

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received

FEB 1 1988

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

**1. Name**

historic Oak Lawn Methodist Episcopal Church, South

and/or common Oak Lawn United Methodist Church

**2. Location**

street & number 3014 Oak Lawn Avenue

N/A not for publication

city, town Dallas

N/A vicinity of

state Texas

code 048

county Dallas

code 113

**3. Classification**

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

**4. Owner of Property**

name Board of Trustees, Oak Lawn Methodist Church

street & number 3014 Oak Lawn Avenue

city, town Dallas

N/A vicinity of

state Texas

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Dallas County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Dallas

state Texas

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

title Texas Historic Sites Inventory

has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date September 1986

federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Texas Historical Commission

city, town Austin

state Texas

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	N/A
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Oak Lawn Methodist Episcopal Church, South is a two-story brick structure that stands in an urban neighborhood about two miles north of Dallas' central business district. Designed by well-known Dallas architect C.D. Hill, the structure features detailing associated with the Late Gothic Revival style and was built in 1911-15. Remarkably few alterations detract from the historic integrity and character of the original building, although two major additions have been constructed onto the back (southwest) side. The first one was built in 1928-29, while the other was completed in 1950. Both, however, are compatible in design, materials and scale to the original structure. The 1928 addition is regarded as a contributing element because it meets the National Register's fifty-year age requirement.

The Oak Lawn Methodist Church stands at the north corner of Oak Lawn Avenue and Cedar Springs Road, two of the most significant thoroughfares in this neighborhood located about twenty blocks north of the city's downtown. Modern developers, recognizing the strategic importance of this intersection, razed the small commercial buildings that once stood at two of the four corners of this intersection for high-density development. Despite these changes, the Oak Lawn Methodist Church remains a prominent physical landmark in this section of Dallas. Across the street, at the west corner of the same intersection, the 1925 Melrose Hotel still stands.

The church occupies the northwestern section of Block 1032, City of Dallas and is bounded on the southeast by a parking lot and two 1920s residential structures facing Cedar Springs Road. Although the church owns almost all of the block, only the sanctuary and three adjoining additions are being proposed for National Register designation. The following narrative describes in detail the appearance and design of these additions, while the attached site plan reveals their physical relationship. The verbal boundary description further clarifies the property to be nominated. The church is set back approximately forty-five feet from the curb on the Cedar Springs (northeast) side and about thirty-five feet from the Oak Lawn (northwest) side. A sidewalk and lawn provide a buffer from the busy thoroughfares that border the property. The elongated complex's primary facade faces Cedar Springs Road and the additions are along Oak Lawn Avenue to Dickason Street on the southwest. The gently southward sloping lot is built-up at the north end to create a level grade for the primary entrance. Two large oak trees flank the steps that extend to this entrance of the church, while two pecan trees mark a secondary entrance on the northwest side.

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The sanctuary, the oldest extant structure on the grounds, was built in stages from 1911 to 1915, as funds were available. It features Late Gothic Revival detailing, which is characterized by the frequent use of pointed-arch motifs, buttresses and traceries. The church, as originally built, utilized a variation of the Greek-cross plan with multi-story towers filling the bays at the east and north corners of the cross. Subsequent additions onto the rear, however, have modified the original configuration. The structure is two stories in height and has a full basement. It utilizes masonry construction with load-bearing walls, according to Sanborn Co. maps. The dark-brown brick and mortar used in the construction contrasts to the light-colored terra cotta detailing used throughout the building's exterior. Intersecting gables with a composition roof caps the original structure, while the additions have flat roofs.

