



NPS Form 10-900

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

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Winnetka Heights Historic District (amendment to justify significance of the Kessler Theater)

Other name/site number: Kessler Theater

Name of related multiple property listing: NA

2. Location

Street & number: 1214 West Davis Street

City or town: Dallas State: Texas County: Dallas County

Not for publication: [] Vicinity: []

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this [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 at the following levels of significance: [] national [] statewide [X] local

Applicable National Register Criteria: [] A [] B [X] C [] D

Signature of certifying official / Title: Mark Wolfe, State Historic Preservation Officer
Date: 9/17/13
Texas Historical Commission
State or Federal agency / bureau or Tribal Government

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

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
[] entered in the National Register
[] determined eligible for the National Register
[] determined not eligible for the National Register.
[X] removed from the National Register
[] other, explain: Additional Documentation Approved

Signature of the Keeper: [Signature] Date of Action: 10-29-13

Winnetka Heights Historic District (amendment for the Kessler Theater), Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

7. Description

Architectural Classification: Modern Movement: Moderne

Principal Exterior Materials: Brick, Tile, Glass, Metal

Narrative Description (see continuation sheets 5-7)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

<input type="checkbox"/>	A	Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C	Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations: NA

Areas of Significance: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1910-1935 in original nomination; period added in this amendment: 1942

Significant Dates: 1942

Significant Person: NA

Cultural Affiliation: NA

Architect/Builder: Raymond F. Smith, architect

Narrative Statement of Significance (see continuation sheets 8-10)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography (see continuation sheet 11)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office (*Texas Historical Commission, Austin*)
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository:

Winnetka Heights Historic District (amendment for the Kessler Theater), Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

Form Prepared By

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Date: July 31, 2013

Additional Documentation

Additional items (See figures on pages 12-18)

Winnetka Heights Historic District (amendment for the Kessler Theater), Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

Photographs

Name of Property: Kessler Theater
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas
Photographed by Marcel Quimby, August 2013

Photo 1
North and west facades
Camera facing southeast

Photo 2
Enlarged view of entry and marquee
Camera facing southeast

Photo 3
North façade, retail space
Camera facing southeast

Photo 4
East façade (retail storefront)
Camera facing south

Photo 5
North and east façade (lobby tower)
Camera facing southwest

Photo 6
East façade
Camera facing northwest

Photo 7
South façade
Camera facing northeast

Photo 8
West façade
Camera facing east

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

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

Winnetka Heights Historic District (amendment for the Kessler Theater), Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

Summary of Previous Nomination Efforts and the Goal of this Amendment

The purpose of this nomination amendment is to establish the significance of the Kessler Theater, at 1214 West Davis Street, within the Winnetka Heights historic district (NR 1983) in Dallas, Texas. The period of significance for the district extends from 1910 to 1935, and this amendment proposes to add an additional period (1942) to reflect the completion of the Kessler Theater and its integration into the neighborhood. The theater was identified as a “compatible” building in the Winnetka Heights Historic District, a distinction that acknowledged its potential significance at a time when building was just over forty years old. The building clearly contributes to the district due to the quality of its architecture, as an excellent local example of modernistic design applied to a movie theater on the eve of U.S. entry into World War II. As such, it meets Criterion C in the area of Architecture, at the local level of significance.

The Kessler Theater building has been rehabilitated using federal investment tax credits, and the documentation within this amendment is partially derived from the Part 1 tax credit application, approved by NPS in 2009. The Davis Street commercial area within Winnetka Heights Historic District is currently undergoing a period of revitalization, and the Kessler Theatre has played a critical role in this revitalization.

