

City of Dallas

Historic Resource Survey

1985

A project funded by the City of Dallas, Dallas County
Historical Commission, and Texas Historical Commission,
through the Historic Preservation League, Inc.

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INTRODUCTION

In August, 1984, the Historic Preservation League, Inc. in Dallas, Texas, received a grant from the United States Department of the Interior, through the Texas Historical Commission, to undertake the first year of a multi-phase, comprehensive survey of cultural resources in Dallas. Matching funds were provided by the City of Dallas and Dallas County, through the Dallas County Historical Commission.

A Steering Committee, composed of representatives of the Historic Preservation League, the Dallas County Historical Commission, the City of Dallas Landmarks Committee, the City of Dallas Office of Planning and Development, and the Park Cities Historical Society, was formed to oversee the Survey project. The Steering Committee defined the goal of the Survey as the identification of significant architectural resources in Dallas built before 1940. Following a review of proposals from several consultants, the Steering Committee selected and the Historic Preservation League contracted with Ronald P. Emrich, Historic Preservation Consultant, to conduct the Survey. Work commenced in October, 1984.

Due to the large land area of the City of Dallas and the extensive number of structures built before 1940, the Steering Committee and the Consultant, working closely with the staff of the Texas Historical Commission, determined that the boundaries of this Survey would be the 1940 City Limits of Dallas, excluding the Central Business District and a large portion of the Oak Cliff section of the city, both of which had been surveyed

previously. In addition, already designated historic districts, both National Register and City of Dallas-listed, were excluded from this phase of the survey project.

Within the Survey boundaries, as indicated in Figure 1, two sub-areas were defined, wherein differing methodologies for survey fieldwork were required. In Areas 1 through 3, a Reconnaissance Survey, as defined in the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Identification," was undertaken, while in Areas 4 through 9, a Windshield Survey identified and documented only potentially significant resources. A total of 3,008 sites were recorded during the six month field survey period.

The 1984 - 1985 Dallas Historic Resource Survey is a significant first step towards development of a comprehensive base of architectural and historical information for use in the historic preservation and planning communities. The intense development pressure felt citywide in Dallas, with daily destruction of many pieces of the city's architectural heritage, makes continuation and completion of the Dallas Survey imperative.

METHODOLOGY

The preliminary research phase of the Dallas Survey was designed to identify areas within the 1940 City Limits where structures existed and to determine, when possible, the building types on given sites, in order to support visual determinations made later in the field.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps were consulted, and in some cases photographed with 35mm color slide film. These were invaluable sources of information for areas developed before 1927, the last year for which unedited maps were available. City Directories and other source materials provided additional data, as did oral interviews with long-time residents in selected neighborhoods. Information on file at the City of Dallas Planning Office, the Historic Preservation League, Dallas County Historical Commission and Texas Historical Commission identified sites listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the Texas Historic Sites Inventory, and those designated as Recorded Texas or City of Dallas Landmarks. Findings in previous local surveys, including the 1977 Victorian Survey and the Blake Alexander Survey, were also incorporated into the data base for this Survey project.

Throughout the seven month Survey period, archival and oral history research continued, to more clearly define areas appropriate for canvassing and to determine historical information on selected buildings or building groups that were thought to be noteworthy.

The Reconnaissance Survey of Areas 1 through 3 identified all pre-1940 cultural resources by canvassing each street and surveying all structures that appeared to be relatively unaltered.

Whenever possible, sites were photographed in sequence along the full length of streets, proceeding to the opposite side when the first was completed. Natural lighting conditions dictated the actual order in which structures were photographed: for example, west-facing buildings were usually photographed in the afternoons, while structures facing east were recorded in the morning. Many Dallas streets, however, are not oriented to a precise compass grid, requiring, in many cases, recording of sites out of sequence in order to take advantage of optimal lighting conditions.

The location of documented sites were recorded in the field on base maps provided by the City Planning Department. In addition to the locational code, field notes made on site included:

- street address
- number of stories
- materials
- estimated construction date
- directional view
- preliminary architectural evaluation (where applicable)

The 105 rolls of black-and-white, 35mm Plus-X film were processed and printed on 8x10 contact sheets, the 34 exposed frames of most rolls cut into seven rows of five frames and stored in archival 8½x11 inch plastic sleeves. Each roll was assigned a code number that began with the letter and number corresponding to the City Planning Base Map code, followed by a sequential number; thus, for example, photographs of structures in the area covered by Planning Base Map J-8 will be found on rolls J-8#1 through J-8#11. In areas with large numbers of surveyed structures, an additional code letter (A,B,C or D) precedes the sequential roll numbers and following the map code (e.g. I-7D#1).

