church

Our Mother of Mercy Catholic Church in Fort Worth is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance as a Period Revival church designed by the parish's pastor, Reverend N.P. Denis and constructed by Denis and members of the parish. The one-story brick church features a corner bell tower and rounded arched windows. The use of half timbering and stucco on the window panels and on the gable ends provides a medieval influence to the church's design. As stated in the Tarrant County Historic Resource Survey for Fort Worth's Southside, "The scale and workmanship of the building combine to produce a feeling of quiet dignity."¹⁶ As a Catholic church constructed by and for members of an African American congregation, Our Mother of Mercy Catholic Church and Parsonage are distinctive landmarks in the city of Fort Worth. Although both buildings are in need of some repair, overall, they are in good

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Roberson, "Historic Narrative, Sunshine Cumberland Presbyterian Church," 7; Interview with Reverend A.L. Gipson, October 27, 1998.

¹⁶ *Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey: Phase III Fort Worth's Southside* (Fort Worth, Texas: Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, Texas, 1986). 63.

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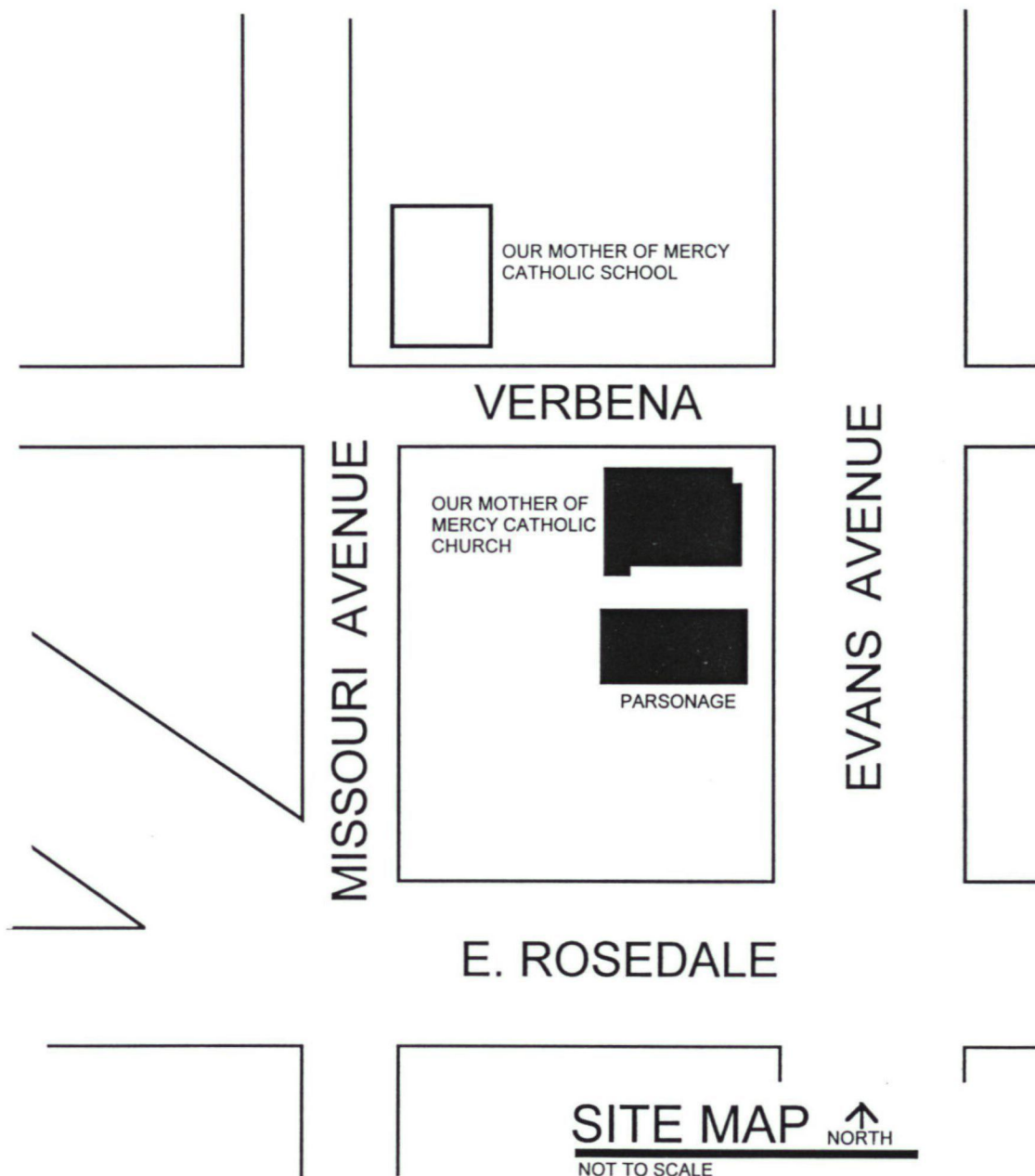
condition and retain integrity of location, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Since the church derives its primary significance from its association with African American heritage and its architectural style, Criterion Consideration A is applied.

