

June 1988

A Comprehensive Inventory for the
City of Dallas

PHASE TWO

DALLAS, TEXAS

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY OF

Historic Preservation Consultant, Austin Texas

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The success of an undertaking of this size is only possible with the generous contributions and cooperation of many individuals and groups in the community.

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In addition, members of the community assisted us in gaining access to historic institutions. Our thanks to Jim Rich at the Seagoville Federal Correctional Institute, Norman Lockett at the Buckner Children's Home, Chris Molianen at the Naval Air Station Dallas, Robert Bearden at the Veteran's Administration Hospital and Sister Pauline at Mount St. Michael's Convent. Jeanne Hundon and Travis Dudley helped us locate valuable research materials at the Dallas Public Library. Jim Bratton provided us temporary use of Historic Preservation League, Inc. offices.

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Finally, HARDY HECK MOORE is especially grateful to the many other citizens of Dallas who shared with us much about the history of their community and homes.

INTRODUCTION

Phase Two of the City of Dallas Historic Resources Survey is a comprehensive inventory of all buildings and structures built before 1940 and located in previously unsurveyed portions of Dallas. With the addition of the some 6500 structures identified here, the city now has a complete listing of historic architectural resources with which to develop preservation and planning objectives.

This undertaking follows Phase One of the survey, which encompassed the portion of the city inside the 1940 city boundary. Phase Two continues where the previous survey stopped as shown on the survey Key Map. The survey area includes the more recently developed portions of Dallas and contains: farmhouses, moved structures, small communities overtaken by suburban development, the Trinity River channelization, industrial districts and subdivisions not annexed by 1940.

This project was initiated by the City of Dallas through its Historic Landmarks Commission and Office of Planning & Development. A Steering Committee composed of the Landmarks Commission, Historic Preservation League, Inc. and the Dallas County Historical Commission monitored the survey to see that work met the requirements of grants provided by the Texas Historical Commission's Certified Local Government (CLG) program and Survey & Planning program.

The City retained Daniel Hardy of HARDY-HECK-MOORE, Historic Preservation Consultants, to conduct the survey under the direction of Senior Preservation Planner Ron Emrich of the City of Dallas. Field work commenced in June 1987 and was completed in April 1988. Interim findings of the survey were presented to the Dallas Historic Resources Survey Steering Committee and the Texas Historical Commission in September, 1987.

The consultant's efforts were concentrated on intensive coverage of the survey area for comprehensive identification. Research performed in this phase was general in nature, focusing on development patterns rather than site specific documentation. Importantly, the recorded data provides not only a complete listing of pre-1940 buildings, but adequate documentation for evaluating the more significant sites and districts for local, state or federal designations.

The historic resources identified in Phase Two of the Dallas survey are, on a relative basis, comparable to those of Dallas proper and the community should take an active role in recognizing and protecting these local landmarks. The significant structures identified in both survey phases are key links to the community's development and set Dallas apart as a unique community.

The potential applications of this survey are numerous. The city, historical groups and individual citizens will have a preservation planning tool to use for honoring the city's important remaining landmarks and encouraging their continued or adaptive use. Preservation planners can direct local, state and federal historical designations, assist with federal cultural resource management reviews, provide material for education, promote Dallas' history, use the documents as the basis of a regularly expanding historical repository, and most importantly, incorporate this material into the local planning process.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The substantial size of the Phase Two survey area necessitated the

creation of numbered sections in addition to the nine identified in Phase

One. Natural and man-made features provided logical boundaries for

assigning sections 10-16 as shown on the Key Map.

Before field investigation began, the surveyor examined city tax plat

records to determine the names of subdivisions appearing on circa 1940 maps

and dates they were annexed. Several maps of Dallas provided graphic

evidence of the city's development in the late 1930s and early 1940s. These

maps, which were reproduced for the fieldwork, showed the roads in place at

the map publication date and indicated structures in rural areas. The most

useful of the historic maps were the 1936 Texas Highway Department's

"General Highway Map" of Dallas County and the 1942 Dallas Transportation

Map. Structures were located by traversing all roads shown on these and

other 1940-era maps. The surveyor marked all roads and streets traveled on

a current city planning map.

As the surveyor located each property, the following data was recorded:

- preservation priority
- address
- typology (dwelling, commercial or institutional)
- estimated date of construction
- city planning map number

HIGH, MEDIUM or LOW preservation priority ratings were assigned for

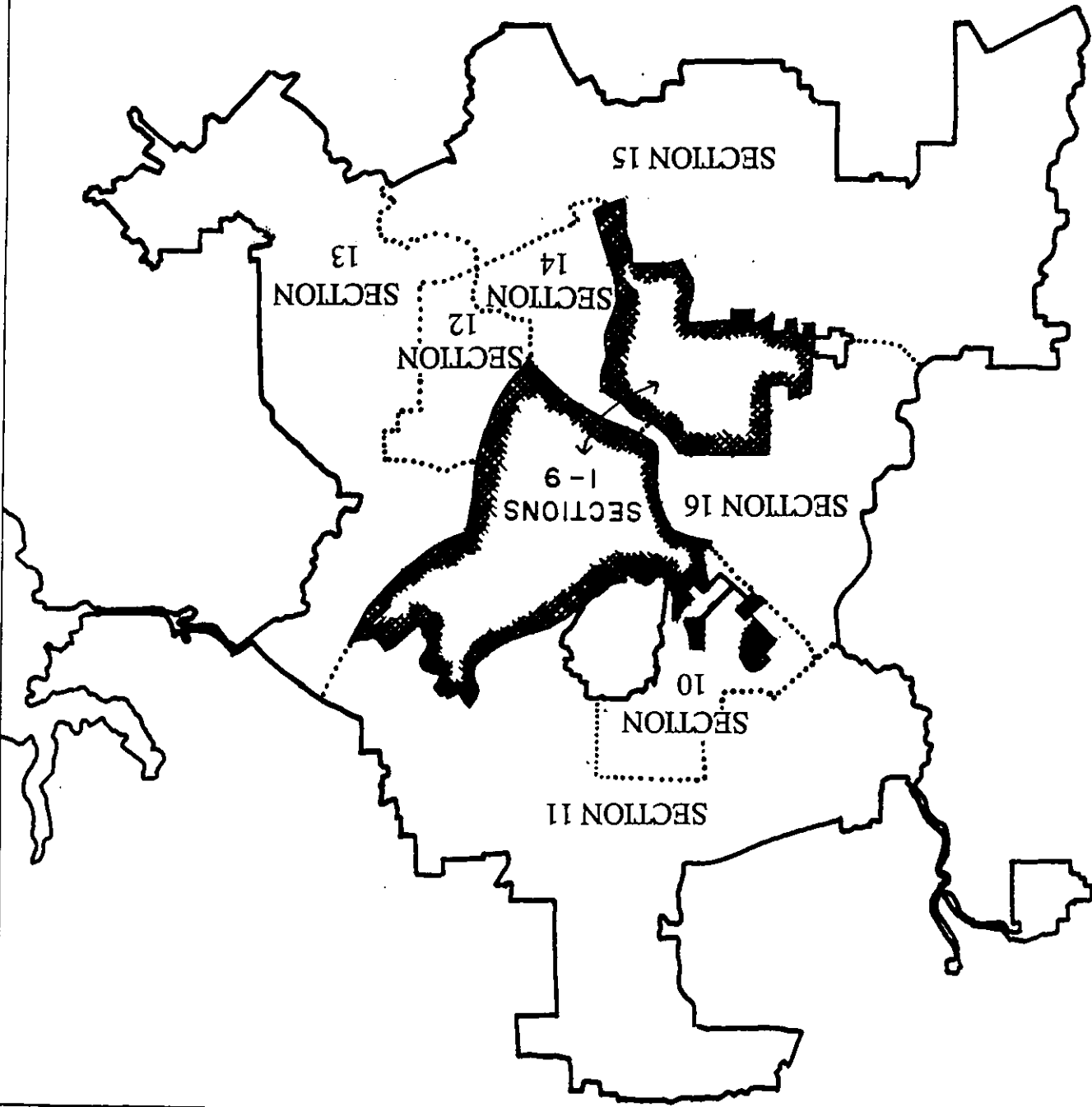
architectural or structural significance, assumed historical significance,

site integrity and other criteria used by the city and state for designating

significant properties. The priority ratings in this survey are from a

KEY MAP

DALLAS HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY PHASE TWO



brief assessment and should be considered preliminary until follow-up research and site inspection is conducted. In certain areas where significant properties were highly concentrated such as Greenway Parks, the HIGH PRIORITY sites are representative examples from an important group of structures and the priority ratings are less important (see recommendations). Each property's original use dictated the typology of the building or structure. The "dwelling" category includes single-family dwellings, apartments and ancillary structures; "commercial" identifies places of business, offices, service stations, warehouses and industrial sites; and "institutional" includes schools, churches, cemeteries, public parks, utilities, bodies of water and generally, non-residential and non-commercial properties. Some structures, such as engineering structures (bridges, viaducts, water towers) might be classified either commercial or institutional.