A Photograph Index Sheet, supplied by the Texas Historical Commission, was completed for each roll of film, indicating the frame number, address, view orientation and location code (site plus map number) for each surveyed property. Each Photo Index Sheet is placed opposite its corresponding photographic contact sheet.

All data gathered in the field was transferred to the "Dallas Historic Resources Survey Form," developed by the Consultant in collaboration with the Steering Committee. The full page form was based upon the Texas Historic Sites Inventory card, with blanks provided for additional information required by the Steering Committee, including:

- building name - if appropriate
- address
- location code
- building type and materials
- film roll and frame number(s)
- research priority designation
- architectural significance evaluation - if ranked in this survey
- preliminary historical information - for selected significant sites

All surveyed sites were indicated on 24x36 inch reproducible, original City Planning Base Maps by assigning a site number to each property. As often as possible, sites were numbered in sequential order beginning with east/west running streets, reading left to right across the map, followed by north/south streets. The location code for each site, then, is determined by combining the site number found on the City Planning Base Maps with the map code, and can be found on each Photo Index Sheet.

Thus, a site can be located on the appropriate map by determining the map and site number from the survey form, and its photograph by determining the roll and frame number, also found on the survey form.

CITY OF DALLAS HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY

TEXAS HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM – TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION (rev. 8-82)

County Dallas DAL 5. USGS Quad No. _____ Site No. I8-62
 City/Rural Dallas DAL UTM Sector _____
 2. Name _____ 6. Date: Factual 1907 Est. _____
 Address 1523 Abrams Rd. 7. Architect/Builder Lang & Witchell from plans by Frank Lloyd Wright Contractor
 3. Owner _____ 8. Style/Type Prairie
 Address _____ 9. Original Use House
 4. Block/Lot _____ Present Use House
 10. Description 2 story stucco house with broadly overhanging eaves, windows grouped in threes with diamond panes in the upper sashes, porch roof extends well beyond house.
 11. Present Condition _____
 12. Significance _____
 13. Relationship to Site: Moved Date _____ or Original Site (describe) _____
 14. Bibliography _____ 15. Informant Heimberg - Owner
 16. Recorder RE Date 3/85

DESIGNATIONS

PHOTO DATA

TNRIS No. _____ Old THC Code _____ B&W 4x5s _____ Slides _____
 RTHL HABS (no.) TEX- _____ 35mm Negs. _____
 NR: Individual Historic District
 Thematic Multiple-Resource
 NR File Name _____
 Other _____

YEAR DRWR ROLL FRME				ROLL FRME	
		I8#2	23	to	
				to	
				to	

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Exceptional X Good _____
 Acceptable _____ Contributory _____
 Not ranked _____

_____ City Zoning
1 Priority Research

COMMENTS:

The Survey Forms are filed in ascending street address order, first odd, then even numbers, the streets organized alphabetically within Survey Areas. Thus, for example, an odd-numbered site in Area 1 on Cedar Springs Road will appear, in its sequential order, before either an even-numbered site on Cedar Springs Road or a site on Douglas Avenue. Each survey section's Photo Index and contact sheets are organized sequentially in three ring binders.

To locate a specific site, the reader must first determine in which of the nine Areas the building is, then use the street address to locate the Survey Form. The street name will appear in alphabetical order, and the address in ascending numerical order. The appropriate form for 2509 Elm, for example, shows the site number as J7-170, which can be located on Map J-7, and the photograph as J8#1, Frame 2, which can be located in the binders under roll J8#1, frame #2.

The Windshield Survey methodology used in Areas 4 through 7 was developed by the Consultant in order to identify some of the most architecturally significant sites in areas within the 1940 City Limits that, due to time constraints, could not be fully covered by Reconnaissance Survey techniques.

Each street in the Windshield Survey areas was driven in order to locate structures that appeared to be excellent examples of a particular style or period, or characterized by an outstanding use of materials, or might contribute to a collection of architecturally significant structures. These sites were photographed, recorded and mapped using the same techniques as in the Reconnaissance Survey portions of the project. Photograph Roll numbers correspond to the appropriate Planning Map number and Photo Index Sheets are keyed with site locations. Survey Forms are filed, within their appropriate area, by street address in ascending order, streets organized alphabetically.

