

POINTS OF INTEREST

- 1 Old Red Courthouse**
100 S. Houston Street
Old Red, as this 1892 former courthouse is affectionately named, was the sixth courthouse to occupy this site. Designed in the Richardsonian Romanesque style, the exterior features Pecos red sandstone and decorative terra cotta figures along the roof. The building now houses a county history museum and tourist information center.
- 2 Dealey Plaza**
400 Main Street
Dealey Plaza, completed in 1940, was a WPA project that created a new gateway to downtown Dallas. The plaza was named for George Bannerman Dealey, a newspaper publisher and civic leader. On November 22, 1963, however, Dealey Plaza received global attention when President John F. Kennedy was assassinated as his motorcade drove down Elm Street. Today, it is one of the most visited sites in Dallas and a National Historic Landmark.
- 3 Sixth Floor Museum at Dealey Plaza**
411 Elm Street
The Sixth Floor Museum at Dealey Plaza was built in 1901 for the Rock Island Plow Company. In 1939, it was leased to the Texas School Book Depository Company as a warehouse for textbooks. In 1963, it is where employee Lee Harvey Oswald allegedly shot President John F. Kennedy from a sixth floor window. The building was later sold to Dallas County, and in 1989 the museum opened to examine the life, times, death, and legacy of President Kennedy.
- 4 Dallas Holocaust Museum**
211 N. Record Street
The Dallas Holocaust Museum/Center for Education & Tolerance had its beginnings in 1984 when Holocaust survivors in Dallas established the Dallas Memorial Center for Holocaust Studies. In 2005 the museum moved to this location and houses artifacts from the Holocaust, including a boxcar from Belgium used to transport Jews to ghettos and concentration camps.
- 5 West End Marketplace**
1701 N. Market Street
The West End Marketplace was a large industrial complex built in 1902 for the Brown Cracker & Candy Company as a plant and distribution center. It closed in the 1940s but was resurrected in 1986 as a major shopping and entertainment center. Van Halen played a free outdoor concert here in 1981, and Planet Hollywood attracted celebrities such as Bruce Willis. The Marketplace closed in 2006.
- 6 The Perot Museum of Nature and Science**
2201 N Field Street
The Perot Museum of Nature and Science features a striking design of streaked precast concrete

panels joined in alternating angles and a 54-foot, continuous-flow escalator contained in a 150-foot, glass-enclosed, tube-like structure dramatically extending outside the building. The museum was designed by architect Thom Mayne with Morphosis Architects and opened in 2012.

- 7 The Dallas World Aquarium**
1801 N. Griffin Street

The Dallas World Aquarium opened in 1992 in a vacant 1924 warehouse that once housed the Mohawk Rubber Company and Pioneer Steel Rule and Die. In 1996, the aquarium expanded with the purchase of a vacant 1929 warehouse and now features both freshwater and saltwater ecosystems and displays a unique variety of worldwide flora and fauna.

- 8 John Neely Bryan Cabin**
Elm and Record Streets

The history of this humble cabin is shrouded in mystery, but many believe it to be one of the cabins that John Neely Bryan built. John Neely Bryan, founder of Dallas, arrived in 1839 to establish a community along the eastern banks of the Trinity River. Bryan served as postmaster, operated a ferry, and donated land for the courthouse.

- 9 John F. Kennedy Memorial**
646 Main Street

In 1970, this plaza was dedicated to memorialize the slain president John F. Kennedy. The square, roofless memorial has seventy-two white, pre-cast concrete columns that make up the walls and eight columns that extend to the ground that support the monument. Architect Philip Johnson designed the memorial to symbolize the freedom of Kennedy's spirit.

- 10 Adolphus Hotel**
1321 Commerce Street

The Beaux Arts style Adolphus Hotel, which opened in October 1912, was built by Adolphus Busch (founder of Anheuser-Busch) on the site of the old city hall. The southeast corner of the building has a distinctive cylindrical tower known by Dallasites as the "beer bottle." The Adolphus has hosted many famous people including Warren G. Harding, George H. W. Bush, Queen Elizabeth II and Babe Ruth.

- 11 Spirit of Communication (Golden Boy)**
208 S. Akard Street

Sculptor Evelyn Beatrice Longman, created the statue in 1914 and it was installed on the roof of AT&T Corporate Headquarters in lower Manhattan in 1916. The sculpture moved in 1984 to the new AT&T headquarters in midtown Manhattan, and became known as Golden Boy. The sculpture moved to the lobby of the Dallas global headquarters in 2009.