Estimated dates of construction were rounded to increments of five years and exact dates are noted for the few that were verified. To check estimated dates, the surveyor referred to circa 1940 city directories when possible. Finally, each property received a unique identification number which was combined with the city planning map number to create the SITE NUMBER.

For HIGH priority sites, additional descriptive details were recorded and the properties' locations noted on city planning maps. Two identical 35MM photographs were taken of all HIGH and a few MEDIUM priority sites (one for Dallas and one for the Texas Historical Commission) and the roll and frame reference recorded. A pair of color slides were taken for a select number of HIGH priority sites and noted on the master list of sites. The surveyor determined each HIGH PRIORITY site's significance from the field

assessment and other information, such as data from earlier surveys, Texas Historical Commission files and oral remarks. Categories of significance applied to the surveyed properties are those suggested by the National Park Service of The U.S. Department of the Interior. Most properties in this survey were evaluated for architecture and their Architectural Significance Ranking was based upon the rating procedure developed by the Historic Preservation League for the Cultural Resources Inventory of the Central Business District in 1980 and utilized in Phase One of the city survey. Sites are ranked as:

- Exceptional: Especially fine or intact example of an architectural style, type or period; outstanding example of detailing, design, craftsmanship or construction.
 - Good: Good example of an architectural style, type or period; design, detailing, craftsmanship or construction.
 - Acceptable: Simple, functional example; integrity of building is evident and essentially intact.
- Additionally, each property in potential districts or complexes could be assigned this distinction:
- Contributes to a Group: With adjacent or proximate similar resources, contributes to a sense of architectural or historical cohesiveness.

SURVEY MATERIALS

The surveyor transferred the data to an archival form as the fieldwork was completed. This processed survey information supplements the report. All materials are arranged by sections and cross referenced by address and site number on the Inventory Master List, with photo and slide references for HIGH priority sites.

Masterlist - Data for each site was entered into a computer data base program to generate a master inventory list of all sites. This is included as a supplemental volume to this report and a list of HIGH priority sites is included as the Appendix of this report.

Survey Forms - Texas Historical Commission/City of Dallas Historic Sites Inventory forms are included for each HIGH priority site. The basic data produced in the master list, expanded with more descriptive information and an Significance Ranking, was printed out on the full page form.

Photographs - The processed 35MM Plus-X negatives are stored in archival print files and labeled by project name and film roll number. A contact print made from each roll of film is identified by this information with specific data for each view or frame on the photo indexes that accompany the contact.

The color slides for selected HIGH priority sites are labeled with the address of each property. They are arranged in file sheets by street address.

Maps - Four kinds of maps were produced for the survey: field maps, Dallas planning maps with HIGH priority sites indicated, USGS maps showing the boundaries of the Phase Two survey and a Key Map that shows the boundary of each section in Phase Two (page 4 of the report).



found here while the section's physical features range from very flat
 divergent mix of residential, commercial and industrial land uses is
 1940s. Significant landmarks include Love Field and Bachman's Lake. A
 development although it remained outside the city limits until the
 GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS: Section 10 contains extensive pre-1940 urban

RESOURCES IDENTIFIED: 75 HIGH PRIORITY, 1467 TOTAL

BOUNDARIES: Harry Hines Boulevard on the west; Storey Road, Overlake,
 Timberline, Northwest Highway, Lakemont, Midway and Royal Lane on the
 north; Hillcrest and the Park Cities on the east; Mockingbird, Inwood,
 Lemmon, Hudnall, Salinas, Inwood, Denton Cutoff on the south.

SECTION 10

The sites identified in Phase Two provide a record of early rural
 settlement in Dallas County and southern Collin and southeastern Denton
 counties. They also show the city's rapid suburbanization since the 1930's.
 The diversity of properties identified is demonstrated by: modest late-
 nineteenth century farm houses, striking Art Deco-detailed Laurel and Park
 structures, dramatic viaducts and trestles spanning the Trinity River
 Channel, palatial Preston Hollow homes and the suburbs of Urban Park. In
 this project, 6559 resources were identified in seven survey sections with
 303 properties rated HIGH priority. Described below are the sections
 created for the Phase Two survey and a brief observation on the findings.

OBSERVATIONS

survived the airport's growth are tucked in north of Mockingbird near redevelopment in Dallas. Small enclaves of circa 1940 residences that

intensified land use, accelerating an already swift pace of over the years and its proximity to these neighborhoods encourages stability. Love Field's expansion consumed large residential areas maintenance and commercial and warehouse development threaten their Area residential neighborhoods are fairly intact, although poor

several Black churches and a lodge.

with the construction of frame vernacular and bungalow dwellings, north of Lemmon Avenue where development occurred as early as the 1920s housing of the 1940s and 1950s. An exception is the neighborhood just of the remaining area neighborhoods are filled with nondescript tract cottages in this area are along Roanoke, Langdon and Lovers Lane. Most Tudor Revival and other eclectic designs. Good collections of these character west of Love Field is dominated by 1930s brick cottages of light industrial and warehouse development. The domestic architectural 1930s and 1940s, subdivided and surrounded by commercial corridors and commercial use, including modest tract housing developments from the This sector includes a near equal amount of residential and

MAPLELAWN, GRAUWYLER PARK and LOVE FIELD VICINITY

elements, natural features and man-made boundaries are described below. distinctive areas in Section 10, identified by land use, architectural and the neighborhood north of Lemmon Avenue and Mockingbird. Three communities found in Section 10 are Five Points west of Bachman's Lake rolling hills in Preston Hollow and near Bachman's Lake. Early land in the neighborhoods around Lovers Lane and Love Field to gently

the Love Field entrance and north along Shore Crest. Major roads with commercial development that cut through or about this area are Northwest Highway, Mockingbird, Inwood and Harry Hines Boulevard. South of Empire Central and Mockingbird, the land use changes from residential to warehouse and light industrial. This is the northern tier of an extensive non-residential development centered near Industrial Boulevard.

LOVERS LANE and GREENWAY PARKS VICINITY

This is an area of orderly residential development with small commercial centers that serve the unique needs of neighborhood residents. The vast portion of this sector contains moderately scaled tract houses built from the late 1930s to present. Streets named for Ivy League schools are laid out in a fairly rigid grid and are lined with brick and stone veneered dwellings. The earliest houses are brick cottages with a hint of stylistic reference to their earlier counterparts, Tudor Revival cottages. The houses here are modern and more simplistic in their detailing, although similar in plan and form to the revival and eclectic houses of a decade earlier.

In contrast to the plain, modestly scaled houses around Lovers Lane are the substantial dwellings in Greenway Parks, an exclusive neighborhood planned in the mid-1920s. Bounded roughly by Mockingbird, the North Tollway, Lovers Lane and Inwood, the secluded neighborhood surrounds a wide, north-south, divided boulevard connected to east-west cross streets. Dwellings are situated on generous lots backing onto linear parks where alleys are ordinarily found. Traditional, eclectic houses, built from the 1920s to the 1950s and designed by well-known

Dallas architects, are found here along with outstanding residences of modern design.

The neighborhood commercial center along Lovers Lane includes upscale shops along with the ordinary, housed in 1940s-1950s strip commercial buildings. Much of the south side of Lovers Lane was being extensively remodeled in a Post Modern mode as the survey progressed, although the Inwood Theater, in the midst of the renovation, seemed to be spared for preservation.

BLUFFVIEW and PRESTON HOLLOW VICINITY

Some of Dallas' most picturesque residences are in Preston Hollow and Bluffview. The interesting, varied terrain makes this area unique to Dallas. Early developers, obviously realizing this, demonstrated sensitivity in platting the subdivisions and owners have generally respected the natural beauty with creative landscaping. Neighborhood roads wind through the draws and along bluffs, creating an ideal setting for "country estates", which in fact, the first wave of dwellings were with their several-acre plots. The prevailing architectural preferences in the oldest sections of these neighborhoods were for palatial, sprawling houses of conservative, eclectic design such as Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, French Country and other romanticized styles. A few modern houses are interspersed among the old homes and they also reflect a preference for eclectic design.