OBSERVATIONS

Area 1 of the Dallas Survey includes the section bounded by Hawthorne Street, the southern limits of the Town of Highland Park, the Central Expressway, Woodall Rogers Freeway and the Rock Island Railroad right-of-way. The area is characterized by a mix of early, mostly residential structures, with modern, two story apartments and contemporary commercial buildings of considerably larger scale.

The Oak Lawn area, northwest of Turtle Creek, is marked by mid-rise condominium and office buildings, oriented to the commercial strip development of Oak Lawn and Lemmon Avenues; few historic commercial structures remain. Isolated late Victorian and Prairie period homes are scattered among newer garden-style apartment developments, although a cohesive grouping of 1920s cottages and larger, historical revival-style homes remain in the Perry Heights area near Lemmon and Wycliff Avenues.

Some vernacular, late Victorian cottages remain in the Little Mexico area along Harry Hines Boulevard, again surrounded by encroaching commercial development. A cohesive grouping of 1910s to 1940s warehouses remain in the Griffin/Guillot Street section to the west of Woodall Rogers Freeway and the West End Historic District. Cedar Springs Road leads from that section to the Vineyard, where some of the few significant late Victorian homes and cottages located in the Survey can be found. The Vineyard is bounded by McKinney Ave., Pearl Street, Turtle Creek and Lemmon Avenue.

The adjacent State-Thomas/Freedman's Town section, where a significant amount of demolition occurred during the Survey period, includes the locally designated State-Thomas Historic District and the Greenwood Cemetery. Only a handful of shotgun and similar vernacular housing types, once common in the neighborhood, remain. Turtle Creek and the MKT Railroad right-of-way mark the boundaries of the Northern Hills section, an area of large, masonry houses exhibiting a variety of historical revival styles developed from ca. 1920 to 1940. The section farthest north in Area 1 is anchored by the Knox Street commercial strip, which includes some historic retail structures, but is otherwise characterized by a mix of vernacular bungalows and modern, garden-style apartments.

Except for a few small, stable neighborhoods consisting of 1920s - 1930s vintage houses and the State Thomas Historic District, Area 1 is faced with strong development pressures that have resulted in significant demolition and infill with non-residential, high-rise construction scattered among a few remaining older properties. Little Mexico and the Vineyard are particularly affected by this rapid rate of redevelopment.

Bounded by the Central Expressway, the Texas & Pacific Railroad right-of-way, Peak, Capitol, Fitzhugh, Manett and Henderson Streets, Area 2 includes several distinct sections dominated by specific building types.

Cochran Heights, near the Expressway and Henderson Street, is a fairly stable, small neighborhood of 1920s - 1940s single family homes, while the Roseland/Munger Avenue area is made up of late Victorian-era vernacular cottages which are rapidly disappearing as a result of a massive nearby commercial development.

Nearer downtown, a few isolated older buildings, most of them representing the late Victorian and Prairie periods, remain among the commercial strip along Ross Avenue, the new residential enclave at Bryan Place and the growing institutional and commercial developments surrounding the Baylor Medical Center. Few of the late Victorian residences and stores once common in this latter, "Old East Dallas" area remain, save for the restored homes in the Wilson Block Historic District.

The few historic commercial buildings found in Area 2 are isolated among residential (mostly modern, garden-style apartments) and newer commercial and institutional sites. Demolition and new construction occurred nearly as rapidly in this Area as in Area 1 during the Survey project.

Area 3 is bounded by the Texas & Pacific Railroad right-of-way, Julius Schepps Freeway, R.L. Thornton Freeway, the Rock Island Railroad right-of-way, Pine Street and Robert B. Cullum Boulevard. Perhaps the most stable of the three Reconnaissance Survey areas, it contains a wealth of historic resources representing several building types in distinct neighborhoods.

The Deep Ellum/Near East Side district contains a number of significant sites and is a relatively intact collection of low-scale, masonry warehouses and commercial structures dating from 1900 to 1940. To the southwest, the Old City Park/Cedars area displays a mix of late Victorian residences, some remarkably intact, and industrial and warehouse structures dating from the 1910s to the 1980s. Still farther south, a fairly stable residential neighborhood consisting of late Victorian vernacular cottages to Four Square/Prairie homes remains in the Colonial Hill section between Julius Schepps Freeway and South Central Expressway.

