

(Oct. 1990)

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME: Greenway Parks Historic District
OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: N/A

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: Bounded by W. Mockingbird Lane, W. University Blvd, Inwood, North Dallas Tollway

CITY OR TOWN: Dallas **VICINITY:** N/A **NOT FOR PUBLICATION:** N/A

STATE: Texas **CODE:** TX **COUNTY:** Dallas **CODE:** 113 **ZIP CODE:** 75209

1. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this (nomination) (request for determination of eligibility) meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property (meets) (does not meet) the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant (nationally) (statewide) (locally). (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official Date _____
State Historic Preservation Officer, Texas Historical Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register

other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: Private

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: District

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:	CONTRIBUTING	NONCONTRIBUTING	
	215	77	BUILDINGS
	1	0	SITES
	1	0	STRUCTURES
	5	0	OBJECTS
	<hr/> 222	<hr/> 77	TOTAL

NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER: 0

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: *Historic Residential Suburbs in the United States, 1830-1960.*

6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling; LANDSCAPE: Park

CURRENT FUNCTIONS: DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling; LANDSCAPE: Park

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, French Renaissance, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, Monterey, Classical Revival, Italian Renaissance
MODERN MOVEMENT: Ranch Style
OTHER: (Contemporary/ Mid-Century Modern, Texas Regionalism, Minimal Traditional)

MATERIALS: FOUNDATION: CONCRETE
WALLS: WOOD, BRICK, STUCCO
ROOF: ASPHALT, STONE/Slate
OTHER: CERAMIC TILE

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-16).

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY: Approximately 150 acres

UTM REFERENCES	Zone	Easting	Northing
1.	14	703902E	3636190N
2.	14	704578E	3636251N
3.	14	703868E	3635280N
4.	14	704493E	3635285N

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheet 10-30)

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION (see continuation sheet 10-30)

11. FORM PREPARED BY (with assistance from Gregory Smith, National Register Coordinator)

NAME/TITLE: Katherine D. Seale, and Sarah Sibley (Preservation Dallas), and the Greenway Parks Historic Committee

ORGANIZATION: Preservation Dallas

DATE: May 2006

STREET & NUMBER: 2922 Swiss Avenue

TELEPHONE: 214-821-3290

CITY OR TOWN: Dallas

STATE: TX

ZIP CODE: 75204

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

CONTINUATION SHEETS

MAPS (see continuation sheet Map-31)

PHOTOGRAPHS (see continuation sheet Photo-32 and Photo-33)

ADDITIONAL ITEMS

PROPERTY OWNER

NAME: On file with the Texas Historical Commission

STREET & NUMBER:

TELEPHONE:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

ZIP CODE:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 7

Greenway Parks
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

Parks

There are more than 23 acres of parkland or open space in Greenway Parks. Two small triangular parks (labeled "E" and "F" on the district map), mark the two entrances on Mockingbird. Two sides of each park are bounded by the curving entry streets of East Greenway and West Greenway, coming from the east side of Mockingbird and from the west side of Mockingbird. Mosaic tile entry signs (c.1998), which measure 3' 11" high x 8' 7" wide x 1' in depth, designate the Greenway Park Neighborhood and are located in each triangular park. Park D is a larger triangular park lying due north of the 5400 block of Montrose. East and West Greenway meet at the northern end of Park D at Waneta and become Greenway.

At the northern end of Greenway where Wenonah crosses it, lies another triangular park, Stemmons Park, located on the south side of the 5400 block of Drane Drive. A 90-foot flagpole (c.2004) is situated in the center of the park near the spot where a flagpole has been since 1927. The Stemmons Building, a renovated community building (c.2004), is sited on the foundation of the original "field house" (c.1927) or sales office for the neighborhood, in the southern section of the park (photo 4). In 1957, the original field house was renovated into a nondescript shed with its southern wall made into an exterior fountain. The fountain was incorporated into the design of the stucco and tile roofed Stemmons Building. The steps and brick-lined concrete sidewalks, approximately four feet wide, leading up to the fountain are original to the 1927 field house.

Greenways

Greenways, commonly-owned parks, are located between the houses on the 5500 blocks and 5300 blocks of West Mockingbird and Montrose; the 5500 and 5300 blocks of Montrose and Waneta; the 5500 and 5300 blocks of Waneta and Nakoma; and the 5500 and 5300 block of Nakoma and Wenonah. The average width of the greenways from property line to property line varies from 100 to 150 feet (photo 5). Four-foot sidewalks (c.1927) run along each side of the greenways.

On the 5500 and 5300 block of Wenonah and Drane, Drane and Wateka, and Wateka and West University, the houses have front yards and back up to 20-foot walkways which are commonly owned like the greenways. Four foot sidewalks were installed down the middle of these walkways.

The 5400 block of West Mockingbird and Montrose, the 5400 blocks of Drane and Neola, Neola and Wateka, and Wateka and West University were originally called "conventional" lots (photos 6 and 7). The houses on these blocks have front yards and no greenway but back up to a 10-foot utility easement.

The streetscapes of the neighborhood retain a high degree of integrity. When it opened in 1927, it offered its residents architect-designed houses set on large lots with such amenities as gas, water, electricity, sanitary and storm sewers, paving, trees and shrubbery, and parks. Distinguishing it from any other development in Dallas, deed restrictions in Greenway Parks automatically renewed with the specific intent of protecting the neighborhood from encroaching commercial development. The covenant also protected views of the greenways by preventing fencing, walls, or other

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Section 7 Page 9

Greenway Parks
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

(both wall and roof), and designed as the main dwelling.” These restrictions are still in place today and no garages face the greenway.

All of the properties in the district are well maintained. Most properties have undergone few alterations and retain their integrity of feeling, setting, association, design, location, materials and workmanship. The following list categorizes properties within the district as Contributing or Noncontributing. Contributing properties date from the period of significance and retain most of their character-defining features. Noncontributing properties date from after the period of significance or have multiple character-defining features compromised, e.g. window or door replacements, unsympathetic additions, recent synthetic siding, porch enclosure or removal. Noncontributing buildings can be re-categorized as Contributing if sensitive restoration efforts are completed.

