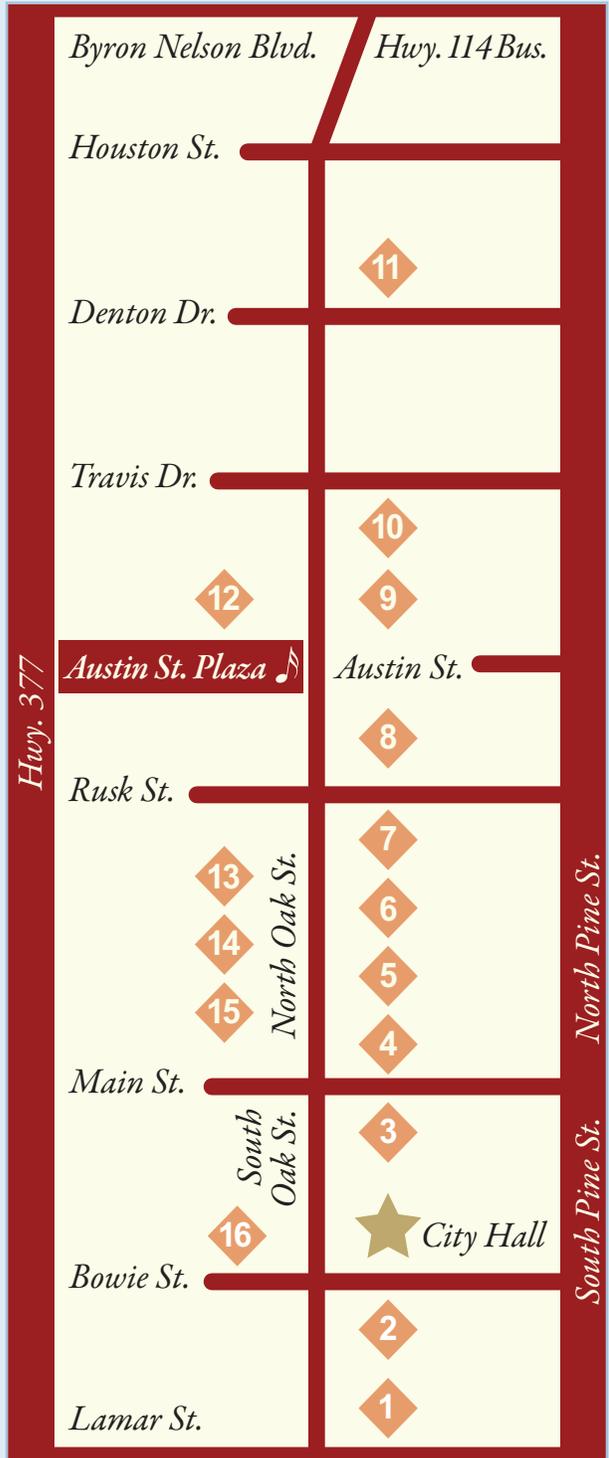


Historic Downtown Roanoke's Walking Tour



Visit Historic Downtown Roanoke and experience our timeless charm!



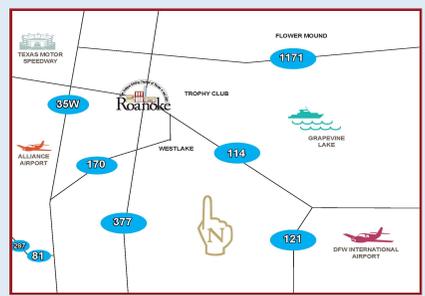
Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, Roanoke dates back to 1844.

Roanoke is the Unique Dining Capital of Texas and offers a special down-home, friendly ambience, concerts and festivals.

Roanoke is home to over forty restaurants, including the original world-famous Babe's Chicken Dinner House, and is located just a few minutes from the Texas Motor Speedway and Interstate 35. We are a quick drive from DFW and Alliance airports and located at highways 114, 377, and 170.

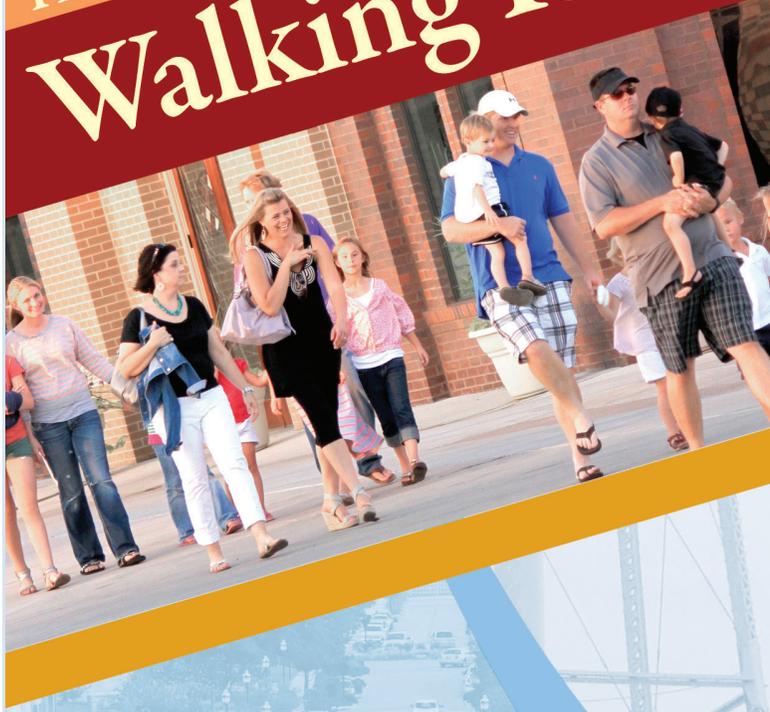


Stop in and say hello at our Visitor Center and Museum at 114 N. Oak St. Roanoke, Texas 76262



817.491.6090
www.roanoketexas.com

Historic Downtown Roanoke's Walking Tour



Experience Downtown Roanoke Today!