Around Preston Hollow and especially to the west and south, smaller scale and more modern houses are generally found. These are frame dwellings, often brick-clad tract houses from the 1940s and

1950s, such as those along Shore Crest. Located north of Walnut Hill Lane, along Straight Lane, are houses contemporary to those in Preston Hollow. Although they have large lots, the flat terrain and street grid provide a much different setting. Additional eclectic and revival houses are located in the neighborhood east of Preston Road between Norway and Aberdeen, although their "romantic" intent is undermined by the topography and uniform alignment along the straight streets. In this neighborhood, DeLoach street has the greatest concentration of pre-1940 dwellings.

SECTION II

BOUNDARIES: the Trinity River, Harry Hines, Storey Road, Overlake, Timberline, Northwest Highway, Lakemont, Midway, Royal Lane, Hillcrest, University Park city limit, Central Expressway, the Missouri Kansas Texas right-of-way, the north and east shores of White Rock Lake and its greenbelt, Lake Highlands Drive, Easton Road, Marchant and Lockwood on the south; the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railroad right-of-way, Garland and Richardson city limits on the east; Plano city limit on the north; Carrollton, Addison, Farmers Branch city limits and the Trinity River on the west.

RESOURCES IDENTIFIED: 31 HIGH, 230 TOTAL

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS: This large expanse of relatively flat terrain is covered by rapidly developed suburban sprawl and has relatively few historic structures remaining. In 1940, this part of Dallas and southern Collin counties was rural with a high number of homesteads.

The significant structures remaining are widely dispersed and include vernacular farmhouses, especially to the north, a few significant farm complexes and historical institutions and sparsely developed suburban neighborhoods along Greenville Avenue and the old Interurban Line. The strongest image of north Dallas is the vastness of its residential suburbs and the intensity of commercial and office development along and north of LBJ Freeway. Many of Section 11 landmarks are products of this development and include Valley View Center, the Galleria and Northpark. The Sparkman-Hillcrest Memorial Park on Northwest Highway is also a well-known landmark. Section 11 differs little from one area to the next, except in the intensity and use of recent development. Its physical features include mostly flat or gently rolling terrain. The Trinity River is to the west and White Rock Creek runs from north to south through the section and provides relief to the almost flat landscape. The Trinity flood plain and far north Dallas are the only areas not fully developed.

Notable historical landmarks identified in this large section include three exceptional farm complexes, namely the Caruth Farm on N. Central Expressway and Northwest Highway, the farm west of Marsh Lane at Frankford Road and the McKamy Farm on Dickson Road. A few vernacular churches of note remain in north Dallas, most important being the Frankford Episcopal Church in Denton County. Early communities with historic buildings intact in Section 11 are Renner in Collin County, Letot on Lombardy Lane near Harry Hines and Vickory on Greenville Avenue. Although little remains of Vickory Station, the Old Letot School is a conspicuous reminder of that pre-Dallas community and several houses, a service station and an old school building remain in

and other eclectic designs such as Spanish Colonial Revival dwellings. Urban Park, specifically Urban Drive, has the greatest number of early houses, several of which are sited dramatically on the slopes of a ravine along Oak Creek in a park-like setting. The few prominently located Tudor Revival houses appear to have been built to encourage development, but it did not come for more than a decade and the infill housing contrasts greatly in construction and style. Non-residential historic structures in Urban Park are along Military Parkway and include the Old Peacock Military School (Urban Park Elementary School) and a cluster of shops around Urban Drive.

PEMBERTON HILL

Long streets laid out in a regular pattern distinguish this residential neighborhood. Homes in Pemberton Hill are modest in scale and style and include Craftsman bungalows, vernacular dwellings and tract houses of the 1950s and later. Development has been sporadic in this neighborhood as reflected in the low overall density, mixture of styles and construction periods and evidence of numerous structures recently moved to the neighborhood.

OLD SOUTH DALLAS

This area, the tip of South Dallas, is older than other parts of the survey area and seems to have been developed long before it was annexed to the city. An outstanding historical industrial site located here is the old W.E. Grace Manufacturing Company, a landmark on S. Central Expressway at Lamar. Housing around the old plant consists of frame vernacular dwellings and Craftsman bungalows.

Parkdale is a residential neighborhood primarily of 1940s and 1950s tract houses, although the earliest dwellings are from the 1920s. They include a few Craftsman bungalows, Tudor Revival brick cottages

PARKDALE

Park. Three distinguished areas are described below. the Trinity River, Parkdale Power Plant, Rochester Park and Gateway with barely a trace remaining. Prominent landmarks of Section 12 are plain, including Roosevelt Heights, have been abandoned and destroyed the west half of the sector. Older neighborhoods located in the flood and draws and the Trinity River and White Rock Creek flood plains in of old South Dallas. The terrain is generally flat, save for creeks developed residential and commercial neighborhoods and the southern tip includes residential neighborhoods started in the 1930s, more recently GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS: East of old "South Dallas," this small area

RESOURCES IDENTIFIED: 13 HIGH, 563 TOTAL

BOUNDARIES: Military Parkway and Forney Road on the north; McNeil, Scyene Road, Jim Miller Road on the east; Loop 12 on the south; the Trinity River, Southern Pacific Railroad right-of-way and Texas & New Orleans Railroad right-of-way on the west.

SECTION 12

Renner. Other twentieth century structures of note are the few substantial 1920s and 1930s "country estates" of successful Dallas families, such as the Murchison House in the far northern part of the city.

SECTION 13

BOUNDARIES: The Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad right-of-way and Garland City limits on the north; Mesquite and Balch Springs city limits, vicinity of Humphries Road and Seagoville City limits on the east; vicinity of Kleberg Road, Woody Road, Belt Line Road, Log Cabin Road, Merlin Road on the south; the Trinity River Loop 12, Jim Miller Road, Scyene Road, McNeil, Forney Road, Military Parkway and the Southern Pacific Railroad on the west.

RESOURCES IDENTIFIED: 69 HIGH, 917 TOTAL

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS: Section 13 is an expansive area of far east Dallas that has developed gradually over the last fifty years. It now is largely characterized by 1950s to 1980s suburban development, although it also contains somewhat earlier developments in Pleasant Grove and land still rural near Seagoville. Here also are prominent Dallas institutions, most notably the Buckner Home and the Seagoville Federal Correctional Institute. Unlike far north and far south Dallas, this area has developed more slowly and randomly as evidenced by the disparate blend of building types, styles and construction periods.

Several old communities have been enveloped by Dallas's annexation in this section, including those that retain some of their identity like Kleberg and Kyle. The land is flat in most of this section, sloping gradually south to the Trinity River's broad flood plain. Some relief in the topography is provided by area creeks and rivers. Three distinctive areas in Section 13 are described in the following paragraphs.

Through out Pleasant Grove, which is centered near the vernacular-Gothic Revival Pleasant Grove Baptist Church on Buckner Boulevard are 1920s and 1930s dwellings and businesses mixed with a sampling of more recent structures. This part of Section 13 has, by far, the most substantial non-urban pre-1940 development with low-density residential areas and several neighborhood commercial centers which mark the early rural communities such as Scyene and Pleasant Mound. Although most of the 1930s and newer development here is undistinguished, exceptions such as Hillburn, Pinehaven and Kingsford streets are lined with 1930's Tudor Revival brick bungalows, creating distinctive, uniform developments.

PLEASANT MOUND and PLEASANT GROVE VICINITY

Located north of Section 12 and Military Parkway, this area consists almost exclusively of post-World War II residential subdivisions. In the southern portion are three well-known institutions, the most historic and physically prominent being the Buckner Children's Home on Buckner Boulevard. The oldest original building at the Buckner Home complex, the Neoclassical Style chapel, built in 1908, established the architectural standard and most other construction has maintained the character. West of the Buckner Home on Samuel Boulevard is the landmark Timberlawn Hospital, headquartered in a circa 1910 Neoclassical house. Close by is the Buckner Baptist Village, a retirement center whose main building is a fine Neoclassical structure. Clustered around these institutions are small groups of older homes and structures that probably served as support facilities.

CASA VIEW and SAMUEL BOULEVARD VICINITY

RYLIE and KLEBERG VICINITY

These two communities are located in a traditional farming area of the county which remains largely rural in nature. In both towns, a

cluster of older buildings surrounded by farmland tends to maintain the small town character. Especially noteworthy is the old Kleberg School that identifies Kleberg as an independently developed community.

Significant farmhouses were found in this area including the farmhouse at 13815 Kleberg Road. Located at the southeast edge of Dallas is the Seagoville Federal Correctional Institute, a Level II security federal prison built in 1938. This impressive facility is formal in layout and design with subtle classical elements incorporated into the primary buildings.

SECTION 14

BOUNDARIES: Jefferson Street Viaduct, north levee of the Trinity River and the Missouri Kansas & Texas Railroad right-of-way on the north;

Southern Pacific Railroad right-of-way and the Trinity River on the

east; Loop 12, Ledbetter, Bronx and Arden Road on the south; Ledbetter

Drive, Lancaster Road, Corinth and the south levee of the Trinity River

on the west.