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National Park Service

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Greenway Parks
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

Section 7 Page 11

ADDRESS	DATE	ARCHITECT/ BUILDER	C / NC	STYLE
5319 W MOCKINGBIRD	1954		Noncontributing	Minimal Traditional
5323 W MOCKINGBIRD	1954		Contributing	Ranch
5331 W MOCKINGBIRD	1949		Contributing	Ranch
5337 W MOCKINGBIRD	1954		Contributing	Ranch
5343 W MOCKINGBIRD	1954		Noncontributing	Minimal Traditional
5347 W MOCKINGBIRD	1949		Contributing	Monterey
5401 W MOCKINGBIRD	1949		Contributing	Monterey
5405 W MOCKINGBIRD	1949		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5411 W MOCKINGBIRD	1949		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5415 W MOCKINGBIRD	1954		Contributing	Monterey
5421 W MOCKINGBIRD	1949		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5425 W MOCKINGBIRD	1949		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5431 W MOCKINGBIRD	1949		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5437 W MOCKINGBIRD	1954		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5505 W MOCKINGBIRD	1954		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5511 W MOCKINGBIRD	1954		Noncontributing	Italian Renaissance
5519 W MOCKINGBIRD	1954		Contributing	Ranch
5300 MONTROSE	1948	Charles S. Dilbeck	Contributing	Ranch
5301 MONTROSE	1951		Contributing	Ranch
5310 MONTROSE	1933	O' Neil Ford	Contributing	Texas Regionalism
5311 MONTROSE	1956		Noncontributing	Minimal Traditional
5316 MONTROSE	1993		Noncontributing	recent construction
5317 MONTROSE	1930	George Allen	Noncontributing	Tudor Revival
5322 MONTROSE	1930	George Allen	Noncontributing	Tudor Revival
5323 MONTROSE	1931		Contributing	Tudor Revival
5329 MONTROSE	1992		Noncontributing	recent construction
5330 MONTROSE	1941		Noncontributing	Minimal Traditional
5335 MONTROSE	1999		Noncontributing	recent construction
5336 MONTROSE	1929		Contributing	Tudor Revival
5341 MONTROSE	1930		Contributing	Tudor Revival
5342 MONTROSE	1930		Contributing	Tudor Revival
5347 MONTROSE	1941	Dines & Kraft Builders	Contributing	Tudor Revival
5350 MONTROSE	1941		Noncontributing	Altered
5353 MONTROSE	1967	Page and Sutherland	Noncontributing	Ranch
5358 MONTROSE	1930		Contributing	Tudor Revival
5359 MONTROSE	1929	Bryan and Sharp, Dines & Kraft Builders	Noncontributing	altered
5365 MONTROSE	1935	George Marble, Dines & Kraft Builders	Noncontributing	Colonial Revival
5366 MONTROSE	1933	O' Neil Ford	Noncontributing	Minimal Traditional

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Greenway Parks
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

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ADDRESS	DATE	ARCHITECT/ BUILDER	C / NC	STYLE
5380 NAKOMA	1937	C. Baker & William D. Reed Jr.	Noncontributing	Colonial Revival
5381 NAKOMA	1950	Howard Meyer	Contributing	Contemporary/ Mid-Century Modern
5504 NAKOMA	1954		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5505 NAKOMA	1941		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5510 NAKOMA	1927	James Cheek (Fooshee & Cheek)	Contributing	Tudor Revival
5516 NAKOMA	1928		Contributing	Spanish Eclectic
5517 NAKOMA	1952		Contributing	French Eclectic
5522 NAKOMA	2002		Noncontributing	recent construction
5525 NAKOMA	1931	C.H. Griesenbeck	Contributing	Tudor Revival
5528 NAKOMA	1929		Contributing	Italian Renaissance
5533 NAKOMA	1932		Contributing	Spanish Eclectic
5534 NAKOMA	1931	George Allen	Contributing	Italian Renaissance
5541 NAKOMA	1927	Fonzie Robertson with Robert H. Linskie	Contributing	Tudor Revival
5544 NAKOMA	1936	Dines & Kraft Builders	Noncontributing	Altered
5552 NAKOMA	1951		Contributing	Ranch
5555 NAKOMA	1952		Contributing	Neoclassical
5558 NAKOMA	1929	Charles S. Dilbeck	Contributing	Tudor Revival
5565 NAKOMA	1942		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5569 NAKOMA	1955		Noncontributing	altered
5570 NAKOMA	1952		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5400 NEOLA	1927		Contributing	Tudor Revival
5403 NEOLA	1937	Dines & Kraft Builders	Contributing	Colonial Revival
5409 NEOLA	1930	Fonzie Robertson	Noncontributing	Spanish Eclectic
5412 NEOLA	1930	C.H. Griesenbeck	Contributing	Tudor Revival
5415 NEOLA	1929	Peyton G. Cooper	Contributing	Tudor Revival
5416 NEOLA	1935	Dines & Kraft Builders	Contributing	Colonial Revival
5423 NEOLA	1929	Fonzie Robertson	Contributing	Colonial Revival
5424 NEOLA	1941	Dines & Kraft Builders	Contributing	Monterey
5429 NEOLA	1930		Contributing	Italian Renaissance
5430 NEOLA	1929		Contributing	Tudor Revival
5436 NEOLA	1940		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5439 NEOLA	1931		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5440 NEOLA	1941		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5443 NEOLA	1929	Fonzie Robertson	Contributing	Colonial Revival
5446 NEOLA	1929		Contributing	French Eclectic
5447 NEOLA	1941		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5453 NEOLA	1934		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5302 W UNIVERSITY	1960		Noncontributing	Altered

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Greenway Parks
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

