

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**CITY OR TOWN:** Dallas      **VICINITY:** N/A      **NOT FOR PUBLICATION:** N/A  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

**3. 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:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
____ 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): _____	_____	_____

**5. CLASSIFICATION**

**OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY:** Private

**CATEGORY OF PROPERTY:** District

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

**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 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> 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).

**8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

**APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA**

- A** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH EVENTS THAT HAVE MADE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE BROAD PATTERNS OF OUR HISTORY.
- B** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE LIVES OF PERSONS SIGNIFICANT IN OUR PAST.
- C** PROPERTY EMBODIES THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION OR REPRESENTS THE WORK OF A MASTER, OR POSSESSES HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE, OR REPRESENTS A SIGNIFICANT AND DISTINGUISHABLE ENTITY WHOSE COMPONENTS LACK INDIVIDUAL DISTINCTION.
- D** PROPERTY HAS YIELDED, OR IS LIKELY TO YIELD, INFORMATION IMPORTANT IN PREHISTORY OR HISTORY.

**CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS:** N/A

**AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE:** Community Planning and Development; Architecture

**PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE:** 1927-1959

**SIGNIFICANT DATES:** 1927

**SIGNIFICANT PERSON:** N/A

**CULTURAL AFFILIATION:** N/A

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER:** Allen, George; Bryan, Ralph and Sharp, Walter C. (Bryan and Sharp Architects); Baker, Arch C. and Reed, William D. (Baker and Reed Architects); Broad, Thomas; Carsey, Jon D.; Cheek, James and Fooshee, Marion (Fooshee and Cheek Architects); Cooper, Peyton G.; Dilbeck, Charles; Dines, Albert and Kraft, Lee (Dines and Kraft Builders); Dyer, Hal; Falls, Miles Edward; Ford, O'Neil; Kemp, Harris; Griesenbeck, C.H.; Lang, Otto H. and Witchell, Frank O. (Lang and Witchell Architects); Linskie, Robert; Marble, George; Meyer, Howard; Oglesby, Jr., Enslie O. "Bud"; Perry, Robert; Perkins, John Astin; Sadler, Luther E.; Sutherland, Paige; Thomson, Hal; Williams, David R.

**NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE** (see continuation sheets 8-17 through 8-27).

**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES**

**BIBLIOGRAPHY** (see continuation sheet 9-28 and 9-29).

**PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS):** N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

**PRIMARY LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL DATA:**

- State historic preservation office (*Texas Historical Commission*)
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository: *Preservation Dallas: 2922 Swiss Ave. Dallas, TX 75204*

**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

**ACREAGE OF PROPERTY:** Approximately 150 acres

<b>UTM REFERENCES</b>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
1.	14	703939	3635985N
2.	14	704602	3636046N
3.	14	704521	3635083N
4.	14	703893	3635068N

**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 5

Greenway Parks  
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

Greenway Parks is a 150-acre residential neighborhood, located in Dallas, Texas, approximately five miles northwest of downtown Dallas. The neighborhood is bounded on the south by West Mockingbird Lane, on the west by Inwood Road, on the north by West University Boulevard, and on the east by the North Dallas Tollway. Dallas' municipal airport, Love Field, is located one mile west of the neighborhood, and the town of University Park is adjacent to it on the east side of the Tollway. Purchased from the J.C. and Mary Duke farm, Greenway Parks was plated in 1927 by architect and engineer David R. Williams as one of the earliest garden-plan automobile suburbs in Texas. Williams' design called for "double-fronted" houses with the more elaborate facade facing large greenways. Garages and servants quarters were incorporated into the street-facing façade, thus eliminating the need for alleys and utility areas. This design concept created a park-like environment for residents to live in, as well as a safer place for pedestrians and children to walk and play. Despite the concept's popularity with early twentieth-century planners, Greenway Parks was slow to develop and grew over several decades. It now includes 292 houses, 215 (74%) of which contribute to the significance of the district. Architecturally, Greenway Parks is a diverse neighborhood and consists largely of revival styled houses from spectacular Tudor Revival cottages to postwar, minimally detailed Colonial Revival houses and fewer architect-designed contemporary homes. Most of the homes retain a high degree of integrity and the greenways have all been retained, making Greenway Parks a model example of early twentieth-century neighborhood planning in Dallas and the state of Texas.