The primary entrance faces northeast onto Cedar Springs Road. Perhaps as a way to provide vertical allusion to the otherwise boxy design, the church stands on a slightly raised grade. Broad concrete steps with two flights lead to the three-door main entrance. Solid brick balustrades with terra cotta coping flank each side of these steps. At first glance, the three-bay facade appears to be off-balanced in its composition, with a visually dominating, three-story tower at the north corner. In reality, however, the facade's detailing and massing are relatively symmetrical. The towers at each corner have identical ornamentation from the ground floor upward until reaching the top portion of the second story. Both have small, paired, double-hung windows with art-glass lights and terra cotta surrounds on the first floor and pointed-arch windows with ribbing on the second level. The windows on the two-story east tower are grouped under a larger pointed arch, while those on the opposite three-story tower are set within a series of smaller arches with ribbing. The latter tower houses the belfry on the third floor, which is enclosed by louvers in the pointed-arch openings. Capping this tower is a parapet with paneled brick piers at each of the four corners and low pedimented walls. The east tower features a crenelated parapet with terra cotta coping. Between the towers, the center bay is distinguished by a large two-story arch that contains the primary entrances to the building. Paired, wooden doors with lancet panels are set within three pointed archways on the ground floor. Each of these arches rests upon semi-attached columns and is paneled in a fashion similar to the adjoining spandrels. The tracery above the entrances has art-glass lights that were designed and produced by John Davis and John Kebrle of the Dallas Art Studio. A steeply pitched, gable-end parapet with a terra cotta coping crowns the central bay. Buttresses mark each corner and bay. While such a detail is a common architectural element of the Gothic style, buttresses originally provided structural support; later versions, such as the Oak Lawn Methodist Church, use these merely for decoration and ornamentation.

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The southeast and northwest elevations of the sanctuary exhibit detailing similar to the facade. The traceries are virtually identical, however five pivoting windows with stained-glass lights and segmental arches extend across the first floor of each elevation. The rear section of the original building, which housed the church's first Sunday school classrooms, begins at a slightly projecting, one-story vestibule at the west corner of the sanctuary. A recessed bay above this secondary, side entrance further accentuates the separate massing of the church and education wing. Although its detailing is less ornate than the sanctuary, the rear section maintains the same design characteristics and craftsmanship. The two upper stories of the classroom wing rest on a partially-exposed basement. The windows are grouped on each floor by continuous sills and lintels and flanked by buttresses. A solid parapet with coping extends across the top of this wing.

Additional classroom space was provided in 1928-29 when an expansion was built immediately behind (to the southwest of) the original structure. Its detailing, material and massing are remarkably similar to that of the original education wing. The addition begins at a double-door entrance with divided flights of concrete steps at each end. A terra cotta block identifying the addition as the "Educational Building" highlights the stepped parapet above this entrance. The second floor of this bay is recessed, like that separating the sanctuary from the original education wing. The 1928-29 addition has five double-hung windows on each floor, matching the fenestration of the adjoining section.

In 1950, a second addition was built onto the rear (southwest) side of the structure. Architects Coburn and Fowler made a great effort to continue the architectural vocabulary and materials of earlier portions of the structure to the extent that at first glance it is difficult to differentiate between the 1928 and 1950 additions. A slightly projecting bay marks the beginning of the later portion of the building. The late Gothic Revival detailing, the fenestration and the brickwork approximates that of the 1928 section. This 1950 wing is the least visible part of the building.

An elevator tower was built onto the south corner of the original building in 1960. It is of masonry construction and is somewhat obscured from public view (i.e., it is not located on an elevation that faces onto a street). Nonetheless, it has a mildly intrusive character and is important to the function of the structure.

The interior has changed little since the church was originally constructed in 1911-15. The sanctuary is open on both floors, and balconies fill the extensions of the cross plan on the southeast, northeast and

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northwest. The pointed-arch motif, utilized so frequently on the exterior, is also used repeatedly on the inside and is evident on the detailing of the altar, pulpit and door openings. The altar is located on a raised semi-circular platform in the southwest part of the sanctuary. Behind the altar, the organ loft is recessed within a massive, two-story, pointed arch, similar to those separating the balconied sections. The original organ, purchased in 1915 from the W.W. Kimball Co. of Chicago, Illinois, is still in place and remains in use. The pews on the lower level are elliptically shaped, and two side aisles radiate from the alter area. The walls are plastered with a molded chair rail that extends along all walls. The ceiling is also plastered but has large boxed beams that extend across the gabled roof. The only significant interior alteration to the sanctuary is the installation of carpeting which covers the original pine floors of the auditorium, although the original floors in the balconies are still exposed and the black-and-white mosaic tile of the foyer remains in good condition. Access to the balconies is gained by way of stairs that are located in each of the corner towers and in the education wing adjoining the sanctuary. The basement contains numerous rooms, a kitchen and a dining room. The original classrooms behind the sanctuary have been changed either in their physical dimensions or in their function and use. Most of the rooms have been enlarged or reduced and the ceilings have been dropped. Otherwise, the interior of the original structure, where the most significant detailing is seen, remains virtually unaltered. The 1928-29 addition includes small classrooms in both the basement and second floors, while the ground floor contains a chapel and a parlour. The 1950 addition has classrooms, a kitchen and a fellowship hall.

