

**DALLAS LANDMARK COMMISSION
LANDMARK NOMINATION FORM**

Figure 1: NAME

NORTH DALLAS HIGH SCHOOL

Date: FEBRUARY 7, 2000

Figure 2: LOCATION

Address: 3120 N. HASKELL AVENUE, DALLAS TEXAS 75024

Location/neighborhood: Inter-City, Dallas Texas

Figure 3: CURRENT ZONING

Zoning:

Figure 4: CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
Building	Public	Occupied	Educational
ACCESSIBILITY	Yes; restricted		
PUBLIC ACQUISITION	Yes		

Figure 5: OWNERSHIP

Dallas Independent School District
3700 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75204

Phone: 214 824-1620
Contact: Patricia Gorman

Figure 6: FORM PREPARATION

Date: December 2, 1999
Name & Title: Sheri Manning, Board Director
Organization: Greater North Dallas High School Alumni Association
Contact: 214 340-4223

Figure 7: REPRESENTATION ON EXITING SURVEYS

No

Figure 8: HISTORIC OWNERSHIP

Original owner:	Dallas Board of Education
Significant later owner(s)	Dallas Independent School District

Figure 9: CONSTRUCTION DATES

Original construction: March 1920

Figure 10: ARCHITECT

Original construction: William B. Ittner of St. Louis

Figure 11: SITE FEATURES

Urban Site: Flat site, limited vegetation

Figure 12: PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Condition:	Good , altered 3 times
Original site	Yes

North Dallas High School was constructed in 1920 in the 'Romanesque Revival' style; this style was widely used for educational buildings during the 1910's and 1920's. This style was popularized by architect H.H. Richardson of Boston (1838-86), and remained popular as a 'revival' style throughout the 1920's. Some features of this style which were incorporated into this three-story building include: processional entry with steps into the building, Roman arches, turned granite Roman Corinthian columns with granite plinths, carved stone ornamentation, bush-hammered cut stone quoins and rusticated base, carved key stones, wrought iron (wrot iron on plans) grille work, pendant light fixtures at the entry and turned balusters on the entry stairs.

Materials used on the exterior of this building include: "standard quality variegated Bedford, Indian Oolitic Stone" cut stone; "No. 1 quality close grained gray granite"; "Bedford Stone" wainscoting; "No. 1 quality Carthage Stone" as the stone base and the blue stone sills were described as the "best quality Warsaw Blue Stone." The facing of the center front pavilion and loggia and the base around the front and sides of the building, terrace walls, and step buttresses are all jointed ashlar. The facing around the exterior walls and above the Carthage base are rusticated.

The main entrance of the school faces south at 3120 North Haskell Avenue, bounded by McKinney Avenue on the east side, Cole Avenue on the west side and on the north side, Cambrick Street divides NDHS and Cole Park. The two city-block area campus is located approximately two miles north of downtown Dallas and one block west of Central Expressway (U.S. Highway 75) in a residential and light commercial area; much development has occurred in this area in recent years, and new commercial and roadway construction is still ongoing near by. Exterior walls of the building are solid brick load-bearing masonry construction approximately 20 inches thick. Floors are poured in place reinforced concrete and the building is pleasing in appearance and structurally sound.

There have been several renovations to North Dallas High School since 1920 – an addition for a boys gymnasium and a physical education facility on the backside of the original building was completed in 1957; in 1971 the entire building was air-conditioned. Some renovation work was completed in the building 1977. An addition to the north-east side (McKinney Avenue side) was completed in 1985 as well as additional parking added on the Cole Avenue side. This addition was designed by Frank L. Meier, a Dallas architect and graduate of the class of '55, and it matches the red brick used in the original building. Mr. Meier also headed up the solar applications project and he remains in possession of Ittner's original 1920 specifications.

The North Dallas High School building contains approximately 126,705 square feet, and was built at a cost of \$750,000 in 1920. The original architect was William B. Ittner of St. Louis. He issued these drawings, ink on blue linen, on March 1920. Mr. Ittner firm's specialized on school design and he designed many schools in Dallas and elsewhere in Texas.