### Distinguishing characteristics

In contrast to the many late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century Dallas neighborhoods that were mostly bungalow suburbs that developed along streetcar routes, Greenway Parks was conceived of as a residential park, adapting American garden suburban planning practices and integrating shared green space. By the 1920s, a few Dallas neighborhoods began to implement these ideals through landscaped boulevards, small parks, and curving streets that conformed to the natural topography, namely Lakewood (1922), Bluff View Estates (1924), and Kessler Park (1924). Bluff View Estates' developers F.N. Drane and J.P. Stephenson, who would go on to develop Greenway Parks three years later, included a greenbelt in its design. On some level, garden suburban planning concepts were realized even earlier in some Texas communities including Alamo Heights in San Antonio (1890), Highland Park in Dallas (1907), River Crest in Ft. Worth (1911), and Forest Hill in Houston (1910). In the 1920s, elite garden suburbs such as River Oaks in Houston (1924) and Olmos Park in San Antonio (1925) further introduced landscape design and open green space. While these neighborhoods included garden suburb characteristics and green space, none more systematically integrated the landscape as the unifying infrastructural element of the community.<sup>1</sup>

### Streets

Seven 50-foot-wide residential streets run east-west in the neighborhood, parallel to Mockingbird and West University. They are bisected by Greenway Boulevard, with two curving entrances on the south end along Mockingbird and two entrances on the north end along West University. Greenway Boulevard, 110 feet wide, is comprised of two lanes with an esplanade between them containing the five original light standards (c.1927) which are "double-bracket lamps set on

<sup>1</sup> Fox, Stephen "Greenway Parks Historic Context," 6.15.06-7.11-06

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 6

Greenway Parks  
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

ornamental metal posts with the current supplied from underground wiring” (photos 1 and 2).<sup>2</sup> 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 (photo 3).

**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

---

<sup>2</sup> “Greenway Parks Plans Unusual,” *Dallas Morning News*, August 14, 1927.

**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

---

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 obstructions, and maintained property values by setting minimum cost requirements for the houses.<sup>3</sup> Many of the original deed restrictions are still in place today making Greenway Parks one of the best-preserved neighborhoods in Dallas.

### Architecture

The majority of the district is made up of two-story, period revival styled houses dating from the late 1920s and continuing through the 1950s. These houses are generally two-story, L-shaped plans with brick facades and gable roofs. While the neighborhood opened in 1927 with several “demonstration,” or spec homes for sale, the majority of the houses were built following World War II (see Percentages of Construction Chart below.) Typical of the period, these houses are two-story, brick with side-gabled roofs and full-height windows on the first floor with some Colonial Revival details. They compose the majority of the northern- and southern-most streets, University and Mockingbird, as well as the 5300 and 5500 blocks on Drane. The postwar construction period also produced many small ranch houses and several architect-designed contemporary houses clad in either brick or wood siding and emphasizing the horizontal through their low-pitched or flat roofs and ribbon windows, and possessing relatively few decorative details. Fewer houses date after the period of significance of 1959, and most of these were built in the 1990s in European influenced styles. They are generally compatible in scale and setback to the historic houses. Brick facades and large, hipped roofs characterize most of the recent construction.

Greenway Parks represents an excellent collection of period revival styled houses from the early to mid-twentieth century. The first homes in the neighborhood were mostly Tudor Revival with fewer examples of Spanish Eclectic, Colonial Revival, French Eclectic, and Italian Renaissance. By the early 1940s and continuing through the 1950s, Colonial Revival and Ranch surpassed the other styles. With the majority of houses constructed during the postwar era, Colonial Revival is the most predominant style in Greenway Parks representing 30% of the district. Ranch makes-up 20% of the district, and Tudor Revival, the third most popular style, makes-up 12%.

While the most popular style in the neighborhood is Colonial Revival, there are clear stylistic differences between those that were built before World War II and those that were built after, or on the cusp of the war. The earliest examples of Colonial Revival houses, those built between 1927 and 1937, more closely resemble historic prototypes while the later examples of the style built between 1940 and 1959 are more simple in form and less ornamental. These houses merely allude to their earlier prototypes, and are most often side-gabled with stylized cornices, pedimented door surrounds or other details associated with the Colonial Revival style. This tendency to design houses in a more simplified manner is indicative of a nationwide trend that began to favor less detailed styles in order to keep up with the post World War II demand for housing.<sup>4</sup>

An important feature of Greenway Parks is the incorporation of the garage and servants quarters into the street façade of houses that faced the greenways. Greenway Parks was designed with no alleys or utility ways as expressed by its developers F.N. Drane and J.P. Stephenson in an effort to create a “beautiful, harmonious, residential section” safe for

---

<sup>3</sup> “Greenway Parks Will Add to Beauty of Dallas,” *Dallas Morning News*, June 26, 1927.

<sup>4</sup> McAlester, Virginia and Lee, *Field Guide to American Houses*, Alfred A. Knopf, 2000, p. 326.

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 8

Greenway Parks  
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

---

children and pedestrians. The 1927 deed restrictions also stated that driveway entrances must be from the street only. Garages and servants quarters were made to look like part of the house, and “if detached shall be of the same material (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.