- 12 Magnolia Hotel**
1401 Commerce Street

The Magnolia Building opened in 1922 as the headquarters for the Magnolia Petroleum Company, the predecessor to Mobil Oil. The trademark neon Pegasus sign (the Flying Red Horse), designed and manufactured by the Textlite Company, was installed on the roof in 1934 and has become a symbol of Dallas. The current sign is a replica of the original. In 1997, the tower was converted into a luxury hotel.

- 13 Kirby Building**
1509 Main Street

The Kirby Building, originally known as the Busch Building, was built in 1913 for Adolphus A. Busch & Company in the Gothic Revival style. The building was eventually sold to the Kirby Investment Company, hence its current name. In the 1990s, the Kirby Building became the first high-rise converted for residential use in downtown.

- 14 Joule Hotel**
1530 Main Street

Built in 1927 as the Dallas National Bank, this Gothic Revival style tower is named for the international unit of energy. Remodeled in 2008, the hotel has garnered notoriety for its 10th floor pool that cantilevers eight feet over the sidewalk below. The Joule is a popular place to spot celebrities, including Britney Spears and Jim Carrey (who checks in under the name "President.")

- 15 Neiman Marcus**
1618 Main Street

Herbert Marcus, Sr., a former buyer with Sanger Brothers started a new business with his sister Carrie Marcus Neiman, and her husband, A. L. Neiman. The store, established in 1907, was lavishly furnished and stocked with clothing of a quality not commonly found in Texas. In 1914, the current building was completed.

- 16 Mercantile Building**
1800 Main Street

The Mercantile National Bank Building, completed in 1942, was the tallest building west of the Mississippi River and in Dallas until 1954. At the top of the 31-story building an illuminated spire and clock were later added. The spire is capable of broadcasting weather forecasts through a system of lights.

- 17 Wilson Building**
1623 Main Street

This eight-story Beaux Arts structure was built in 1903 by J. B. Wilson to house the Titche-Goettinger Department Store, and office space. When Titche's moved in the late 1920s, the H. L. Green Department Store moved in. It was their lunch counter that was the first in Dallas to be integrated during the 1960s. Post Properties converted the building into retail space and apartments in 1999.

- 18 Thanks-Giving Square**
1627 Pacific Avenue

Designed by architect Philip Johnson, Thanks-Giving Square opened in 1976 as a common ground sanctuary. The spiraling

Chapel of Thanksgiving suggests the infinite upward reach of the human spirit and is home to one of the largest horizontally mounted stained-glass pieces in the world. The Hall of Thanksgiving tells the detailed story of the American Thanksgiving tradition.

- 19 Republic Center**
324 N. St. Paul Street

Opening in 1954, the headquarters for Republic National Bank was one of the tallest buildings west of the Mississippi. Its interlocking aluminum exterior features a four-pointed star — the bank's logo — and a rocket-inspired spire. The building also featured an underground drive-through. The original tower now houses apartments while the additions remain office space.

- 20 U.S. Post Office and Courthouse**
400 N. Ervay Street

Built in 1930, this building served as post office and courthouse. The terra cotta tiles beneath the fifth floor windows depict the history of mail transportation. Two United States District Courts in the building tried notorious crimes, including the trials for those harboring Bonnie and Clyde. The post office remains active today, but upper levels have been converted into luxury apartments.

- 21 Fairmont Hotel**
1717 N. Akard Street

When it opened in May of 1969, the Fairmont Hotel was considered the finest hotel in Dallas. The opening, dubbed "Le Bal De Dallas," was Arabian Nights-themed, complete with musicians, dancers, aquariums, and elephants—one of which carried singer Robert Goulet as he sang for the guests.

- 22 Dallas Museum of Art**
1717 N. Harwood Street

The Dallas Art Association was formed in 1903 to promote the arts in Dallas. In 1984 the Dallas Museum of Art, designed by Edward Larrabee Barnes opened. The permanent collection boasts more than 22,000 pieces from an impressive variety of time periods and cultures.

- 23 Trammell Crow Center**
2001 Ross Avenue

The 50-story Trammell Crow Center, designed by architect Richard Keating of Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill features the Trammell and Margaret Crow Collection of Asian Art.

- 24 Nasher Sculpture Center**
2001 Flora Street

The Nasher Sculpture Center contains numerous specialized collections of sculpture. Renzo Piano, Pritzker Prize winning architect, worked closely with Raymond Nasher for many years to design the building and grounds, which opened in 2003.

- 25 Klyde Warren Park**
2012 Woodall Rogers Fwy

Opening in 2012, the 5-acre Klyde Warren Park spans a section of the Woodall Rodgers Freeway. The park

- 33 Dallas High School**
2214 Bryan Street

Completed in 1908, Dallas High School was constructed on the site of the city's first public high school, erected in 1884. The school became known as Crozier Technical High School during a time when the school included a state-of-the-art machine shop that produced knives for American troops in the 1940s. The school closed in 1995.

