

CITY LANDMARK DESIGNATION
1/7/87

HISTORIC LANDMARK NOMINATION FORM
CITY OF DALLAS LANDMARK COMMITTEE

1. NAME:

a) Historic name of property "Old" Parkland Hospital
b) Common Name of property The Woodlawn Facility

2. LOCATION:

a) City. address: 3819 Maple Avenue d) Land survey name: James A. Silvester.

b) Location in city: Near North Dallas e) Size of tract: 8.7
c) Neighborhood name: Oak Lawn f) Block, lot, tract: Block 1007

3. CURRENT ZONING: SUP 110 (GR-D) and SUP 110 (GR)

4. CLASSIFICATION (CHECK ALL APPROPRIATE):

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input 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"/> residence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transp.
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military. <input type="checkbox"/> other

5. CURRENT OWNER: Co. of Dallas & Dallas Co. Hospital Dist. PHONE: 214/749-8585
ADDRESS: 411 Elm St, Attn: Robert Montgomery, Adm .STATE: TX ZIP: 75202-3301

6. FORM PREPARED BY:

a) NAME AND TITLE: Mrs. Dorothy Garland; Allen McReynolds; Michael Stevens
b) ORGANIZATION: Dallas Co. Hist. Comm.; Maple Ave. Econ. Dev. Corp.; Sasaki Assocs.
c) CONTACT PERSON: Dorothy Garland PHONE: 214/824-4703 (H) PHONE: 214/749-6238 (O)

7. REPRESENTATION ON EXISTING SURVEYS (CHECK ALL APPROPRIATE IF KNOWN):

ALEXANDER SURVEY (CITY WIDE) LOCAL STATE NATIONAL
 BEASLEY H.P.L. SURVEY (CBD) A B C D
 1985 SURVEY (CITY WIDE) STATE MARKER
 MASON SURVEY (OAK CLIFF) NATIONAL REGISTER
 VICTORIAN STRUCTURE SURVEY

OTHER: _____

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

8. FORM RECEIVED: DATE: 4/10/86 ; SURVEY VERIFIED: Y N; BY: R.E.

9. FORM FIELD CHECKED: DATE: 6/24/86 ; BY: RE/BC/K

Cornices on the central section are finely detailed in stone and exhibit strong dentil elements. The facade is well balanced and symmetrical, with doors centrally located at each level and flanked by four windows on either side. The outer windows are situated between the first and second levels and are capped by arched brick and keystones. The porch is raised to further reinforce the entrance and to allow for a basement.

All four wings of the Parkland Hospital building are identical in composition and design although not constructed at the same time nor identically detailed. The first wing was constructed with the central section, and the others were added in 1921, 1922, and 1938. All four wings are connected to the central section by a recessed corridor. Each wing is constructed of brick, detailed in stone, and is two stories in height above a raised basement with a flat roof. The outer wings are approximately fifty feet wide, while the two inner wings are approximately thirty feet wide. Each wing has a raised porch and stone balustrade at the first level. Multi-paned French doors open onto the porch and are flanked by narrow double-hung windows with a four over one configuration. The windows and door are detailed at the top with arched brick and keystones. The second level is defined by three windows, with the larger window exhibiting a six-over-one arrangement. The cornice line on each wing is identical to the one on the central section. Above the cornice line is a parapet wall that is capped with stone and detailed with stone medallions. The corners of each wing and the central section are detailed by raised horizontal brick bands or quoins. Four courtyards are created by the projecting wings and the central corridor.

The Parkland Hospital building is symmetrical in composition, detailing and plan. The complex is tied together architecturally through the use of similar brick and stonework, a strong and highly-detailed cornice line, similar porch and balustrade treatment, and a raised basement. Window design and placement in the wings and linking corridor further reinforce the symmetry.

The other most architecturally noteworthy building on site is the Nurses' home which was constructed in 1924, with an additional story being added in 1936. Also constructed in a Classical Revival style with Georgian influences, it is very similar in design to the Parkland Hospital and exhibits many of the same architectural elements. The building is two stories in height with a raised basement, and was constructed in the same brown brick with stone detailing. It resembles a cross when viewed in plan. The nurse's home features a raised and projecting pavilion or porch, much like the hospital's central section. The second level porch is not enclosed but is supported by eight Doric columns made of stone. The railings at the first and second level are of wrought iron.