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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 9

Greenway Parks  
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

INVENTORY OF PROPERTIES

ADDRESS	DATE	ARCHITECT/ BUILDER	C / NC	STYLE
5305 DRANE	1950		Contributing	Ranch
5306 DRANE	1950	Charles S. Dilbeck	Contributing	Ranch
5311 DRANE	1950		Contributing	Minimal Traditional
5317 DRANE	1950		Contributing	Ranch
5318 DRANE	1947	Howard Meyer	Contributing	Contemporary/ Mid-Century Modern
5321 DRANE	1950		Contributing	Ranch
5325 DRANE	1951		Noncontributing	Ranch
5330 DRANE	1985		Noncontributing	recent construction
5335 DRANE	1951		Contributing	Ranch
5338 DRANE	1947		Noncontributing	Spanish Eclectic
5343 DRANE	1951		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5346 DRANE	1951		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5349 DRANE	1985		Noncontributing	recent construction
5356 DRANE	1954		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5359 DRANE	1951		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5366 DRANE	1951		Contributing	Ranch
5403 DRANE	1944	John Astin Perkins	Contributing	Colonial Revival
5409 DRANE	1928		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5415 DRANE	1935	George Marble attributed; Dines & Kraft Builders	Contributing	Monterey
5421 DRANE	1928	George Allen	Contributing	Tudor Revival
5425 DRANE	1929		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5500 DRANE	1950		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5508 DRANE	1991		Noncontributing	recent construction
5509 DRANE	1955		Contributing	Neoclassical
5519 DRANE	1950		Contributing	French Eclectic
5520 DRANE	1951		Contributing	Ranch
5529 DRANE	1949	Mies Edward Falls	Noncontributing	Altered
5532 DRANE	1951	Mies Edward Falls	Contributing	Colonial Revival
5540 DRANE	1953	Mies Edward Falls attributed	Contributing	Colonial Revival
5543 DRANE	1951		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5546 DRANE	1956		Contributing	Tudor Revival
5551 DRANE	1953		Contributing	French Eclectic
5552 DRANE	1951		Contributing	Colonial Revival
6500 E GREENWAY	1940		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5301 W MOCKINGBIRD	1954		Contributing	Tudor Revival
5311 W MOCKINGBIRD	1949		Contributing	Ranch

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Greenway Parks  
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

Section 7 Page 10

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

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Greenway Parks  
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

Section 7 Page 11

ADDRESS	DATE	ARCHITECT/ BUILDER	C / NC	STYLE
5366 MONTROSE	1933	O' Neil Ford	Noncontributing	Minimal Traditional
5371 MONTROSE	1933		Contributing	French Eclectic
5400 MONTROSE	1929	George Allen	Contributing	Tudor Revival
5414 MONTROSE	1934		Contributing	Tudor Revival
5422 MONTROSE	1930	Fooshee & Cheek	Contributing	Spanish Eclectic
5428 MONTROSE	1951		Contributing	Eclectic
5505 MONTROSE	1949		Contributing	Minimal Traditional
5508 MONTROSE	1964		Noncontributing	French Eclectic
5514 MONTROSE	1946		Noncontributing	altered
5515 MONTROSE	1949		Contributing	Ranch
5519 MONTROSE	1949		Contributing	Ranch
5522 MONTROSE	1949		Contributing	Ranch
5528 MONTROSE	1950		Contributing	French Eclectic
5531 MONTROSE	1949		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5534 MONTROSE	1949		Contributing	Tudor Revival
5539 MONTROSE	1949		Contributing	Contemporary/ Mid-Century Modern
5542 MONTROSE	1949		Contributing	Tudor Revival
5545 MONTROSE	1949		Contributing	Neoclassical
5550 MONTROSE	1949		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5551 MONTROSE	1958		Contributing	Ranch
5304 NAKOMA	1954		Contributing	Ranch
5305 NAKOMA	1947		Noncontributing	Minimal Traditional
5310 NAKOMA	1948		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5311 NAKOMA	1996		Noncontributing	recent construction
5314 NAKOMA	1949		Contributing	Ranch
5319 NAKOMA	1954		Contributing	Ranch
5326 NAKOMA	1945		Noncontributing	altered
5329 NAKOMA	1948		Noncontributing	altered
5333 NAKOMA	1947		Noncontributing	altered
5334 NAKOMA	1940		Noncontributing	Ranch
5339 NAKOMA	1947		Noncontributing	altered
5344 NAKOMA	1958	Bud Oglesby	Contributing	Colonial Revival
5345 NAKOMA	1949		Noncontributing	Ranch
5350 NAKOMA	1953		Noncontributing	Colonial Revival
5351 NAKOMA	1949		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5355 NAKOMA	1948		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5356 NAKOMA	1941		Contributing	Spanish Eclectic
5365 NAKOMA	1948		Contributing	Colonial Revival

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Greenway Parks  
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

Section 7 Page 12

ADDRESS	DATE	ARCHITECT/ BUILDER	C / NC	STYLE
5366 NAKOMA	1930	C. Baker & William D. Reed Jr.	Contributing	Colonial Revival
5369 NAKOMA	1993		Noncontributing	recent construction
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

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Greenway Parks  
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