To the south of Fair Park, the Historic District that is home to the State Fair of Texas, is a marginally stable area of homes surrounding the South Boulevard/Park Row Historic District and bisected by the Martin Luther King Boulevard commercial strip. The vernacular bungalows found south of Martin Luther King, approaching Pine Street (the 1920s City Limit) and surrounding Oakland Cemetery are more stable and intact collections of the 1910 - 1930 bungalow and similar housing types. Few intact older commercial structures remain in this section of Area 3.

The intact residential areas of near South Dallas have suffered more from neglect and, probably, non-owner occupancy, than from the pressure of redevelopment found in Areas 1 and 2. The isolated, older residential properties and significant older commercial buildings in The Cedars/Lamar Street corridor are, however, likely to be more in danger from expanding development of the adjacent Central Business District and Farmers' Market.

The Survey section designated as Area 4 is bounded by Pine Street, the Rock Island Railroad right-of-way, the Texas and New Orleans (Southern Pacific) right-of-way, R.L. Thornton Freeway and Robert B. Cullum Boulevard. Anchored on the northwest by Fair Park, the section to the east is made up of vernacular frame bungalows, isolated shotgun houses and commercial structures along East Grand and Parry Avenues. An industrial enclave surrounds the remnants of the T & P railroad roundhouse near Fitzhugh and Foreman Streets.

Vernacular frame bungalows also characterize South Dallas, below Pine Street, with pockets of mostly post-1940 commercial strip developments along Hatcher and Oakland Avenues near Lincoln High School.

As in many portions of Area 3, neglect has adversely affected many of the properties and collections of resources in this Area. Few particularly significant sites were found in Area 4, and the neighborhoods' instability and evidence of inappropriate alterations have left most of the resources with minimal integrity.

The boundaries of Area 5 follow the Texas and New Orleans (Southern Pacific) and Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railroads rights-of-way, Lochwood and Marchant Streets, Easton Road, Lake Highlands Drive, the eastern shore of White Rock Lake, Garland Road, East Grand Avenue and the R.L. Thornton Freeway.

Dominated by the large open spaces of White Lake, Samuell and Tenison Parks, the area includes the very stable Forest Hills neighborhood of large masonry homes dating from the mid-1930s, and several significant estates on the shores of White Rock Lake. The northeastern portion of the Area is characterized by a predominance of post-World War II housing stock. Except for the renovated and expanded Casa Linda Plaza Shopping Center, no pre-1940 commercial buildings of note exist in Area 5.

Area 6 contains a large portion of East Dallas, and is bounded by the Central Expressway, the Missouri, Kansas, Texas Railroad right-of-way, the west shore of White Rock Lake, East Grand Avenue, R.L. Thornton Freeway, Peak, Capitol, Fitzhugh and Manett Streets and Henderson Avenue.

This section contains a wealth of architectural resources representing several phases of Dallas' development and includes both the Swiss Avenue and Munger Place Historic Districts. The area's southern portion is a mix of modern, two story garden apartments, strip commercial developments and a few remaining, mostly Prairie-period residential structures. The northwestern portion, above Henderson Avenue, contains the Vickery Place subdivision, characterized by bungalow and Four Square houses that remain as an essentially intact neighborhood and represented by a documented block on Willis Street. The adjacent Greenland Hills area to the north contains masonry, primarily Tudor Revival cottages dating from the 1930s. The latter is represented by a documented block on Morningside Street.

A mix of Craftsman and later, post-World War II styles appear in the Belmont addition, east of Greenville Avenue, the latter thoroughfare marked by several distinctive commercial strips dating from the 1930s. Craftsman houses and Four Squares also prevail in the Junius Heights section just east of the Munger Place Historic District.

Lakewood Country Club Estates holds considerable architectural resources and anchors the older sections of housing west of White Rock Lake. The nearby Lakewood Shopping Center, altered in recent years, provides a retail node for the Lakewood area and the Hollywood Heights and Mt. Auburn neighborhoods to the southeast.

Hollywood Heights contains a collection of Tudor Revival cottages similar to those found in Greenland Hills and, in lesser concentration, in many areas of Dallas, while Mt. Auburn is a large neighborhood of small frame bungalows. Significant alterations have severely limited the integrity of the historic retail strip along East Grand Avenue connecting Mt. Auburn to the Fair Park area.