Description

The historic Kessler Theater is located at the southeast corner of North Clinton Ave. and West Davis Street in the historic Winnetka Heights neighborhood in Oak Cliff, Dallas, Texas. The theater building is comprised of three distinct massing components – the larger, massive theater entry with its curved wall that opens to the West Davis and North Clinton Street corner, with its iconic circular vertical lighted element, the smaller retail building mass, at the east end of the building and facing Davis Street, and the large theater auditorium, located behind other components. Although the massing of the building is more complicated than the typical one-part commercial building, as defined by Richard Longstreth in “The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture,” it conforms to the one-part commercial style with the author’s noted variation for movie theaters with unique and larger façade features. The building structure is load-bearing masonry walls clad with ochre-colored brick at its public facades and common red brick at the non-public facades.

North façade:

The front façade, facing West Davis Avenue, reflects these different forms with the one-story retail portion at the eastern end. The retail portion has a simple façade with large square openings in the masonry wall which identify the five retail entries; each masonry opening accommodates a single door and flanking windows. These windows extend from approximately 2’ above the sidewalk to approximately 9’ high, with each window divided by a vertical mullion into two panes of clear glass. The doors are wood storefront doors in a wood frame. A simple horizontal 12” high wood band extends across the top of the windows and doors within each masonry opening; this band originally accommodated awnings above each retail business. The window frames are wood and appear to be original; the door frame is wood with wood doors with a large, single pane of glass. The area above the storefront openings is ochre-colored brick with brick coping at the top of the wall while the wall surface below the windows is a green glazed ceramic tile. Canvas awnings and wood signs that match the color of the ceramic tile wainscoting below are mounted to the brick façade above each of these five retail entries. The top of the wall is also capped with a brick parapet cap, with two rows of corbelling below. Although a taller, masonry wall at the theater auditorium is beyond, this is not visible from the street.

Near the western end of this north façade, this retail portion of this façade meets the taller, theater lobby portion of the building and the buildings’ recessed circular entry begins – this entry faces the corner at North Clinton Avenue

Winnetka Heights Historic District (amendment for the Kessler Theater), Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

and West Davis Street and provides a public gathering space at the foreground as well as highlights the buildings' most significant architectural feature – the tall, multi-colored, curved vertical wall. At the east (left) edge of this tall wall, is a semi-circular recess in the brick wall at the north façade that accommodates a vertical rod with circular, flat 'plates'; these plates were originally lighted and as part of the rehabilitation, this lighting has been replaced. This vertical element currently ends at the top of this masonry wall but originally continued for some height above the roof, and provided a vertical, lighted spire that dramatically announced the theater.

The original marquee had been removed, presumably following the 1962 fire and replaced with a simple, flat awning at the building entry. This has been removed and replaced with a new marquee that is a close replication of the original marquee. This new metal marquee is teal in color, and extends beyond the face of the building, providing a covered entry into the theater, signage for the theater and signbands for events. The 'Kessler' sign is open channel letters with red and white neon; decorative, wavy neon replicates that of the original marquee; the ceiling of the marquee is planar with recessed lighting. New aluminum framed poster cases that replicate the historic cases adjoin the three pair of entry doors that are centered under the marquee.

The face of the upper entry area is clad in 8" x 8", medium green ceramic tiles with inset alternating vertical stripes of 8" x 8" yellow ceramic tiles and seven (7) 8" x 8" vertical glass block stripes; these glass blocks are backlit, providing an impressive, lighted entry above the marquee.

West façade

This side façade, facing North Clinton Street, is also clad in historic ochre brick, is a large, flat plane with two small steps at the south end where it adjoins the masonry wall at the entry. The top of wall has a simple brick parapet cap. The only fenestrations at this façade are two small windows and a single metal service door. This façade faces a public street; an area at the south end of this façade, has been painted as a continuation of the façade of the lower portions of the brick have been painted with graffiti; these areas have been painted over with beige paint as a continuation of the north façade below the marquee. Two aluminum framed poster cases were originally located at the north end of this façade, near the theater entry and marquee. These cases had disappeared decades ago but have been replicated and reinstalled in the recent rehabilitation.

South façade

Common red brick at this tall wall steps down from the adjacent west façade, where the transition is made from ochre to red brick. This façade is long with structural masonry pilasters protruding 4" from wall surface; the top of the wall has a simple brick parapet cap.