Section 7 Page 13

ADDRESS	DATE	ARCHITECT/ BUILDER	C / NC	STYLE
5447 NEOLA	1941		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5453 NEOLA	1934		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5302 W UNIVERSITY	1960		Noncontributing	Altered
5306 W UNIVERSITY	1981		Noncontributing	recent construction
5314 W UNIVERSITY	1965		Noncontributing	Colonial Revival
5326 W UNIVERSITY	1968		Noncontributing	Colonial Revival
5334 W UNIVERSITY	1954		Noncontributing	altered
5338 W UNIVERSITY	1969		Noncontributing	recent construction
5346 W UNIVERSITY	1954		Contributing	Contemporary/ Mid-Century Modern
5402 W UNIVERSITY	1955		Contributing	Minimal Traditional
5406 W UNIVERSITY	1954		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5414 W UNIVERSITY	1954		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5418 W UNIVERSITY	1954		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5422 W UNIVERSITY	1954		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5430 W UNIVERSITY	1954		Contributing	Minimal Traditional
5434 W UNIVERSITY	1954		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5438 W UNIVERSITY	1954		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5442 W UNIVERSITY	1954		Noncontributing	Altered
5504 W UNIVERSITY	1954		Contributing	Minimal Traditional
5514 W UNIVERSITY	1954		Contributing	Ranch
5520 W UNIVERSITY	1950		Contributing	Ranch
5526 W UNIVERSITY	1954		Contributing	Ranch
5532 W UNIVERSITY	1954		Contributing	Ranch
5538 W UNIVERSITY	1954		Contributing	Ranch
5544 W UNIVERSITY	1954		Contributing	Ranch
5550 W UNIVERSITY	1968		Noncontributing	Ranch
5556 W UNIVERSITY	1955		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5322 W UNIVERSITY	1981		Noncontributing	recent construction
5300 WANETA	1941	Charles S. Dilbeck	Contributing	Tudor Revival
5303 WANETA	1950		Contributing	Contemporary/ Mid-Century Modern
5310 WANETA	1948		Noncontributing	Ranch
5311 WANETA	1950		Contributing	Ranch
5315 WANETA	1949		Contributing	Ranch
5316 WANETA	1931	C.H. Griesenbeck	Contributing	Tudor Revival
5322 WANETA	1990		Noncontributing	recent construction
5325 WANETA	1949		Noncontributing	Ranch
5328 WANETA	1959	Harris Kemp	Noncontributing	Contemporary/ Mid-Century Modern

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 14Greenway Parks  
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

ADDRESS	DATE	ARCHITECT/ BUILDER	C / NC	STYLE
5334 WANETA	1930		Noncontributing	Colonial Revival
5335 WANETA	1949		Noncontributing	Ranch
5340 WANETA	1930		Noncontributing	Tudor Revival
5343 WANETA	1997		Noncontributing	recent construction
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

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Greenway Parks  
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

Section 7 Page 15

ADDRESS	DATE	ARCHITECT/ BUILDER	C / NC	STYLE
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
5350 WATEKA	1950		Contributing	Neoclassical
5403 WATEKA	1947		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5404 WATEKA	1951		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5411 WATEKA	1947		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5416 WATEKA	1946		Contributing	Neoclassical
5419 WATEKA	1951		Contributing	Neoclassical
5420 WATEKA	1946		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5427 WATEKA	1945		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5430 WATEKA	1941		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5432 WATEKA	1950		Contributing	Monterey
5433 WATEKA	1941		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5439 WATEKA	1949		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5444 WATEKA	1928		Contributing	Tudor Revival
5450 WATEKA	1942		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5451 WATEKA	1934		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5454 WATEKA	1941		Contributing	Tudor Revival
5455 WATEKA	1936	Dines & Kraft Builders	Contributing	Monterey
5500 WATEKA	2004		Noncontributing	recent construction
5505 WATEKA	1951		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5511 WATEKA	1948		Contributing	French Eclectic
5518 WATEKA	1949		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5519 WATEKA	1949		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5522 WATEKA	1949		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5525 WATEKA	1958		Contributing	French Eclectic
5530 WATEKA	1957		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5531 WATEKA	1951		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5536 WATEKA	1951		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5537 WATEKA	1951		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5542 WATEKA	1951		Noncontributing	Ranch
5543 WATEKA	1951		Contributing	Ranch
5548 WATEKA	1951		Contributing	French Eclectic
5549 WATEKA	1955		Contributing	Ranch
5302 WENONAH	1950		Contributing	Colonial Revival
5303 WENONAH	1949		Noncontributing	Ranch

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Greenway Parks  
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

Section 7 Page 16

ADDRESS	DATE	ARCHITECT/ BUILDER	C / NC	STYLE
5309 WENONAH	1948		Contributing	Ranch
5310 WENONAH	1948		Contributing	Minimal Traditional
5314 WENONAH	1948	Thomas Broad	Contributing	Ranch
5315 WENONAH	2002	Robert Meckfessel	Noncontributing	recent construction
5324 WENONAH	1949		Contributing	Ranch
5327 WENONAH	1949		Contributing	Ranch
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



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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 17