The East Side of Oak St.

1 208 S. Oak St.



After moving to Roanoke from Virginia, Charles Stone built this fine example of pyramidal folk Victorian architecture as his home in 1913. Upon his death, this structure was donated to the Presbyterian Church for use as the parsonage.

2 200 S. Oak St.



This building was originally the home of the Pippin family. Like the Presbyterian parsonage, it is also pyramidal folk Victorian architecture and was built c. 1913.

3 200 Main St.



Constructed around 1941, this structure was originally a municipal building. It currently serves as the City of Roanoke Fire Museum. In 1948, the city purchased a 1923 American LaFrance fire truck, which was used until the mid-seventies when it was retired. It has been beautifully restored and is on display at the museum with a small collection of artifacts.

4 104 N. Oak St.



Mr. Thomas Brand, a prominent Roanoke businessman, built this as a furniture store in 1906. Later, the building housed Bourland's Lumber and Dry Goods store. For several decades, James Noah and his father, Monroe, had a grocery store here. Interestingly, it was one of at least three grocery stores that operated within a two block section of Roanoke's Oak Street at the same time.

5 110 N. Oak St.



Newman's Grocery was originally located in this building c. 1930. Over the years it has housed a variety of businesses, including Newman's Barbershop.

6 112 N. Oak St.



Built around 1890, this building originally had a second story and possibly served as a bank, although a local legend sheds a different light on the building. The story goes that the second floor had a secret door that connected it to the adjacent brothel, located on the second floor of the Silver Spur Saloon. Patrons who wished to visit the brothel without being seen on the outdoor staircase would use the legitimate business next door to access the brothel, with no one being any wiser about their illicit visit.

7 114 N. Oak St.



Built in 1886 to serve as a dance hall, saloon and brothel by brothers R.M. and B.S. Sneed, the Silver Spur Saloon housed many businesses over the years, such as a pool hall, café, and a hardware store before eventually being abandoned and falling into disrepair. John and Linda Moore purchased the building and donated it to the City of Roanoke, asking that it be restored to its' former glory. In January 2008, the Roanoke Visitor Center and Museum opened in the former Silver Spur Saloon, after the completion of a beautiful restoration of the structure. The building is a Texas Recorded Historic Landmark.

8 200 N. Oak St.



This building was built on the site of the Eureka Hotel, an establishment owned by the Brand family that burned around 1915. Around that time, Mr. Brand's son-in-law, Hugh W. Jenkins, acquired the site for his hardware store, which opened in 1916. Mr. Jenkins arrived in Roanoke in 1905 and quickly gained prominence in the community, amassing land as well as cattle. Mr. Jenkins became the first mayor of Roanoke and instituted many improvements, such as bringing a modern water system to the community.

9 300 N. Oak St.



The Roanoke Masonic Lodge was granted a charter in 1888 and has been housed in its current location on Oak Street since the building was constructed in 1908. It was awarded a state historical marker in 1991. The lodge originated in 1871 in Elizabethtown, a settlement located west of Roanoke, when a group of men petitioned the Grand Lodge of Texas to charter the W.C. Young Lodge. The original charter was granted in 1872 but was dissolved in 1885, due to lack of attendance and meeting place.

10 308 N. Oak St.



Although the current building was constructed in 1908, the original land survey dates to October 1871. In 1937, the family of the original owner sold the property to H.G. McDonald for \$750. Mr. McDonald was the stationmaster for the Texas and Pacific railroad and served in that capacity for thirty-two years.

11 504 N. Oak St.



In the 1940s, this building and several others were moved from Abilene to Roanoke to serve as residences. They were originally built to serve as Army barracks. Raymond L. Clark, a local carpenter, purchased this building for his family. At the time, they resided in another building on the property which faced south to Denton Street. The smaller building was originally the Ward Creamery c. 1910, which was relocated from south on Oak Street.

The West Side of Oak St.

12 301 N. Oak St.



Known as the Gillespie House, this building was constructed in 1909 as a residence for John Gillespie and his family. John Gillespie supervised the Continental Bank. John's mother moved to Roanoke in 1881 and worked as a seamstress and housekeeper for her sister, Mrs. Sam Reynolds. She stayed at the Reynolds' place after her sister's death in 1890 and in 1894, married her late sister's husband who was an influential businessman. Later, the house became the residence of Hise Seagraves family. They resided there from the start of World War I until the 1960's.

13 115 N. Oak St.



In the 1900's, the structure housing Jones' Grocery Store occupied this location before the fire of 1910 destroyed a portion of the west side of Oak St. A popular beauty shop was located within the grocery store. The original structure was replaced with the current building and a covered patio was added in recent years.

14 109 N. Oak St.



Built in 1906, this building operated as the Continental State Bank with Roanoke resident "Lifey" Brand as president. It later became a savings and loan and in 1936 was purchased by Claude "Buster" Fanning. Long time residents of Roanoke referred to it as "Buster's Bank." The building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1986 and is still owned by the Fanning family.

15 101 N. Oak St.



This building was constructed in 1915 by postmistress Ida Cowan. After enduring five years of robberies and fires, Ida built the structure to be practically fireproof. It was leased to the government for use as a post office. Later, while being utilized as a residence, a second story was added.

16 111 S. Oak St.



This building was built on the site where the Hood-Jenkins house was built c. 1905 when Berry Hood married Rachel Caroline "Callie" Freeman. The house was given to their daughter Hattie as a wedding gift when she married prominent businessman Hugh Jenkins, the first mayor of Roanoke. Significant efforts were made to preserve the original structure.