Figure 13: HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Excerpts from North Dallas High School 1926 Year Book “The Viking”

By February 13, 1922, Dallas could boast of four high schools. The fourth, North Dallas, was opened on this date. It was a school that one might be proud of, but was so far out of town that it was considered almost out in the woods. Situated in a cornfield, the school's first enrollment amounted to 794 students. During that first spring term, North Dallas was open to freshmen and sophomores, who were mostly transfers from Bryan Street High School (the old Crozier Tech H.S.). The first student body was composed entirely of underclassmen because the laboratories needed for the junior and senior classes were still under construction. The first senior class appeared in the fall of 1922, and, thus, the first graduation exercises were held in May, 1923. The first day there were no lockers or window shades, and the classes were continually being interrupted by workmen installing seats in the auditorium. The walks around North Dallas were not built until later, and the students planted grass during their study periods. The faculty was composed of twenty teachers that first spring term. The first principal was Mr. E.B. Comstock who held that post until the end of the 1944/'45 school year. He was then promoted to the Dallas Board of Education as an Assistant Superintendent.

September (1922) classes were opened to all grades, but no boundary lines were established for a school district, for the school board figured that only a few pupils would care to go to school out in the “wilderness”. The street in front of the school was just a dirt road, and the Main Streetcar was the closest public transportation, but unfortunately it stopped at State Street (now Capitol Avenue). Even then North Dallas must have had an alluring personality, for approximately 1900 students attempted to squeeze into the building designed to accommodate 1200. That night a hastily called meeting of the Board of Education established Swiss Avenue as the boundary line for North Dallas, and those students living on the other side of that street were sent back to their former schools. The next day, 85 per cent of these students were back with happy grins on their faces. Relatives in the North Dallas district had been persuaded to take them in so that they might be eligible to attend. Mr. Comstock, then principal, remarked that he could not see how transfer companies could have moved so many people in one day even if they had worked all night. It was several months before the enrollment snarl was untangled.

North Dallas High School student activities

On October 5, 1922 at one of the first assemblies, Dr. J. F. Kimball, then Superintendent of Dallas Public Schools, declared, “North Dallas High School is not yet built,” going on to say that it is the students who are responsible for the building of a school by recurring a representation for high ideals, local school spirit and clean sportsmanship.

The first year saw the organization of many school societies. One of these was the Perigon Club sponsored by the Math Department. The first Dad's Club in the city of Dallas was organized at North Dallas in 1923. In June that year, 127 seniors received the first diplomas granted at the new school.

North Dallas High School Faculty

The original faculty of 1922 (20 from the spring term and 60 from the fall term), proved to be a very devoted teaching staff. In 1939, twenty-one teachers were still at North Dallas. In 1949 (27 years later) twelve teachers still remained from the original 1922 faculty. By 1959, five were still teaching. They were Mabel Baldwin, retired 1959 (37 years of service); Arthur Harris and Elizabeth Dice, retired 1961 (39 years of service); Nell Lawler retired 1962 (40 years of service) and at the end of 1969, after 47 years of service, Ms. Clio Irish, the librarian, retired.

Figure 13: HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE, Continued

Clinton P. Russell, Founding Father of North Dallas High School

Mr. Russell, president of the Board of Education, conceived the idea of North Dallas High School ten years before the building was constructed. Before the school was constructed he took many trips at his own expense to various cities in the United States seeking plans for a high school building for Dallas. He personally supervised the construction of the building; every day for two years he visited the site, looking after the minute details.

Not only did he consider the material conveniences of education; he also considered the esthetic needs; it is said he was responsible for the design of the imposing archway. Mr. Russell selected the shrubbery and planned its arrangement on the school grounds. He was a world traveler, and he shared with the pupils the cultural benefits of these trips. Not infrequently he stopped his work to come to North Dallas to lecture for some class or at assembly and to illustrate with pictures, curios and souvenirs collected on his tours.

First International School of Texas

On March 1, 1996, Senator David Cain recognized North Dallas High School as the First International School of Texas with Texas Senate Proclamation #465. Over 450 dignitaries, alumni, faculty and students were in attendance. Students representing over thirty countries attended in their native dress and proudly carried their nations' flags across the auditorium. The flags are to be flown monthly on a rotating basis in groups of eight on the new flag poles recently donated by the Alumni Association and installed near the main entrance of the school.

On April 17, 1997, the 105th U.S. Congress, First Session Volume 143, Number 46, recognized North Dallas High School as the First International School of the America.