Greenway Parks  
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

---

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Greenway Parks with its system of integrated greenways was plated in 1927 by the architect and engineer David R. Williams. Built on farmland adjacent to the city of Dallas—to which it was eventually annexed—Greenway Parks was an early “garden suburban” residential neighborhood in Texas. Porter Lindsley of J.W. Lindsley, Dallas, the original sales agents of Greenway Parks, boasted at the time that “Greenway Parks is more than just another addition—it is the evolution of a wholly modern idea, one strikingly unique and the first exclusive residential section of its kind ever opened in the South”.<sup>5</sup> The collection of early 20<sup>th</sup> century one- and two-story houses face shared greenways, which are the common property of the charter association.<sup>6</sup> Greenway Parks is nominated to the National Register at a state level of significance under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development, as the first regional expression of an important neighborhood design movement of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Greenway Parks is also nominated under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a distinctive and well-preserved collection of architect-designed homes representing popular and high styles of the early- and mid-twentieth century. The district is nominated as part of the multiple property submission *Historic Residential Suburbs in the United States, 1830-1960*.

---

**Genesis and Development of Greenway Parks Neighborhood**

In 1855, the State of Texas granted Abram Bledsoe 320 acres of land in Dallas County on what is now Greenway Parks. By the late nineteenth century, the Bledsoe survey was split into two tracts, 100 acres belonging to John Field and 220 acres belonging to Joseph M. Dickson. In 1902, the St. Louis Southwestern Rail Company of Texas was awarded a right of way through the Field and Dickson tracts. On April 29, 1925, J.C. and Mary C. Duke and William and Katherine D. Butterworth sold 150 acres from the Abram Bledsoe survey, once owned by Joseph Dickson, to Greenway Park developers Frank Neal Drane and J.P. Stephenson.<sup>7</sup>

Located outside the city limits, Drane and Stephenson’s tract was five miles north of downtown, adjacent to the exclusive residential section Highland Park West and a few blocks from the Dallas Country Club. It was bound by Lovers Lane to the north, the Saint Louis and Southwest Rail Road (now the North Dallas Tollway) to the east, and a yet unnamed country road later given the name Inwood Road to the west, plus a triangular parcel to the east of the railroad track, south of University Boulevard. Drane and Stephenson paid \$276,467 for the land and another \$4,483.69 to Central Bitulithic Paving Company.<sup>8</sup>

Soon after purchasing the 150-acre tract, Drane, an investor from Corsicana, Texas, and Stephenson, a Dallas entrepreneur, hired rising Texas architect David R. Williams to design a suitable plan for an upscale suburban neighborhood. Drane and Stephenson knew of Williams’ work from an article published in the *Dallas Morning News* highlighting Williams’ design for a housing development in Mexico. The development was probably for the oil company headquarters’ Aguila Colony near Tampico, Mexico, where Williams’ oriented personnel housing and public buildings

---

<sup>5</sup> “Greenway Parks Will Add to Beauty of Dallas,” *Dallas Morning News*, June 26, 1927.

<sup>6</sup> “Greenway Parks Ideas Acclaimed,” *Dallas Morning News*, April 22, 1928.

<sup>7</sup> Abstract of Title for lot 14 and 13 of Block 9 of the Greenway Parks Addition, Dallas County Texas.

<sup>8</sup> Abstract of Title for lot 14 and 13 of Block 9 of the Greenway Parks Addition, Dallas County, Texas.

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 18

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.<sup>9</sup>

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."<sup>10</sup>

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.<sup>11</sup>

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.

---

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

<sup>10</sup> "Something New in Suburban Homes," *Ladies Home Journal*, September 1928

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

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 19

Greenway Parks  
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

---

An Englishman named Ebenezer Howard is considered the father of the Garden City Movement. He published his ideas in *To-morrow: A Peaceful Path to Real Reform* (1898), later republished under the title *Garden Cities for To-morrow* (1902). Howard described self-contained small towns located on the outskirts of large cities, crossed by wide greenbelts of meadow and woods. By offering residents the delights of a rural environment to live in, along with the practicality of a city nearby in which to work, his “garden cities” espoused a combination of what he considered as the best of town and country living.

In America, the way for Howard’s ideas had been paved already by earlier American suburban planners of the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, specifically Alexander Jackson Downing in the 1840s and 50s and later on, Fredrick Law Olmstead, who designed “picturesque enclaves” located just outside major cities, set within a pastoral environment. Notable among these was Downing’s posthumous Llewellyn Park community; Olmstead’s urban parks are better known. Residents viewed shared greenways from their privately owned houses combining public and private spaces with the intention of creating a new kind of community life footed in the nostalgia of country pleasures. In contrast to the communitarian spirit that inspired Downing and Olmstead, both of whom designed more for the middle class, Howard’s objective was to mitigate the ill effects of the Industrial Revolution on England’s cities and countrysides and remove people from the awful “modern” environment of smoke and grime. Cities everywhere grappled with industrialization, so Howard’s words resonated worldwide. Beginning in the early 1900s, garden cities were put into practice in Europe, Asia, and North and South America.