The facades of each main building wing are re-created in the central portion of the Nurses' home facade. A double-hung window with six over one lights flanks a doorway at each level. This portion of the facade projects away from the rest of the front elevation and is further defined by brick quoins on the corners. The same cornice line and parapet walls as the main building wings are also re-created on the Nurse's home. The facades are symmetrical and windows are double hung with six-over-one light configurations. Keystones and a soldier brick pattern form the head of the windows, while brick quoins are exhibited at the building's other corners.

In 1938, the existing wings of Parkland Hospital were enlarged to the rear of the central connecting corridor, and a new brick power plant was constructed. The wing extensions are not so elaborately detailed, stripped of much of the ornamentation that characterizes the older portion, although window size and symmetry is replicated.

16. HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:

Designed by Dallas architects Hubbell and Greene and completed in 1913, Old Parkland Hospital is a largely-intact example of an early 20th Century Classical Revival institutional structure, one of only a few such hospitals remaining in the entire state. Since 1974 the Parkland facility, located on Maple Avenue, has been utilized as the Woodlawn Detention Center. Today, the imposing, two-story brown brick structure still stands as an important landmark in the medical and architectural history of Dallas and North Central Texas.

In 1887, City of Dallas Health Officer Dr. John L. Carter told a concerned City Council that "the sick people of this city have a right to demand more accommodations. Humanity demands it. I shall never tire until something is done in the interest of the poor, sick people in my care." Carter then concluded that, "what we ask for is a necessity, not a luxury." Dr. Carter was demanding a new public hospital to handle the city's growing health care needs. In doing so, he was merely expressing growing public fears and relaying fears about overcrowding in existing city hospital wards and the increasing alarm over shamefully inadequate medical facilities for a community the size of Dallas.

It was most timely when, on April 7 of that year, the City of Dallas purchased a 36-acre tract of land, a portion of the original James A. Sylvester Survey, from O.P. Bowser and W.H. Lemmon for the sum of \$15,000. Situated approximately one and one-half miles northeast of the Dallas County Courthouse, the property was located on Maple Avenue, near the intersection of Oak Lawn, then just outside the city limits. The site was recorded as part of Block 1007 Official City Survey.

Not until 1893, however, did city officials contract for the construction of several pavilion-type frame buildings on 17 acres of the 36-acre park. One of the first city parks, this tract was the major community picnic grounds for Oak Lawn. On May 19, 1894, Parkland Hospital first opened its doors to patient care. As one contemporary observer boasted, the facility was the "most substantial, capacious and elegant hospital in the state." For the next two decades, Parkland Hospital remained just that. In 1911, however, a meningitis epidemic found Parkland's wards filled to capacity. No one, not even the medical staff and public health officials, had expected such a widespread and severe contagion to strike Dallas. The hospital was unprepared, doctors and nurses tragically unable to cope with this unprecedented public health crisis. Once again, Dallas had apparently outgrown its existing health care facilities.

Within the next year the decision was made to raze the original wooden buildings and make way for a spacious new hospital with the most up-to-date equipment and services. In 1911, noted Dallas architects Hubbell and Greene were retained to design a massive Classical Revival style, brown brick structure. Hubbell and Greene had contributed numerous imposing structures to the Dallas urban landscape, including Westminster Presbyterian Church, the Scottish Rite Cathedral, and the Cedar Springs Fire Station, as well as the W.A. Dyckman and J.B. Hereford residences, both in Highland Park.

Next, city officials contracted with engineers of the Kahn Trusted Concrete Steel Company of Youngstown, Ohio, to assist in the construction of the new "fire proof" structure of reinforced concrete with steel sash and casements. The plan drafted by Hubbell and Greene provided for a modern facility of more than 39,000 square feet of space, including surgical rooms, emergency care and outpatient care facilities, and even an isolation ward. When the newly completed Parkland Hospital began its service to the community in 1913, it was widely recognized as a joint city-county cooperative venture unique to North Texas and maybe even the entire state. The imposing brick and stone structure was situated within the existing park, retaining the grove of trees as the informal entrance approach.