This center portion of this wall was heavily damaged during the 1957 tornado but has been reconstructed to match the original. However, a curved line can be seen where the newer replacement brick was 'toothed in' at this wall, providing a visual reminder of the damage of the tornado. The lower portion of this wall (up to around 8' in height) has been painted to cover graffiti prior to the rehabilitation. A wood fence for the dumpster enclosure has been erected in front of the east end of this façade.

East façade

Due to the massing of the building – with its tall massing of the theatre lobby at the west end of the building, and the one-story retail mass at the eastern end of the building – there are two separate east facades. The taller, east façade of the theater lobby is a flat plane. A lighted vertical neon sign, reading 'The Kessler' is mounted at the top

Winnetka Heights Historic District (amendment for the Kessler Theater), Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

of this façade adjacent to the north end of the wall. This sign is visible from Davis Street, and clearly identifies the theater for westbound traffic.

The lower, one-story, red common brick portion of the east façade facing the alley adjacent to the eastern property line, is rectangular, shape. The wall's only door openings 2 large fixed, metal, sliding exit doors above grade and three large windows at the upper areas of this façade. These windows originally accommodated fans for the theater. While the retail area inside is one story in height, a mezzanine has been inserted into the upper area of the rear of this rear theater space and is served by these windows. This façade is capped with a simple brick parapet cap; there are also surface mounted downspouts at this facade. Electrical and gas service are located at the northern end of this wall.

Winnetka Heights Historic District (amendment for the Kessler Theater), Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

Statement of Significance

The Kessler Theater was constructed in 1941-42 by L.L. Dunbar to serve as a movie theater for the north Oak Cliff neighborhoods of Dallas, including the adjacent Kessler Heights and Winnetka Heights neighborhoods. Dunbar, owner of the Cliff Queen (one of the original Oak Cliff movie theaters), hired architect Raymond F. Smith to design a modern theater, and broke ground in September 1941. Only a few months later, the United States was pulled into World War II, making the Kessler one of the few movie theaters to be completed after U.S. entry into the war. The building meets Criterion C in the area of Architecture at the local level of significance. The exterior of the building still maintain its Moderne-styled details, brilliantly lit with multicolored neon, and its poster display cases and storefront windows.

Dallas architect Raymond F. Smith designed numerous movie theaters during the 1940s, and is credited with at least 21 theaters in addition to the Kessler, including eight in Dallas.¹ His theaters were typically simple brick box forms decorated with elaborate electric signage and colorful applied panels made of various materials. Typical of American theaters of the period, Smith's theaters all featured horizontal marquees, but his most striking large theaters also featured tall mast signage displaying the name of the theater that extended well above the roofline, greatly increasing the theater's visibility. The Granada Theater in Houston and the Capitan Theater in Pasadena each feature a series of horizontal disks skewered on a pole atop the mast; these are essentially miniature versions of the giant mast found on the north side of the Kessler. Originally extending well beyond the roof line, the Kessler mast was truncated after the 1962 fire. Unlike any of Smith's known theater designs, only the Kessler featured a corner entrance. The high quality of the tile and glass block decoration applied to the entirety of this concave entrance façade sets the Kessler apart from Smith's other work. Designed in the popular Moderne style, the Kessler Theater was the epitome of glamour and excitement, suggestive of Hollywood itself. Extensive neon lighting draws attention to building in the dark of night, even at considerable distance. Texas architectural historian Jay C. Henry claimed that the "Streamlined marquee and the neon-illuminated advertising beacon became the leitmotifs of [1930s] modernization," on the major thoroughfares of downtown, a pattern that continued in the postwar years in the smaller towns of Texas.² Henry identifies "the suspended electric sign [that] has now become a vertical advertising pylon of monumental scale" as the dominating feature of movie theaters constructed throughout the state during this period, "the building as billboard—as an immediately recognizable trademark and advertisement for the goods and services purveyed."³ The Kessler Theater exemplifies these trends in modern movie theater design in the 1940s.