America produced many garden suburban communities in the 1920s including two nationally published developments: Sunnyside Park in Queens, New York (1924-1928) and Radburn, in Fair Lawn, New Jersey (1928), both designed by Henry Wright and Clarence Stein. Wright, Stein, as well as Fredrick Ackerman, Charles Whitaker, Alexander Bing, Lewis Mumford, Benton MacKaye, and others founded the Regional Panning Association of America in order to promote the garden suburban concept as the answer to metropolitan expansion.

Sunnyside Park, which grouped multi-family residences around communal green spaces, and Radburn, which was designed with the automobile in mind, separating pedestrian and vehicular traffic, were heralded as successful modern community planning, and influenced neighborhood design throughout the country including the New Deal greenbelt communities of the 1930s.

Greenway Parks in Dallas opened in 1927, and unlike other neighborhoods of the city which were for the most part based on a grid pattern and composed of one- and two-story bungalows on small lots with few deed restrictions, it introduced to Texas those garden suburban planning concepts of Clarence Stein and Henry Wright. Like Radburn, Greenway Parks took advantage of the best of town and country living. Located five miles from the city’s center, Greenway Parks was outside the city limits in what was considered the countryside. “We expect this addition to fulfill the fondest hopes of those eager to escape the cramped life of the city and yet enjoy all of its advantages and conveniences.<sup>12</sup> It also incorporated green parks that stretched along the blocks of houses, promoting traffic safety. The major difference between Sunnyside and Radburn, and Greenway Parks was that the former communities were designed for multi-family housing.

---

<sup>12</sup> “Greenway Parks will Add to Beauty of Dallas,” *Dallas Morning News*, June 26, 1927.

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

# **National Register of Historic Places**

## **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 20

Greenway Parks  
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

---

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 21

Greenway Parks  
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

---

**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 two 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.<sup>13</sup>

**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 the

---

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

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 22

Greenway Parks  
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

Woods, Texas Woman's University, Denton (1936); and the Texas Instruments Semi-Conductor building (1959), Bromberg residence (1939), Haggerty-Hanley residence (1957), and numerous residences for executives of Texas Instruments, Dallas.<sup>14</sup>

**Charles Stevens Dilbeck** was born in Oklahoma in 1907. Largely self-trained, Dilbeck attended Oklahoma A&M, but did not earn a degree. He came to Dallas in the late 1920s and opened an office in Highland Park Village, Highland Park. One of Dallas' most prolific architects, Dilbeck designed over 600 homes as well as completing several commercial projects. Major commissions include the renovated Belmont Hotel (1946) on Fort Worth Avenue, Oak Cliff; and estate residences in the Preston Hollow and Bluffview neighborhoods of Dallas.<sup>15</sup>

**George Marble** worked extensively with Dallas builders Dines & Kraft. He partnered with Charles Dilbeck for six months in 1932. Major projects include residences in the Lakewood neighborhood of east Dallas, many of which demonstrate influences of his partnership with Dilbeck.<sup>16</sup>

**Dines & Kraft** founded by builders Lee R. Kraft and Albert Dines are known for their significant work in the Lakewood neighborhood of east Dallas. In 1928, Kraft with Dines opened a real estate office that called on Dallas' prominent residential architects to collaborate. Known for their residential construction, plans for areas such as Lakewood and Munger Place were designed to maintain the natural beauty of the place.<sup>17</sup>

**Hal Thomson**, born in 1882 in Austin, Texas, graduated from the University of Texas in 1902. He also studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His travel and study in Europe made him a master of eclectic design. Swiss Avenue contains the examples of these designs including the Georgian Revival residence at 5439 Swiss ((1916) and French Renaissance residence (Aldredge House) at 5500 Swiss (1917). A major commission was the George Terry Lee house at 6801 Baltimore (1929). Other prominent works include the Dallas Aquarium at Fair Park (1936) for the Texas Centennial Exhibition, the 22-story addition to the Adolphus Hotel (1926), and residences throughout University Park and Highland Park, Texas.<sup>18</sup>

The **Fooshee & Cheek** partnership was one of Dallas' leading residential and commercial architectural firms. Their work can be found in University Park and Highland Park, along Beverly Drive and Turtle Creek Boulevard. **James Cheek** was born in Hillsboro, Texas in 1895 and graduated from the University of Texas at Austin. He apprenticed in the Dallas office of Hal Thomson where he met **Marion Fooshee** (1888-1956) and began a partnership with him, working both

---

<sup>14</sup> Dillon, David. *The Architecture of O'Neil Ford*, University of Texas Press, 1999; George, Mary Carolyn Hollers. *O'Neil Ford, Architect*, Texas A&M University Press, 1992.

<sup>15</sup> "The Drawings of Charles Dilbeck" by Jann Patterson, *Meadows Museum of Art, Southern Methodist University*, 2005.

<sup>16</sup> *American Institute of Architects Guide to Dallas Architecture with Regional Highlights*, edited by Larry Paul Fuller. United States: McGraw-Hill Construction Information Group, 1999; "The Drawings of Charles Dilbeck" by Jann Patterson, *Meadows Museum of Art, Southern Methodist University*, 2005.