- 34 Cancer Survivor's Park**
635 N. Pearl Street

Cancer Survivor's Park is one of several across the country built by the R.A. Bloch Cancer Foundation to give hope, courage and determination to those who have survived or are fighting the disease. A positive attitude walk displays inspirational and instructional plaques, eight figures pass through a maze depicting cancer treatments, and the "Road to Recovery" advises how to overcome the disease.

- 35 Bryan Tower**
2001 Bryan Street

Purportedly, in 1873, this was the site of "Doc" Holliday's dental office. The current building, opened 100 years later in 1973, was designed by architects Neuhaus & Taylor. It edie appearances as the Ewing Oil headquarters in the television show "Dallas."

- 36 Majestic Theatre**
1925 Elm Street

Designed by the noted theatre architect, John Ebersohn, the Majestic was built in 1921 in the Renaissance style. It opened as a vaudeville theater, but shifted to film in the 1930s. Numerous stars, such as Jimmy Stewart, Gregory Peck, and John Wayne, showed up for premiers. The Majestic closed in 1973 and in 1976 was turned over to the City of Dallas who restored and opened it in 1983 for events.

- 30 Dallas Black Dance Theatre**
2700 Flora Street

The Dallas Black Dance Theatre has operated since 1976, making it the longest running professional dance company in the city. In 2008, the troupe moved to the historic 1931 Moorland YMCA building established by Dallas' Black community. During the 1960s, the building was an important meeting place for the Civil Rights Movement.

- 31 Cathedral Shrine of the Virgin of Guadalupe**
2215 Ross Avenue

The cathedral designed by Texas architect Nicholas J. Clayton in the High Victorian Gothic style was completed in 1902. With 25,000 registered families, the Cathedral Shrine is recognized as the second largest cathedral congregation in the nation.

- 32 Belo Mansion**
2101 Ross Avenue

The 1890s neoclassical Belo Mansion was built by Colonel Alfred Horatio Belo, the founder of Dallas Morning News. When it was a funeral home an estimated 30,000 people came to view Clyde Barrow's body. The Dallas Bar Association has owned the Belo Mansion since 1977.

- 39 First Presbyterian Church**
1835 Young Street

The First Presbyterian Church was founded a day after Dallas was incorporated as a city. In 1913, the congregation moved to its fourth

- 40 Scottish Rite Cathedral**
500 S. Harwood Street

The Scottish Rite Cathedral was designed in the Neo-Classical Revival style by Hubbell and Greene Architects in 1913. Inside was the largest stage and pipe organ in Texas and a banquet room for 1,100 people. An impressive library containing the 1,000-volume Harry Carr Collection is open for public viewing. The building remains in active use by the organization.

- 41 Dallas Farmers Market**
1010 S. Pearl Expressway

In the early 1900s, the intersection of Pearl and Cadiz became the hub of a wholesale business where produce and livestock were sold. In 1939, the Dallas Farmers Market was officially established with municipally-owned sheds for the farmers to sell from. Dallas Farmers Market was purchased from the city by a private owner in June 2013.

- 42 Dallas Public Library**
1515 Young Street

The Dallas Public Library opened in 1982 and was one of the first in the country to have an online catalog system. The building displays one of the original 25 copies of the Declaration of Independence, Shakespeare's First Folio, and Harry Bertoi's "Textured Screen."

- 43 Dallas City Hall**
1500 Marilla Street

Architect I. M. Pei designed Dallas' current, and fifth, City Hall and its corresponding plaza. The inverted pyramid-style building features a 250-foot length Great Court with a vaulted 100 foot ceiling. Dallas City Hall starred as OCP's headquarters in the movie Robocop (1987).

- 44 Pioneer Park Cemetery**
Young and Marilla Streets

Pioneer Park Cemetery contains the remains of six Dallas mayors, three War of 1812 veterans, nine heroes of the Texas Revolution, four Colonels of the Confederacy, one Lieutenant Governor and countless judges, senators, and other officials. The cemetery also has a Confederate War Memorial, the city's oldest outdoor sculpture, erected in 1896.

- 45 Reunion Tower**
300 E. Reunion Boulevard

Reunion Tower was completed in 1978, a shocking addition (at the time) to the Hyatt Regency Hotel Complex. The 51-story tower has appeared in three films, "The Lathe of Heaven," "The Tree of Life," and "Robocop." It also appeared in the 1997 miniseries "Asteroid," in which it is destroyed by a meteor.