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Our Mother of Mercy Catholic Church and Parsonage
(left) as it appeared in the *Catholic Review* in 1929.

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Bibliography

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"Sunshine Cumberland Presbyterian Church in America: A Historical Perspective," (n.d.).

Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey: Phase III Fort Worth's Southside. Fort Worth, Texas: Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, Texas, 1986.

Wood, Robert S. "History of the Second Cumberland Presbyterian Church." Typed manuscript, 1977.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY: less than an acre

UTM REFERENCES	Zone	Easting	Northing
1 14	657600	3622700	

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: Block 5, Lots 1-3 Evans South Addition to the City of Fort Worth.**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:** These are the lots historically associated with the nominated property.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE: Susan Allen Kline, Planner**ORGANIZATION:** City of Fort Worth Planning Department**DATE:** March 6,1999**STREET & NUMBER:** 1000 Throckmorton**TELEPHONE:** 817/871-8012**CITY OR TOWN:** Fort Worth**STATE:** TX**ZIP CODE:** 76102

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

CONTINUATION SHEETS**MAPS** (see continuation sheet Map-15)**PHOTOGRAPHS** (see continuation sheet Photo-18)**ADDITIONAL ITEMS**

PROPERTY OWNER

NAME: Sunshine Cumberland Presbyterian Church**STREET & NUMBER:** 1104 Evans Avenue**TELEPHONE:** 817/335-9810**CITY OR TOWN:** Fort Worth**STATE:** TX**ZIP CODE:** 76104

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**Our Mother of Mercy Catholic Church and Parsonage
1100 & 1104 Evans Avenue
Forth Worth, Tarrant County**

Photographs taken in 1998 by staff members of the Fort Worth City Planning Department.

Negatives on file at the Texas Historical Commission in Austin.

Photo 1

Front facades of church and parsonage
Camera facing southwest

Photo 2

Rear of church
Camera facing east

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Our Mother of Mercy Catholic Church and Parsonage
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Tarrant

DATE RECEIVED: 6/24/99
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/22/99
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/06/99
DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/08/99

REFERENCE NUMBER: 99000882

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:	N	SAMPLE:	N	SLR DRAFT:	N	NATIONAL:	N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 7/22/99 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA_____

REVIEWER_____ DISCIPLINE_____

TELEPHONE_____ DATE_____

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



OUR MOTHER of MERCY CATHOLIC
CHURCH & PARSONAGE

1100 & 1104 EVANS AVENUE

FORT WORTH, TARRANT CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 1 of 2