In 1945, Autry Enterprises purchased the Kessler from L.L. Dunbar. Autry Enterprises was owned by iconic film and recording legend, Gene Autry, along with Dallasites Lloyd Rust and Ed Blumenthal. Autry was at the top of his popularity during the time he owned the theater chain, and was still making movies and hosting a national weekly radio program. Autry Enterprises also acquired the Cliff Queen Theater in Oak Cliff, and in 1946 built the Hill Theater in Cockrell Hill, and the Beckley Theater. Under Autry's ownership, the Kessler focused on family-friendly westerns including 'Walk a Crooked Mile' 'One Sunday Afternoon' and 'Red River' (1948), 'The Accused', 'Johnny Belinda' (both in April 1949), 'She Wore a Yellow Ribbon' (January 1950), 'Comanche Territory' and 'Square Dance Jubilee', 'Trail of the Yukon', and 'East Side, West Side' (all in 1950). One notable exception to the "family" focus at the Kessler occurred in 1947, when Howard Hughes' controversial 1943 film "The Outlaw" was finally released by United Artists. The film featured Dallas native Jack Beutel as Billy the Kid, but is better known as a starring vehicle for actress Jane Russell. The film received much publicity for portraying Billy the Kid, a notorious outlaw and murderer, as a sympathetic hero, and even more so for Hughes' emphasis on

¹ Cinema Treasures, www.cinematreasures.org/architect.

² Jay C. Henry, *Architecture in Texas, 1895-1945* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1993), 234.

³ *Ibid.*, 235-236.

Winnetka Heights Historic District (amendment for the Kessler Theater), Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

prominently displaying Russell's natural curvature. The larger Interstate Theater chain, founded by Karl Hobitzelle and known for showing family entertainment, refused to show 'The Outlaw'.⁴ After opening at the Kessler Theater on January 10, however, the film played until late January – a long run for a suburban theatre where movies typically played for only a week at a time.

The Kessler Theater also hosted musical venues, also focusing on country and western music: local radio station KRLD hosted 'Cornbread Matinees' for several years. Autry often made personal appearances at his theaters - at openings, for selected movies (including those in which he starred), and for special events. In January 1947, he attended a benefit at the Kessler for the March of Dimes; this was staged during KRLD's weekly 'Cornbread Matinee' at the theater.⁵ Nationwide Pictures held a 'Cowboy Star Search' at the theater in May, 1948 – a talent search for new cowboy star, who was chosen for a part in the 'Lone Star Riders', the company's new western series. Dewey Groom and the Texas Playboys played the Kessler Theater, and for a time in 1948, played daily; this show hosted guest singers, including Al Dexter, composer of 'Pistol Packing Mama' in October 1948.⁶

Autry Enterprise sold the Kessler Theater, as well as many of their other theaters, in 1952 to Robb and Rowley Company, who continued to operate the theater. Due to of increased competition from television, the smaller, suburban theaters found their audiences shrinking, and the Kessler Theater closed by 1957, when it served as the temporary home to the Kessler United Baptist Church, as the congregation constructed its new church facility in the Kessler neighborhood.

On April 2, 1957, Dallas was hit by a tornado that touched down in south Oak Cliff, and travelled through north Oak Cliff – including the Winnetka Heights and nearby Kessler neighborhoods -- before turning north and crossing over West Dallas and the Trinity River, and touching down again near Love Field. Due to its slow speed, clear weather, its location in a major metropolitan area, and modern communications such as radios in automobiles and wide use of personal cameras, this was the best documented tornado to date in the country. This tornado was widely photographed, and received national press including an article with photographs in Life magazine. The Kessler Theater was hit by the tornado, incurring much damage to the roof and walls. Remarkably, the vertical spiral element at the top of the roof remained in place; this damage was soon repaired.