Area 7 is an irregularly shaped section representing the remaining eastern section of Oak Cliff within the 1940 City limits and not previously surveyed. Bounded by Clarendon Drive, South R.L. Thornton Freeway, Kiest Boulevard, a line approximating DeKalb Street south to Ledbetter Drive and Corinth, the area is predominately small frame bungalows and post-World War II traditional cottages, marked by a small pocket of earlier, vernacular houses in Oak Cliff Heights and isolated Tudor Revival houses of the 1930s.

Area 8, the western portion of Oak Cliff not surveyed earlier, has a complicated boundary of McLeon Street, the Ft. Worth Cutoff, Westmount Street, Davis Avenue, Hampton Road, Clarendon Drive, South R.L. Thornton Freeway, Cascade and Loftin Streets, Illinois Avenue, Waverly Drive, the G.C. & S.F. Railroad, Hampton Road, Brandon, Plymouth, Wilton and Ravinia Streets, Aster, Westmoreland and Braden Streets. Similar to Area 7, this section is characterized by a mix of post-World War II housing types with brick traditional and ranch styles prevailing, isolated Tudor Revival cottages of the ca. 1930 period and some larger pre-War homes and a significant estate property along Ravinia Street.

Isolated, primarily industrial enclaves annexed to the City near Dallas Love Field make up a portion of Area 9. These sections, connected to the 1940 City Limits proper by Maple Avenue, also contain some ca. 1940 vernacular housing. The remainder of Area 9 is bounded by Hawthorn Street, Denton Road, Inwood Road, Cedarplaza, Lemmon Avenue, Inwood Road and the western boundary of Highland Park. This portion contains small frame bungalows and traditional style houses, as well as the Oak Lawn Heights neighborhood of masonry houses exhibiting traditional and revival stylistic influences.

EVALUATIONS

A two part evaluation system was developed for this first phase of the Dallas Survey in order to fulfill the needs of the Survey Steering Committee and the Department of Planning and Development. It is vital to note, however, that the evaluations of any individual or collective resources should not be interpreted as a devaluation or exclusion of any other resources listed in this Survey or not documented at this time. The subjective opinions of the Consultant are necessarily based on cursory examination. Historically important sites that did not appear to be of particular architectural significance, or due to alterations, may have had their architectural details or integrity hidden rather than destroyed, are likely to be listed as "Not Ranked" in Areas 1 through 3, and may not have been identified at all in Areas 4 through 8.

The Architectural Significance Ranking was based upon the ranking procedure developed by the Historic Preservation League for the Cultural Resources Inventory of the Central Business District in 1980. 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, etc. is of interest.
- Acceptable: Simple, functional example; integrity of building is evident and essentially intact.
- Contributory: With adjacent or proximate similar resources, contributes to a sense of architectural or historical cohesiveness.

In addition, selected sites were listed as having HIGH (1) or MEDIUM (2) Research Priority. These properties appeared to be of sufficient interest or importance to require further historical investigation and attention. Future survey phases should incorporate these research priorities, and the Historic Preservation League and City Planning staff may wish to address selected HIGH and MEDIUM-ranked properties in their immediate preservation planning efforts.

Unfortunately, any evaluation system can be misinterpreted or purposely misused to undermine well-intentioned historic preservation efforts. The Consultant believes strongly that a case-by-case evaluation, by preservation professionals, of potentially historic structures or districts, based upon criteria established at both the Federal level by the National Register of Historic Places and the local level through the Dallas Landmark Ordinance is the most appropriate mechanism for attention, recognition, designation and protection of Dallas' historic resources.

Appendix A lists, by ranking category, resources identified in the Survey as being architecturally significant. While in most cases the "Exceptional" properties will also be assigned a HIGH Research Priority, some sites of apparently lesser architectural merit may also be listed as HIGH (1) Priority, due to possible historical, cultural or geographic significance that warrants immediate attention.

Appendix B serves as a brief glossary of architectural style and type terms, as used on the Survey Forms.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A comprehensive survey of historic resources in Dallas will, due to the size of the city, require a number of additional phases to complete. The rapid changes and rate of demolition that is occurring in the city suggests a continuation of the Dallas Survey, with as many of the recommended phases being carried out as quickly as possible, or simultaneously when funds and participants warrant.