NDHS 75th Diamond Jubilee - On July 12, 1997, some 650 alumni and their families attended the all-class luncheon to celebrate the 75th Anniversary of North Dallas High School. They came from as many as forty classes spanning 1924 through the eighties. The oldest alum, Marie Brady Hunter from the Class of '24, attended both the alumni party and the 75th Anniversary luncheon.

NDHS Wins George Washington Medal

The Freedoms Foundation presented North Dallas High School with a George Washington Medal for their program expressing "Unity Among Cultures." The Mural was displayed at its final home in the Hall of Congress in Washington D.C.

North Dallas High School emblems: North Star and the Viking

During the fall 1922 term, North Dallas adopted its well known emblems, the North Star and the Viking. To quote from the school annual of 1925, the Viking, which was dedicated to faculty member, Ewell D. Walkerⁱ, "We should strive to remember the better qualities of our Norse ancestors and be true Vikings. The Star which was their guide may well be our own, with its five points symbolizing, Faith, Loyalty, Courage, Determination, and Ambition. We should take as our motto Barkham's lines: 'Dare follow the star-blazed road; dare follow the Vision.'" Very soon, beginning with the football season that first fall year, the new school gained the nickname "Bulldogs."

Figure 14: HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE – AN EARLY HISTORY

Mr. Homer E. Warlick Jr. has a different viewpoint of North Dallas High School than that of most former students. He was born across the street at 3915 Cole some time before the school was built; he later lived in what had been a farm house at 3809 Cole.¹

My great grandfather was John H. "Jack" Cole. His home was located where the tennis courts are at Cole Park. His barn was replaced by the football field back of the school, and his stock tank was filled in and NDHS was built in its place.

When one of his daughters was married, he gave her and her husband some land on the west side of a new street, Cole Avenue, that had just been opened. At the time, Cole Avenue did not take a bend to the left as it does now alongside the school and joined McKinney at Jack Cole's front door.

In 1928 the Warlick family moved into what had been by great aunt's farmhouse at 2809 Cole which stood until a couple of years ago. We had been living a half block from Ben Milam at 4132 McKinney while I was in school there. We moved in the summer of 1928 and I did not start NDHS until January 1929, so I had to make long three-block walk for four months until I began high school. I then could go back to getting up in the morning when the first bell rang.

There is only one thing I can remember missing out on pertaining to NDHS. We lived in Austin in 1925 - 28 while my dad went to law school at UT. I missed the protest in 1925 when the name of NDHS was changed to Clinton P. Russell High School.

In thinking of the things I remember about the areas where the students of NDHS lived. I realized that a story about these areas would be a history of the Cole family in Dallas County. My mother was a member of that family. A sizable percentage of the students who have attended NDHS and HPHS lived on what had been Cole family farms.

The only way I know how to tell a story is to start at the beginning. Member of several Indian tribes hunted buffalo and other games in the NDHS district, but the nearest permanent settlement of Indians was a little over a mile to the west between what is now Cedar Springs Road and Lemmon Avenue at about the Toll Road. The Indians there were members of one of the Caddo Tribes. A natural highway existed along the high ground between the Elm Fork of the Trinity River and White Rock Creek. This road was first used by buffalo herds in their north and south migrations. They avoided the brush and timber that grew along Elm Fork and White Rock Creek and the tributaries of those two waterways. The Indians who in later years were moving through the area used the same trail. Still later, it was the route followed by pioneers from Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Kentucky who entered the Republic of Texas at the Red River Crossing at Preston, Texas. It began to be called the Preston Trail and later Preston Road. The early road followed the same path as the present day Preston Road for only a short way in its passage through Dallas County. It lay mostly a short distance to the west. The route of the present Preston Road crossed and re-crossed White Rock Creek, but the old road stayed on the high ground. After its entrance into what is now the City of Dallas, the road turned slightly to the west and went to Cedar Springs, a town founded by Dr. John Cole. This village was located at about Cedar Springs Road and King Road in Oak Lawn.

Most of the area that furnished the student body of NDHS through the years was originally granted to three members of the Grigsby family who received the land for their services in the war against Mexico that resulted in the establishment of the Republic of Texas. The father of the family, John Grigsby, was granted a league and a labor. With a section of land going to each of the other two, the Grigsbys owned about 6,000 acres. However, the Grigsbys never lived here and sold their land to settlers who began to arrive shortly thereafter.