The building was then occupied as "Revival Tabernacle" until a three alarm fire caused considerable damage to the property on March 1, 1962, including destroying the marquee. The building was once again repaired although the marquee was not reconstructed. Following the fire, an embroidery company occupied the building and remained until the 1980s. Julie Allen Lindsey purchased the theater in 1998 from the estate of the previous owners (who owned the embroidery company) with plans to utilize the building for restaurant and retail uses.⁷ Due to lack of parking and unable to provide such to the City of Dallas' requirements, the building remained empty.

Edwin and Lisa Cabaniss purchased the building in 2009, and purchased the adjacent lot for use as parking. The building has been rehabilitated with the aid of federal preservation tax credits, and is now used as a local and regional performing arts venue, instructional arts studio and a rental venue for private parties and performances at nights and weekends; the building is used during the day as a children's ballet school. The theater has been well-received in Dallas as a venue for local artists, receiving accolades for its rehabilitation of this abandoned building and its inner city location. The retail space facing West Davis Street remains occupied by a variety of tenants.

⁴ 'Outlaw to Play At 23 Suburbans', *Dallas Morning News*, December 29, 1946.

⁵ 'Autry in Person', *Dallas Morning News*, January 28, 1947.

⁶ 'Kessler Stage Show To Present Al Dexter', *Dallas Morning News*, October 5, 1948.

⁷ Ramshaw, Emily, article in *Dallas Morning News* (title unknown), March 11, 2006.

Winnetka Heights Historic District (amendment for the Kessler Theater), Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

Table 1. Theaters attributed to Raymond F. Smith.

Source: Cinema Treasures (cinematreasures.org), except as noted.

Theater	Location	Opening Date
Plaza Arts Center	Carrollton, TX	1949
Airway Theater ⁸	Dallas, TX	1940
Beverly Hills Theatre	Dallas, TX	1944
Delman Theatre	Dallas, TX	1947
Granada Theater	Dallas, TX	1946
Kessler Theater	Dallas, TX	1942
Lagow Theater	Dallas, TX	1948
Lido Theater	Dallas, TX	1947
Lisbon Theater ⁹	Dallas, TX	1940
Maple Theatre	Dallas, TX	1946
Valley Theater	El Paso, TX	1948
Gateway Theatre	Fort Worth, TX	1942
White Theater ¹⁰	Fort Worth, TX	1940
Grove Theater	Honey Grove, TX	1950
Alameda Theatre	Houston, TX	1940
Granada Theater	Houston, TX	1949
Lyric Theater	Idabel, OK	1949
State Theater	Idabel, OK	1946
Rio Theater	Odessa, TX	1947
Capitan Theater	Pasadena, TX	1949
Colonial Theater (remodel) ¹¹	Taylor, TX	1940
Ritz Theater ¹²	Taylor, TX	1940

⁸ “\$275,000 Goes Into Four New Theaters,” *Dallas Morning News*, March 31, 1940.

⁹ “Lisbon to Get New Theater,” *Dallas Morning News*, February 18, 1940.

¹⁰ “\$275,000 Goes Into Four New Theaters,” *Dallas Morning News*, March 31, 1940.

¹¹ “New Theater Is Begun At Fort Worth, One at Taylor Being Remodeled,” *Dallas Morning News*, November 19, 1939.

¹² “\$275,000 Goes Into Four New Theaters,” *Dallas Morning News*, March 31, 1940.

Winnetka Heights Historic District (amendment for the Kessler Theater), Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

Bibliography

“\$275,000 Goes Into Four New Theaters,” *Dallas Morning News*, March 31, 1940.

“Autry in Person,” *Dallas Morning News*, January 28, 1947.

Cinema Treasures, www.cinematreasures.org/architect. Accessed September 5, 2013.

Henry, Jay. *Architecture in Texas, 1895-1945* (Austin: University of Texas Press), 1993.

“Kessler Stage Show To Present Al Dexter,” *Dallas Morning News*, October 5, 1948.

“Outlaw to Play At 23 Suburbans,” *Dallas Morning News*, December 29, 1946.