ADDRESS	DATE	ARCHITECT/ BUILDER	C / NC	STYLE	
5348	WANETA	1930	Contributing	Colonial Revival	
5351	WANETA	1952	Noncontributing	Ranch	
5354	WANETA	1930	Contributing	Tudor Revival	
5357	WANETA	1950	Contributing	Minimal Traditional	
5363	WANETA	1938	Dines & Kraft Builders	Contributing	Spanish Eclectic
5366	WANETA	1927		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5374	WANETA	1932		Contributing	Tudor Revival
5375	WANETA	1959		Contributing	Monterey
5381	WANETA	1950	Jon D. Carsey	Contributing	Contemporary/ Mid-Century Modern
5382	WANETA	1927		Contributing	Tudor Revival
5505	WANETA	1941		Noncontributing	Altered
5506	WANETA	1949		Contributing	Tudor Revival
5514	WANETA	1931	C.H. Griesenbeck	Contributing	Colonial Revival
5521	WANETA	1935	George Marble attributed; Dines & Kraft Builders	Noncontributing	French Eclectic
5522	WANETA	1936	George Marble attributed; Dines & Kraft Builders	Contributing	Spanish Eclectic
5527	WANETA	1927	Fonzie Robertson	Contributing	Spanish Eclectic
5530	WANETA	1931	Hal Thomson	Noncontributing	Colonial Revival
5535	WANETA	1929	Fonzie Robertson	Contributing	Tudor Revival
5538	WANETA	1941		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5543	WANETA	1929		Noncontributing	Spanish Eclectic
5544	WANETA	1941		Contributing	Ranch
5549	WANETA	1953		Contributing	Ranch
5550	WANETA	1959		Noncontributing	Minimal Traditional
5555	WANETA	1930		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5560	WANETA	1951	Luther Sadler	Contributing	Ranch
5566	WANETA	1949		Contributing	Neoclassical
5567	WANETA	1952	Hal Dyer	Contributing	Contemporary/ Mid-Century Modern
5310	WATEKA	1948	George Marble	Contributing	Ranch
5311	WATEKA	1953		Contributing	Ranch
5317	WATEKA	1952		Contributing	Minimal Traditional
5322	WATEKA	1950		Noncontributing	Ranch
5331	WATEKA	1950		Contributing	Minimal Traditional
5332	WATEKA	1998		Noncontributing	Tudor Revival
5337	WATEKA	1951		Contributing	Monterey
5342	WATEKA	1950	Bud Oglesby	Noncontributing	altered
5343	WATEKA	1950		Contributing	Contemporary/ Mid-Century Modern

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Greenway Parks
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

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ADDRESS	DATE	ARCHITECT/ BUILDER	C / NC	STYLE
5332 WENONAH	1948		Contributing	Ranch
5337 WENONAH	1948		Contributing	Ranch
5338 WENONAH	1948		Contributing	Ranch
5343 WENONAH	1948		Contributing	Contemporary/ Mid-Century Modern
5346 WENONAH	1949		Contributing	Ranch
5351 WENONAH	1965		Noncontributing	Ranch
5354 WENONAH	1948	Everett V. Welch	Contributing	Colonial Revival
5355 WENONAH	1955		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5362 WENONAH	1948		Noncontributing	Ranch
5373 WENONAH	1951	Fooshee & Cheek	Noncontributing	Altered
5380 WENONAH	1949	Herbert Tatum	Contributing	Texas Regionalism
5505 WENONAH	1941		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5506 WENONAH	1950		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5514 WENONAH	1929		Noncontributing	French Eclectic
5519 WENONAH	1960	Robert Perry	Noncontributing	Ranch
5522 WENONAH	1927		Contributing	Tudor Revival
5527 WENONAH	1951		Noncontributing	Colonial Revival
5530 WENONAH	1930		Contributing	Tudor Revival
5535 WENONAH	1952		Contributing	Monterey
5542 WENONAH	1929		Contributing	Spanish Eclectic
5549 WENONAH	1950		Contributing	Monterey
5550 WENONAH	1930	C.H. Griesenbeck	Contributing	Tudor Revival
5554 WENONAH	1954		Noncontributing	altered
5555 WENONAH	1950		Noncontributing	altered
5562 WENONAH	1950		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5569 WENONAH	1974		Noncontributing	Colonial Revival
5570 WENONAH	1950		Contributing	Colonial Revival

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Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 19

Greenway Parks
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

around a common green. Drane and Stephenson envisioned a similar concept with houses set on large, shared green space, parting from the typical crowded block arrangement.⁹

Prior to developing Greenway Parks, Drane and Stephenson designed an upscale garden suburban community. In 1924 they opened Bluff View Estates, a 215-acre subdivision named for its dramatic vistas of a 60-foot limestone bluff. Bluff View Estates is located two miles north of Greenway Parks, and certainly influenced Drane and Stephenson's thinking in laying out Greenway Parks. While both communities shared the landscape architecture firm, Koch and Fowler, it is more likely that Drane and Stephenson were responsible for the neighborhood planning as Koch and Fowler were better known as engineers. Drane and Stephenson incorporated many of the garden suburban planning characteristics from Bluff View in Greenway Parks, including large lots, shaded and wide boulevards, triangular parks, planting mature trees, and green space. These ideals were more fully realized in Greenway Parks, which went to the next level of a planned residential development by incorporating a network of parks designed to keep children and pedestrians safe, eliminating "noises and confusion and the dangers (of) traffic."¹⁰

Before any residents moved into Greenway Parks, Drane and Stephenson developed deed restrictions. Unlike any other neighborhood in Dallas, Greenway Parks' restrictions automatically renewed with the express intent of keeping out encroaching commercial development. The restrictions also strove to maintain property values by limiting exterior wall materials to "brick, stone, stucco or other similar and equally good types of materials...", placing a minimum cost of \$10,000 for each house, and as in other elite enclaves in Dallas, offered houses to "white persons only, not excluding bona fide servants of any race." Restrictions were used as a way to ensure the look and feel of the neighborhood, especially the greenways. Garages and servants quarters were to be built in concert with the house. If detached, they must be the same material, roof and walls, and designed to look like part of the house. The covenant also protected the views of the greenways, and stipulated no fences, walls or other obstructions be constructed on or over the "Reservation Strip," or property governed by the residents. A neighborhood association was also established to collect an annual maintenance fund for the beautification and upkeep of the parks and greenways.¹¹

The first house built in the neighborhood, 5510 Nakoma, was built in 1927 for Porter Lindsley of J.W. Lindsley Co. Real Estate, the exclusive sales agents for the neighborhood. The house is a 2-story brick Tudor Revival with decorative field stones designed by James Cheek of the local firm Fooshee & Cheek (see representative photographs). It is an example of one of the "double-front" houses that faced both the street and park side. The middle of the neighborhood, the 5400 blocks, and the lots set on the greenways, Wenonah, Nakoma, and Waneta, developed first, while the outer edges of the neighborhood along the Tollway and Inwood as well as those that face University and Mockingbird developed largely in the 1950s.

Twentieth-Century Garden Suburbs

Greenway Parks is eligible for listing under Criterion A for its place in twentieth-century garden suburb planning, one of the most successful residential community designs of the twentieth century. The American Garden City Movement was influenced by English Garden City planning and coincided with America's City Beautiful Movement.

⁹ McCarthy, Muriel Quest. *David R. Williams: Pioneer Architect*, Southern Methodist University Press, p. 30.

¹⁰ "Something New in Suburban Homes," *Ladies Home Journal*, September 1928

¹¹ Abstract of Title for lot 14 and 13 of Block 9 of the Greenway Parks Addition, Dallas County, Texas.