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

**Specific dates** 1911-15; 1928-29; 1950 **Builder/Architect** C.D. Hill-1911-15; Coburn & Fowler-1928-29

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Begun in 1911 and completed in 1915, the Oak Lawn Methodist Episcopal Church, South is an excellent example of Late Gothic Revival architecture in Dallas. It stands in a late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century neighborhood where the construction of high-rise office buildings and the expansion of other commercial development has dramatically compromised the area's historic character in recent years. As a result, the Oak Lawn Methodist Church has attained greater significance as a landmark in the neighborhood and remains an important link to the area's past. This is only the third sanctuary used by the congregation, which organized in 1874. C.D. Hill, one of Dallas' most successful and prominent architects of the early twentieth century, designed the facility. Many of his most important commissions still stand and are listed in the National Register, including several Georgian Revival-styled buildings at Southern Methodist University and the Rogers Hotel in the Ellis County Courthouse Historic District in nearby Waxahachie, Texas. Two major additions have been built onto the rear of the church; however, both incorporate Late Gothic Revival detailing and are sensitive to the original structure's architectural integrity.

In the early 1870s, a time that marked the end of radical Reconstruction in Texas, settlers began moving into the area of Dallas County that became known as Oak Lawn. Among the first were the families of Franklin Owen Sale, John S. Dickason, and the Rev. Marcus Hiram Cullum. Early Methodist worship services were conducted under oak trees on the Cullum property until the fall of 1874, when parishioners built a small frame chapel on land donated by the Sales and Dickasons. There, nineteen charter members organized a Methodist Episcopal Church, South, on September 20, 1874, under the direction of Rev. Cullum. The Oak Lawn Methodist Church building became the nucleus of the settlement that developed around the property, providing meeting space for school classes and community functions.

The steady growth of the church in the first two decades of its existence reflected the dramatic early development of Dallas, which increased threefold in population between 1880 and 1890. Well before the turn of the century, Oak Lawn was experiencing the transition from a separate frontier settlement to a suburban residential neighborhood. To accommodate the increase in membership brought about by the change, the church constructed a larger frame sanctuary in 1890. The size and style of the new building, which included Gothic detailing, two spires, and ornate stained-glass windows, further enhanced the site's significance as a cultural and religious anchor of the surrounding community.



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Oak Lawn continued to flourish in the early years of the twentieth century, spurred by the addition of such amenities as a golf course, parks, and a line of Frank Cockrell's North Dallas Circuit Railway. With the influx of new residents came a renewed effort by church members to provide better facilities, and planning began for a larger sanctuary. Begun in 1911, but halted temporarily due to limited funds, the building rose slowly. Workers completed the basement in 1913, the year of the cornerstone placement. Final work was completed late in 1915, and the congregation moved into the structure in January 1916.

Dallas architect C.D. Hill designed the impressive Late Gothic Revival structure. Born in Edwardsville, Illinois, in 1873, Hill was a graduate of the Chicago Art Institute and a former employee of the noted Fort Worth architectural firm of Sanguinet and Staats. Hill established his own practice in Dallas in 1907. Among his early accomplishments in Dallas were the 1904 Prairie Style residence (razed 1971) of Dr. John O. McReynolds; the ornate Elizabethan-styled Dallas Golf and Country Club, completed in 1911 and burned in 1955; the 1910 residential replica of Mount Vernon, built for developer Edgar L. Flippen; and the adjacent classically-inspired Melrose Hotel (1925). He also is credited as architect of many residences in the Swiss Avenue, Munger Place, and South Boulevard/Park Row historic districts in Dallas, all of which are listed in the National Register. The eclecticism of the era and the scope of Hill's design capabilities are reflected in such public and institutional structures as the Dallas Municipal Building of French Renaissance influence, the classically-designed sanctuary of the First Presbyterian Church and the Norman Gothic-inspired City Temple of the Central Presbyterian Church. The latter shared a 1915 completion date with Oak Lawn Methodist Church, but was razed in 1964. The two landmark church structures provided evidence that Hill's success as an urban designer extended into the area of ecclesiastical architecture as well. It is interesting to note that Hill's design for the Oak Lawn Methodist Church was "recycled" in Waxahachie when the Central Presbyterian Church (National Register 1986) was built in 1917-18.