RESOURCES IDENTIFIED: 43 HIGH, 1076 TOTAL

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS: Section 14 is one of the smaller areas in

the Phase II survey, although it contains a significant amount of pre-1940 residential development. Neighborhoods in the northern section

were developed as a natural expansion of Oak Cliff while subdivisions

further south are more suburban in nature, having grown around

The Veterans Administration Hospital, a significant Dallas landmark, has a dominant presence on Lancaster Avenue. The 1940 Georgian Revival building is the centerpiece of a several building complex that is located near the nineteenth-century community of Lisbon. Although centered in neighboring Survey Section 7, the Lisbon

LISBON and FRUITDALE VICINITY

Cedar Crest Boulevard extends from south Dallas to Cedar Crest Park and is surrounded by pre-1940 neighborhoods. In the northern tier of this section are the oldest residences, including scattered early-twentieth century vernacular houses and Craftsman bungalows. Cedar Crest Boulevard has pockets of 1940s commercial development leading up to the highest part of the street, which is lined with 1930s masonry dwellings of Tudor Revival design and other eclectic styles. Nearby streets have impressive concentrations of brick cottages, most notably Stella and Berwick. The area south of Cedar Crest Park has a lower density of bungalows and 1930s brick cottages.

CEDARCREST

established institutions like the Veterans Administration Hospital and early communities like Lisbon and Fruitdale. In addition to the VA Hospital, area landmarks include Cedar Crest Park and the Trinity River and floodplain to the east. Significant engineering structures span the Trinity in this section, carrying auto traffic and trains. The northeast part of this section has some dramatic promontories overlooking the Trinity bottom, while the rest of the area has gently rolling terrain. Unique sub-sections of the area are described below.

BOUNDARIES: East Jefferson Boulevard, West Loop 12, south side of Arcadia Park, Jefferson Boulevard, Cockrell Hill city limits, McLean, Brandon, Westmoreland, Clarendon, Ravinia, Wilton, Superior, Brandon, S. Hampton, Wright Avenue, Waverly, Illinois Avenue, Polk, Elmdale and Monssen, Thornton Freeway, Kiest Boulevard, Kushla, Dekalb, Kostner, Dekalb, Hortense, Ledbetter, Arden Road, Bronx, Ledbetter and South Loop 12 on the north; the Trinity River and the city of Hutchins on the

SECTION 15

The Carbondale neighborhood is east of South Central Expressway along the Texas & New Orleans Railroad. In this secluded area are frame vernacular houses, frame Craftsman bungalows and a variety of early-twentieth century dwellings, some of which were moved to the area.

CARBONDALE

community's development spreads into Section 14 north of the Veterans Administration Hospital. In this area, frame Craftsman bungalows and vernacular dwellings that predate the bungalows stand to the east of Lancaster Avenue and the old Lisbon School. The balance of residential development between Fordham Road and Ledbetter is newer with the oldest development consisting of tract houses from the 1940s. At the eastern edge of this area is the Fruitdale community, a low density neighborhood considerably changed by newer development. Several frame bungalows and a stone building that served as Fruitdale's city hall remain.

Bonnieview is east of Lancaster Road and includes moderately dense, recent residential developments to the west and south of Bishop College. Rural areas south and east of the developed areas contained the greatest number of properties, primarily vernacular farmhouses. Few log structures were identified in the survey, yet most are in this section and are located near Hutchins (others are reputedly located near Spur 408 in the southwest sector of this section but are not identified in the inventory).

BONNIEVIEW VICINITY

the rugged hills near the two major lakes in southwest Dallas. of the Trinity River to gentle rolling hills of south central Dallas to River. The topography of south Dallas ranges from the flat flood plain Laureland Memorial Park, Kiest Park, Bishop College and the Trinity Plant, the Naval Air Station Dallas, Joe Pool Lake, Red Bird Airport, 15 Landmarks are Mountain Creek Lake, the adjacent Mountain Creek Power Kiest Park, LTV, and the a historic Naval Air Station Dallas. Section remaining farm community in south Dallas), log buildings near Hutchins, developing suburbs is the Old Wheatland Community (the last significant wilderness to dense, mid-twentieth century suburbs. Amid rapidly historic resources and land in all stages of development from Two sections. It contains varied natural features, a wide range of GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS: This is perhaps the most diverse of the Phase RESOURCES IDENTIFIED: 37 HIGH, 657 TOTAL

east; city limits of Lancaster, Desoto, Duncanville and Cedar Hill on the south; Joe Pool Lake and Grand Prairie city limits on the west.

This area was exclusively rural in 1940, although it has developed rapidly in the last 20 years. The most graphic evidence of its rural background is the old Wheatland Community on Wheatland and South Hampton. Late-nineteenth and early twentieth century dwellings stand near the impressive 1912 Wheatland United Methodist Church, which marks the heart of the community. Another significant South Oak Cliff historical institution is Laurel and Memorial Park which has outstanding Art Deco detailed gates, bell tower and statuary. As in far north Dallas prior to extensive development, prominent families built "country estates" in south Dallas County such as the Suter House on South Hampton.

The earliest systematic, suburban development of Section 15 was adjacent to the city in the Wynne wood neighborhood and west and south of Hampton and Brandon streets. Subdivisions in the Wynne wood vicinity started in the 1930s and continued with orderly development through the 1940s and 1950s. The Cowart School and the rows of brick cottages and frame Craftsman bungalows on Brandon, Grafton and Sharon streets identify the earliest unannexed development. A similar type of development with masonry dwellings occurred between Thornton Freeway and Zangs Boulevard, an area now isolated by the freeway. West of Wynne wood and south of Cockrell Hill are scattered brick Tudor cottages and other modest eclectic houses. The prevailing architecture suggests most construction in this neighborhood came several years after the few late-1930s prototypes were built. Near the center of this sector is

WYNNEWOOD VICINITY

South Hampton.

"country estates" in south Dallas County such as the Suter House on Dallas prior to extensive development, prominent families built Art Deco detailed gates, bell tower and statuary. As in far north historical institution is Laurel and Memorial Park which has outstanding the heart of the community. Another significant South Oak Cliff near the impressive 1912 Wheatland United Methodist Church, which marks Hampton. Late-nineteenth and early twentieth century dwellings stand background is the old Wheatland Community on Wheatland and South Hampton. Late-nineteenth and early twentieth century dwellings stand rapidly in the last 20 years. The most graphic evidence of its rural background is the old Wheatland Community on Wheatland and South Hampton. Late-nineteenth and early twentieth century dwellings stand near the impressive 1912 Wheatland United Methodist Church, which marks the heart of the community. Another significant South Oak Cliff historical institution is Laurel and Memorial Park which has outstanding Art Deco detailed gates, bell tower and statuary. As in far north Dallas prior to extensive development, prominent families built "country estates" in south Dallas County such as the Suter House on South Hampton.

SOUTH OAK CLIFF

This hilly area, generally west of Cockrell Hill and Loop 12, is largely undeveloped. It is bordered on the west by two of Dallas' major lakes and has the area's most dramatic terrain. The poor conditions for farming prevented this area from extensive early settlement, though one of the city's premier nineteenth-century farmhouses, the Brandenberg House, is located near Duncanville. A few other notable farm complexes remain in lower, more fertile areas of the sector, although most have been lost or moved with construction of the two lakes. The only substantial suburban development in this area is a post-1940 housing development southwest of Arcadia Park. The Naval Air Station Dallas, a federal training base, is a prominent landmark in far west Dallas and Grand Prairie. Its oldest buildings are approaching their fiftieth year, while at least two structures that were part of Hensley Field and later incorporated into DNAS were built in 1929. Most of the facility's buildings are utilitarian, though the Administration and Bank buildings are good expressions of Moderne Style architecture and the old power plant has an outstanding cast stone Modernistic mural at its entry. West of the Naval Air Station is LTV, a significant aerospace industry that has generated growth in west Dallas and Grand Prairie for the last 50 years.

CEDAR MOUNTAINS VICINITY

Kiest Park, a large urban recreation area with notable 1930s structures including an open-air shelter and fieldhouse.

SECTION 16

BOUNDARIES: Houston Street Viaduct, south Trinity Levee, Commerce, Hampton, W. Davis, Westmont, Fort Worth Avenue, Gilpin, Cockrell Hill city limits, Jefferson Boulevard, south side of Arcadia Park, W. Loop 12 and E. Jefferson Boulevard on the south; Grand Prairie and Irving city limits on the west; Storey Road and and Harry Hines Boulevard on the north; Stemmons Freeway and the Houston Street Viaduct on the east.