(Oct. 1990)

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME: Greenway Parks Historic District
OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: N/A

2. LOCATION

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1. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

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Signature of certifying official Date _____
State Historic Preservation Officer, Texas Historical Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date _____
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4. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is:

	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain): _____	_____	_____

5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: Private

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: District

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:	CONTRIBUTING	NONCONTRIBUTING	
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NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: *Historic Residential Suburbs in the United States, 1830-1960.*

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ROOF: ASPHALT, STONE/Slate
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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-16).

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

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BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION (see continuation sheet 10-30)

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NAME/TITLE: Katherine D. Seale, and Sarah Sibley (Preservation Dallas), and the Greenway Parks Historic Committee

ORGANIZATION: Preservation Dallas

DATE: May 2006

STREET & NUMBER: 2922 Swiss Avenue

TELEPHONE: 214-821-3290

CITY OR TOWN: Dallas

STATE: TX

ZIP CODE: 75204

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CONTINUATION SHEETS

MAPS (see continuation sheet Map-31)

PHOTOGRAPHS (see continuation sheet Photo-32 and Photo-33)

ADDITIONAL ITEMS

PROPERTY OWNER

NAME: On file with the Texas Historical Commission

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 7

Greenway Parks
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

Parks

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At the northern end of Greenway where Wenonah crosses it, lies another triangular park, Stemmons Park, located on the south side of the 5400 block of Drane Drive. A 90-foot flagpole (c.2004) is situated in the center of the park near the spot where a flagpole has been since 1927. The Stemmons Building, a renovated community building (c.2004), is sited on the foundation of the original "field house" (c.1927) or sales office for the neighborhood, in the southern section of the park (photo 4). In 1957, the original field house was renovated into a nondescript shed with its southern wall made into an exterior fountain. The fountain was incorporated into the design of the stucco and tile roofed Stemmons Building. The steps and brick-lined concrete sidewalks, approximately four feet wide, leading up to the fountain are original to the 1927 field house.

Greenways

Greenways, commonly-owned parks, are located between the houses on the 5500 blocks and 5300 blocks of West Mockingbird and Montrose; the 5500 and 5300 blocks of Montrose and Waneta; the 5500 and 5300 blocks of Waneta and Nakoma; and the 5500 and 5300 block of Nakoma and Wenonah. The average width of the greenways from property line to property line varies from 100 to 150 feet (photo 5). Four-foot sidewalks (c.1927) run along each side of the greenways.

On the 5500 and 5300 block of Wenonah and Drane, Drane and Wateka, and Wateka and West University, the houses have front yards and back up to 20-foot walkways which are commonly owned like the greenways. Four foot sidewalks were installed down the middle of these walkways.

The 5400 block of West Mockingbird and Montrose, the 5400 blocks of Drane and Neola, Neola and Wateka, and Wateka and West University were originally called "conventional" lots (photos 6 and 7). The houses on these blocks have front yards and no greenway but back up to a 10-foot utility easement.

The streetscapes of the neighborhood retain a high degree of integrity. When it opened in 1927, it offered its residents architect-designed houses set on large lots with such amenities as gas, water, electricity, sanitary and storm sewers, paving, trees and shrubbery, and parks. Distinguishing it from any other development in Dallas, deed restrictions in Greenway Parks automatically renewed with the specific intent of protecting the neighborhood from encroaching commercial development. The covenant also protected views of the greenways by preventing fencing, walls, or other

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(both wall and roof), and designed as the main dwelling.” These restrictions are still in place today and no garages face the greenway.

All of the properties in the district are well maintained. Most properties have undergone few alterations and retain their integrity of feeling, setting, association, design, location, materials and workmanship. The following list categorizes properties within the district as Contributing or Noncontributing. Contributing properties date from the period of significance and retain most of their character-defining features. Noncontributing properties date from after the period of significance or have multiple character-defining features compromised, e.g. window or door replacements, unsympathetic additions, recent synthetic siding, porch enclosure or removal. Noncontributing buildings can be re-categorized as Contributing if sensitive restoration efforts are completed.

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ADDRESS	DATE	ARCHITECT/ BUILDER	C / NC	STYLE
5319 W MOCKINGBIRD	1954		Noncontributing	Minimal Traditional
5323 W MOCKINGBIRD	1954		Contributing	Ranch
5331 W MOCKINGBIRD	1949		Contributing	Ranch
5337 W MOCKINGBIRD	1954		Contributing	Ranch
5343 W MOCKINGBIRD	1954		Noncontributing	Minimal Traditional
5347 W MOCKINGBIRD	1949		Contributing	Monterey
5401 W MOCKINGBIRD	1949		Contributing	Monterey
5405 W MOCKINGBIRD	1949		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5411 W MOCKINGBIRD	1949		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5415 W MOCKINGBIRD	1954		Contributing	Monterey
5421 W MOCKINGBIRD	1949		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5425 W MOCKINGBIRD	1949		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5431 W MOCKINGBIRD	1949		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5437 W MOCKINGBIRD	1954		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5505 W MOCKINGBIRD	1954		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5511 W MOCKINGBIRD	1954		Noncontributing	Italian Renaissance
5519 W MOCKINGBIRD	1954		Contributing	Ranch
5300 MONTROSE	1948	Charles S. Dilbeck	Contributing	Ranch
5301 MONTROSE	1951		Contributing	Ranch
5310 MONTROSE	1933	O' Neil Ford	Contributing	Texas Regionalism
5311 MONTROSE	1956		Noncontributing	Minimal Traditional
5316 MONTROSE	1993		Noncontributing	recent construction
5317 MONTROSE	1930	George Allen	Noncontributing	Tudor Revival
5322 MONTROSE	1930	George Allen	Noncontributing	Tudor Revival
5323 MONTROSE	1931		Contributing	Tudor Revival
5329 MONTROSE	1992		Noncontributing	recent construction
5330 MONTROSE	1941		Noncontributing	Minimal Traditional
5335 MONTROSE	1999		Noncontributing	recent construction
5336 MONTROSE	1929		Contributing	Tudor Revival
5341 MONTROSE	1930		Contributing	Tudor Revival
5342 MONTROSE	1930		Contributing	Tudor Revival
5347 MONTROSE	1941	Dines & Kraft Builders	Contributing	Tudor Revival
5350 MONTROSE	1941		Noncontributing	Altered
5353 MONTROSE	1967	Page and Sutherland	Noncontributing	Ranch
5358 MONTROSE	1930		Contributing	Tudor Revival
5359 MONTROSE	1929	Bryan and Sharp, Dines & Kraft Builders	Noncontributing	altered
5365 MONTROSE	1935	George Marble, Dines & Kraft Builders	Noncontributing	Colonial Revival
5366 MONTROSE	1933	O' Neil Ford	Noncontributing	Minimal Traditional