Throughout the early part of the twentieth century, Oak Lawn Methodist Church was among the fastest growing congregations in the North Texas Conference. Its leadership in the organization was significant at a time when important programs in Dallas Methodism, including the establishment of Southern Methodist University, were being developed. The church's membership included such prominent Dallas area residents as postmaster and entrepreneur B.M. Burgher, an important state and local leader in Methodist Sunday School programs, Dallas Police Chief Epps G. Knight, Dallas County Treasurer C.B. Gillespie, and numerous business and professional leaders of the city. The architecture of Oak Lawn Methodist Church was equally significant, contributing markedly to a burgeoning era of construction that

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included the Dallas County Criminal Court and Jail Building (1913), the White Rock Dam (1911) and the Praetorian Insurance Building (1909 and remodeled 1961), Dallas' first steel-framed skyscraper.

Historically, Oak Lawn has been primarily a residential community, but recent changes in the area have included new construction, large-scale commercial projects, and the adaptive reuse of early homes. Oak Lawn Methodist Church is a symbol of both the history and the change. C.D. Hill's 1911 design reflects the energy and expectations of the past, while structural additions, completed in 1929 and 1950, represent the ability to adapt to a growing and changing neighborhood. The church building is prominently sited at the major intersection of Cedar Springs Road and Oak Lawn Avenue, across from the historic Melrose Hotel. Both buildings serve as important landmarks reminiscent of old Oak Lawn and of the early suburban development of Dallas.

Although founded in the early 1840s, Dallas has experienced tremendous growth throughout its brief history, and its population today is estimated to be about one million. While the city boasts innumerable churches, relatively few pre-1937 sanctuaries have survived, most having fallen victim to the city's rapid expansion. In some cases, these churches were abandoned and demolished or completely remodeled by their respective congregations in favor of larger, more modern facilities. In other instances, land development pressures have resulted in the destruction of many of Dallas' historic churches, especially in the older sections of the city. The Oak Lawn Methodist Church has overcome all these obstacles, and it stands as one of the city's oldest and best-preserved churches. In addition, it remains a good local illustration of Late Gothic Revival architecture which gained some popularity in Dallas during the early twentieth century.

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Verbal Boundary Description

Being a tract or parcel of land situated in the City of Dallas, Dallas County, Texas, and being a part of Block 1032 in the City of Dallas; and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point for corner in the intersection of the southwesterly line of Cedar Springs Avenue and the southeasterly line of Oak Lawn Avenue;

Thence South 47 deg. 30' East along the southwesterly line of Cedar Springs Avenue a distance of 116.87 feet to a point for corner in the northwesterly line of a 15.00 foot alley;

Thence South 44 deg. 25'40" West along the northwesterly line of said 15.00 foot alley a distance of 148.08 feet to a point for corner;

Thence South 45 deg. 06' East along the southwesterly line of a 10.00 foot alley a distance of 41.99 feet to a point for a corner;

Thence South 44 deg. 25'40" West a distance of a 136.00 feet to a point for corner in the northeasterly line of Dickason Street;

Thence North 45 deg. 06' West along the northeasterly line of Dickason Street a distance of 143.32 feet to a point for corner;

thence North 1 deg. 37'45" West along the cut-off between Oak Lawn Avenue and Dickason Street a distance of 14.51 feet to a point for corner;

Thence North 41 deg. 50'30" East along the northeasterly line of Oak Lawn Avenue (as widened) a distance of 146.81 feet to an angle;

Thence North 45 deg. 10'30" East along the southeasterly line of Oak Lawn Avenue a distance of 122.58 feet to the place of beginning.