“Lisbon to Get New Theater,” *Dallas Morning News*, February 18, 1940.

“Revival Center Razed by Three-Alarm Fire,” *Dallas Morning News*, March 1, 1962.

Winnetka Heights Historic District (amendment for the Kessler Theater), Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

Figures



Sanborn map, 1953. Courtesy of the Dallas Public Library/Texshare; Kessler Theater is at the northeast corner of West Davis Street and North Clinton Ave, near the upper right hand corner of the map.

Winnetka Heights Historic District (amendment for the Kessler Theater), Dallas, Dallas County, Texas



Aerial view of the tornado's path, including roof and wall damage to the Kessler Theater
Camera facing northwest
Dallas Morning News, April 3, 1957

Winnetka Heights Historic District (amendment for the Kessler Theater), Dallas, Dallas County, Texas



Photograph of the Kessler Theater following the April 1957 Tornado, showing collapsed roof and damage to south façade.

Camera facing north

Courtesy of Edwin Cabaniss, 2009

Winnetka Heights Historic District (amendment for the Kessler Theater), Dallas, Dallas County, Texas



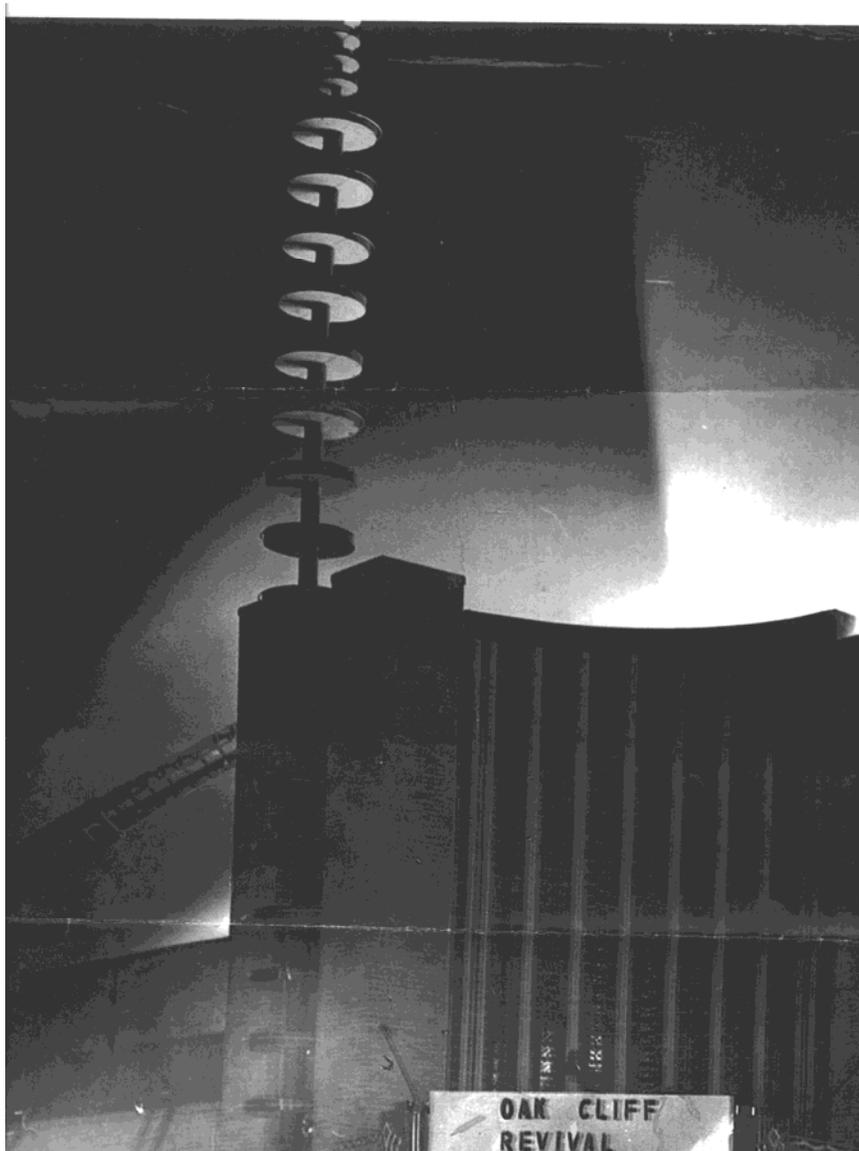
Photograph of the Kessler Theater, c. late 1950s or early 1960s.
Camera facing east
Courtesy of Edwin Cabaniss, 2009