RESOURCES IDENTIFIED: 35 HIGH, 1649 TOTAL

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS: Section 16 contains several pre-1940 developed areas including West Dallas, Eagle Ford and Arcadia Park. The section is dominated by the Trinity River Channel, which determined development patterns and contains some of the survey's most significant structures. The channel also serves to distinguish areas of Dallas with vastly different characteristics. Several industrial sites are located amid the mixed-use neighborhoods of West Dallas. Across the river to the north is an extensive light industrial, warehouse and commercial district along Industrial Boulevard, Irving Boulevard and Carpenter Freeway. Section 16 landmarks include: the Medical Center, Stemmons Freeway, Trinity River Greenbelt Park, the viaducts of Houston Street, Commerce Street and Continental Street, West Dallas Housing Park and the large industrial plants along IH 30. The diversity of development of western Dallas is the result of the several geographic features - chalk hills in the west that produce materials for cement products and the Trinity flood plain, largely developed after the 1930 channelization project. These areas are described below.

Between the Trinity River and IH 30 is a large area that began developing prior to 1940 with a divergent mix of modest residential neighborhoods, commercial strips, industrial complexes and public housing. Although many houses north of Commerce Street in the most dense part of the area pre-date 1930, they were most likely moved after the neighborhoods started to develop. The indigenous architecture in this section consists of bungalows and vernacular tract housing built in the 1930s, 1940s and 1950s. Vernacular frame and brick commercial buildings of the same period line W. Commerce Street and Singleton Boulevard and form a strong composite urban streetscape in certain blocks. In the middle of the single family residences is the West Dallas Housing Project, a large group of modern, apartment-like

WEST DALLAS and EAGLE FORD VICINITY

This commercial and medical sector is recognized as one of the city's more significant development corridors with high density and high dollar investment. Stemmons and Carpenter freeways are lined with numerous low-, medium- and highrise office towers and the Medical Center, all developed since the 1940s. The Medical Center is a Dallas landmark that stands near the Dallas Market Center, while the Infomart and other noted structures are at the eastern edge of the area. Little remains of pre-1940 buildings here, although engineering structures built during the Trinity River Channelization project are as impressive as they are significant in their role of river improvements. They include the Proctor Street bridge, Shady Grove Road viaduct-bridge and several railroad trestle-bridges.

STEMMONS FREEWAY and INDUSTRIAL BOULEVARD VICINITY

In the rest of Section 16, south of IH30 and east of Arcadia Park, are newer industrial plants, residential subdivisions and a notable complex of historic religious buildings - the Mount St. Michael's Monastery on W. Davis. The oldest buildings at Mount St. Michael's, designed with restrained classical details, are from the mid-1920s. In

FORT WORTH AVENUE VICINITY

Arcadia Park is a uniquely isolated subdivision of Dallas. A community of modest frame bungalows and abundant frame vernacular houses, this neighborhood anchors far west Dallas along Davis Street and Jefferson Boulevard. The oldest commercial buildings along W. Davis have been severely altered, but the Arcadia School, built in 1924 retains most of its architectural fabric and stands as a community landmark.

ARCADIA PARK

structures built in the 1950s. In Eagle Ford, at the far western edge of this sector are additional single-family neighborhoods with similar 1930s-1940s vernacular and bungalow housing. Although this community pre-dates development in west Dallas, few structures of pre-1930 vintage remain. An outstanding remnant of the community is the old Eagle Ford School on Chalk Hill just south of IH30. Eagle Ford is also home to numerous moved houses including many Craftsman bungalows. South of the residential development are significant industrial sites including the old Lone Star Cement Plant, the Texaco Offices and the Austin Bridge Company. Clusters of older houses on streets such as Norwich and Akron appear to have been built for industrial workers in area plants.

Beverly Hills, to the east and just north of Cockrell Hill and north of Fort Worth Avenue, are two subdivisions laid out in the late 1930s. The architecture indicates they were substantially developed after 1940.

The city should computerize the survey information for maximum usage. As provided to the city, the survey materials were generated on an IBM-compatible personal computer using INFOSTAR, a data base program, and WORDSTAR, a word processing program, developed by MICROPRO, INC.

These documents should be reviewed by the city staff and survey Steering Committee. Any data to add or correct, such as historical information, changes of condition or preservation priority, should be systematically recorded and incorporated into the survey materials and data base. Following the initial corrections or changes, the original documents, including the field maps and materials, should be added to the survey materials of Phase One at the Dallas/Texas History and Archives Division of the Public Library.

REVIEW, MAINTENANCE AND EXPANSION

The city of Dallas set the course for proper preservation planning in 1973 with the adoption by City Council of legislation that established a local landmark designation and protection program. The process allowed the establishment of the Historic Landmark Commission, charged with the responsibility of recognizing significant local landmarks and neighborhoods and encouraging their preservation. This comprehensive historic resources survey will serve the commission as the basis for making informed decisions and refining preservation policy in the coming years. To ensure that the potential of the survey is realized, the following recommendations for utilization of the survey materials are offered:

RECOMMENDATIONS

Foremost, areas of concentrated significant resources identified in the following section, "HISTORIC DESIGNATIONS," should be intensively documented on a structure-by-structure basis. This will establish potential district boundaries and contribute to the status of each property. Historical research should continue for all HIGH and MEDIUM sites surveyed and on the Historic Contexts listed below. For the more significant sites, historians, students, neighborhood groups and members of historical or service groups should be encouraged to perform in-depth research such as examination of county records, oral histories and investigation of local newspaper files. Owners of historic properties, previous owners or their descendants should be made aware of the survey results and encouraged to investigate family documents and photographs. Questionnaires prepared by the city could be utilized as an information gathering tool. Historic

CONTINUED RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION

As soon as possible, the survey should become a part of the city planning process. For all city programs that affect changes in land use or zoning or that affect the built landscape in any way, the survey sites should be cross-referenced with other city records. Properties that are included in the survey could be coded on city records as a method of reviewing permit applications. At the very least, the HIGH and MEDIUM PRIORITY sites should receive an automatic review by city Planning staff when changes affecting that property are imminent.

MONITORING

Copies of portions of the documents (survey report, survey forms and black and white contacts and prints) should be distributed to the Dallas Historical Society, the Dallas County Historical Commission, the Degolyer Library at Southern Methodist University, the Barker Texas History Center at the University of Texas and the State Library and Archives. Copies of the survey report, perhaps expanded with historical data and photographs, could be distributed to branches of the city library system, public school libraries, other area colleges and universities and the North Texas Council of Governments. The city should notify the major federal, parochial and private institutions and neighborhood organizations included in this survey of the results and take a proactive position in seeking appropriate historic designations. At the least, these institutions should be provided portions of the survey germane to their interests. City history and genealogy groups, neighborhood organizations, museums and individuals should be able to obtain copies of the survey report and materials for a nominal fee.

DISTRIBUTION

- Seagoville Federal Correctional Institute
- Buckner Home

SECTION 13:

- Urban Drive

SECTION 12:

- Preston Hollow
- Greenway Parks

SECTION 10:

POTENTIAL DISTRICTS

The properties listed as HIGH PRIORITY in the survey (Appendix A) should be the first sites considered for federal (National Register of Historic Places), state (Texas Historical marker program) or Dallas Landmark designations. Additionally, several areas listed below should be examined for consideration as historic districts or neighborhood conservation districts. Eligible sites and districts should be nominated to the National Register through the Multiple-Property procedure by the city or other interested groups. Along with the potential historic districts listed below are Historic Contexts which could be developed for nomination of sites to the National Register as well as provide a more objective system of evaluating properties at a local level.

HISTORIC DESIGNATIONS

photographs from private and public collections should be photocopied and added to the survey documents. Updated photographs should be taken of significant sites, especially if changes are imminent or demolition is pending. Important unaltered interiors should be documented and photographed. The most significant of the HIGH PRIORITY resources would be ideal subjects for documenting with measured drawings, completed according to Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) or Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) standards. These drawings are often done by students of architecture and preservation programs. For a complete record of the area's history, an archaeological survey should be undertaken. At some point in the future, perhaps at the end of the 1990s, the survey should be updated with the addition of late-1940s and 1950s resources.