The second Survey Phase should focus on two areas, utilizing, again, two methodologies for gathering and evaluating information. Outside the 1940 City Limits but within the current corporate limits of Dallas, the Windshield Survey should continue, to identify the more isolated significant sites such as farmhouses and historic town centers and commercial enclaves. As a result of discussions with the Steering Committee during Phase I of the Survey, the Consultant also recommends that Phase II include a re-survey of the Central Business District, particular attention being paid to changes in the historic fabric of downtown since the 1980 CBD Survey, while continuing and expanding the historical research and documentation of the remaining significant sites.

Phase III of the Survey project should include Reconnaissance Survey of selected areas that were identified in the Windshield portion of Phase I, focussing particularly on Vickery Place, Greenland Hills, Junius Heights and Mt. Auburn in East Dallas. In addition, selected portions of the previously surveyed areas in Oak Cliff should be identified by the Steering Committee for full Reconnaissance Survey to augment the extensive information already gathered for that extremely important area of Dallas.

Phase IV will concentrate on extensive historical research on the more significant properties identified in Phases I through III. While it is assumed that City staff and other members of the preservation community will initiate such research on a case-by-case, ongoing basis, a systematic research phase should nevertheless be undertaken, including a survey of available historic photographs, whose location can be keyed to the existing survey format. Phase IV will be particularly compatible with efforts by the Historic Preservation League and the City staff to include volunteers in preservation planning activities, and the work can be conducted on an ongoing basis during other phases of the Survey.

Completion of these recommended four future phases of the Dallas Historic Resource Survey will result in a comprehensive view of significant sites and collections of resources in the city. The implementation of the City of Dallas Preservation Plan can be facilitated with use of the extensive data base the Survey will provide, and additional benefits, such as a possible Multiple Resource National Register listing for the entire city, can result from active use and maintenance of the Survey.

APPENDIX A

Area 1

HIGH RESEARCH PRIORITY (1)

2614 Boll
3506 Cedar Springs
3828 Cedar Springs
4810 Cedar Springs
2603 Fairmount
2700 Flynn
2910 Hallsville
2912 Hallsville
Harry Hines Blvd. @ Oak Lawn
(Turtle Creek Pump Station)
2206 Hunt
2211 Lamar
2525 et al Lucas
Maple @ Oak Lawn Ave.
(Old Parkland Hospital)
3015 Oak Lawn
3014 Oak Lawn
2706 Pearl
2708 Pearl
2718 Pearl
3720 Rawlins
4524 Rawlins
Roswell Court District
4003 Roswell Ct.
4009 Roswell Ct.
4011 Roswell Ct.
4019 Roswell Ct.
4025 Roswell Ct.
4033 Roswell Ct.
4039 Roswell Ct.
4002 Roswell Ct.
4008 Roswell Ct.
4014 Roswell Ct.
4018 Roswell Ct.
4024 Roswell Ct.
4038 Roswell Ct.

MEDIUM RESEARCH PRIORITY (2)

3522 Arrowhead Dr.
4325 Avondale
3601 Brown
3015 Cedar Springs
2700 Fairmount
3418 Gillespie
Freedman's Town Area
2101 Guillot Ct.
2103 Guillot Ct.
2105 Guillot Ct.
2109 Guillot Ct.
2111 Guillot Ct.
3721 Hall
Harwood @ Wichita St.
(Our Lady of Guadalupe Chapel)
3120 Haskell
2709 Hood
3227 Knox
Lee Park; Hall @ Cedar Springs Rd.
(Arlington Hall)
2927 Maple
3201 McKinney
3321 McKinney
3202 McKinney
4200 McKinney
4544 McKinney
Perry Heights District
4303 Rawlins
4311 Rawlins
4317 Rawlins
4321 Rawlins
4327 Rawlins
4403 Rawlins
4411 Rawlins
4425 Rawlins
4433 Rawlins
4439 Rawlins

Area 1

HIGH RESEARCH PRIORITY (1)

2105 Routh
2107 Routh
2615 Routh
3821 Turtle Creek Boulevard
3636 Turtle Creek Boulevard
3828 Turtle Creek Boulevard
2515 Woodall Rogers Fwy.
2517 Woodall Rogers Fwy.

MEDIUM RESEARCH PRIORITY (2)

Perry Heights District
4306 Rawlins
4310 Rawlins
4316 Rawlins
4322 Rawlins
4334 Rawlins
4338 Rawlins
4402 Rawlins
4412 Rawlins
4420 Rawlins
4434 Rawlins
4508 Rawlins
2827 Throckmorton
3800 Turtle Creek Boulevard