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National Park Service

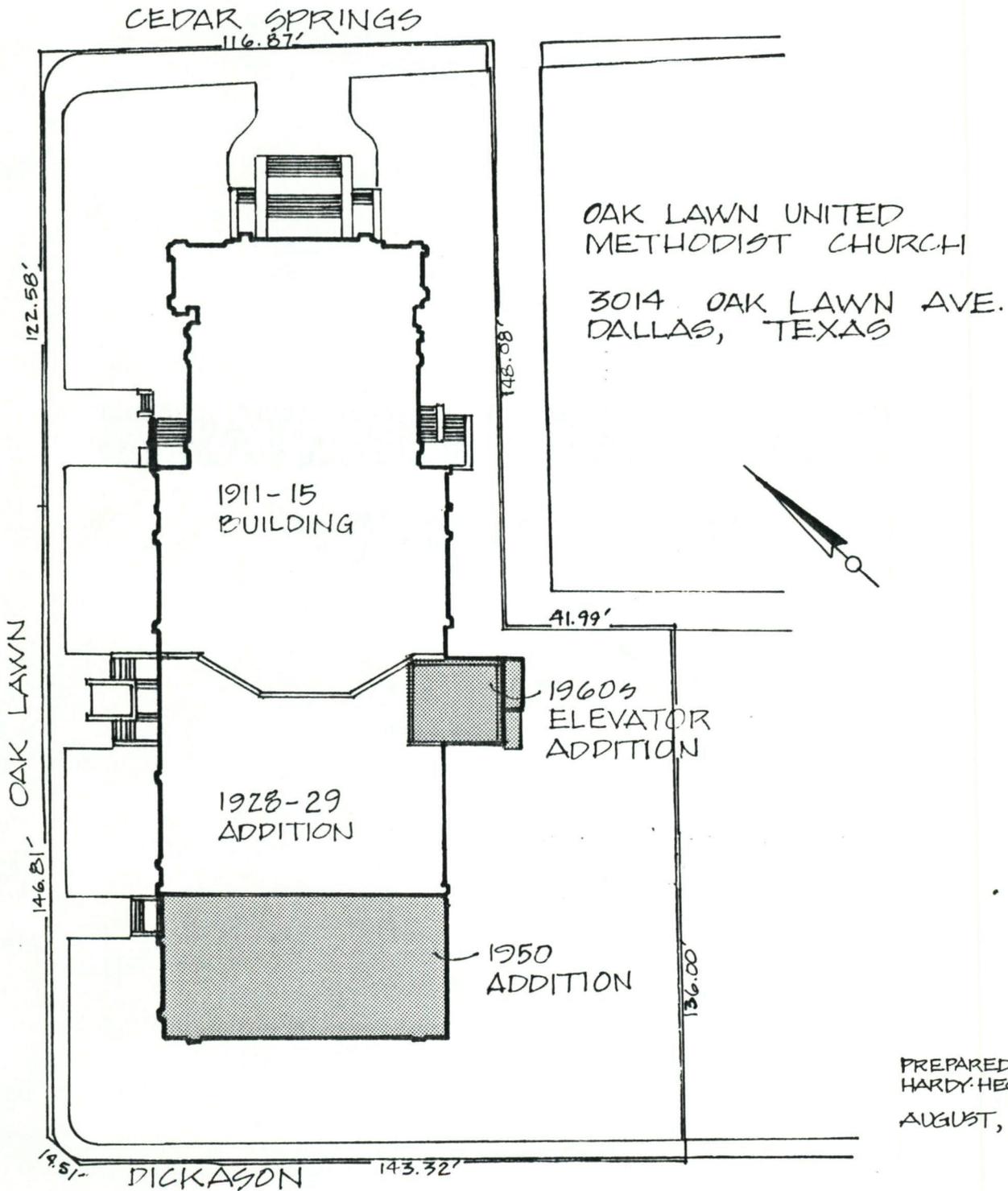
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date entered

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PREPARED BY  
HARDY HECK MOORE  
AUGUST, 1987

58000176

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Oak Lawn Methodist Episcopal Church, South  
Dallas County  
TEXAS

~~Substantive Review~~

FEB - 1 1988

Working No. \_\_\_\_\_

Fed. Reg. Date: 2/7/89

Date Due: 3/4/88 - 3/17/88

Action:  ACCEPT 3-16-88

RETURN

REJECT

Federal Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review:  sample  request  appeal  NR decision