¹Mr. Warlick is a living NDHS Treasury

Figure 14: HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE – AN EARLY HISTORY, continued

John Cole's first Peter's Colony claim was in the area that included Cedar Springs, but he then discovered that the land had previously been granted by the Republic to Crawford Grigsby. He then located a 640 acre claim a short distance to the east that joined William Grigsby's claim. He bought the north east quarter section of William Grigsby's claim that lay along the southwest line of the John Cole head right. It is this property that contains the location of the young pecan tree that was nurtured by John's youngest son, Joe, after his return from the battlefields of the Civil War. That tree is now in the middle of Armstrong Parkway and is decorated annually at Christmas by the town of Highland Park. John Cole also bought the 130 acre claim of W.B. Coats that lay just to the south of his property as well as 120 acres from his neighbor to the west, Henderson Couch. John's son, Jack Cole, (my great-grandfather) patented 100 acres just east of his father's claim and purchased the southeast 160 acres of the William Grigsby claim, of which his father had bought the northeast 160 acres. Jack's brother, Calvin Cole, bought the other half section of the William Grigsby claim. The property Calvin acquired was a mile-long strip of land that ran from east of Turtle Creek to the Toll Road and was one-half mile wide from Cedar Springs Road to Blackburn-Gilbert.

John H. (Jack) Cole also purchased land to the east out of the John Grigsby Survey that was contiguous to the property he had acquired in the William Grigsby Tract. NDHS is located at about where these last two mentioned properties joined. Jack established as his homestead the property from Blackburn to Knox and from Turtle Creek to Capitol. NDHS was built a few hundred feet south of the Cole home, which faced McKinney Road, the only road through the property. This land, accumulated by John, Jack, and Calvin Cole during the period from 1843 to 1857 would now be outlined as follows: Starting at the corner of Douglas and Mockingbird Lane and going east along Mockingbird Lane to Airline Road, then south across Central Expressway to McCommas. From there, the line goes back across Central along Dartmouth to Hillcrest, then south past the end of Hillcrest across Central again to the point where the East Service Road of Central meets the end of Garrett. Then, yes, back across Central in a southwesterly direction to Fitzhugh and McKinney. The line then goes southeast across Central to Capitol, southwest along Capitol to Haskell, including the location of Spence Jr. High. Then northwest along Haskell past Central and down Blackburn to Travis, turning southwest and crossing Turtle Creek at Bowen, then northwest along Bowen-Cedar Springs across the Toll Road to a point just past Lucas. From here the boundary goes northeast back across the Tollway. Then, upon reaching Gilbert, the line runs northwest across Loma Alto to Westway, thence due north to Versailles, turning east to Douglas and then north on Douglas to Mockingbird Lane. Included in this area would be the locations of NDHS, Alex W. Spence Junior High, Fairland School (later to be named Ben Milam), McKinney Avenue School (later to be named Sam Houston) and many others I don't remember. I'm sure there are others just out of the outlined area, such as Vickery Place School (later named James B. Bonham) that has students who lived within the area and who went on to attend NDHS.

The neighborhood immediately around NDHS when it opened was referred to as North Dallas, hence the name of the school. Oak Lawn was on the other side of Turtle Creek. **In 1886, the first Texas State Fair** had been held on Jack Cole's farm. The fair grounds were from Walter Street (renamed Fitzhugh) to Knox Street between the Dallas and Greenville Railway (later the Katy) and the H & TC Railway (later to be Central Expressway). A racetrack on the ground was about where Cole Avenue is between Lee and Armstrong. Of course, none of these streets existed then. This was just prairie farmland. A band pavilion was on the westside of the grounds not far from the entrance where Cole and Fitzhugh now intersect. After the fair was over, the pavilion was moved and placed in back of my great grandfather's house on McKinney Road. My mother, her cousins and friends established an imaginary dollhouse under it. The pavilion's location at that time would now be at the northwest corner of Cole and Cambrick, which was originally named Carroll. The fair was held at this location only one year. The following year it was combined with a county fair that had been held at the same time at about where Baylor Hospital is located and moved to its present location. The land was later developed as Cockrell's Fairland Addition. The development got off to a slow start because of its remoteness from the City of Dallas, but was well developed by the time NDHS opened in 1922.