- Agriculture: farms and related activities
- Architecture: suburban and rural typologies, periods and styles
- Commerce: trading centers, commercial buildings
- Community Planning and Development: Greenway Parks, Dallas suburban development
- Conservation: Trinity River Channelization
- Education: schools
- Engineering: bridges, viaducts and trestles
- Ethnic Heritage: early Black settlements and movement to suburbs
- Government: water treatment, electric generating plants, Seagoville Federal Correctional Institute
- Health: Veterans Hospital
- Industry: Lone Star Industries, LTV, etc.
- Landscape Architecture: parks, lakes, memorial parks
- Military: Naval Air Station Dallas
- Philanthropy: Buckner Home
- Recreation: parks, lakes, theaters, drive-in theaters
- Religion: churches, Mount St. Michaels
- Settlement: log buildings, early communities
- Transportation: roads, railroads and the Interurban

HISTORIC CONTEXTS FOR PHASE TWO

- Mount St. Michaels Convent
- Naval Air Station Dallas

SECTION 16:

- Cedar Crest
- Veterans Administration Hospital

SECTION 14:

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MASTER LIST

APPENDIX

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ANSLEY

High 6742 Dwellng ca. 1900 1:11 1 H6-584

ANSON

High 2615 Instit. Bldg. 1930 1:16 1 H6-718

AVERILL WAY

High 5802 Dwellng ca. 1935 3:8 1 F7-1261

BROOKVIEW

High 4600 Dwellng ca. 1945 3:14 1 F6-1275

DELOACH

High 5210 Dwellng ca. 1935 3:10 F7-485

High 5332 Dwellng ca. 1940 3:9 1 F7-489

High 6033 Dwellng ca. 1935 2:24 1 F7-371

High 6109 Dwellng ca. 1935 2:25 1 F7-375

High 6122 Dwellng ca. 1935 2:27 1 F7-377

High 6123 Dwellng ca. 1935 2:26 1 F7-376

High 6141 Dwellng ca. 1935 2:28 1 F7-379

DENTON

High 6333 Comm. Bldg. 1943 1:5 H6-526

High 8668 Comm. Bldg. ca. 1935 1:4 65-517

High 9000 Comm. Bldg. ca. 1940 1:3 65-516

High 9500BLK Instit. Bldg. ca. 1940 1:2 65-512

High 9701 Comm. Bldg. ca. 1920 1:7 65-540

DESCO

High 5809 Dwellng ca. 1940 2:31 1 F7-422

High 5931 Dwellng ca. 1940 2:32 1 F7-428

DRANE

High 5415 Dwellng ca. 1935 2:10 67-145

High 5509 Dwellng ca. 1940 2:9 67-148

EMPIRE CENTRAL

High 2202 Dwellng ca. 1925 1:15 H6-715

FALLS

High 5900BLK Dwellng ca. 1935 2:30 1 F7-421

GREENWAY

High 6500BLK Instit. ca. 1930 2:18 4 H7-198

HARRY HINES

High 7700BLK Instit. Bldg. 1923/1932 1:6 H6-532

INWOOD

High 3120 Instit. Bldg. ca. 1930 1:14 1 H6-703

KELSEY

High 4828 Dwellng ca. 1940 1:20 1 E6-007

KELTON

High 4611 Dwellng ca. 1890 2:19 1 G6-291

W LOVERS

High 5458 Comm. Bldg. ca. 1945 1:19 1 G6-1149

MAPLE

High 5919 Comm. Bldg. 1928 1:10 1 H6-559

MEADOWBROOK

High 9201 Dwellng ca. 1935 3:7 1 F7-463

F7-464

MIDWAY

High 9000BLK Instit. Bldg. 1924 1:17 1 G6-996

G6-997

High 9027 Dwellng 1895 1:18 1

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY - DALLAS TEXAS - SECTION 10
 HARDY-HECK-MOORE
 Priority Address Resource Type & Date Roll:Frame Slides Map-ID No.
 =====

MONTROSE

High	5342	Dwelling	ca. 1935	1:25	H7-059
High	5400	Dwelling	ca. 1930	1:24	H7-066
High	5414	Dwelling	ca. 1935	1:23	H7-067
High	5422	Dwelling	ca. 1935	1:22	H7-068

NAKOMA

High	5510	Dwelling	ca. 1935	2:4	H7-112
High	5516	Dwelling	ca. 1935	2:3	H7-113
High	5525	Dwelling	ca. 1935	2:2	H7-114
High	5528	Dwelling	ca. 1935	2:1	H7-117
High	5533	Dwelling	ca. 1935	1:35	H7-116
High	5541	Dwelling	ca. 1935	1:34	H7-118
High	5555	Dwelling	ca. 1945	1:33	H7-121
High	5558	Dwelling	ca. 1945	1:32	H7-122

NEOLA

High	5409	Dwelling	ca. 1930	2:11	67-162
High	5412	Dwelling	ca. 1940	2:13	67-159
High	5415	Dwelling	ca. 1935	2:12	67-160
High	5423	Dwelling	ca. 1940	2:14	67-156
High	5424	Dwelling	ca. 1940	2:15	67-157
High	5430	Dwelling	ca. 1940	2:16	67-154

W NORTHWEST HWY

High	Instit. Bldg.	ca. 1940	1:8	65-541
High	Instit.	ca. 1900	1:9	65-542
High	Dwelling	ca. 1935	3:12	66-1308
High	Dwelling	ca. 1935	3:1	F7-499
High	Dwelling	ca. 1935	3:6	F7-505

PARK

High	5121	Dwelling	1929	2:34	F7-443
High	5404	Dwelling	ca. 1935	2:33	F7-436

PRESTON

High	8605	Dwelling	1934	2:20	F7-359
High	8831	Dwelling	ca. 1935	3:13	F7-415
High	9823	Dwelling	ca. 1935	2:29	F7-413

RAVINE

High	5572	Dwelling	ca. 1935	3:11	F7-482
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ROCKBROOK
 9400 Dwelling ca. 1930 3:15 1 F6-1292 High

SHORE CREST

2525 Instit. Bldg. ca. 1920 1:12 1 65-592 High
 2605 Instit. Bldg. ca. 1920 1:13 1 65-593 High

STOREY

2711 Comm. Bldg. ca. 1945 1:1 1 65-507 High

STRAIGHT

10260 Dwelling ca. 1940 1:21 1 F6-002 High

WANETA

5316 Dwelling ca. 1940 1:26 1 H7-101 High
 5363 Dwelling ca. 1940 1:28 1 H7-096 High
 5374 Dwelling ca. 1935 1:29 1 H7-092 High
 5521 Dwelling ca. 1940 1:30 1 H7-087 High
 5527 Dwelling ca. 1935 1:31 1 H7-085 High

WATEKA

5444 Dwelling ca. 1940 2:17 1 67-178 High

WENONAH

5522 Dwelling ca. 1935 2:5 1 67-136 High
 5530 Dwelling ca. 1935 2:6 1 67-134 High
 5542 Dwelling ca. 1935 2:7 1 67-133 High
 5550 Dwelling ca. 1935 2:8 1 67-131 High

ALPHA

High 6043 Dwelling ca. 1920 4:12 C7-191

AUDELIA

High 12201 Dwelling ca. 1920 4:23 D9-1139

BANNISTER

High 17702 Dwelling ca. 1925 4:20 A8-1118

BROCKBANK

High 9715 Dwelling ca. 1930 4:6 F5-160

N CENTRAL EXPWY

High 7800BLK Dwelling ca. 1930 3:3 G8-501

High 7800BLK Dwelling ca. 1852 3:2 G8-500

COIT

High 12230 Instit. Bldg. 1922 4:13 DB-194

COX

High 11210 Dwelling ca. 1905 4:9 E6-177

DICKERSON

High 17720 Instit. Bldg. ca. 1925 4:19 A8-1108

High 17727 Com. Bldg. ca. 1925 4:18 A8-1107

High 1861 Dwelling ca. 1900 4:16 A8-1102

FISHER

High 6700 Dwelling ca. 1925 4:26 G9-1153

High 6706 Dwelling ca. 1925 4:27 G9-1154

FOREST

High 6525 Dwelling ca. 1935 4:11 D7-188

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY - DALLAS TEXAS - SECTION 11
 HARDY-HECK-MOORE
 Priority Address Resource Type & Date Roll:Frame Slides Map-ID No.
 =====

Map-ID No.	Priority	Address	Resource Type & Date	Roll:Frame Slides
H8 -1203	1	4530	Instit. Bldg. ca. 1935	3:21
68 -1191	1	4714	Comm. Bldg. ca. 1930	3:20
68 -1192		4820	Comm. Bldg. ca. 1930	3:19
EB-1127		9303	Dwelling ca. 1920	4:21
GREENVILLE				
FB -1218	1	5700BLK	Dwelling ca. 1930	3:17
HOLLY HILL				
B7-1184	1	5505	Dwelling ca. 1930	4:35
KELLER SPRINGS				
FS-115	1	2727	Instit. Bldg. 1926	4:4
LOMBARDY				
A6-1188	1	18100BLK	Dwelling 1900	4:34
A6-1187	1	18100BLK	Dwelling ca. 1885	4:33
MARSH				
A8-1100	1	7855	Dwelling ca. 1910	4:15
A8-1199	1	7861	Dwelling ca. 1890	4:14
MCCALLUM				
E10-1133		10800	Dwelling ca. 1930	4:22
MILLER				
A6-1186	1	17500BLK	Instit. Bldg. ca. 1895	4:32
MURFIELD				
67-502	1	7405	Instit. Bldg. ca. 1930	3:4
W NORTHWEST HWY				
E10-1145		10607	Dwelling ca. 1925	4:25
E10-1144		10607	Dwelling ca. 1925	4:24
PLAND				