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ADDRESS	DATE	ARCHITECT/ BUILDER	C / NC	STYLE
5380 NAKOMA	1937	C. Baker & William D. Reed Jr.	Noncontributing	Colonial Revival
5381 NAKOMA	1950	Howard Meyer	Contributing	Contemporary/ Mid-Century Modern
5504 NAKOMA	1954		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5505 NAKOMA	1941		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5510 NAKOMA	1927	James Cheek (Fooshee & Cheek)	Contributing	Tudor Revival
5516 NAKOMA	1928		Contributing	Spanish Eclectic
5517 NAKOMA	1952		Contributing	French Eclectic
5522 NAKOMA	2002		Noncontributing	recent construction
5525 NAKOMA	1931	C.H. Griesenbeck	Contributing	Tudor Revival
5528 NAKOMA	1929		Contributing	Italian Renaissance
5533 NAKOMA	1932		Contributing	Spanish Eclectic
5534 NAKOMA	1931	George Allen	Contributing	Italian Renaissance
5541 NAKOMA	1927	Fonzie Robertson with Robert H. Linskie	Contributing	Tudor Revival
5544 NAKOMA	1936	Dines & Kraft Builders	Noncontributing	Altered
5552 NAKOMA	1951		Contributing	Ranch
5555 NAKOMA	1952		Contributing	Neoclassical
5558 NAKOMA	1929	Charles S. Dilbeck	Contributing	Tudor Revival
5565 NAKOMA	1942		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5569 NAKOMA	1955		Noncontributing	altered
5570 NAKOMA	1952		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5400 NEOLA	1927		Contributing	Tudor Revival
5403 NEOLA	1937	Dines & Kraft Builders	Contributing	Colonial Revival
5409 NEOLA	1930	Fonzie Robertson	Noncontributing	Spanish Eclectic
5412 NEOLA	1930	C.H. Griesenbeck	Contributing	Tudor Revival
5415 NEOLA	1929	Peyton G. Cooper	Contributing	Tudor Revival
5416 NEOLA	1935	Dines & Kraft Builders	Contributing	Colonial Revival
5423 NEOLA	1929	Fonzie Robertson	Contributing	Colonial Revival
5424 NEOLA	1941	Dines & Kraft Builders	Contributing	Monterey
5429 NEOLA	1930		Contributing	Italian Renaissance
5430 NEOLA	1929		Contributing	Tudor Revival
5436 NEOLA	1940		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5439 NEOLA	1931		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5440 NEOLA	1941		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5443 NEOLA	1929	Fonzie Robertson	Contributing	Colonial Revival
5446 NEOLA	1929		Contributing	French Eclectic
5447 NEOLA	1941		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5453 NEOLA	1934		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5302 W UNIVERSITY	1960		Noncontributing	Altered

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ADDRESS	DATE	ARCHITECT/ BUILDER	C / NC	STYLE	
5348	WANETA	1930	Contributing	Colonial Revival	
5351	WANETA	1952	Noncontributing	Ranch	
5354	WANETA	1930	Contributing	Tudor Revival	
5357	WANETA	1950	Contributing	Minimal Traditional	
5363	WANETA	1938	Dines & Kraft Builders	Contributing	Spanish Eclectic
5366	WANETA	1927		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5374	WANETA	1932		Contributing	Tudor Revival
5375	WANETA	1959		Contributing	Monterey
5381	WANETA	1950	Jon D. Carsey	Contributing	Contemporary/ Mid-Century Modern
5382	WANETA	1927		Contributing	Tudor Revival
5505	WANETA	1941		Noncontributing	Altered
5506	WANETA	1949		Contributing	Tudor Revival
5514	WANETA	1931	C.H. Griesenbeck	Contributing	Colonial Revival
5521	WANETA	1935	George Marble attributed; Dines & Kraft Builders	Noncontributing	French Eclectic
5522	WANETA	1936	George Marble attributed; Dines & Kraft Builders	Contributing	Spanish Eclectic
5527	WANETA	1927	Fonzie Robertson	Contributing	Spanish Eclectic
5530	WANETA	1931	Hal Thomson	Noncontributing	Colonial Revival
5535	WANETA	1929	Fonzie Robertson	Contributing	Tudor Revival
5538	WANETA	1941		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5543	WANETA	1929		Noncontributing	Spanish Eclectic
5544	WANETA	1941		Contributing	Ranch
5549	WANETA	1953		Contributing	Ranch
5550	WANETA	1959		Noncontributing	Minimal Traditional
5555	WANETA	1930		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5560	WANETA	1951	Luther Sadler	Contributing	Ranch
5566	WANETA	1949		Contributing	Neoclassical
5567	WANETA	1952	Hal Dyer	Contributing	Contemporary/ Mid-Century Modern
5310	WATEKA	1948	George Marble	Contributing	Ranch
5311	WATEKA	1953		Contributing	Ranch
5317	WATEKA	1952		Contributing	Minimal Traditional
5322	WATEKA	1950		Noncontributing	Ranch
5331	WATEKA	1950		Contributing	Minimal Traditional
5332	WATEKA	1998		Noncontributing	Tudor Revival
5337	WATEKA	1951		Contributing	Monterey
5342	WATEKA	1950	Bud Oglesby	Noncontributing	altered
5343	WATEKA	1950		Contributing	Contemporary/ Mid-Century Modern