Until 1922, Parkland was used exclusively for indigent care. By 1924, due to expanded staffing, nurses' quarters were built on the grounds to meet on-site employee housing needs. Parkland Hospital continued to serve Dallas as the City's only public health care facility. Yet with the rapid growth of Dallas' population during the next decade, and the subsequent burdens and strains of the Great Depression years, local officials were again confronted with an overly-cramped health care facility. A bond issue was therefore passed and federal Public Works Administration matching funds secured to enlarge the existing three hospital wings and construct a new four-story wing in 1936-1938, the new accommodations providing space for patients with highly contagious diseases. At the same time a new power plant was erected. The newly-finished psychiatric wing became the first such ward operated by a public hospital in Texas.

Four years later additional local emergency funds were appropriated for further structural improvements and the upgrading of equipment. In 1944 the clinical laboratories were also upgraded and enlarged, and space was provided for a new blood bank, one of the first in the Southwestern United States.

Each of the additions was designed to emphasize the sprawling horizontality of the complex, and the park-like setting was scrupulously maintained.

Predictably, following World War II a new, modern public hospital became one of Dallas most urgent needs. After several years of debate and delays, ground was broken for the new Parkland Memorial Hospital on April 26, 1952. When the new facility was completed in October 1954, Old Parkland was converted to care for tuberculosis victims, psychiatric patients, and those suffering from chronic and debilitating diseases. These medical services continued at the Oaklawn Hospital until 1974 when Old Parkland at last closed its doors to the ill, as all services were transferred to Parkland Memorial Hospital.

Within months, however, the abandoned hospital was given new life. In 1974, Dallas County Commissioners were seeking new uses for older public buildings that had apparently outlived their original purposes. Since the Sheriff's Department was then facing a critical shortage in jail space, it was only logical that Old Parkland be adapted for reuse; it was therefore recycled and renamed the Woodlawn Detention Center. Today, the historic Parkland Hospital remains as a significant Dallas landmark, both as a reminder of the growth, progress and maturity of a great city, and as a remarkable architectural and urbanistic element.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF "OLD" PARKLAND HOSPITAL

- 1872, July 7 The City Council of Dallas, Texas leased a house for \$10.00 per month from J. Pink Thomas to be used as Dallas' first hospital.
- 1872, December 19 Dr. J. M. Jansco proposed to the City Council that a city hospital be erected. Proposal put aside.
- 1872, December 26 Dr. Frederick E. Hughes, another prominent doctor, made a proposal for a city hospital.
- 1873, January 7 The Council ordered that a group of ladies, Mrs. H.S. Ervay, Miss Duggy Ewell, Mrs. A. A. Johnston, and three other "be requested to act as a committee to solicit subscriptions to erect a city hospital building." Within two months, the ladies received a resolution of thanks for securing donations. On February 11, Drs. Hughes, Carrington, Johnston and Mayor Ben Long were named as a committee to take charge of the funds and to contract for the construction of a hospital building.

- 1873, June 16 Dr. Matthias A. Cornelius was elected Dallas' first Health Officer.
- 1873, September 2 The Council ordered the mayor "to contract for building said hospital." Citizens implored the city not to build the hospital in the location selected. The minutes gave no address.
- 1873, October 9 A contract to build the city hospital was awarded to J.S. Rafferty to construct one room, cost to be \$250.00. Later he added an adjoining kitchen and privy. In all, he was paid \$1,209.05. The new hospital was located on the northeast corner of Columbia and South Lamar. (616 S. Lamar).
- 1873, December 4 By this date, the City Council ordered the hospital committee to confer with the County Commissioners' Court about the city's free treatment of county paupers. The city demanded that the county pay for the services because the numbers were increasing. This was the beginning of the city-county cooperation and joint responsibilities in hospital care.
- 1876, March 7 The pest house is finished. It was in a separate location from the hospital and was intended to care for patients with smallpox and malaria.
- 1876, September 16 The City Council appointed a committee to confer with a similar committee of the county.
- 1877, December 11 The City Council adopted the report of the committee on hospitals which recommended that a wooden building 18 feet square, be added to the present hospital for the use of female patients. Prior to this, male and female patients were together.
- 1877, Late The county purchased 339 acres of land near Hutchins from William J Keller. A small red brick building was constructed as an infirmary and was opened to all paupers, prisoners, and mental cases of the county. This home lifted much of the burden from the city hospital and provided the foundation on which the city-county hospital system was established.
- 1879, October 7 Almost two years after the City Council adopted the resolution to build a separate women's addition, the bid of James Frazier was accepted to build the women's ward.
- 1882, February 21 The City Council appointed a committee of three to buy ten acres of land "on which to build a suitable building for a permanent Hospital and Pest-House." The committee reported they could not find a lot. Failing this, the city in late 1882 purchased a lot 50 x 100 feet adjoining the existing hospital for \$1,000.00.
- 1882 A second pest house was built on Good Street.
- 1883, November 7 The committee on buildings was ordered to remove the hospital from its lot within thirty days. Vetoed by the mayor, sustained by the Council since "no lot has been purchased for the hospital. And no Hospital erected to remove the present hospital to."
- 1883, December 18 A recommendation was adopted to purchase a lot on Good Street from W.H. Prather for \$650.00. Not done, no funds.