Reviewer's comments: *This church is significant under criterion C as an excellent example of Late Gothic Revival architecture in Dallas. Two additions were added, one in 1928-29 and the other in 1950. Both are compatible with the original building in terms of design, materials, and scale. An excellent site map makes it very easy to assess the impact of the additions.*

Recom./Criteria Accept - C

Reviewer Noble

Discipline Historian

Date 3/15/88

\_\_\_\_\_ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: \_\_\_\_\_ technical corrections cited below  
\_\_\_\_\_ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location \_\_\_\_\_

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property \_\_\_\_\_

5. Location of Legal Description \_\_\_\_\_

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

7. Description

Condition	Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed	date _____
	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	
	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

---

**8. Significance**

Period \_\_\_\_\_ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates \_\_\_\_\_ Builder/Architect \_\_\_\_\_

Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

---

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

---

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of nominated property \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle name \_\_\_\_\_

UTM References \_\_\_\_\_

---

Verbal boundary description and justification

---

**11. Form Prepared By**

---

**12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification**

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

\_\_\_\_ national      \_\_\_\_ state      \_\_\_\_ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

---

**13. Other**

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_



Oak Lawn Methodist Episcopal Church, South  
3014 Oak Lawn Avenue, Dallas  
Dallas County, Texas

PHOTO CREDIT: HARDY-HECK-MOORE, INC.; August  
1987; negative with Texas Historical  
Commission, Austin

VIEW: Camera facing south

PHOTO 1 OF 5



Oak Lawn Methodist Episcopal Church, South  
3014 Oak Lawn Avenue, Dallas  
Dallas County, Texas

PHOTO CREDIT: HARDY-HECK-MOORE, INC.; August  
1987; negative with Texas Historical  
Commission, Austin,

VIEW: Camera facing southwest  
PHOTO 2 OF 5



Oak Lawn Methodist Episcopal Church, South  
3014 Oak Lawn Avenue, Dallas  
Dallas County, Texas

PHOTO CREDIT: HARDY-HECK-MOORE, INC.; August  
1987; negative with Texas Historical  
Commission, Austin

VIEW: Camera facing northwest  
PHOTO 3 OF 5



Oak Lawn Methodist Episcopal Church, South  
3014 Oak Lawn Avenue, Dallas  
Dallas County, Texas

PHOTO CREDIT: HARDY-HECK-MOORE, INC.; August  
1987; negative with Texas Historical  
Commission, Austin