High	RAMBLER	7501	Dwelling	ca. 1935	3:18		F8 - 1223
High	TEXAS & NEW ORLEANSRR		Comm.	ca. UNKNO	4:28	1	E8-1159
High	WALNUT HILL	3908	Dwelling	1935	4:7		F6-174

Map-ID No.	Slides	Rolliframe	Resource Type & Date	Address	Priority
K10-226	1	5:5	Dwelling ca. 1935	7127 DAY	High
M9-139	1	5:3	Dwelling ca. 1930	662 ELSEBERRY	High
L8-002	1	5:2	Comm. 1919	100BLK H & TC RR	High
L8-001	1	5:1	Comm. ca. 1920	118	High
K10-434	1	5:8	Instit. Bldg. 1930	6901 MILITARY PKWY	High
J9-341	1	5:7	Dwelling ca. 1900	5735 PARKDALE	High
K10-325	1	5:6	Dwelling ca. 1935	6935	High
K10-551	1	5:10	Dwelling ca. 1940	3501 URBAN	High
K10-552	1	5:12	Dwelling ca. 1935	3502	High
K10-543	1	5:13	Dwelling ca. 1935	3506	High
K10-548	1	5:11	Dwelling ca. 1935	3526	High
K10-550	1	5:9	Dwelling ca. 1935	3603	High
K10-542	1	5:14	Comm. Bldg. ca. 1935	4003	High
K10-223	1	5:4	Dwelling ca. 1940	7127 WOFFORD	High

S BELT LINE

Map-ID No.	Slides	Address	Resource Type	Date	Priority
D12-386	1	1419	Dwelling	ca. 1920	High
D12-387	1	2550	Dwelling	ca. 1920	High
BRUTON					
L10-317	1	7300BLK	Comm. Bldg.	ca. 1940	High
BUCKNER					
J10-3484	1	5200	Instit. Bldg.	1908	High
J10-489	1	5200	Instit. Bldg.	ca. 1925	High
J10-3506	1	5200	Instit. Bldg.	ca. 1935	High
J10-3498	1	5200	Dwelling	ca. 1820/	High
J10-3493	1	5200	Instit. Bldg.	ca. 1950	High
J10-3494	1	5200	Instit. Bldg.	ca. 1925	High
J10-3490	1	5200	Instit. Bldg.	ca. 1925	High
J10-3500	1	5200	Instit. Bldg.	ca. 1925	High
J10-3513	1	5200	Instit. Bldg.	ca. 1925	High
J10-3497	1	5200	Instit. Bldg.	1936	High
J10-3488	1	5200	Instit. Bldg.	ca. 1930	High
J10-3511	1	5200	Instit. Bldg.	1936	High
J10-3496	1	5200	Instit. Bldg.	ca. 1925	High
J10-3492	1	5200	Instit. Bldg.	ca. 1900	High
J10-3503	1	5200	Instit. Bldg.	ca. 1925	High
J10-3509	1	5200	Instit. Bldg.	ca. 1935	High
J10-512	1	5200	Instit. Bldg.	ca. 1930	High
J10-3510	1	5200	Instit. Bldg.	ca. 1930	High
J10-3485	1	5200	Instit. Bldg.	1927	High
J10-3504	1	5200	Instit. Bldg.	ca. 1925	High
J10-3507	1	5200	Instit. Bldg.	ca. 1925	High
J10-3505	1	5200	Instit. Bldg.	ca. 1935	High
J10-3487	1	5200	Instit. Bldg.	ca. 1930	High
J10-3501	1	5200	Instit. Bldg.	ca. 1950	High
J10-3486	1	5200	Instit. Bldg.	ca. 1930	High
J10-3502	1	5200	Instit. Bldg.	ca. 1925	High
S BUCKNER					
L10-161	1	1401	Instit. Bldg.	1940	High
CARLETA					
D12-885		2400BLK	Dwelling	ca. 1890	High
CAYUGA					
H10-313		1020Z	Dwelling	ca. 1900	High

Map-ID No.	Slides	Address	Resource Type	Date	Priority
M10-483	1	201	Dwelling	ca. 1915	High
DOWDY FERRY					
M10-222	1	8120	Comm. Bldg.	ca. 1935	High
ELAM					
M10-771	1	12628	Dwelling	ca. 1942	High
FOOTHILL					
M11-325	1	3226	Dwelling	ca. 1890	High
GUS THOMASSON					
L10-281	1	1115	Dwelling	ca. 1930	High
HILLBURN					
M10-307	1	831	Dwelling	ca. 1930	High
HOLCOMB					
012-742	1	13105	Dwelling	ca. 1925	High
012-735	1	13815	Dwelling	ca. 1905	High
KLEBERG					
L11-146	1	10808	Dwelling	ca. 1930	High
LAKE JUNE					
J9-364	1		Comm. Bldg.	ca. 1945	High
LAKEVIEW					

LENOSA
 High 13511 Instlt. Bldg. ca. 1925 7:27A 1 012-881

LEWISTON
 High 2213 Dwellng ca. 1935 6:20 L11-361
 High 2230 Dwellng ca. 1935 2:21 L11-3366

MASTERS
 High 10104 Dwellng ca. 1930 7:19A N11-642

RYLIE
 High 10530 Dwellng 1920 7:21A 1 N11-701

SAMUELL
 High 4600 Dwellng ca. 1905 6:5 J9-350
 High 4729 Dwellng ca. 1935 6:7 J9-352
 High 4800 Instlt. Bldg. ca. 1935 6:8 J9-353

SCENE
 High 10316 Dwellng ca. 1930 6:10 K11-392
 High 8517 Dwellng ca. 1930 6:11 K10-100

U.S. HWY 175

High 2113 Instlt. Bldg. 1938 7:35 P13-3902
 High 2113 Instlt. Bldg. 1939 7:32 P13-3899
 High 2113 Instlt. Bldg. 1939 8:1 P13-3903
 High 2113 Instlt. Bldg. ca. 1938 8:13 P13-3912
 High 2113 Instlt. Bldg. ca. 1938 8:14 P13-3913
 High 2113 Dwellng 1939 8:10 P13-3909
 High 2113 Instlt. Bldg. 1938 8:5 P13-907
 High 2113 Instlt. Bldg. 1938 7:33 P13-3900
 High 2113 Instlt. Bldg. 1939 8:8 P13-3908
 High 2113 Instlt. Bldg. 1938 7:34 P13-3901
 High 2113 Instlt. Bldg. ca. 1938 8:12 P13-3911
 High 2113 Dwellng 1939 8:11 P13-3910
 High 2113 Instlt. Bldg. 1938 7:31 P13-3898
 High 2113 Instlt. Bldg. 1938 8:3 P13-3905
 High 2113 Instlt. Bldg. ca. 1939 8:4 P13-3906
 High 2113 Instlt. Bldg. 1940/1963 8:2 P13-3904

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY - DALLAS TEXAS - SECTION 13
 HARDY-HECK-MOORE
 =====
 Priority Address Resource Type & Date Roll:Frame Slides Map-ID No.

E ZACHA

High 10112 Comm. Bldg. ca. 1903/ 6:1 1 H10-311

HARDY-HECK-MOORE
 HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY - DALLAS TEXAS - SECTION 14
 Roll:Frame Slides Map-ID No.