- 1887, April 7 The city purchased from O.P. Bowser, W.H. Lemmon and others, 36 acres of land, less the roadbed to the Wichita Railroad, located one and one-half miles northwest of the courthouse just outside the city limits. It was a part of the James A. Sylvester 640-acre survey at the southeast corner of a 36-acre tract of F. Hustead. The city paid \$15,000.00 for the land and determined that it was to be the second city park. Location: Intersection of Maple and Oak Lawn Avenues.
- 1887 In his annual report to the City Council, the Health Officer John L. Carter, M.D., asked for more space in the hospital due to overcrowded conditions.
- 1888 Same report, though stronger.
- 1889 Same report, though much stronger.
- 1892, January 12 Health Officer Dr. Charles McDaniel Rosser reported that Dallas had only 42 beds in the city hospital for paupers, while San Antonio had 270; Galveston, 300; Houston, 325; and Fort Worth, 230. Those cities had less population than Dallas.
- 1893, April Municipal election, followed in May by the decision of the new Council to issue \$40,000.00 in hospital bonds for the construction of a new building.
- 1893 The city decided that 17 acres was sufficient for the new Hospital, and that it would be built on the land purchased in 1887 for the second city park.
- 1894, between January & May Parkland Hospital was built at the intersection of Maple and Oak Lawn under the administration of the elected Health Officer for Dallas, Dr. Velie P. Armstrong. The name was selected because the hospital was built on park land.
- 1894, May 19 1:00 P.M. "The Parkland Hospital, which is the new city hospital was formally opened and inspected by the mayor, city council, and all other city officers." The building faced east, was 234 feet long and 72 feet deep. It was two stories high and was surrounded on the first floor with a veranda from six to nine feet wide." It had a capacity of 100 beds.
- The proudest description of all was that "externally the Parkland Hospital looks like a big summer hotel." A tremendous wooded park surrounded the area, and the yard in front was laid carefully by landscape artists into walks, drives, and flower beds."
- 1894, July 8 The City Council passed an ordinance extending the city limits to include the hospital.

- 1907, November 18 The city and county officials recommended construction of a new isolation hospital to accommodate 300 patients. They entered into a contract on a 50/50 basis to build Union Hospital for \$6,309.00. It was located at Bennett Road and N. Lucas Drive. The contract was awarded on November 18, 1907 to:
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| J. D. Kane & Co, Plumbing | \$639.00 |
| J. F. Hudson, Painting | 445.00 |
| Ernest Wilkes, General Contractor | 5225.00 |
| | <u>\$6309.00</u> |
- 1910 The city established the Emergency Hospital in the basement of the City Hall. During its first year of operation, this facility served 1080 patients. 2015 Commerce Street at Harwood.
- 1911 Meningitis epidemic found Dallas' health facilities filled to capacity and hopelessly inadequate.
- 1912, July 13 The Commissioners' Court and the City Council acted jointly to establish a tuberculosis sanatorium. This action provided that the existing Union Hospital be open for any citizen of the city or county afflicted with tuberculosis and in indigent circumstances. W. Bennett Road and 3N Lucas Drive.
- 1913 The original wooden buildings of Parkland Hospital were replaced by brick structures. The center section and the one wing to the east were completed first.
- 1914, December 1 The first class of 20 was admitted to the Parkland School of Nursing.
- 1920, January, 29 Contract was awarded for Nurses Quarters and Dining Room, Woodlawn Hospital to Munn Construction Co., F.J. Woerner, Architect.
- 1920, November 8 Bond Issue, \$225,000 passed.
- 1921-22 Two west wings and a matching east wing were completed.
- 1922 Until 1922, Parkland was used exclusively for the indigent. However, during the Depression, more and more people found it necessary to call on the city-county hospital system for care and treatment. Some of these patients were admitted.
- 1923, May 28 The Commissioners' Court and the City Council made a formal agreement committing the county and city respectively to bear one-half the expense of maintaining and operating Parkland, Woodlawn, Union, Hospital of the County Farms and Convalescent facilities. They also jointly appointed city-county hospital board of seven members, including three physicians to supervise, manage and control the city-county hospital system. The superintendent was responsible, not only to the Board of Managers, but also to the City and County officials.
- 1923, July 9 The joint agreement for control and expenditures of the hospital system was approved by Commissioners' Court.