Figure 14: HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE – AN EARLY HISTORY, continued

In the latter part of the 19th century, homes began to be built to the north from Dallas on McKinney, Ross and other streets. Small real estate developments of just a few square blocks came into being. The original names of the streets in these neighborhoods were changed at least once, especially when the city grew and took in these additions. In 1911 all the three digit street addresses were changed to four digits. One could have lived at two addresses on streets with two or three names without ever moving .

Blackburn was eventually extended to the northwest across a wooden bridge which spanned Turtle Creek. The bridge was built by Jack Cole's brother, James Cole, who lived on the west side of the creek.

Other street name changes in the vicinity of NDHS included Missouri to Tuttle and later Buena Vista, Preston Avenue to Travis Avenue, Walter to Fitzhugh, Quick to Elizabeth and Keating to the North Central Expressway Service Road. To the east : Gano Avenue (not Gano Street) to Bennett, Juliet to Monarch, Frederica to Capitol, Bowell to Belmont, Grandview to Laneri, State to Manett, Bon View to Mission and Lawrence to Homer.

The name of Gano Avenue should be of general interest, and the name it was changed to, Bennett, is of personal interest to me. Gano Avenue was named for General Richard M. Gano who was a distinguished military man, but also an attorney and an outstanding preacher. He was the City Attorney of the City of East Dallas before it was annexed by the City of Dallas in 1889.

General Gano's great grandfather was a Baptist minister named John Gano, who was a chaplain in the Colonial Army during the Revolutionary War and who baptized General George Washington in 1783. Of further interest is the fact that General Richard Gano's great grandson was the industrialist and movie producer, Howard Hughes. When the name of the street was changed, it was named for my mother's grandfather, Dr. Joseph A. Bennett. General Gano and my mother's other grandfather, Jack Cole, were friends and both were elders of the First Christian Church in Dallas. Cole and Gano, with several other members of the church, built the first church building of any kind in the City of Dallas in 1867.

The area to the south was the first to be developed around the site of NDHS. The growth of Dallas northward caused streets such as State, Thomas, Fairmount, Maple and Cedar Springs to have to become residential streets. This was followed by development to the west in Oak Lawn with such additions as Bryant & Robinson's, Cullum's, Rosemont, Knight's Oak Lawn Addition, Gillespie & Haynes, Oak Lawn Heights, Bowser & Lemmon's Oak Lawn Addition, Hann & Kendall's Cole's North Dallas Addition, University Place and Collin's Oak Lawn Place. These were all west of Turtle Creek, but Bowser & Lemmon's Oak Lawn Addition did extend a short distance to the east of the creek. Cole's North Dallas Addition was mainly to the east of Turtle Creek, but extended a few blocks to the west of the creek.

When the City of Dallas expanded in 1890 it took in not only the City of East Dallas to the northeast, but also areas to the north and to the southeast. The site of NDHS was still on Jack Cole's farm, but the city limit ran down Haskell Avenue and the site of Cole & Haskell Drug was inside the city limits. Not many years later, Dallas expanded again. A large section of Cole farmland became a real estate development called Highland Park. The development was incorporated in 1913 as the Town of Highland Park. Dallas, after having annexed the City of Oak Cliff in 1903, expanded again in 1913 and annexed all of the land surrounding Highland Park except to the north. The city limits were moved out in all other directions at the same time.

In 1921, at the urging of the Ben Milam PTA, the City of Dallas leased eight areas of Cole land as a park and named it Cole Park. The land was part of the Jack Cole Estate, and in 1923 the heirs sold it to the City of Dallas. In order that they could consider it a memorial of sorts to their father, they sold it to the city for \$52,588 which was one half of its appraised value. The only other undeveloped property of substantial amount near NDHS when it opened was to the east on the other side of the H & TC Railway (later North Central). From Haskell to Fitzhugh for several blocks to the east of the railroad was 118 acres of the Jack Cole Estate that was leased to the city in 1922. In the spring of the following year, the Oak Grove Municipal Golf Course was opened. The golf course was in operation until 1935. Older NDHS Alumni will remember it as a golf course, middle-aged alumni will remember it as just a big open space, and younger alumni may not remember it as an open space at all.