<sup>17</sup> *American Institute of Architects Guide to Dallas Architecture with Regional Highlights*, edited by Larry Paul Fuller. United States: McGraw-Hill Construction Information Group, 1999; "Lee R. Kraft Opens Real Estate Office", *Dallas Morning News*, 1928, Preservation Dallas, *Preservation Dallas files*.

<sup>18</sup> "Five Houses by Hal Thomson" by Jann Patterson, *Meadows Museum of Fine Art, Southern Methodist University*, 2005; "Fall Tour of Hal Thomson Homes" by Preservation Dallas, *Preservation Dallas*, October 1998.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 23

Greenway Parks  
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

independently and collaboratively. Fooshee & Cheek's best-known commercial commission is Highland Park Village shopping center (1931) in Highland Park, a National Historic Landmark and the second-oldest shopping center in the U.S. 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.<sup>19</sup>

**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).<sup>20</sup>

**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.<sup>21</sup>

## 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

<sup>19</sup> "Fooshee's Designs Made Dallas Feel Like Home" by Diane Cayor 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.

<sup>20</sup> *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.

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

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

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 24

Greenway Parks  
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

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 uniquely plated design around a common green space, designate Greenway Parks as a historically unique locale in Dallas and the state of Texas.

The district developed remarkably steadily through 1959, when three houses were built. In subsequent years, however, the growth slowed as available lots decreased; only 26 new houses (less than 10% of the total) have been constructed since 1959. Because the majority of properties in the district are over fifty years old, and the district exhibits a continuity of development and reflects contemporary architectural trends from 1927 through the late 1950s, the district does not have to meet Criteria Consideration G (*Properties that have achieved significance within the past fifty years*)<sup>22</sup>

Percentages of Construction in Greenway Parks		
Total houses in the district	292	100%
Houses built in the 1920s	26	9%
Houses built in the 1930s	42	14%
Houses built in the 1940s	88	30%
Houses built in the 1950s	110	38%
Houses built in the 1960s	9	3%
Houses built in the 1970s	1	< 1%
Houses built in the 1980s	4	1%
Houses built in the 1990s	9	3%
Houses built in the 2000s	3	1%
Built before 1959	262	90%

<sup>22</sup> NPS, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (Bulletin 15), p.43.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 25

Greenway Parks  
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

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 seeping 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Greenway Parks  
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

Section 8 Page 26



House at 5415 Drane Drive  
Architect: George Marble, attributed  
Date: 1935

This Monterey styled house, attributed to George Marble, the favorite architect of Dines and Kraft Builders, was in 1935 for Dallas' school superintendent Dr. Norman R. Crozier and his family. The cantilevered balcony with heavy timber supports is characteristic of the California born Monterey style. Of particular interest are the large parabolic windows that flood the first floor with natural light.



House at 5310 Wateka  
Architect: Cliff May, attributed; George Marble, local architect  
Date: 1948

This house is believed to be modeled after builder and designer Cliff May's modern California ranch houses. The plan is a modification of the "Pacesetter Home" featured in *House Beautiful*. The house surrounds a central courtyard on three sides, with walls of windows allowing the outside indoors. The open rectangular floor plan is set beneath a low-pitched gable roof with wide eaves. Hallways take the shape of breezeways to allow movement between one part of the house to another.



House at 5318 Drane  
Architect: Howard Meyer  
Date: 1947

One of Dallas' most acclaimed modern architects is Howard Meyer who designed two houses in the neighborhood. This one built in 1947 for Edmund J. and Louise Kahn, was added-on to in the 1980s by the same architect. Meyer used a creosote-based paint for the redwood walls giving the house a natural appearance while protecting the wood from weather and age. The house combines art and functionality, making it a masterpiece of modern design.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 27

Greenway Parks  
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas



House at 5381 Nakoma Drive

Architect: Howard Meyer

Date: 1951

Built for Ben E. Lipsy 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.

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 28

Greenway Parks  
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

---



House at 5522 Nakoma  
Architect: Unknown  
Built: 2002

This house is unlike any other style represented in the neighborhood. It is an eclectic mix of several styles, namely Spanish Eclectic and Italian Renaissance. The proportions, specifically the two-story garage and full-height entry tower are exaggerated and out of scale with the historic houses in the neighborhood.

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section 9 Page 29

Greenway Parks  
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

---

**Bibliography**

*American Institute of Architects Guide to Dallas Architecture with Regional Highlights*, edited by Larry Paul Fuller. United States: McGraw-Hill Construction Information Group, 1999.

Dillon, David. *The Architecture of O'Neil Ford*, University of Texas Press, 1999.

Fox, Stephen. Houston. *Houston Architectural Guide*, edited by Nancy Hadley. American Institute of Architects/Houston Chapter and Herring Press, Houston, 1990.

George, Mary Carolyn Hollers. *O'Neil Ford, Architect*, Texas A&M University Press, 1992.

McCarthy, Muriel Quest. *David R. Williams: Pioneer Architect*, Southern Methodist UP, 1984.