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ADDRESS	DATE	ARCHITECT/ BUILDER	C / NC	STYLE
5332 WENONAH	1948		Contributing	Ranch
5337 WENONAH	1948		Contributing	Ranch
5338 WENONAH	1948		Contributing	Ranch
5343 WENONAH	1948		Contributing	Contemporary/ Mid-Century Modern
5346 WENONAH	1949		Contributing	Ranch
5351 WENONAH	1965		Noncontributing	Ranch
5354 WENONAH	1948	Everett V. Welch	Contributing	Colonial Revival
5355 WENONAH	1955		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5362 WENONAH	1948		Noncontributing	Ranch
5373 WENONAH	1951	Fooshee & Cheek	Noncontributing	Altered
5380 WENONAH	1949	Herbert Tatum	Contributing	Texas Regionalism
5505 WENONAH	1941		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5506 WENONAH	1950		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5514 WENONAH	1929		Noncontributing	French Eclectic
5519 WENONAH	1960	Robert Perry	Noncontributing	Ranch
5522 WENONAH	1927		Contributing	Tudor Revival
5527 WENONAH	1951		Noncontributing	Colonial Revival
5530 WENONAH	1930		Contributing	Tudor Revival
5535 WENONAH	1952		Contributing	Monterey
5542 WENONAH	1929		Contributing	Spanish Eclectic
5549 WENONAH	1950		Contributing	Monterey
5550 WENONAH	1930	C.H. Griesenbeck	Contributing	Tudor Revival
5554 WENONAH	1954		Noncontributing	altered
5555 WENONAH	1950		Noncontributing	altered
5562 WENONAH	1950		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5569 WENONAH	1974		Noncontributing	Colonial Revival
5570 WENONAH	1950		Contributing	Colonial Revival

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around a common green. Drane and Stephenson envisioned a similar concept with houses set on large, shared green space, parting from the typical crowded block arrangement.⁹

Prior to developing Greenway Parks, Drane and Stephenson designed an upscale garden suburban community. In 1924 they opened Bluff View Estates, a 215-acre subdivision named for its dramatic vistas of a 60-foot limestone bluff. Bluff View Estates is located two miles north of Greenway Parks, and certainly influenced Drane and Stephenson's thinking in laying out Greenway Parks. While both communities shared the landscape architecture firm, Koch and Fowler, it is more likely that Drane and Stephenson were responsible for the neighborhood planning as Koch and Fowler were better known as engineers. Drane and Stephenson incorporated many of the garden suburban planning characteristics from Bluff View in Greenway Parks, including large lots, shaded and wide boulevards, triangular parks, planting mature trees, and green space. These ideals were more fully realized in Greenway Parks, which went to the next level of a planned residential development by incorporating a network of parks designed to keep children and pedestrians safe, eliminating "noises and confusion and the dangers (of) traffic."¹⁰

Before any residents moved into Greenway Parks, Drane and Stephenson developed deed restrictions. Unlike any other neighborhood in Dallas, Greenway Parks' restrictions automatically renewed with the express intent of keeping out encroaching commercial development. The restrictions also strove to maintain property values by limiting exterior wall materials to "brick, stone, stucco or other similar and equally good types of materials...", placing a minimum cost of \$10,000 for each house, and as in other elite enclaves in Dallas, offered houses to "white persons only, not excluding bona fide servants of any race." Restrictions were used as a way to ensure the look and feel of the neighborhood, especially the greenways. Garages and servants quarters were to be built in concert with the house. If detached, they must be the same material, roof and walls, and designed to look like part of the house. The covenant also protected the views of the greenways, and stipulated no fences, walls or other obstructions be constructed on or over the "Reservation Strip," or property governed by the residents. A neighborhood association was also established to collect an annual maintenance fund for the beautification and upkeep of the parks and greenways.¹¹

The first house built in the neighborhood, 5510 Nakoma, was built in 1927 for Porter Lindsley of J.W. Lindsley Co. Real Estate, the exclusive sales agents for the neighborhood. The house is a 2-story brick Tudor Revival with decorative field stones designed by James Cheek of the local firm Fooshee & Cheek (see representative photographs). It is an example of one of the "double-front" houses that faced both the street and park side. The middle of the neighborhood, the 5400 blocks, and the lots set on the greenways, Wenonah, Nakoma, and Waneta, developed first, while the outer edges of the neighborhood along the Tollway and Inwood as well as those that face University and Mockingbird developed largely in the 1950s.

Twentieth-Century Garden Suburbs

Greenway Parks is eligible for listing under Criterion A for its place in twentieth-century garden suburb planning, one of the most successful residential community designs of the twentieth century. The American Garden City Movement was influenced by English Garden City planning and coincided with America's City Beautiful Movement.

⁹ McCarthy, Muriel Quest. *David R. Williams: Pioneer Architect*, Southern Methodist University Press, p. 30.

¹⁰ "Something New in Suburban Homes," *Ladies Home Journal*, September 1928

¹¹ Abstract of Title for lot 14 and 13 of Block 9 of the Greenway Parks Addition, Dallas County, Texas.

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Significance of Architecture in Greenway Parks

The district is significant for listing under Criteria C in the area of Architecture because it contains very good examples of most of the major architectural styles popular in the United States during the period of significance, including various revival styles (Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Spanish Eclectic, French Eclectic, Italian Renaissance, NeoClassical, and Monterey), examples of pre- and post-World War II eras (Ranch, Minimal Traditional, and Contemporary/Mid-Century Modern), and even a few examples of a local style (Texas Regionalism.)

A variety of important businessmen, educators, and philanthropists made their home in Greenway Parks. Notable among these was Ben E. Lipshey (5381 Nakoma), co-founder and past president of Zales Jewelry Company, the first company to make fine jewelry available to middle-income families through Lipshey's implementation of strip mall storefronts. Another longtime resident was John M. Stemmons (5549 Wenonah), former president of the Industrial Properties Corporation, who developed over 10,5000 acres near the Trinity Levee now known as "Stemmons business corridor," which includes Dallas Market Center, and donated 100 acres for US Hwy 35-E, Stemmons Freeway. Olympic gold medalist Dorothy Franey Lankop (5350 Wateka) lives in the house her husband, Eugene, built. Dorothy Lankop won 1 Olympic medals in 1932 and 1936 in speed skating and at one time held twelve out of fourteen world records in speed skating. Such prominent members of the community could afford large, well-built houses, many of which were designed by highly-respected local architects. Greenway Parks includes approximately sixty houses designed by more than twenty-five architects or builders. The majority of architects had established practices in Dallas; several architects designed nationally-acclaimed works in other parts of Texas.

The Greenway Parks Historic District includes a diverse collection of architect-designed houses spanning four decades. These houses were built in popular revivalist and pre- and post-war styles in an exclusive, upper-class neighborhood, and are therefore representative of what was available to wealthy Americans in the early to mid-twentieth century. Greenway Parks contains some of the finest work of Dallas' premier architects, and so exhibits one of the best collections of evolving American architectural styles found in a single neighborhood in the city.