Figure 14: HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE – AN EARLY HISTORY, continued

The area east of the H & TC between there was a sawmill and lumber yard where the homes on the east side of Pershing Street are now. A dirt road led from Henderson to the mill. Across the road Mill Creek meandered along at about the route of Pershing and crossed Fitzhugh at about where Milam now ends. Some may remember the Ranch Drive-In across Fitzhugh from that point. The creek continued across the old golf course turning south through East Dallas and finally looped west through Old City Park, and emptied into the Trinity River. George Kessler, in 1911, included Mill Creek in his master plan for the development of the City of Dallas. He envisioned a green belt parkway along Mill Creek that would have followed the same design as he planned for Turtle Creek, except larger. The Mill Creek part of his plan was never carried out, and the creek was eventually replaced by a large storm drain pipe and covered over. A part of the area just east of Central Expressway from Fitzhugh to Henderson was to have been a park. According to the Kessler Plan the park was to have been between the H & TC Railroad and Mill Creek and would have covered 40 acres. For comparison, Oak Lawn Park (now Lee Park) is 18 acres. After the abandonment of this part of the Kessler Plan the area began to be developed about 60 years ago.

Excerpt from NDHS "75 Years of Memories Book" (1922 - 1997), copyright 1997

Figure 15: DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI, SERVICE AND OUTSTANDING GRADUATE AWARDS

Notable North Dallas High School Graduates

North Dallas High School has graduated many notable people such as: Texas Judge Barefoot Sanders; hospital founders Robert Dedman and Henry Shiels; *Dallas Morning News* Columnists Bob St. John and Carolyn "Sis" Jenkins Barta; Bugs Bunny creator Tex Avery; Sir Colin S. Brady, knighted by Queen Elizabeth II in 1995; forensic anthropologist Dr. William R. Maples; author and humorist Rose-Mary Brau Rumbley; FBI Special Agent Earl O. Cullum; Pulitzer Prize winner Jay Dickman (photography); Roy Huffington, Ambassador to Austria; Mr. Cotton Bowl, Field Scovall; James Aronson, discoverer of the missing link "Lucy"; Texas' greatest track athlete in the mid-forties, Cleburne Price; and most or all of the Martinez family, founders of El Fenix Restaurants. To list all the successful and distinguished alumni would be an unending task. These distinguished alumni are now of public record and can be found in the school's library archived in scrap books, school annuals and newspapers and as follows.

Distinguished Alumni Awards

Field Scovell '26	Vice President Southland Life Inc, also known as "Mr. Cotton Bowl".
Louis Cox '26	Long time Sports Writer for the Dallas Time Herald and recipient of many Journalistic Awards.
Robert Dedmen '43	Founded Club Corp. International and Federal Bancorp. Philanthropist: Dedman College of S.M.U., Dedman Merit Scholars, U.T. Austin, and Dedman Medical Center.
James L Aronson '55	Ph.D. Prof. of Geology, Case Western University. Explored New Zealand, Iceland, and Ethiopia. Discovered the missing link "Lucy", and carbonated the age at 3.2 million years, oldest hominid fossil skeleton ever found.
Earl O. Cullum '31	US Army, Bronze Star for WW II, and FBI Agent for 30 years.
Barefoot Sanders '42	US District Judge, Northern District of Texas, became Chief Judge in 1989.
Paul D. Minton '35	F.B.I. 1941-45, he was an Associate Professor of Mathematics at SMU from 1957-62, during which time he was the Founder and Co-Director of the Computing Laboratory there and then became Founder, Chairman and Professor of the Department of Statistics from 1962-72.
Rose-mary Brau Rumbley '49	Historian, Humorist and Author
Cleburne Price Jr. '47	Acclaimed as "the greatest High School track man ever developed in the State." Assistant Athletic Director at the Univ. of Texas Austin.
Marc A. Moore '45	(Major General) Headed the Marine Corps; Instituted was Ass't Director of the Marine Corps Command and Staff College
William R. Maples '55	(Doctor) Studied Anthropology, earning his BA degree in 1959, his MA in 1962, and his PH.D. in 1967.
C. Norman Wood '56	(Lt. Gen. Retired) Air Force, retired from the Air Force in 1992 and is today President and CEO of the Armed Forces Communication and Electronic Assoc. in Fairfield, Virginia.