- 46 Union Station**
400 S. Houston Street

Dallas Union Station, also a part of the Hyatt Complex, opened on October 16th, 1916—on the same day as the State Fair of Texas. It currently serves Amtrak, DART, and the TRE. A tunnel beneath the tracks connects Union Station with Reunion Tower and the Hyatt.

- 47 Knights of Pythias**
2551 Elm Street

Also known as the Union Bankers Building, the Knights of Pythias Temple was designed in 1916 by William Sidney Pittman, the state's first African-American architect. It was the first major commercial structure in Dallas built to house professional offices and social space for African Americans. It was converted to an office building by the Union Bankers Insurance Company in 1959 and is now vacant.

- 48 Art Park**
Between Canton and Commerce Street

Local Dallas artists such as Frank Campagna, Amber Campagna, Tyson Summers, Dan Colcer, and ArtLoveMagic artists painted the murals of the Deep Ellum Art Park on concrete forms and the concrete piers of IH-75. This public art space showcases local culture and history.

- 49 Deep Ellum Urban Gardens**
Canton Street & Good Latimer

The Deep Ellum Urban Gardens opened in October 2012 to increase green space and promote the local growth of produce. The gardens are also a way for people to interact with their neighbors and create a productive and beautiful space for the community to enjoy.

- 50 Adam Hats Building**
2700 Canton Street

Designed by Seattle-based architect John Graham in 1914, the Adam Hats Building in Deep Ellum was originally an assembly plant for the Ford Model T until 1925, and then became a Ford dealership. In 1955, Adam Hats began manufacturing their products in the space until the 1980s. In 1997, the building was converted into loft apartments.

and current home, designed in the Greek-Revival style by prominent Dallas architect C.D. Hill. The Children's Medical Center, the first free clinic in the Southwest, had its beginnings in the church basement in 1921.

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about the sites on this map,
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To access additional sites and trails

Neiman Marcus, Pioneer Park, and more.
Hilton, Old Red, Dallas Museum of Art, Majestic Theatre,
including Dealey Plaza, City Hall, Reunion Tower, Stater,
on some of Dallas' most iconic buildings and places
Center. These districts feature interesting information
Farmers Market, Deep Ellum, Reunion District, and Civic
Main Street District, Thanksgivng Commercial Center,
including the Arts District, West End Historic Dallas
takes you through unique areas of downtown Dallas
red horse on top of the 1922 Magnolia building,
The Pegasus Urban Trail, named for the famous flying
through downtown Dallas.
with this fun self-guided walking tour
Discover the rich history of Dallas, Texas



PEGASUS URBAN TRAIL

TOP 50

SITES IN DOWNTOWN DALLAS

SPONSORS AND CREDITS

The Pegasus Urban Trail was developed by Preservation Dallas and the Urban Armadillos to help promote the interesting places of downtown Dallas. Volunteers with the Urban Armadillos selected and researched the sites for the trail. Preservation Dallas verified and collated the information for this map. This map and the mobile app were sponsored in part by AT&T, Downtown Dallas, Inc. and the Fondren Preservation Fund for Texas of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Printed map design by Noah Jeppson. Photos by Wade Griffith.

For more information about Preservation Dallas and the Urban Armadillos, or how to get involved with the organizations, please visit www.preservationdallas.org.

For more information on downtown Dallas and where to dine, shop, stay, relax, and visit please visit Downtown Dallas, Inc. at www.downtowndallas.com.



WEST END HISTORIC DISTRICT

THANKSGIVING COMMERCIAL CENTER



MAIN STREET DISTRICT



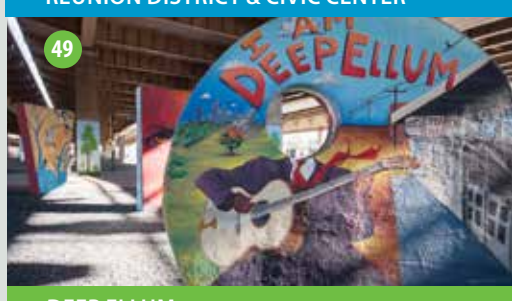
DALLAS ARTS DISTRICT



DALLAS FARMERS MARKET DISTRICT



REUNION DISTRICT & CIVIC CENTER



DEEP ELLUM

Enjoy the unique history of the buildings and sites in downtown Dallas!

Start anywhere along the trail marked in yellow and follow the route to discover fun and interesting places including skyscrapers, historic buildings, parks, monuments, public buildings and those associated with the arts. Each site is numbered to correspond with the points of interest on the reverse side. Sites on the map are also color coded to correspond with the downtown districts where they are located.



PEGASUS URBAN TRAIL
TOP 50