VIEW: Camera facing southwest, interior view  
of the sanctuary

PHOTO 4 OF 5

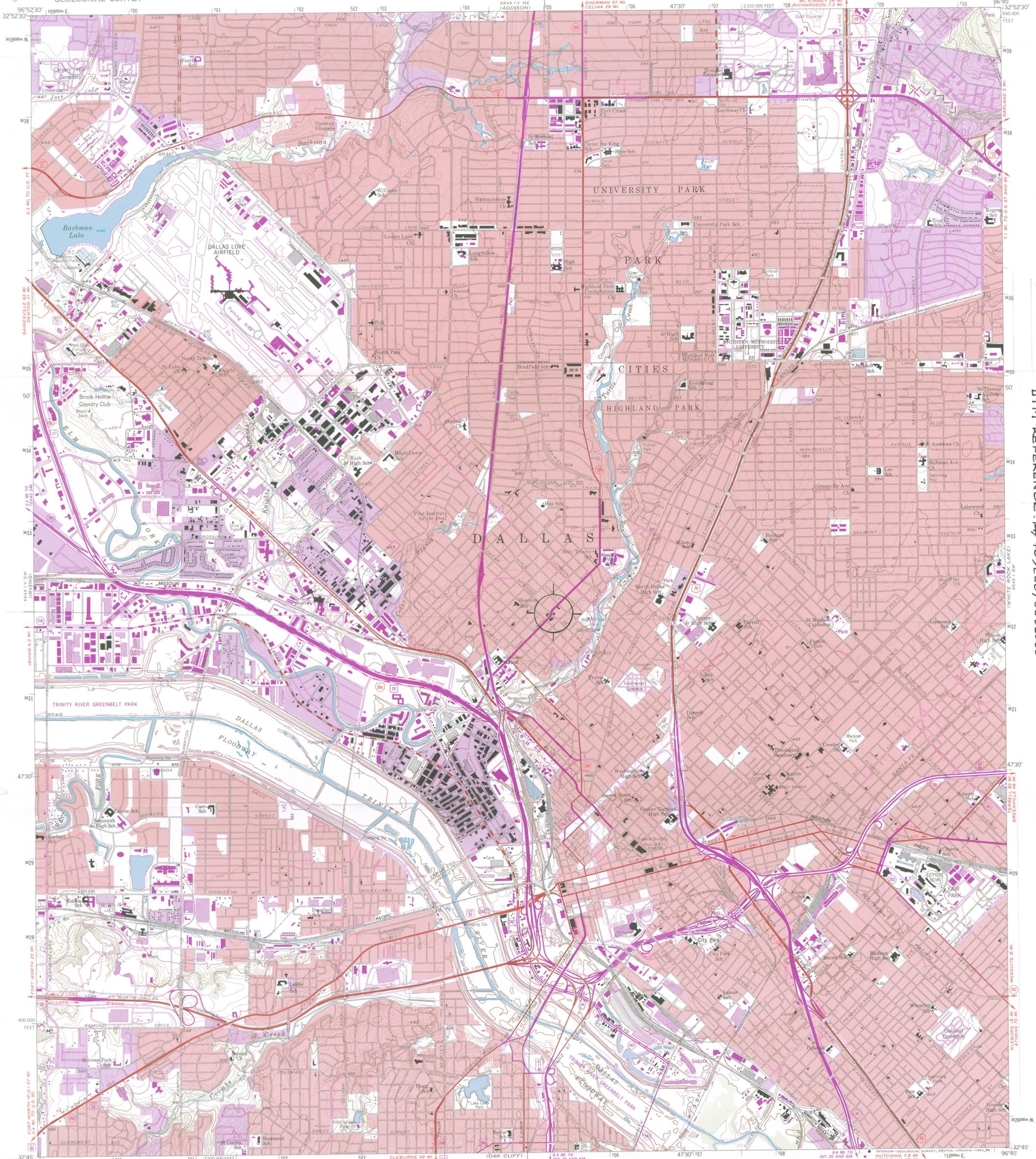


Oak Lawn Methodist Episcopal Church, South  
3014 Oak Lawn Avenue, Dallas  
Dallas County, Texas

PHOTO CREDIT: HARDY-HECK-MOORE, INC.; August  
1987; negative with Texas Historical  
Commission, Austin

VIEW: Camera facing north, interior view of  
the sanctuary

PHOTO 5 OF 5



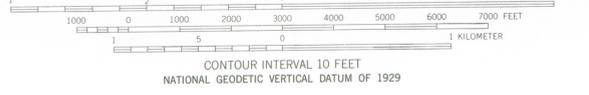
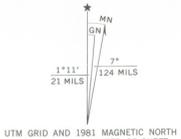
OAK LAWN METHODIST-EPISCOPAL CHURCH  
3014 OAK LAWN AVENUE  
DALLAS, DALLAS CO., TEXAS  
UTM REFERENCE: 14/705220/3632060

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA  
Culture and drainage in part compiled from aerial photographs taken 1952 and 1956. Topography from City of Dallas surveys 1954 and by planetable surveys 1958

Polycyclic projection. 10,000-meter 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 26 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown  
Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled from aerial photographs taken 1978 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1981  
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

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



DALLAS, TEX.  
SE/4 CARROLLTON 15' QUADRANGLE  
N3245-W9645/7.5

1958  
PHOTOREVISED 1981  
DMA 6649 IV SE-SERIES V882

3296-331



**Texas Historical Commission**

**To** Bruce Noble      **Date** 1-27-88  
**From** Marlene Casarez  
**Re** Request for substantive review

According to our State rules relating to State Board of Review/National Register, the SHPO is required to ask for a substantive review for a property that has been prepared by a Board member or one in which a Board member has a conflict of interest and abstains from voting.

Therefore, we request a substantive review of the Oak Lawn Methodist Episcopal Church, South in Dallas, Dallas County, Texas.

Thank you.