Distinguished Service Awards

Col. George E. Bushong	Serviced as Director of Music at NDHS from 1938 - 1942. As sponsor of the Philharmonic Society he sponsored an annual school dance by the club and participated in the club's booth at the wintertime school carnival by sitting on a perch above water to be dunked by a bullseye baseball pitch.
Ewell D. Walker	Came to NDHS in September, 1922, teaching history and commercial law. He coached baseball, managed athletic and was assistant football coach. He sponsored the Hi-Y Club. Mr. Walker was the father of Doak Walker, the Heisman Trophy winner and All-American at SMU and Hall of Fame Player in the N.F.L..

Figure 15: DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI AWARDS, continued

Outstanding Graduates of North Dallas High School

Fredrick B. (Tex) Avery '26	A Director at Warner Bros., MGM, Universal for over 20 years, caused a revolution in cartoons for teenagers and adults. He created such characters as Bug Bunny, Elmer Fudd, Porky Pig, Tweety Bird, Bad Luck Blacky and Droopy in Animated cartoons. The now-famous phrase, "What's up, Doc?" originated in the halls of North Dallas High School.
Earle Cabell '26	Mayor of Dallas
Jean Baptist (Tad) Adoue '28	Theatrical producer in New York.
Dr. Joe Smiley 'xx	President of University of Texas Austin
C.A Tatum 'xx	President of Dallas Power & Light Co.
Dr. Peggy Harrison 'xx	Professor of speech at SMU
Robert Cullum '28	President of Tom Thumb Stores
Don Edmondson 'xx	Professor Math at University of Texas, PHD
N.A. Fisher '33	Assistant Chief of Police, Dallas
Bob St. John '55	Dallas Morning News
Al Dealey '33	Presbyterian Minister
Charles Cullum '32	Vice-president of Tom Thumb Stores
Lawrence Herkimer '43	Chairman, Cheerleader Supply
Roy Huffington '35	Oil Wildcatter - Ambassador to Austria
Charles A. Sanders '49	MD Director Massachusetts General Hospital & CEO of Glaxo (Pharmaceutical Giant)
Eddie Jung '59	Electrical Engineer with NASA for 25 years
Sir Colin S. Brady '61	Knighted by H.M. Queen Elizabeth II in 1995, for his significant contribution in British business interests in the United States.
Jay Dickman '67	Pulitzer Prize for Photography
Alma Hernandez Rosales '67	Masters in Mathematics UT, Development Manager for IBM Educational System

Figure 16: Bibliography

- "North Dallas High School News" (School Newspaper, Scrap Book, 1922-'29)
- "The Compass" (School Newspaper, 1930-Present)
- "The Viking" (School Annual, 1922-1997)
- "75 Years of Memories," Copyright 1997 (Greater NDHS Alumni Association)
- "Bulldog News" (Greater NDHS Alumni Newsletter)



LANDMARK DESIGNATION FORM
CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY

History, heritage and culture: Represents the historical development, ethnic heritage or cultural characteristics of the city, state, or country.

Historic event: Location of or association with the site of a significant historic event.

Significant persons: Identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the culture and development of the city, state, or country.

Architecture: Embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style, landscape design, method of construction, exceptional craftsmanship, architectural innovation, or contains details which represent folk or ethnic art.

Architect or master builder: Represents the work of an architect, designer or master builder whose individual work has influenced the development of the city, state or country.

Historic context: Relationship to other distinctive buildings, sites, or areas which are eligible for preservation based on historic, cultural, or architectural characteristics.

Unique visual feature: Unique location of singular physical characteristics representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community or the city that is a source of pride or cultural significance.

Archeological: Archeological or paleontological value in that it has produced or can be expected to produce data affecting theories of historic or prehistoric interest.

National and state recognition: Eligible of or designated as a National Historic Landmark, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, State Archeological Landmark, American Civil Engineering Landmark, or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Historic education: Represents as era of architectural, social, or economic history that allows an understanding of how the place or area was used by past generations.

EXHIBIT 'B'

AVE.

AVE.

CAMBRICK

ST.

Future Addition

Existing Addition

COLE

MCKINNEY

N. HASKELL AVE.

Original Building

No Build Zone

N. HASKELL

AVE.



▬▬▬ Limits of Designation
- - - - PROTECTED FACADES