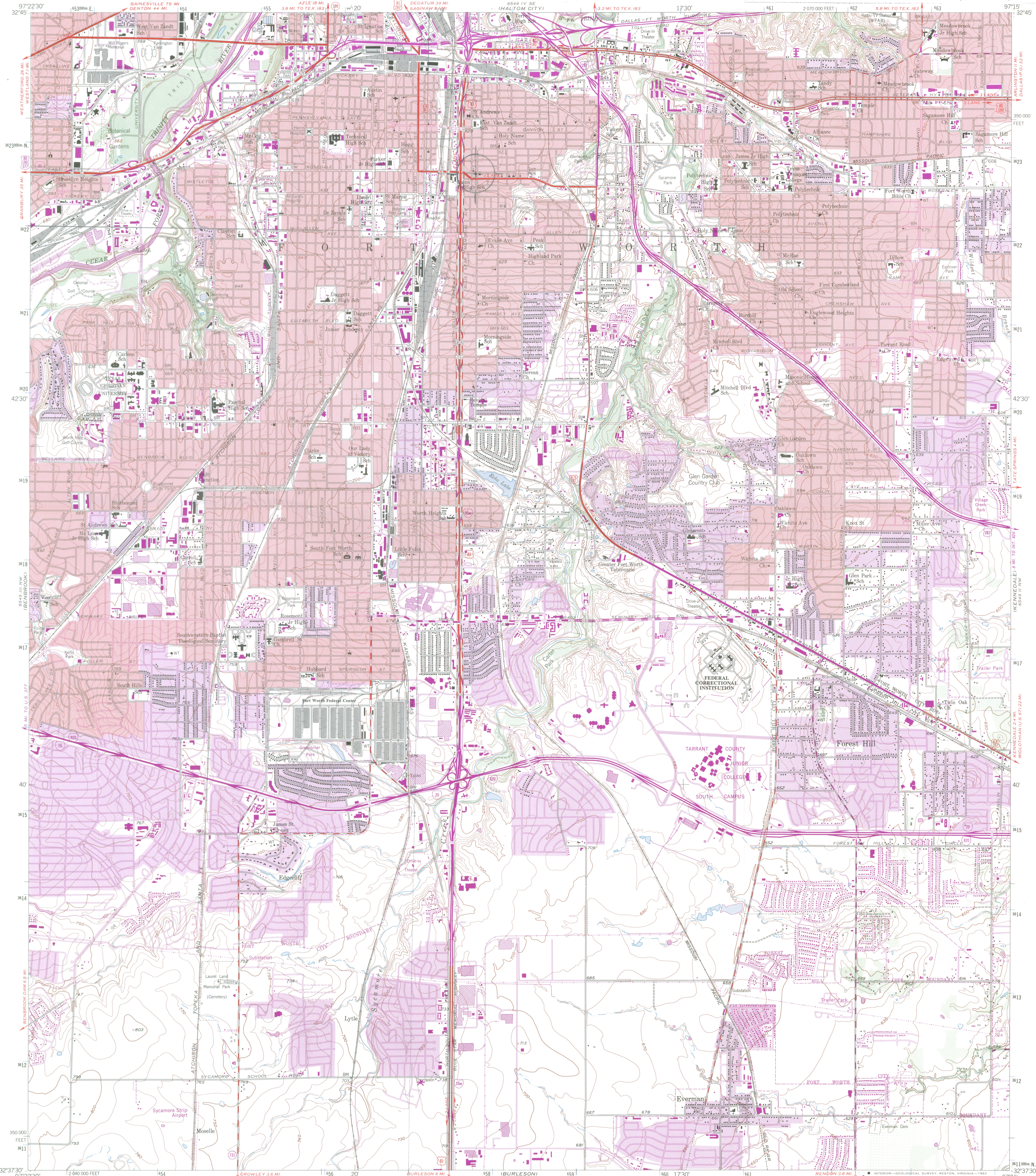
OUR MOTHER of MERCY CATHOLIC CHURCH & PARSONAGE
1100 & 1104 EVANS AVENUE
FORT WORTH, TARRANT CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 2 of 2

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

OUR MOTHER of MERCY CATHOLIC CHURCH & PARSONAGE
1100 & 1104 EVANS AVENUE
FORT WORTH TARRANT CO, TEXAS
UTM REFERENCE: 14/657600/3622700

FORT WORTH QUADRANGLE
TEXAS-TARRANT CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

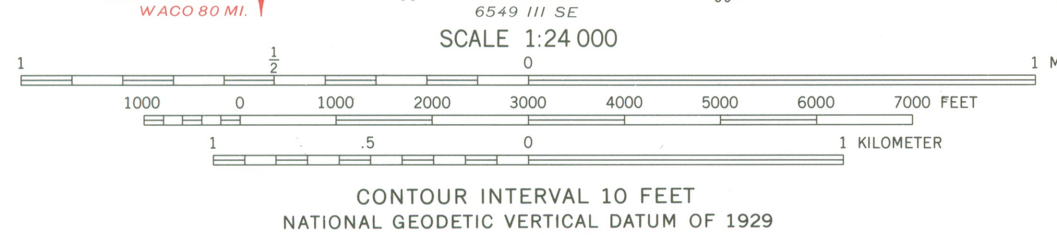
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1952-1954. Field checked 1955

Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Texas coordinate
system, north central zone. 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator
grid ticks, zone 14, shown in blue. 1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection
lines 10 meters south and 28 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries
of the National or State reservations shown on this map

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled from
aerial photographs taken 1979 and other sources. This
information not field checked. Map edited 1981
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

3297-424

MAPSCO, INC.
6118 CAMP BOWIE
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76116 817/731-1666

FORT WORTH, TEX.
N3237.5-W9715/7.5

1955
PHOTOREVISED 1981
DMA 6549 III NE-SERIES V882