*The Prairie's Yield, Forces Shaping Dallas Architecture From 1840- 1962*, Dallas Chapter, American Institute of Architects. Reinhold Publishing Corporation, New York, 1962.

Articles and Unpublished Works

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

Charles Dilbeck: The Romantic Eclectic" by Jann Patterson, *Preservation Dallas*, Preservation Dallas file.

"The Drawings of Charles Dilbeck" by Jann Patterson, *Meadows Museum of Art, Southern Methodist University*, 2005.

"Early Dallas Bungalow Neighborhoods" by Margaret Culbertson, *Legacies*, Fall 2002.

"Five Houses by Hal Thomson" by Jann Patterson, *Meadows Museum of Fine Art, Southern Methodist University*, 2005.

"Fall Tour of Hal Thomson Homes" by Preservation Dallas, *Preservation Dallas*, October 1998.

"Fooshee's Designs Made Dallas Feel Like Home," *Preservation Dallas file*.

*Greenway Parks Deed Restrictions*, Greenway Parks Neighborhood Association Website, accessed July 8, 2005. <[http://www.greenwayparks.com/deed\\_restrictions.htm](http://www.greenwayparks.com/deed_restrictions.htm)>.

*Greenway Parks*, by Mary Jo Forbes, Greenway Parks Neighborhood Association Website, accessed July 19, 2005. <<http://www.greenwayparks.com/index.shtml>>.

"Greenway Parks Historic Context," Stephen Fox, email correspondence to Katherine Seale, July 11, 2006. On file with the Texas Historical Commission.

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section 9 Page 30

Greenway Parks  
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

---

“Greenway Parks Ideas Acclaimed,” *Dallas Morning News*, April 22, 1928.

“Greenway Parks will Add to Beauty of Dallas,” *Dallas Morning News*, June 26, 1927.

“Greenway Parks: Homesites Facing Private Parks,” *Dallas Morning News*, July 7, 1931.

“Greenway Parks Unusual,” *Dallas Morning News*, August 14, 1927.

*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.

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

“Lee R. Kraft Opens Real Estate Office,” *Dallas Morning News*, April 1, 1928.

“Private Parks Plan of Residential Area Gaining Recognition,” *Dallas Morning News*, May 4, 1931.

“Texas 50” by Lila Knight. *Texas Architect*, Nov/Dec 1989.

“Residential Districts,” *Texas’ Best Places*, special edition, *Texas Architect*, Texas Society of Architects, 2002.

“Something New in Suburban Homes, Ladies Home Journal, September 1928.

“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.

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section 10 Page 31

Greenway Parks  
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

---

**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<sup>1</sup>" 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.

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

# **National Register of Historic Places**

## **Continuation Sheet**

Section MAP Page 32

Greenway Parks  
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

---

(see reverse)



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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section Photo Page 33

Greenway Parks  
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

---

**Photo Log**

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

Light Standard on Greenway Boulevard  
Camera facing Southeast  
**Photo 1 of 26**

Greenway Boulevard Streetscape  
Camera facing South  
**Photo 2 of 26**

Greenway Boulevard Street Tile  
Camera facing West  
**Photo 3 of 26**

Stemmons Building  
Camera facing East  
**Photo 4 of 26**

5500 Block Nakoma/Waneta Greenway  
Camera facing East  
**Photo 5 of 26**

5400 Block Neola Streetscape  
Camera facing Southeast  
**Photo 6 of 26**

5400 Block Drane Streetscape  
Camera facing Northwest  
**Photo 7 of 26**

5510 Nakoma  
Camera facing South  
**Photo 8 of 26**

5541 Nakoma  
Camera facing North

**Photo 9 of 26**  
5527 Waneta  
Camera facing North  
**Photo 10 of 26**

5421 Drane  
Camera facing North  
**Photo 11 of 26**

5522 Wenonah  
Camera facing Southeast  
**Photo 12 of 26**

5509 Drane  
Camera facing North  
**Photo 13 of 26**

5506 Wenonah  
Camera facing South  
**Photo 14 of 26**

5318 Drane  
Camera facing South  
**Photo 15 of 26**

5381 Nakoma  
Camera facing North  
**Photo 16 of 26**

5310 Waneta  
Camera facing South  
**Photo 17 of 26**

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section Photo Page 34

Greenway Parks  
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

---

5310 Montrose  
Camera facing South  
**Photo 18 of 26**

5366 Montrose  
Camera facing South  
**Photo 19 of 26**

5343 Waneta  
Camera facing North  
**Photo 20 of 26**

5315 Wenonah  
Camera facing North  
**Photo 21 of 26**

5369 Nakoma  
Camera facing South  
**Photo 22 of 26**

5322 Waneta  
Camera facing South  
**Photo 23 of 26**

5316 Montrose  
Camera facing South  
**Photo 24 of 26**

5500 Block Wenonah Streetscape  
Camera facing Northeast  
**Photo 25 of 26**

5328 Waneta  
Camera facing South  
**Photo 26 of 26**