- 1924 The hospital system purchased a Dodge ambulance and began operation of the Emergency Ambulance Service.
- 1924 Construction of Nurses' Home completed.
- 1930 A laundry and operating rooms were added in the Central Section toward the back or South Side.
- 1936-1937 Another addition enlarged the newest east and west existing wings, by constructing two new four-story wings and erecting a new power plant. The total cost was \$550,000.00, half of which was contributed by the Public Works Administration and half jointly by the City and County Henger Construction Company, General Contractor.
- 1936 An agreement was made to delegate greater authority to the Board of Managers, and to place a wider separation between the City and County governing boards and the Hospital Board, to place the superintendent solely under the jurisdiction of the Board and to create a Medical Advisory Board.
- 1936, December Dr. William H. Walsh, hospital consultant from Chicago, was employed by the system to survey its hospitals. Fifty-eight recommendations were made. Dr. Edgar M. Dunstan was chosen Clinical Director and Superintendent to implement them. One of the main recommendations was to merge the university and non-medical staff for better patient care.
- 1937 The first psychiatric facility of its kind in Texas (operated by city-county hospital) was opened.
- 1939 New ordinance clearly outlined the duties of each staff member.
- 1940 A women's auxiliary was organized.
- 1940 Structural changes were made in the outpatient and emergency departments at Parkland.
- 1944 Construction began to enlarge the clinical laboratories and to provide space for Parkland's own blood bank.
- 1945, August 30 A hospital consultant, Dr. Christopher G. Parnal, of New York City, New York, was hired to study the hospital needs of the Dallas area and to consider building a new Memorial Hospital as a war memorial. A \$7,000,000 bond issue was approved for this purpose.
- 1947, November Dallas architect Roscoe DeWitt submitted sketches with an estimated cost within the guidelines set by the Board. There were not enough beds and the Board concluded that the bond issue passed earlier was inadequate.
- 1949, May 21 The voters of Dallas County authorized \$3,000,000 of hospital bonds.
- 1950 Preliminary plans were approved for the new hospital.
- 1952, April 26 Ground was broken for Parkland Memorial Hospital at 5201 Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas, Texas.

- 1954, September 25 The first patients were transferred from the old Parkland to the new Parkland Memorial Hospital. The "Old" Parkland was subsequently renamed Woodlawn Hospital. Woodlawn was converted to care for tuberculosis, psychiatric and chronic disease patients.
- 1954, October 3 Parkland Memorial Hospital was formally dedicated.
- 1974, January Woodlawn Hospital (Old Parkland Hospital) was closed and its services transferred to Parkland Memorial Hospital.
- 1974 to date The following offices, departments, centers, activities, have been or are presently housed in the "Old" Parkland Hospital buildings at 3819 Maple Avenue, Dallas, Texas:

Dallas County Fire Marshal
Dallas County Rape Crisis Center
Dallas County Civil Defense - Emergency Preparedness
Dallas County Sheriff's Academy
Training
Reserve
Personnel
Photo Lab
Publications
Detention Television Station
Quartermaster
Minimum Security Prisoners
Alcoholic Rehabilitation Treatment Center