Map-ID No.	Priority	Address	Resource Type & Date	Roll:Frame	Slides
K7-509	High	CADIZ	Instit. ca. 1930	12:30	1
M7 -809	High	1927	Dwelling ca. 1935	10:31	1
M7 -815	High	2111	Dwelling ca. 1935	10:34	1
M8-067	High	7000BLK	Comm. ca. 1940	9:4	1
M8 -1068	High	8000BLK	Instit. 1939	12:28	1
NB-070	High	8100BLK	Dwelling ca. 1900	9:6	1
NB-071	High	8120	Dwelling ca. 1910	9:7	1
L7 -719	High	N CORINTH 200BLK	Instit. 1930	12:31	2
L7 -720	High	100BLK	Instit. 1936	10:30	1
L7 -718	High	100BLK	Comm. 1937	10:30	1
M7 -707	High	2100BLK	Instit. Bldg. ca. 1940	10:29	1
M9-018	High	CORREGIDOR 4624	Dwelling ca. 1920	9:1	1
L7 -1061	High	DALVIEW 1327	Dwelling ca. 1930	10:33	1
M7 -705	High	EASTER 2606	Dwelling ca. 1940	10:28	1
K7-516	High	GC & SF RAILROAD	Comm. ca. 1930	12:33	2

Map-ID No.	Priority	Address	Resource Type & Date	Roll:Frame	Slides
L8-063	High	S LAMAR 6000	Comm. Bldg. ca. UNKND	9:3	2
N7-416	High	S LANCASTER 4242-48	Comm. Bldg. ca. 1930	10:18	1
N7-309	High	4500#8	Instit. Bldg. 1940	10:23	1
N7-314	High	4500#13	Instit. Bldg. ca. 1940	10:25	1
N7-312	High	4500#10	Instit. Bldg. ca. 1940	10:24	1
N7-307	High	4500#6	Instit. Bldg. 1940	10:21	1
N7-316	High	4500#4	Instit. Bldg. 1940	10:27	1
N7-149	High	4500#7	Instit. Bldg. ca. 1940	10:20	1
N7-210	High	4500#1	Instit. Bldg. 1940	10:15	1
N7-315	High	4500#11	Instit. Bldg. ca. 1940	10:26	1
N7-308	High	4500#5	Instit. Bldg. 1940	10:22	1
N8-148	High	LINFIELD 2824	Dwelling ca. 1930	10:17	
M8-466	High	SOUTHERN PACIFIC RR STELLA	Comm. ca. UNKND	9:29	1
M7 -757	High	1724	Dwelling ca. 1935	10:32	1
K7-394	High	TRINITY RIVER VANDERVORT	Instit. Bldg. ca. 1930	12:29	1
N8-129	High	4408	Instit. Bldg. ca. 1935	10:14	1
N8-119	High	4521	Dwelling ca. 1905	10:13	
N8-455	High	WILHURT 2522	Dwelling ca. 1910	10:19	

BECKLEYWOOD

High 319 Dwelling ca. 1935 10:12 M6-535

COCKRELL HILL

High 1319 Dwelling ca. 1925 10:1 M5-255

COOMBS CREEK

High 9800BLK Comm. ca. UNKNO 9:25 M5-5140

W DANIELDALE

High 1245 Dwelling ca. 1910 9:24 B6-5128

FALLS

High 3911 Dwelling ca. 1935 10:2 M5-222

GLORIELTA

High 3000BLK Dwelling ca. 1895 9:19 B8-034

S HAMPTON

High 3012 Instlt. Bldg. ca. 1935 12:24 N6 -611

High 3012 Instlt. Bldg. 1932 12:23 M6-610

High 3012 Instlt. 1930 9:21 M6-5117

High 3400BLK Dwelling ca. 1925 9:22 N6-5116

High 7000BLK Dwelling ca. 1935 10:11 P6-5113

HILLOAK

High 8100BLK Instlt. Bldg. 1912 9:28 P6-5119

J. J. LEMMON

High 6800BLK Dwelling UNKNOWN 9:12 P9-050

High 6800BLK Dwelling UNKNOWN 9:11 P9-049

E JEFFERSON

High 3201#9 Instlt. Bldg. 1942 13:31 L3-623

High 3201#1 Instlt. Bldg. 1942 13:21 L3-613

High 3201#2 Instlt. Bldg. 1942 13:22 L3-614

E JEFFERSON cont.

Map-ID No.	Priority	Address	Resource Type & Date	Roll:Frame	Slides	Map-ID No.
L3-646	High	3201#202	Instit. Bldg. 1929	12:19	1	L3-646
L3-645	High	3201#203	Instit. Bldg. 1929	12:18	1	L3-645
L3-628	High	3201#21	Instit. Bldg. 1941	12:1	1	L3-628
L3-633	High	3201#34	Instit. Bldg. 1941	12:6	1	L3-633
L3-625	High	3201#20	Instit. Bldg. 1941	13:33	1	L3-625
W JEFFERSON						
L5-1656	High	4506	Comm. Bldg. ca. 1950	10:7	1	L5-1656
L3-606	High	9314	Comm. Bldg. ca. 1930	12:20	1	L3-606
LANCASTER HWY						
P8-066	High	7915	Dwelling ca. 1900	9:14		P8-066
LANGDON						
P8-051	High		Dwelling ca. UNKND	9:13		P8-051
LARI MORE						
04-5156	High	5409	Dwelling ca. 1880	11:11	1	04-5156
E LAURELAND						
07-099	High	800	Instit. ca. 1930	9:18	1	07-099
07-599	High	800	Instit. Bldg. ca. 1930	9:17	1	07-599
MERRIFIELD						
03 -609	High		Dwelling ca. 1920	12:21	1	03 -609
MOUNTAIN CREEK LAKE						
M3-612	High		Instit. UNKND	12:22	1	M3-612
RAVINIA						
MS-5148	High	1515	Instit. Bldg. 1938	9:26	1	MS-5148
RIVER OAKS						
N9-002	High		Dwelling ca. 1880	9:9		N9-002

Map-ID No.	Priority	Address	Resource Type & Date	Roll:Frame	Slides
M5-204	High	4206 SHELLEY	Dwelling ca. 1935	10:8	
09-022	High	4925 SIMPSON-STUART	Dwelling ca. 1910	9:10	
M5-5149	High	2400BLK WESTMORELAND	Comm. Bldg. ca. 1940	9:27	
P6-5120	High	2167 W WHEATLAND	Dwelling ca. 1890	9:23	1
L6-5110	High	1200BLK S ZANGS	Instit. 1941	9:20	1

Vertical line of marks on the left margin.

Map-ID No.	Roll:Frame	Slides	Address	Resource Type & Date	Priority
K4 -476	13:12	1	5542	Dwelling ca. 1925	High
H6-1652	4:3	1	7700	Comm. ca. 1930	High
K4-1663	11:7	1	1601	Instit. Bldg. ca. 1920	High
J4 -455	13:11	1	3100BLK	Instit. ca. 1930	High
K5 -394	13:6	1	3120	Dwelling ca. 1935	High
K7-1694	11:20	1		Instit. 1930	High
J7-1696	11:22	1		Instit. Bldg. ca. 1930	High
I4-1697	11:23	1		Comm. 1930	High
I5-1649	4:2	1		Comm. ca. 1920	High

CRISP RR

CRI & P RR

W CONTINENTAL

W COMMERCE

W COLORADO

CLAIBOURNE

CHALK HILL

BROOKHOLLOW

BERNAL

W DAVIS

High	4500	Instit. Bldg.	1946	11:15	1	L5-1704
High	4500	Instit. Bldg.	ca. 1930	11:13	1	L5-1702
High	4500	Instit. Bldg.	ca. 1930	11:17	1	L5-1706
High	4500	Instit. Bldg.	1926	11:12	1	L5-1701
High	4500	Instit. Bldg.	1926	11:18	1	L5-1707
High	4500	Instit. Bldg.	ca. 1920	11:16	1	L5-1705
High	4500	Instit. Bldg.	ca. 1910	11:14	1	L5-1703

DENNISON

High	1707	Dwelling	ca. 1925	13:18		J6 -1161
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FABRICATION

High	410	Dwelling	ca. 1920	13:16		J6 -861
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HOUSTON

High		Instit.	1912	11:19	1	K7-1693
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IRVING

High		Instit. Bldg.	ca. 1920	11:25	1	J6-1700
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W JEFFERSON

High	4500BLK	Comm.	ca. 1910	11:6		L5-1657
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LONE STAR

High	2649	Comm. Bldg.	ca. 1920	13:13	1	K6 -689
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N MOROCCO

High	719	Dwelling	ca. 1930	13:5		L4 -174
High	803	Dwelling	ca. 1930	13:4	1	L4 -173
High	911	Dwelling	1924	13:3	1	L4 -168

Priority	Address	Resource Type & Date	Roll:Frame	Slides	Map-ID No.
High	2625	Comm. Bldg. ca. 1930	13:8	1	J5 -440
High	2705	Dwelling ca. 1930	13:9	1	J5 -441
NORMWICH					
High	3900	Comm. Bldg. ca. 1925	13:7	1	J5 -446
SINGLETON					
High	2400BLK	Instt. 1930	13:15	1	K6 -742
SYLVAN					
High	2400BLK	Instt. 1930	13:15	1	K6 -742
TEXAS & PACIFIC RR					
High		Comm. 1930	11:21	1	J7-1695
TORONTO					
High	1900	Dwelling ca. 1910	13:17	1	J6 -1101
N WESTMORELAND					
High	1353	Dwelling ca. 1920	11:8		K5-1675