Prominent architects represented in the district

Architect, community planner, engineer, and writer **David R. Williams** is called the founding father of Texas Regionalism, endorsing a local style of architecture that influenced construction practices and design throughout Texas and the Southwestern United States. Williams' "back to basics" approach produced functional buildings that responded to the hot, dry North Texas climate. He achieved an indigenous look through the buildings' orientation to the site, the use of local materials, minimal ornament, and an emphasis on horizontality.¹³

O'Neil Ford was born on a farm near Sherman, Texas in 1905. Predominantly self-educated, he studied with The International Correspondence School of Scranton, Pennsylvania. Ford first worked in the office of well-known Dallas architect David R. Williams where he established his trademark Texas Modern Style of Southwestern architecture. Major commissions include the La Villita restoration (1939) and Trinity University (1948), San Antonio; The Little Chapel in Woods, Texas Woman's University, Denton (1936); and the Texas Instruments Semi-Conductor building (1959),

¹³ McCarthy, Muriel Quest. *David R. Williams: Pioneer Architect*, Southern Methodist University Press, 1984.

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Other works include Spanish-Revival gasoline stations, radio and television stations, and motels such as the Grande Court Tourist Lodge (1931). Cheek built one of the first houses in Greenway Parks and Fooshee & Cheek designed several houses in the area.¹⁹

Howard Meyer was born in New York, New York in 1903. A graduate of Columbia University in 1928, he spent a year in Europe studying the work of leading modernist architects. While a student, he worked in office of New York modernist, William Lescaze on a competition entry for the League of Nations Building (1926-27). Meyer arrived in Dallas 1935, where he was hired as a draftsman and designer for the Texas Centennial Exhibition, working mainly on the Museum of Fine Arts building (1936). Major projects in Dallas consisted of modern houses in the International style, the Sanger House (1937) and Rose House (1938), and the Wrightian modern Zale House (1939). Major multi-family and institutional commissions include 3525 Turtle Creek Boulevard condominiums (1956) and Temple Emanu-El (1953-1959).²⁰

Lang & Witchell is an acclaimed partnership known for their high-rise buildings in downtown Dallas. **Otto H. Lang** was born in Freiburg, Germany and moved to the United States in 1888. He studied as an engineer at the University of Karlsruhe and studied architecture independently. **Frank O. Witchell** was born in South Wales in 1879 and later moved to San Antonio, Texas. By 1892, at the age of 13, he was working at an architect's office and later apprenticed with leading Texas architect J. Reily Gordon. In 1905, Lang and Witchell opened their firm in the Wilson Building in downtown Dallas. Major commissions include the Sanger Brothers building (1911), Southwestern Life Building (1911), Kirby Building (1913), Fair Park Music Hall (1925), Dallas; and Cooke County Courthouse (1912), Gainesville, Texas.²¹

Period of Significance (1927-1959)

The Greenway Parks Historic District contains 221 contributing resources: 215 buildings (all residential), five objects (light standards dating to the late 1920s), and 1 site (the landscaping, including the street pattern and series of parks and open spaces). The period of significance begins in 1927, when the neighborhood officially opened to the public with several spec houses already constructed. The neighborhood developed steadily from the late 1920s through the 1950s with the exception of a slump from 1942 until 1947, reflecting a national trend in housing construction due to World War II. Construction slowed following the late 1950s averaging less than two new houses a year. Many of the houses built in the 1990s replaced original houses, although these only account for 4% of the total properties in the district.

Greenway Parks seeks listing on the National Register under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development and Criterion C for in the area of Architecture. Its system of separated pedestrian and vehicular traffic in which "double-fronted" houses face linear parks rather than vehicular streets introduced a new type of residential community design to the state of Texas. Greenway Parks' houses were designed by a broad range of architects in a diverse array of early to mid-twentieth century architectural styles. The high integrity of architecture, combined with the

¹⁹ "Fooshee's Designs Made Dallas Feel Like Home" by Diane Caylor Galloway, *Dallas Morning News*, Preservation Dallas file; "Spanish Colonial Revival Architecture in Dallas: The Work of Fooshee and Cheek" by Anita Toews, *Society of Architectural Historians/Texas Chapter*, Vol. XIII, No. 2.

²⁰ *Handbook of Texas Online*, s.v. " ", <http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/MM/fme52.html>, accessed July 13, 2006; "Howard Meyer: Temple Emanu-El and Other Works" by Preservation Dallas, *Preservation Dallas and Dallas Architectural Forum*, 1997.

²¹ "Lang and Witchell: Shaping the Dallas Skyline" by Marcel Quimby, FAIA, *Preservation Dallas*, 2001.

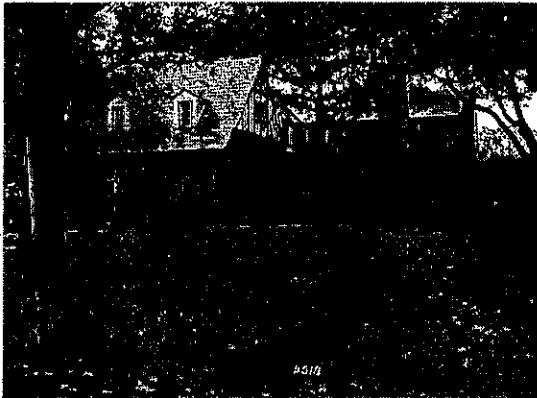
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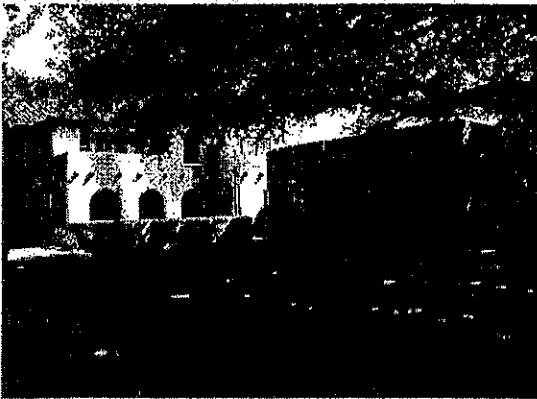
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REPRESENTATIVE HOUSES IN THE HISTORIC DISTRICT



House at 5510 Nakoma
Architect: James Cheek
Date: 1927

Built in 1927 for Porter Lindsley of J.W. Lindsley Co. Real Estate, the exclusive sales agents for the neighborhood this is the oldest house in Greenway Parks. The house is a 2-story brick Tudor Revival with decorative field stones designed by James Cheek of the local firm Fooshee & Cheek. Like many of the early houses built along the parkways, this house fronts both the greenway and the street. These "double frontage" houses incorporated the garage and servants quarters into the house eliminating the need for alleys and providing landscaped views from the front and back.