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Marie Louise Giles (Baldwin)
The Early History of Medicine in Dallas 1841-1900

June 1951

The Dallas Morning News
Dallas Has a New Hospital

May 20, 1894

Walsh, Report of a Survey of the Dallas City-County
Hospital System, p. 2 (mimeographed report)

Polk's Medical Register, p. 1851

1902

Minutes of the Dallas City Council

July 7, 1872
December 19, 1872
December 26, 1872
January 8, 1873
February 11, 1873
June 16, 1873
September 2, 1873

October 14, 1873
November 25, 1873
December 4, 1873
February 28, 1876
March 7, 1876
December 11, 1877
October 7, 1879
February 7, 1882

April 27, 1882
November 7, 1883
January 5, 1884
April 7, 1887
June 25, 1887
October 2, 1889
February 14, 1893
May 23, 1893

and various others - September 20, 1954

Maple Avenue Economic Development Corporation

Michael Stevens - Design Guidelines for Redevelopment

Tom Niederauer - Broad Cultural History

Commissioner Jim Tyson - History of Parkland Memorial Hospital

Commissioners' Court Minute Records

November 18, 1907	Volume 12	Page 234	
July 13, 1912	Volume 14	Page 101	
November 8, 1920	Volume 17	Page 147-149	
January 29, 1920	Volume 16	Page 671	
May 28, 1923	Volume 17	Page 600-601	
July 9, 1923	Volume 17	Page 620-622	
February 11, 1937	Volume 26	Page 373-374	Order Number 4794
February 6, 1936	Volume 25	Page 40-43	3815
December 28, 1936	Volume 26	Page 262	4644
September 14, 1939	Volume 29	Page 422	7009
May 16, 1940	Volume 30	Page 172	7750
July 31, 1944	Volume 34	Page 32A	10958
August 30, 1945	Volume 35	Page 125-126	11609
February 6, 1946	Volume 35	Page 384-397	11893
May 26, 1949	Volume 39	Page 441-442	14665
April 24, 1950	Volume 40	Page 536-537	15403
September 23, 1954	Volume 53	Page 383	23514-1/2
January 16, 1969	Volume 107	Page 108	69.92

City of Dallas
Dallas City Ordinance 2775, Volume 30, p. 483

Telephone Interview, August 14, 1985, with Sergeant Jess Hays,
Dallas County Sheriff's Department

Cornerstone, 1913
Original Buildings "Old" Parkland Hospital
by William L. McDonald
The Dallas Historical Society, Dallas, Texas, 1978
Page 199, Picture of 1895 Parkland Hospital - Trees

City Directories of Dallas, Texas

- 1914 - Parkland - Maple Avenue at northwest corner of Oak Lawn
- 1916 - same - first time in City Directory
- 1918 - Union Hospital - Maple Avenue three miles beyond city limits
- 1920 - same - Union and Parkland
- 1924 - University Hospital - same address
Parkland Hospital - same address
Woodlawn - Maple Avenue - road three miles beyond city limits,
Dr. L.B. Cook, Superintendent .
- 1928 - Woodlawn Sanitarium
WS Record Crossing Road - 4N Lucas Drive
Union - WS Record Crossing Road - 5W Lucas Drive
- 1933 - Union - same as 28 listing 4N Lucas Drive
Woodlawn WS Record Crossing Road - 3N Lucas Drive
- 1938 - Union no longer appears
Woodlawn - WS Bennett Road - 3N Lucas Drive

Sanborn Company, Insurance Maps of Dallas, Texas
Library of Congress tapes, Dallas Public Library

Reel 10	Volume 2	1921	-	Page 255
Reel 11	Volume 2	1941		Page 255

Architect Drawings - Greene, LaRoche, Bryand Dahl 1936
City of Dallas Building Permits Division
Sheet 7-32 Boll No. 68027 Frame No. 408-409

17. ATTACHMENTS (CHECK ALL APPROPRIATE):

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT OR SITE MAP | <input type="checkbox"/> SLIDES, PHOTOS, ETC. (EACH FACADE) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SITE PLAN | <input type="checkbox"/> ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTIVE MATERIAL |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ANNOTATIONS(*) | <input type="checkbox"/> BIBLIOGRAPHY |