FEB 1 1988



**Fwd: Oak Lawn UMC (Dallas) and its THC designation**

messages

**VASO NRHE NR Reference, NPS** <nr\_reference@nps.gov>  
From: Paul Lusignan <paul\_lusignan@nps.gov>

Fri, Nov 22, 2013 at 11:02 AM

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Sharon Rodine** <sharon.rodine@gmail.com>  
Date: Wed, Nov 20, 2013 at 3:29 PM  
Subject: Fwd: Oak Lawn UMC (Dallas) and its THC designation  
To: nr\_reference@nps.gov

Hi – We wanted to update your office regarding the minor repairs and repainting being planned for the front steps at Oak Lawn United Methodist Church in Dallas. We received a National Register of Historic Places designation in 1988, after having received both state and city historical designations in 1974 and 1984, respectively.

Currently, we have small areas on the steps that have deteriorated and need to be repaired. Along with the minor repairs, we plan to return the steps to a color that is closer to the original, which would be more historically accurate and would also be more attractive in enhancing the beauty of the dark brown brick sanctuary. We are talking with an architect who specializes in the renovation of historic buildings for guidance in making the repairs and selecting an appropriate color.

I understand that the photo submitted with the application for the national historic designation did not show the original step color (similar to the cement trim color used), but was a photo from a later period after the steps had been painted "barn" red.

I have attached a copy of the areas to be repaired, along with a photo of historical designation markers and pictures of the original steps at the time the sanctuary was constructed in 1915.

We wanted to provide this update of our repair activities for your file. The Oak Lawn United Methodist Church is grateful for the national designation and looks forward to celebrating its 140th anniversary in 2014.

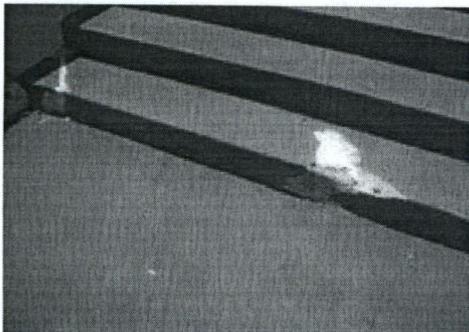
Thank you. - Sharon Rodine (sharon.rodine@gmail.com)

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National Register of Historic Places Reference Team

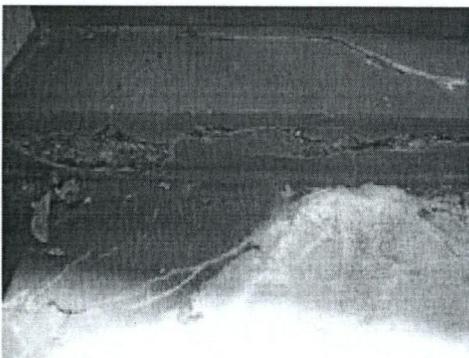
Website: [www.nps.gov/history/nr](http://www.nps.gov/history/nr)  
Facebook: [www.facebook.com/NationalRegisterNPS](http://www.facebook.com/NationalRegisterNPS)  
Flickr: [www.flickr.com/photos/nationalregister/](http://www.flickr.com/photos/nationalregister/)

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The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the Nation's historic places worthy of preservation.

**4 attachments**



**OLUMC patched steps 8538.jpg**  
153K



**OLUMC patched steps 8542.jpg**  
162K



**OLUMC - full steps 8546.jpg**  
185K

 **OLUMC - Historic designations.pdf**  
1998K

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.usignan, Paul <paul\_lusignan@nps.gov>  
o: sharon.rodine@gmail.com  
cc: Rustin Quaide <Rustin\_Quaide@nps.gov>

Fri, Nov 22, 2013 at 12:39 PM

Dear Ms. Rodine,

Thank you for providing the updated information. We will place your materials in the National Register of Historic Places documentation files for the Oak Lawn Methodist Episcopal Church in Dallas.

Best wishes and congratulations on your upcoming 140th anniversary.

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **WASO NRHE NR Reference, NPS** <nr\_reference@nps.gov>

Date: Fri, Nov 22, 2013 at 11:02 AM

Subject: Fwd: Oak Lawn UMC (Dallas) and its THC designation

[Quoted text hidden]

—  
Paul R. Lusignan  
Historian  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service