House at 5527 Waneta
Architect: Fonzie E. Robertson
Date: 1927

One of several demonstrator houses to show potential buyers what could be built on the large lots facing the greenway. This one was designed in the Spanish Revival style by local architect Fonzie E. Robertson, who also designed 5541 Nakoma, first occupied by George Allen, Greenway Parks' sales manager for J.W. Lindsley & Co. Real Estate. The house featured a glassed-in sleeping porch and an outdoor balcony porch on the second floor.



House at 5310 Montrose
Architect: O'Neil Ford
Date 1933

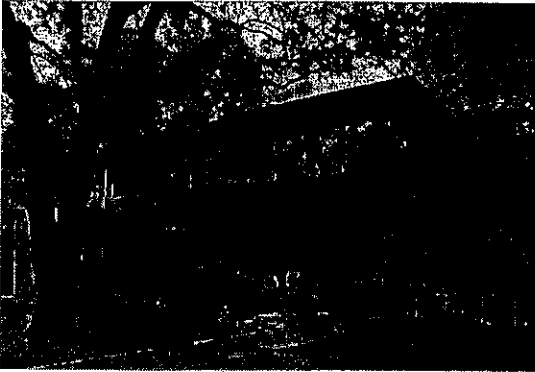
A protégé of David R. Williams, O'Neil Ford designed 5310 and 5366 Montrose, both in 1933. Ford is considered the most influential Texas architect in the 20th c. for his ability to design in the modern style using traditional materials such as wood, brick, and stone. 5310 Montrose was built for Dr. J.T. Mills and closely resembles its 1933 appearance while 5366 Montrose, built for L.B. Smith, was altered, and is no longer a contributing property.

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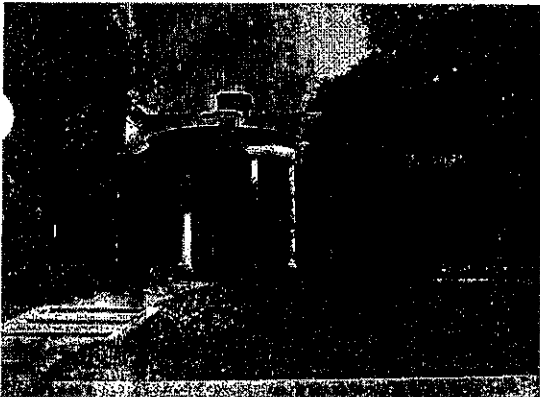
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House at 5381 Nakoma Drive
Architect: Howard Meyer
Date: 1951

Built for Ben E. Lipshy in 1951, this house is an AIA Dallas 25-year award winner. Situated on a corner lot in the middle of the neighborhood, this self-confident house makes a bold statement. Howard Meyer chose a combination of orange Roman brick and plate glass to form interesting geometric massing beneath a flat roof. The lot provides sufficient breathing space for the house, lending a sense of prominence even in the midst of much larger houses.



House at 5509 Drane
Architect: unknown
Date: 1955

This house's main identifying feature is its large columned portico. Six large Doric columns support the porch and culminate in a simple fretwork pattern, referencing images of America's Colonial past. This house represents America's love for European classicism but it still safely rooted in local stylistic traditions.

REPRESENTATIVE NONCONTRIBUTING HOUSES



House at 5512 Mockingbird
Architect: Unknown
Date: 1954

This house has been extensively altered including its exterior material, decorative trim, windows, and front door. While the scale and set-back of the house are in keeping with the other houses in the district, this house does not possess enough historic material to make it a contributing building.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at 5302 West University Boulevard, proceed east to Eastern Avenue (also bounded by the North Dallas Tollway). Thence proceed south to West Mockingbird Lane (5525 W. Mockingbird Ln.). Thence proceed west on West Mockingbird Lane to 5301 West Mockingbird Lane. Thence travel north on Inwood Road to the point of origin.

JUSTIFICATION OF BOUNDARIES

The boundaries of Greenway Parks neighborhood have remained intact throughout the development of surrounding areas. Seven residential streets, 50 feet wide, run parallel to Mockingbird and West University. They are bisected by Greenway Boulevard that has two curving entrances on the south end along Mockingbird and two entrances on the north end along West University, East Greenway and West Greenway. Greenway Boulevard, 110 feet wide, is comprised of two lanes running both north and south with an esplanade between them containing the five original light standards (c.1927) which are "double-bracket lamps set on ornamental metal posts with the current supplied from underground wiring" set in low level planted beds and a small triangular park. Many of the original street signs made of one inch black tiles in a white tile background, which were set flush into the curbs, are still intact.

Houses are located on the north side of Mockingbird and on the south side of West University and on both sides of the seven interior streets parallel to Mockingbird and West University. The residential streets, at right angles to Greenway Boulevard, running south to north, are Montrose, Waneta, Nakoma, Wenonah, Drane, Neola and Wateka. The interior streets are divided into three blocks of houses, the Boulevard and parks take up the space of a middle block from the north side of Montrose to the south side of Drane. The house numbers begin at 5500 from the east boundary to Greenway Boulevard; 5400 for houses in the middle blocks; and 5300 for blocks from Greenway Boulevard to Inwood. Neola is a one-block street, north of the 5400 block of Drane and south of the 5400 block of Wateka. There are approximately 295 houses that make up the neighborhood.

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Photo Log

Greenway Parks Historic District
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas
Photographed by Sarah Sibley, April 2006 (unless noted)
Negatives on file with Preservation Dallas

Light Standard on Greenway Boulevard
Looking Southeast
1 of 28

Greenway Boulevard Streetscape
Looking South
2 of 25

Greenway Boulevard Street Tile
Looking West
3 of 28

Stemmons Building
Looking East
4 of 28

5500 Block Nakoma/Waneta Greenway
Photographed by Discover Dallas Volunteers
March 2005
Looking East
5 of 28

5400 Block Neola Streetscape
Looking Southeast
6 of 28

5400 Block Drane Streetscape
Looking Northwest
7 of 28

5510 Nakoma
Photographed by Discover Dallas Volunteers
March 2005
Looking South
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5541 Nakoma
Looking North
9 of 28

5527 Waneta
Photographed by Discover Dallas Volunteers
March 2005
Looking North
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5421 Drane
Looking North
11 of 28

5522 Wenonah
Photographed by Discover Dallas Volunteers
March 2005
Looking Southeast
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5509 Drane
Looking North
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5506 Wenonah
Looking South
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5318 Drane
Photographed by Discover Dallas Volunteers
March 2005
Looking South
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