Winnetka Heights Historic District (amendment for the Kessler Theater), Dallas, Dallas County, Texas



Photograph of fire at the Kessler Theater, March 1962.
Camera facing southeast
Courtesy of Edwin Cabaniss, 2009

Winnetka Heights Historic District (amendment for the Kessler Theater), Dallas, Dallas County, Texas



Photograph of fire at the Kessler Theater, March 1962.

Camera facing southeast

Courtesy of Edwin Cabaniss, 2009

Winnetka Heights Historic District (amendment for the Kessler Theater), Dallas, Dallas County, Texas



Photograph of building interior following fire at the Kessler Theater, March 1962.
Camera facing west
Courtesy of Edwin Cabaniss, 2009.



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Other name/site number: Kessler Theater
Name of related multiple property listing: NA

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Street & number: 1214 West Davis Street
City or town: Dallas State: Texas County: Dallas County
Not for publication: [] Vicinity: []

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property [x] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria.

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

Applicable National Register Criteria: [] A [] B [x] C [] D

Signature of Mark Wayne, State Historic Preservation Officer, Date 9/17/13
Texas Historical Commission
State or Federal agency / bureau or Tribal Government

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

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
[] entered in the National Register
[] determined eligible for the National Register
[] determined not eligible for the National Register.
[] removed from the National Register
[] other, explain: _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action



JAKE BOBE
BILLY HARVEY
ENKLY ELBERT
SKIM WISKILLIAN

DAUGHTER
RUBY JANE
ROBERT GOMEZ
GRASCALS

The
KESSLER

KESLER
COWING SOON
BRAVE COMBO
DAUGHTER
LOS LONELY BOYS

GINNY MAC
GINNY WEBB
OIL ROOM

DAVIS

KESSLER



JAKE BUGG DAUGHTER
BILLY HARVEY RUBY JANE
EMILY ELBERT ROBERT GOMEZ
SALIM NOURALLAH GRASCALS

The
KESSLER

KESSLER COMING SOON
DAUGHTER RUBY JANE
EMILY ELBERT ROBERT GOMEZ
SALIM NOURALLAH GRASCALS

THE GREAT
LIVING
CLOUD

RAY
WILEY
HARRARD



AGENCIA HISPANA
DE DALLAS

ED ACTION
NO NS HERE!
AND
X SERVICE

AGENCIA HISPANA
DE DALLAS

SIRVIENDO A NUESTRA
COMUNIDAD DESDE 1996

1218

Notary Public
CORTES INGLES/SPANISH

FAX/FOTOS

SALA DE BEBIDA

Krista

CORTES WAY
PERMANENT RESIDENCY
ESPIRITUALITY
DE

1218

The KESSLER

SCHOOL CLASS

JAKE BUGGS DAUGHTER
BILLY LARVEY RUBY JANE
FAMILY ELBERT ROBERT GOMEZ
SALLAN INQUIRY LAM GRASCALS

SCHOOL

LIVING COLOUR

LET THE MUSIC

Clinton





AGENCIA
HISPANICA
DE DALLAS



The
KESSLER

KESSLER COMING SOON
BRAVE COMBO GINNY MAC
DAUGHTER JIMMY WEAVER
LOS LONELY BOYS OIL BOOM

500
CLINTON
AV
500

CO WORK
SHE CLAY
SHE CLAY

LOS LONELY BOYS

X+
75208

FOR RENT

500 N. CLINTON AVE